

Question Papers

ExamCode: PNT_AWM_142014

1. According to ohm's law, the relationship between current flowing through conductor and the voltage across the conductor is:
1) Equal 2) Directly proportional
3) Indirectly proportional 4) Lesser
2. The temperature of water boiling in a vessel can be raised by-
1) Adding pieces of porous solid to the water 2) Adding salt to the water
3) Decreasing the pressure in the vessel 4) Heating the vessel more strongly
3. The SI unit of luminous intensity is:
1) Newton 2) Pascal
3) Candela 4) Kelvin
4. The modern acid dampening solutions usually have a pH in the range of-
1) 1.5 to 2.5 2) 3.5 to 4.5
3) 10.5 to 12.5 4) 6.5 to 8.5
5. According to Lewis theory of Acids and Bases Lewis acid is defined as-
1) An electron pair acceptor 2) An electron pair donor
3) A proton pair acceptor 4) A proton pair donor
6. _____ are defined as solutions which contain hydrogen and oxygen combined to form hydroxyl ions which have a negative electrical charge.
1) Acid 2) Alkalis
3) Solvent 4) Crystallisation
7. A capacitor start and capacitor run motors are examples of-
1) Single phase induction motor 2) Three phase induction motors
3) Commutator type 4) Synchronous motor
8. The electric motors runs on a principle of-
1) Fleming's right hand rule 2) Fleming's left hand rule
3) Maxwell's corkscrew rule 4) Kirchoff's current law
9. Viscosity is a property of-
1) Liquid only 2) Solids only
3) Solids and liquids only 4) Liquids and gases only
10. In P-type semi conductor the majority carrier is:
1) Electrons 2) Holes
3) Protons 4) Neutrons
11. _____ is an example of electromagnetic radiation and has the shortest wave length.
1) Radio waves 2) Infrared
3) Visible light 4) X-rays
12. A leaf which contains only a green pigment is illuminated with monochromatic red light. The leaf will appear to be-
1) Black 2) Brown
3) Green 4) Yellow

13. _____ property of a solid would change if it were transported from the earth to the moon.

- 1) Mars
- 2) Volume
- 3) Weight
- 4) Density

14. The point where this up thrust acts obviously at the c.g. of the displaced liquid, which is called the _____.

- 1) Centripetal
- 2) Centrifugal
- 3) Centre of buoyancy
- 4) Equilibrium

15. Pressure in general is measured in _____ in the C.G.S. system.

- 1) dynes/cm²
- 2) lb.ft²
- 3) newton/m²
- 4) kg's

16. The cohesive force between the molecules of a liquid can be seen in the phenomenon known as _____.

- 1) Surface tension
- 2) pH
- 3) RH
- 4) Contact angle

17. The branch of science, which deals with the properties and behaviour of liquids is called _____.

- 1) Solvent
- 2) Hydraulics
- 3) Fluid mechanics
- 4) Densitometer

18. Local atmospheric pressure at a place is measured by an instrument called _____.

- 1) pH meter
- 2) Barometer
- 3) Hygrometer
- 4) Thermometer

19. 3 phase induction motor requires _____ supply.

- 1) 11000/240V, 50Hz AC
- 2) 440V, 50Hz AC
- 3) 230V, 50Hz AC
- 4) 220V, 50Hz AC

20. D.O.L. starter is used to start _____ motors.

- 1) Compound
- 2) Alternator
- 3) Induction
- 4) Generator

21. _____ boards are usually associated with carton work, but heavier grades are also widely used for the better quality buildings.

- 1) Chip boards
- 2) Pulp board
- 3) White board
- 4) Chopper board

22. Metrical pulping is also known as-

- 1) Ground wood pulping
- 2) TMP
- 3) RMP
- 4) CTMP

23. _____ ingredient transport the dispersed pigment from the press ink-duct via the roller, printing plate and blanket, to the paper where it must remain permanently.

