

G12 ECZ FASHION & FABRICS P1 2016 SPECIMEN SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Fashion and Fabrics Paper 1, 2016 Specimen (6050/1) -- Theory
Section A (compulsory) + Section B (any 3 of 5; all 5 answered here)

Preamble for Fashion and Fabrics (6050)

The Examinations Council of Zambia has made adjustments to the assessment of **Fashion and Fabrics** at Grade 12 level so as to be in line with the revised **Fashion and Fabrics** Senior Secondary School Syllabus of 2013 developed by Curriculum Development Centre (CDC) of the Ministry of General Education.

Purpose

The purpose of the Grade 12 Fashion and Fabrics assessment is to measure candidates' knowledge and understanding, application of skills and values acquired from the subject. It will also serve the purpose of certification and placement.

Assessment Objectives

Candidates will be assessed against the following objectives:

Knowledge and understanding

1. Demonstrate knowledge and skills in identifying groups of stitches.
2. Identify tools and equipment used in Fashion and Fabrics.
3. Exhibit knowledge and understanding in designing, sketching and use of paper patterns.
4. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the parts and operations of the sewing machine.

Application of skills

1. Show understanding of the principles and practices in Fashion and Fabrics.
2. Demonstrate the correct handling and care of different fabrics.
3. Explain and demonstrate the use of various equipment in garment construction.
4. Make articles according to specifications.
5. Use available knowledge, local resources and skills to generate income.
6. Implement entrepreneurship projects.

Test Design

The Fashion and Fabrics examination will have three papers, Papers 1, 2 and 3.

Paper Name	Paper Code	Duration	Mark Allocation	Weight
Fashion and Fabrics P.1 (Theory)	6050/1	2 hours	80	40%
Fashion and Fabrics P. 2 (Practical)	6050/2	3 hours	80	40%
Fashion and Fabrics P. 3 (Project)	6050/3	2 years	40	20%
Total			200	100%

Candidate Name _____

Centre Number			Candidate Number											

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level

Fashion and Fabrics

6050/1

Paper 1 Theory

Additional materials:

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.

The insert is for use for question 1.

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 (a) Refer to the insert.

(i) Name **one** style feature using at least two words.

..... [1]

(ii) Mention **one** type of seam that can be used on the style feature.

..... [1]

(iii) Identify a fastener suitable for the style feature.

..... [1]

(b) The pattern suggests using gingham or babycord fabrics to make the skirt in the insert. Explain:

(i) One advantage of gingham.

..... [1]

(ii) One disadvantage of gingham.

..... [1]

(iii) Estimate the amount of fabric needed to make the view in the insert.

..... [1]

(iv) Describe the structure of babycord.

..... [1]

(c) Define the following terms:

(i) Fibre

.....

(ii) Yarn

.....

(iii) Filament

..... [3]

(d) Fill in the blank spaces.

Crossway strips are cut on or and
should have a standard width of [3]

(e) (i) Explain another use of gingham.

.....
..... [1]

(ii) Explain the suitable type of fastening best used on overlapping openings.

.....
..... [1]

(iii) Show how mercerizing can be applied to cotton fabrics.

.....
..... [1]

(iv) State why it is not advisable to use tapes and ribbons on baby clothes.

.....
..... [1]

(f) (i) Identify the diagram below.



..... [1]

(ii) A tracing wheel is for transferring pattern markings and a
stiletto is for

..... [1]

(iii) Describe the use of a metal magnet.

..... [1]

- (g) (i) On the pattern for the front bodice show the following pattern markings:-

- (1) Fitting line
- (2) Dart
- (3) Straight grain

[3]



- (ii) State **one** point to consider when choosing becoming clothes (current fashion).

[1]

- (iii) Describe an accessory suitable for a traditional outfit.

[1]

- (iv) Explain why culture/tradition is important when choosing clothes.

[1]

[26 marks]

SECTION B (54 Marks)

Answer any three (3) questions from this section on the separate the Answer Booklet provided.

