

香港考試及評核局
HONG KONG EXAMINATIONS AND ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY

香港中學文憑考試
HONG KONG DIPLOMA OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

練習卷
PRACTICE PAPER

科技與生活(服裝、成衣與紡織) 試卷一
TECHNOLOGY AND LIVING (FASHION, CLOTHING AND TEXTILES) PAPER 1

評卷參考
MARKING SCHEME

(2012年2月29日修訂稿)
(updated as at 29 Feb 2012)

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Marking Scheme

General Notes for Teachers on Marking

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PAPER 1

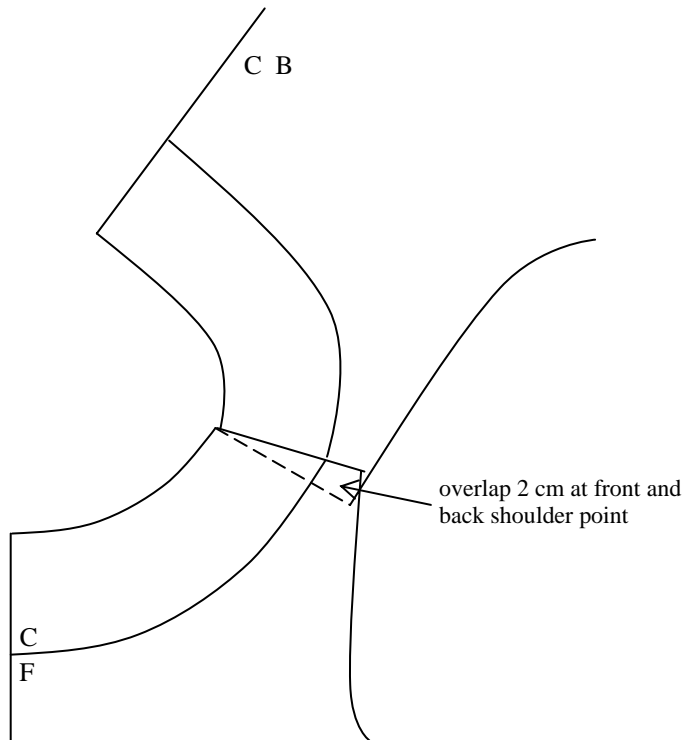
Section A:

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | B | 6. | B | 11. | D |
| 2. | C | 7. | C | 12. | D |
| 3. | C | 8. | C | 13. | C |
| 4. | B | 9. | B | 14. | D |
| 5. | A | 10. | A | 15. | A |

Section B:

Marks

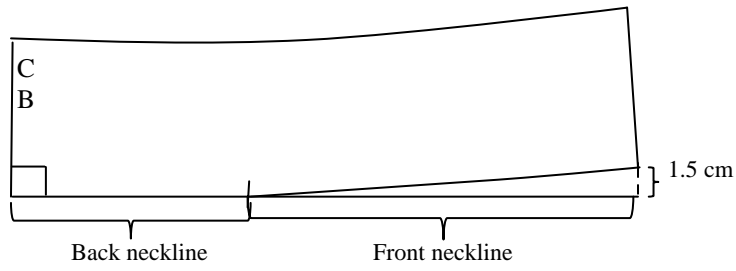
1. (a) Level of innovative:
- | | |
|---|---|
| Higher level – most creative and trendy | 3 |
| Intermediate level – trendy | 2 |
| Lower level – common type | 1 |
- (b) Flat collar type:
e.g.



OR

Section B (Cont'd):

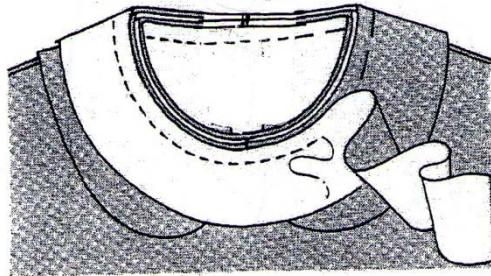
Stand collar type:
e.g.



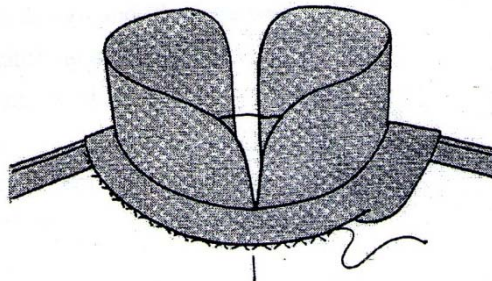
(c) Method of attaching flat collar:

e.g.

- i. Match CF, CB and shoulder notches of the collar and the garment.
- ii. Place the bias facing onto the collar, pin, tack and stitching along the fitting line.
- iii. Trim and notch the seam allowance.



iv. Turn the bias facing to the wrong side of the garment; fix the bias facing.



