

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. What is research primarily aimed at ?
 - (a) Creating knowledge
 - (b) Gathering opinions
 - (c) Writing reports
 - (d) Publishing articles
2. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of research ?
 - (a) Systematic
 - (b) Objective
 - (c) Random
 - (d) Empirical
3. What type of research explores new ideas ?
 - (a) Descriptive
 - (b) Causal
 - (c) Exploratory
 - (d) Historical
4. In research, the variables are :
 - (a) Unchanging factors
 - (b) Elements that can change
 - (c) Outcomes of studies
 - (d) None of these
5. What is the purpose of a literature review ?
 - (a) To collect data
 - (b) To write articles
 - (c) To conduct experiments
 - (d) To summarize existing knowledge

6. Which research design describes characteristics of a population ?
- (a) Causal
 - (b) Descriptive
 - (c) Experimental
 - (d) Exploratory
7. Which sampling method ensures every member has an equal chance of being selected ?
- (a) Random sampling
 - (b) Stratified sampling
 - (c) Convenience sampling
 - (d) Quota sampling
8. Qualitative research primarily focuses on :
- (a) Numbers
 - (b) Meanings
 - (c) Experiments
 - (d) Statistical analysis
9. What does intellectual honesty in research involve ?
- (a) Ignoring conflicts of interest
 - (b) Falsifying data
 - (c) Accurate reporting of findings
 - (d) Plagiarism
10. What is plagiarism ?
- (a) Incorrect citation
 - (b) Using someone else's work without credit
 - (c) Misreporting data
 - (d) None of the above

11. Which format is commonly used for referencing in the social sciences ?

- (a) APA
- (b) MLA
- (c) Chicago
- (d) Harvard

12. What is the impact factor ?

- (a) A measure of research quality
- (b) A type of statistical analysis
- (c) A research methodology
- (d) A publication process

13. Conflicts of interest should be :

- (a) Ignored
- (b) Disclosed
- (c) Celebrated
- (d) Hidden

14. What is the purpose of ethics in research ?

- (a) To enhance publicity
- (b) To increase funding
- (c) To ensure fair practices
- (d) None of these

15. Which of the following is a primary data source ?

- (a) Online articles
- (b) Surveys conducted by the researcher
- (c) Literature reviews
- (d) Historical records

16. What does a research proposal outline ?

- (a) The final results
- (b) The publication strategy
- (c) The funding sources
- (d) The research plan

17. What is the significance of a hypothesis in research ?
- (a) It provides a conclusion
 - (b) It offers a tentative explanation
 - (c) It summarizes the research
 - (d) It defines the methodology
18. Which method is most likely to introduce bias in research ?
- (a) Random sampling
 - (b) Stratified sampling
 - (c) Convenience sampling
 - (d) Systematic sampling
19. In hypothesis testing, a type I error occurs when :
- (a) the null hypothesis is rejected when it is true
 - (b) the null hypothesis is accepted when it is false
 - (c) data is misinterpreted
 - (d) a sample is biased
20. Which type of sampling involves dividing the population into subgroups ?
- (a) Random sampling
 - (b) Stratified sampling
 - (c) Cluster sampling
 - (d) Systematic sampling
21. Which research design involves repeated observations over time ?
- (a) Cross-sectional
 - (b) Experimental
 - (c) Longitudinal
 - (d) Descriptive

22. What is the primary role of concepts in theory development ?

- (a) To provide statistical measures
- (b) To form the foundation of hypotheses
- (c) To manipulate variables
- (d) To summarize findings

23. What is the purpose of peer review ?

- (a) To promote research
- (b) To validate research quality
- (c) To increase publication rates
- (d) None of the above

24. In the context of research, what does FFP stand for ?

- (a) Findings, Framework, Propositions
- (b) Falsification, Fabrication, Plagiarism
- (c) Facts, Figures, Proposals
- (d) None of the above

25. What is the main advantage of using ICT in research ?

- (a) Improved communication
- (b) Enhanced data collection
- (c) Greater accessibility to resources
- (d) All of the above

26. Which research design is best for historical studies ?
- (a) Descriptive
 - (b) Experimental
 - (c) Longitudinal
 - (d) Historical
27. What does the term "impact factor" measure ?
- (a) The quality of research
 - (b) The citation frequency of journals
 - (c) The number of authors
 - (d) The funding received
28. What is a common challenge of secondary data analysis ?
- (a) Lack of data
 - (b) Data relevance and accuracy
 - (c) Data collection methods
 - (d) None of these
29. What does a control variable do in an experiment ?
- (a) Introduces bias
 - (b) Influences the outcome
 - (c) Remains constant to isolate effects
 - (d) Alters the hypothesis
30. Which of the following represents a methodological approach to studying behavior over time ?
- (a) Cross-sectional study
 - (b) Longitudinal study
 - (c) Experimental study
 - (d) Case study

