



GCSE MARKING SCHEME

HOME ECONOMICS – TEXTILES

SUMMER 2015

INTRODUCTION

The marking schemes which follow were those used by WJEC for the Summer 2015 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.

SUMMER 2015 MARK SCHEME

Q.1	(a)	Award 1 mark for each correct answer.	[3]
		(i) joining (ii) right (iii) denim	
Q.2		Award 1 mark for each correct answer. Award 1 mark for each correct reason for choice.	[2,2]
		(i) Machine thread machine thread can be used on a sewing machine and stranded cotton and tapestry wool are both embroidery threads. (ii) Dart a dart is a method of shaping the garment to the body and braid and lace are both textile trimmings/decoration.	

Q.3

Award **1 mark** for **each** correct identification of fibre content, appearance and use for each fabric chosen.

[3,3]

Likely answers may include:

Gingham

- **Fibre content:** Cotton
- **Appearance:** A decorative woven fabric which has a chequer board effect made up of small squares, usually includes white squares and one other colour, e.g. blue. Squares may vary in size
- **Uses:** children's clothes, tablecloths/curtains

Satin

- **Fibre content:** Silk, nylon, polyester
- **Appearance:** A high lustre woven fabric which has a glossy surface on the right side and a dull surface on the underside, smooth
- **Uses:** underwear, nightwear, ties, blouses, home furnishings, evening/bridal wear

Velvet

- **Fibre content:** Cotton, nylon, silk, rayon
- **Appearance:** A fabric with an all over even, short, closely set raised pile
- Has a raised pile or nap/brushed surface
- Looks a slightly different colour when brushed in one direction
- Smooth, shiny, soft
- **Uses:** jackets, coats, trousers, bags, curtains, cushions

Denim

- **Fibre content:** Cotton
- **Appearance:** A twill weave fabric which has a blue warp and a white weft
- Can be soft or stiff depending on the use
- Smooth and hard wearing/sturdy/tough
- **Uses:** jeans, overalls, jackets, bags, furnishings

Corduroy

- **Fibre content:** Cotton, cotton and man-made mixture
- **Appearance:** A ribbed fabric which has a cut weft raised pile. The cords run along the warp of the fabric parallel to the selvedge. Like velvet, the colour tone will vary when brushed in one direction
- **Uses:** trousers, skirts, bags, furnishings, jackets, coats

Q.4 (a) Award **1 mark** for **each** correct point to consider, up to a maximum of three. [3]

Likely answers may include:

- size of the cushion
- shape of the cushion
- edging to be used
- suitability of fabric/trimmings, etc.
- colour scheme
- fashion
- fashion design features/consider comfort
- what the cushion will be used for
- method of closure/removable
- where the cushion will be positioned
- cushion pad filling
- where the cushion will be used
- room/indoors/outdoors
- who the cushion is for
- age group of the user
- sex of the user
- care of the cushion/washable/dry clean
- appearance
- decorative features
- safety features

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

Poor quality sketch/diagram and choice of design idea.
Design shows little reference to current cushion styles with limited awareness of the suitability of fabrics and techniques.

Award 3-4 marks

Simple, but clear sketch/diagram and a good choice of design idea.
The design displays an awareness of current cushion styles with some reference made to the suitability of the fabrics, style and techniques, etc.

Award 5-6 marks

Very good quality sketch/diagram. The choice of design demonstrates flair and originality and a considerable awareness of current cushion styles. Sound awareness of the suitability of the fabrics required and decorative techniques with relevant examples and detailed information given.

Q.4 (c) Award **one mark** for name of suitable fastening.

[3]

Award up to **two marks** for reasons of choice.

Likely answers may include:

Zip

- can be flat and smooth – metal or nylon
- easy to insert
- colour of tape matches cushion cover
- can be conspicuous or inconspicuous
- can add to the overall appearance of the cushion
- can form a decorative feature
- easy to open and close
- washable

Button/Buttonholes

- can be uncomfortable to sit on if too raised in height
- easy to sew on buttons
- vast collection of buttons available to purchase
- colour of buttons match/contrast cushion cover
- can be conspicuous or inconspicuous
- can add to the overall appearance of the cushion
- can form a decorative feature
- some buttons can be covered with the matching fabric
- washable

(d) Award up to **two marks** for **each** correct evaluation of fillings.

