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G. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOVILPATTI – 628 502.



UG DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS - NOVEMBER 2024.

(For those admitted in June 2021 and later)

PROGRAMME AND BRANCH: B.Sc., COSTUME DESIGN AND FASHION

SEM	CATEGORY	COMPONENT	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE
V	PART – III	CORE	U21CF508	KNITTING TECHNOLOGY

Date & Session: 11.11.2024 / FN

Time : 3 hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	SECTION – A (10 X 1 = 10 Marks) Answer <u>ALL</u> Questions.
CO1	K1	1.	___ loops are formed by needles in knitting the yarn across the width of the fabric. a) Warp knitting b) Weft knitting c) Tatting d) Crocheting
CO1	K2	2.	The number of tricks cut per 25mm (one inch) is called the ___ of the machine. a) Needles b) Tuck c) Cut d) Join
CO2	K1	3.	The Column of loops in vertical direction in weft knitting is called a _____. a) Course b) Path c) Wale d) Lane
CO2	K2	4.	A 1×1 rib structure is produced by two sets of _____. a) Needles b) Tucks c) Misses d) Floats
CO3	K1	5.	Sinkers in Raschel machines are also known as _____. a) Stitch feed b) Stitch comb c) Stitch guide d) Stitch roller
CO3	K2	6.	___ knit structure in warp knit are very rigid and has the maximum shear resistance. a) Locknit b) Reverse locknit c) Sharkskin d) Satin
CO4	K1	7.	___ jacquard is the smallest design area maximum design width 24 wales. a) Full b) Intermediate c) Medium d) Partial
CO4	K2	8.	Expansion of WPI in knitting is _____. a) Wales Per Indication b) Wales Per Instruction c) Wales Per Information d) Wales Per Inch
CO5	K1	9.	The spaces between wales are irregular and the closed appearance of the fabric is broken up in an unsightly manner results in ___ defect. a) Drop stitch b) Soil stripes

			c) Vertical stripes	d) Broken wales
CO5	K2	10.	The dyeing of knitted fabrics occurs in the ___ method. a) Exhaust b) Assist c) Invigorate d) Energize	
Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	SECTION - B (5 X 5 = 25 Marks) Answer <u>ALL</u> Questions choosing either (a) or (b)	
CO1	K3	11a.	Identify the principles of weft and warp knitting. (OR)	
CO1	K3	11b.	Find out the elements of basic weft knitting machine.	
CO2	K3	12a.	Write about the knit and tuck stitch formation. (OR)	
CO2	K3	12b.	How would you apply needle gating in knitting machine?	
CO3	K4	13a.	Simplify the concept of open loop and closed loop. (OR)	
CO3	K4	13b.	Illustrate the knitting elements of tricot knitting machine.	
CO4	K4	14a.	Analyse the role of pattern wheel in jacquard knitting. (OR)	
CO4	K4	14b.	What are the functions of programmed tape in jacquard knitting machine?	
CO5	K5	15a.	Criticize the advantages of seamless knitting. (OR)	
CO5	K5	15b.	Give your opinion on care and maintenance of knitted material.	

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	SECTION - C (5 X 8 = 40 Marks) Answer <u>ALL</u> Questions choosing either (a) or (b)	
CO1	K3	16a.	Determine the yarn passage of a circular knitting machine with neat sketch. (OR)	
CO1	K3	16b.	Write about the operation of knitting cycle of latch needle with sinker.	
CO2	K4	17a.	Examine the working of circular rib knitting machine. (OR)	
CO2	K4	17b.	Analyse the working of circular interlock knitting machine.	
CO3	K4	18a.	How would you compare the working procedures of Tricot and Raschel knitting machine? (OR)	
CO3	K4	18b.	Illustrate the knitting action of Raschel warp knitting machine.	
CO4	K5	19a.	Evaluate the formation of lock knit and satin stitches. (OR)	
CO4	K5	19b.	Justify the formation of Sharkskin and Queen's cord stitches.	
CO5	K5	20a.	Measure the significance of knitwear industry in Tirupur. (OR)	
CO5	K5	20b.	Assess the methods followed in dyeing of knit fabrics.	