31. What is the term for the manipulation of data to fit a desired outcome ?
- (a) Falsification
 - (b) Fabrication
 - (c) Misrepresentation
 - (d) Citation error
32. What is the main purpose of citation in research ?
- (a) To reduce plagiarism
 - (b) To summarize findings
 - (c) To confuse readers
 - (d) To support arguments and provide sources
33. Which of the following is *not* a method for ensuring research integrity ?
- (a) Peer review
 - (b) Data fabrication
 - (c) Transparent reporting
 - (d) Open-access publishing
34. What is a key factor in selecting a research method ?
- (a) Personal preference
 - (b) Availability of funding
 - (c) Research objectives
 - (d) None of the above
35. What is the purpose of a pilot study ?
- (a) To test feasibility and methodology
 - (b) To collect final data
 - (c) To publish results
 - (d) To conduct a comprehensive review

36. What does reliability refer to in research ?
- (a) The accuracy of the results
 - (b) The consistency of measurement
 - (c) The validity of the findings
 - (d) The ethical standards applied
37. Which of the following represents an ethical principle in research involving human subjects ?
- (a) Confidentiality
 - (b) Coercion
 - (c) Misinformation
 - (d) Data fabrication
38. Which of the following is essential for ensuring the validity of research findings ?
- (a) Randomization
 - (b) Sample size
 - (c) Methodological rigor
 - (d) All of these
39. What does a researcher's conflicts of interest typically involve ?
- (a) Personal relationships that could bias results
 - (b) Financial interests related to the research
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
40. What does triangulation in research refer to ?
- (a) Using multiple methods or sources to study a phenomenon
 - (b) Relying on a single method for data collection
 - (c) Testing a hypothesis
 - (d) Conducting a meta-analysis

41. In research ethics, informed consent refers to :
- (a) Collecting data without participant knowledge
 - (b) Participants being aware of the study's purpose
 - (c) Ensuring funding is available
 - (d) None of the above
42. Which type of research is best for understanding cultural phenomena ?
- (a) Experimental
 - (b) Quantitative
 - (c) Ethnographic
 - (d) Longitudinal
43. What is the purpose of stratified sampling ?
- (a) To select participants randomly
 - (b) To ensure representation of subgroups
 - (c) To simplify data collection
 - (d) To reduce bias
44. What does a citation database provide ?
- (a) Original research articles
 - (b) References for academic writing
 - (c) Funding sources for research
 - (d) Experimental data
45. What is the main goal of publication ethics ?
- (a) To promote fair practices in publishing
 - (b) To increase the number of publications
 - (c) To reduce the time to publication
 - (d) None of the above

46. Quantitative research is characterized by :
- (a) Subjective analysis
 - (b) Objective measurement
 - (c) Case studies
 - (d) Thematic analysis
47. Which of the following databases is used for indexing research articles ?
- (a) Google Scholar
 - (b) JSTOR
 - (c) PubMed
 - (d) All of these
48. Which of the following is a key component of a reference entry ?
- (a) Author's name
 - (b) Year of publication
 - (c) Title of the work
 - (d) All of these
49. Open-access publishing allows :
- (a) Restricted access to articles
 - (b) Free access to published research
 - (c) Only paid subscriptions
 - (d) Limited distribution
50. In hypothesis testing, a null hypothesis typically states :
- (a) No effect or no difference
 - (b) There is a relationship
 - (c) Data is unreliable
 - (d) The study is biased

FASHION TECHNOLOGY

- 51.**is a hand-loom woven technique used to make Dacca muslin fabrics.
- (a) Jamdani (b) Jacquard
(c) Tangail (d) Dobby
- 52.** Bandhani is also called as..... .
- (a) Ikkat (b) Choonaris
(c) Paithani (d) Patola
- 53.** Chanderi Sarees are produced in which state of India ?
- (a) Madhya Pradesh
(b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Andhra Pradesh
(d) Himachal Pradesh
- 54.** Patola is a.....dyed silk Saree from Gujarat.
- (a) Batik (b) Tie
(c) Resist (d) Discharged
- 55.** Himru is produced by using yarns.
- (a) Silk and Cotton (b) Wool
(c) Polyester (d) Jute

56. Designs of Pochampalli textiles need to be..... .

- (a) Geometrical
- (b) Circles
- (c) Stylized
- (d) Abstract

57. Kalamkari is done with..... .

- (a) Cone
- (b) Brush
- (c) Stencil
- (d) Pen

58. Bandhani is a colourful textile that uses one of the.....
technique.

- (a) Tie and dye
- (b) Batik
- (c) Block printing
- (d) Painting

59. The process of tie and dye at yarn stage is..... .

- (a) Bandhani
- (b) Dacca Muslin
- (c) Ikkat
- (d) Kalamkari

60. Sri Kalahasti is famous for

- (a) Stencil printing
- (b) Hand painting
- (c) Synthetic dyes
- (d) Tying

61. The Angavastra is a long piece of cloth draped around the shoulders in..... .
- (a) Karnataka (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Kerala (d) Andhra Pradesh
62. In Kerala, the end portion of ladies garment with copper and golden coated thread is..... .
- (a) Kara (b) Tassels
(c) Pallu (d) Motif
63. Chamba Rumal is famous in..... .
- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) Nagaland (d) Rajasthan
64. The decorative art of.....is called macramé.
- (a) Tying knots (b) Weaving
(c) Crocheting (d) Knitting
65. Thread count of woven fabric is.....per inch of woven fabric is known as.
- (a) Threads per square inch
(b) Fibres per square inch
(c) Fabric per square inch
(d) EPI

