GCSE

Design & Technology (Textiles Technology)

General Certificate of Secondary Education   **GCSE 1958**

General Certificate of Secondary Education (Short Course)   **GCSE 1058**

Mark Schemes for the Components

June 2007

1958/1058/MS/R/07

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General Certificate of Secondary Education Textiles Technology (1958)

General Certificate of Secondary Education (Short Course) Textiles Technology (1058)

MARK SCHEMES FOR THE UNITS

Mark Scheme 1058/01, 1958/01
June 2007

INSTRUCTIONS ON MARKING SCRIPTS

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Before the Standardisation Meeting you must mark a selection of at least 10 scripts. The selection should be drawn from several Centres. The preliminary marking should be carried out **in pencil** in strict accordance with the mark scheme. In order to help identify any marking issues which might subsequently be encountered in carrying out your duties, **the marked scripts must be brought to the meeting**. *(Section 5c, page 4)*

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Annotation consists of:

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d)   **Recording of marking: the scripts**

i)   Marked scripts must give a clear indication of how marks have been awarded, as instructed in the mark scheme.

ii)   All numerical marks for responses to part questions should be recorded un-ringed in the right-hand margin. The total for each question (or, in specified cases, for each page) should be shown as a single ringed mark in the right-hand margin at the end of each question.

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(Section 8a – d, page 6)

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The Standardisation Meeting will include a discussion of marking issues, including:

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(Section 6a, bullet point 5, page 4)

There will be times when you may not be clear how the mark scheme should be applied to a particular response. In these circumstances, a telephone call to the Team Leader should produce a speedy resolution to the problem.

(Appendix 5, para 17, page 25)

1	(a)	Any one: • Cotton • Linen	**(1)**
	)	Any two: • Can be washed/washing machine/hand wash • 50C/50^0/or at temperature of 50/do not wash above 50^0/50^0 C/temp 50/temperature to wash at • Reduced action/wash as synthetic **Not** just wash at 50/hand wash only **Not** delicate	**(1 + 1)**
		• Do not tumble dry	**(1)**
		Any two: • Can be ironed/iron • Iron on maximum heat/hot iron/highest heat/full temperature • 200C/210C **Not** 3 dots/number 3	**(1 + 1)**
	(c)	Any **two**, one mark each: • Manufacturers name • Country of manufacture • Fibre content/fabric/material/what made from • Size/length/age • Colour • Bar code • Batch number/serial code • Safety considerations/flammability • Eco friendly mark • Price • Where purchased/brand name/logo • Special finishes e.g. stain resistance / waterproof	**(1 + 1)**
	(d)	Any two: • Tea towel/towel/kitchen towel • Oven gloves/oven mitt/gloves • Table cloth • Table mats/place mats • Roller blind/curtains • Tea cosy • Hat with net/chef's hat/hat • Appliance covers • Cushion/seat covers • Napkin / serviette **Not** hair net on its own/chef clothing/washing up gloves	**(1 + 1)**
			Total Marks **[10]**

2	(a)	Any two: • Pins • Needle • Tape measure • Iron • Tailors pencil/chalk • Scissors • Quick unpick • Hole punch • Laser cutter **Not** overlocker/embroidery machine	**(2)**
	(b)	(i) Any two: • Top tension too loose/bottom tension too tight/faulty tension • Bobbin unevenly wound • Incorrect threading of machine/bobbin/not set up correctly • Different thread top and bottom • Incorrect positioning of tension disc/dial • Presser foot not down • Bobbin/spool not in place securely **Not** fabric too thick	**(2)**
		(ii) Any one: • Check for green safety sticker/electrical test sticker • Check cable/flex for damage • Check for twists/knots in flex • Check for cracks in foot control or machine casing • Safety guard in place • Placed on stable surface **Not** check wires are safe **Not** needle in properly/needle not broken/threaded properly/correct needle **Not** near water **Not** loose clothing/hair tied back **Not** check switched off before threading	**(1)**
	(c)	Any **five** in logical sequence: • Remove pins • Lower (presser) foot at A/ put Velcro under foot at A/ start at A • Reverse at the start of stitching • Stitch from A to B • Stop • Needle must be in the work at point B/corner • Raise the (presser) foot • Turn/pivot/twist the work • Lower the (presser) foot • Continue sewing to point C/stitch from B to C **Do not** credit reversing/cutting threads/removing pins and tacking/threading machine	**(5)**
		Total Marks	**[10]**

