



# **2011 Fashion and Textile Technology**

## **Higher**

### **Finalised Marking Instructions**

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## 2011 Home Economics

### Fashion & Textile Technology

#### Section A – Short Response Questions

Question		Response		Marking Guidelines
1.	Name <b>one</b> plant fibre.	1. Linen. 2. Cotton. 3. Flax. 4. Hemp. 5. Jute. 6. Kapok. 7. Straw. 8. Sisal.	9. Raffia. 10. Bamboo. 11. Soya bean. 12. Banana. 13. Pineapple. 14. Lacebark. 15. Coir.	<b>1 mark</b> for correct fibre
2.	State <b>one</b> reason for wearing clothes.	1. Comfort. 2. Modesty. 3. Protection/safety. 4. Hygiene. 5. Warmth. 6. Religion. 7. Identification/job status. 8. Climate.	9. Decoration. 10. Fashion. 11. Personal taste. 12. Peer pressure. 13. Tradition. 14. Self expression. 15. Self esteem.	<b>1 mark</b> for correct reason
3.	Identify <b>one</b> chemical finish applied to textiles.	1. Anti-bacterial. 2. Anti-pilling. 3. Anti-static. 4. Colour fastness. 5. Crease resistance. 6. Flame resistance. 7. Mercerisation. 8. Moth proofing.	9. Stain resistance. 10. Shrink resistance. 11. Water repellency/waterproofing. 12. Flocked. 13. Burn out. 14. De-lustre. 15. Chintz. 16. Easy care.	<b>1 mark</b> for correct chemical finish
4.	Give <b>one</b> method of adding surface decoration to textiles.	1. Embroidery. 2. Applique. 3. Beadwork/sequins/rhinestones. 4. Zips/poppers/studs/buckles. 5. Trimmings eg lace/cord/fake fur. 6. Smart textiles eg reflective trimmings. 7. Fabric paints/crayons. 8. Computer generated images.		<b>1 mark</b> for correct term
5.	What does the abbreviation <b>ASA</b> stand for?	Advertising Standards Authority.		<b>1 mark</b> for correct definition
6.	Name <b>one</b> visual effect created by vertical lines.	1. Lengthen. 2. Slim. 3. Add height. 4. May broaden if they are wide.		<b>1 mark</b> for correct effect

Question		Response	Marking Guidelines
7.	Explain the term carding in the wool process.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wire brush/rollers to disentangle fibres.</li> <li>2. Brushed to give (carded) slivers.</li> <li>3. Fibres are brushed to disentangle.</li> </ol>	<b>1 mark</b> for correct explanation
8.	State <b>one</b> design constraint.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cost.</li> <li>2. Size.</li> <li>3. Waste – chemical.</li> <li>4. Waste – component/fabric.</li> <li>5. Function.</li> <li>6. Safety.</li> <li>7. Availability of resources/equipment.</li> </ol>	<b>1 mark</b> for correct constraint.
9.	State <b>two</b> reasons why silk is suitable for a shirt.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. (Silk) allows the body to stay warm.</li> <li>2. (Silk) has a good absorbency rating/absorbs perspiration.</li> <li>3. (Silk) is comfortable to wear.</li> <li>4. (Silk) is considered a strong fabric.</li> <li>5. (Silk) accepts colour dye easily.</li> <li>6. (Silk) can be knitted so can stretch.</li> <li>7. (Silk) has good insulation.</li> <li>8. (Silk) is easy to print on.</li> <li>9. (Silk) has a luxurious look/feel.</li> <li>10. (Silk) is lightweight.</li> <li>11. (Silk) drapes well.</li> </ol>	<b>2 marks</b> 2 x 1 mark for each reason
10.	Identify <b>two</b> ways Louis Vuitton has influenced fashion accessories.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Laundry bag was adapted to the cult/must have bag of today.</li> <li>2. Made designer handbags a must have fashion accessory.</li> <li>3. Travel bags developed into fashion accessories/handbags.</li> <li>4. Accessory range extends into watches/jewellery/sunglasses/pens.</li> <li>5. Used unusual/luxurious skins for accessory range.</li> <li>6. Uses gold/luxury metals as fastenings for his range of accessories.</li> <li>7. Accessories can be made to order/to produce unique designs.</li> <li>8. Anti-counterfeit team/holographic logo for his range of accessories/keep them exclusive.</li> <li>9. Limited edition ranges have been introduced/add to the exclusivity of the accessories.</li> <li>10. The monogrammed canvas was created which is distinctive of accessories.</li> <li>11. Use of artists to customise items.</li> </ol>	<b>2 marks</b> 2 x 1 mark for each way

Question		Response	Marking Guidelines
11.	State <b>two</b> advantages of knitted fabrics.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. May be quick to produce.</li> <li>2. Low production costs.</li> <li>3. Versatile.</li> <li>4. Variety of effects/textures/patterns of knitted fabrics may be produced.</li> <li>5. Good permeability/comfortable to wear/perspiration can evaporate.</li> <li>6. Excellent drape/weight for hanging.</li> <li>7. Warp knitted fabric does not unravel/fray/ladder.</li> <li>8. Stretch with the body/elasticity.</li> <li>9. Good insulation/warm.</li> <li>10. Can be created in a variety of different weights.</li> <li>11. Can be crease resistant.</li> <li>12. Can be comfortable.</li> <li>13. Can be lightweight.</li> <li>14. Absorbent.</li> </ol>	<b>2 marks</b> 2 x 1 mark for each correct advantage
12.	Give <b>two</b> advantages of online shopping for textiles.	<b>Advantages</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Can be done at any time of day/outwith normal store opening hours.</li> <li>2. Gives consumers more choice of clothing.</li> <li>3. Can shop in stores they may not be able to visit/shop world wide.</li> <li>4. Textile goods can sometimes be cheaper.</li> <li>5. Can shop in the comfort of their own home.</li> <li>6. Provides wide range of sizes that may not be in stock in stores.</li> <li>7. Discounts on clothing available through different websites are not normally available in store.</li> <li>8. Allows families in rural locations a greater choice of clothing.</li> <li>9. Online consumers can get sale previews for some stores.</li> <li>10. Bulky/household textile items which would be difficult to collect/delivered straight to your door.</li> <li>11. Protection is offered on any textile product (we buy) online through the Distance Selling Regulations 2000.</li> <li>12. Avoid busy shops/queues.</li> </ol>	<b>2 marks</b> 2 x 1 mark for correct advantage.

Question		Response	Marking Guidelines
13.	State <b>two</b> responsibilities of the Citizens' Advice Bureau (CAB).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To give (free) advice to consumers.</li> <li>2. To give (confidential) advice to consumers.</li> <li>3. To give practical help to consumers (in need).</li> <li>4. To inform consumers of their rights and responsibilities.</li> <li>5. To influence social policies/services locally/nationally.</li> <li>6. To assist/sort out difficulties with benefit claims/help to fill in forms/ensure people are receiving their full entitlement.</li> <li>7. To provide practical help (for example with drafting letters).</li> <li>8. To help negotiation with third parties (eg creditors).</li> <li>9. To help draw up a budget/a realistic payment plan for people who get into debt.</li> <li>10. To give advice on contracts/statutory rights for employers/employees.</li> <li>11. To help preparation of cases for tribunals/court.</li> <li>12. (The CAB may) offer free sessions with local solicitors or accountants.</li> <li>13. To give advice on a wide range of legal issues/going to court/claiming compensation/entitlement to legal aid/complaints against solicitors/the police.</li> </ol>	<b>2 marks</b>  2 x1 mark for each responsibility
14.	Give <b>one</b> advantage and <b>one</b> disadvantage of job production.	<p><b>Advantages</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unique/only one product tends to be made.</li> <li>2. High quality/many processes are completed by hand/by skilled workers.</li> <li>3. Made to measure/fits the body perfectly.</li> <li>4. Consumers can have input to the design/ request certain colours/design features.</li> <li>5. More specialised fabrics/trimmings can be used to produce garments.</li> </ol> <p><b>Disadvantages</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Expensive/this production method takes much longer.</li> <li>2. Time consuming/many processes are done by hand.</li> <li>3. Have to wait longer for a purchase/cannot be purchased immediately.</li> </ol>	<b>2 marks</b>  1x 1 mark for correct advantage. 1 x 1 mark for correct disadvantage

## Section B

### Question 1

(a) Identify and explain **three** stages in the production of viscose.