- 2 (a) (i) Define natural fibres. [1]
 (ii) State the origins of woollen fibres. [1]
 (iii) Describe one property of woollen fibres. [1]
 (iv) Explain why wool is blended with other fibres. [1]
 (b) (i) State **two** uses of wool. [2]
 (ii) Outline **two** advantages and two disadvantages of wool. [4]
 (c) (i) Sketch and label the front and back of a jersey. [4]
 (ii) Compare and contrast a woollen knitted garment and a crotchet garment. [4]

[18 marks]

- 3 (a) Draw and name **four** types of sleeves. [4]
 (b) (i) Name **one** type/class of collars. [1]
 (ii) Give **one** example of a collar in the class you have chosen. [1]
 (c) (i) State the type of garment where the named collar in **b(ii)** can be used. [4]
 (ii) Outline the similarities between shirring and smocking. [3]
 (iii) State the differences between pressing and ironing. [3]
 (d) What is the importance of body measurements in garment construction? [2]

[18 marks]

- 4 (a) (i) Name **one** example of a silk fabric. [1]
 (ii) Describe **one** use of the following fabrics.
 (1) Chiffon
 (2) Damask
 (3) Satin
 (4) Georgette
 (5) Silk tussah [5]
 (b) (i) Outline precautions to take when removing stains. [4]
 (ii) Relate the following fabrics finishes to fabrics.
 (1) Shrink resistance
 (2) Crease resistance
 (3) Moth proofing
 (4) Proban (flame proofing) [4]
 (c) Analyse the process of calendaring and trubernising. [4]

[18 marks]**[Turn over]**

- 5 (a) An adequate wardrobe is one that includes garments, accessories and other articles needed for a person to be suitably and attractively dressed.
- (i) Explain **three** effects of good grooming. [3]
 - (ii) Striped fabrics can be used in an interesting way. Draw and clearly label a garment which uses striped fabric to good effect. [5]
- (b) Outline **six** points to consider when planning a wardrobe [6]
- (c) How would you establish that prices are reasonable when buying children's clothes? [4]

[18 marks]

- 6 (a) Needlework is a skill which requires knowledge and understanding.
- (i) What would cause the following faults in machine stitching?
 - (1) Uneven stitching
 - (2) Stitches missed
 - (3) Broken needles
 - (4) Top thread breaks [4]
 - (ii) Give **two** safety rules on the following:-
 - (1) Dress maker's pins
 - (2) Pressing iron [2]
- (b) Show the use of the following tools:
 - (1) Metre stick;
 - (2) Tracing wheel and carbon paper;
 - (3) Tailor's chalk;
 - (4) Buttonhole scissors;
 - (5) Bodkin;
 - (6) Sleeve board. [6]
- (c) (i) Write down **four** points to consider when choosing an electric sewing machine. [4]
- (ii) Justify the inclusion of the following in a first aid box.
 - (1) Antiseptic cream/ointment
 - (2) Plaster [2]

[18 marks]

- 7 (a) (i) Mention **two** types of paper patterns. [2]
- (ii) Explain **two** disadvantages of homemade paper patterns. [2]
- (b) (i) How would you ensure that the garment is ...
- (1) a good buy?
- (2) a good fit?
- (3) of good texture?
- (4) of suitable style for figure type? [4]
- (ii) Outline **four** basic body measurements [4]
- (c) (i) Compile information found on ...
- (1) front of commercial paper pattern.
- (2) back of commercial paper pattern. [4]
- (ii) Differentiate between garment ease and designing ease. [2]

[18 marks]

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level

Fashion and Fabrics

Paper 1 Theory

6050/1

INSERT

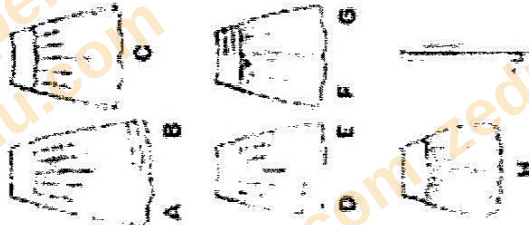
Time: 2 hours



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6 PIECES/PIEZAS

Instructions et instructions
de couture en français &
anglais de l'éditeur de vêtements.



MISSON SIX SIZES IN ONE

Size	1	2	3	4	5	6
Bust	34	36	38	40	42	44
Waist	24	26	28	30	32	34
Hip	34	36	38	40	42	44
Length	34	36	38	40	42	44

A.B. - Miss 1 - Dress waist

15cm	2%	7%	2%	7%	2%	7%
15cm	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

C.D. - Miss 1 - Dress waist

15cm	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
15cm	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

C. Sleeve Overlay - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

E. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

F. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

G. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

H. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

I. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

J. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

K. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

L. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

M. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

N. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

O. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

P. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

Q. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

R. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

S. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

T. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

U. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

V. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

W. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

X. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

Y. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

Z. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

AA. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

AB. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

AC. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

AD. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

AE. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

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AN. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