3	(a)	Marks to be allocated as detailed below up to a maximum of 6: • C=Colours indicated 1 mark • M=Seams/indication of construction details- seams, hems, gathers, darts, pleats, tucks, top-stitching up to 3 marks • D=Decorative techniques suggested- appliqué, patchwork, screen printing, transfer printing, hand stitching, fabric paint, crayon, marker pen, computer controlled embroidery, shisha, molar, block printing, quilting, tie dye, batik up to 3 marks • F=Fibres/fabrics suggested/wool for hair up to 2 marks • E=Explanation of educational features- learning numbers, colours, fastenings, dressing, manipulation skills, social skills, interactive play, textures, maths symbols, days of the week, shapes, letters up to 2 marks **Not** just sew, stitched on, print, CAM, paint or embroidery **Not** components as credited in (c)	**(6)**
	(b)	Any two, one mark each: • Washable/wash • Non-toxic/chemical free/non-allergenic • Hardwearing/durable/strong/ abrasion resistant • Stable/no fluff coming off/no bits • Good textures/realistic texture/soft • Stain resistant • Flame resistant/flame retardant **Not** lightweight	**(2)**
	(c)	Any two, one mark each: • Thread • Elastic • Ribbon • Braid • Plastic eyes/nose/whiskers • Buttons • Beads • Sequins • Bell • Laces • Zip • Toggles • Squeaker • Pockets • Lace • Felt numbers/shapes • Poppers • Velcro **Not** interfacing/vilene	**(2)**
		Total Marks	**[10]**

4	(a)	Any **two** points explained, one mark for shallow explanation, two if detailed: • Cheap - fabric and components can be bought in bulk, saving money • Quality product made - workers become skilled • Colour changes are easy to effect - little change to tooling/machinery, only the colour of the thread to match fabric • Flexible to deal with orders for different colours/quantities/demand • Quick/efficient - team workers, large number of people working together, repetition of task increases speed etc. • More items made at the same time- increases profits • All products the same(size)- improves quality/consistency customer benefits **Not** just large quantities made/easier/different colours/sizes can be made	**(2 + 2)**
	(b)	Any **two** benefits, one mark each: • More accurate/less human error/precise/measurements correct/exactly the same size/high quality • Can be saved on disk/can be reproduced • Can be down loaded directly to cutter • Grading for different sizes can be done accurately/change size • Lay plan can be generated by computer. • Fewer workers needed so saves money • Easy to make changes/modify the design **Not** neater/easier/quicker/**not** cheaper without qualification **Do not** allow advantages of lay planning – just an acknowledgement it can be done	**(2)**
	(c)	Any **two** examples, one mark each: • Explains the hazard of the toxic substance/labelling • Explains how to store it responsibly/safely • Explains how to handle/use it/recommends protective clothing • Explains what to do if there is an accident • Information helps to prevent accidents **Not** given/issued/provided with protective clothing or compensation/protect from harmful substances **Not** make sure the workplace/worker is safe	**(1 + 1)**
	(d)	Any **two**, one mark each: • Shows the Eco-tex standard 100 label • *Samples* are tested during *manufacture* of the product for harmful substances/chemicals • Reduces the risk of an allergic reaction when the garment is worn • Allows consumer to make an informed choice. • Allow approved/guaranteed/proof as not harmful **Answers must not be a straight lift from the label.** **Not** just make sure it is safe **Not** environmentally friendly	**(2)**
		Total Marks	**[10]**

