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# **GCSE MARKING SCHEME**

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**SUMMER 2016**

**HOME ECONOMICS - TEXTILES**  
**4311-01**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2016 examination. It was finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conference was held shortly after the paper was 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 conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was 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' conference, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about this marking scheme.

## GCSE HOME ECONOMICS - TEXTILES

### SUMMER 2016 MARK SCHEME

Q.1	Award <b>1 mark</b> for <b>each</b> correct answer. Award <b>1 mark</b> for <b>each</b> correct reason for choice.  (a)     needle a needle is an item of textile equipment, hem and seam are textile processes.  (b)     lycra lycra is a synthetic elastomeric fibre, a zip and Velcro are textile fastenings.  (c)     shirt a shirt is an item of clothing, curtains and carpets are home furnishings.	[6]
Q.2	Award <b>1 mark</b> for <b>each</b> correct word.  (a)     fibres (b)     knitting (c)     blended (d)     twill	[4]

Q.3 (a) Award **1 mark** for **each** of **three** suitable points. [3]

Likely answers may include:

- consider the level of skill required
- consider who the pattern is for, e.g. child
- what the pattern is to be used for, e.g. occasion
- complexity of the pattern, easy to read/follow
- male/female
- fashionable patterns/style features
- the make of pattern, e.g. brand name
- cost of the pattern/cost of postage, etc.
- availability
- more than one style available in one pattern, e.g. tops
- sizes available
- the chosen fabric
- how long it will take to make

(b) Award **1 mark** for **each** correct use. [3]

- (i) The straight of grain line is used when laying the pattern on to the fabric. It should be placed straight along the grain parallel to the selvedge/warp.
- (ii) The fold line shows where the pattern edge should be placed to the fold of the fabric and along the straight grain.
- (iii) The balance marks indicate which pattern pieces fit together.

(c) Award **1 mark** for correct response. [1]

1.5 cms (allow  $\frac{5}{8}$ ").

(d) Award up to **2 marks** for a detailed response. [2]

When cutting out fabric, the 'with nap' shows that the fabric is a one way design/nap/pile and this needs the one way cutting out layout, e.g. all pattern pieces must run in the same direction. Velvet and corduroy are both fabrics with a pile or nap.

Q.4	(a) Award <b>1 mark</b> for a correct response.  A fibre is a thread/a hair-like structure. Individual strand.	[1]
	(b) Award <b>1 mark</b> for <b>each</b> correct response.  (i) continuous/filament length yarn (ii) short staple length yarn	[2]
	(c) Award up to <b>2 marks</b> for a detailed response.  Suggested possible response:  To test the resistance to wear and tear, or durability, wrap a piece of the required fabric around a wooden block or stretch over a frame and rub it over with a piece of fine sandpaper or a pumice stone. To make it a fair test, rub in the same direction with the same pressure for an equal number of rubs for each fabric tested. Fabric is weighted to test for strength/stretch – not pulled. Should be measured before and after.	[2]
	(d) Award <b>1 mark</b> for <b>each</b> appropriate test identified and <b>1 mark</b> for <b>each</b> correct reason for use.  Likely answers may include:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laundering tests/washability, e.g. wash at varying water temperatures use a variety of detergents/hand or machine wash <b>reasons</b> - items of sportswear will need to be frequently washed/laundered depending on the nature of the sport, e.g. rugby shirts when the wearer is actively involved in playing a sport, their body temperature may rise and they may perspire, therefore it would be essential that the sports fabric is washable to keep the fabric feeling fresh and comfortable.</li> <li>• Colour fastness <b>reason</b> - sportswear often involves fabrics of more than one colour. It is essential that the colours do not run into each other or the garment will be ruined, e.g. football shirts.</li> <li>• Stain resistance, e.g. laundering or the use of stain removers, e.g. stain devil <b>reason</b> - to remove stains on various items of sportswear, e.g. grass stains in cricket.</li> <li>• Waterproof - Water can be poured over the fabric to test for water resistance to ensure that no water/moisture seeps through the structure of the fabric. <b>reason</b> - sportswear sometimes need to be suitable for all types of weather conditions, e.g. golf jacket, ski suit.</li> </ul> Accept answers which identify appropriate tests/reasons with reference to sportswear, e.g. absorbency, elasticity.	[4]

Q.5 (a) Award **1 mark** for **each** correct point to consider: [3]

Any 3 from:

- colour scheme – to co-ordinate with the room
- suitable colours to catch the light
- suitable fabrics, e.g. lightweight, transparent, etc.
- the size of the mobile
- the position and height of the mobile
- hanging device/weight/safety issues
- suitable for room
- possible sound effects
- decorations, e.g. Xmas mobile
- who the mobile is for
- attractive, eye-catching

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

Poor quality sketch/diagram and choice of design idea in relation to the suitability for a child's playroom.

