



# **GCSE MARKING SCHEME**

**HOME ECONOMICS: TEXTILES**

**SUMMER 2014**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The marking schemes which follow were those used by WJEC for the SUMMER 2014 examination in GCSE HOME ECONOMICS: TEXTILES. They were finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conferences were held shortly after the papers were taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conferences was to ensure that the marking schemes were interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conferences, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about these marking schemes.

## GCSE HOME ECONOMICS: TEXTILES

### SUMMER 2014

1.	Award <b>1 mark</b> for each correct response.	[3]
	(i) True (ii) True (iii) False	
2.	Award <b>1 mark</b> for each correct response.	[3]
	(i) Cellulose (ii) Toweling (iii) Felt	
3.	Award <b>1 mark</b> for each correct response.  Award <b>1 mark</b> for each correct reason for choice.	[6]
	(i) Logo Velvet and denim are fabrics, logo is a design feature.  (ii) Linen Polyester and nylon are synthetic fibres, linen is natural fibre.  (iii) Cotton Cashmere and mohair are fibres from animals, cotton is a plant fibre.	
4.	Award up to <b>2 marks</b> for each correct explanation and use	[6]
	(i) Darts A dart adds structure and shape to a garment. A dart is formed by folding the fabric and stitching to a point at one end (or both ends). Use - bust dart, sleeve/elbow darts, body darts.  (ii) Gathers Gathers are formed where the fabric is drawn together using very small running stitches or very large machine stitches. The small folds are held in place with machine stitching. Use - creating fullness to a garment - top of sleeve.  (iii) Pleats A pleat is a type of fold formed by doubling the fabric back on itself and securing in place with stitching or pressing. Pleats may also be unpressed falling in soft rounded folds. Use - to provide movement (back of shirt) or design effects.  Accept other appropriate examples of uses.	

5.	Award <b>1 mark</b> for each correct safety rule listed, up to a maximum of 2 for each item.	[4]
(a)	<p>Sewing machine</p> <p>Any two from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep fingers and hands away from the moving needle</li> <li>• Tie hair back</li> <li>• No jewellery, etc.</li> <li>• Use the correct control settings</li> <li>• Avoid contact with others whilst machining</li> <li>• Concentrate at all times</li> <li>• Remember to apply the presser foot lever prior to machining</li> </ul>	
(b)	<p>Steam iron</p> <p>Any two from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid trailing flexes</li> <li>• Use of correct temperature to avoid burning</li> <li>• Stand iron on its heel when not in use</li> <li>• Ensure that the board is firm and stable</li> <li>• Never use the iron with wet hands</li> <li>• Check labels to apply correct temperatures</li> <li>• Never leave the iron unattended</li> <li>• Take extra care when filling a steam iron with water</li> </ul>	
(c)	<p>Award <b>1 mark</b> for each correct advantage.</p> <p>Any two from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very fast</li> <li>• Very neat and accurate</li> <li>• Can be used on a variety of thicknesses of fabric</li> <li>• Cut off the edge of the fabric and neatens the fabric at the same time</li> </ul>	[2]
(d)	<p>Award <b>1 mark</b> for the correct name.</p> <p>Award <b>2 marks</b> for the correct purpose.</p> <p>Likely answers will include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) British Standard Institute Kitemark/The Kitemark/BSI.</li> <li>(ii) This label sets standards for designers and manufacturers to use a benchmark when designing items of equipment. This trademark shows that the item meets the requirement of safety and quality.</li> </ol>	[3]
(e)	<p>Award <b>1 mark</b> for each of three correct provisions of the Act.</p> <p>Likely answers will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goods must fit the description on the label, e.g. 100% wool</li> <li>• The item must be of a satisfactory standard and quality</li> <li>• The item must be fit for its intended purpose</li> </ul>	[3]

6. (a) Award **1 mark** for each of three suitable points to consider. [3]

Any three from:

- The size of the bag
- The shape of the bag
- What equipment will go into the bag
- Suitability of fabric
- Colour scheme
- Fashionable
- Fashion features (logo)
- How the bag will be carried
- The method of closure

(b) **Award 0-2 marks** [6]

Poor quality sketch/diagram and choice of design idea.  
Design shows little reference to current fashion bag/holdall styles with limited awareness of the suitability of fabrics. No colour added.