AO. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

JEUNE FEMME: PATRON SIX TAILLES

SEÑORITAS: PATRON SES TALLAS

Taille / Talla	1	2	3	4	5	6
Taille / Talla	34	36	38	40	42	44
Taille / Talla	34	36	38	40	42	44
Taille / Talla	34	36	38	40	42	44
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Taille / Talla	34	36	38	40	42	44

A.B. - Jeune 1 - Dress waist

15cm	2%	7%	2%	7%	2%	7%
15cm	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

C.D. - Jeune 1 - Dress waist

15cm	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
15cm	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

C. Sleeve Overlay - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

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AO. - 1 1/2 yd at 45" or 1 1/2 yd at 50"

6594
SIZE A B-18
FR 36-46
EUR 34-44



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

Question 1. SECTION A [26 marks, compulsory]. Based on the insert (a gathered A-line skirt with wide waistband and side bow/sash). (a) Style feature, seam, fastener. (b) Gingham/babycord. (c) Define fibre, yarn, filament. (d) Crossway strips. (e) Gingham use, overlapping-opening fastening, mercerizing, tapes on baby clothes. (f) Identify the iron; stiletto; metal magnet. (g) Pattern markings, becoming clothes, traditional accessory, culture.

(a) The insert's style feature

Answer: (i) One style feature (two words): GATHERED WAISTLINE (a SASH TIE / TIE BELT and WIDE WAISTBAND are equally acceptable, all being visible on the insert).

Answer: (ii) One type of seam usable on the gathered waistline: a PLAIN (OPEN) SEAM -- the skirt's gathered edge is joined to the waistband with a plain seam, then the raw edge is neatened.

Answer: (iii) A fastener suitable for this style feature: a ZIP (a side or back zip is standard for a fitted-waistband skirt); a hook and bar, or a button, are also acceptable at the waistband end.

(b) Gingham and babycord

Answer: (i) One advantage of gingham: it is a hard-wearing, easy-care, colourfast cotton fabric that washes well and is inexpensive, making it very practical for a simple skirt.

Answer: (ii) One disadvantage of gingham: its woven CHECK pattern must be MATCHED at the seams, which requires extra fabric and careful cutting -- and it creases easily, being cotton.

Answer: (iii) Estimated fabric for the skirt in the insert: approximately 1.5 METRES of 90cm/115cm-wide fabric (a gathered A-line skirt of about knee length, plus its wide waistband and sash, needs roughly one-and-a-half times the skirt length).

Answer: (iv) Structure of babycord: babycord is a fine-wale CORDUROY -- a woven cotton PILE fabric in which extra weft floats are cut to form narrow, closely-spaced vertical ribs (wales) on the right side, giving a soft, slightly raised, velvety surface. Being a pile fabric, it has a NAP and must be cut all one way.

(c) Definitions

Answer: (i) Fibre: the smallest, hair-like unit from which yarns and fabrics are made -- either natural (cotton, wool, silk) or man-made (polyester, nylon).

Answer: (ii) Yarn: a continuous strand made by twisting/spinning fibres together, ready to be woven or knitted into fabric.

Answer: (iii) Filament: a fibre of great continuous length (as opposed to a short staple fibre), produced naturally by the silkworm or artificially by extruding man-made fibre through a spinneret.

(d) Crossway strips

Answer: Crossway strips are cut on the BIAS or TRUE CROSS (i.e. at 45 degrees to the selvedge/straight grain), and should have a standard width of 2.5cm to 4cm (approximately 2.5cm, or four times the finished binding width).

(e) Short answers

Answer: (i) Another use of gingham: school uniform dresses/blouses, aprons, children's wear, curtains or tablecloths.

Answer: (ii) Fastening best used on overlapping openings: a **BUTTON AND BUTTONHOLE** (press studs/snap fasteners are also suitable) -- these work where one edge laps over the other, unlike a zip which needs edges that meet.

Answer: (iii) Mercerizing is applied to cotton by treating the fabric (or yarn) with a solution of **CAUSTIC SODA** (sodium hydroxide) while held under tension, then washing and neutralising it -- this swells and straightens the flat cotton fibres, giving permanent lustre, extra strength and better dye absorption.

Answer: (iv) Tapes and ribbons are not advisable on baby clothes because they can come loose and pose a **STRANGULATION** or **CHOKING** hazard to a baby, who may pull them, get them wound around the neck or fingers, or put them in the mouth.

