Instructions

• Use black ink or ball-point pen.
• If pencil is used for diagrams/sketches it must be dark (HB or B). Coloured pens, pencils and highlighter pens must not be used.
• Fill in the boxes at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
• Answer all questions.
• Answer the questions in the spaces provided – there may be more space than you need.

Information

• The total mark for this paper is 80.
• The marks for each question are shown in brackets – use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.
• Questions labelled with an asterisk (*) are ones where the quality of your written communication will be assessed – you should take particular care on these questions with your spelling, punctuation and grammar, as well as the clarity of expression.

Advice

• Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
• Try to answer every question.
• Check your answers if you have time at the end.
Answer ALL questions.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☒. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☒.

1. Which one of the following is usually the most expensive method of manufacturing?
   - A  Batch
   - B  Production line
   - C  Mass
   - D  One-off

   (Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2. Which one of the following applies to felted fabric?
   - A  It has a warp and a weft
   - B  It is very strong
   - C  It is made from yarn
   - D  It is made directly from fibres

   (Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

3. On a garment, which one of the following positions is a facing likely to be used?
   - A  Straight hem
   - B  Shaped neck line
   - C  Side seam
   - D  Centre back seam

   (Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

4. Which one of the following is a regenerated fibre?
   - A  Linen
   - B  Polyester
   - C  Acetate
   - D  Acrylic

   (Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)
5 An overlocked closed seam has:

- A One raw edge overlocked but not the other
- B Both raw edges overlocked together
- C Both raw edges left without overlocking
- D Both raw edges overlocked separately

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

6 Computer-aided manufacturing (CAM) is used in Textiles for which one of the following tasks:

- A Modelling
- B Creating and modifying designs
- C Lay planning and cutting
- D Costing

(Total for Question 6 = 1 mark)

7 Which one of the following statements best describes voile fabric?

- A A knitted opaque fabric
- B A densely woven twill fabric
- C A slightly see through plain woven fabric
- D A shiny fabric with weft threads floating over warp

(Total for Question 7 = 1 mark)

8 The diagram below shows a commercial pattern marking.

Which one of the following does the diagram show?

- A Lengthen or shorten the pattern here
- B Place on fold
- C Position and size of button hole
- D Dart to reduce fullness

(Total for Question 8 = 1 mark)
9 Which **one** of the following is the best seam type for sheer fabric?

- [ ] A Open
- [ ] B Closed
- [ ] C Overlocked
- [ ] D French

(Total for Question 9 = 1 mark)

10 Which **one** of the following fabrics is made with a plain weave?

- [ ] A Twill
- [ ] B Tweed
- [ ] C Velvet
- [ ] D Taffeta

(Total for Question 10 = 1 mark)
The table below shows some components and equipment.

Complete the table by giving the missing names and uses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components/Equipment</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>To fasten garments or shoes, open and close/to attach fabric together, join, attach, hold secure two loose ends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>Component used to support a large amount of weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td>Dressmakers dummy/mannequin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Diagram" /></td>
<td>Eyelets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(b) The drawings below show a ladies’ sports jacket made from closely knitted microfibre, cotton and Lycra®.

Front view

Purple fabric

Pink trim

Back view

Net pocket

(i) Name one fibre that microfibres are made from.

(ii) State one characteristic of closely knitted microfibre that makes it a suitable choice for the sports jacket and give a reason why.

Characteristics

Reason

(iii) Explain one benefit of using cotton and Lycra® together in the sports jacket.
(c) (i) Explain one suitable aftercare method for washing cotton and Lycra® fabric.

(ii) Explain one suitable aftercare method for drying or ironing cotton and Lycra® fabric.

(d) The back view of the jacket shows pockets made from net fabric.
   (i) Name the construction method used to make net fabric.

   (ii) Explain why net fabric is a suitable choice for the pocket.
(e) The manufacturers would like to adapt the sports jacket to make it more appealing to men.

(i) Suggest one adaptation that you would make to the shape of the sports jacket to make it more suitable for men.

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(ii) Explain how this adaptation would make the sports jacket more suitable for men.

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(Total for Question 11 = 19 marks)
A shop would like to produce a range of sun hats. You have been asked to design two different children’s sun hats that are made from textiles.

The specification for the sun hat is that it must:

• clearly reflect a seaside theme
• be adjustable to fit a range of heads
• be able to be transported in luggage
• use a hardwearing construction method
• use a surface decorative technique
• be suitable for sunny weather
• be made from easy care textile fabric/material
• be comfortable to wear.

In the spaces opposite, use sketches and, where appropriate, brief notes to show two different design ideas for the children’s sun hat that meet the specification points above.

Candidates are reminded that if a pencil is used for diagrams/sketches it must be dark (HB or B).

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Design idea 1

Design idea 2

(Total for Question 12 = 16 marks)
The diagrams below show protective clothing for a painter. It is mass produced and made from synthetic non-woven fabric.
(a) The back of the garment has a pleat in it.

Name **two** different types of pleat.

1

2

(b) (i) Describe **one** characteristic of synthetic non-woven fabric that allows it to be made into suitable and inexpensive products for the **consumer** to buy.

(ii) Describe **one other** characteristic of synthetic non-woven fabric that makes it a suitable and inexpensive material for the **manufacturer** of the protective clothing.
(c) The front of the garment has a zip.

Outside view

Using notes and sketches, show how you would insert this zip. Include equipment and quality controls.

(4)
*(d) The diagrams below show two different types of protective clothing for an interior and exterior painter.*

**Product A**
- Zip with poppers and flap
- Lap felled seams
- Front pockets
- Navy blue in colour
- Cotton fabric with PVC coating

**Product B**
- Set in sleeves
- 8 small buttons
- Plain seams
- Side pockets
- White in colour
- Small front pocket
- Nylon fabric
- Front pockets
- Back pockets
- Elasticated waist
- Pleat
- Raglan sleeves
- Reflective strips
- Elasticated cuffs
Evaluate the suitability of **Product A** against **Product B**, with reference to function and user requirements.

(Total for Question 13 = 16 marks)
14  (a)  (i)  Name one pile weave fabric.  

(ii)  Explain one disadvantage when manufacturing products using pile woven fabrics or finishes.

(b)  (i)  Give the names of two smart fabrics.  

1 ..............................................

2 ..............................................

(ii)  Explain the difference between modern and smart fabrics.

(c)  Bleaching is one type of chemical finish used on fabric.  

(i)  Name two other chemical finishes.  

1 ..............................................

2 ..............................................

(ii)  Explain one advantage and one disadvantage of bleaching fabrics.  

Advantage  

Disadvantage
(d) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using body scanners in textiles. (6)

(Total for Question 14 = 19 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 80 MARKS