**Marking Instructions:**

3 × 1 mark for **each** correct stage identified.

3 × 1 mark for **each** correct explanation.

If stage not identified, mark cannot be awarded for explanation. Where the stage is incorporated in the explanation, this can be credited.

**Total – 6 marks (KU)**

Stage	Explanation
1. Raw material	1. This comes from eucalyptus/pine/beech trees. 2. The bark is removed, chipped and impurities are removed.
2. Cellulose	1. It is purified, bleached and pressed into solid sheets.
3. Cellulose sheets	1. The sheets are dissolved in a caustic soda solution (sodium hydroxide).
4. Soda cellulose	1. The excess liquid is pressed off, shredded and left to age. 2. This process reduces the length of the cellulose molecules so they dissolve more easily.
5. Carbon disulphide added	1. This changes the cellulose into soluble form (xanthation).
6. Cellulose fluid	1. It is dissolved in dilute sodium hydroxide to produce spinning fluid. 2. Spinning fluid is a treacle like liquid.
7. Wet spinning Spinning fluid	1. It is filtered and extruded into a spinning bath. 2. It is then washed to remove process chemicals when the filaments solidify.
8. Solidified filaments	1. Filaments solidified ready to be made into a filament yarn.
9. Filament yarn	1. Wound onto spools or cut into lengths to make staple fibres. 2. The fibres are washed and dried.

## Question 1 (continued)

- (b) Using your knowledge and the information provided in the table, evaluate the properties of **each** of the following fibres for a chef's uniform.

- (i) Cotton
- (ii) Polyester

### Marking Instructions:

3 × 1 mark for each correct point of evaluation linking cotton to a **chef's uniform**

3 × 1 mark for each correct point of evaluation linking polyester to a **chef's uniform**

**Fact – fact about cotton/polyester**

**Opinion – positive/negative**

**Consequence – consequence of fact for a chef's uniform**

**Total – 6 marks (EV)**

### Cotton

#### 1. Ease of Care (\*\*\*)

- 1. Cotton has average ease of care, this is not good for a **chef's uniform as** it will have to be washed frequently/become time consuming to care for.
- 2. Cotton has an average ease of care, this is not good for a **chef's uniform as** the chef may need to have several changes of outfit making it expensive for the employer/chef.
- 3. Cotton has average ease of care, this is not good for a **chef's uniform as** the appearance of the chef may be poor.

\* candidates may interpret 3\* as good

#### 2. Stain resistance (\*)

- 1. Cotton has a poor rating for stain resistance, this is not good for a **chef's uniform as** they work in a messy environment/likely to get stained easily.
- 2. Cotton has a poor rating for stain resistance, this is not good for a **chef's uniform as** if stains do not come out the chef will not look smart.
- 3. Cotton has a poor rating for stain resistance, this is not good for a **chef's uniform as** if the uniform looks dirty this may reflect badly on the business/give an impression of poor hygiene.

#### 3. Flame resistance (\*)

- 1. Cotton has poor flame resistance, this is not good for a **chef's uniform as** they may work near flames/the uniform may catch fire.

#### 4. Absorbency (\*\*\*\*)

- 1. Cotton has a good rating for absorbency, this is good for a **chef's uniform therefore** it will absorb sweat/make him feel more comfortable.
- 2. Cotton has a good rating for absorbency, this is not good for a **chef's uniform as** it may absorb stains easily/it may not keep its appearance.
- 3. Cotton has a good rating for absorbency, this is not good for a **chef's uniform as** it may take a long time to dry after laundering/the employer may have to spend money on more outfits/not be available to wear as needed.

#### 5. Strength (\*\*\*\*)

- 1. Cotton has a good rating for strength this is good for a **chef's uniform as** it will be worn frequently/it will last a long time/less likely to tear.
- 2. Cotton has a good rating for strength this is good for a **chef's uniform as** it will be worn frequently/it will save the employer money/chef money.
- 3. Cotton has a good rating for strength this is good for a **chef's uniform as** it will stay looking smart for a long time/it will help give the restaurant a good image.

## Question 1 (continued)

### Polyester

#### 1. Ease of Care (\*\*\*\*)

1. Polyester has good ease of care this is good for a **chef's uniform as** it will be easy to launder to get rid of stains.
2. Polyester has good ease of care this is good for a **chef's uniform as** it will need to be washed frequently/will not be too time consuming to care for.
3. Polyester has good ease of care this is good for a **chef's uniform as** it will need to be washed frequently to get rid of odours.

#### 2. Stain resistance (\*\*\*\*)

1. Polyester has good stain resistance this is good for a **chef's uniform as** marks should be easily removed from the fabric/retain smart appearance.
2. Polyester has good stain resistance this is good for a **chef's uniform as** stains can be removed easily/maintaining the appearance of the uniform.
3. Polyester has good stain resistance this is good for a **chef's uniform as** the uniform will not have to be replaced frequently due to poor appearance.

#### 3. Flame resistance (\*\*)

1. Polyester has quite poor flame resistance, this is not good for a **chef's uniform as** they may work near flames/the uniform may catch fire.

#### 4. Absorbency (\*)

1. Polyester has poor absorbency, this is not good for a **chef's uniform as** they will feel uncomfortable/sweat will not be absorbed.
2. Polyester has poor absorbency, this is good for a **chef's uniform as** it may make it more resistant to stains.
3. Polyester has poor absorbency, this is good for a **chef's uniform as** it means it will dry quickly after laundering/this will save the employer/chef from having to buy too many outfits.

#### 5. Strength (\*\*\*\*\*)

1. Polyester has an excellent rating for strength this is good for a **chef's uniform as** it will be worn frequently/it will last a long time/not tear easily.
2. Polyester has an excellent rating for strength this is good for a **chef's uniform as** it will be worn frequently/it will save the employer money.
3. Polyester has an excellent rating for strength this is good for a **chef's uniform as** it will stay looking smart for a long time/it will help give the restaurant a good image.



### Question 1 (continued)

(c) Explain two advantages of **each** of the following yarns.