[4]

Likely answers may include:

Feathers

- can be made from duck or goose feathers
- very lightweight
- feathers trap air easily
- light and fluffy/soft
- keep their shape easily/easily moulded
- last a long time without going flat
- easily spring back into original shape
- have good support/very comfortable
- down feathers are the lightest but more expensive/more luxurious
- washable but care needed with drying
- can poke through fabric and fall out

Polyester

- less comfortable than feathers/can be lumpy/spongy
- very lightweight
- easier to launder than feathers
- can be washed at high temperatures without losing shape
- keep their shape easily
- a good choice if allergic to feathers
- suitable for families with young children/more hardwearing
- have good support
- less expensive than feathers

Q.4 (e) Award **1-2 marks** for a general response.

[4]

Award **3-4 marks** for a specific response relating to the chosen cushion cover.

Likely answers may include:

- the correct care label layout
- the fibre content/fabric
- the care information with correct symbols, e.g. wash/dry/iron/dry clean/temperatures, etc.
- any special finishes, e.g. flame resistant, stain resistant
- any special requirements, e.g. dry flat, reshape when damp

Q.5

Award up to **2 marks** for **each** detailed explanation.
Award **one** mark for each appropriate use.

[9]

Likely answers may include:

(i) **Resistance to sunlight**

Importance:

- to resist fading of colour/changing
- to help resist the rotting/damage of fabric caused by direct sunlight

Uses:

- unlined and lined curtains in the home in direct sunlight
- awnings and blinds in shop windows
- chair and cushion covers
- sun umbrellas
- holiday wear – t-shirts, swimwear, etc.
- accessories – hats, scarves

(ii) **Water repellent**

Importance:

- to help keep the wearer dry – raincoats
- to help resist the rotting of fabric caused by fabrics getting wet
- to extend the life of fabrics
- make the fabric more durable
- to stop water soaking into the fabric

Uses:

- umbrellas
- holiday wear – t-shirts, swimwear, etc.
- accessories – hats, scarves
- sportswear
- tents

(iii) **Resistance to burning**

Importance:

- to resist fire risk for small children
- to help resist the damage to kitchen wear
- to make clothing protective
- to make less flammable
- treated to burn very slowly

Uses:

- rugs and carpets
- upholstery/chair and cushion covers
- nightwear
- oven gloves
- fire fighter uniforms
- fire mat/blanket

Q.6 (a) Award up to **2 marks** for a correct explanation of fashion. [2]

Likely answers may include:

- Fashion designs which are popular at a particular time are said to be fashionable and they may be tied to a period of time
- Fashion refers to the newest creations of fashion designers/trends
- Fashion has a strong influence over what people wear
- Fashion is a change of taste and style
- Fashions do not last and can be short lived
- How people define who they are through clothes

(b) Award up to **3 marks** for the correct explanation of why a diffusion range is produced. [3]

Likely answers may include:

- The diffusion range is a collection of clothing designed to be available on the high street
- This range is not as expensive as the couturier designer range
- More affordable for people who cannot afford very expensive items/increase sales
- Young people who want to wear designer fashion buy this range
- Different age groups

(c) Award up to **3 marks** for appropriate reasons. [3]

Likely answers may include:

- Most of the famous fashion designers have their own logo and signature
- Labels which appear on all the items produced under their name
- Many people buy fashionable items just for the designer label
- Designer labels are sometimes considered a status symbol/look cool/wealthy
- Worn by many celebrities – promoting the label/seen as fashion icons
- Usually associated with top quality clothing

Q.6 (d)

Award 0-2 marks

[5]

Candidates will show a basic grasp of the topic, but the response will lack basic knowledge and understanding of the principles and effects of the layering of clothes. A basic description into the effects of the layering of clothing items. Little or no use of appropriate terminology with basic communication skills.