**Award 3-4 marks**

Simple, but clear sketch/diagram and a good choice of design idea.  
The design displays an awareness of current fashions and some reference made to the suitability of the fabrics, style etc.  
Some colour added.

**Award 5-6 marks**

Very good quality sketch/diagram. The choice of design demonstrates flair and originality and a considerable awareness of current fashion styles.  
A very good use of colour.  
Sound awareness of the suitability of the fabrics required with relevant examples and information given.

6. (c)

**Award 0-2 marks**

[5]

Candidates will show a basic grasp of the topic, but their response will lack knowledge and understanding. A basic discussion on the reasons why designer bags are so popular.

Little or no use of specialist information or examples.

**Award 3-4 marks**

Candidates will show some understanding of the issues relating to the popularity of designer bags and are able to discuss the reasons giving some relevant examples.

Writing is structured to communicate clearly and contains relatively few errors. Sensible viewpoints made.

**Award 5 marks**

Candidates will show a clear understanding of the issues relating to the popularity of designer bags.

Candidates discuss and evaluate in detail the main reasons giving relevant examples.

Writing is well structured to communicate clearly. Specialist vocabulary is used appropriately. Well reasoned and mature viewpoints.

Likely answers may include:

- Make a fashion statement
- A status symbol
- To feel important
- Can help make/break an outfit
- Can add to the overall appearance of the outfit
- Functional uses/general, e.g. carrying money, etc.
- Styles available for male and female
- Functional uses, e.g. sport
- Protection of personal items from the elements
- Carrying such bags projects an air of confidence
- Holding personal items, e.g. mobile phones
- Holding items needed for work, e.g. lap tops
- To show off to your peers
- To imitate celebrities
- To co-ordinate with other accessories, e.g. shoes

7. (a) Award marks for the quality and presentation of the design. [4]

**Award 0-1 mark**

Poor quality sketch/diagram and choice of quilted item.  
Design shows little reference to current fashion styles with limited awareness of the suitability of fabrics. No colour added.

**Award 2-3 marks**

Simple, but clear sketch/diagram and a good choice of quilted item.  
The chosen item displays an awareness of current fashions with some reference made to the suitability of the fabrics, style, etc.  
Some colour added.

**Award 4 marks**

Very good quality sketch/diagram. The choice of quilted item demonstrates flair and originality and a considerable awareness of current fashion styles.  
A very good use of colour.  
Sound awareness of the suitability of the fabrics required with relevant examples and information given.

(b) **Award 0-1 mark** [4]

Response displays little/no knowledge of the quilting technique.  
No diagrams.  
Limited annotation and instructions.

**Award 2-3 marks**

Displays some awareness of the quilting technique.  
Simple diagrams with basic annotation and working instructions.

**Award 4 marks**

Sound awareness of the quilting technique.  
Clear and detailed diagrams and working instructions.

Likely answers may include:

- The process of quilting involves the tacking and sewing together of two/three layers of fabric -
  - top layer fabric
  - wadding layer fabric
  - backing layer fabric
- All three layers of fabric are stitched together by hand or machine
- A variety of patterns may be used when stitching layers together
- Joining the layers together creates a lightweight but warm result as pockets of air are trapped in between the layers of fabric.

7. (c)

**Award 0-2 marks**

[6]

Candidates will show basic knowledge of the quilting technique.

A basic discussion on the uses of quilting.

No mention of the layering of fabrics and the benefits of this process.

No relevant examples given.

Limited knowledge of the uses of quilted items of clothing and household items.

Little or no use of specialist terms.

**Award 3-5 marks**

Candidates will show some understanding of the quilting technique, giving reasons why layers of fabric are joined together and the benefits of this process in relation to the examples chosen.

Some knowledge of the uses of quilted items of clothing and household items with relevant examples given.

