



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

FASHION AND TEXTILES
Paper 1
SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME

6130/01
For Examination from 2014
2 hours

MAXIMUM MARK: 100



This document consists of **11** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Section A

- 1 (a) (i) Vegetable fibre (from seed pod/boll of a cotton plant). [1]
- (ii) Any suitable fabric e.g. cotton cambric, cotton poplin, cotton lawn, etc. [1]
- (iii) Most fabrics are woven using plain weave; some could be constructed from twill weave (e.g. cotton gabardine or lightweight denim). [1]
- (iv) Any two correct reasons:
- Wearing quality e.g. hard wearing fabric; easily washable; comfortable to wear; or any other appropriate reason
 - Suitability for the style of shirt e.g. firm fabric, keeps its shape; easy to stitch seams; or any other appropriate reason

1 mark for each correct reason [2]

(b)

| Pattern Marking | Name of pattern marking | Why pattern marking is used |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| (i)  | Straight grain line | Makes sure the grain is parallel to selvages of fabric |
| (ii)  | Balance mark (accept dot for button) | To indicate where button (or pocket, or any other suitable feature) is to be sewn |

1 mark for each correct point [4]

- (c) (i) Tailor tacking: by hand, thread needle with double thread; make two stitches on the balance mark (dot) forming a loop; separate the fabric and pattern and cut the thread so that each piece of fabric is marked.
- 1 mark for each correct point; accept labelled sketches [4]
- (ii) Temporary method which is easy to remove once the permanent sewing is completed; easy to do and suitable for any fabric. [1]

(d) (i)

| | Safety rule | Reason |
|---------------|--|--|
| Safety rule 1 | Make sure the flex is not damaged | To avoid an electric shock |
| Safety rule 2 | Make sure you have been shown how to use the machine Keep long hair tied up | To avoid accidents To make sure you can see what you are sewing |

Any two appropriate safety points, 1 mark for each correct point [4]

- (ii) Machine lay or overlocking or bound edge or any other appropriate choice; give credit for correct sketch and well-drawn stitching. [2]
- (iii) Secure stitching; fabric will not fray; washable and strong; any other appropriate reason. [1]
- (iv) Make sure there are no fraying edges showing; make sure the threads are fastened with reversing or tied in a knot by hand; the stitching should be the same on both sides of the seam; any other suitable check.

1 mark for each correct point. [2]

(e) (i)

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Name of interfacing | Vilene; or non-woven; or iron-on; or sew-in; or any other appropriate choice |
| Reason 1 | Strong; washable; long-lasting |
| Reason 2 | Keeps its shape during use; easy to apply (iron-on) |

1 mark for each appropriate point [3]

(ii)

| | |
|--|--|
| How interfacing will be secured | Reason for choice |
| Ironed onto the wrong side of the fabric (for iron-on) Tacked in place by hand, then machined in (sew-in) | Easy to apply; seam allowance can be trimmed before fusing More control of process if hand stitched; can be altered if needed |

1 mark for each appropriate point [2]

(f) (i)

| | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Name of component | Where the component would be used |
| Component 1 | Button or other suitable | Front band |
| Component 2 | Thread | To stitch seams |

1 mark for each point [4]

- (ii) Accept labelled sketches; button stitched by hand, using needle and thread, stitch through each hole, several times e.g. 6, and secure on wrong side.
Sewing machine used to stitch the thread, bobbin and top thread usually the same colour and type.

1 mark for each point [1]

- (g) Design idea, could follow the edge of the collar. It could be a spot motif, in one place on collar; any suitable; needs to be labelled; labels need to be correct for the sketch and accurate.

1 mark for each point

[3]

- (h) Each point to be well-discussed:
reuse fabric to stop too much going into landfill sites;
fabric is still new so can be used to make small items e.g. hair-band;
better for environment if fabric is used up;
fashion item could be made to match other items i.e. co-ordinated range;
more profit made by fashion company because everything is used;
any other appropriate/relevant point.

1 mark for each point

[4]

[Total: 40]

Section B

- 2 (a) (i) Chemicals from coal; or fossil fuel used; 1 mark
or Hexamethylene diamine and adipic acid (or any other appropriate chemicals for nylon)
1 mark [2]

(ii)

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Characteristic (of nylon) | Very strong, so good for accessories such as bags or items of clothing such as rain jackets; hardwearing |
| Reason for choice | Lasts a long time; can be washed many times without damage; good to make into items which will be used a lot; answer should relate to the answer given above; any other appropriate point |
| Characteristic (of nylon) | Creases drop out easily due to its elasticity |
| Reason for choice | Not much ironing needed |

Or any other appropriate points; 1 mark for each point, both reasons must relate to the point given [4]

(b)

| | |
|--|---|
| Name of fabric finish | anti-static |
| How fabric finish would improve the performance of nylon fabrics | nylon suffers from static charge |
| Name of fabric finish | flame resistance |
| How fabric finish would improve the performance of nylon fabrics | nylon can flare up and melt so the finish would stop this |