- (i) Mixed and blended yarns
- (ii) Textured yarns

#### Marking Instructions:

2 × 1 mark for each correctly explained advantage of mixed and blended yarns

2 × 1 mark for each correctly explained advantage of textured yarns

**Total – 4 marks (KU)**

#### Mixtures and blended yarns

1. Performance of the yarn can be improved (eg abrasion resistance/durability/crease resistance), so making it last longer/easier to care for (eg cotton polyester).
2. Comfort of the yarn can be improved (eg thermal insulation/moisture absorption) so making it warmer/more comfortable next to the skin.
3. After care performance can be improved (eg laundering/drying/ironing/shrinking so making it easier to wash/quicker to dry/easier to iron/less likely to shrink (in a washing machine)).
4. The uniformity of the yarn can be improved so making it more consistent/therefore more appealing.
5. The appearance/optical effect/colour/lustre can be improved so making it more appealing to the consumer.
6. The drape/handle of the yarn can be improved so making it more flattering to the body/softer to the touch.
7. The cost of the yarn can be reduced by mixing a cheaper yarn along with a more expensive yarn so making it more accessible (to those on low incomes) (eg wool acrylic mixes).
8. Increases the choice of yarns/fabrics available to the consumer so increasing variety/choice available.

#### Textured yarns

1. The increased bulk makes the fibre trap more air/therefore improves the thermal properties making it warm to wear.
2. Better ability to let vapour permeate the fabric which allows moisture to travel through the fabric/making it more comfortable to wear.
3. Makes the fabric softer therefore more comfortable to wear (eg chenille).
4. Makes the fabric more elastic therefore more comfortable to wear/as it stretches with the movement of the body (eg boucle, crepe).
5. Provides a more interesting yarn which may add colour/texture to a fabric so increasing choice/appearance.
6. Provides a greater variety of yarns which increases consumer choice.

### Question 1 (continued)

(d) Evaluate the use of stretch fabrics for swimwear.

#### Marking Instructions:

4 × 1 mark for each correct point of evaluation linking stretch fabrics to swimwear

**Fact – fact about stretch fabrics**

**Opinion – positive/negative**

**Consequence – consequence of the fact for swimwear**

**Total – 4 marks (EV)**

#### Positive

- P 1. Stretch fabrics have the ability to recover to their natural shape/size, this is good for **swimwear as** swimming requires stretching/it will remain in good shape after use.
- P 2. Stretch fabrics allow ease of movement, this is good for **swimwear as** the wearer will be able to swim without the swimwear making them uncomfortable.
- P 3. Stretch fabrics may be light weight, this is good for **swimwear as** they will not weigh down the swimmer/it will be easier to swim.
- P 4. Many stretch materials have an aerodynamic design/fit body well, this is good for **swimwear as** it allows ease of movement through the water.
- P 5. Stretch materials may be very light weight, this is good for **swimwear as** it can reduce drag/enabling the swimmer to move more quickly in the water.
- P 6. Stretch fabrics may be hardwearing, this is good for **swimwear as** it will last a long time/saving the consumer money.
- P 7. Stretch fabrics may have good shape retention, this is good for **swimwear as** it helps prevent the fabric puckering/giving a smooth look to the costume/improved appearance.
- P 8. Stretch fabric may be easily laundered, this is good for **swimwear as** it requires washing after use.
- P 9. Stretch fabrics may be resistant to repeated laundering at low temperatures, this is good for **swimwear as** it requires frequent laundering/it will stay looking good for a long time.
- P 10. Stretch fabrics accept dyes easily, this is important for **swimwear as** fashionable colours change frequently/it can be made to suit current colour trends.

#### Negative

- N 1. Stretch fabrics can become misshapen after laundry, this is not good for **swimwear as** it will lose its fit/it will have to be replaced more frequently.
- N 2. Stretch fabrics may lose their colour with frequent washing, this is not good for **swimwear as** they have to be laundered frequently/they will not stay looking good for long/appearance may be affected negatively.
- N 3. Stretch fabrics may be adversely affected by the chemicals in swimming pools, this is not good for **swimwear as** this could cause fabric to corrode/weaken the fabric/affect appearance negatively/make some areas see through.
- N 4. Stretch fabrics may be affected by pilling/catching/pulling, this is not good for **swimwear as** appearance will be adversely affected/durability will be affected.

## Question 2

(a) Identify and explain **three** stages of the fashion cycle.

**Marking Instructions:**

3 × 1 mark for identification of stage in fashion cycle

3 × 1 mark for explanation of fashion cycle. Fashion cycle stage must be identified before mark can be awarded for explanation. Where the stage is identified within the explanation the mark can be awarded.

**Total – 6 marks (KU)**

STAGE	EXPLANATION
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This is the very beginning of the style so prices are highest.</li> <li>2. Fashion active consumers/famous personalities will start/initiate the wearing of the new styles.</li> <li>3. Exclusive styles so many are individually made to measure/haute couture.</li> <li>4. Promotions for high fashion press/magazines/fashion shows/week so increase publicity.</li> <li>5. Copied by mass production manufacturers usually in less innovative designs.</li> <li>6. Early trend setters adopt this style so introduce the trend/wore extreme fashion</li> </ol>
<b>2. Rise</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. When the style has more publicity so may have made fashion headlines.</li> <li>2. Prices are still high as garments are seen as highly fashionable.</li> <li>3. Fashion active consumers (among the general public) will buy/wear the new styles.</li> <li>4. Advertised in fashion press so leading to a more widespread acceptance of style.</li> </ol>
<b>3. Maturity</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Style is at its most popular so accepted by the majority of consumers so the style is no longer exclusive.</li> <li>2. Prices are stable so can be afforded by the majority of consumers.</li> <li>3. Mass production of trend/modified version of the trend make it less extreme/able to be worn and is accepted as the norm.</li> <li>4. The style is very popular so no longer exclusive/ everyone knows about it/has one.</li> </ol>
<b>4. Decline</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. When consumers are still wearing the style but it is less popular.</li> <li>2. Prices start to drop so some stores may reduce prices (to move products).</li> <li>3. Less impact due to overexposure so decline in demand.</li> <li>4. The style is dated so seen as old fashioned.</li> </ol>
<b>5. Obsolescence</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. When style is often far removed from the original trend.</li> <li>2. Products are often cheap/of poor quality so less appealing.</li> <li>3. Majority no longer wear this style as it is no longer considered fashionable.</li> <li>4. Majority of consumers have moved onto a new trend so no longer fashionable.</li> </ol>

## Question 2 (continued)

(b) Explain **each** of the following influences on fashion.

- (i) Fashion houses
- (ii) Television
- (iii) Music

### Marking Instructions:

3 × 1 mark for each correct explanation of the influence on fashion.

**Total – 3 marks (KU)**

<b>(i) Fashion houses</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fashion houses show their collections and so retailers will look at this/consider whether the fashions will appeal to their target market.</li> <li>2. Fashion houses show their collections and retailers will use this as the basis for their own collections.</li> <li>3. Fashion houses show their collections and retailers will use this to very quickly produce their own collections.</li> <li>4. Fashion houses show their collections and so retailers will make watered down version of these.</li> <li>5. Retailers use collections from fashion houses to determine the colours/fabrics/styles they will use.</li> <li>6. Retailers will often use fashion house models to design their own fashion collection for the high street.</li> <li>7. High street fashion continually keeps up to date with fashion houses meaning their collections change frequently.</li> </ol>
<b>(ii) Television</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Programmes on television show off the latest fashion trends which encourage consumers to buy what is in fashion.</li> <li>2. Programmes on television show off the latest fashion trends which educate consumers on what is currently fashionable.</li> <li>3. Programmes on television show consumers how to dress on a budget which influences consumers who may not normally bother with fashion.</li> <li>4. Programmes on television show consumers how to dress according to their body shape which influences consumers to become more interested in fashion/make more purchases.</li> <li>5. Programmes on television (such as Gok Wan) show consumers how to copy high fashion using the high street which influences consumers to dress more fashionably/dress within their budget.</li> <li>6. Programmes on television (such as the X Factor) promote all the new styles through celebrities so creating consumer demand for some fashions.</li> <li>7. Programmes on television (such as Hollyoaks) use actors and actresses to promote the latest fashion to influence consumers to buy it.</li> <li>8. Fashion designers use television personalities to show off their latest collections to influence consumers to make purchases.</li> </ol>

