

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Specimen for Examination from 2009

GCE A LEVEL

MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK: 100

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 9631/03

**Design and Textiles
Textile Applications/Textile Technology**



**UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE
International Examinations**

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1 Children’s clothing design is an important aspect of the fashion industry.

- (a) Outline the factors which need to be considered when selecting fabrics for children’s clothing. [5]**

The candidate will be able to outline the factors which need to be considered when selecting fabrics for children’s clothing.

Answer could include:

Age of child; season (e.g. winter/spring); performance characteristics (e.g. moisture absorbency, warmth); occasion (e.g. sports clothing, nightwear); type of fibre (e.g. natural, synthetic, blends)

- (b) Describe a range of performance finishes which could be used on fabrics for children’s clothing. [5]**

The candidate will be able to describe a range of performance finishes which could be used on fabrics for children’s clothing.

Answer could include:

Easycare finish could be used on cotton fabric for rainwear; flammability finish could be used on nightwear for children; crease resistance finish could be used for children’s school uniform; stain resistance could be used on a child’s coat; mothproofing could be used on a woollen coat for a child.

- (c) Assess the importance of the detailed design specification which needs to be considered when designing a range of clothing for children. [7]**

The candidate will be able to assess the importance of the detailed design specification which needs to be considered when designing a range of clothing for children.

Answer could include

Type of fabric structure (woven, knitted); fibre content of fabric (cotton, wool); safety features (flammability, small parts); weight of fabric (summer or winter weight); colour of fabric; type of fastening; type of pre-manufactured components to be used, (thread, zips, buttons); size of stitch to be used for assembly; type of seam to be used (top stitched); decoration (motif, lace, ribbon); range of sizes

High band: 6 - 7 marks

Middle band: 4 - 5 marks

Low band: 0 - 3 marks

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- (d) **Discuss how the designer can make children’s clothing appealing to children, as well as their parents, giving examples.** [8]

The candidate will be able to discuss how the designer can make children’s clothing appealing to parents as well as children.

Answer could include

Cost factors, parents like value for money; fabrics which are easy care, and have a good range of desirable properties (washability, easy to iron, stain resistant); colourful and fashionable colours - so that the fashion conscious child will wear the clothing bought; incorporated motifs but used on practical clothing like hats and gloves (warmth); long lasting and durable (fibres such as cotton, polyester, can be handed down to younger siblings); safety factors (no small parts or loose items); play value (toys in pockets for small child); dual purpose item (nightwear with buttons so child can learn how to fasten them).

High band: 7 - 8 marks

Middle band: 4 - 6 marks

Low band: 0 - 3 marks

2 Cushions are popular home accessories.

- (a) **Outline the safety considerations which need to be considered when selecting fabrics for cushions.** [2]

The candidate will be able to outline the safety considerations which need to be considered when selecting fabrics for cushions.

Answer could include:

Flammability - legislation will require household textile items to be flameproof.

Labelling - warning label may be included if fabric used is flammable.

Both of the above will depend on the fibre chosen - some fibres are much more flammable than others.

- (b) **Explain which important factors (other than safety) should be included in the design specification for a cushion.** [5]

The candidate will be able to describe which important factors should be included in the design specification for a cushion.

Answer could include:

Size of cushion; fabric to be used; decoration to be used (beading, appliqué, other techniques); edges to be used (piping, fringing); manufactured components (tassels, zip, thread); shape of cushion (bolster, square);

High band: 4 - 5 marks

Middle band: 2 -3 marks

Low band: 0 -1 marks

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- (c) **Discuss how the use of additional materials could be used to enhance the quality and appearance of cushions.** [8]

The candidate will be able to discuss how the use of additional materials could be used to enhance the quality and appearance of cushions.

Answer could include:

Additional materials: ribbons, tassels, braid, motifs, piping, beading, embroidery, lace, applied fabrics;

Sketches could be used to illustrate how these materials could be attached/used to enhance cushions.