- 1) Varnish
- 2) Vehicle
- 3) Vignette
- 4) Viscous

24. **Paste inks are used in the _____ printing process.**
 1) Flexographic
 3) Gravure
 2) ~~Offset~~
 4) ~~Laser~~
25. **The exposure lamp used in offset plate making process which has the most disadvantageous features of producing fumes and dirt is:**
 1) Mercury lamp
 3) ~~Carbon arc~~
 2) Pulsed xenon
 4) Metal halide
26. **Pre-sensitized plate coating material is:**
 1) Albumen
 3) ~~Diazo~~
 2) Gum Arabic
 4) Silver
27. **Basic-ingredients of printing ink are-**
 1) Pigment and Varnish
 3) Pigment and Liquid
 2) ~~Pigment and Vehicle~~
 4) Pigment and Additive
28. **If the ink is too greasy it will result into-**
 1) ~~Scum~~
 3) Emulsification
 2) Sharp print
 4) Drying problem
29. **The function of head box in a paper making machine is:**
 1) Dewatering
 3) ~~Distribution of fibre suspension~~
 2) Calendering
 4) Drying
30. **The property of a colorant in a printing ink which are responsible for bleaching or fading.**
 1) Opaque
 3) Particle size
 2) Transparent
 4) ~~Light fastness~~
31. **Carbonless copy paper is also known as-**
 1) Newsprint
 3) Mechanical paper
 2) ~~Autocopying paper~~
 4) Cardboard
32. **The property of an ink that enables it to be stretched into a thread is called-**
 1) Thixotropy
 3) Tark
 2) ~~Length~~
 4) Dilatancy
33. **The additive which is used during printing ink formulations in order to improve the scuff or rub resistance of the printed surface is:**
 1) Plasticizers
 3) ~~Waxes~~
 2) Antifoaming agents
 4) Anti oxidants
34. **The viscosity of liquid inks used for flexo and gravure process are measured using _____ viscometer.**
 1) Falling rod
 3) ~~Cup~~
 2) Spindle
 4) Vibration reed
35. **A print problem with a small solid areas sharply defined and surrounded by white halos are known as-**
 1) Ghosting
 3) ~~Hickeys~~
 2) Piling
 4) Linting

36. The static electricity of paper most effectively can be prevented by maintaining the relative humidity value in the range of-
- 1) 70 - 80%
 - 2) 40 - 50%
 - 3) 30 - 40%
 - 4) 65 - 75%
37. A putty like build up of material from paper and ink or a combination of both takes the colour of an ink, a print problem known as-
- 1) Piling
 - 2) Ghosting
 - 3) Linting
 - 4) Chalking
38. Electrostatic assist is a technology used by _____ process to improve the ink transfer from image carrier to paper.
- 1) Fresco
 - 2) Screen
 - 3) Ink Jet
 - 4) Gravure
39. The typical ink film thickness of a offset lithography process on a smooth paper with wet and full strength solid is:
- 1) 6 - 8 μm
 - 2) > 10 μm
 - 3) 2 μm
 - 4) > 8 μm
40. The pH of paper manufactured by the process of acid system is in the range of-
- 1) 2 - 4
 - 2) 4 - 5
 - 3) 4 - 6
 - 4) 5 - 6
41. _____ is used as a device to calibrate or to determine the actual exposure time during plate processing.
- 1) Proofing device
 - 2) Sensitivity guide
 - 3) Masking
 - 4) Calibration guide
42. _____ problem occurs when a printed ink film fails to accept a succeeding ink film applied on the press. Is accomplished by control of the ink tack and the ink film thickness.
- 1) Wet trapping
 - 2) Tiling
 - 3) Dry-trapping
 - 4) Tripping
43. When a dried ink pigment does NOT adhere to the substrate and can be brushed off with the finger, the problem is called-
- 1) Catch-up
 - 2) Casein
 - 3) Chucks
 - 4) Chalking
44. Ammonium Hydroxide is used in offset plate coating because-
- 1) It acts as coating agent
 - 2) It acts as inhibitor
 - 3) It acts as preservative
 - 4) It acts as oxidation agent
45. If the ink pigment prefers to be wet by water rather than oil, then it will result into-
- 1) Scum
 - 2) Emulsification
 - 3) Bleeding
 - 4) Drying problem
46. The instrument used to measure the hardness of blanket surface-
- 1) Micrometer
 - 2) Durometer
 - 3) Screw gauge
 - 4) Caliper meter

47. _____ is the colour which is related to warm color region.

- 1) Green
- 2) Blue
- 3) Red
- 4) Gray

48. _____ color theory which is followed in printing.

- 1) Additive
- 2) Subtractive
- 3) Pantone
- 4) Black

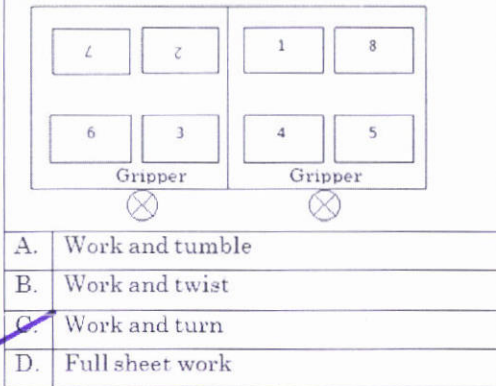
49. Any part of the face which overhangs the body eg. Italic and script is called _____ character.