## Question 2 (continued)

<b>(iii) Music</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Music videos use the latest fashion trends to influence different groups of consumers to follow these trends.</li><li>2. Music videos use the latest fashion trends of a specific target group to show them what is in fashion.</li><li>3. Music programmes dress their presenters in the latest fashion to influence consumers to dress the same.</li><li>4. Fashion shows use the latest music to present their collections to make consumers think their fashion is up to date.</li><li>5. Fashion statements by singers/groups/performers influence fashion as fans copy their idols/designers.</li><li>6. Fashion designers use musicians to promote collections/influence consumers.</li></ol>
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## Question 2 (continued)

- (c) The star profile shows the results of testing a new fabric. Evaluate the suitability of this fabric for a hooded top.

### Marking Instructions:

5 × 1 mark for each correct evaluation point linked to a hooded top.

**Fact – fact rating of fabric from star profile indicating high/low**

**Opinion – positive/negative**

**Consequence – consequence of fact about fabric for a hooded top**

**Total – 5 marks (EV)**

### 1. Colour Fastness (1)

1. The fabric has **very low** colour fastness which is not good for a **hooded top as** will have to be washed frequently/may fade on washing.
2. The fabric has **very low** colour fastness which is not good for a **hooded top as** it will have to be washed frequently losing its smart appearance.
3. The fabric has **very low** colour fastness which is not good for a **hooded top as** it will fade/lose its smart appearance not providing value for money.

### 2. Crease Resistant (4)

1. The fabric has **high** crease resistance which is good for a **hooded top as** it will keep a smart appearance (all day).
2. The fabric has **high** crease resistance which is good for a **hooded top as** it will not require ironed after every wash/wear.
3. The fabric has **high** crease resistance which is good for a **hooded top as** it will make it easier to care for/laundry/keep its appearance easily.

### 3. Durability (2)

1. The fabric has **low** durability which is not good for a **hooded top as** it will wear out easily.
2. The fabric has **low** durability which is not good for a **hooded top as** it will not be hardwearing/not last as long.
3. The fabric has **low** durability which is not good for a **hooded top as** it will not provide value for money.
4. The fabric has **low** durability which is not good for a **hooded top as** it will not be resistant to abrasion/rubbing/friction.

### 4. Elasticity (3)

1. The fabric has **slightly high** elasticity which is good for a **hooded top as** it will retain its shape.
2. The fabric has **slightly high** elasticity which is good for a **hooded top as** it will retain a smart appearance.
3. The fabric has **slightly high** elasticity which is good for a **hooded top as** it will shed creases easily/not crease easily.
4. The fabric has **slightly high** elasticity which is good for a **hooded top as** it will shed creases easily keeping a smart appearance.
5. The fabric has **slightly high** elasticity which is good for a **hooded top as** it will be comfortable to wear.
6. The fabric has **slightly high** elasticity which is good for a **hooded top as** it will be able to withstand a lot of stress/pulling/tugging.

## Question 2 (continued)

### 5. Warmth (5)

1. The fabric has **very high** warmth which is good for a **hooded top as** it can be worn in colder weather/keep wearer warm.
2. The fabric has **very high** warmth which is good for a **hooded top as** it will keep the wearer warm in the winter.
3. The fabric has **very high** warmth which is not good for a **hooded top as** the wearer may be too warm during summer.

### 6. Dries Easily (1)

- 1 The fabric has a **very low** ability to dry easily which is not good for a **hooded top as** after washing it would take a long time to dry may not be ready to wear.
- 2 The fabric has a **very low** ability to dry easily which is not good for a **hooded top as** once wet would take a long time to dry/costing the consumer more money if dried in a tumble drier.

## Question 2 (continued)

(d) Evaluate the use of market research in the development of a sports bag.

### Marking Instructions:

3 × 1 mark for each correct point of evaluation linking market research to development of sports bag

**Fact – fact about market research**

**Opinion – positive/negative**

**Consequence – consequence of fact related to development of a sports bag**

**Total – 3 marks (EV)**

### Positive

- P 1. Market research is very useful in the development of a **sports bag as** it gains consumers opinions **so** they can develop what consumers will want to buy.
- P 2. Market research is very useful in the development of a **sports bag as** it gains consumers opinions so decide how exclusive they want the product to be/value for money/prices they would be willing to pay.
- P 3. Market research is very useful in the development of a **sports bag as** it will research competitors in the market **so** ensure that the new sports bag will offer something different/better.
- P 4. Market research is very useful in the development of a **sports bag as** it will allow manufacturers to discover who their target market is **so** that they can cater for their likes/dislikes/needs.
- P 5. Market research is very useful in the development of a **sports bag as** it can focus on sensory aspects of products (appearance, texture, colour) **which** will allow manufacturers to choose attributes that appeal to their target group/ incorporate into the new sports bag.
- P 6. Market research is very useful in the development of a **sports bag as** it will allow manufacturers to gain information about packaging **which** will ultimately influence how they choose to package the sports bag.
- P 7. Market research is very useful in the development of a **sports bag as** manufacturers will be able to discover if there is a niche in the market **therefore** knowing whether the bag is worth investing in.
- P 8. Market research is very useful in the development of a **sports bag as** it will allow manufacturers to find out if the bag will be profitable **therefore** saving money/ make money.
- P 9. Market research is very useful in the development of a **sports bag as** it will allow manufacturers to keep up to date with market trends **which** will help ensure they meet their target markets needs/produce a fashionable product.
- P 10. Market research is very useful in the development of a **sports bag as** it will allow manufacturers to gain consumer opinion on their product **and** make any necessary changes before mass producing.

### Negative

- N 1. Market research may not be useful in the development of a **sports bag as** it is very time consuming **which** will delay the launch of the bag/cost money.
- N 2. Market research may not be very useful in the development of a **sports bag as** it can be very expensive **which** will increase the overall cost of the bag.
- N 3. Market research may not be very useful in the development of a **sports bag as** only a small proportion of consumers may be consulted **so** a clear view of consumers needs may not be generated.
- N 4. Market research may not be very useful in the development of a **sports bag as** qualitative research can be difficult to analyse **therefore** consumers opinions can be misrepresented.



## Question 2 (continued)

(e) Explain **three** ways the consumer is protected by the Sale and Supply of Goods Act 1994.

### Marking Instructions:

3 × 1 mark for **each** linked to the Sale and Supply of Goods Act 1994.

