

G12 ECZ FASHION & FABRICS P1 2017 GCE SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Fashion and Fabrics Paper 1, 2017 GCE (6050/1) -- Theory
Section A (compulsory) + Section B (any 3 of 6; 5 answered here)

Candidate Name _____

Centre Number				Candidate Number									

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

Fashion and Fabrics

6050/1

Paper 1 Theory

Thursday

10 AUGUST 2017

Additional material(s):

- Answer Booklet
- Coloured pencils
- Ruler
- Small piece of fabric, needle and thread.

Time: 2 hours

Instructions to Candidates

- 1 Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page and on all separate Answer Booklets.

Section A

- 2 Answer **all** questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided on the question paper.

Section B

- 3 Answer **any three** questions. Write your answers on the separate Answer Booklet provided.
- 4 At the end of the examination:
- (i) fasten any separate Answer Booklet used securely to the question paper,
 - (ii) enter the numbers of the Section B questions you have answered in the grid below.

Information for Candidates

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

You are advised to spend not more than 40 minutes on Section A.

You should illustrate your answers by means of clear, bold diagrams wherever possible. You may use a needle and thread and a small piece of fabric to help in making drawings of stitches. This fabric should not be handed in with your answers.

You may use the silhouette when preparing outlines for fashion sketches.

Cell phones are not allowed in the examination room.

Candidate's Use	Examiner's Use
Section A	
Section B	
Total	

SECTION A (26 Marks)

Answer all parts of question 1.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the question paper.

1 Below is a child's party dress



(a) (i) Identify the following style features

- A** [1]
B [1]
C [1]
D [1]

(ii) Give **one** example of a seam that can be suitable for the child's party dress above.

..... [1]

(iii) Explain why French seam is said to be self-neatened.

..... [1]

(b) Define the following

(i) Mixtures

..... [1]

(ii) Blends

..... [1]

(iii) Mention **one** set/pair of fibres that can be blended or mixed.

..... [1]

(c) Acrylic fibre is a man-made fibre that resembles wool,

(i) Show one use of acrylic fibre

.....
.....

[1]

(ii) Explain one point on the care of acrylic fibre

.....
.....

[1]

(iii) Show how you can stiffen fabrics

.....
.....

[1]

(iv) Write down **one** advantage of acrylic fabrics

.....
.....

[1]

(d) (i) Explain how linen can be ironed

.....
.....

[1]

(ii) Explain how cotton fabrics can be stored

.....
.....

[1]

(e) (i) Define fastenings

.....
.....

[1]

(ii) Give **one** example of a fastenings.

.....

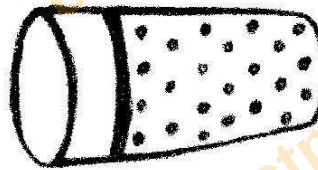
[1]

(f) (i) Name **one** measuring tool in needlework.

.....

[1]

- (ii) Identify the diagram below



[1]

- (iii) Explain one use of a sleeve board

[1]

- (g) Outline **three** points to remember in order to ensure that a garment fits correctly

[3]

- (h) (i) What are ready made clothes?

[1]

- (ii) Before embarking on buying/purchasing readymade clothes, explain why the following points should be considered:

- (a) The need for purchasing ready made clothes

[1]

- (b) Where to make a purchase

[1]

[26 marks]

SECTION B (54 marks)

Answer any three questions from this section on a separate Answer booklet provided.

- 2** (a) Define the following
- (i) Weaving [1]
 - (ii) Crocheting [1]
- (b) (i) Mention **one** method of processing wool. [1]
- (ii) Give **one** use of flannelette. [1]
- (c) Apart from flannelette, identify **two** other types of cotton. [2]
- (d) Outline **four** processes that are involved in the production of wool. [4]
- (e) Write down **four** characteristics of knitted fabrics. [4]
- (f) Compare and contrast natural dyes from artificial dyes. [4]
- [18 marks]**

- 3** (a) Identify **one** possible way in which textiles may help or improve the situation for a student who has done fashion and fabrics. [1]
- (b) Discuss how commercial paper patterns help in the estimation of amount of fabric required for any specified type of garment. [5]
- (c) (i) Write down **four** points on how cotton fabrics can be treated to achieve special finishes. [4]
- (ii) Identify **four** properties of linen. [4]
- (d) Analyse suitable material for baby clothes. [4]

