DAY — 13 SEAT NUMBER | | | | | | |

2025	II	28	1100	J-342	(E)

TEXTILES (44)

Time : 3 Hrs. **(7 Pages)** **Max. Marks : 70**

Note : *(1) All questions are compulsory.*

(2) Draw neat and well labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

(3) Figures to the right side indicate full marks.

(4) Start every new question on a new pages.

Q. 1. **(A)** Rewrite the sentences by choosing the most appropriate answers from the given alternatives: **[18]** (6)

(1) Waterproof finish is applied to ___ .

(a) Carpets

(b) Raincoats

(c) Blankets

(2) Natural dyes for which India was famous world wide_____.

(a) Sulphur dyes

(b) Madder

(c) Indigo

(3) Dry-cleaning absorbent is _____.

(a) Starch

(b) Mineral Salt

(c) Mud

(4) Line which gives an effect of height _____.

(a) Vertical

(b) Horizontal

(c) Diagonal

(5) It is known as Diamond fibre_____.

(a) Angora

(b) Mohair

(c) Vicuna

(6) It is a Novelty weave_____.

(a) Plain weave

(b) Honey-comb

(c) Satin

(B) Match the pairs : (6)

Column 'A'		Column 'B'	
(a)	Hogget wool	(1)	Best quality wool
(b)	Other Name of Rayon	(2)	Polyester
(c)	Plain weave	(3)	Artificial silk
(d)	Dacron	(4)	Two Harness
(e)	GFRC	(5)	Dead sheep
(f)	Merino wool	(6)	12 to 14 months old sheep
		(7)	Building construction

(C) Do as directed: (6)

(1) Name the silk worm lying inside the cocoon.

(2) State whether the following sentence is 'True' or 'False':

Vicuna is the most expensive wool.

(3) Unscramble the underlined word.

L S N I O are short wool fibre.

(4) Complete the sentence.

Batik is a resist dyeing technique using_____

(5) Who am I?

I am key element of the art which is to be noticed in the design.

(6) By considering the first correlation, complete the second correlation:

Permanent finish : Mercerization : : Temporary finish:_____

Q. 2. **(A)** Attempt any SIX from the following : (12) **[16]**

(1) Write whether the given sentence is true or false with reason :

Warp yarns are stronger than weft yarns.

(2) Define fashion.

(3) Explain: wet spinning

(4) Give reason: silk should be washed carefully.

(5) Distingwish between : Dyeing and Printing

(6) Explain – wether wool.

(7) Write in brief about vicuna.

(B) Answer in brief (Any TWO): (4)

(1) Wild silk

(2) Uses of glass fibre

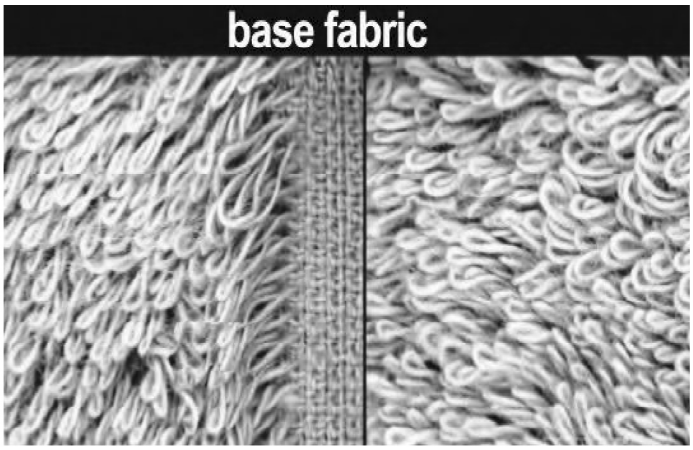
(3) Biological properties of wool

Q. 3. **(A)** Answer any FOUR from the following : (12) **[18]**

(1) Write about any three physical properties of wool.

(2) Explain the term balance and explain types of balance.

(3) Identify the given picture and explain it.



(4) Give the uses of nylon fibre.

(5) Explain dry cleaning pump.

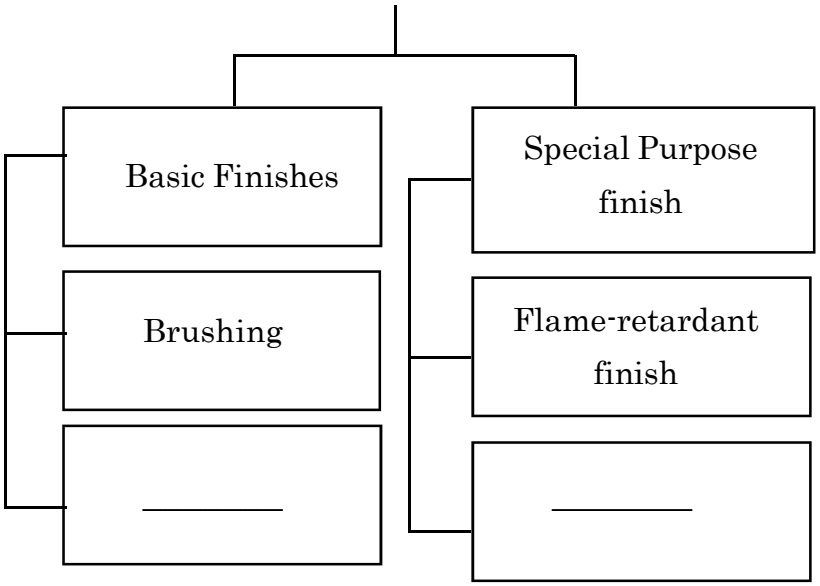
(B) Write short notes (Any TWO) : (6)

(1) Uses of viscose rayon.

(2) Define colour scheme and explain any two types of colour schemes.

(3) Complete the table and explain brushing.

Classification of finishes



Q. 4. Answer the following : **[18]**

(1) Explain the following properties of polyester. **(6)**

(i) Physical Properties [Any Four] (4)

(ii) Biological Properties (2)

OR

(i) Define weaving. (1)

(ii) Explain different parts of loom. (5)

(2) (i) What is sericulture? (1) **(6)**

(ii) Explain life cycle of silk worm. (5)

OR

(i) Explain objectives of finishes. (4) **(6)**

(ii) Explain basic finishes and special purpose finishes. (2)

(3) Explain the following traditional textile printing in India : (6)

(i) Kalamkari

(ii) Daboo

(iii) Bagh

OR

Read the following paragraph and answer the questions : **(6)**

Soap is a compound formed from fatty acids and an alkali. There are different types of soaps such as Neutral soap which are natural detergents. They are dried fruits and berries of certain plants and have been in use as cleaning agents since very ancient time. They are used for washing silk and wool. Eg. Ritanut. They are also used in place of shampoo to wash hair. Built soap has a mixture of added alkalinity and soap. Can be used for cotton and linen only as other fibres are not able to tolerate such high amount of alkali. They have better detergency than normal soap.

Hard soaps have firm physical form. Less soluble in water. Do not give lather easily. Require more labour and time. E.g. sodium soaps.

(1) What is soap? (1)

(2) Name/ list the types of soap. (2)

(3) What is used as shampoo? (1)

(4) Would you like to use hard soap or soft soap for washing your clothes? Justify your answer. (2)

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