

075/2017

Question Booklet
Alpha Code

A

Question Booklet
Serial Number

Total Number of Questions : 100

Time : 75 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 100

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. The question paper will be given in the form of a Question Booklet. There will be four versions of question booklets with question booklet alpha code viz. A, B, C & D.
2. The Question Booklet Alpha Code will be printed on the top left margin of the facing sheet of the question booklet.
3. The Question Booklet Alpha Code allotted to you will be noted in your seating position in the Examination Hall.
4. If you get a question booklet where the alpha code does not match to the allotted alpha code in the seating position, please draw the attention of the Invigilator IMMEDIATELY.
5. The Question Booklet Serial Number is printed on the top right margin of the facing sheet. If your question booklet is un-numbered, please get it replaced by new question booklet with same alpha code.
6. The question booklet will be sealed at the middle of the right margin. Candidate should not open the question booklet, until the indication is given to start answering.
7. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the question booklet supplied to him contains all the 100 questions in serial order. The question booklet does not have unprinted or torn or missing pages and if so he/she should bring it to the notice of the Invigilator and get it replaced by a complete booklet with same alpha code. This is most important.
8. A blank sheet of paper is attached to the question booklet. This may be used for rough work.
9. **Please read carefully all the instructions on the reverse of the Answer Sheet before marking your answers.**
10. Each question is provided with four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and darken the bubble corresponding to the question number using Blue or Black Ball Point Pen in the OMR Answer Sheet.
11. **Each correct answer carries 1 mark and for each wrong answer 1/3 mark will be deducted. No negative mark for unattended questions.**
12. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall till the end of the session and without handing over his/her Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. Candidates should ensure that the Invigilator has verified all the entries in the Register Number Coding Sheet and that the Invigilator has affixed his/her signature in the space provided.
13. Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Any malpractice or attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the Examination will result in the disqualification of the candidate.

075/2017

1. Lithography was invented by_____.
(A) Alloys Senefielder (B) Richard Kevenski
(C) Ira Rubel (D) Davis Ronaldo
2. Image area and non-image areas are the same Planographic level in _____ Printing process.
(A) Letter press (B) Lithography (C) Gravure (D) Intaglio
3. The _____ are used in the densitometer for reduce the measurement differences between wet and dry samples especially with coated papers.
(A) Blue filter (B) Patch filter (C) Polarizing filters (D) Green filter
4. The range of colours that can be viewed, displayed or printed is known as _____.
(A) Colour triad (B) Colour gamut
(C) Colour diad (D) Complementary colour
5. The device used to converts postscript graphics and text into high resolution bit-mapped image is called _____.
(A) Raster image processor (B) Film processor
(C) Rapid access processor (D) Lith processor
6. _____ uses data base-driven print files for the mass personalization of printed materials.
(A) Ink jet data printing (B) Laser data printing
(C) Variable data printing (D) Excel sheet data printing
7. A printing press, that allows the simultaneous printing on both sides in a single pass through press is called _____.
(A) Perfecting (B) Duplicating
(C) Stenciling (D) Double side printing
8. The device used to force the ink through the screen mesh and stencil on to the printing stock below is called _____.
(A) Doctor blade (B) Squeegee (C) Silk screen (D) Ink Knife

9. A narrow gap between body of the plate cylinder and the bearer is called _____.
 (A) Bevels (B) Under cut (C) Gutter (D) Cylinder gap
10. The originals in which detail and tone values are represented by a series of evenly spaced dots of varying size and shape is known as _____.
 (A) Continuous tone originals (B) Half tone originals
 (C) Line originals (D) Printed originals
11. The values for yellow, magenta, and cyan that produce a neutral gray with no dominant when prints at a normal density is called _____.
 (A) Under colour removal (B) Gray colour removal
 (C) Gray balance (D) Colour cast
12. _____ is the hardened metal ring attached to the both ends of a cylinder body in the printing unit of an offset printing machine.
 (A) Beating (B) Bearer (C) Cam (D) Gear
13. The cold set web offset machine printing inks dries through _____ into the paper.
 (A) Oxidation (B) Absorption (C) Evaporation (D) Perspiration
14. The device used to rewinds the printed web back into roll form is called _____.
 (A) Roller top former (B) Reel stand
 (C) Reel splicer (D) Rewinder
15. _____ is the name given to a specific colour, to differentiate it from any other.
 (A) Saturation (B) Tint (C) Shade (D) Hue
16. The ability of a wet, printed ink film to accept another wet ink film printed over, it is called _____.
 (A) Wet trapping (B) Dry trapping
 (C) Trapping (D) None of the above
17. _____ is the process of printing directly from a printing plate to a substrate.
 (A) Lithography (B) Direct lithography
 (C) Direct imaging (D) Collotype printing