Design shows little reference to decorative mobiles with limited awareness of the suitability of fabrics and techniques.

**3-5 marks**

Simple, but clear sketch/diagram and a good choice of design idea.

The design displays an awareness of decorative mobiles and some clear reference made to the suitability of the fabrics, style and decorative techniques.

**6 marks**

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

(c) **0-2 marks** [6]  
Candidates will show a basic grasp of the topic. Poor interpretation of the question, displaying limited awareness of how textile items can add interest to a child's room.

**3-4 marks**  
Candidates will show some understanding of the issues relating to the decorative and focal features of a child's room. Candidates are able to describe various ways of using textile items to help decorate and make a child's room more interesting and colourful and give a limited selection of ideas. Writing is structured to communicate clearly and contains relatively few errors.

**5-6 marks**  
Candidates will show a clear understanding of the issues relating to the importance of making a child's room decorative, interesting and stimulating. Candidates discuss in detail some of the main ways of decorating and using textile items to enhance a child's room. Relevant examples given to support viewpoints. Writing is well structured to communicate clearly. Specialist vocabulary was used appropriately.

Likely answers may include:

- large soft bouncy play cushions on the floor - could be used for sitting or sleeping on
- Soft toys, e.g. teddies/puppets/finger puppets/sports toys - could be used in role play with other children
- decorative floor mats/soft sculpture/fabric games - could be used as educational toys, e.g. counting floor mats which form part of a game
- fun, character cushions - role play to encourage speaking skills
- soft blankets and throws to encourage parental bonding, etc.
- fabric books to encourage reading skills
- decorative wall hangings and pictures - word recognition with pictures, etc.
- dressing up clothes and costumes - role play with friends

**Not** furniture or wallpaper

Q.6 (a) **Award 0-2 marks** [7]  
Poor quality sketch/diagram and choice of design idea.  
Design shows little reference to current fashions and belt 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 fashions, belt styles and some reference made to the suitability of the fabrics, style and decorative techniques.

**Award 5-7 marks**  
Very good quality sketch/diagram. The choice of design demonstrates flair and originality and a considerable awareness of current fashion and belt styles.  
Sound awareness of the suitability of the fabrics required and decorative techniques with relevant examples and information given.

(b) **0-2 marks**

[6]

Candidates will show a basic grasp of the topic. Poor interpretation of the question displaying limited awareness of the use of textile accessories.

**3-4 marks**

Candidates will show some understanding of the issues relating to the use of textile accessories and how they can be used to improve an outfit. Candidates are able to discuss various ways of using textile accessories and give a limited selection of ideas and examples. Writing is structured to communicate clearly and contains relatively few errors. Sensible viewpoints made.

**5-6 marks**

Candidates will show a clear understanding of the issues relating to the importance of textile accessories. Candidates discuss in detail some of the main ways of using textile accessories to improve an outfit. Relevant examples given to support viewpoints. Writing is well structured to communicate clearly. Specialist vocabulary used appropriately. Well-reasoned and mature viewpoints.

Likely answers may include:

- examples of accessories - bags, belts, hats, shoes, scarfs/shawls, chokers, brooches, ties
- some accessories are just for decoration – chokers, ties
- some accessories fulfil a need - e.g. umbrella
- good quality accessories can make a simple outfit look expensive
- use accessories with flair
- accessories can improve a basic outfit
- accessories can create a different look/unique
- different accessories can be used for different occasions
- accessories should look as if they belong to the outfit
- accessories should suit the wearer - age/personality
- an item used to complete an outfit
- accessories come in a variety of shapes and sizes, e.g. hats
- made from a variety of fabrics and materials/colours/textures
- some accessories will have special finishes depending on the end use
- accessories can be unisex
- make an outfit more fashionable/trendy



Q.7 (a) Award up to **3 marks** for **each** detailed response.