5	(a)	Any **two** points one mark each: • Allow garment to stretch improving comfort/flexibility/easy to move in • Reduces creases/need for ironing/can be packed easily/iron easily • Helps keep trousers looking smart as they crease less • Fine fibres - reduces bulk of garment • Washable so suitable for these garments / easy care properties **Not** keep their shape/fit better/dry quicker/more durable/breathable/does not fit a range of sizes/ waterproof	**(2)**
	(b)	Any **two** explanations, one mark each: • Stretches • Improves the fit of the garment/hug body • Allows for extra garments to be worn if needed • Allows movement/more comfortable- when hiking • As only semi-elasticated, the front section of the garment remains fitted/tailored and therefore looks smart • Can still wear them if put on weight. • Easy to put on and take off **Not** to stretch to fit your size	**(2)**
	(c)	Any **three** features with explanations, two marks each: • **Easy care**– will get dirty during wear and will need to be washed regularly and quickly, particularly if on holiday • **Water resistant** - will keep wearer dry in wet weather and garment will dry quickly when washed, resists spillage • **Dirt resistant** - dirt will brush off easily so will need washing less and stains which do remain will wash off more easily, easy to keep clean, pick up less dirt • **UV protection** - as worn outside this will help protect the wearer from UV rays, reducing the risk of sun burn and skin cancer • **Wicking**- transfers body moisture away from the skin keeping the wearer dry and comfortable. Moisture absorbed into fabric, evaporates from fabric. Helps keep wearer warm too • **Lower leg removal** – can be turned into shorts while being worn if the wearer becomes hot. Reduces the amount of garments which need to be packed – versatile, can be worn in winter and the summer, useful if injured,2 in1, can be re-attached for extra protection • **Reinforced knee and seat areas** – additional protection for wearer if moving over rocks etc. Less likely to wear out in these areas, more comfortable • **Pockets** – easier to carry items, easy accessibility, security, spreading weight, separate bag not required, ease of movement **Do not accept reference to articulated knee or belt** **Not** UV prevents fading of the fabric **N.B**. Moisture management is not the same as breathable of waterproof **N.B.** If feature identified is increased water and dirt resistance –can gain two marks if written about both or two points about either **Not** fibre blend	**(2+2+2)**
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Mark Scheme 1058/02, 1958/02
June 2007

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		Total Marks	**[10]**

3	(a)	Maximum of **six** marks to be awarded as detailed below:	(6)
		• C=Colour indicated 1 mark	
		• M=Measurements given 1 mark	
		• F=Fastening-include drawstring up to 2 marks	
		• D=Decoration/motif/text/logo 1 mark	
		• P=Pockets/compartments/divisions/detachable purse/ area for wet items 1 mark	
		• H=Handle/method of carrying- must be described 1 mark	
		• FP=Fabrics suggested, smart materials, performance characteristics e.g waterproof, durable, hardwearing, washable, stain resistant, fade resistant/not damaged by sunlight, sea water up to 2 marks	
		• CD=Construction/decorative techniques/lining/pleats/gathers/ zig-zag for neatening and strength up to 2 marks	
		• B=Suitable for batch production- must be explained 1 mark	
		• A=Additional features e.g. roll out mat/2 views/ 3D/ loops for towel 1 mark	
		Not fibres **Not** colourfast **If no bag shown maximum of 5 marks**	
	(b)	Any **four** points in a logical order: • Cut two samples of fabric • Wash/wet one sample • Check the wash water for colour leakage/running/use of white fabric • When the fabric is dry, compare to control piece • Check for colour fading. If evident, the fabric is not colour fast • Test may be repeated/check colour after several washes/test at different temperatures Or • Wash/wet a sample of the fabric • Iron it dry between two pieces of white cotton fabric (2 marks here) • Check the white fabric for dye transfer • If the colour has transferred, the fabric is not colour fast. Or • An industrial method may be described which will be valid. **Not** fading due to sunlight or absorbency of dye	(4)
		Total Marks	**[10]**

4	(a)	Any **six** steps in a logical sequence: • Place fabric wrong sides/right sides together • Match edges of fabric/notches • Pin/tack • Stitch 1.5cm from raw edge/make a plain seam first / seam allowance • Press seam open • Trim one side to 5mm • Fold un-cut edge in 5mm and fold over cut edge • Pin/tack in place • Machine stitch close to folded edge • Press seam • Clear drawing of the finished seam **Not** just stitch the fabric or stitch twice No diagrams- maximum of 5 marks	**(6)**
	(b)	Any **two** modifications, one mark each: one mark for the reason for each modification: • Remove chimney - reduces fabric needed/reduces time to make • Reduce colours used - less time needed for printing/less ink needed • Simplify print design / no print / smaller print - less time needed for printing/less ink • Straighten edge of roof - less fabric needed/easier to assemble • No windows/no plastic in the window as plastic is expensive/reduces manufacturing time/buy less plastic • Reducing size of window reduces cost of plastic • Only have one window-reduces cost of plastic and manufacturing time **Not** gauze /net in place of plastic for windows **Not** use less fabric/make roof and walls out of the same fabric **No** reference to manufacturing methods e.g. plain seam, draw design on, frame of house, using computerised machine for decoration. **Not** use of cheaper fabric **Not** make house smaller	**(2 + 2)**
		Total Marks	**[10]**