Finish and reason must be related; 1 mark for each point [4]

- (c)
- nylon fabrics can be dyed and made into another item as patchwork
 - fabric can be used as part of a quilted fabric to be made into another item
 - full size nylon garment can be cut down and made into a child's item
 - spare fabric can be given to a charity shop for selling on
 - fabric can be sent for recycling and used as mattress filling
 - fabric can be sent for recycling and reused to make into a different fabric
 - any other appropriate use

1 mark for each well discussed point [4]

- (d) • fabrics which contain electronics so that lights can be added easily for items made with safety features
- fabrics which contain dyes which can change with temperature (e.g. thermochromatic); useful for children's clothing
 - extra strength nylon for special uses e.g. sportswear; specialist
 - micro-encapsulated fabrics which have different micro-capsules in the fibres. These can contain things such as which can give off aromatic scent; include moisturiser in clothing; include anti-bacterial or medical uses
 - extra strength
 - micro-fibres are made from polyester; woven into lightweight fabrics; they have good drape used for fashion clothing
 - polartec fleece, type of polyester; often knitted; lightweight; warm; used for warm fashion items
 - such as jackets
 - any other relevant point

1 mark for each type of smart and modern fabric (max. 3)

1 mark for each corresponding use (max. 3)

[6]

[Total: 20]

- 3 (a) (i) Any suitable skirt style; labels to include design features such as seams, darts, gathers, pleats, pockets, belts, yoke, etc. Labels need to be accurate for the chosen style feature. Fastenings such as zipper, buttons and buttonholes, etc. Ideas from the fashion designer could include a printed design on the fabric; a colour theme e.g. summer (yellow/white/pink); a particular style of skirt e.g. balloon style or pleated style. Front and back views need to be shown for full marks.

1 mark for each well labelled point

[4]

- (ii) Styles which are currently worn by 13–19 year olds; particular length of skirt worn by 13–19 year olds; current colour trends chosen from the research into a fashion designer; any other appropriate point.

1 point well-explained

[2]





- (b) (i)

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Suitable fabric | Any suitable fabrics e.g. polyester crepe which gives a good drape for bias-cut styles; cotton gabardine or cotton satin for skirt with pleats; cotton cambric for gathered styles |
| Reason for choice | Fabrics for styles e.g. bias cut needs a fabric which hangs well (polyester crepe); pleated styles need firm fabrics which keep the pleats in well (cotton gabardine); soft fluid fabrics for gathered styles (cotton cambric); etc. Reason given must be correct for the fabric. |

1 mark for fabric and 1 mark for reason

[2]

(ii)

| | |
|---|--|
|  | <p>Answer needs to relate to the fabric chosen; cotton fabrics which are coloured can be washed between 40°C and 60°C on a normal wash by hand or machine</p> <p>e.g.  warm 40°C wash</p> |
|  | <p>Iron symbol, three dots (200°C) or hot, is suitable for cotton fabric If other fabrics are used, the answer must be correct for the fabric</p> <p>e.g.  hot iron, 210°C max</p> |

1 mark for each correct point

[2]

(c)

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Type of retail outlet | Retail shop; department store; market stall; independent shop; one correct name; 1 mark |
| Reason 1 | Type of shop where 13–19 year olds shop; any other appropriate point; 1 mark |
| Reason 2 | Type and price of skirt will be suitable for the shop chosen; any other appropriate answer; 1 mark |

[3]

- (d) (i) Correct explanation: number of skirts is made on one batch e.g. 100; the colour and type of fabric will be identical in the batch; a number of workers will work on a specific number of identical skirts.

1 mark for two well-explained points

[2]

- (ii)
- a group/number of workers usually work on a batch of items
 - identical skirts need to be made so sequence must be correct
 - the production process will be more efficient in time and if the same sequence is worked
 - the manufacturer would prefer to produce the skirts in the least amount of time to be cost effective
 - easier for workers to know what they have to do if they are given a sequence of processes to follow
 - the equipment in the factory may be set up in a particular order which is efficient and safe for workers

1 mark for each explained point

[5]

[Total: 20]

- 4 (a) any suitable design; could follow the top edge of pocket, or curved edge, or sides of pocket; could be a spot design in centre of pocket, or any other position; design could be based on an abstract shape, or geometric shape based on a natural form such as flowers; design needs to be accurately sketched for full marks. [3]

- (b) any suitable use of the three stitches e.g. cross stitch or fly stitch in a block of nine stitched to make a square; or a row of stitches; or individual stitches; sketch must be labelled correctly for full marks. [3]

(c)

| | |
|--------|---|
| Step 1 | Tack and machine the facing along the top edge of pocket; place right sides of fabrics together; machine along the seam line (1.5 cm); remove tacking; press carefully (labelled sketch to show the steps above) |
| Step 2 | Turn facing to right side; fold seam allowance along the free raw edge; tack in place (labelled sketch to show the steps above) |
| Step 3 | Machine along the tacking; remove tacking; final press (labelled sketch to show the steps above) |