18. In photo mechanics, exposure from a second negative or flat super imposed on an exposed image of a previous negative or flat is called _____.
- (A) Tint (B) Surprint (C) Reverse (D) Overprint
19. _____ technology created printed documents with streams of ink drops that are deflected to the substrate based on information in digital files.
- (A) Ink jet (B) Electrophotography
(C) Iconography (D) Laser printer
20. _____ is form of additive manufacturing technology where a three dimensional object is created by laying successive layer of material.
- (A) 3D printing (B) Lenticular printing
(C) Hologram printing (D) Flexographic printing
21. A half tone dot, negative or positive characterized by a sharp, clean cut edge is called _____.
- (A) Soft dot (B) Hard dot (C) Round dot (D) Elliptical dot
22. _____ cam is a circular cam in which the rotary shaft is off center.
- (A) Eccentric (B) Tow and wipe (C) Cylindrical (D) Disc
23. _____ is an instrument used for taking external dimensions up to an accuracy of 0.01 mm.
- (A) Micrometer (B) Wrenches (C) Vernier caliper (D) Feeler gauge
24. In an offset printing press, the image carrier is imaged directly on the press with built in laser exposure is called _____.
- (A) Computer to print (B) Direct imaging
(C) Computer to plate (D) Computer to conventional plate
25. The length of time that the ductor roller contacts the fountain roller is called _____.
- (A) Transfer time (B) Dwell time (C) Contact time (D) Pick time
26. The instrument used to measure the hardness of roller compound is called _____.
- (A) Colorimeter (B) Durometer
(C) Densitometer (D) Spectrophotometer
27. In an offset machine _____ are series of three to five rollers that contact printing plate and transfer ink to it.
- (A) Former rollers (B) Oscillating rollers
(C) Form rollers (D) Duct rollers

28. A _____ is small spot of imperfection that appears in print on images or flat tints.
 (A) Ghosting (B) Halo (C) Hickey (D) Blinding
29. Reproduction of a continuous tone image that consists of two half tone printed in register is called _____.
 (A) Triton (B) Dual tone (C) Duotone (D) Triple tone
30. A _____ the first roller in the roller train alternatively contacts the fountain roller and an oscillating roller, transferring a set amount of ink.
 (A) Ductor roller (B) Form rollers (C) Transfer rollers (D) Former
31. In offset printing machine _____ occurs when the metal oscillating rollers lose their affinity for ink and fail to carry it.
 (A) Plate blinding (B) Roller stripping
 (C) Excess inking (D) Thinning of rollers
32. An instrument that measures and compares the hue, purity, and brightness of colors in a manner that simulates how people perceive color is _____.
 (A) Spectrophotometer (B) Colorimeter
 (C) CIE - Lab meter (D) Transmission densitometer
33. In color reproduction, the _____ plate is generated to increase contrast of dark tones and make them appear neutral.
 (A) Black Plate (B) Magenta Plate (C) Gray Plate (D) Cyan plate
34. The device used in drum scanners to digitize images at very high resolutions _____.
 (A) Charged couple device (B) Light sensors
 (C) Laser beam heads (D) Photomultiplier tubes
35. A specially prepared image to which the lens is attached is called _____.
 (A) Direct image (B) Laser image
 (C) Lenticular image (D) Lens image
36. A process by which a scanner, monitor, or output device is adjusted to provide a more accurate display and reproduction of image is called _____.
 (A) Calibration (B) Gama adjustment
 (C) Contrast adjustment (D) Exposure adjustment

37. The positioning of film negatives or positives on a flat to imposed layout for plate making is called _____.
- (A) Layout assembly (B) Paste up
(C) Stripping (D) Imposition
38. To create a continuous operation, large companies that handle repetitive type of job like book work or magazines attach finishing equipment to the press is called _____.
- (A) On-line finishing (B) In-line finishing
(C) Perfect finishing (D) Automatic finishing
39. A folding unit, paper fold by means of a thin knife blade that forces a sheet of paper between two rotating rollers is called _____.
- (A) Knife folding (B) Buckle folding (C) Parallel fold (D) Accordion fold
40. To make a _____, first fold a sheet across its length, then make a second fold at right angle to the first across the sheet width.
- (A) French fold (B) Parallel fold (C) Zig Zag fold (D) Cross fold
41. A process that uses a solid strip of hardened steel to crush the grain of the paper to create a straight line for folding is called _____.
- (A) Perforating (B) Creasing (C) Embossing (D) Stamping
42. A large single sheet is frequently passed through a printing press and then folded and trimmed to form portion of book is called _____.
- (A) Signature imposition (B) 3-up imposition
(C) 2-up imposition (D) Ganged imposition
43. The _____ represents the masking sheet area used to clamp the lithographic plate to the press cylinder.
- (A) Cylinder line (B) Center line (C) Gripper line (D) Plate margin line
44. Smearing of trailing edges of dots, resulting ink film tapering into the white areas is called _____.
- (A) Slur (B) Ink spread (C) Doubling (D) Ghosting