5	(a)	Any **two** explanations, **one** mark for the check **and** either how it would be done **or** the cause of the problem:	
		• Check position of print on shirt – they all need to be in same place on the shirt/facing same way/right way up	
		• Check colours are matched properly – no overlapping or gaps between colours	
		• Check print is clear – no areas where the colour has not printed evenly, no 'blobs' of colour/runs/excess dye	
		• Check colours against customer requirements, ensure colours match those requested/agreed	
		• Check the colour has not gone through to the back of the shirt	
		• Check no 'blobs' of colour anywhere else on the shirt	**(2 + 2)**
		• Check print dry so does not smudge when moved	
		• Check 3 colours	
		• Check correct colours/shade are used for each part of design	
		• Check no breaks/cracks/in colour	
		Not testing the product e.g. colourfastness or flaking the design **Not** size	
	(b)	**One** mark for a shallow explanation, **two** for a detailed one up to a maximum of **six**:	
		• Fibre content of fabric/product being coloured. Some fibres don't absorb particular types of dye, the correct one needs to be used	
		• Any finishes on the fabric will affect the take up of dye and the method used must take account of this	
		• When the colour is to be introduced to fibres, yarn, fabric or product. The method used depends on what is being dyed	
		• Time – some colouring methods take longer than others to carry out	
		• Response to changes in demand/fashion. Dyeing the product allows for a quick response to changes in fashion, predictions can be made nearer to the delivery time. Fashionable process.	
		• Cost implications. The more colours needed in the product, the more expensive it will be. A cheaper colouring method may be needed	
		• Environmental issues. Manufacturer must ensure the environment is not damaged during production, must have systems in place to deal with this	
		• Some dyes may cause allergic reactions in people, so if the product will be in contact with the skin, a suitable method will be needed	
		• Final effect – plain colour, pattern, tie dye, batik, spray effect. The effect needs to be what the customer wants. The required colour must be achieved, and the correct quality.	
		• Skills of the workforce. If they need retraining, there will be additional costs.	
		• Health and safety issues. The correct procedures must be in place for the planned method or will more expense be incurred.	
		• Equipment needed must be available. If more needs to be bought there will be extra expense.	
		• Number of colours to be used. Time needed to complete process.	
		• Check cost is acceptable for customer. Must stay within customer's budget	
		• Life expectancy of the product. Colour must withstand wear and washing	

		• Consistency of colour produced. Able to be matched for repeat orders. • Natural versus synthetic dyes- e.g. earth collection –company image and selling point. • Number of products being made/coloured. Some colouring methods are not suitable for mass production as they are labour intensive e.g. painting on silk Do not credit repeats from 5(a). If a list link two points together and award one mark up to a maximum of three	**(6)**
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Mark Scheme 1958/03
June 2007

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   (Appendix 5, para 17, page 26)

1	(a)	One mark for correct answer - silk One mark for correct answer - linen/flax One mark for correct answer - wool One mark for each correct product, **three** required. **Credit any suitable product and no repeats.**	**[1]** **[1]** **[1]** **[3]**
	(b)(i)	Any **two** correct answers: • drape/hang well • cheap to produce • dyes well/prints well • easy care - crease resistant, dries quickly/minimum iron/washable • strong hardwearing/durability • light/not too heavy	 **[2]**
	(ii)	Any **two** correct answers: • screen-printing • transfer dyes/printing • block printing • roller printing • discharge printing • silk painting/fabric painting/fabric pens • batik • appliqué/molar/patchwork • stencilling • embroidery • beading/piping/fringing • tie dye • embellishment	 **[2]**
		Total Marks	**[10]**