1 mark for each point

Sketches must be included for full marks

[6]

- (d) Pressing cloth to be used because the embroidery will be on the right side; place pressing cloth over the pocket and press through it; iron temperature needs to be correct for the fabric; use a steam iron for best results; lightly place the iron over the pocket; remove pressing cloth. [3]

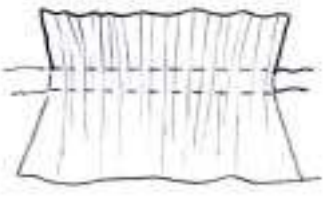

- (e)
- use equipment only for correct purpose e.g. paper scissors for paper
 - keep in a dry place
 - store correctly e.g. needles in a case
 - some items are sharp, e.g. stitch rippers, so safe storage is essential to avoid injury
 - fabric scissors/shears may need sharpening from time-to-time
 - pins need to be kept in a pin box free from rust, rusty pins should be thrown away in case fabric gets marked
 - tape-measures need to be rolled up or folded after use to avoid damage
 - blocks of tailors chalk need to be stored in a box/paper to avoid breaking and causing dust
 - any other appropriate point

1 mark for each point

[5]

[Total: 20]

5 (a) (i)

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| Process |  |  |
| Name of process | Gathering 1 mark | Knife pleating (or pleats) 1 mark |
| Where used on a fashion item | Sleeve head; gathers on a yoke; waistline of a skirt; gathers at wrist of a sleeve 1 mark | Skirt; dress; yoke of skirt 1 mark |
| Suitable fabric | Cotton poplin; cotton lawn; polyester crepe; cotton muslin; cotton gingham or any other fibre content 1 mark | Cotton gabardine; cotton corduroy; cotton poplin; or any other fibre content 1 mark |

[6]

- (ii)
- gathers and pleats both used to dispose of fullness
 - both used to reduce the fabric at a certain position on a garment e.g. shoulder on a dress
 - this can also be done to introduce shape to make an interesting feature on a garment e.g. pleats on a pocket
 - specific examples of gathers and pleats used, e.g. pleats vary in type: knife, box and inverted, all used on any garment e.g. waistline of shorts, trousers, or skirts

1 mark for each discussion point

[4]

(b) (i)

| | Explanation | Suitable fabric (a different example in each case) |
|-------------|---|--|
| Dyeing | Fabric is immersed in a dye bath so all parts are covered; the fabric will be the same colour on both sides (right side and wrong side) | Cotton cambric (or any other cotton, linen or viscose fabric); synthetic fabrics are harder to dye and this needs to be acknowledged in the answer |
| Tie and Dye | Fabric is tied (or other resist used such as string/elastic bands etc.) so that the colour cannot get through to the fabric | As above |
| Printing | Colour is applied into the fabric on one side only; this can be stencilled, block printed, roller printed or using other similar methods. The colour is stronger on the right side. | As above (and other special dyes can be used) |

1 mark for each discussed point.

[6]

- (ii)
- roller printing is a continuous process, so if long lengths of fabric need to be produced, it is a fast method
 - several rollers can be used one after the other, with different patterns which can be printed on top of each other for variety and more complicated designs
 - several colours can be used one after the other
 - once the rollers have been prepared, more batches of fabric can be printed
 - any other appropriate points

1 mark for each assessed point

[4]

[Total: 20]

- 6 (a) (i)
- top layer of fabric e.g. cotton poplin
 - lower layer of fabric e.g. cotton muslin
 - middle layer is polyester wadding (or other suitable padding)
 - lines of stitching through all layers

1 mark for each point

[4]

- (ii) Any suitable fabric e.g. cotton gabardine; polyester satin; cotton/polyester cambric; etc.

[1]

- (b) (i)
- prepare design on top layer of fabric (use chalk or tack)
 - pin and tack all three layers together
 - machine-stitch (or hand-stitch) the design through all layers
 - remove the tacking stitches
 - secure all threads
 - press lightly

1 mark for each point

[5]

(ii)

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Use of quilting | For warmth in a garment e.g. jacket for cold weather |
| Reason | Warmth |
| Use of quilting | Decorative item e.g. attractive design on protective item such as bag for mobile phone |
| Reason | Extra padding to protect an item against damage |

1 mark for each point

[4]

- (iii)
- designs are stitched through all layers
 - stitching by hand needs to be easy to sew, running stitch normally used
 - size of stitch will vary and may be larger if there are more layers to stitch through
 - machine stitching normally used is straight stitch although zig-zag and other decorative stitches can be used
 - free-machining could also be used for a more free design
 - design needs to be simple because several layers of fabric are stitched at the same time so it will be easier to work
 - any other point

1 mark for each point

[6]

[Total: 20]

