

4. To avoid premature buckling during shear test on fabric CO3 [K₄]
- a) Compressive force is applied b) Tensile force is applied
 c) Thicker sample is engaged d) Smaller sample is engaged
5. Bending rigidity of fabrics is related to young's modulus by the following relationship CO3 [K₃]
- a) $B = E I$ b) $B = E^2 I$
 c) $B = E I^2$ d) $B = E^2 I^2$
6. Match the elements of **Group I** and **Group II** CO2 [K₂]
- | Group I | Group II |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Tenacity | 1. CN mm ² |
| B. Bending Rigidity | 2. mm |
| C. Curvature | 3. CN/Tex |
| D. Elongation | 4. mm ⁻¹ |
- a) A-1; B-2; C-3; D-4 b) A-2; B-4; C-3; D-1
 c) A-3; B-1; C-4; D-2 d) A-2; B-4; C-1; D-3
7. In shear deformation of a material, by uniform extension in one direction and contraction in a perpendicular direction is CO4 [K₃]
- a) Simple shear strain b) Pure shear strain
 c) Alternate shear strain d) complex shear strain
8. Spirality is NOT influenced by the following factor CO4 [K₄]
- a) Cam angle b) Feeder
 c) Twist d) Needles
9. Choose the 'CORRECT STATEMENT' from the following CO5 [K₄]
- i. Crease recovery is highest for thick and dense fabric
 ii. Tensile strength of fabric improves with greater float length
 iii. Strength CV of yarn does not affect weavability
 iv. Higher drape coefficient indicates stiffer fabric
- a) i, ii b) i, iii
 c) i, iv d) ii, iii
10. Consider the following Assertion [A] and Reason [R] CO5 [K₂]
- [A] Changes of dimension after knitting can create major problems in garments and fabrics
- [R] Satisfactory relaxation technique is used to control the dimension changes
- a) [A] is right [R] is wrong b) [A] is right [R] is right
 c) [A] is wrong [R] is right d) [A] is wrong [R] is wrong

PART B (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

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|--|-----|-------------------|
| 11. Relate fabric crimp height and thread spacing. | CO1 | [K ₃] |
| 12. How to calculate the fabric cover factor? | CO1 | [K ₄] |
| 13. Write the principle adopted during modeling the tensile load curve. | CO2 | [K ₃] |
| 14. List out the parameters consider for modelling anisotropy tensile properties. | CO2 | [K ₃] |
| 15. State the importance of fabric bending behavior. | CO3 | [K ₂] |
| 16. Relate bending stiffness and bending hysteresis. | CO3 | [K ₄] |
| 17. Give the general assumptions imposed in the geometry of plain knitted structure. | CO4 | [K ₁] |
| 18. Bifurcate the difference between two- and three-dimensional drape. | CO4 | [K ₃] |
| 19. Outline the term spirality. | CO5 | [K ₂] |
| 20. Enlist the various dimensional properties occurred in fabrics. | CO5 | [K ₄] |

PART C (6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

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|---|-----|-------------------|
| 21. Describe the racetrack model for plain weave fabrics. | CO1 | [K ₄] |
| 22. Illustrate and explain the tensile stress-strain curve of woven fabric. | CO2 | [K ₄] |
| 23. Summarize the fabric bending theory. | CO5 | [K ₄] |
| 24. Interpret the shear stress-strain curve of woven fabric. | CO3 | [K ₄] |
| 25. Discuss the Munden loop model. | CO4 | [K ₅] |
| 26. Describe the significance of tightness factor in knitted fabric. | CO4 | [K ₄] |

**Answer any FOUR Questions
PART D (4 x 10 = 40 Marks)**

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|---|-----|-------------------|
| 27. Explain in detail the Pierce cloth geometry with their assumptions. | CO1 | [K ₄] |
| 28. Describe the various factors affecting the tensile properties of woven fabric. | CO2 | [K ₄] |
| 29. Discuss the importance of fabric drape and mechanical properties of woven fabric. | CO3 | [K ₄] |
| 30. Summarize the Spirality of knitted fabrics. | CO4 | [K ₄] |
| 31. Describe the bending behavior of woven fabric with empirical modelling. | CO5 | [K ₄] |