45. _____ causes a half tone dot to grow in all directions.
 (A) Dot loss (B) Dot gain (C) Dot enlarging (D) Dot reduction
46. A very smooth, hard, glossy surface is created when the pores of the blanket fill with ink, ink solvent, and gum known as _____.
 (A) Glaze (B) Gloss (C) Mottle (D) Ghosting
47. The name of the technology uses to transmit a higher number of bytes over standard twister pair cable is _____.
 (A) Integrated service digital network (B) Digital subscriber line
 (C) T - carrier line (D) Asynchronous transfer mode
48. Electrostatic printing was invented by _____.
 (A) Chester Carlson (B) Ira Rubel
 (C) Malcom Guentert (D) William Wolfgang
49. The distance from belly to back side is the _____ of the piece of foundry type.
 (A) Set width (B) Point size (C) Type-height (D) Height to paper
50. A _____ is an internal curve between the serif stroke and the main stroke.
 (A) Fillet (B) Stress (C) Descender (D) Ascender
51. _____ is defined as the vertical distance between one baseline and the next, measured in points.
 (A) Character spacing (B) Line spacing
 (C) Set width (D) Point size
52. A one colour reproduction printed on a coloured sheet is known as _____.
 (A) Fake colour (B) Spot colour (C) Process colour (D) Tint
53. _____ is the process of confirming that the digital files required for the printing process are all present, valid, correctly formatted, and of the desires type.
 (A) Postflighting (B) Preflighting (C) Perfecting (D) Ripping

54. The density of transparent material is measured by light passing through the base with a device is called _____.
- (A) Transmission densitometer (B) Photo spectrometer
(C) Transparent densitometer (D) Colorimeter
55. _____ is measured in terms of percentage of ink coverage.
- (A) Dot shape (B) Dot size (C) Dot gain (D) Dot loss
56. The magenta separation negative is made by using _____ filter.
- (A) Red filter (B) Green filter (C) Blue filter (D) Yellow filter
57. _____ proofs remade using the same type of ink and paper that used on the final job.
- (A) Digital proofs (B) Press proofs
(C) Photomechanical proofs (D) Diazo proofs
58. Resolution in a scanner refers to the number of _____.
- (A) Dots per linear inch (B) Pixel per linear inch
(C) Colours per linear inch (D) Density per linear inch
59. In digital typography, subtracting space between a group of letters, applied to all the letters using the same value is known as _____.
- (A) Kerning (B) Tracking (C) Leading (D) Formatting
60. The method by which you align your four colour half tone screen is referred to as the _____.
- (A) Screen angle (B) Screen ruling (C) Resolution (D) Screening
61. _____ is a lithographic process that does not use fount solution.
- (A) Direct imaging (B) Waterless (C) Water based (D) Waterbuses
62. Certain physic-chemical effects permit heat to produce a reversible color change in multilayered polymeric materials is called _____.
- (A) Reusable paper (B) Recycle paper
(C) E-paper (D) Rewritable paper

63. The paper has high grease resistance and wet strength due to sulphuric acid bathing and gelatinization is called _____.
- (A) Vegetable parchment (B) Leather parchment
(C) Art paper (D) Coated paper
64. A liquid coating applied to a printed surface to enhance the appearance of printed photographs in brochures is called _____.
- (A) Lamination (B) Wet lamination (C) Varnish (D) Dry lamination
65. A _____ is an optical machine-readable representation of data.
- (A) Variable data (B) Barcode (C) Address code (D) MICR code
66. _____ is a method of packaging by which thin, clear, plastic is shrunk on the object backed by printed card.
- (A) Tetra pack (B) Blister packaging
(C) Skin packaging (D) Strip packaging
67. The other name of the CIC presses the four printing units or more then this press is called as _____.
- (A) Blanket to blanket press (B) Stack type press
(C) Inline press (D) Satellite press
68. _____ is the problem caused due to the formation of wet ink of the first printed sheet at the back side of the second printed sheets.
- (A) Set-off (B) Blinding (C) Scumming (D) Roller stripping
69. The devices present over the feed board for control the transportation of sheet before the first printing unit is called _____.
- (A) Bosses (B) Skeleton wheels
(C) Double sheet detector (D) Friction feeder
70. The _____ solution is used in the fountain solution to desensitize the non image area of the plate.
- (A) Magnesium Nitrate (B) Fungicide
(C) Gum Arabic (D) Isopropyl Alcohol