Writing is structured to communicate meaning and contains few errors.

**Award 6 marks**

Candidates will show a clear understanding of the quilting technique together with sound reasoning of the advantages of this technique and why it is used.

Sound awareness of the uses of quilting in fashion and household items with relevant examples discussed in detail.

Writing is well structured to communicate clearly. Specialist vocabulary is used appropriately.

Likely answers may include:

- Quilted fashionable items of clothing are very useful in the winter because they are very warm and lightweight
- Quilted coats and anoraks are light and cosy to wear
- Gilets/waistcoats provide warmth without the bulk of sleeves
- Quilted hats/ear muffs/gloves provide extra heat and protection
- Quilted shoes/boots/bags are used as a fashion statement
- Quilted items of clothing are useful for the elderly giving extra warmth, e.g. - bed clothes and slippers
- Quilted items are very fashionable - used as a fashion statement
- Very useful for baby clothes - soft/cosy and lightweight
- Quilted items of clothing can be re-cycled easily
- Quilted jackets/coats may be waterproof - top layer would be waterproof
- Quilted items of clothing used for various sports clothes, e.g. ski-wear



8. (a)

**Award 0-2 marks**

[6]

Response displays little/no knowledge of the chosen decorative dye technique.

Limited background information and working instructions.

Little or no use of specialist terms.

**Award 3-4 marks**

Displays some awareness of the chosen decorative dye technique.

Basic background information given with clear working instructions for the chosen decorative technique.

Writing is structured to communicate meaning and contains few errors.

**Award 5-6 marks**

Sound awareness of the chosen decorative dye technique.

Background information discussed in detail and clear and detailed working instructions to show the completion of the decorative technique.

Writing is well structured to communicate clearly. Specialist vocabulary is used appropriately.

Likely answers include:

Tie-dyeing:

- Tie-dye is a process of tying and dyeing a piece of white cloth/fabric which is made from knitted or woven fabric
- A resist method of dyeing
- The best choice of fabric is cotton as it takes dyes readily
- Lends itself to bright colours and random designs
- Tie-dye is a modern version of traditional dyeing methods
- Used in many cultures throughout the world
- Gather and tightly bind fabric with string before dying to get different patterns > ruched effect
- Crumpling and fastening into a ball shape
- Tie the fabric tightly in knots > circle effect
- Twist fabric into a spiral > swirl effect
- Pleat the fabric > striped effect
- The tighter the string is tied the less the dye will be absorbed - this will give the type of pattern
- The tied fabric is immersed in a bowl of dye and soaked until it has a good colour
- Remove from bowl and rinse in cold water to remove excess dye
- Dry before removing the string and then iron out the creases

8. (a)  
(cont.)

Batik:

- Batik is a wax resist method of colouring fabric
- Batik is a method of adding a crackled design and colour to woven fabric
- Always test the fabric first as this will affect the concentration of the colour
- Used in many cultures throughout the world
- The best choice of fabric is cotton as it takes dyes readily
- Stretch the fabric on a frame to keep it taut
- The wax is melted and put onto the parts of the fabric where colour is not wanted
- Paint on the melted bees wax with a brush or tjanting tool
- A tjanting tool is a traditional batik tool used to draw precise lines of wax onto the material - these are available in a variety of sizes
- After the painting of the wax is complete the fabric is dyed
- The wax resists the colour of the dye to leave white areas when it is removed
- Rinse off excess dye in cold water
- Repeat process if other colours are required
- When the design is complete, remove the wax by placing the fabric between two layers of paper and ironing with a warm iron
- Wash in cold water, dry and press

Accept other methods as applicable, e.g. Fabric painting, salt technique.

(b)

**Award 0-2 marks**

[6]

Candidates will show a basic grasp of the topic, but their response will lack knowledge and understanding. A basic discussion on the importance of colour when choosing colour schemes.

Little or no use of specialist information or examples.

**Award 3-4 marks**

Candidates will show some understanding of the issues relating to colour. Candidates are able to discuss the reasons why having the knowledge of colour is important when choosing colour schemes and will give relevant examples.

