22CDU207N

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

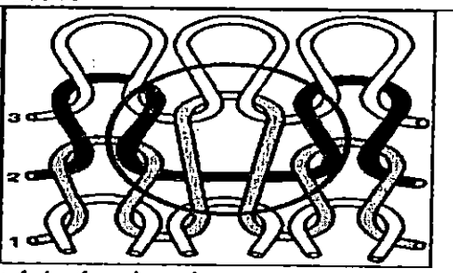
BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2025
(Second Semester)

Branch – **COSTUME DESIGN & FASHION**

KNIT DESIGN & FABRIC MANUFACTURE

Time: Three Hours | Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)
Answer **ALL** questions
ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks (10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Creating fabric by interloping either warp or weft yarns is termed as _____. a) Knitting b) Crocheting c) Weaving d) Plaiting	K1	CO1
	2	What does "WPI" stand for in knitting? a) Weft Pattern Indicator b) Wales Per Inch c) Woolen Ply Index d) Warp Position Identifier	K2	CO1
2	3	 Identify the needle given in the above image. a) Spring beard needle b) Latch needle c) Compound needle d) Sack needle	K1	CO2
	4	Find the primary function of sinkers in a weft knitting machine. a) Only casting off the old loop b) Casting off the old loop and holding down the new loop c) Only holding down the new loop d) None of the above	K2	CO2
3	5	 Identify the stitch in the given image. a) Float b) Tuck c) Knit d) Rib	K1	CO3
	6	Identify the primary characteristics of interlock knitted fabrics. a) Thick and extensible lengthwise b) Thick and extensible widthwise c) Thin and unstable at the edges d) Thin and stable throughout	K2	CO3
4	7	Find the specific use of spring beard needles in warp knitting machines. a) To create intricate lace patterns b) Knitting with bulk yarn c) To produce fine gauge fabrics d) To make seamless garments	K1	CO4
	8	Which type of warp knitting machine is suitable for the production of a wide range of technical textiles? a) Tricot with one flat needle bed b) Raschel with one flat needle bed c) Tricot with two flat needle bed d) Raschel with two flat needle bed	K2	CO4
5	9	What is the fundamental idea behind all cable stitches in knitting? a) Creating intricate lace patterns b) Using a special type of yarn c) Working with circular needles d) Knitting stitches in different order	K1	CO5

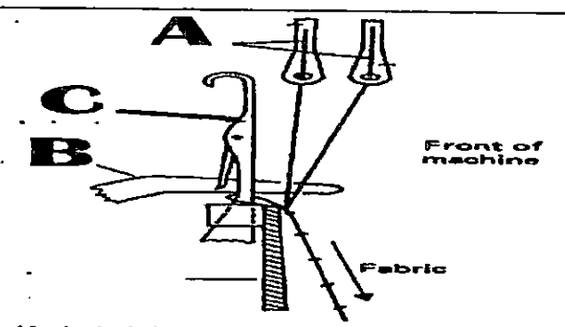
Cont...

	10	Disclose the primary cause of vertical stripes in flat weft-knitted fabrics. a) Heavily running needle b) Defective needle latch c) Defective needle hook d) Damages on other knitting elements	K2	CO5

SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** Marks (5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Compare and contrast weaving and knitting. Illustrate their basic structures and discuss their key characteristics.	K2	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Illustrate the types of loops formed in weft knitting.		
2	12.a.	 Identify the knitting elements (A, B & C) given in the above image and describe them in detail.	K3	CO2
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Give a brief note on different types of needles used for weft knitting.		
3	13.a.	Infer knit, tuck and float stitches with illustrations.	K4	CO3
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Compare and contrast interlock and purl knit structures.		
4	14.a.	Interpret the knitting elements used in warp knitting machines.	K3	CO4
		(OR)		
	14.b.	What is Seamless Garment Technology? Elaborate on their fields of applications along with their advantages.		
5	15.a.	Discuss the parts and functions of Flat-weft knitting machines.	K4	CO5
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Describe the manufacturing process involved in producing cardigan fabrics.		

SECTION - C (30 Marks)

Answer **ANY THREE** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** Marks (3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Analyze the differences between weft knitting and warp knitting in terms of their fabric structures, features, characteristics and applications.	K4	CO1
2	17	Evaluate common knitting faults in fabric and propose their corresponding remedies.	K4	CO2
3	18	Compare and contrast single-jersey and double-jersey knitting structures.	K4	CO3
4	19	Demonstrate the working of the Tricot knitting machine.	K4	CO4
5	20	Explain about passage of materials through flat weft knitting.	K4	CO5

Z-Z-Z END