

- Q6 The wool can be printed by
 a) Reactive dye b) Vat dye
 c) Acid dye d) Azoic colour
- Q.7 Resist is a _____ of printing.
 a) beginning b) style
 c) method d) None of these
- Q8 British gum is a
 a) Thickener b) Acid
 c) Alkali d) Reducing agent
- Q.9 Rongalite C is
 a) Thickener b) Alkali
 c) Acid d) Reducing agent
- Q.10 _____ is the most modern printing machine
 a) Roller b) Rotary
 c) Flat bed d) None of these

SECTION-B

Note: Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

- Q.11 Define printing.
- Q.12 Batik is a kind of _____ printing(Resist / direct style)
- Q.13 For colour discharge the ground colour should be strong. (True/False)

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- Q.14 What is the objective of adding hygroscopic agent.
- Q.15 What are various methods of printing?
- Q.16 What are rapid fast colours?
- Q.17 What is Direct style of printing?
- Q.18 Name any two methods for Naphthol colour printing?
- Q.19 Which type of print are made by resist / discharge style printing?
- Q.20 Name any two traditional styles of printing.

SECTION-C

Note: Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)

- Q.21 Explain the mechanism of pigment printing.
- Q.22 Write down the method of producing white and coloured khadi print.
- Q.23 What is Diazotization?
- Q.24 What is the sources of starch thickener.
- Q.25 Discuss the merits and demerits of transfer printing
- Q.26 Discuss the resist style of printing on aniline black background.
- Q.27 What are different types of naphthol ? Give one example of each.
- Q.28 Write a short note on Burn out style
- Q.29 Explain the concept of flow form technique.

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