Sale and Supply of Goods Act or demonstrate understanding

**Total – 3 marks (KU)**

1. **The Sale and Supply of Goods Act** states that consumers have a reasonable period of time to accept or reject goods which protects the consumer from faulty items.
2. **The Sale and Supply of Goods Act** states that items must be fit for the purpose intended which protects the consumer from products that will not fulfil their function.
3. **The Sale and Supply of Goods Act** states that items must be of satisfactory quality which protects the consumer from being misled about features/quality of the product.
4. **The Sale and Supply of Goods Act** states that items must be of satisfactory quality which protects the consumer from items that will not provide value for money/last long.
5. **The Sale and Supply of Goods Act** states that there is a contract of sale between buyer and seller which protects the consumer as they will have rights to a refund/replacement if the item does not meet the description.
6. **The Sale and Supply of Goods Act** states that items must fit the description given which protects the consumer from products that are not as described.
7. **The Sale and Supply of Goods Act** states items must be of satisfactory quality meaning they must be as described/have the correct finish applied to them protecting the consumer from products that are not of satisfactory quality.
8. **The Sale and Supply of Goods Act** states items must be of satisfactory quality therefore goods should have no defects protecting the consumer from goods not made to a high standard.

### Question 3

(a) Identify and explain **two** factors to consider when choosing clothes for a pregnant woman.

#### Marking Instructions:

2 × 1 mark for each factor identified.

2 × 1 mark for correct explanation linking to clothes for a pregnant woman.

Factor must be identified before mark is awarded for explanation. Where factor is incorporated in the explanation this can be credited.

**Total – 4 marks (KU)**

Factor	Explanation
1. <b>Comfort/fit</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Elasticated waists may be worn to allow for comfort and expansion during pregnancy.</li> <li>2. Pregnant women tend to get hot so clothing should allow them to stay cool/comfortable.</li> <li>3. Clothing must not restrict movement as exercise should be maintained throughout pregnancy.</li> <li>4. Stretchy fabrics will allow for expansion during pregnancy so be comfortable to wear.</li> <li>5. Soft fabrics will not irritate skin so comfortable to wear.</li> </ol>
2. <b>Appearance</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Feeling larger may make women feel less happy about themselves so maternity clothes should be attractive.</li> <li>2. Clothes should flatter the distinctive pregnancy shape so making the wearer feel good.</li> </ol>
3. <b>Cost</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clothing with adjustable fastenings should be considered as they mean clothes will last longer/could be worn after the baby is born.</li> <li>2. As clothes will not be worn for a long period of time they should not be too expensive so pregnant women can get value for money.</li> </ol>
4. <b>Ease of Care</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clothing should be easy to care for as pregnancy can be tiring.</li> <li>2. Clothing should be easy to care for as if only few items of maternity wear are purchased they may need to be washed frequently.</li> </ol>
5. <b>Fashion</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pregnant women may enjoy being fashionable so current trends should be considered for clothing.</li> <li>2. Some fashions are suitable to wear during pregnancy so not necessary to purchase maternity clothes.</li> </ol>
6. <b>Event/Activity</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pregnant women may feel awkward because of their size so it is important they choose appropriate clothing so they do not stand out/feel uncomfortable.</li> </ol>
7. <b>Ease of dressing</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clothing for pregnant women should be easy to get on/off as they may not have a lot of movement.</li> </ol>

### Question 3 (continued)

(b) Identify and explain **three** stages in the development of a baby's sleepsuit.

#### Marking Instructions:

3 × 1 mark for correct stage identified

3 × 1 mark for correct explanation linking to a sleepsuit

Stage must be identified before mark is awarded for explanation. Where stage is incorporated in the explanation it may be credited

**Total – 6 marks (KU)**

1. <b>Concept generation</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This is the thinking stage where ideas for the <b>sleepsuit</b> are generated.</li> <li>2. Where designers or design teams will look at <b>sleepsuits</b> from other designers to get inspiration/ideas.</li> <li>3. Study current <b>sleepsuit</b> styles and shapes.</li> <li>4. Look at trend forecasts for <b>sleepsuits</b>.</li> <li>5. Consider the influence that the media/TV currently has on <b>infantswear/sleepsuits</b>.</li> <li>6. Gather ideas from a variety of sources on past/present/future styles in <b>sleepsuits</b>.</li> <li>7. Create a mood board to show fabrics/styles/colours/themes to be used in the <b>sleepsuit</b>.</li> <li>8. A range of <b>sleepsuit</b> sketches will be manually produced or computer generated as options for the new range.</li> </ol>
2. <b>Concept screening</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All ideas for the <b>sleepsuit</b> are considered, some ideas are kept and others are discarded.</li> <li>2. Design teams look over information gathered about current <b>sleepsuits</b> to help decide on new collection.</li> <li>3. Sketches are discussed and narrowed down to show <b>sleepsuit</b> collection.</li> <li>4. A basic collection of range of <b>sleepsuits</b> will be finalised by design team and will be developed further.</li> <li>5. Design team will carry out test to find out what fabrics/styles are most appropriate for the <b>sleepsuit</b>.</li> </ol>
3. <b>Prototype production</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A prototype is made for the <b>sleepsuit</b> to check if any adjustments need to be made.</li> <li>2. The sketches are developed into a 3D model for a garment for the <b>sleepsuit</b>.</li> <li>3. A prototype is created to show others in the team to allow development of garment for the <b>sleepsuit</b>.</li> <li>4. The design team evaluate how their designs meet the specification by making the <b>sleepsuit</b> up using cheap fabric.</li> <li>5. The creation of a prototype allows the pattern/fit/to be assessed before <b>sleepsuits</b> are made properly.</li> </ol>
4. <b>Product testing</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Different tests carried out on the <b>sleepsuits</b> to evaluate how successful they will be once released.</li> <li>2. Garments undergo tests to determine what parts of the <b>sleepsuit</b> needs changed or adjusted.</li> <li>3. Samples are tested and go through changes until <b>sleepsuit</b> sample is fit for the purpose.</li> </ol>

### Question 3 (continued)

5. <b>Information and advertising materials designed for packaging</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Strategies are put in place to make the <b>sleepsuit</b> appeal to target market.</li><li>2. Consider information about target market based on income/where they live/demographic research etc to ensure <b>sleepsuit</b> will appeal to them.</li><li>3. An advertising map is created to show where potential customers live to guarantee they will have access to the <b>sleepsuit</b>.</li><li>4. Packaging is created that will appeal to the target market and will help people identify the <b>sleepsuit</b>.</li></ol>
6. <b>First production run</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. This run allows each stage of manufacture of the <b>sleepsuit</b> to be monitored closely for potential problems.</li><li>2. Quality Control is carried out during every stage of the <b>sleepsuit</b> production cycle to ensure high quality product.</li><li>3. This run allows potential problems in the production of the <b>sleepsuit</b> to be rectified before it is repeated for orders.</li></ol>
7. <b>Marketing plan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The manufacturer and retailer work closely to ensure that consumer needs are met and they provide <b>sleepsuits</b> the target market will want to buy.</li><li>2. Ways to promote the <b>sleepsuit</b> will be decided so sales are maximized.</li><li>3. Where the <b>sleepsuit</b> will be sold will be decided depending on how exclusive they want the range to be.</li></ol>
8. <b>Launch</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Depending on the budget available will affect how they choose to launch <b>sleepsuit</b>.</li><li>2. Fashion shows, exhibitions, photo shoots, window displays etc will be considered to evaluate which one is most appropriate to launch this <b>sleepsuit</b>.</li><li>3. Different launch techniques will be considered based on where the <b>sleepsuit</b> is to be sold.</li></ol>

### Question 3 (continued)

(c) Evaluate **each** of the following promotional techniques which could be used to launch the baby's sleepsuit.

- (i) Money off coupons
- (ii) Shop displays
- (iii) Free gift
- (iv) Celebrity endorsements

#### Marking Instructions:

4 × 1 mark for point of evaluation linked to each promotion technique for launch of a baby's sleepsuit.