Writing is structured to communicate clearly and contains relatively few errors. Sensible viewpoints made.

**Award 5-6 marks**

Candidates will show a clear understanding of the issues relating to colour. Candidates discuss and evaluate in detail the importance of colour when choosing colour schemes, giving relevant examples.

Writing is well structured to communicate clearly.

Specialist vocabulary used appropriately. Well-reasoned and mature viewpoints.

8. (b) Likely answers may include:  
(cont.)

- Colour is an important consideration when choosing textile items for the home
- Where there is no light there is no colour
- Colour is a major factor to consider in aesthetics in the home - we react to it strongly. Colours affect the way people feel in their homes - their moods
- Colour is the most important element when choosing soft furnishings as people have very strong preferences - it catches the eye
- Every time you make a choice about textiles in the home, colour is one of the first factors to consider - often more important than size properties and uses
- Colour is a very personal matter - your likes and dislikes depend on your age, family, culture, religion
- Colour is one of the ways we can express ourselves in our homes, or express our personalities
- The colour of the décor in rooms may evoke a warm cosy atmosphere or a cold, impersonal atmosphere
- A whole interior fashion range may be based on one colour - avoid too many colours/patterns
- Colour forecasters predict which colour will be in season and designers around the world use this information. Designers often know two years in advance
- Dark colours make rooms appear smaller and ceilings lower
- Lighter colours create the illusion of space
- Consider the effect of daylight and artificial light when choosing fabrics and furnishings for the home
- Colour reflect the time of year, e.g. dark warm colours - winter - makes a room appear cosy and warm light bright colours - summer - makes a room appear cool and airy
- Colours can be described as hot or cold - warm/cool
- Methods of adding colour to textiles in the home - dyeing, printing, embroidery, painting
- Splashes of colour can be added to rooms in the form of accessories e.g. cushions, lampshades, wall hangings, etc.
- Colour can affect the environment when used on doors, window frames, interior decorations and furnishings
- Toning colours have a harmonizing effect when used together, e.g. in a room
- Discordant colours are ones which do not go well together
- Strong bright colours attract attention to size and shape
- Black, white and grey bring out the brightness in colour
- Colour is used to create feelings in the home/change environments and moods

9. (a) **Award 0-3 marks** [10]

Candidates will show a basic grasp of the topic, but their response will lack basic knowledge and understanding.

A basic discussion into the history of denim and how it is manufactured. Little or no use of appropriate terminology with basic communication skills.

**Award 4-7 marks**

Candidates will show some understanding of the issues and principles involved.

An attempt made to discuss the history of denim, how it is manufactured and how it has become a leading fashion fabric. Some examples given.

Some use of appropriate terminology. Writing is structured to communicate meaning and contains few errors.

**Award 8-10 marks**

Candidates will show a clear understanding of the topic with specific examples to support their discussion.

Candidates will discuss in some detail the history of denim, how it is manufactured and how it has become leading international fashion fabric.

Relative examples given where possible.

Specialist vocabulary used appropriately. Writing is well structured to communicate clearly with reasoned and mature viewpoints.

9. (a)  
(cont.)

Likely answers may include:

Analysis of the statement – the history and image of denim.

