



Tuesday 23 May 2017 - Morning

GCSE DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY Textiles Technology

A575/01 Sustainability and Technical Aspects of Designing and Making

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:

None

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



Candidate forename				Candidate surname			
Centre number	r			Candidate nu	ımber		

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined pages at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Answer all the questions in Section A and Section B.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 80.
- Your quality of written communication is assessed in the questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of 16 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

SECTION A

Answer **all** the questions.

You are advised to spend about 40 minutes on this section.

On questions 1–5 circle your answer.

1	Pho	tochromic ink changes colour with:	
	(a)	Light	
	(b)	Heat	
	(c)	Water	
	(d)	Power	[1]
2	Bato	ch production is about producing:	
	(a)	Large quantities of garments	
	(b)	Fixed quantities of garments	
	(c)	Continuous quantities of garments	
	(d)	Individual one-off garments	[1]
3	Whi	ch of the following is not a source of sustainable raw materials?	
	(a)	Silk cocoon	
	(b)	Cotton plantation	
	(c)	Coal mine	
	(d)	Flock of sheep	[1]
4	Buil	t-in obsolescence refers to when a product:	
	(a)	Fails after a certain time period	
	(b)	Needs repairing	
	(c)	Is passed to a charity shop	
	(d)	Needs to be recycled	[1]

5	The	measures taken by a company to reduce its carbon footprint are termed:	
	(a)	Risk assessment	
	(b)	Carbon resetting	
	(c)	Carbon assessment	
	(d)	Carbon offsetting	[1]
6	State	e the term that means a product is designed to minimise its environmental impact.	[1]
7	Nam	ne the type of recycling that involves the breakdown of fibres from a product.	[4]
			נייו
8	Wha	t is the correct term given to the symbol shown below?	
	([1]
9	Sma	art labelling refers to:	
			[1]
10	Com	plete the following to give the meaning of the abbreviation LCA.	
	L	C Assessment	[1]

Decide whether the following statements below are **True** or **False**.

Tick	x (✔) the box to show your answer.	True	False	
11	Cotton woven fabrics are environmentally friendly.			[1]
12	Plastic bottles cannot be recycled.			[1]
13	A managed resource ensures that as a plant is harvested, a replacement is planted.			[1]
14	All dyeing processes produce toxic waste.			[1]
15	Smart materials can sense and react to environmental conditions.			[1]

16 Fig. 1 shows an outdoor chair with fabric cushion seating.

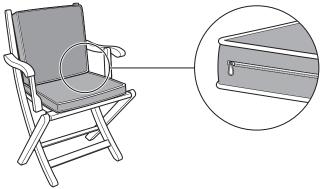


		Fig. 1	
(a)	The	fabric cushion seating is both functional and aesthetic.	
	(i)	State two functional design features of the fabric cushion seating.	
		1	
		2	
			[2
	(ii)	State two aesthetic design features of the fabric cushion seating.	
		1	
		2	[2
(b)	The	fabric cushion seating is to be sold with a Fairtrade label attached.	
		e two reasons why a consumer chooses to buy Fairtrade products.	
			[2
(c)		fabric cushion seating is to be manufactured in a factory that uses renewable energies.	rg
	Nar	ne two renewable energy sources.	
	1		
	2		

(d) The fabric cushion seating is to be updated to appeal to the teenage market. In the space below, use sketches and notes to show a design for the new fabric cushion seating.

The fabric cushion seating must be:

- Easy to carry and store when not in use
- Decorative, to include at least **one** surface pattern.

Annotate your sketch to show all design and construction details.

(e)*	Customers often tire of textile products before they reach the end of their life span.
	Discuss ways in which textile products can be given a new lease of life.
	[6]

SECTION B

Answer **all** the questions.

You are advised to spend 50 minutes on this section.

17 Fig. 2 shows some toys made from woollen felt fabric.

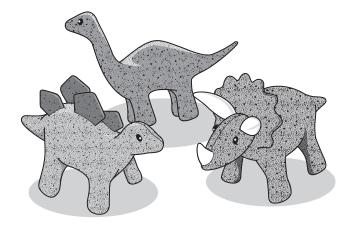


Fig. 2

(a) Using notes and/or sketches, explain how woollen felt fabrics are made.

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			-							 							 					 								

(b) The felt toys are made using a sewing machine.

Fig. 3 shows an incorrect sewing machine stitch.



Fig. 3

	Give one reason for the faulty stitching shown in Fig. 3.
	[1]
(c)	Name two other tools or pieces of equipment needed to make the felt toys.
	1
	2 [2]
(d)	Describe three electrical safety checks that should be carried out before using a sewing machine.
	1
	2
	3
	[3]

S.					
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 	 	 	 	 	 •••
 	 	 	 	 	 •••
 	 	 	 	 	 ••

18 Fig. 4 shows a jacket decorated using batik.



Fig. 4

(a) Describe, using notes and/or diagrams, how to work batik.

[6]

(b)	Explain two advantages of using the batch	n production system to manufacture the batik jacket	
	1		
	2		
	_		
		[4]	l
(c)	Pre-manufactured components are used t	to make the jacket.	
	Complete the chart below by naming the p	ore-manufactured components shown.	
	Pre-manufactured Component	Name	
<u> </u>		[3]	
(d)	Give two pieces of information you would	expect to find on a label in the batik jacket.	
	1		

[2]

19 A pre-school requires a set of aprons for the children to wear when taking part in craft activities.

The apron must:

- include the pre-school's logo, worked using a computerised sewing machine
- protect the children's clothes
- be easy to put on and take off
- be suitable for children aged 18 months to 3 years.
- (a) In the space below, sketch a design for the apron.

Annotate your sketch to show all design and construction details.

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(b) The pre-school logo will be stitched onto each apron using a computerised sewing machine.Complete the table below to outline this process.

Stage	Method
Preparing the machine	
Preparing the fabric	
Working	
Finishing	
Quality check	
	[5]
(c) Give two example	es of how microencapsulation can be used in textile products.
Example 1	
Example 2	

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional must be cle	space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) arly shown in the margin(s).



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