[18 marks]

- 4** (a) List down **four** classes of sewing equipment. [4]
- (b) Mention **two** general rules for sewing. [2]
- (c) Draw the following tools and state their uses.
- (i) Tracing wheel
 - (ii) Seam ripper
 - (iii) Cutting shears [6]
- (d) Write down **four** points on the care and cleaning of a sewing machine. [4]
- (e) Mention **two** safety rules in needlework. [2]

[18 marks]

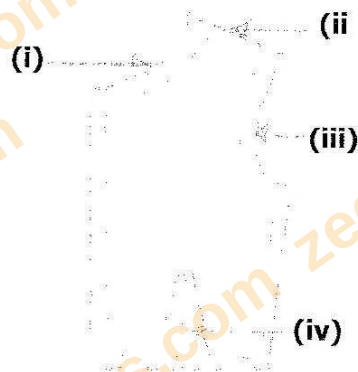
- 5 (a) Name one stitch that is used temporarily to hold hems in position. [1]
 (b) Explain what is meant by solid hem in hem making. [1]
 (c) Using clearly labelled diagram and notes, show the important steps on making a worked button hole. [4]
 (d) (i) Outline three ways of finishing waistline edges. [3]
 (ii) Categorise the types of thread used in home sewing. [3]
 (e) Arrange the following stitches according to their groups.
 Stem stitch, tailors tacking, running stitch, hemming, back stitch, French notes, over coasting, machining stitch [4]
 (f) How would you dry a woollen jersey to prevent it from stretching? [2]

[18 marks]

- 6 (a) Mention **three** accessories suitable for office wear. [3]
 (b) List **five** points to consider when choosing baby clothes. [5]
 (c) Outline **six** factors that would influence the choice of one's wardrobe. [6]
 (d) Write down **four** advantages of running a cooperate business venture in fashion and fabrics. [4]

[18 marks]

- 7 (a) Define, 'grain'. [2]
 (b) Describe, 'ease'. [2]
 (c) Label the following features on the diagram below.



- (d) Give at least **two** suitable fasteners for each of the following items:

(i) Gents trousers

(ii) Canvas shoes

- (e) Write the order for working out a skirt.

- (f) Compare and contrast binding and piping.

[18 marks]



You may use this silhouette when preparing outlines for fashion sketches.



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Question 1. SECTION A [26 marks, compulsory]. (a) Child's party dress: style features A-D; suitable seam; why French seam is self-neatened. (b) Define mixtures/blends; a blendable fibre pair. (c) Acrylic fibre use/care; stiffening fabric; advantage. (d) Ironing linen; storing cotton. (e) Define/example fastenings. (f) Measuring tool; identify the thimble diagram; sleeve board use. (g) Three fit-check points. (h) Ready-made clothes: need and where to buy.

(a) Style features on the child's party dress

Best-effort, given the faint diagram: A points to the shoulder/upper-sleeve area, B to the bodice front, C to a string/tie extending from the side/waist, D to the neckline/collar area.

Answer: A: PUFF SLEEVE (a gathered, rounded sleeve top, typical of children's party dresses). **B: GATHERED/SMOCKED BODICE** (a decoratively gathered or smocked front panel). **C: SASH/TIE BELT** (a fabric tie extending from the waist/side, tied at the back or side). **D: BOW/COLLAR TIE** (a decorative bow or tie detail at the neckline).

Answer: (ii) A suitable seam for this child's party dress is a FRENCH SEAM (appropriate for a soft, lightweight party-dress fabric, giving a neat enclosed finish).

Answer: (iii) A French seam is described as 'self-neatened' because the raw edges of the fabric are completely enclosed **WITHIN** the seam itself during construction (sewn first with a narrow seam on the right side, then turned and re-sewn to encase the raw edges) -- no separate neatening process (like overcasting) is required afterward.