- 1) Counter
- 2) Body
- 3) Kerns
- 4) Shoulder

50. _____ are printing primary colors.

- 1) Red, Green, Blue
- 2) White, Black, UV
- 3) Yellow, Magenta, Cyan
- 4) Red, Yellow, Blue

51. In this 8 pages imposition for a folder what type of sheet work is followed.



52. Printing on both sides of a sheet, with the tail becoming the lead edge for the second color by turning the pile for the second pass through the press is referred as-

- 1) Work and turn imposition
- 2) Work and tumble imposition
- 3) Work and twist imposition
- 4) Full sheet work imposition

53. _____ is known as duotone.

- 1) Two color halftone image made from single piece
- 2) Two color halftone image made from two pieces
- 3) Single color halftone image from single piece
- 4) Four color image from a single piece

54. In additive colour theory the primary colors are-

- 1) Red, Green, Blue
- 2) Cyan, Magenta, Yellow
- 3) Red, Green, Blue, Black
- 4) Red, Green, Blue, Grey

55. Reducing the grey component from all colours in a reproduction and replacing them with black ink is known as-

- 1) Under colour removal
- 2) Grey component replacement
- 3) OCR
- 4) MICR

56. **In four color printing, the primary reason for adding black is:**
 1) Because of the limited maximum density achieved 2) To replace proportions of the three process inks. with just CMY Cyan, Magenta, Yellow
 3) To print appropriate amount of black 4) To balance the grey component
57. **When a dull colour placed by the side of a bright color, the property which explains the brilliance or brightness of a colour is:**
 1) Contrast in tone 2) Contrast in values
 3) Contrast in chroma 4) Contrast in spreading effect
58. **The method of compensating for misregister when printing successive images and color on press is known as-**
 1) Over print 2) Trapping
 3) UCR 4) GCR
59. **Stochastic screening is otherwise known as-**
 1) FM screening 2) AM screening
 3) Angle screening 4) Elliptical screening
60. **The undesirable image produced when two different or randomly positioned screen patterns (or dots) over print is known as-**
 1) Moire pattern 2) Duo tone
 3) Middle tone 4) Shadow effect
61. **In layout, two or more connected letters on the same type body is known as-**
 1) Serifs 2) Ligature
 3) Diphthongs 4) Accented letter
62. **The number of dots per inch (dpi) in the half tone is known as-**
 1) Screening 2) Frequency
 3) Screen Angle 4) Dot count
63. _____ is letter design drawn or written carefully by hand.
 1) Legibility 2) Novelty
 3) Decorative 4) Calligraphy
64. **The word 'Signographic' is derived from _____.**
 1) Artistic work 2) Sign writing
 3) Pen writing 4) Standard writing
65. **The actual operation of assembling types into words and lines in accordance with the manuscript and typographic specification is called-**
 1) Type spacing 2) Type lining
 3) Type setting 4) Type drawing
66. **A type face whose main strokes are vertical is referred to as a-**
 1) Static 2) Sans serif
 3) Roman 4) Helvetica
67. **If the main strokes of a type face are started to the right of vertical, the typeface is referred to as an-**
 1) Roman 2) Helvetic
 3) Baskerville 4) Italic

68. _____ is the size of the type refers to.
- 1) It's surface
~~3) It's face~~
 2) It's body
 4) It's lines
69. _____ is the type size considered appropriate for text matter. (Devanagari case is NOT consider).
- ~~1) 5 to 12 points~~
 3) 7 to 12 points
 2) 8 to 14 points
 4) 5 to 10 points
70. _____ type of face tends to reduce the communication value.
- 1) Ringlet
 3) Helvetica
 2) Bookman
~~4) Futura~~
71. _____ is the period, the use of personal computer's completely changed the way types were used in design.
- 1) Mid-1970's
 3) End-1970's
~~2) Mid-1980's~~
 4) Early-1990's
72. The reason behind the new design or demand for new type faces.
- 1) To see printed material legible
 3) Engage the designer
~~2) To see in a new visual form~~
 4) Standardized design
73. Signographic, calligraphic and typographic letter forms were used broadly for _____.
- ~~1) For communication~~
 3) For printing
 2) For novelty
 4) For reading
74. The point system has two units of measurement points and pica. 12 points is _____ pica.
- 1) Zero
 3) Two
~~2) One~~
 4) Three
75. _____ is an example for old style Roman faces.
- 1) Arial
 3) Souvenir
~~2) Caslon~~
 4) Arnold
76. A type face or letter form that has been started as digital information is referred to _____.
- 1) As true type
~~3) As digital type~~
 2) Design style
 4) New design
77. To capture a digital image _____ input device is used.
- 1) Keyboard
 3) Photo CD
~~2) Scanner~~
 4) Modem
78. _____ kilobytes are in a megabyte.
- 1) 100
 3) 10
~~2) 1000~~
 4) 256
79. Laser printer reproduce images by using-
- 1) Ink
 3) Print
~~2) Toner~~
 4) Wax