(f) Tools

Answer: (i) The diagram shows a **FLAT IRON** (a solid, non-electric iron heated on a stove or with hot coals) -- used for pressing and smoothing fabric where electricity is unavailable.

Answer: (ii) A stiletto is for making round **EYELET HOLES** in fabric (piercing and enlarging a hole for eyelets, laces or embroidery) without cutting or breaking the threads.

Answer: (iii) A metal magnet is used to **PICK UP** dropped pins and needles quickly and safely from the floor or work table, preventing injury and keeping the sewing area safe.

(g) Pattern markings and clothing choice

Answer: (i) On the front bodice pattern: (1) **FITTING LINE** -- a broken/dashed line drawn parallel to and inside the cutting edge, showing where the seam will be stitched; (2) **DART** -- a narrow V or triangle drawn with two converging broken lines meeting at a dot (the dart point), positioned at the bust/waist; (3) **STRAIGHT GRAIN** -- a long straight arrow drawn parallel to the centre front, showing the direction to align with the fabric's selvedge.

Answer: (ii) One point when choosing becoming clothes (current fashion): choose a fashionable style that also **FLATTERS YOUR OWN FIGURE TYPE** and colouring -- following a trend that does not suit your build or skin tone will not look becoming, however fashionable it is.

Answer: (iii) An accessory suitable for a traditional outfit: a **HEADWRAP/CHITENGE** headscarf tied to match the outfit (traditional beaded jewellery or a matching chitenge shoulder wrap are equally acceptable).

Answer: (iv) Culture/tradition is important when choosing clothes because dress carries social meaning -- certain styles, lengths or colours are expected (or forbidden) at ceremonies, funerals, church and formal occasions, and dressing in a way that respects those norms shows respect for the community and avoids giving offence.

Question 2. SECTION B, Q2 [18]. (a) Natural fibres, wool origins/property, why wool is blended. (b) Two uses of wool; two advantages and two disadvantages. (c) Sketch and label a jersey; compare knitted and crocheted garments.

Answer: (a)(i) Natural fibres are fibres obtained directly from natural sources -- plants (cotton, linen), animals (wool, silk) or minerals (asbestos) -- rather than being chemically manufactured.

Answer: (a)(ii) Woollen fibres originate from the **FLEECE OF SHEEP** (and from related animals: goats give mohair and cashmere, and camelids give alpaca).

Answer: (a)(iii) One property of woollen fibres: they are WARM -- the natural crimp of the fibre traps a large volume of still air, which insulates the wearer. (Wool is also naturally elastic, absorbent and flame-resistant.)

Answer: (a)(iv) Wool is blended with other fibres to reduce cost, to make the fabric easier to care for (adding polyester improves crease-resistance, shrink-resistance and machine-washability), and to increase strength and durability, while retaining wool's warmth and handle.

Answer: (b)(i) Two uses of wool: knitted garments (jerseys, cardigans, scarves) and suiting/coating fabric; blankets and carpets are also correct.

Answer: (b)(ii) Two advantages of wool: it is very warm; and it is absorbent and elastic, so it resists creasing and returns to shape. Two disadvantages: it SHRINKS AND FELTS if washed in hot water or agitated; and it is attacked by MOTHS, and is relatively expensive.

Answer: (c)(i) Sketch and label a jersey: draw the front view showing the NECKBAND (round or V-neck), SHOULDER, SET-IN SLEEVE, CUFF (ribbed), BODY and WELT/RIBBED HEM; draw the back view showing the same features with a plain back yoke and no front opening. Label each part clearly with a leader line.

Answer: (c)(ii) Comparison -- SIMILARITIES: both a knitted and a crocheted garment are made from a continuous yarn formed into interlocking LOOPS (not woven), so both stretch, both are warm and air-trapping, and neither frays badly when cut. DIFFERENCES: knitting uses TWO OR MORE NEEDLES (or a machine) and holds a whole row of live loops at once, producing a finer, more even, more elastic fabric; crochet uses a SINGLE HOOK working one loop at a time, producing a thicker, firmer, more openwork/lacy fabric that is less stretchy, and crochet can be worked in any direction whereas knitting proceeds row by row.

Question 3. SECTION B, Q3 [18]. (a) Draw and name four sleeves. (b) A class of collars and an example. (c) Garment for that collar; shirring vs smocking; pressing vs ironing. (d) Importance of body measurements.