(b) Mixtures, blends and fibre pairs

Answer: (i) A mixture (mixture fabric) is a fabric constructed using two different types of YARN (each made from a single, different fibre) in its weave or knit, e.g. one yarn of cotton and one of polyester used together in construction. **(ii) A blend is a yarn (or fabric) made by twisting/spinning together two or more DIFFERENT FIBRES** into a single yarn before construction, e.g. polyester and cotton fibres spun together into one blended yarn. **(iii) A commonly blended fibre pair: POLYESTER AND COTTON (polycotton).**

(c) Acrylic fibre, stiffening fabric

Answer: (i) One use of acrylic fibre: knitwear/jumpers (acrylic is commonly used as a wool substitute for sweaters, blankets and knitted garments). **(ii) One care point for acrylic: wash at a low/cool temperature and avoid high heat when ironing or tumble-drying**, since acrylic can melt, scorch or lose its shape under excessive heat. **(iii) Fabric can be stiffened by applying STARCH** (or using a fusible interfacing/stiffener), which coats the fibres and adds body/crispness to the fabric. **(iv) One advantage of acrylic fabrics: they are lightweight, warm, and generally more affordable and easy-care than natural wool, while resisting moths.**

(d) Caring for linen and cotton

Answer: (i) Linen should be ironed while still slightly DAMP, using a hot iron, since linen fibres are naturally stiff and crease easily -- dampness helps the heat press out creases smoothly and prevents scorching a bone-dry fabric.

Answer: (ii) Cotton fabrics should be stored clean, completely dry, and folded (or hung) in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place, protected from damp and direct sunlight, to prevent mildew, yellowing and fading.

(e) Fastenings

Answer: (i) Fastenings are devices or methods used to join or close two edges of a garment together securely (and allow them to be opened again), such as at an opening, waistband or cuff. (ii) One example of a fastening: a **BUTTON** (and buttonhole), or a **ZIP**.

(f) Measuring tool, thimble, sleeve board

Answer: (i) One measuring tool used in needlework: a **TAPE MEASURE**.

Answer: (ii) The diagram shows a **THIMBLE** -- a small, dimpled metal or plastic cap worn on the middle finger to protect it while pushing the needle through fabric during hand sewing.

Answer: (iii) A sleeve board is used to press seams and details on a **SLEEVE** (or other narrow tubular parts of a garment) without creasing the rest of the garment, since its narrow, curved shape fits inside a sleeve.

(g) Ensuring correct garment fit

Answer: Three points: (1) check the garment allows sufficient **EASE** (extra room beyond body measurements) for comfortable movement, not too tight or too loose; (2) check that **SEAMS AND DARTS** sit in the correct position on the body (e.g. shoulder seams at the shoulder point, bust darts pointing to but not through the bust point); (3) check the **GARMENT LENGTH** (hemline, sleeve length) is correct and even all around, neither too short nor dragging.

(h) Ready-made clothes

Answer: (i) Ready-made clothes are garments that are manufactured in factories in a range of standard sizes and sold complete, ready to wear, as opposed to being made individually to a person's own measurements.

Answer: (ii)(a) The need for purchasing ready-made clothes should be considered because it is often faster and cheaper (in terms of time and sometimes cost) than making a garment from scratch, and is useful when the buyer lacks the sewing skill, time, or equipment to make their own.

Answer: (ii)(b) Where to make a purchase should be considered so that the buyer chooses a reputable retailer offering good quality, correct sizing options, fair prices, and (where relevant) the ability to return or exchange an ill-fitting garment.

Question 2. SECTION B, Q2 [18]. (a) Define weaving and crocheting. (b) A wool-processing method; a use of flannelette. (c) Two other types of cotton. (d) Four wool-production processes. (e) Four characteristics of knitted fabrics. (f) Compare natural and artificial dyes.

Answer: (a)(i) Weaving is the process of constructing fabric by interlacing two sets of yarn (the warp, running lengthwise, and the weft, running crosswise) at right angles to each other on a loom. (ii) Crocheting is the process of constructing fabric or items by looping yarn together using a single hooked needle (a crochet hook), forming interlocking loops by hand.

Answer: (b)(i) One method of processing wool: **SCOURING** (washing the raw wool to remove grease, dirt and impurities before spinning). (ii) One use of flannelette: nightwear/pyjamas and bed sheets (its brushed, soft surface provides warmth and comfort).

Answer: (c) Two other types of cotton (besides flannelette): **POPLIN** and **DENIM** (calico, muslin and corduroy are also acceptable examples).

Answer: (d) Four processes in wool production: (1) SHEARING (removing the fleece from the sheep); (2) SCOURING (washing to remove grease and dirt); (3) CARDING/COMBING (disentangling and aligning the fibres); (4) SPINNING (twisting the prepared fibres into yarn).

