Q.1. State true or false, justify your answers by giving reasons.
   a. Random sampling is done when yarns are behaving in a peculiar way.
   b. Single fibre length measurement is followed when we need accurate readings.
   c. Caustic Soda swelling method gives maturity reading much faster than air flow methods.
   d. CRT stands for Cotton Reverse Twist yarns.
   e. Cloth cover factor indicates how much the cloth can cover the body of a person.

Q.2. a. Explain the terms Resultant Count and Average Count.
    b. Workout the resultant count of a corkscrew yarn made by combining Ne 40s and Ne 30s.

Q.3. a. Explain the term twist factor and its significance in spinning.
    b. Workout the twist factor if a yarn of Ne 20s has 800 TPM.

Q.4. a. How do you measure fabric weight per unit area?
    b. If a fabric roll of 300 Metres is weighing 60Kgs, what is the weight per linear metre and GSM if the fabric width is 180 cm.

Q.5. a. Explain the pros and cons of different evenness testing methods for yarns.
    b. Explain the concept of Spectrogram.

Q.6. a. Explain the method of assessing crimp contraction of textured yarns.
    b. Explain the terms Crimp Rigidity and Crimp Stability.

    b. Explain the term Drape. How will you check it for a silk saree?

Q.8. a. Explain the terms Lea Strength and CSP. What is the significance of CSP?
    b. Explain the different Tear Strength testing methods.