

Candidate Style Answers

GCSE Design and Technology: Textiles

OCR GCSE in GCSE Design and Technology Textiles: J307

Unit: A572

These candidate style answers are designed to accompany the OCR GCSE Design and Technology Textiles specification for teaching from September 2009.

GCSE Design and Technology: Textiles

Unit A572 Sustainable design

OCR has produced these candidate style answers to support teachers in interpreting the assessment criteria for the new GCSE specifications and to bridge the gap between new specification release and availability of exemplar candidate work.

This content has been produced by senior OCR examiners, with the support of the Qualification Manager, to illustrate how the sample assessment questions might be answered and provide some commentary on what factors contribute to an overall grading. The candidate style answers are not written in a way that is intended to replicate student work but to demonstrate what a “good” or “excellent” response might include, supported by examiner commentary and conclusions.

As these responses have not been through full moderation and do not replicate student work, they have not been graded and are instead, banded “medium” or “high” to give an indication of the level of each response.

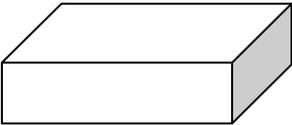
Please note that this resource is provided for advice and guidance only and does not in any way constitute an indication of grade boundaries or endorsed answers.

17 Fig 2 shows an environmentally friendly fleece pet bed. a) Give two design requirements for the pet bed. (2 x 1)	
<i>Candidate style answer</i>	<i>Examiner’s commentary</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Available in different sizes for different sized pets. 2. Made from strong fabric to withstand the wear and tear of daily use. 	Two different requirements given.

17b) Describe, using notes and sketches, two examples of how environmental issues could have been considered in the design and manufacture of the pet bed. (2 x 3)	
<i>Candidate style answer</i>	<i>Examiner’s commentary</i>
<p>Example 1</p> <p>Low wash temperature   Recycle symbol</p> <p><i>The manufacturer should use a fabric that can be washed at 30°. This would be better for the environment as less energy would be used by the consumer in the laundry process because the water would not need to be heated to a high temperature. The fabric used should also be recyclable so that it</i></p>	<p>High level answer</p> <p>Notes and sketches have been used to clearly describe the environmental impact of the manufacturer’s choice of fabric.</p>

does not pollute the environment when it is disposed of.

17b) Describe, using notes and sketches, **two** examples of how environmental issues could have been considered in the design and manufacture of the pet bed. **(2 x 3)**

Candidate style answer	Examiner's commentary
<p>Example 2</p> <p><i>simple shape</i></p> <p><i>Plain, no decoration</i></p>  <p><i>If the pet bed is plain and simple it will use less resources to make.</i></p>	<p>Medium level answer</p> <p>Notes and a sketch have been used, but the description is not developed. One or more additional points of information could have expanded the answer, such as:</p> <p>Less fabric and components used as none needed for decoration such as appliqué or piping.</p> <p>Less processes, so less energy used when manufacturing the product.</p> <p>Plain colour using natural dyes, no chemicals, so reducing the environmental impact.</p>

17c) The pet bed is to be manufactured overseas.

Give **three** reasons why companies choose to manufacture their products abroad. **(1 + 1 + 1)**

Candidate style answer	Examiner's commentary
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Labour costs are less because people are not paid as much as in the UK.</i> <i>2. Specialist textiles skills are more readily available abroad.</i> <i>3. It is cheaper to produce.</i> 	<p>Medium level answer</p> <p>Repetition of cost in point three, without a reason.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Labour costs are less because people are not paid as much as in the UK.</i> <i>2. Specialist textiles skills are more readily available abroad.</i> <i>3. Materials and components might be cheaper.</i> 	<p>High level answer</p> <p>Three clearly different reasons given.</p>

17d) With reference to the 6Rs select and describe two ways in which the pet bed could address two of these issues. (2 x 2)	
<i>Candidate style answer</i>	<i>Examiner's commentary</i>
<p>1. <i>Use a material that can be recycled.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Reduce waste.</i></p>	<p>Medium level answer</p> <p>Two correct references from the 6R's, but not described. An example of a recyclable material and a suggestion of how to reduce waste would be needed for full marks.</p>
<p>1. <i>'Refuse' to use nylon, - use a natural fibre such as cotton so that the product will biodegrade when disposed of.</i></p> <p>2. <i>'Reduce' - plan the design and manufacture carefully to use the minimum amount of fabric to avoid waste.</i></p>	<p>High level answer</p> <p>Two correct references from the 6R's given, each with a specific example described.</p>

