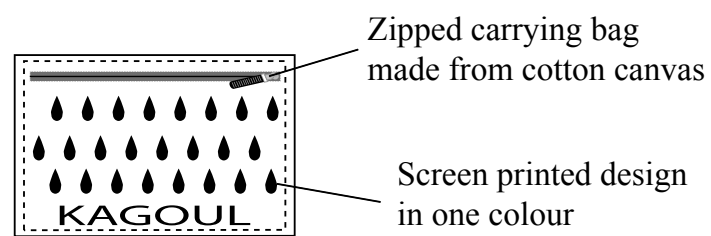
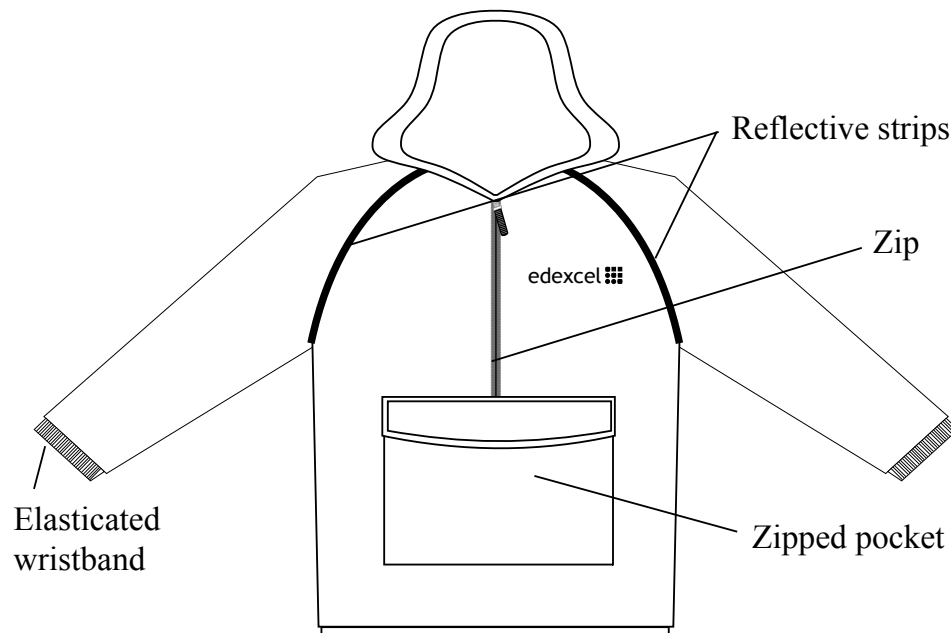


Answer ALL the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1. The drawings below show details of a kagoul and its small carrying bag. The kagoul is made from bright yellow nylon and has a brushed cotton lining.



- (a) Two specification points for the kagoul are that it must be able to

- be seen in the dark
- fit into a small bag for carrying.

Under each of the following headings, give **one** more point that should be included in the specification for the kagoul.

For each point, give **one** reason why it should be included.

- (i) **Market**

Point

Reason

.....

(2)



(ii) **Environment**

Point

Reason

..... (2)

(iii) **Quality**

Point

Reason

..... (2)

(b) The kagoul is made from nylon fabric. One reason why the kagoul is made from nylon fabric is that it is crease resistant.

(i) Give **two** other reasons why nylon is a suitable fabric from which to make the kagoul.

1

2

..... (2)

(ii) Give **two** reasons why the property of crease resistance makes nylon a suitable fabric from which to make the kagoul.

1

2

..... (2)

(c) The kagoul lining is made from brushed cotton.

Give **two** properties of brushed cotton that make it a suitable fabric for the lining.

For each property give **one** reason why it makes brushed cotton suitable.

Property

Reason

Property

Reason

..... (4)



Leave blank

(d) Quality control checks are carried out at important stages during the manufacture of the kagoul.

Name **two** important quality control checks that should be carried out during the manufacture of the kagoul.

1

2

(2)

(e) The design on the carrying bag for the kagoul is printed in batches using screen printing.

Describe **one** way in which the design is suitable to be screen printed in batches.

.....

.....

(2)

(f) Two purposes of the kagoul are that it must be able to

- be seen in the dark
- fit into a small bag for carrying.

Explain, under the following headings, how the kagoul achieves these purposes.

(i) Be seen in the dark.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(ii) Fit into a small bag for carrying.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

Q1

(Total 22 marks)



2. Fabrics can have different finishing processes applied to them to enhance their properties and appearance.

Different finishing processes can be grouped together according to how they are carried out.

(a) Complete the table below by giving **one** example of a finish for each of the given headings.

The first one has been done for you.

	Type of Finish	Example
1	Physical	Calendering
2	Chemical	
3	Biological	
4	Resist Dyeing	
5	Printing	

(4)

(b) The appearance of fabrics and garments can also be enhanced by decorative techniques such as machine appliqué.

Using sketches and notes, describe the main stages of machine appliqué when carried out in the classroom.

.....
.....
.....

(3)



(c) ICT is used in single item production.

Describe **two** ways in which ICT can be used in single item production to generate and develop design proposals.

1

.....

2

.....

(4)

(Total 11 marks)

Leave
blank

Q2



Leave
blank

3. (a) Manufactured fibres are classified as either cellulosic or synthetic fibres.

(i) Name **one** example of a cellulosic fibre.

.....
(1)

(ii) Name **one** example of a synthetic fibre.

.....
(1)

(b) (i) Manufactured yarns can be textured (crimped) to alter their appearance.

Describe how a yarn made from textured (crimped) fibres would look.

.....
.....
(2)

(ii) Give **three** changes in working characteristics of a filament yarn that has been textured or bulked.

1

2

3

(3)

(c) Felted fabrics are examples of non-woven fabrics.

Name **four** properties of felted fabrics.

1

2

3

4

(4)

Q3

(Total 11 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 44 MARKS

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