Maximum of 1 mark from each section

**Fact – fact about promotional technique**

**Opinion – positive/negative**

**Consequence – consequence of fact related to launch of baby's sleepsuit**

**Total – 4 marks (EV)**

#### (i) Money Off Coupons

##### Positive

- P 1. Money off coupons will reduce the initial cost of the **sleepsuit**, this is good for the consumer as they will feel they are getting a bargain **therefore** this will encourage a purchase.
- P 2. Money off coupons will reduce the price of the **sleepsuit**, this is good for people on a limited budget as it may make it within their price range.

##### Negative

- N 1. Money off coupons may encourage the purchase of a **sleepsuit** even it is not needed, this is not good as consumers may end up overspending/getting into debt.
- N 2. Money off coupons may not be good for the launch of the baby's **sleepsuit** as the coupon may be easily lost/expire so not encouraging a sale.

#### (ii) Shop displays

##### Positive

- P 1. Shop displays draw attention to the new **sleepsuit**, this is good as it makes consumers aware of it **therefore** encouraging purchase.
- P 2. Shop displays cost very little money to put on, this is good as it helps minimise the launch cost of the **sleepsuit therefore** maximising profits.
- P 3. Shop displays enable the **sleepsuit** to be seen out of its packaging, this is good as it allows consumers to examine it more carefully/feel the texture of it/may encourage a purchase.

#### (iii) Free Gift

##### Positive

- P 1. Free gifts will draw attention to the new **sleepsuit**, this is good as the consumer will be more aware of the product **therefore** increasing the chance of a sale.
- P 2. Free gifts make the consumer feel they are getting something for nothing, this is good as it is likely to encourage a sale of the **sleepsuit therefore** helping to increase profits,

##### Negative

- N 1. Free gifts will still cost the manufacturer money which is not good as it will reduce the profit made on selling the **sleepsuits**.

### Question 3 (continued)

#### (iv) Celebrity Endorsements

##### Positive

- P 1. Celebrity endorsements can be very expensive, this may not be a good way to launch **sleepsuit** as they tend to be lower cost products **therefore** this could eat into the profit margin.
- P 2. Celebrity endorsements can create a very positive image round this **sleepsuit**, this could be good for the launch as it could stimulate a lot of interest/**therefore** increase sales.

### Question 3 (continued)

(d) Evaluate the use of **each** of the following in textiles for a toddler.

- (i) UV reactive fabric
- (ii) Glow in the dark fabric

#### Marking Instructions:

2 × 1 mark for each correct point of evaluation of UV reactive fabrics linked to textiles for a toddler

2 × 1 mark for each correct point of evaluation of glow in the dark fabrics linked to textiles for a toddler

**Fact – fact about UV reactive fabric/glow in the dark fabric**

**Opinion – positive/negative**

**Consequence – consequence of fact about textile for a toddler**

**Total – 4 marks (EV)**

#### (i) UV Reactive fabrics

##### Positive

- P 1. UV reactive fabrics use special dyes which respond to UV light, this is good for textiles for **toddlers** as it will indicate exposure to sunlight **therefore** may help to prevent sunburn.
- P 2. UV reactive clothing changes colour when exposed to UV rays, this is good for textiles for **toddlers** as it creates a fun item **therefore** this may appeal more to this age group.
- P 3. UV reactive fabrics can also include a sun protection factor, this is good for textile items for **toddlers** as it can protect them from the sun **therefore** reducing the risk of sunburn.

##### Negative

- N 1. UV reactive dyes work best on light backgrounds, this may not be good for textiles for a **toddler** as they tend to be messy **therefore** the item may become stained.
- N 2. UV reactive fabrics are expensive this may not be good for a **toddler** as they may not be affordable.
- N 3. UV reactive fabrics may not be good for textiles for **toddlers** as they will fade through washing and therefore will not be good value for money.

#### (ii) Glow in the dark fabrics

##### Positive

- P 1. Dyes used in glow in the dark fabrics absorb/trap energy from a light source, this is good for textiles for a **toddler** as they create novelty items/ pyjamas which light up in the dark/producing a fun element (to bedtime).
- P 2. Glow in the dark dyes are non toxic, this is vital for textiles for a **toddler** as they tend to put things in their mouth **therefore** parents can rest assured no harm will come to their child.
- P 3. The pigment in the dye can be recharged many times, this is good for textiles for a **toddler** as the item will last well **therefore** saving the need for a replacement.
- P 4. Glow in the dark dyes can be applied to most synthetic fibres, this is good for textiles for a **toddler** as it increases the range of items available/ increasing consumer choice.

### Question 3 (continued)

#### Negative

- N 1. **Glow in the dark** effects are not visible when the lights are bright which is a disadvantage for a toddler **as** the full effect of the item may not be visible indoors.
- N 2. **Glow in the dark** dyes are not always readily available which is a disadvantage for **children's** bedding/clothing/toys **as** less choice for parent.
- N 3. **Glow in the dark** dyes may only be available through special dealers/retailers which is not ideal **as** this may not be that accessible for a one off item fancy dress outfit/special clothing/toys.
- N 4. **Glow in the dark** dyes are expensive to purchase which is bad because using these dyes will add to the overall cost of the children's toy/bedding/clothing/outfit.
- N 5. **Glow in the dark** dyes may fade with laundering which is not good because greater attention would need to be taken when washing/drying children's clothing/bedding/toys.



### Question 3 (continued)

(e) Explain the role of the Trading Standards Department (TSD) to the consumer.

**Marking Instructions:**

2 × 1 mark for each correctly explained role of Trading Standards Department to the **consumer**.

State TSD or demonstrate understanding of TSD.

**Total – 2 marks (KU)**

1. Trading Standards Department helps promote honest business by targeting dishonest traders so protects the **consumer**.
2. Trading Standards Department helps promote fair trading standards and protection for **consumers** so increasing their rights.
3. Trading Standards Department cooperates with other bodies to protect **consumers'** interests which enhance the power of these bodies as they all work together.
4. Trading Standards Department helps educate young **consumers** through events such as National Consumer Week and Young Consumer of the Year competitions therefore increasing their knowledge of consumer affairs.
5. Trading Standards Department can provide free advice to **consumers** on a wide range of issues (associated with the Trades Description Act/Consumer Credit Act/Weights and Measurements Act/Consumer Protection Act) so helps them protect their rights.
6. Trading Standards Department has a website which can provide online advice to **consumers** therefore providing advice 24/7.
7. Trading Standards Department enforces fair trading laws/ investigates **consumer** complaints which help control dishonest traders.
8. Trading Standards Department protects **consumers** by checking for fake/counterfeit goods/inaccurate measurements therefore they are less likely to receive counterfeit goods.
9. Trading Standards Department protects **consumers** by checking advertisements do not make false statements or claims so they are less likely to be disappointed by products which do not match claims.
10. Some Trading Standards Department's run **consumer** advice centres where consumers can go to ask questions/seek advice so they will then have the knowledge to challenge dishonest practices.

#### Question 4

(a) Identify and explain **three** principles of design.

**Marking Instructions:**

3 × 1 mark for identification of design principle

3 × 1 mark for correct explanation. Design principle must be identified before mark can be awarded for explanation. Where the design principle is incorporated in the explanation this can be credited.