80. _____ made with the screen in place but without the original photo to produce a minimum dot over the entire film.
- 1) Main exposure
3) Bump exposure
- ~~2) Flash exposure~~
4) None of these
81. Filters are used to provide special effect in Adobe Photoshop and _____ provides the most control for sharpening an image.
- 1) Sharpen
3) Sharpen more
- 2) Sharpen edges
~~4) Unsharp mask~~
82. _____ is the recommended file format to save the art(vector).
- ~~1) EPS~~
3) PIX
- 2) JPEG
4) GIF
83. _____ programs helps to diagnose problems with DTP documents or postscript files.
- 1) Illustration software
~~3) Preflighting software~~
- 2) Trapping software
4) Word processing software
84. The universally accepted method for specifying and mixing colours.
- 1) CMYK matching system
3) Key matching system
- ~~2) Pantone matching system~~
4) Color matching system
85. A facility available in word processors for thorough spell check and synonyms.
- 1) Autocomplete
3) Look up
- ~~2) Inbuilt dictionary~~
4) Table of contents
86. The page style of a layout program that appears an every page of a multipage publication with automatic page numbering.
- 1) Style sheet
3) Index page
- ~~2) Master page~~
4) Table of contents
87. The primary memory of a computer that stores data on a permanent basis -
- ~~1) Random Access Memory~~
3) Read/Write Memory
- 2) Read Only Memory
4) Write Only Memory
88. The process of adjusting the space between two adjacent in order to position a part of the type body within another type body.
- 1) Character spacing
~~3) Character kerning~~
- 2) Type spacing
4) Type kerning
89. _____ components are a part of a Desktop Publishing System.
- ~~1) Computer, Dot Matrix Printer, Image Scanner~~
3) Computer, Squeegee, Screen
- 2) Computer, Ethernet Card, Punch
4) Computer, CTP, Slides
90. The condition where photographic materials are sensitive to all visible wavelength of light and only some invisible wavelength.
- ~~1) Panchromatic~~
3) Safelight
- 2) Photostat
4) Orthochromatic

91. The list of colour values that are attributed systematically to the corresponding device specific colour values is known as-
- 1) Pantone colours
 - 2) Calibrated colour
 - 3) Colour profile
 - 4) Rendering
92. The storage media used for archiving and securing.
- 1) RAM's
 - 2) Volatile memories
 - 3) Non-volatile memories
 - 4) Flash ROM's
93. _____ is the module in RIP, the continuous tone image is divided into half tone dots and translated into original data format of the output device.
- 1) Pasteurizer
 - 2) Renderer
 - 3) Interpreter
 - 4) Splitter
94. _____ films are developed in total darkness.
- 1) Contact screens
 - 2) Lith
 - 3) Gray contact screen
 - 4) Panchromatic
95. Using _____ technology the image setter records the visual information received from the RIP on to film or plate material.
- 1) Halogen
 - 2) Laser
 - 3) Arc lamp
 - 4) Printer
96. _____ are made of dyed gelatin.
- 1) Fiter
 - 2) Lens
 - 3) Film
 - 4) Copy board
97. Saturation is used to describe the colour _____.
- 1) Wave length
 - 2) Sensation
 - 3) Intensity
 - 4) Effect
98. Luminous intensity of light is measured in _____.
- 1) Candelas
 - 2) Watt
 - 3) Lumen second
 - 4) Nanometer
99. Xerographic process was invented by _____.
- 1) Chester F. Carlton
 - 2) Richard C. Morse
 - 3) Arthur C. Handy
 - 4) Alexander Murray
100. Spectral absorption of a colour sample is measured with-
- 1) Colorimeter
 - 2) Spectroscope
 - 3) Densitometer
 - 4) Spectro photometer
101. During half toning, screen distance is allowed by using _____ screen.
- 1) Contact
 - 2) Magenta contact
 - 3) Glass
 - 4) Gray contact
102. Consider the following two statements consisting of Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and select your answer using the codes given below: Assertion (A): UV inks dry by UV lamps only Reason (R) : The constituents of UV inks has photo initiators.
- 1) (A) is false and (R) is true
 - 2) Both (A) and (R) are false
 - 3) (A) and (R) are individually true but (R) is NOT correct explanation to (A)
 - 4) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation to (A)

103. _____ is a type of pattern that is formed when two or more screen images are overlapped.