2 (a) (i)	**One** mark for correct answer: **Do not accept stitching** • tacking • basting	**[1]**
(ii)	**One** mark for correct answer: • to hold fabric together before permanent stitching • quick to do • helps to ensure machining is accurate • easy to unpick after machine sewing • holds slippery materials together while sewing.	**[1]**
(b)	**One** mark for correct answer. **Two** required. **Do not accept plain/line** • straight stitch/running stitch • satin stitch/zigzag stitch.	**[2]**
(c)	**Six** marks max - credit any correct six: • switch on • check machine is working • thread machine • adjust tension • change/remove foot • choose stitch setting • iron fabric • cut out pattern pieces • pin/tack together • three layers of fabric/use of pre marked wadding/padding • insulating fabric/wadding used/in middle • outline design to quilt/use tailors chalk/pencil • tacking layers together • machine stitch together • cut loose threads • trim/cut to size/neaten • remove tacking • tie off loose threads	**[6]**
	Total Marks	**[10]**

3	(a)	Fashion appeal/promotion: **[F]**	
		• colour (shown or named colour rather than just 'colour') • pattern, repeats • logo or motif • lettering • texture - embroidery/beading (2 x 1)	**[2]**
		Additional features: **[A]**	
		• named suitable fabric; fleece; Polartec etc • ear muffs • roll down neck/collar/scarf • lining • fastenings to aid warmth e.g. on top of hat velcro to attach earmuffs under neck • pocket (2 x 1)	**[2]**
		Unisex and adjustability: **[U]**	
		• sizing considerations: elastic • fastenings: poppers, Velcro, buckle, button • one size fits all • colour design/fabric used for unisex appeal(**has to be mentioned**) (2 x 1)	**[2]**
	(b)	**Two marks for reason not what they have done:**	
		• opens up the range to more people • unisex appeal • trendy/ fashionable/ 'cool'/brand • more appealing design • suitability for specified occasions/sport/activity/summer/winter • one size fits all. (2 x 1)	**[2]**
	(c)	**Two marks** - for performance characteristic: Do not accept washable • strong durable fabric • cool/comfortable - able to wear for a long time • absorbent will absorb moisture and sweat if hot/dries quickly • waterproof • lightweight • water resistant/stain resistant • windproof/creaseproof (2 x 1)	**[2]**
		Total Marks	**[10]**

4	(a)	**One** mark for any correct answer: **Do not accept scanner** • computer • embroidery machine • POEM machine • computerised sewing machine • computerised knitting machine • laser printer/printer • cutting machine/die cutter/band knife/straight knife cutter/laser cutter • sewing machine	**[1]**
	(b)	**One** mark for each benefit explained. Max **two** marks: • accuracy • quickness/quick • quick response to changes/adjust easily/graded • higher quality • save on expense/economical/cheaper(needs to be qualified) • e-mailed to other country • downloaded • copies can be saved	**[2]**
	(c)	**Two** marks: • no iron marks • allows for professional finish • is quicker so saves both time and money/creases –easier to get out/efficiently • temperature at which it is pressed can be specifically set • garment can be checked when it is inflated by the steam dolly • quality of a particular seam can be checked at same time • can be used to finish smaller parts of a garment.	**[2]**
	(d)	**One** mark for each correct answer. **Three advantages required** must be qualified: **Do not accept quicker** **Cheaper needs to be qualified** • a template is made once and used for the production run • cheaper to make as garment is made to fit a standard average size • standardised components • ease of quality checks, all garments are identical • can be a completely automated system • sub assemblies can be used • identical garments are produced so costs are lower - cheaper garments.	**[3]**
	(e)	**Two** marks: • charity shops • recycling bins • second-hand shops/resell/ebay • re-use for other products/customise • friends/family - hand me down • costumes/fancy dress/dressing up for children • re-use fibres/re-spun fibres/shoddy fabric production/reuse fabric	**[2]**
		Total Marks	**[10]**

5	(a)		Any **two** components:	
			• fringing	
			• sequins	
			• braid	
			• buttons	
			• tassels	
			• bias binding	
			• shisha mirrors	
			• thread	
			• curtain rings	
			• piping	
			• curtain pole	
			• beads	
			• lampshade frame	
			• lampstand	**[2]**
	(b)	(i)	Advantage: **one** mark	
			• not eaten by moths	
			• soft	
			• comfortable	
			• available in a large range of colours and patterns	
			• environmentally friendly to animals as 'fake' fur	
			• aesthetically appealing	
			• similar feel to real fur/without using real fur	**[1]**
		(ii)	Disadvantages: **one** mark	
			• can be difficult to cut - is best cut from the back	
			• texture/fur/pile will change with washing - flatten	
			• shreds especially when making/frays	
			• needs to be hand washed/delicate programme/hard to wash	
			• difficult to sew (especially bulky fur)	
			• pattern lay needs to go same way more waste/expensive/nap instructions when laying pattern	
			• collects dust/dirt/allergy sufferers	**[1]**
	(c)		**Four** marks	
			• screen printing is the cheapest form of printing/reference to colour	
			• small or large patterns can be printed	
			• detailed and intricate patterns can be produced	
			• screen printing can be done on a small scale or large scale	
			• quick process/produce in bulk	
			• pattern/colour repeatable	
			• screen reused/cost/time/speed	
			• easily achieved quality of fabric-colour/pattern/print/repeat	**[4]**