**Total – 6 marks (KU)**

Principle	Explanation
<b>1. Function</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consider the purposes/intention of the item to be designed so it is fit for purpose.</li> <li>2. Consider what properties the design has to demonstrate so the product will be a success/fit purpose/function properly.</li> <li>3. Consider what fabric properties are important in design as these affect performance.</li> </ol>
<b>2. Aesthetics</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consider what the product is to look like so it appeals to consumers.</li> <li>2. Consider its colour/shape/texture/line and proportion so it appeals to consumers.</li> <li>3. Consider what is in fashion/added value aspects of the product to ensure that it will appeal to tastes of consumers.</li> </ol>
<b>3. Safety</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consider if there is any legislation to be followed to ensure a design is safe to use (eg flammability).</li> <li>2. Consider any finishes that can be applied to improve the safety of the design.</li> <li>3. Ensure trimming/fastenings are securely attached to ensure a safe product.</li> <li>4. Ensure no long ties/unsecure notions which could cause choking for some groups of consumers.</li> </ol>
<b>4. Hygiene</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consider how the item is to be washed/cared for to allow consumers to keep clean.</li> <li>2. Consider how easy it will be to machine wash to ensure consumers can keep it clean easily.</li> <li>3. Consider how easily it can be washed at high temperatures to ensure all bacteria are destroyed.</li> </ol>
<b>5. Quality</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consider using the best fabrics/notions/embellishments to ensure good quality.</li> <li>2. Consider quality in manufacture, finish should be reflective of the price charged.</li> <li>3. If the product is not made to a high standard then the design will not give good value for money.</li> </ol>
<b>6. Durability</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The product has to last for the duration of its intended purpose so consumers get value for money/it will last a long time.</li> <li>2. The product has to withstand washing etc so consumers are not disappointed/product is not destroyed.</li> <li>3. The product should be tested to ensure it can withstand abrasion/rubbing/friction so the product is hardwearing/doesn't wear out easily.</li> </ol>

#### Question 4 (continued)

(b) Evaluate the use of bespoke tailoring for a wedding outfit.

**Marking Instructions:**

4 × 1 mark for each correct evaluation point linked to **wedding outfit**

**Fact – fact about bespoke**

**Opinion – positive/negative**

**Consequence – consequence of fact for a wedding outfit**

**Total – 4 marks (EV)**

**Positive**

- P 1. Bespoke tailoring allows the client to have input into the design/materials used for the outfit **which** is good for a **wedding outfit as** it will ensure people get exactly what they want.
- P 2. Bespoke tailoring is made for the client's unique measurements **which** is good for a **wedding outfit as** it ensures the outfit fits perfectly/fits comfortably.
- P 3. Bespoke tailoring is made exclusively for the client **which** is good for a **wedding outfit as** no-one else will have the same outfit.
- P 4. Bespoke tailoring means garments are handmade **so** more specialist fabrics/trimmings can be used which is good for a **wedding outfit as** it will make the garment very luxurious/exclusive.

**Negative**

1. Bespoke tailoring is handmade **which** may not be good for a **wedding outfit as** it can take a long time to make so needs to be ordered well in advance.
2. Bespoke tailoring means all garments are made by hand **which** may not be good for a **wedding outfit as** it can be very expensive/consumers may not afford it.
3. Bespoke tailoring requires high skill level **which** may be difficult for a **wedding outfit as** specialists like this are hard to find.
4. Bespoke tailoring is made to your unique measurements making it not good for a **wedding outfit as** there will have to be many different fittings/time consuming.
5. Bespoke tailoring is made for one customer **which** is not good for a **wedding outfit as** it makes it non-returnable.
6. Bespoke tailoring is made to your unique measurements **which** is not ideal for a **wedding outfit as** there may have to be alterations made which can be expensive.

#### Question 4 (continued)

(c) Explain **each** of the following ways of adding colour to textiles.

- (i) Batik
- (ii) Weaving
- (iii) Screen Printing

#### Marking Instructions:

3 × 1 mark for each correctly explained way of adding colour/show understanding of adding colour to textiles.

One mark must come from each section.

**Total – 3 marks (KU)**

#### Batik

1. Batik is a process in which wax is used to create lines/areas resistant to dye so adds colour to different areas of the fabric.
2. Batik requires fabric to be stretched and wax is applied with a brush or special tool then immersed in dyes, adding colour to certain areas of fabric.
3. Batik uses wax which is applied onto the fabric in a pattern and then immersed in a coldwater bath then dried so colour appears where wax was not applied.
4. Fabric is dyed and the wax is then boiled off after dyeing has taken place so creates a pattern of colour.
5. A different colour effect can be created by Batik by allowing the wax to crack once dyed.

#### Weaving

1. Various colour effects can be achieved by changing the colour of warp and/or weft threads when weaving.
2. There is no limit to the number of different colours that can be used in warp and weft threads when weaving.
3. Different kinds of yarn/threads/textured yarns/rags of fabric/ribbon/cord/braid/plastic/PVC can all be woven together so creates interesting colours.

#### Screen Printing

1. Transfers colour onto fabric using a wooden frame then squeezing dye through to create a coloured pattern/design on fabric.
2. Many different colours can be transferred onto the fabric using different frames.
3. Colour can be added using a screen which has a stencil applied and dye is then passed through to create a pattern.
4. Colour is transferred onto fabric using colour that can be passed through to the fabric.

#### Question 4 (continued)

(d) Evaluate **each** of the following labels for the consumer.

- (i) Care Labels
- (ii) Kitemark

#### Marking Instructions:

2 × 1 mark for point of evaluation linked to care labels.

2 × 1 mark for point of evaluation linked to Kitemark.

**Fact – fact about care label/kitemark**

**Opinion – positive/negative**

**Consequence – consequence of fact for consumer**

**Total – 4 marks (EV)**

#### (i) Care Labels

##### Positive

- P 1. Care labels give information on how to wash/dry/iron/care for a product **which is good as** it will allow consumers to keep product looking at its best/provides value for money.
- P 2. Care labels give information on how to wash/dry/iron/care for a product **which is good so** consumers are aware of any specialist cleaning the product may need/extra expense they may have (caring for the product) before buying.

##### Negative

- N 1. Care labels give information on how to wash/dry/iron/care for a product, this may not be useful **as** consumers may not understand them/not be willing to give special care.
- N 2. Care labels give information on how to wash/dry/iron/care for a product, this may not be useful **as** consumers may misinterpret them/ruin products/not provide value for money.
- N 3. Care labels give information on how to wash/dry/iron/care for a product, this may not be useful for consumers **as** they may fade during washing therefore the consumer may no longer be able to read/understand them.
- N 4. Care labels give information on how to wash/dry/iron/care for a product, this may not be useful for consumers **as** some labels may be cut off products therefore consumers will no longer be able to follow the instructions.

#### Question 4 (continued)

(ii) **Kitemark**

**Positive**

- P 1. The Kitemark means the product has been endorsed by the BSI **which is good** for consumers **as** it gives them peace of mind that the product is safe.
- P 2. The Kitemark is compulsory for potentially life threatening products **which is good** for the consumer **as** they know that the product has met the exact standards for safety.
- P 3. The Kitemark issued by the BSI makes sure that products maintain safety standards **which is good** for consumers **as** they will know that the product is safe to use.
- P 4. The Kitemark means that products have been tested to destruction **which is good** for consumers **as** it reassures them that the product is safe to use/durable.
- P 5. The Kitemark means that the product must be suited to its intended use **which is good** for consumers **as** they will know that the product will work efficiently.