(i) Charity shop [3]

Likely answers may include:

- good value for money
- a method of recycling clothing
- pick up bargains
- environmentally friendly
- consumer feels good about themselves as they aid charities
- enables the consumer to shop locally
- may be on the door step – visit regularly
- ability to find designer/vintage items

(ii) Department Store [3]

Likely answers may include:

- different smaller departments in one store
- store can appeal to all age groups
- store card available
- store card points and perks available
- eating/refreshments
- toilets/restrooms available
- caters for male and female customers
- great variety of goods
- easy access to different departments
- stock fashionable/up-to-date items
- items can be returned or exchanged
- can try clothes on

Q.7 (b)  
(cont.)

**1-3 marks**

[8]

Candidates will show a basic knowledge of the use of internet shopping. May include a list of textile items available to purchase. Poor communication skills with little or no use of specialist vocabulary.

**4-6 marks**

Candidates will show some understanding of the issues relating to internet shopping. Candidates are able to discuss various reasons why consumers use this method of shopping and why it has become so popular. Writing is structured to communicate clearly and contains relatively few errors.

**7-8 marks**

Candidates evaluate showing clear understanding of the issues relating to internet shopping giving sound reasons why this method of shopping has become so popular. Candidates evaluate using this method of shopping giving advantages and disadvantages with relevant examples. Writing is well structured, clearly expressed, largely error free with specialist language used appropriately.

Likely answers may include:

- known as distance buying/selling
- more and more people have access to the internet and as a result, internet shopping is increasing

**ADVANTAGES**

- very popular
- ease of the comparison of goods
- can be hassle-free
- easy to find goods – use of different search engines
- you can shop from your armchair/delivered to door
- can be cost effective – by shopping around
- get the best deals
- shopping from home puts you in charge
- added advantage of using your phone or iPad
- can save time and energy – no queues
- freedom of choice/more selection
- freedom of price flexibility
- can be very reliable
- can give the customer complete satisfaction
- 24 hours shopping available
- the opportunity to purchase rare products/items
- the shopper check reviews on items before buying
- very convenient
- can be a very quick process
- can be the preferred shopping location for mature shoppers
- can shop from anywhere in the world
- as a consumer you have exactly the same rights and protection
- retailers are star rated so you can choose reputable companies
- no pushy sales people to deal with
- most of the big high street names have a presence on line
- as well as products you can also shop for services
- cut out the middleman on the high street
- no transport necessary
- sites can save details so purchasing is easier/quicker

Q.7  
(cont.)

#### DISADVANTAGES

- lose the tactile experience
- stay indoors/don't go out to meet people
- lack of fresh air
- there can be a delay with the delivery of the goods
- sometimes the product may be of inferior quality
- shipping/postage is sometimes added to the price
- delivery problems at home/work
- scam and fraud problems
- always buy from trusted websites
- time and hassle involved in returning the goods if unsuitable
- return problems – time and money
- beware credit card fraud
- could mean the closure of shops and less jobs
- there may be hidden costs – VAT and postage
- when paying for goods, always check that you are in a secure site
- ensure confirmation of order and keep a record
- miss out on the shopping experience/social event
- tempted to buy more
- sizes may not be consistent

Q.8

(a)

Natural fibres

[10]

**1-3 marks**

Candidates will show a basic knowledge of natural fibres and their properties and uses. Poor communication skills with little or no use of specialist vocabulary.

**4-7 marks**

Candidates will show some understanding of the importance of natural fibres, their properties and uses and give some of the reasons why they are so popular. An attempt is made to discuss. Some examples may be given. Writing is structured to communicate clearly and contains relatively few errors. Some use of speciality terminology.

**8-10 marks**

Candidates will discuss in detail the importance of natural fibres, their properties and uses and the reasons why they are becoming so popular. Specific examples given to support the discussion. Writing is well structured, clearly expressed, largely error free with specialist language used appropriately.

Likely answers may include:

What are natural fibres?

- cotton, linen, silk, wool, cashmere, hemp, jute

Where do they come from?

- considered – “the fibre of our lives”
- how they are grown – cotton boll, etc.
- natural fibre – vegetable staple fibre
- valued for their comfort, soft handling and versatility
- preferences can be related to income – people with a higher income prefer natural fibres

Q.8  
(cont.)