66. The microscopic structure of.....fiber looks like a bamboo pole.
- (a) Flax (b) Cotton
(c) Silk (d) Wool
67. of woven fabric is called selvage.
- (a) Center (b) Self edge
(c) Right edge (d) Left edge
68. Cotton is a..... fiber.
- (a) Artificial (b) Plant
(c) Animal (d) Mineral.
69. In.....warp knits are made with several yarns.
- (a) Printing (b) Knitting
(c) Weaving (d) Dyeing
70. Application of heat and.....on wool, to soften the scales is called felting.
- (a) Pressure (b) Temperature
(c) Moisture (d) None of these

71. The process of removing the starch from the fabric is called..... .
- (a) Bleaching (b) Mercerizing
(c) Desizing (d) None of these
72. Inner hollow hole of cotton fiber is known as :
- (a) Serine (b) Lint
(c) Lumen (d) Pectin
73. Exclusive or specialized designed dresses are :
- (a) Pret a porter (b) Bridal couture
(c) Haute couture (d) None of these
74. Beetling is a finish applied to linen fabrics, in which fabric is beaten with.....hammer.
- (a) Iron (b) Wooden
(c) Copper (d) Steel
75.finish is used to keep the fabric flat and smooth.
- (a) Wrinkle resistant (b) Shape Retentive
(c) Water repellent (d) Flame retardant

76. Finishes are classified according to their degree of..... .

- (a) Temporary
- (b) Semi durable
- (c) Permanence
- (d) None of these

77. All cotton fabrics are singed except those that are..... .

- (a) Bleached
- (b) Napped
- (c) Shrined
- (d) Dyed

78. The success or failure of the fashion industry depends on..... purchases of its products.

- (a) Retailers
- (b) Sellers
- (c) Consumers
- (d) None of these

79. The area inside the shape is called..... .

- (a) Color
- (b) Space
- (c) Texture
- (d) None of these

80. The ability of fabric to draw moisture away from your body is..... .

- (a) Wicking
- (b) Absorbency
- (c) Resiliency
- (d) None of these

81. When twist is increased in the spun yarn, its strength..... .

- (a) increases
- (b) decreases
- (c) does not change
- (d) first increases then decreases

82. Filament yarns are..... .

- (a) Short length
- (b) Long length
- (c) Medium length
- (d) None of these

83. Denier is the term applied to the.....of yarn.

- (a) Resiliency
- (b) Elasticity
- (c) Strength
- (d) None of these

84. A.....is a device, sign or name that is used to identify the product.

- (a) Brand
- (b) Price
- (c) Boutique
- (d) Color

85. Caustic soda mercerization of cotton is carried out for improvement of..... .

- (a) Strength and Lustre
- (b) Whiteness
- (c) Wetting
- (d) Absorption

86. Warp faced satin is.....than the weft faced sateen.
- (a) Lustrous (b) Rough
(c) Weaker (d) Stronger
87. Water jet looms are capable of inserting..... .
- (a) 700 picks per minute (b) 75 picks per minute
(c) 180 picks per minute (d) 45 picks per minute
88. is a style that is popular in the present or a set of trends that has been accepted by a wide audience.
- (a) Style (b) Fad
(c) Fashion (d) Classic
89. In which stage of the fashion cycle do consumers reject a style and start looking out for something new ?
- (a) Decline (b) Introduction
(c) Peak (d) Rejection
90. The traditional process of fashion adoption is also called as :
- (a) Trickle Down (b) Trickle Up
(c) Trickle Across (d) Mass Dissemination

91.create fashion.

- (a) Fashion role models (b) Fashion followers
- (c) Fashion Victims (d) Fashion Innovators

92. Hoodies come under which wear ?

- (a) Party wear (b) Casual wear
- (c) Swim wear (d) Formal wear

93. Which is *not* a type of marketing concept ?

- (a) The production concept
- (b) The selling concept
- (c) The social marketing concept
- (d) The supplier concept

94. This tool is used to temporarily hold two or more pieces of fabric together :

- (a) Chalk (b) Pins
- (c) Bobbins (d) Needles

95. This is a guide containing steps to make a garment.

- (a) Thimble (b) Needle threader
- (c) Sewing gauge (d) Pattern

96. This tool protects your fingers when you sew by hand.

- (a) Thimble
- (b) Sewing gauge
- (c) Thread
- (d) Rotary cutter

97. Novelty yarns are usually..... .

- (a) Boucle Yarns
- (b) Textured Yarns
- (c) Ply yarns
- (d) Card yarns

98.refers to the amount of roominess in a garment.

- (a) Grain line
- (b) Dart
- (c) Ease
- (d) Tuck

99.is the process of transforming designs to its constituent flat pattern pieces and then drafting them out.

- (a) Pattern making
- (b) Draping
- (c) Template
- (d) Blocks

100. What is meant by yarn count ?

- (a) Counting of yarn
- (b) Strength of yarn
- (c) Density of yarn
- (d) Thickness of yarn