- 1) Halftone
- 3) Shadow

- ~~2) Moire~~
- 4) High light

104. The dot gain scale made on photographic film strip contains numbers from 0 to 9 each having a graduated halftone on a background of _____ line tint.

- ~~1) 65~~
- 3) 100

- 2) 75
- 4) 133

105. _____ take responsibility for the complicated process of transitioning between RGB and CMYK.

- 1) Camera
- 3) DTP

- 2) Scanner
- ~~4) Color management systems~~

106. _____ provides a means of inputting copy that is NOT already in electronic form.

- 1) FPO
- 3) CEPS

- ~~2) OCR~~
- 4) ADF

107. The _____ scanner used CCD array a semiconductor device that scans the image in blue, green and red coloured light signals.

- 1) Electronic
- ~~3) Flatbed~~

- 2) Drum
- 4) EDG

108. The intensity of light illuminating a surface is measured in _____.

- 1) Reflection
- ~~3) Foot candles~~

- 2) Critical angle
- 4) Color temperature

109. An ordinary mirror produces a _____ reflection.

- 1) Refraction
- 3) Concave

- 2) Diffuse
- ~~4) Specular~~

110. The distance from the focus to the centre of the lens is called _____ of the lens.

- 1) Axis
- ~~3) Focal length~~

- 2) Critical angle
- 4) Diverging

111. Orthochromatic films are sensitive to-

- 1) Red
- 3) Infra-red

- 2) Yellow
- ~~4) Blue-green~~

112. More economically efficient laser source is:

- 1) Argon-ion
- 3) Solid state

- ~~2) Laser diode~~
- 4) Gas laser

113. The expression to find the number of grey levels available in a half tone screen is:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. | $\left(\frac{\text{Output Resolution}^2}{\text{Screen Ruling}^2}\right) + 1$ |
| <input type="radio"/> B. | $\left(\frac{\text{Output Resolution}}{\text{Screen Ruling}}\right)^2$ |
| <input type="radio"/> C. | $\left(\frac{\text{Picture resolution}^2}{\text{Output resolution}^2}\right) + 1$ |
| <input type="radio"/> D. | $\left(\frac{\text{Picture resolution}}{\text{Output resolution}}\right) + 1$ |

114. Print Contrast Ratio of cyan ink having solid ink density (Ds)=1.19 and 75% Tint Density (Dt)=0.79 is:

- 1) 34 2) 46
 3) 75 4) 80

115. No moire and high resolution is possible by using-

- 1) Halftone system 2) Contact screen
 3) Glan screen 4) Stochastic screen

116. To determine the percentage grayness of ink, the lowest(L), the highest(H) and the middle(M) of the 3 densities are selected and calculated by using-

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> A. | $100\left(\frac{H}{L}\right)$ |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. | $100\left(\frac{L}{H}\right)$ |
| <input type="radio"/> C. | $100\left(\frac{M}{L}\right)$ |
| <input type="radio"/> D. | $100\left(\frac{M}{H}\right)$ |

117. To determine the percentage hue error of an ink, the lowest(L), the highest(H) and the middle(M) of the 3 densities are selected and calculated by using-

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> A. | $\left(\frac{L-M}{L-H}\right)100$ |
| <input type="radio"/> B. | $\left(\frac{H-L}{M-L}\right)100$ |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. | $\left(\frac{M-L}{H-L}\right)100$ |
| <input type="radio"/> D. | $\left(\frac{L-H}{L-M}\right)100$ |

118. The alignment of text matter to the right or left margins.

- 1) Text wrap 2) Text fill
 3) Indent 4) Justification

119. The process of positioning, mounting and securing various individual films to one carrier sheet in preparation for plate making.

- 1) Planning
- 2) Layout
- 3) Film image assembly
- 4) Registration

120. The device incorporating a digital computer that separates colored originals electronically by using color filters:

- 1) OCR scanner
- 2) Redigitising scanner
- 3) Digital camera
- 4) Color scanner

121. The layout that combines several different forms on the same plate.

- 1) Combination layout
- 2) One-up layout
- 3) Two-up layout
- 4) Modular layout

122. A Stouffer wedge is used to determine _____.

- 1) Dot gain
- 2) Set off
- 3) Correct Exposure
- 4) Mis Register

123. A machine that treats and develops photographic films and papers with chemicals under controlled conditions to produce permanent visible images.

- 1) Plate processor
- 2) Film processor
- 3) Fuser
- 4) Replenisher

124. The solution or chemical agent which removes the unexposed light sensitive coating from a plate after exposure.

- 1) Gum
- 2) Fixer
- 3) Reducers
- 4) Developer

125. The materials which are used for coating presensitised plates-

- 1) Albumen
- 2) Silver halides
- 3) Gum Arabic
- 4) Diaz compounds

126. The process of heating PS plates in a special oven to harden the images in order to multiply several times press life of the image.