**Negative**

- N 1. The Kitemark is a label which gives consumers information about safety of a product **this** may not be useful for consumers who may not be aware of what it means/what products should have it **therefore** consumers may not buy a quality product.
- N 2. Manufacturers who want their products endorsed by the BSI Kitemark need to pay for the testing **this** is not good for the consumer **as** these expenses will be added onto the cost of the product/increasing the price consumers pay.

#### Question 4 (continued)

(e) Explain the use of **each** of the following items of computerised equipment in the textile industry.

- (i) Robotics
- (ii) Cutting equipment
- (iii) Sewing machine

#### Marking Instructions:

3 × 1 mark for a correct explanation of each of the items of computerised equipment.  
One point must come from each section.

**Total – 3 marks (KU)**

#### (i) Robotics

1. Robotics are used to lift the heavy bales of fabric onto the machines so aiding the manufacturing processes
2. Robotics can be programmed to vary the speed for the dispersal of fabric to various machines so assisting the manufacturing process.
3. Robotics are used to lift heavy bales of fabric from one machine to the other so saving handlers time/energy.
4. Robotics can speed up the movement of fabric around the factory therefore saving time during the manufacturing process.
5. Robotics are used to save time during the manufacturing process as they can be set to various speeds for cutting/folding/spreading/sewing/pressing.
6. Robotics are used for many processes as this saves on the numbers of manual labour required in the textile industry.
7. Robotics are used as they can do multiple tasks with large quantities of fabrics at once saving time in the manufacturing process.

#### (ii) Cutting equipment

1. Computerised controlled cutting machines (are fully automated and cut fabric using vertical knives) for precise cutting to ensure quality/for speed to reduce costs.
2. Laser beams/high-energy plasma/high pressure water jets (are modern methods of cutting fabric) for precise cutting to ensure quality/for speed to reduce costs.

#### (iii) Sewing machine

1. Computerised sewing machines are used for repetitive accurate stitching during the manufacturing process so save time/more accurate/quality product.
2. Computerised sewing machines can follow a pattern of stitches with accuracy which prevents human error.
3. Computerised sewing machines can be used to give a professional finish ensuring quality in the finished item.
4. Computerised sewing machine can be used to carry out certain functions whilst people carry out other tasks which speed up the manufacturing process.
5. Computerised sewing machines can speed up certain parts of the process as the speed can be set therefore speeding up the manufacturing of textile items.
6. Computerised sewing machines are used linked to PC's allowing unique embroidered designs so allows for a choice of items to be manufactured.

Context:	x	Fashion and Textile Technology
Higher Home Economics. Analysis of the 2011 Question Paper		
Section A		

Question	Resource Management Unit		Consumer Studies Unit		Course Skills		Totals
	Course content	Mark	Course content	Mark	Knowledge	Evaluation	
1	Sources of natural and man-made fibres	1			1		1
2	Reasons for wearing clothes	1			1		1
3	The range and use of finishes to be considered when choosing fabrics	1			1		1
4	Addition of surface decoration	1			1		1
5			Role and responsibilities of Advertising Standards Authority (ASA)	1	1		1
6	Line, proportion and texture	1			1		1
7	Yarn Construction	1			1		1
<b>Totals</b>		6		1	7	0	7



Context: x Fashion and Textile Technology	
Higher Home Economics. Analysis of the 2011 Question Paper	
Section A (continued)	

Question	Resource Management Unit		Consumer Studies Unit		Course Skills		Totals
	Course content	Mark	Course content	Mark	Knowledge	Evaluation	
8	Design constraints	1			1		1
9	Properties of fibres	2			2		2
10			Social trends relating to the purchasing of clothing and textile items.	2	2		2
11	Characteristics relating to fabric.	2			2		2
12			Factors which influence consumer choice of clothing/textile items	2	2		2
13			Role and responsibilities of the Citizens' Advice Bureau	2	2		2
14	Types of production systems	2				2	2
<b>Carried forward</b>		6		1	7	0	<b>7</b>
<b>Totals</b>		13		7	18	2	<b>20</b>

Context:	x	Fashion and Textile Technology
Higher Home Economics. Analysis of the 2011 Question Paper		
Section B Question 1		

Question	Resource Management Unit		Consumer Studies Unit		Course Skills		Totals
	Course content	Mark	Course content	Mark	Knowledge	Evaluation	
1a	Sources of natural and man-made fibres	6			6		6
b	Properties of fibres	6				6	6
c	Types of yarn	4			4		4
d	Technological developments in fabrics	4				4	4
<b>Totals</b>		20		0	10	10	<b>20</b>

<b>Context:</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>Fashion and Textile Technology</b>
<b>Higher Home Economics. Analysis of the 2011 Question Paper</b>		
<b>Section B Question 2</b>		

Question	Resource Management Unit		Consumer Studies Unit		Course Skills		Totals
	Course content	Mark	Course content	Mark	Knowledge	Evaluation	
a)	Sensory testing   Market research	5	Social trends relating to the purchasing of clothing and textile items	6	6		6
b)			Social trends relating to the purchasing of clothing and textile items	3	3		3
c)						5	5
d)						3	3
e)			Sale and Supply of Goods Act 1994	3	3		3
<b>Totals</b>		8		12	12	8	<b>20</b>

<b>Context:</b>		<b>x</b>	<b>Fashion and Textile Technology</b>
<b>Higher Home Economics. Analysis of the 2011 Question Paper</b>			
<b>Section B Question 3</b>			

Question	Resource Management Unit		Consumer Studies Unit		Course Skills		Totals
	Course content	Mark	Course content	Mark	Knowledge	Evaluation	
a)	Product development strategy	6	Choice of clothing to meet needs	4	4		4
b)					6		6
c)			Factors which influence consumer choice of clothing / textile items.	4		4	4
d)	Technological developments in fabrics	4				4	4
e)			Role and Responsibilities of Trading Standards / Consumer Protection Department (TSD)	2	2		2
<b>Totals</b>		10		10	12	8	<b>20</b>

<b>Context:</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>Fashion and Textile Technology</b>
<b>Higher Home Economics. Analysis of the 2011 Question Paper</b>		
<b>Section B Question 4</b>		

Question	Resource Management Unit		Consumer Studies Unit		Course Skills		Totals
	Course content	Mark	Course content	Mark	Knowledge	Evaluation	
a)	The principles of design	6	Social trends relating to the purchasing of clothing and textile items	4	6	4	6
b)							
c)	Addition of colour	3	Voluntary labelling requirements for textile items	4	3	4	3
d)							
e)	Technological developments in the production of manufacturing equipment for textile items	3			3		3
<b>Totals</b>		12		8	12	8	<b>20</b>

<b>Context:</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>Fashion and Textile Technology</b>
<b>Higher Home Economics. Analysis of the 2011 Question Paper</b>		
<b>Question Paper Summary: Mark Allocation</b>		

<b>Question</b>	<b>Unit title</b>		<b>Course Skills</b>		<b>Totals</b>
	<b>Resource Management</b>	<b>Consumer Studies</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>	
Section A	13	7	18	2	<b>20</b>
Section B					
1	20	0	10	10	<b>20</b>
2	8	12	12	8	<b>20</b>
3	10	10	12	8	<b>20</b>
4	12	8	12	8	<b>20</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>51-55</b>	<b>25-29</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Target Range</b>	<b>50 – 60 marks</b>	<b>20 – 30 marks</b>	<b>50 – 55 marks</b>	<b>25 – 30 marks</b>	<b>80</b>

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]