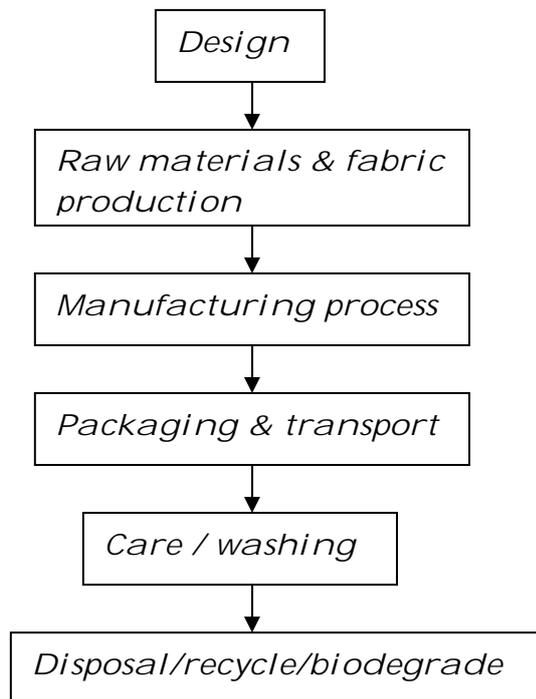
18c) Explain, using notes and diagrams, what is meant by the 'life cycle of a product. (3)	
<i>Candidate style answer</i>	<i>Examiner's commentary</i>
<p><i>'Life cycle' is the stages of a product:-</i></p> <p><i>Design - where are materials from?</i></p> <p><i>Manufacturing - how is the product made?</i></p> <p><i>Transport & distribution - which method?</i></p> <p><i>Disposal - how is it eco-friendly?</i></p>	<p>Medium level answer</p> <p>The stages are in the correct order and some explanation is given.</p> <p>Examples, rather than just questions, would have gained full marks.</p>

18c) Explain, using notes and diagrams, what is meant by the 'life cycle of a product.

(3)

Candidate style answer

The life cycle process:



This means to look at the product from start to finish, from design to disposal. And to consider at each stage the impact on the environment.

For example:

- whether renewable, sustainable sources have been used for materials and packaging*
- is it manufactured near to where it will be sold, what is the carbon footprint of methods/distances for transport*
- whether it is environmentally friendly to dispose of i.e. recyclable or biodegradable*

Examiner's commentary

High level answer

Notes and diagrams have been used to provide a fully detailed and accurate answer with more information than is needed for the 3 marks. The cycle is in the correct order and the explanation gives appropriate examples.

<p>18d) Products become 'obsolete' after a few years. Discuss the difference between fashion and planned obsolescence. (7)</p>	
<p><i>Candidate style answer</i></p> <p><i>Fashion is when people follow trends and choose to buy new clothes or household textiles like cushions and curtains because they like the latest colours, fabrics and styles. Obsolescence is when things wear out and have to be replaced; this can be deliberate when a product is designed to wear out quickly so it has to be replaced. This is why it is called 'planned' obsolescence.</i></p>	<p><i>Examiner's commentary</i></p> <p>Medium level answer An adequate discussion showing an understanding of the meaning of 'obsolete' in the context of textile products. There is some use of specialist terms. The information is presented in a structured format. There are occasional errors in spelling, grammar and punctuation.</p> <p>The candidate could have made reference to the manufacturer's role in planned obsolescence and discussed aspects of 'fashion' in more detail.</p>

<p>18d) Products become 'obsolete' after a few years. Discuss the difference between fashion and planned obsolescence. (7)</p>	
<p><i>Candidate style answer</i></p> <p><i>Planned obsolescence is when a manufacturer deliberately designs a product that will only last a certain length of time. For example an iron might be produced deliberately using cheap components that will only last 3 years. The manufacturer does this so the consumer has to purchase again when the iron wears out and fails to work. Fashion, however, is a continuous cycle of style changes, which starts with haute couture and gradually filters down to the high street. Minor feature changes in style, and reduction in production cost, will be made in order to target the mass market. The fashion cycle can repeat itself and a particular style of dress, for example, may regain popularity years after it was first introduced; this can be seen in the trend for 'vintage' fashion.</i></p> <p><i>As a result of planned obsolescence the consumer is pressured to purchase a replacement product, which they probably need and can't do without. Whereas with fashion the process is more gradual with seasonal style changes that can make people feel 'out of date'. Also, fashion allows for self-expression, where people make their own style; but also for conformity, to fit in with everyone else, which is the choice that a consumer will make.</i></p>	<p><i>Examiner's commentary</i></p> <p>High level answer The candidate shows a clear understanding of both 'planned obsolescence' and 'fashion'. Discussion is presented logically, with examples to expand on points made. Specialist terms are used appropriately and correctly. Spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate.</p>