- 1) Enhancing
- 2) Baking
- 3) Special treatment
- 4) Hardening

127. The purpose of adding alcohol to dampening solution during offset printing.

- 1) To increase surface tension on the plate image areas
- 2) To reduce surface tension on the plate non image areas
- 3) To reduce surface tension on the plate image areas
- 4) To increase surface tension on the plate non image areas

128. The density difference at each step in continuous tone step wedge used to determine plate exposure is _____.

- 1) 2.0
- 2) 1.5
- 3) 1.0
- 4) 0.15

129. Over exposure of negative working plate may produce _____

- 1) Dot gain
- 2) Dot loss
- 3) Slur
- 4) Misregistration

130. Image materials that give longer pre-exposure life is _____.
 1) Dichromated colloids
 2) Diazo Resin
 3) Diazo oxide
 4) Photopolymer resin
131. The chemical activity which takes place in dichromated colloid coating as soon as they are dry is called _____.
 1) Continuing reaction
 2) Latent image formation
 3) Dark reaction
 4) Actinic reaction
132. The alternative substance for Gum Arabic is:
 1) Carboxymethyl Cellulose
 2) Cellulose Acetate
 3) Carbon Tetrachloride
 4) Acetic acid
133. The device that interprets all of the page layout information for the film image setter.
 1) Raster image processor
 2) Scanner
 3) Preflighter
 4) Color corrector
134. The inside margin or white spaces between facing pages or columns of type.
 1) Spine margin
 2) Head margin
 3) Fore-edge margin
 4) Gutter
135. Two or more flats stripped so that each can be exposed individually to a plate but still have each image appear in correct position on final printed sheet.
 1) Composite flats
 2) Single flats
 3) Complementary flats
 4) Process color flats
136. The instrument which measures a controlled quantity of light and which will ensure that the exposure is exact despite fluctuations in the intensity of the light during plate exposure period.
 1) Integrating light meter
 2) Light source
 3) Rectifier
 4) Illuminator
137. If the individual color stations are placed vertically one over another, the press is called-
 1) Common impression press
 2) Stack press
 3) In-line press
 4) On-line press
138. The most common staging material used to cover base metal-
 1) Turpentine
 2) Asphaltum
 3) Baume
 4) Laydown
139. A gelatin based material coated on a paper backing used in gravure process.
 1) Rotofilm
 2) Carbon tissue
 3) Burner film
 4) Cabs
140. The process which transfers ink from a sunken surface-
 1) Letter press printing
 2) Offset printing
 3) Gravure printing
 4) Screen printing
141. In rotogravure, roto means-
 1) Circular
 2) Round
 3) Pyramid
 4) Square

142. Random spots which occurs in printed solids and halftones-

- 1) Embossing
- 2) Sheet distortion
- 3) Hickies
- 4) Slur

143. To print on the receiving surface via an intermediate surface is called-

- 1) Letter press
- 2) Offset press
- 3) Proofing press
- 4) Flexo press

144. In gravure printing, the term "ESA" means _____.

- 1) Electro statically amplified
- 2) Electro statically assigned roller
- 3) Electro static argon
- 4) Electronic stabilizer assiter

145. Tysetting rate for the job is _____.

- 1) Basic rate
- 2) Basic rate x factors for the features for the job
- 3) Factors for the features for the job x alignment change
- 4) Basic rate x alignment change

146. The price of the product can be calculated by-

- 1) Price=Cost + Profit
- 2) Price = Cost - Profit
- 3) Price = Cost - Expenditure
- 4) Price = Cost + Expenditure

147. The detailed specifications and working instructions regarding the execution of the job are recorded in-

- 1) Paper issue daily return
- 2) Progress slip
- 3) Cost sheet
- 4) Work Instruction ticket

148. The cost which do NOT vary with the capacity utilization or the quantity produced is called-

- 1) Fixed cast
- 2) Semi-variable cast
- 3) Variable cast
- 4) Factory cast

149. The number of single threads in a weave per linear centimeter is:

- 1) The screen mesh count
- 2) The mesh grading
- 3) Fabric thickness
- 4) Mesh opening

150. Gravure process with press runs of less than 60,000 to 70,000 impressions are NOT considered an effective use of the process, because-

- 1) Fastest press start-up
- 2) Very little paper waste
- 3) Press speeds are extremely fast
- 4) The cost of cylinder preparations is so much higher than other processes