(d)	**Two** marks: • colour changes • reacts to temperature/heat changes/these can be sunlight, body heat or moisture based • the effect is achieved by applying a special dye finish and then over printing the top shade is the dye that reacts • the dye can be set to a specific temperature change • safety - added to products that indicate a change in temperature by changing colour when too hot - eg child's duvet cover, oven gloves, mats • novelty items eg cushion, throw, duvet that would change in temperature • glow in the dark textiles • time of day textiles that change with sunlight.	**[2]**
	Total Marks	**[10]**

Mark Scheme 1958/04
June 2007

INSTRUCTIONS ON MARKING SCRIPTS

All page references relate to the Instructions to Examiner booklet (revised June 2006)

For many question papers there will also be subject or paper specific instructions which supplement these general instructions. The paper specific instructions follow these generic ones.

1   Before the Standardisation Meeting

Before the Standardisation Meeting you must mark a selection of at least 10 scripts. The selection should be drawn from several Centres. The preliminary marking should be carried out **in pencil** in strict accordance with the mark scheme. In order to help identify any marking issues which might subsequently be encountered in carrying out your duties, **the marked scripts must be brought to the meeting**. *(Section 5c, page 6)*

2   After the Standardisation Meeting

a)   Scripts must be marked in **red**, including those initially marked in pencil for the Standardisation Meeting.

b)   All scripts must be marked in accordance with the version of the mark scheme agreed at the Standardisation Meeting.

f) **Annotation of scripts**

The purpose of annotation is to enable examiners to indicate clearly where a mark is earned or why it has not been awarded. Annotation can, therefore, help examiners, checkers, and those remarking scripts to understand how the script has been marked.

Annotation consists of:

- the use of ticks and crosses against responses to show where marks have been earned or not earned;
- the use of specific words or phrases as agreed at standardisation and as contained in the final mark scheme either to confirm why a mark has been earned or indicate why a mark has not been earned (eg indicate an omission);
- the use of standard abbreviations eg for follow through, special case etc.

Scripts may be returned to Centres. Therefore, any comments should be kept to a minimum and should always be specifically related to the award of a mark or marks and be taken (if appropriate) from statements in the mark scheme. General comments on a candidate's work must be avoided.

Where annotations are put onto the candidates' script evidence, it should normally be recorded in the body of the answer or in the margin immediately adjacent to the point where the decision is made to award or not award the mark.

d) **Recording of marking: the scripts**

 i) Marked scripts must give a clear indication of how marks have been awarded, as instructed in the mark scheme.

 ii) All numerical marks for responses to part questions should be recorded un-ringed in the right-hand margin. The total for each question (or, in specified cases, for each page) should be shown as a single ringed mark in the right-hand margin at the end of each question.

 iii) The ringed totals should be transferred to the front page of the script, where they should be totalled.

 iv) Every page of a script on which the candidate has made a response should show evidence that the work has been seen.

 v) Every blank page should be crossed through to indicate that it has been seen.

(Section 8a – d, page 8)

e) **Handling of unexpected answers**

The Standardisation Meeting will include a discussion of marking issues, including:

- a full consideration of the mark scheme in the context of achieving a clear and common understanding of the range of acceptable responses and the marks appropriate to them, and comparable marking standards for optional questions;
- the handling of unexpected, yet acceptable answers.

