

Candidate Name

Centre Number

Candidate
Number

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**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS****General Certificate of Secondary Education****D&T: TEXTILES TECHNOLOGY****D&T: TEXTILES TECHNOLOGY (SHORT COURSE)****PAPER 2 (HIGHER TIER)****1958/2****1058/2**

Thursday

26 MAY 2005

Morning

1 hour 15 minutes

Candidates answer on the question paper.
No additional materials are required.

TIME 1 hour 15 minutes**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the question paper.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The marks allocated and the spaces provided for your answers are a good indication of the length of answers required.

The total number of marks for this paper is **50**.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE	
Q1	
Q2	
Q3	
Q4	
Q5	
TOTAL	

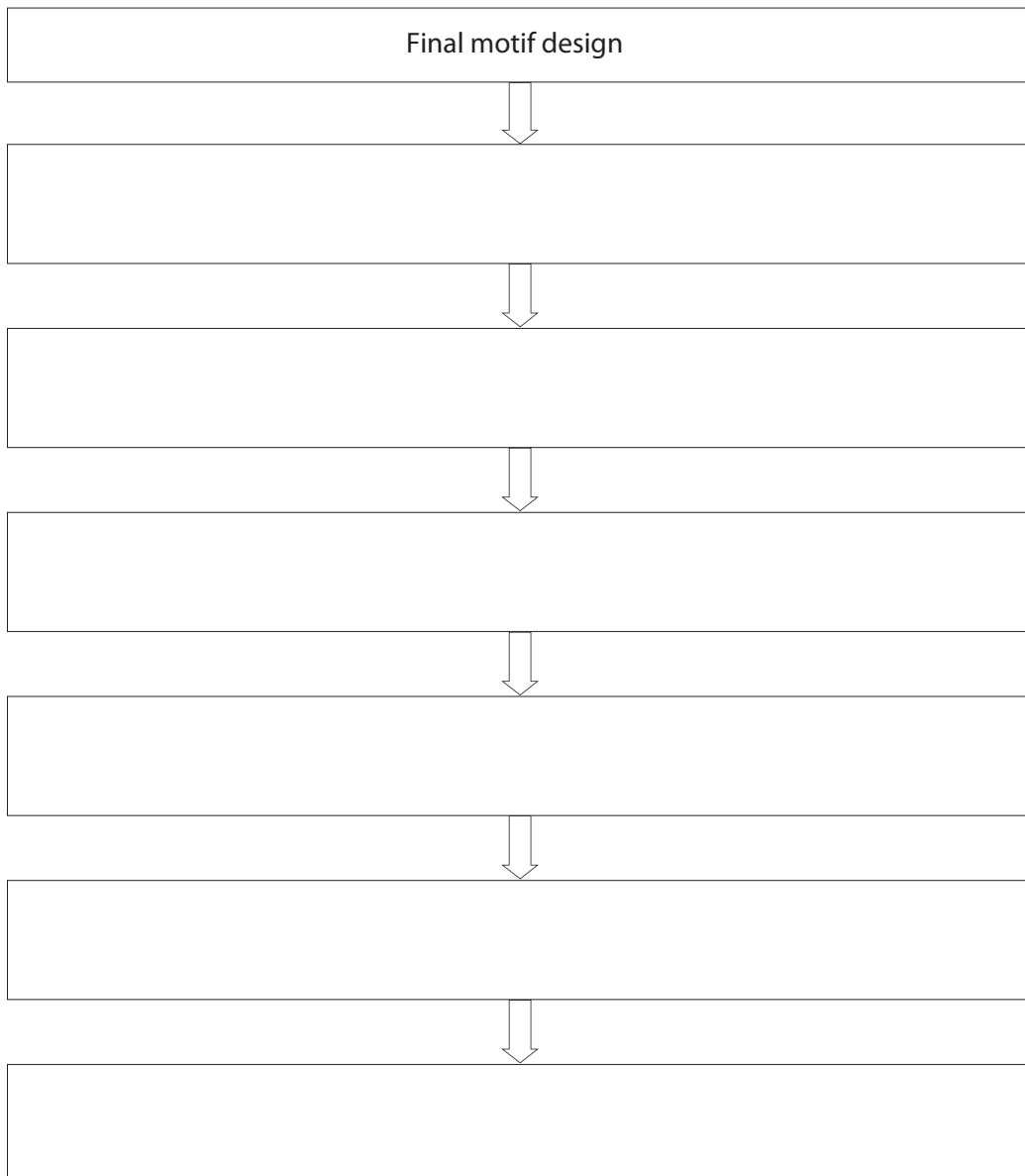
This question paper consists of 11 printed pages and 1 blank page.