#### Natural fibres are a healthy choice

- natural fibres have their own natural ventilation – absorb perspiration,  
e.g. on a hot day a cotton T shirt would remain comfortable  
e.g. crimps in wool acts as an insulator against the cold
- natural fibres are clean – do not build up static electricity which collects dirt
- natural fibres are fresh – can be washed on a high temperatures without harming fibres
- breathability – makes the wearer less prone to skin rashes and itchy allergies, hence good for children
- the same applies to underwear and nightwear

#### Natural fibres are a reasonable choice

- production, processing and export of natural fibres are vital to the economies of many developing countries and the livelihood of low paid workers/farmers
- almost all natural fibres are produced by agriculture

#### Natural fibres are a sustainable choice

- natural fibres play a key role in the “green” economy
- recyclable materials that minimise waste
- 100% biodegradable

#### Natural fibres are a high tech choice

- used in industry – car industry
- low in weight/strong
- construction industry – floor and wall coverings

#### Natural fibres are a natural choice

- can be seen as the heart of the fashion world
- focuses the fashion world on the concern for the environment
- focuses the textile industry on the conditions of the workers and the fair trade movement
- natural fibres are a better investment in the environment – they last longer, e.g. a cotton T-shirt goes on and on
- natural fibres are a renewable or “green” source – renewed by nature

Q.8  
(cont.)

(b)

Fashion

[10]

**1-3 marks**

Candidates will show some grasp of the topic to give a basic description of the changing world of fashion. Response will lack knowledge and understanding.

**4-7 marks**

Candidates will show some understanding of the issues relating to fashion trends and are able to discuss the various reasons why fashions constantly change. Writing is structured to communicate clearly and contains relatively few errors. Sensible viewpoints made.

**8-10 marks**

Candidates will show a clear understanding of the issues relating to the changing world of fashion with sound reasons to support their viewpoints. Candidates discuss in detail and evaluate some of the main reasons why fashions change but rarely are they new. Relevant examples given to support their viewpoints. Writing is well structured to communicate clearly. Specialist vocabulary is used appropriately.

Likely answers may include:

- the one thing that stays the same with fashion is that it always changes
- in the world of fashion, most “new” looks have been around before
- everything old – is new again – e.g. unisex clothing
- designers get inspiration from the past, e.g. V & A Museum
- fashion refers to the styles of garments that are currently popular
- for some people, fashion is high priority – it is a must for them to wear the latest fashionable items. For others, following trends is not that important
- fashion relates to the styles that are currently popular
- the fashion world is a circle where everything old becomes new again
- it is possible to mix and match old and new ideas for an up to date look
- some fashions have a timeless look, e.g. animal prints
- some fashions never really go out of fashion, e.g. the little black dress
- colours – some colours never really go out of fashion and are timeless, e.g. neutrals
- fashions also change with the seasons, but some are seasonless
- fashion designers “borrow” many of their styles from vintage styles
- many up to date fashions can be found in charity shops
- vintage fashion is unique and very individual

Q.8  
(cont.)

- mix and match old and new items for an up to date look – denim is a fabric that never goes out of fashion – it is versatile and practical, e.g. jeans, jackets, accessories – always fashionable
- customise/decorate existing clothes, e.g. T-shirts

Why does fashion change?

- fashions change because people change
- over time, the new fashions replace the old

Fashion goes beyond clothes, e.g. shoes, jewellery, cars, music, etc.

People and fashion are influenced greatly by:

- other cultures
- movie stars/celebrities
- sports idols
- royalty
- books/magazines
- music
- world events, e.g. the World Wars
- lifestyles
- economy
- environment
- social status
- personal tastes
- seasons
- new fabrics with lots of new properties
- people are influenced by the fashion industry's advertising culture
- fashions over the ages re-appear, e.g. 1960's hippies and flared/bell bottom trousers
- mix and match existing clothes to stay in line with fashion
- fashion designers are always searching for a new angle to maintain their popularity
- fashion often comes in the form of new clothes – when people see these new styles they want to copy and imitate them – in this way, new fashions evolve and these constantly change over time - this has been happening ever since clothes were invented
- when we look at fashion today we always see echoes of the past
- classics never go out of fashion
- some fashions are considered “fads” – only popular for a short time
- there will always be new trends but not necessarily original ones