Award 3-4 marks

Candidates will show some understanding of the effects and principles involved in the layering of clothes. An attempt is made to discuss the effects of the layering of clothes and how they can relate to up to date fashion styles. Some use of appropriate terminology with satisfactory communication skills.

Award 5 marks

Candidates will show a clear understanding of the effects and principles of the layering of clothes with specific examples to support their discussion. Candidates will discuss in some detail the layering of clothing in relation to present day fashions. There will be a good use of appropriate terminology with good communication skills.

Likely answers may include:

- different layers of clothes can create different effects/interesting effects
- extra layers can provide extra warmth/protection
- the layering of clothes can create interesting effects using patterned and plain fabrics
- mix and match different fibres/fabrics
- use of different colour schemes with different garments
- mix and match new garments with old
- create a new fashion look or trend
- add a personal take on existing fashions
- can be cost effective
- can create a wider selection of clothing outfits
- can appeal to all age groups
- can appeal to both sexes
- can be used to advantage for sportswear
- layers can be removed as required, e.g. weather conditions
- can disguise a person's body if self-conscious
- add to the life of some garments
- can add/detract from the fit/appearance of the garments
- creates a different image
- can be functional, e.g. to preserve modesty

Q.6 (e)

[5]

Award 0-2 marks

Candidates will show a basic grasp of the topic, but the response will lack basic knowledge and understanding of the reasons why different groups of people wear different kinds of clothes.

Answer may resemble a list or a basic discussion into the topic with no relevant examples given.

Little or no use of appropriate terminology with basic communication skills.

Award 3-4 marks

Candidates will show some understanding of the reasons why different groups of people wear different kinds of clothes. An attempt is made to discuss these issues but the response will be limited to the fashion element of the topic.

Some use of appropriate terminology with satisfactory communication skills.

Award 5 marks

Candidates will show a clear understanding of the reasons why different groups of people wear different types of clothing and will give relevant and specific examples to support their discussion. Candidates will discuss in some detail the relevant examples.

There will be a good use of appropriate terminology with good communication skills.

Likely answers may include:

Religious groups/different cultures and nationalities

- e.g. Muslim cultures require women to cover their bodies
- e.g. Jewish headwear
- e.g. saris worn in Japan
- e.g. kilts in Scotland

Interests/hobbies

- Clothing accessories, e.g. scarves, jackets, t-shirts worn by:
- Sporting groups, e.g. football/rugby supporters supporting a particular club, horseriders
- Music fans
- Bikers

Employment

- uniforms e.g. police, army, school children
- to show rank, e.g. prefects, judge
- style of dress, e.g. office workers, builders

Group dressing – people who wish to make a fashion statement

- e.g. goths, punks
- followers of fashion

Environmental issues and followers

- e.g. the wearing of natural fibres
- recycling of clothes
- fabrics made from recycled items, e.g. plastic bottles

Q.7 (a) Design in relation to fashionable clothing

[10]

Award 0-3 marks

Candidates will show a basic grasp of the topic, but the response will lack basic knowledge and understanding of the elements and principles of fashion design.

A basic discussion into the design of fashionable clothes.

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 in fashion design.

An attempt is made to discuss the elements of design and how they relate to items of fashionable clothing.

Some use of appropriate terminology with satisfactory communication skills.

Award 8-10 marks

Candidates will show a clear understanding of fashion design with specific examples to support their discussion.

Candidates will discuss in some detail the elements and principles of design and are able to relate these to fashionable clothing.

There will be a good use of appropriate terminology with good communication skills.

Likely answers may include:

What is good design?

Design is all around us – clothes, home, buildings, etc.