High band: 6 - 8 marks

Middle band: 3 - 5 marks

Low band: 0 - 2 marks

- (d) **Assess the value of carrying out market research and consumer testing when designing textile products for the home.** [10]

The candidate will be able to assess the value of carrying out market research and consumer testing when designing textile products for the home.

Answer could include:

Market research and consumer testing: the market researcher could assess points such as colour and fabric preferences; cost which consumer is prepared to pay; lifestyle: type of goods the consumer is prepared to buy;

consumer testing could include illustrations of item or actual prototype of item; which consumer should be interviewed; where should the interviews take place; what should be done with the information collected; analysis of survey results - should they be presented as graphs or charts; what notice should be taken of results.

High band: 8 - 10 marks

Middle band: 4 - 7 marks

Low band: 0 - 3 marks

- 3 (a) **Discuss how colour can be used to create interesting effects in the production of yarns.** [10]

The candidate will be able to discuss how colour can be used to create interesting effects in the production of yarns.

Answer could include:

Colour: reference to colour wheel - primary, secondary and tertiary colours; complementary and contrasting colours; colour moods - warm/cold; tints, tones and shades.

Yarns could include: single, plied, fancy, crepe, textured, blended.

Different colours can be blended, space dyed or plied together to produce a wide variety of coloured yarns for weaving, knitting and embroidery.

High band: 8 - 10 marks

Middle band: 4 - 7 marks

Low band: 0 - 3 marks

- (b) **Assess the range of decorative effects which could be achieved on fabrics when using dyes.** [15]

The candidate will be able to assess the range of decorative effects which could be achieved on fabrics when using dyes.

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Answer could include:

Decorative effects: batik; tritik; space-dyeing; tie dyeing; fabric painting; spraying
Types of dyes: indigo dyes; fibre-reactive dyes (cotton, viscose); acid dyes (wool, silk)
Fabrics can be tied, stitched, pleated, knotted
Types of weaving - ikat where warp threads are dyed before weaving; colour woven fabrics;
Answers could also be illustrated.

High band: 11 - 15 marks

Middle band: 6 - 10 marks

Low band: 0 - 5 marks

- 4 (a) Discuss the range of environmental factors which can cause physical wear in textiles. [10]**

The candidate will be able to discuss the range of environmental factors which can cause physical wear in textiles.

Answer could include:

Sunlight; UV light; mildew; abrasion from sand/dirt and its effect on textiles; air pollution which sticks to synthetic fibres (static) and is difficult to remove;
This can affect all types of fibres from natural to synthetic.
Discussion of how performance characteristics can change as a result of physical deterioration of fibres/fabrics e.g. curtain fabrics may tear if exposed to sunlight, and may need replacing if fabric is weakened.

High band: 8 - 10 marks

Middle band: 4 - 7 marks

Low band: 0 - 3 marks

- (b) Assess the environmental issues which the textile industry has to consider when producing textile products. [15]**

The candidate is able to assess the environmental issues which the textile industry has to consider when producing textile products.

Answer could include:

Production of fibres (spinning, synthetic fibre production); yarns (blending); dyes (types of dyes used - natural dyes less polluting than synthetic dyes); fabric production (weaving, felting, bonding, knitting); finishing processes (bleaching, mercerising);
Pollution issues - water pollution, air pollution;
Energy issues - saving and wasting energy;
Use of new technology (solar/wind power)

High band: 8 - 10 marks

Middle band: 4 - 7 marks

Low band: 0 - 3 marks

- 5 Assess the range of experimental textile techniques which can be used to create surface texture. [25]**

The candidate will be able to assess a range of experimental techniques which can be used to create surface texture.

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Answer could include

Surface texture could include: hand and machine embroidery; quilting; appliqué; manipulated fabrics.

Sketches could be included to illustrate specific techniques.

High band: 19 - 25 marks

Middle band: 9 - 18 marks

Low band: 0 - 8 marks