

Ist Test

Sample answer sheet of English
TD & CDDM I year

Code: (102)

Govt. Women Polytechnic College, Bharatpur (Raj)

Fill in the blanks with appropriate form of the verb.

1. He tea without sugar (take)

Ans: takes.

2. I ~~get~~ at 6 a.m every morning. (get up)

Ans: get up.

3. Mrs. Mukharjee to hospital by car, but today
he is going on foot. (go)

Ans: goes.

4. we there in summer (go)

Ans: go

5. Raj met with an accident. He is in
hospital. (have)

Ans: has

6. It raining for three days. (rain)

Ans: has been

7. Surita German since 1999 (learn)

Ans: has been learning.

8. I ----- for the bus (wait) Present continuous.

Ans: am waiting

9. We ----- with our eyes. (see)

Ans: see

10. If you ----- fast, you will win the race (run)

Ans: run.

11. Define a conditional sentence giving an example.

Ans: A conditional sentence is one which expresses the condition as well as its consequences. Therefore contains two clauses, the dependent clause expresses the condition, called protasis; and the main clause expresses the consequence called apodosis.

Example: If you run fast, you will win the race.

↓
dep. clause

↓
Principal clause

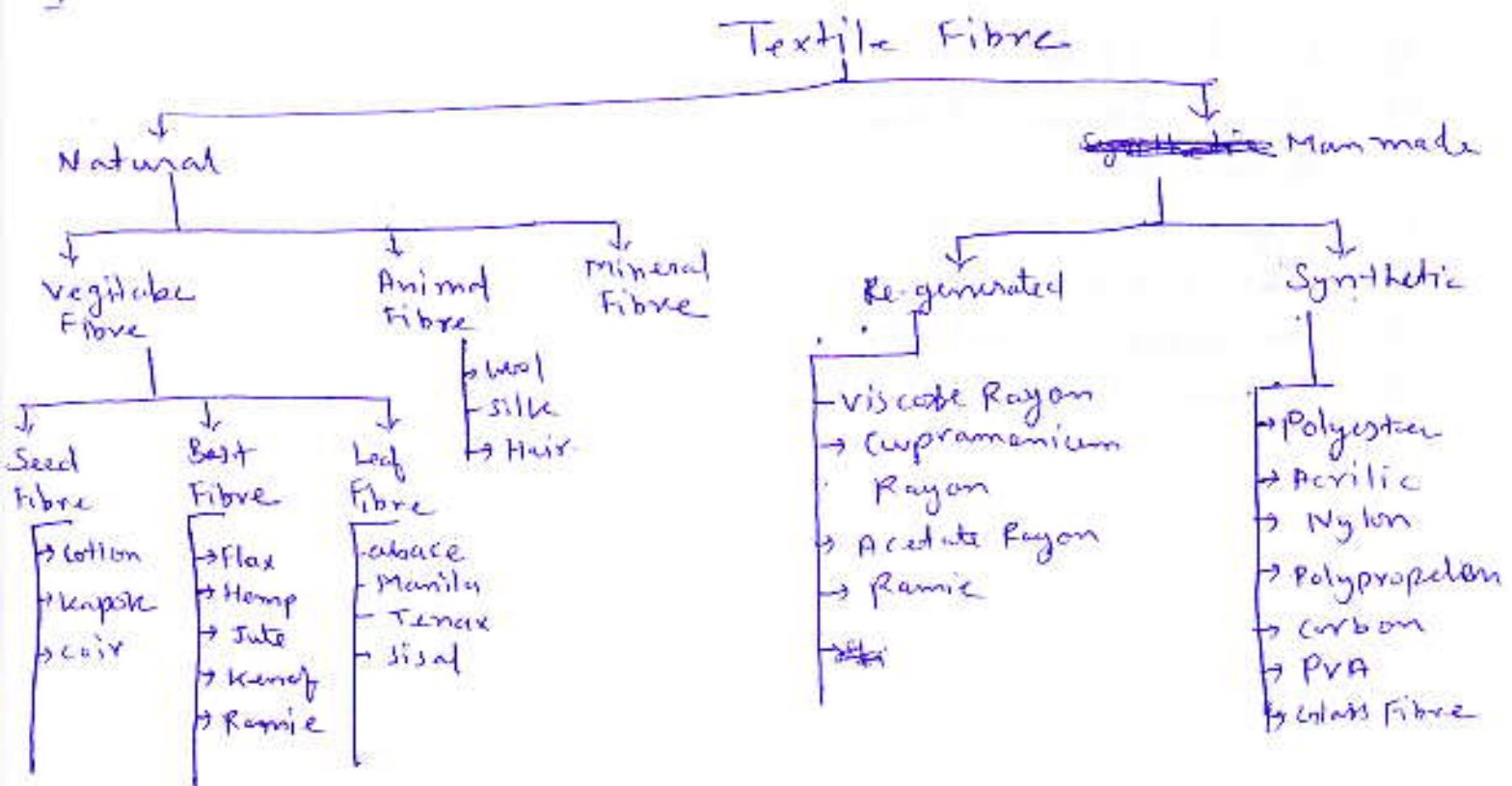
Q. Textile Fibre क्या है ?