- Where did the name Denim come from?  
The name comes from a sturdy fabric called serge, originally made in Nimes in France. It was originally called serge de Nimes, but then shortened
  - What was denim first used for?  
Denim was originally used by the workers. They wore denim clothes because of its durability. It was extremely strong and didn't wear out easily
  - What exactly is Denim and how is it made?  
Denim is a rugged cotton twill textile, in which the weft passes under two warp fibres. This produces the familiar diagonal ribbing on the reverse of the fabric. It is a twill weave woven fabric that uses different colours for the warp and the weft. One colour is stronger on the right side of the fabric
- Historical aspect of Denim
- 1800's - American gold miners wanted clothes that were strong and did not tear easily. A man called Levi Strauss started supplying clothes to the miners and the overalls/jeans were created. The brand name is still famous today
  - 1930's - Cowboys wore jeans in the movies
  - 1940's - Jeans were worn as casual clothing - Wrangler and Lee jeans began to compete with Levi
  - 1950's - Denim became very popular with young people
  - 1960's and 1970's - Sixties fashion took off and different styles of jeans emerged - embroidered jeans, painted jeans, psychedelic jeans, flared jeans
  - 1980's - Jeans became high fashion. Famous fashion designers started making jeans with their own labels, e.g. Gucci  
Anyone who was anyone had to own a pair of jeans  
Denim jackets were made to match  
Denim was taking the fashion industry by storm
  - 1990's - Sportswear became popular
  - 2000 to present day - Jeans made a huge come back on the catwalk and back in fashion  
Jeans today are the most worn item of clothing  
Denim is used for other items of clothing, e.g. dresses, skirts, shirts, coats, etc.  
New denim trends come out every year - e.g. faded denim  
Lycra can be added to denim to make it stretchy  
Denim is popular with both male and female - all ages  
Children and toddlers are also dressed in denim  
Teenagers consider it cool to wear denim  
Denim is popular for all accessories, hats, bags, shoes, etc.  
Denim is also used in the home, e.g. cushions, seat covers, blinds, etc.  
Denim also lends itself to creative embroidery, beadwork, etc.

(b) **Award 0-3 marks** [10]

Candidates will show a basic grasp of the topic, but their response will lack basic knowledge and understanding.

A basic discussion into the importance of lycra and its properties and uses. Little or no use of appropriate terminology and only basic communication skills.

**Award 4-7 marks**

Candidates will show some understanding of the issues and principles involved.

An attempt made to discuss the importance of lycra and its properties and uses. Some examples given.

Some use of appropriate terminology. Writing is structured to communicate meaning with few errors.

**Award 8-10 marks**

Candidates will show a clear understanding of the topic with specific examples to support their discussion.

Candidates will discuss in some detail the importance of lycra and its properties and uses in relation to fashion items. Relative examples and generic names given.

Specialist vocabulary is used appropriately. Writing is well structured to communicate clearly with well reasoned and mature viewpoints.

9. (b)  
(cont.)

Likely answers will include:

[10]

Lycra was invented in the 1950's and:

- Is a synthetic fibre known for its exceptional elasticity - it stretches to several times its original size but retains its shape
- Is an elastic fibre sometimes referred to as elastane or spanzelle
- Is a man-made thread made by Dupont
- Is sometimes referred to as a 'smart' fibre
- Is a very strong fibre
- Is always used in a blend with other fibres
- Can be - wrapped/covered with another thread, another thread is spun around the lycra thread, interlaced with another thread

For clothing, lycra is usually mixed with cotton or polyester and accounts for a small percentage of the final fabric.

Garments made with lycra are:

- More comfortable and breathable - allows the wearer to move around comfortably
- More lightweight - ideal for sportswear
- Quick drying - suitable for swimwear, ideal for holiday wear
- Dyes well with other fibres, e.g. cotton, polyester, nylon
- Resistant to bacteria, UV rays and chlorine
- Static cling and pilling are reduced in garments
- May be woven or knitted into fabrics
- Combines well with natural and synthetic fibres
- Very suitable for sportswear - hats, wet suits, ski pants, etc.
- Body hugging - gives more flexibility
- Suitable for leggings, tights, socks, etc. - stretches to fit
- Water hating
- Unaffected by sunlight - holiday wear
- Resilient - stretches back to the original shape
- Gives extra support, e.g. underwear, foundation garments
- Flexible fit - trainers
- Helps knitwear to retain its shape and resist bagging
- As well as clothing, lycra is used in the home and in industry, e.g. stretch seat covers, bedding, car covers, etc.



WJEC  
245 Western Avenue  
Cardiff CF5 2YX  
Tel No 029 2026 5000  
Fax 029 2057 5994  
E-mail: [exams@wjec.co.uk](mailto:exams@wjec.co.uk)  
website: [www.wjec.co.uk](http://www.wjec.co.uk)