1 Fig. 1 shows a sweatshirt with a machine embroidered motif.



Fig. 1

- (a) The motif on the sweatshirt is to be stitched using a computer-controlled sewing machine.
Complete the block diagram to outline the main stages in this process.



(b) (i) Name **one** pre-manufactured standard component that has been used to make the sweatshirt.

_____ [1]

(ii) Describe **one** benefit to the manufacturer of using pre-manufactured standard components.

_____ [1]

(c) Textile products are packaged in a variety of ways.
Describe **two** ways of reducing the impact of packaging on the environment.

1 _____

_____ [1]

2 _____

_____ [1]

[Total: 10]

- 2 Fig. 2 shows two different sleeping bags.

2 images have been removed due to third party copyright restrictions

Details:

2 images of different sleeping bags

Material: outer nylon; lining 65% polyester, 35% cotton; filling: polyester 200 g per m². Can be opened out to make a double sized quilt or zipped together to make a double bag. 183 × 69 cms.

Material: outer nylon; lining 65% polyester, 35% cotton; filling: polyester hollowfibre 360 g per m². Double-layer construction with shoulder baffle and zip baffle. Size 230 × 80 × 50 cms. Complete with compression sack for storage.

Fig. 2

- (a) Both sleeping bags have a polycotton lining fabric.
Give two reasons why polycotton is a suitable lining fabric to use.

Reason 1 _____
_____ [1]

Reason 2 _____
_____ [1]

(b) Identify **three** features that make sleeping bag **B** a better design than sleeping bag **A**. Explain how **each** feature would benefit the user.

Feature 1 _____

Benefit _____

_____ [2]

Feature 2 _____

Benefit _____

_____ [2]

Feature 3 _____

Benefit _____

_____ [2]

(c) (i) Describe **one** modification that could be made to sleeping bag **A** to make it suitable for use by a young child.

_____ [1]

(ii) Explain the reason for the modification.

_____ [1]

[Total: 10]

- 3 Fig. 3 shows the contents of a pencil case.

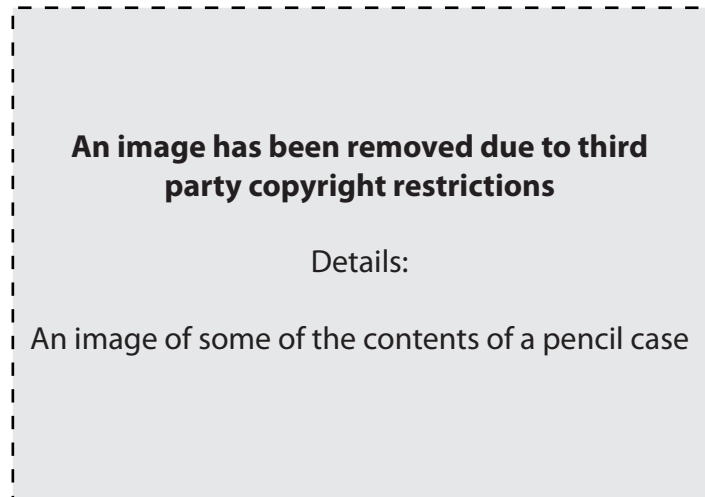


Fig. 3

- (a) In the space below, sketch a design for a pencil case which will:
- be made from denim fabric;
 - hold all of the items shown in Fig. 3;
 - appeal to primary school pupils.

Annotate your sketch to indicate important design features.

- (b)** In the space below draw the pattern pieces needed to make the pencil case you have designed in **3(a)**.
Show all pattern markings and symbols.

[4]

[Total: 10]

[Turn over

4 Fig. 4 shows a shirt.



Fig. 4

(a) State two places where interfacing would be used when making the shirt.

1 _____ [1]

2 _____ [1]

(b) Give two reasons why interfacing is used when making the shirt.

Reason 1 _____
_____ [1]

Reason 2 _____
_____ [1]

(c) In the space below describe, using notes and diagrams, how to work the hem of the shirt using a sewing machine.

[4]

(d) The shirt has the manufacturer's logo on the pocket.
Explain how this may influence the consumer.

[2]

[Total: 10]

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