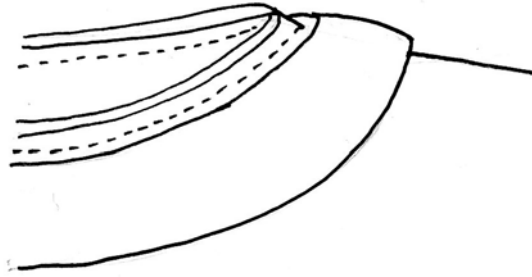
OR

Section B (Cont'd):

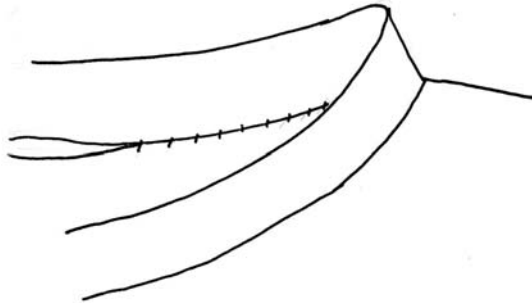
Method of attaching stand collar:

e.g.

- i. Match CF, CB and shoulder notches of the under layer of collar and the garment.
- ii. Pin, tack and stitching along the fitting line.
- iii. Trim and notch the seam allowance.



- iv. Fold the seam allowance of the top layer of the collar into the collar and stitch along the fold.



4

- | | | |
|----|--|-------|
| 2. | (a) (i) - Suitable design and illustrate well | 1 |
| | - With matching accessories | 1 |
| | - Colouring the sketch | 1 |
| | (ii) - Sketch all items of the outfits separately | 2 |
| | - Correct naming the design features | 2 (7) |
| | (b) (i) - The pom poms and the star decoration must be fixed well and not easy to fall out | |
| | - The opening must be large enough for the kid to put on and take off | |
| | - The dress must not be too long to kick the kid down | |
| | - The fabric must be flame retardant | 4 |
| | (ii) - Cotton twill – well absorbent | |
| | - Cotton jersey – stretch well | |
| | - Polyester satin – luxury look with luster effect | 4 (8) |

END OF SECTION B

Section C:

3. (a) - Since our economic contexts in Hong Kong have developed rapidly, women are more educated in the past two decades. Some of them tend to pursue satisfaction obtained through career achievement rather than putting time and effort in taking daily household chores and child rearing.
- The economic status of a dual-income family was better than those in a single-income family. So dual-income families' parents need to put more time in their work to earn more for their families.
- As our government encourage our people to increase their value and continuous development on economics contexts. A busy working and studying causes the change in the family, so the families' members have not enough time to look after their families. (3x2) 6
- (b) Dirt retardant canvas – use to make the cushion of sofa 1
- Reason: It need not to clean rapidly, as the family members have not enough time to look after their family 1
- Germs retardant toweling cotton – use for making towels 1
- Reason: Germs cannot grow easily on the towels, so it need not to replace the new towels rapidly. As a result it can save money for the family 1 (4)

4. (a) The result of 'burning test':
(Any one of the following:)
- The fibres burn quickly with after glow.
 - The smell is like burnt paper with pale grey residue/ powdery ash. 2
- The result of 'hand touch method':
(Any one of the following:)
- For high quality cotton, it is very fine with soft and cool hand feel.
 - The sweat on hand will be totally absorbed by the fabric leaving a dry and comfortable feeling. 2
- (b) Two reasons why people prefer to select cotton underwear:
(Any two of the following:)
- good absorbence
 - easy to wash
 - can be tumble dried/ machine washable
 - next to skin (1x2) 2

(c) Compare two different features of the following:

<u>Woven fabric</u>	<u>Knitted fabric</u>
formed by interlacing the warp yarn and weft yarn at right angle	formed by interlocking yarn loops
strong fabric with greater stability in terms of the maintenance of their shape	soft fabric and can be draped easily with more stretchable and less dimensionally stable
will not shrink much after laundering	may shrink after laundering

(2x2) 4

Section C (Cont'd)

5. (a)
- Elderly people usually have big changes on their body proportion, so there are no suitable size and fitted garments for the elderly
 - The elderly has trouble doing up buttons, but most garments' fastening is button and buttonhole
 - As elderly people have no income, they may not have enough money to buy clothes.
 - Not enough professional elderly design fashion for elderly people (esp. the functional clothing for elderly).