151. GTA stands for-

- 1) Gravure Technical Associations
- 2) Gravure Transform Association
- 3) Gravure Testform Association
- 4) Gravure Test Association

152. In gravure process, the cylinder preparations by direct transfer process, exposes the mask by using _____ positive.

- 1) Continuous tone film positive
- 2) Halftone film positive
- 3) Continuous tone and Halftone film positive
- 4) Line positive

153. During layout, pages are prepared exactly to scale and type, paper and color is matched as closely as possible as used on press is called-

- 1) Thumbnail sketches
- 2) Rough layout
- 3) Comprehensive layout
- 4) Dummy layout

154. The area of the printing plate that are ink accepting and water repellent-

- 1) Oleophilic
- 2) Oleophobic
- 3) Hydrophilic
- 4) None of these

155. The configuration in which the plate is mounted on the inside surface of a partial cylinder, usually open at one or both ends.

- 1) Flat bed
- 2) Internal drum
- 3) External drum
- 4) Post imaging processing

156. RIP stands for-

- 1) Raster Image Processing
- 2) Random Image Processing
- 3) Rapid Image Processing
- 4) Red Image Processing

157. Consider the following two statements consisting of Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and select your answer using the codes given below. Assertion (A) : Ink jet printing is largely used for printing of boardings. Reason (R) : Ink jet printing machines are available in various sizes ranging from table top to wide formats.

- 1) (A) and (R) are individually true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation to (A)
- 2) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation to (A)
- 3) (A) is false and (R) is true
- 4) Both (A) and (R) is false

158. The satellite modular unit is commonly used for-

- 1) Single colour printing
- 2) Double colour printing
- 3) Three colour printing
- 4) Multi colour printing

159. The rubber blanket covering the impression cylinder on rotary press was discovered by-

- 1) Alois-senefelder
- 2) Juan Gutenberg
- 3) William Heber's
- 4) Ira Rubel

160. Alcohol has to be added to the foundation solution on process equipped with-

- 1) Conventional dampening system
- 2) Levey flap dampening system
- 3) Dahlgren dampening system
- 4) Brush dampening system

161. Pressure on a printing press could be stated in:

- 1) Gram per square inch
- 2) Pounds per square inch
- 3) Centimeter per square inch
- 4) Millimeter per square inch

162. _____ feeder separates and forwards one sheet at a time to the feed board.

- 1) The stream feeder
- 2) The single sheet feeder
- 3) The friction feeder
- 4) H.T.B combination feeder

163. The transfer of printing ink from one printed sheet to the back of another is known as-

- 1) Scum
- 2) Doubling
- 3) Set-off
- 4) Ghosting

164. _____ roller protects the non-printing area before the plate passes under inking roller.

- 1) The dampening roller
- 2) The oscillating roller
- 3) The vibrator roller
- 4) The distribute roller

165. _____ lay is located on the feed board, which moves the sheet to its pre determined position.

- 1) Over lay
- 2) Inter lay
- 3) Front lay
- 4) Side lay

166. Tulling is caused by the ink emulsifying excessively in the-

- 1) Coating solution
- 2) Washout solution
- 3) Dampening solution
- 4) Etching solution

167. Combining signatures by placing one within another is _____.

- 1) Inserting
- 2) Insetting
- 3) Tipping in
- 4) Tipping on

168. The alternative name for perfect binding is _____.

- 1) Correct binding
- 2) Adhesive binding
- 3) Case binding
- 4) Loose-leaf binding

169. Folded sheets placed in the correct sequence is known as-

- 1) Gathering
- 2) Inserting
- 3) Collating
- 4) Collecting

170. White paper warehouse is a place where-

- 1) Paper is stored awaiting finishing
- 2) Paper stored before printing
- 3) Books are stored after finishing
- 4) Bundled books are stored before dispatch

171. A set of blank pages prepared to show the size, shape, form and general appearance of a printed piece.

- 1) Sample
- 2) Finished book
- 3) Dummy
- 4) Preview

172. The guillotine machine a metal bar that runs parallel to the knife is:

- 1) Clamp
- 2) Trimmer
- 3) Cutting stick
- 4) Cutting mark

173. The slight but cumulative extension of the edges of each inserted spread or signature beyond the edges of the signature that encloses it-

- 1) Spread
- 2) Edge guiding
- 3) Creep
- 4) Edge staining

174. _____ packaging is commonly used for pharmaceuticals tablets, capsules and electronic components.

- 1) Blister
- 2) Bottle
- 3) Container
- 4) Skin

175. _____ improves a books structure by giving it a convex spine and a concave fore edge.

- 1) Cutting
- 2) Rounding
- 3) Folding
- 4) Signature

176. _____ property of paper board is the most important factor for the carton.