Answer: (e) Four characteristics of knitted fabrics: they are ELASTIC/STRETCHY (due to their looped structure); they generally do NOT FRAY at cut edges; they are warm and provide good insulation (trapping air within the loops); and they can be prone to LADDERING/RUNNING if a loop is broken (in fine, plain-knit structures).

Answer: (f) Natural dyes are obtained from plant, animal or mineral sources (e.g. indigo, cochineal), tend to produce softer, more muted and variable colours, and are generally more environmentally friendly but can be less colourfast and more expensive/time-consuming to produce. Artificial (synthetic) dyes are chemically manufactured, offer a much wider, more vibrant and consistent range of colours, are usually cheaper and faster to apply, and generally provide better colourfastness, though their production can involve more environmentally harmful chemical processes.

Question 3. SECTION B, Q3 [18]. (a) How textiles study can help a student. (b) How commercial patterns aid fabric estimation. (c)(i) Four cotton special-finish treatments. (ii) Four properties of linen. (d) Suitable material for baby clothes.

Answer: (a) Textiles/Fashion and Fabrics knowledge can help a student by equipping them with a practical SKILL (dressmaking/tailoring) that can generate income through self-employment (e.g. making and selling or altering/repairing garments), improving their economic situation.

Answer: (b) Commercial paper patterns display, on their envelope or pattern guide, a FABRIC REQUIREMENTS TABLE listing the exact amount of fabric needed for each garment size and for different fabric widths (e.g. 90cm, 115cm, 150cm wide) -- this lets a buyer quickly and accurately determine how much fabric to purchase for their chosen size and chosen fabric width, without needing to calculate it manually.

Answer: (c)(i) Four ways cotton fabric can be treated to achieve special finishes: (1) MERCERISATION (improves lustre and strength); (2) SANFORIZATION (pre-shrinking treatment to prevent shrinkage after washing); (3) WATERPROOFING/water-repellent finishing; (4) FLAME-RETARDANT finishing.

Answer: (c)(ii) Four properties of linen: (1) highly ABSORBENT; (2) very STRONG/durable; (3) creases EASILY (poor crease-resistance); (4) good conductor of heat, giving a cool, crisp feel/handle in warm weather.

Answer: (d) Suitable material for baby clothes should be SOFT, NON-IRRITATING fabric (e.g. cotton or cotton-blend jersey/flannelette), that is ABSORBENT, easy to wash and care for, hard-wearing enough to withstand frequent washing, and safe (non-toxic dyes/finishes) for delicate baby skin.

Question 4. SECTION B, Q4 [18]. (a) Four classes of sewing equipment. (b) Two general sewing rules. (c) Draw and state uses: tracing wheel, seam ripper, cutting shears. (d) Four sewing-machine care points. (e) Two needlework safety rules.

Answer: (a) Four classes of sewing equipment: (1) MEASURING equipment (e.g. tape measure, ruler); (2) MARKING equipment (e.g. tailor's chalk, tracing wheel); (3) CUTTING equipment (e.g. scissors, shears, seam ripper); (4) SEWING equipment (e.g. needles, pins, sewing machine, thimble).

Answer: (b) Two general sewing rules: (1) always work on a clean, flat surface and keep the fabric/work as flat and unstretched as possible while sewing; (2) always secure the beginning and end of any line of stitching (with a few backstitches or a knot) to prevent seams coming undone.

Answer: (c)(i) Tracing wheel: a small hand tool with a serrated (spiked) wheel on a handle, used with dressmaker's carbon paper to transfer pattern markings onto fabric by rolling the wheel over the pattern, pressing a dotted line through onto the fabric below.

Answer: (ii) Seam ripper: a small hooked tool with a sharp point and curved blade, used to quickly and neatly unpick/cut unwanted stitching without damaging the fabric.

Answer: (iii) Cutting shears (dressmaking shears): large scissors with one handle-hole bigger than the other (allowing several fingers into the larger hole for control), used specifically for cutting fabric accurately along pattern lines; they should never be used to cut paper, which would dull the blades.