(1x4) 4

(b)

Item	Reason
Identity of producers	Brand labels must be attached. The consumers know the producers.
Country of origin	The countries where the items are assembled must be stated. The consumers know where is the product manufactured.
Fibre contents	The generic names of fibres must be listed. The ingredients must be presented by percentage. The consumers may justify the product that they choose.
Care requirements	Clear and complete instructions and warnings about care and maintenance of the item must be attached on garments. The consumers understand how to clean the product.
Size	Size and certain dimensions of garments must be given. The consumers can choose the right product to fit themselves.

(3x2) 6

END OF PAPER 1

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科技與生活(服裝、成衣與紡織) 試卷試卷二
TECHNOLOGY AND LIVING (FASHION, CLOTHING AND TEXTILES) PAPER 2

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Section A: CULTURE AND FASHION DESIGN

1. The features of a signature fashion style in woman’s wear of the 1960’s:
- (i) Silhouette – e.g. rectangular, A-line, triangle 2
 - (ii) Colour and pattern – e.g. vivid colour, contrast colour
– e.g geometric pattern, stripes 2
 - (iii) Design details :- cut and sewn; top stitching; 2 (6)

2. Describe two factors which affect people’s preference for fashion:
(Any two of the followings:)
- Cultural background– which could affects their choice of colour and design details
 - Geographic location– the choice of fabrics and materials would be different owing to the weather of people living in different parts of the world
 - Religions– which could affects their ways of wearing clothes such as some religion requires people to use fabric to cover their heads.
 - Social lifestyle– the choice of style would be different when people engage in different occasions such as business, leisure or vacation activities (2x2) 4

3. (a) Casual wear:
Features: a three-piece coordination, a tailored jacket to go with a vest underneath and with a trousers
- Evening wear:
Features: an empire / high cut top with a multi-layered circular skirt (2x2) 4

(b)

	Photograph 1	Photograph 2
Silhouette	Rectangle in shape	Hourglass in shape
	Straight Cut	Tight Fitted

2

- (c) Photograph 1 – daily or casual occasions
- Photograph 2 – formal or party occasions 2

- (d) Describe two different considerations when designing clothing for the two given styles:
- Photograph 1 – casual wear: trend oriented, different ways coordination, mix and match of different fabrications or colours
- Photograph 2 – evening wear: elegant, match with occasions, with matching accessories 4

- (e) Suggest three other design details for Photograph 2
(Any three of the following:)
- Add lots of trimmings and decoration details such as hand prints, lace trimmings, ornamentations, embroideries, beadings..... 3 (15)

Section A: (Cont'd)

4. (a) Name one favourite fashion brand:
- e.g. Chanel
- (b) Main features of brand image:
- (i) Target customers – clearly state the type of customers such as age group; life style
 - (ii) Product range – indicate the product range such as suits, tops, blouse/shirt, skirts or pants and accessories, etc.
 - (iii) Style – sportswear, casual wear, eveningwear or business coordination, etc.
 - (iv) Brand image – designer's label, young fashion or classical fashion, etc. 8
- (c) Illustrate two outfits of your suggested brand's current fashion collection:
- Sketch with appropriate design details reflect the brand's collections (2x3) 6 (15)

Total: 40 marks

END OF SECTION A

Section B: TEXTILES AND TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY

5. (a) Compare 'continuous dyeing' and 'batch dyeing':

continuous dyeing	batch dyeing
- the textile material passes through a <u>sequenced series of processes</u> where it is dyed, the colour is fixed and if necessary, the textile is washed.	- a whole batch of textile material passes through a <u>single process</u> in a given amount of time. After this process the textile material usually has to undergo fixation and washing.

(2x2) 4

(b) Two advantages and disadvantages of dyeing at the fabric stage instead of at the fibre stage:

advantages	disadvantages
- cost-effective method since it allows manufacturers to store greige fabric and to dye it according to demand	- the dye is unable to penetrate each fibre and cannot give a uniform color
- cross-dyed can take place	- cannot produce heather fabric

(2x2) 4

6. Suggest two applications of non-woven fabric in home textiles. (Any two of the following examples:)

- carpet backing,
- table cover laminates,
- pillows or cushions,
- upholstery padding,
- batting in quilts or cushion

(1x2) 2

7. (a) Identify two fibres:
 Photograph 3 – cotton
 Photograph 4 – silk

(1x2) 2

(b) Photograph 4, silk has higher luster (Any two of the following reasons:)

1

- tri-angular cross-section
- very smooth surface
- long filament

(1x2) 2

(c) Describe three significant differences in fibre properties between these two fibres (Any three of the following differences:)

Properties	Cotton	Silk
Strength / abrasion resistance	Good	Fair
Absorbent	Good	Better than cotton
Resistance to prolonged exposure to sunlight	High	Poor
Drapability	Poor	Good