(Section 6a, bullet point 5, page 6)

There will be times when you may not be clear how the mark scheme should be applied to a particular response. In these circumstances, a telephone call to the Team Leader should produce a speedy resolution to the problem.
(Appendix 5, para 17, page 26)

1	(a)	**One** mark for any correct answer: **Do not accept scanner** • computer • embroidery machine • POEM machine • computerised sewing machine • computerised knitting machine • laser printer/printer • cutting machine/die cutter/band knife/straight knife cutter/laser cutter • overlocker • sewing machine	**[1]**
	(b)	**One** mark for each benefit explained. Max **two** marks: • accuracy • quickness/quick • quick response to changes/adjust easily/graded • higher quality • save on expense/economical/cheaper(must be qualified) • e-mailed to other country • downloaded • copies can be saved	**[2]**
	(c)	**Two** marks: • no iron marks • allows for professional finish • is quicker so saves both time and money/creases-easier to get out/efficiently • temperature at which it is pressed can be specifically set • garment can be checked when it is inflated by the steam dolly • quality of a particular seam can be checked at same time • can be used to finish smaller parts of a garment	**[2]**
	(d)	**One** mark for each correct answer. **Three advantages required** must be qualified: **Do not accept quicker** **Cheaper must be qualified** • a template is made once and used for the production run • cheaper to make as garment is made to fit a standard average size • standardised components • ease of quality checks, all garments are identical • can be a completely automated system • sub assemblies can be used • identical garments are produced so costs are lower - cheaper garments	**[3]**
	(e)	**Two** marks: • charity shops/resell/ebay • recycling bins • second-hand shops • re-use for other products/customise • friends/family - hand me down • costumes/fancy dress/dressing up for children • re-use fibres/re-spun fibres/shoddy fabric production/reuse fabric	**[2]**
		Total Marks	**[10]**

2 (a)		Any **two** components: • fringing • sequins • braid • buttons • tassels • bias binding • shisha mirrors • thread • curtain rings • piping • curtain pole • beads • lampshade frame • lampstand	**[2]**
	(b) (i)	Advantage: **one** mark • not eaten by moths • soft • comfortable • available in a large range of colours and patterns • environmentally friendly to animals as 'fake' fur • aesthetically appealing • similar feel to real fur/without using real fur	**[1]**
	(ii)	Disadvantages: **one** mark • can be difficult to cut - is best cut from the back • texture/fur/pile will change with washing - flatten • shreds especially when making/frays • needs to be hand washed/delicate programme/hard to wash • difficult to sew (especially bulky fur) • pattern lay needs to go same way more waste/expensive/nap instructions when laying pattern • collects dust/dirt/allergy sufferers	**[1]**
	(c)	**Four** marks • screen printing is the cheapest form of printing/reference to colour • small or large patterns can be printed • detailed and intricate patterns can be produced • screen printing can be done on a small scale or large scale • quick process/produce in bulk • pattern/colour repeatable • screen reused/cost/time/speed • easily achieved quality of fabric-colour/pattern/print/repeat	**[4]**

(d)	**Two** marks:	
	• colour changes	
	• reacts to temperature/heat changes/these can be sunlight, body heat or moisture based	
	• the effect is achieved by applying a special dye finish and then over printing the top shade is the dye that reacts	
	• the dye can be set to a specific temperature change	
	• safety - added to products that indicate a change in temperature by changing colour when too hot - eg child's duvet cover, oven gloves, mats	
	• novelty items eg cushion, throw, duvet that would change in temperature	
	• glow in the dark textiles	
	• time of day textiles that change with sunlight.	**[2]**
	Total Marks	**[10]**

3	(a)	**Design features (D)**: • pillow • neck collar • hood • tapered body • adjustable head opening • two way zip with baffle/zip opening • inner lining fabric/wadding/padding • specific fabrics: goose down fibres/ripstop/pertex nylon/waterproof • makes into a bag	**[2]**
		Storage (S) • pocket • internal pocket for light/torch • emergency signal sewn in • suitable fastening: zip, Velcro, toggle to secure pocket	**[2]**
		Aesthetic appeal (A) • colours (shown or named colour rather than 'colour') • motif, pattern or design relating to suitable logo • method(s) of embellishment e.g. quilting/printing/applique • any relevant annotation to size, scale.	**[2]**
	(b)	**Four** marks max. Could be two points well explained or four separate points. • specification-links to design/manufacturing- must qualify • to check for faults • to check for quality • to check against safety standards • to ensure costs work out/profit making/reduce costs/reduce wastage • suitability of the design (that it works)/does what it is designed for/check against customer feedback • to see how materials behave • to try out the construction process	**[4]**
		Total Marks	**[10]**