Answer: (d) Four points for sewing machine care/cleaning: (1) clean out lint/dust from the bobbin case and feed dogs regularly; (2) oil the machine periodically as per the manufacturer's instructions to keep moving parts running smoothly; (3) change/replace needles regularly (a blunt or bent needle damages fabric and stitch quality); (4) cover the machine when not in use to protect it from dust.

Answer: (e) Two needlework safety rules: (1) always keep needles and pins in a pincushion or needle case when not in use, never loose on the work surface, to avoid injury; (2) keep fingers well clear of the needle area when operating a sewing machine, and switch off/unplug the machine before servicing or threading near the needle mechanism.

Question 5. SECTION B, Q5 [18]. (a) A temporary hem stitch. (b) Meaning of a 'solid hem'. (c) Steps to make a worked buttonhole (with diagram). (d)(i) Three ways to finish waistline edges. (ii) Categorise sewing threads. (e) Arrange given stitches into groups. (f) Drying a woollen jersey to prevent stretching.

Answer: (a) A stitch used temporarily to hold hems in position: TACKING (a long, temporary running stitch, removed after permanent stitching is complete).

Answer: (b) A 'solid hem' refers to a hem finished with the raw edge turned under (or neatened) and stitched flat/solidly against the main fabric (as opposed to a hem left with a visible, unenclosed raw edge), giving a smooth, enclosed finish.

Answer: (c) Steps to make a worked (hand-sewn) buttonhole: (1) mark the exact position and length of the buttonhole on the fabric; (2) machine-stitch a narrow rectangle of small stitches

around the marked buttonhole area to reinforce it; (3) carefully cut open the buttonhole slit with sharp-pointed scissors, along the centre of the reinforced rectangle; (4) work close buttonhole stitches (a looped, knotted stitch) all around the cut edges by hand, working around both long sides and finishing with a fan or bar tack at each end to reinforce the corners.

Answer: (d)(i) Three ways of finishing waistline edges: (1) attaching a separate WAISTBAND; (2) a FACING (a shaped strip of fabric turned to the inside); (3) BINDING the raw edge with bias binding.

Answer: (ii) Categories of thread used in home sewing: COTTON thread (for natural fibre fabrics), POLYESTER/SYNTHETIC thread (for general-purpose and stretch fabrics), and SILK thread (for fine, delicate or special fabrics).

Answer: (e) Grouping the given stitches: TEMPORARY stitches -- tailor's tacking, running stitch; PERMANENT/DECORATIVE HAND stitches -- stem stitch, hemming, back stitch, overcasting; MACHINE stitches -- machining stitch.

Answer: (f) A woollen jersey should be dried FLAT (laid out on a towel or flat surface), reshaped to its original dimensions while damp, and NOT hung up -- hanging a wet wool jersey allows the weight of the water to stretch and distort the garment permanently.

Question 6. SECTION B, Q6 [18]. (a) Three accessories for office wear. (b) Five points for choosing baby clothes. (c) Six factors influencing wardrobe choice. (d) Four advantages of a cooperative business venture in fashion and fabrics.

Answer: (a) Three accessories suitable for office wear: a wristwatch, a structured handbag/briefcase, and closed-toe court shoes (a simple necklace or stud earrings are also acceptable).

Answer: (b) Five points to consider when choosing baby clothes: (1) SOFTNESS/gentleness of fabric on delicate skin; (2) EASE OF DRESSING (simple fastenings, wide neck openings); (3) EASY CARE (machine washable, quick-drying); (4) ALLOWANCE FOR GROWTH (not too tight, room to grow); (5) SAFETY (no loose small parts/buttons that could be a choking hazard, non-toxic dyes).

Answer: (c) Six factors influencing choice of wardrobe: (1) BODY SHAPE/FIGURE TYPE; (2) OCCASION/LIFESTYLE needs; (3) BUDGET/COST; (4) CLIMATE/WEATHER; (5) PERSONAL TASTE/STYLE preference; (6) COLOURING (skin tone, hair colour) affecting flattering colour choices.

Answer: (d) Four advantages of running a cooperative business venture in fashion and fabrics: (1) SHARED CAPITAL/RESOURCES, reducing individual financial burden; (2) SHARED SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE among members, improving overall quality/efficiency; (3) SHARED RISK, reducing the impact of losses on any one individual; (4) increased BARGAINING POWER when buying materials in bulk or negotiating with suppliers/customers.

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