Ans

Textile fibre वह न्यूनतम डायमीटर है जिसके द्वारा yarn को fabric को बनाया जाता है। Textile fibre को ~~fibre~~ कहना है जिसका L/D ratio $\frac{1}{1000}$ होता है, यानी Polymer chain ¹⁰⁰⁰ 10000 तक होती है। Textile Fibre Natural or synthetic दोनों प्रकार के होते हैं। Fibre को कई जगहों से प्राप्त किया जाता है Natural fibre Plant, animal, इत्यादि से प्राप्त करते हैं जबकि synthetic fibre को chemical processing द्वारा बनाया जाता है।

Ex Cotton, viscose, wool, silk, Polyester आदि Textile Fibre हैं।

Q. Classify the textile Fibre ?



Qy Fibre को पहचान करने की कौन सी तकनीक होती है?

Ans Fibre को पहचान करने के लिए निम्नलिखित तरीके होते हैं।

- ① Physical test
- ② ~~staining~~ staining
- ③ Burning test
- ④ solubility (test) or chemical test
- ⑤ Microscopic Identification

Types of Test

- ① Non technical test
 - (a) Feeling test
 - (b) Burning test
- ② Technical test
 - (a) microscopic test
 - (b) Chemical test

Tests of Identification

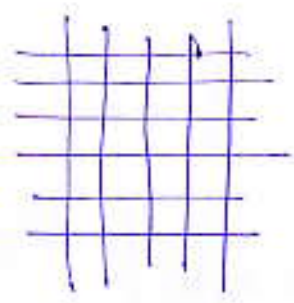
- ① Handle / Feel test
- ② Visual Examination
- ③ Burning test
- ④ Twist on Drying
- ⑤ Flotation test
- ⑥ Microscopic analysis
- ⑦ Chemical analysis

Q1 Fabric structure से आप क्या समझते हैं।

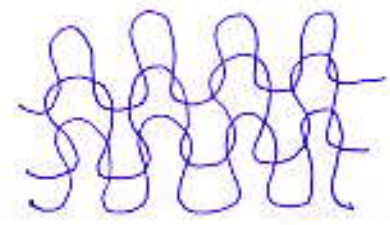
Ans. Fabric structure से तात्पर्य है कि Fabric का निर्माण एवं उसको बनाने के लिए कौनसी विधि प्रयुक्त हुई है। Fabric का structure कैसा है और उस से प्रयुक्त होने वाले यार्न किस प्रकार के use किए गए हैं। Fabric को बनाने के लिए क्या क्या Particular लिए गए हैं जैसे yarn type, yarn count, colour, Design, Weave और प्रयुक्त होने वाली विधि को बताया जाता है।

Fabric structure mainly three type का होता है।

- ① Woven fabric structure
- ② Knitted fabric structure
- ③ Non woven Fabric structure



Woven Structure



Knitted Structure



Non-woven Structure

Q2 Explain woven Fabric structure!

Ans. Woven fabric structure is the main considering point of woven fabric production. Before fabric production it needs to determine the types of Fabric structure by which fabric will be produced.

woven Fabric structure

(1) Woven fabric is produced by interlacing two sets of yarn, the warp and weft, which are at the right angle to each other in the plane of the fabric

- ② The warp is oriented in the direction of the length of the fabric and the weft in that of its width.
- ③ Individual warp & weft yarns are called as Ends and Picks.
- (4) Interlacing of the ends and picks with each other produces a coherent structure.
- (5) The repeating pattern of interlacing is called the weave.

Woven structure is divided into two principle categories based on woven structure.

- ① Simple structure
- ② Compound structure.

Q// Woven or Knitted fabric Difference :-

Woven Fabric

- ① It is produced by using two sets of yarn.
- ② Elastic properties not more than knit fabric.
- (3) Higher labor cost.
- (4) It is not more comfortable than knit fabric.
- (5) It has lower extensibility.
- (6) ~~Lower~~ Lower recovery property.
- (7) Hold a crease well.
- ⑧ Edges are prone to reveal.

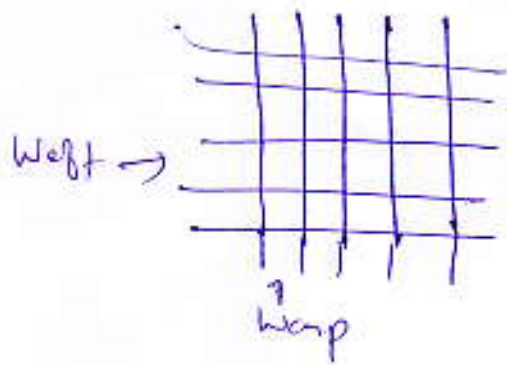
Knitted Fabric

- ① Produced by using one set of yarn.
- ② It has higher elastic properties.
- ③ ~~Less~~ Lower labor cost.
- (4) More comfortable.
- (5) High extensibility.
- (6) Higher recovery property.
- ⑦ No crease on fabric.
- ⑧ Edges curl and some knits run.

Fabric कितने प्रकार से बनाया जाता है।

Fabric को मुख्य रूप से तीन तरीकों से बनाया जा सकता है
① Woven method. ② Knitting method. ③ Non woven method.

Woven method → इस प्रकार के method में Fabric को yarn के दो set warp or weft के Interlacement द्वारा बनाया जाता है, जहाँ warp or weft एक दूसरे से Right angle पर Interlace करते हैं।



Knitting method → इस प्रकार के method में Fabric को एक yarn के एक set से loop बनाकर तैयार किया जाता है।

loop formation द्वारा बनाया है।



Non woven method → इस प्रकार का Fabric fibre के Intermingling या fibre के Intermeshing or Fabric to Fabric bonding द्वारा बनाया जाता है।



Non woven Fabric