4	(a)	Six marks for correct description.	
		• pattern templates-used/created/made • transfer design onto top layer of fabric (tailors chalk or fabric marker pen) • lay fabric out, layers together • **pin and tack** in place/pin/tack pieces together • prepare machine e.g. add satin foot • set stitch width and required length • stitch outline of design using satin stitch/zig zag/slip stitch/straight • cut away the required layers of fabric close to the stitching	**[6]**
	(b)	**Four** marks:	
		• wages of the workers/workers going on strike • availability of workers/developing countries, cheap labour • conditions of employment number of workers/who does what/laws not as strict • time per stage/delays: sickness/lateness • number to be made each day/piece workers • cheaper materials to be used and availability • components required/costs rising • child labour, need for economic development • transportation costs back to England - cheaper • less rigorous health & safety laws • maintaining cultural/traditional skills	**[4]**
		Total Marks	**[10]**

5	(a)	**Five** marks for correct description.	
		• is well made using materials suitable for the end use. Chooses right materials • matches the manufacturing specification and performance requirements • is manufactured by a suitable, safe production method/quality • is made from durable materials and easily maintained • is made within budget limits, to sell at an agreed price to the target market group • is manufactured without harm to the environment • is tested at several stages. Tested to industrial standards • safety aspects are observed and followed in final product/prototype	**[5]**
	(b)	**Five** marks:	
		• components/fabric can be bought in bulk - cheaper • skilled workers are used - quicker/fewer mistakes made/less wastage • items can be made continually • higher production rate • machinery and use of CAM/programmed to……. • identical items made increases workers skills - quicker - cheaper • can be a completely automated system/fewer workers • repetitive flow/flow line production	**[5]**
		Total Marks	**[10]**

General Certificate of Secondary Education

D&T Textiles Technology Short Course (1058)

June 2007 Assessment Series

Component Threshold Marks

Component	Max Mark	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	50			32	27	22	18	14
2	50	29	26	23	19			
3	105	87	76	65	52	39	26	13

Specification Options

Foundation Tier

	Max Mark	A*	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Overall Threshold Marks	175				110	90	70	51	32
Percentage in Grade	175				1.8	33.3	23.3	10.0	10.0
Cumulative Percentage in Grade	175				16.8	51.0	74.0	84.0	93.5

The total entry for the examination was 30

Higher Tier

	Max Mark	A*	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Overall Threshold Marks	175	144	128	112	97	79	70		
Percentage in Grade	175	20.7	36.8	21.8	16.1	4.6	0.00		
Cumulative Percentage in Grade	175	20.7	57.5	79.3	95.4	100.0	100.0		

The total entry for the examination was 87

Overall

	A*	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Percentage in Grade	15.4	27.5	16.2	16.2	12.0	6.0	2.6	2.6
Cumulative Percentage in Grade	15.4	43.0	59.0	75.2	87.2	92.0	94.0	98.3

The total entry for the examination was 117

Statistics are correct at the time of publication.

General Certificate of Secondary Education

D&T Textiles Technology Full Course(1958)

June 2007 Assessment Series

Component Threshold Marks

Component	Max Mark	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	50			32	27	22	18	14
2	50	29	26	23	19			
3	50			30	26	22	18	14
4	50	28	25	22	18			
5	105	87	76	65	52	39	26	13

Specification Options

Foundation Tier

	Max Mark	A*	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Overall Threshold Marks	175				108	90	72	54	36
Percentage in Grade	175				31.0	28.7	19.7	11.5	5.4
3.7Cumulative Percentage in Grade	175				31.0	60.0	8.0	91.1	96.2

The total entry for the examination was 4104

Higher Tier

	Max Mark	A*	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Overall Threshold Marks	175	139	125	111	98	80	71		
Percentage in Grade	175	12.1	28.1	31.0	18.3	8.5	1.15		
Cumulative Percentage in Grade	175	12.1	40.5	71.0	89.2	97.8	99.0		

The total entry for the examination was 5320

Overall

	A*	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Percentage in Grade	6.8	15.9	17.4	23.7	17.2	9.2	5.0	2.4
Cumulative Percentage in Grade	6.8	23.	40.2	64.9	82.0	92.1	95.4	98.9

The total entry for the examination was 9424

Statistics are correct at the time of publication.

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