Elements of design – line, shape, colour, texture, pattern

Principles of design – balance, symmetrical/asymmetrical
proportion – size and scale

unity – everything coming together

Good design relates to the purpose and function of items

- Q.7 (a) (cont.)
- Personal colourings and preferences
 - Where will the item be worn/used? Occasion?
 - Age of the wearer
 - Fit for purpose – practical/use – functional
 - Body shape of the wearer
 - Weather requirements, e.g. cold and hot climates
 - Fashion features/styles, e.g. mini skirts
 - Fashion details, e.g. pockets, collars, gathers, etc.
 - Modern/traditional
 - Suitability of fabrics/materials
 - Fashion designers and their designs
 - Dress design refers to: line, shape, colour, texture, pattern of garments
 - Colour features strongly in clothing – personal preferences
 - Line – thick/thin, straight/curvy
 - Texture – smooth/rough, slippery/woolly
 - Shape – body hugging, loose fitting
 - Pattern – floral, spots, stripes, abstract
 - Current fashion trends and features
 - Media and advertising influences
 - The need to be aesthetically pleasing
 - Needs and requirements
 - Consumer issues
 - Good and bad design features
 - Creative design features – hand embroidery, machine embroidery
 - Personalise items with individuality, e.g. monograms
 - The addition of surface decoration/texture, e.g. quilting
 - Finishes/waterproof, windproof, etc. can add to the design feature

- (b) **Award 0-3 marks** [10]
 Candidates will show a basic grasp of the topic, but their response will lack basic knowledge and understanding of interior design.
 A basic discussion into the elements and principles of interior design.
 Little or no use of appropriate terminology with basic communication skills.
- Award 4-7 marks**
 Candidates will show some understanding of the issues involved in interior design with relevant examples to support their response.
 An attempt is made to discuss the elements and principles of interior design.
 Some use of appropriate terminology with satisfactory communication skills.
- Award 8-10 marks**
 Candidates will show a clear understanding of all elements of interior design with specific examples to support their discussion.
 Candidates will discuss in some detail the elements and principles of interior design.
 There will be a good use of appropriate terminology with good communication skills.

Q.7 (b) Likely answers may include:
(cont.)

What is good design?

Design is all around us – clothes, home, buildings, etc.

Elements of design – line, shape, colour, texture, pattern

Principles of design – balance, symmetrical/asymmetrical

proportion – size and scale

unity – everything coming together

Good design relates to the purpose and function of items

- Elements of interior design - line, shape, colour, texture, pattern
- Line – window/door frames
- Shape – room shapes – square, rectangular, long, narrow
- Consider the size of the room – large/small
- Furnishings should balance the size of the room
- Colour – dark/light rooms, warm/cold colours
- Colour schemes in each room – different or follow a theme
- Consider the position of the room – north/south facing
- Texture – walls coverings, floors, furnishings, etc.
- Pattern – decorative features, soft furnishings, etc.
- Different rooms have different uses/occasions
- Consider whose room it is – nursery, teenager, elderly person
- Consider the person's age
- Consider a person's likes/dislikes
- The way a room is decorated can tell a lot about a person
- Add texture to suit the surroundings, e.g. wall hangings/cushions
- Soft furnishings can help to make or break a room
- Curtains/blinds – can give privacy, insulation and decoration
- Carpets – warmth, colour, texture and comfort
- Light fittings – warm glow, welcoming feel, soft tones to a room
- Light fittings to suit the use of the room, e.g. study, bedroom, lounge
- Wall hangings – add decoration, textures and can be a main feature
- Cushions – add comfort, variety of textures and a main feature
- Bed coverings – can create a mood, feeling of calm, etc.
- Textile items in the kitchen – useful as well as decorative
- Mix and match furnishings
- Consider shops/stores that sell the whole range of furnishings/paint, etc.
- Whole co-ordinating look
- Suitability of fabrics – e.g. polycotton – bedding, cotton towelling, towels
linen – seat covers, velvet – curtains, etc.
- Traditional/modern look to suit the house/surroundings, etc.
- Old/new houses will sometimes dictate style features
- Interior designers – have different styles/features, etc.
- Interiors shown in magazines and the media
- Television programmes showing room designs, make-overs, etc.
- Add decoration/embroidery to small items of soft furnishings, e.g. tapestry pictures/hangings, appliqué on cushions, etc.

Q.8 (a) Cotton

[10]

Award 0-3 marks

Candidates will show a basic grasp of the topic, but the response will lack basic knowledge and understanding. A basic discussion into the importance of cotton and its properties and uses. 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 importance of cotton and its properties and uses. Some examples given.