- 1) Foil
- 2) Opacity
- 3) Stiffness
- 4) Colour

177. Inks mainly used for flexible packaging applications.

- 1) Liquid inks
- 2) Paste inks
- 3) Solvent based inks
- 4) Water based inks

178. Heat lamination is also known as-

- 1) Fusion method
- 2) Melt lamination
- 3) Hot melt lamination
- 4) Adhesive lamination

179. A series of small holes very close to each other is made so that a position of the sheet of paper may be readily torn away and this operation is called _____.

- 1) Punching
- 2) Perforating
- 3) Drilling
- 4) Creasing

180. Lamination process in which film coated with liquid adhesive, dried and ripped with board and paper is called-

- 1) Dry lamination
- 2) Hot lamination
- 3) Adhesive film with release paper
- 4) Wet lamination

181. Hot melt adhesive, a 100 percent solids construction of polymers and other components is a _____.

- 1) Animal adhesive
- 2) Vegetable adhesive
- 3) Synthetic adhesive
- 4) Natural adhesive

182. A small metal units used to prevent a role in paper or board from tearing out under stress is called _____.

- 1) Eyelets
- 2) Rivets
- 3) Cords
- 4) Press fasteners

183. Covers made from paper or paper fiber material with greater substance than that used for the body of the book is:

- 1) Self covers
- 2) Case bound covers
- 3) Soft covers
- 4) Hard covers

184. The type of binding which is usually permanent and does NOT allow for adding sheets is _____.

- 1) Loose leaf binding
- 2) Mechanical binding
- 3) Binder posts
- 4) Comb binder

185. The type of fold where the area of print is irregular and the pages do NOT super impose upon each other is _____.

- 1) Folded to paper
- 2) Folded to print
- 3) Lump folding
- 4) Parallel folding

186. A flexible container of plastic films or film paper and foil combinations used to pressure food products is _____.

- 1) Pouch package
- 2) Flexible package
- 3) Tetra pack
- 4) Retort pouch

187. _____ type of flute is a micro flute in corrugated fibre board.

- 1) E-flute
- 2) F-flute
- 3) C-flute
- 4) B-flute

188. The process of pasting a single sheet in to the book-

- 1) Inserting
- 2) Insetting
- 3) Gathering
- 4) Tipping-in

189. ISO 14000 deals with-

- 1) Purchasing process
- 2) Production and service provision
- 3) Environmental management system
- 4) Control of monitoring and measuring devices

190. Group centred leadership is also called-

- 1) Democratic leadership
- 2) Autocratic leadership
- 3) Manipulative leadership
- 4) Authoritarian leadership

191. The way in which information and understanding are transmitted in a group is called-

- 1) Motivation
- 2) Responsibility
- 3) Empathy
- 4) Communication

192. Match the following:

| | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| a) PET | 1) Rubber |
| b) PS | 2) Film |
| c) Phenol formaldehyde | 3) Foam |
| d) Nitrile | 4) Thermoset |

| | a | b | c | d |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| A. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| B. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| C. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| D. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |

193. _____ is the paper characteristics which contributes to accurate colour image.

- 1) Bulk
- 2) Grain
- 3) Reflectance
- 4) Recycling

194. For good readability, when printing on both sides of a paper, properties of paper must be given importance?

- 1) Opacity
- 2) Bulk
- 3) Grain
- 4) Finish

195. To maintain quality when folding thick sheets against the grain, _____ of the following is suitable.

- 1) Score or line indent
- 2) Bleed
- 3) Guide line
- 4) Punch

196. Match the following:

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Thermal printing | 1) Plano graphic process |
| b) Offset printing | 2) Intaglio process |
| c) Screen printing | 3) Dye sublimation |
| d) Gravure printing | 4) Serigraphy process |

| | a | b | c | d |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> B. | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> C. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> D. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |

197. The expansion of TRM in the context of quality control system in printing industry.

- 1) Typeface readability measure
- 2) Total responsive management
- 3) Text rotation module
- 4) Transfer-image reflection meter

198. In order to ensure proper transfer of images and correct delivery of sheet through the press, which property of ink should be controlled?

- 1) Opacity
- 2) Tack
- 3) pH
- 4) Colour

199. If a customer requires 15,000 sheets and the spoilage allowance at the print shop is 6%, then _____ number of press sheets must be given to the press operator to complete the printing.

- 1) 15,900
- 2) 15,000
- 3) 30,000
- 4) 16,000

200. _____ techniques is a colour correction method for compensating the limitations exist between ideal mks and real mks.

- 1) Calendaring
- 2) Colour masking
- 3) Ink trapping
- 4) Multifold registration