

**PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)**

**BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2026
(Second Semester)**

Branch – **COSTUME DESIGN & FASHION**

METHODS OF FABRIC FORMATION

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	The process of applying adhesive material to warp yarn is called: (i) Warping (ii) Winding (iii) Sizing (iv) Drawing-in	K1	CO1
	2	Pirn winding is specifically related to: (i) Warp preparation (ii) Weft preparation (iii) Shedding (iv) Picking	K2	CO1
2	3	In symbolic representation, which symbol is commonly used for a plain weave? (i) '/' (ii) 'X' (iii) 'O' (iv) '-'	K1	CO2
	4	A honeycomb weave is primarily used for: (i) Strength (ii) Absorbency (iii) Luster (iv) Stretch	K2	CO2
3	5	In circular knitting, the fabric is produced: (i) As a flat sheet (ii) In tubular form (iii) In a rectangular panel (iv) In open-width sheet	K1	CO3
	6	Spirality in knitted fabrics is mainly a result of: (i) Loose tension (ii) Fabric shrinkage (iii) Yarn twist and structure (iv) Uneven dyeing	K2	CO3
4	7	Which term is associated with the side movement of the guide bar in warp knitting? (i) Underlap (ii) Overlap (iii) Rack (iv) Gauge	K1	CO4
	8	Raschel machines are best suited for producing: (i) Fine lingerie (ii) Heavy lace fabrics (iii) Plain weaves (iv) Rib structures	K2	CO4
5	9	Which of the following nonwoven processes uses a carding machine for web formation? (i) Dry-laid (ii) Wet-laid (iii) Spunbond (iv) Melt blown	K1	CO5
	10	Felting is a process that involves: (i) Interlacing yarns (ii) Bonding fibers by heat (iii) Matting and compressing fibers (iv) Weaving yarns	K2	CO5

Cont...

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.	Construct the various stages in warp preparation process in weaving.	K3	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Develop a note on shuttle and shuttle less weaving machines with examples.		
2	12.a.	Tell about the design, draft, and peg plan for a plain weave.	K1	CO2
		(OR)		
	12.b.	What are the symbolic representations of satin and twill weaves? Discuss their differences in terms of interlacement.		
3	13.a.	Distinguish the structures and properties of rib and interlock knits.	K4	CO3
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Examine the elements of a modern circular knitting machine.		
4	14.a.	Analyze the functions of following terms: overlap, underlap, and guide bar in warp knitting.	K4	CO4
		(OR)		
	14.b.	List out characteristics and significance of milanese knitting structure		
5	15.a.	Explain the processes of felting and tufting, highlighting their industrial uses.	K2	CO5
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Summarize the dry laid and wet laid web formation techniques in nonwoven fabric production.		

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	Identify and explain the basic weaving motions.	K3	CO1
2	17	Recall the construction and application of huck-a-back weave with symbolic representation.	K1	CO2
3	18	Explain the quality aspects and common faults found in knitted fabrics. How can these faults be minimized during production?	K2	CO3
4	19	Analyse the knit structure and application of Tricot knitting.	K4	CO4
5	20	Determine the production methodology of thermal bonding nonwoven fabric.	K5	CO5

Z-Z-Z

END