71. _____ is the term to determine the amount of ion present in the dampening solution.
(A) pH value (B) Density (C) Conductivity (D) Viscosity
72. The _____ is present at one side of the cylinder which is used to generate power for driving other cylinders.
(A) Bearing (B) Gear (C) Cam (D) Bearer
73. _____ is used to increase the contact angle and reduce the surface tension of water during the use of dampening solution.
(A) Isopropyl Alcohol (B) Magnesium Nitrate
(C) Corrosion inhibitors (D) Gum Arabic
74. In web offset machines _____ is to maintain the flow rate and to control the web tension.
(A) Metering roller (B) Splicer (C) Dancer roller (D) Turn bars
75. In flexography inks dry by _____ of solvents.
(A) Absorption (B) Evaporation
(C) Oxidation (D) Crystallization
76. An instrument that exposes a step tablet on to light sensitive material is called_____.
(A) Sensitometer (B) Densitometer
(C) Star target (D) Colour control bar
77. The design characteristic concerned with size relationship of both sheet size and image placement is called _____.
(A) Harmony (B) Proportion (C) Balance (D) Unity
78. An image in which the elements are represented by mathematical equations is called _____.
(A) Vector (B) Raster (C) Photograph (D) Painting

79. The process and path that a job takes through the production process from start to finish is known as _____.
- (A) FTP (B) OPI (C) Workflow (D) Job flow
80. White portion of a photograph with no detail, such as bright, shiny reflection from a metal object is called _____.
- (A) Spectral highlight (B) Highlight
(C) Shadow (D) Spectral reflection
81. The Northern most ranges of the Himalayas is _____.
- (A) Himadri (B) Himachal (C) Siwalik (D) Sahyadri
82. Badarinath, the pilgrim centre is at _____ Indian state.
- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Uttarakhand (D) Maharashtra
83. The South - West Monsoon comes in :
- (A) October to November (B) June to August
(C) May to July (D) November to January
84. The aim of the fifth five year plan was :
- (A) Industrial development (B) Removal of poverty
(C) Human resource development (D) Increase in investment
85. The Parambikulam wildlife Sanctuary is at :
- (A) Idukki (B) Wayanadu (C) Kannur (D) Palakkad
86. The most fertile region of India is :
- (A) The Himalayan region (B) The central highland
(C) The Indo-Gangetic plain (D) The peninsular plateau

87. During freedom struggle who said, "Give me blood, I will give you freedom" ?
(A) Subash Chandra Bose (B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Bhagat Singh
88. Name the place where the historic congress session held in 1929 and demanded "Poorna Swaraj".
(A) Lahore (B) Lucknow (C) Surat (D) Delhi
89. The "Abhinav Bharat Society" was founded by :
(A) Gopala Krishna Gokhale (B) Syamji Krishna Varma
(C) Annie Besant (D) V.D. Savarkar
90. Name the Mughal emperor who was proclaimed as "Shahen-Shah" of Hindustan by the rebels of 1857.
(A) Akbar (B) Bahadurshah (C) Aurangzeb (D) Shahjahan
91. Who organised the famous "Kallumala Agitation" ?
(A) Chattampi Swamikal (B) Kumaranasan
(C) V.T. Bhattatiripad (D) Ayyankali
92. Who is the father of Kerala-Renaissance ?
(A) Kumara Guru (B) Mannathu Padmanabhan
(C) Sree Narayana Guru (D) Sri Chitira Tirunal
93. Who founded "Atma Vidya Sangham" ?
(A) Poikayil Yohannan (B) Vagbhatananda
(C) C. Kesavan (D) Vakkom Abdul Khader Moulavi

94. The Ezhava memorial was presented in 1896 to Sri. Mulam Tirunal under the leadership of _____.
- (A) A.K. Gopalan (B) Dr. Palpu (C) T.K. Madhavan (D) K. Kelappan
95. The movement started by Vaikunda-Swamikal was :
- (A) Samatva Samajam (B) Sadhujana Paripalana Yogam
(C) Sahodara Sangham (D) Vidhya Poshini Sabha
96. Who won the Australian Open 2017 for Women ?
- (A) Venus Williams (B) Marta Kostyuk (C) Serena Williams (D) Lucie Safirova
97. _____ is crowned as Miss Universe of 2017.
- (A) Iris Mittenaere (B) Raquel Pelissier
(C) Roshmitha Harimurthy (D) Andrea Tovar
98. The present U.N. Secretary General is :
- (A) Kofi Annan (B) Ban Ki Moon (C) Xi Jinping (D) Antonio Guterres
99. Who among the following won Padmavibhushan of 2017 ?
- (A) Chemanchery Kunhiraman Nair (B) P.R. Sreejesh
(C) K.J. Yesudas (D) Akkitham
100. The 20th National Conference on e-governance was held at :
- (A) Pune (B) Mumbai
(C) Culcutta (D) Visakhapatnam

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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