Some use of appropriate terminology with satisfactory communication skills.

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 cotton and its properties in relation to fashion items. Relevant examples and generic names given.

Specialist vocabulary used appropriately with well-reasoned and mature viewpoints.

Likely answers will include:

Cotton the friendly fabric:

- Cotton is the world's most important fabric
- Where it is grown – warm climates, e.g. USA, China, India
- Cotton emblem – used in advertising, packaging, etc.
- How it is grown? – cotton boll, etc.
- Natural fibre vegetable staple fibre
- Cotton comes in different qualities
- Cotton is made from cellulose
- The appearance of cotton under the microscope plus diagram
- Simple production of cotton
- Can be woven or knitted
- Cotton is healthy – absorbs moisture allowing the skin to breathe freely
- Cotton is clean – does not build up static electricity which collects dirt
- Cotton is fresh – can be washed at high temperatures without harming the fibres
- Cotton is strong – stronger wet than dry
- Cotton fibres wear well
- Cotton can be washed frequently
- Cotton can be versatile – takes finishes readily
- Can be glazed, embossed, printed, brushed, mercerized, etc.
- Woven or knitted into almost any textures
- Takes dyes readily
- Blends well with many other fibres, e.g. polycotton
- Mothproof
- Good conductor of heat
- Comfortable to wear
- There are many different types of cotton fabrics: denim/lace/drill, etc.
- Cotton fabrics vary in appearance/thickness/texture, etc.

Q.8 (cont.)	<p>(a) Cotton has some drawbacks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not very stretchy • Inclined to crease • Turns yellow and weakens in direct sunlight • Scorches with very hot temperatures • Damaged by mildew • Some cotton fabrics take a long time to dry, e.g. denim
	<p>(b) Buying clothes for young children [10]</p> <p>Award 0-3 marks Candidates will show a basic grasp of the topic, but their response will lack knowledge and understanding. A basic discussion on the problems of clothing young children on a limited income. Little or no use of specialist vocabulary.</p> <p>Award 4-7 marks Candidates will show some understanding of the issues relating to budgeting. Candidates are able to discuss the various methods of saving money when clothing young children. Writing is structured to communicate clearly and contains relatively few errors. Sensible viewpoints made.</p> <p>Award 8-10 marks Candidates will show a clear understanding of the issues relating to budgeting with sound reasons to support their viewpoints. Candidates discuss in detail and evaluate some of the main ways of saving money when clothing young children, giving relevant examples. Writing is well-structured to communicate clearly. Specialist vocabulary was used appropriately with reasoned and mature viewpoints. Likely answers may include reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fashion trends • Thinking ahead will save money • Lifestyles • Attitudes of adults and siblings • Economy and shopping patterns • Use of resources – available facilities, e.g. charity shops, ability to make own clothes • Consumer awareness • Problems of limited finances • Psychological needs/issues e.g. younger children wearing hand me downs no personal choice or consultation lack of social experience in shopping • Keeping a careful record of all spending and avoid getting into debt • Checking quality of fabric/construction • How often/long the clothing is intended to be worn/used • Laundering – washable very dry clean

- Q.8 (b) Practical suggestion for clothing children:
(cont.)
- use of sales on the high street and discount outlets
 - use of charity shops
 - carry out minor alterations when necessary
 - the use of hand me downs where possible
 - decorate existing clothes, e.g. t-shirts
 - join swapping clubs with friends
 - the use of internet sites for selling and buying
 - consider making instead of buying
 - ensure that the children like the clothes
 - buy the next size up to allow for growth
 - mix and match existing clothes
 - the use of older clothes for playing
 - car boot sales
 - avoid designer labels and buy cheaper brands
 - check out discount rails and racks
 - avoid impulse purchases
 - use school uniforms wisely
 - buy basic items of clothing
 - clothing exchange
 - shop online to save money and get the best deals
 - think and plan ahead – seasons, etc.
 - buy clothes that are good value for money
 - buying cheap/poor quality clothes can be false economy



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