(2x3) 6

(d) Give two reasons why a pleated dress usually uses polyester fabric instead of fabric made from these two fibres:

- Polyester is a thermoplastic material, the pleated can be heat set
- The pleated is more durable

(2x2) 4

Section B (Cont'd):

8. Explain the term 'smart fabrics':
(Any one of the following with elaboration:)
- Smart fabrics are defined as textiles that can sense and react to environmental conditions or stimuli, e.g. thermal, chemical, electrical, magnetic or external forces
 - Smart fabric is a combination of electronics and clothing textiles
 - Smart fabrics are integration of electrical and optical conductive networks, miniature sensors, and electronic devices into clothing, webbing or other textile based materials.
 - Smart fabrics are fabrics that enable digital components and electronics to be embedded in fabrics

4

Recent development and applications:
(Any four of the following:)

- Optical/ conduction fibers incorporate in the fabric which can transmit the signals
- Micro-sensors embedded in the fabric which can detect the external stimuli
- Incorporating some active material in yarn spinning, e.g. modified the fibre by admixture of electrically conductive components during production to make it electrically conductive fibre. These fibres can be used to prevent electrostatic charges, reduce surface resistance or to absorb electromagnetic wave
- Shape Memory Fabric: Triggered by heat, shape memory polymers can retain previous shape
- Garment Integrated with Electronic Devices: Using conductive thread to embroider an audible keypad on the jacket / integrating electronic products with clothing as 'wearable electronics' / using optical and electrical fibres that are woven to fabric to monitor the health condition of wearer / sealing light-emitting diode (LED) on fabric to produce patterns of light, etc.
- Temperature Sensitive Fabrics: Paraffin changes its phase according to air temperature. When the body is hot, paraffin liquefies and heat can pass out the garment. As the body gets cold, paraffin solidifies and blocks heat loss from the garment
- Touch Sensitive Fabrics: With the incorporation of electronics products in fabrics, consoles and hard plastic switches can be replaced by soft fabric controls
- Autoclean Fabrics: Incorporating minute size of titanium oxide (TiO₂) in textiles can render the textiles the auto-clean property
- Medicinal Applications: Microcapsule fabric can incorporate medicine in the capsule and have it released gradually to wearers.

(2x4)

8

Mark allocation for writing and presentation/communication

3

Explanation	Ma rk
Ideas expressed simply using some basic terminology	1
Uses appropriate terminology in a structured response	2
Communicates effectively using appropriate terminology and in a clear, well-structured response	3

Total: 40 marks

Section C: APPAREL INDUSTRY

9. Licensing

Two advantages of Licensing:

- Brand extension or stretching – their name can reach a wider range of consumers 2
- They are paid with loyalty fee which can be very profitable 2 (5)

10. ● Jean started as a daily wear worn by lower socio-economic class 2
- Then it is adopted by designers and disseminated throughout the market and 2
 - acceptance by people with higher income 1 (5)

11. (a) Sustainable development

- Promotion of eco-materials, e.g. organic cotton, bamboo, corn, etc for apparel use. 2
- Apparel companies along the supply chain should have responsibilities to reduce pollution by controlling: 1. Waste disposal/emission during production; 2. Excessive packaging 2
- Use of sustainable design, e.g. less ironing and easy care, that minimize power consumption during use. 2
- Improve the global living environment while developing economy 2 (8)

(b) Labour rights

- Using purchaser's power to reduce the exploitation of labour rights in sweatshop factories. 2
- Apparel companies along the supply chain should comply with such ethical requirements of buyers 2
- Respect the rights of working people in developing countries, including (Any three of the following:)
 - No use of child labour
 - No use of forced labour
 - Improvement of living and working environment
 - No discrimination
 - Compensation affordable to living standard
 - Freedom of association (1x3) 3 (7)

12. Geographic Factor

- Proximity to China & South-east Asian countries where are ideal source of apparel production
 - Low cost
 - Easy to control the progress and quality
- Good harbour & logistics infrastructure facilitate apparel exportation 4

Economic factor

- High labour cost for local production & shift to high valu-adding activities, e.g .sourcing, merchandising and design
- Transformation of Hong Kong economy from production base to production service
- Well-developed associated industries, e.g. banking, quality assurance and shipping companies
- Government and industry support – many fashion trade fairs, e.g. HK Fashion Week, Interstoff 4

Section C (Cont'd):

Socio-cultural factor

- Improvement of education,
- Bilingual capability
- Open-minded & flexible handling of order processing

4

Mark allocation for writing and presentation/communication

3 (15)

Explanation	Mark
Ideas expressed simply using some basic terminology	1
Uses appropriate terminology in a structured response	2
Communicates effectively using appropriate terminology and in a clear, well-structured response	3

Total: 40 marks

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