Answer: (a) Four types of sleeves to draw and name: (1) SET-IN SLEEVE (joined to the bodice at a normal armhole seam, slightly gathered/eased at the head); (2) RAGLAN SLEEVE (extends to the neckline with a diagonal seam from underarm to neck); (3) PUFF SLEEVE (gathered at both the head and the lower edge into a band, giving a rounded puff); (4) KIMONO SLEEVE (cut in one piece with the bodice, with no armhole seam). Draw each as a simple bodice-with-sleeve outline and label it.

Answer: (b)(i) One class of collars: FLAT collars (the other classes being ROLLED/STAND collars and a rolled-and-turned or shirt-type collar).

Answer: (b)(ii) One example of a collar in the flat class: a PETER PAN COLLAR.

Answer: (c)(i) A Peter Pan collar is used on children's dresses and blouses, and on ladies' blouses and school uniform dresses -- it lies flat against the garment and suits soft, simple, youthful styles.

Answer: (c)(ii) Similarities between shirring and smocking: both are decorative methods of controlling FULLNESS in fabric; both are worked with several parallel rows of stitching on a wide, gathered piece of fabric; both are usually placed on yokes, bodices, cuffs or waistlines; and both produce a stretchy, elasticated result that gives shape while allowing movement.

Answer: (c)(iii) Differences between pressing and ironing: **PRESSING** is the lifting of the iron and lowering it straight down onto one area, applying heat and weight without moving the iron sideways -- it is used during construction (on darts, seams, facings) to shape and set the fabric without stretching it. **IRONING** is the gliding of the iron back and forth over the surface -- it is used on finished, laundered garments to remove creases, and would distort seams and stretch bias edges if used during construction.

Answer: (d) Body measurements are important in garment construction because they determine the correct pattern **SIZE** to buy and any **ALTERATIONS** needed; they ensure the finished garment fits comfortably with adequate ease at bust, waist and hips; they establish correct lengths (back, sleeve, skirt); and they prevent waste of fabric and time that results from making a garment that does not fit.

Question 4. SECTION B, Q4 [18]. (a) A silk fabric; uses of chiffon, damask, satin, georgette, silk tussah. (b) Stain-removal precautions; relate finishes to fabrics. (c) Calendering and trubernising.

Answer: (a)(i) One example of a silk fabric: **SATIN** (chiffon, georgette, damask and tussah are all also silk-family fabrics).

Answer: (a)(ii)(1) Chiffon: a very fine, sheer, soft fabric -- used for evening wear, scarves, overlays on bridal gowns and lightweight blouses. (2) Damask: a firm, reversible fabric with a woven self-coloured pattern -- used for table linen, curtains and upholstery. (3) Satin: a smooth, lustrous fabric with a glossy face -- used for evening/bridal gowns, linings and lingerie. (4) Georgette: a fine, slightly crinkled sheer fabric with more body than chiffon -- used for blouses, dresses and scarves. (5) Silk tussah (tussore): a coarser, uneven, naturally beige wild silk with slubs -- used for furnishing fabric, jackets and textured dresses.

Answer: (b)(i) Precautions when removing stains: treat the stain as **SOON** as possible before it sets; identify the stain and the fibre first, and choose a solvent safe for that fibre; always **TEST** the solvent on a hidden seam allowance or hem first; work from the **WRONG** side, from the **OUTSIDE** of the stain **INWARDS** to avoid spreading a ring; place an absorbent cloth/pad underneath; use cold water for protein stains (blood, egg, milk), since heat sets them; and work in a well-ventilated place away from flames when using inflammable solvents.

Answer: (b)(ii) Relating finishes to fabrics: (1) **SHRINK RESISTANCE** (e.g. Sanforizing) -- applied to **COTTON** and **WOOL**, which would otherwise shrink on washing. (2) **CREASE RESISTANCE** -- applied to **COTTON**, **LINEN** and rayon, which crease very easily. (3) **MOTH PROOFING** -- applied to **WOOL** and other animal-protein fibres, which moth larvae attack. (4) **PROBAN (FLAME PROOFING)** -- applied to **COTTON**, especially children's nightwear and household textiles, which burn readily.

Answer: (c) **CALENDERING** is a mechanical finish in which fabric is passed between heavy heated rollers under pressure, flattening the surface and producing a smooth, glazed or lustrous appearance (as in glazed chintz); the effect may be temporary unless resin-set. **TRUBENISING** is a stiffening finish in which a special fabric containing a thermoplastic (cellulose acetate) layer is bonded to the garment part with heat and pressure -- traditionally used to give **SHIRT COLLARS** and cuffs a permanent, semi-stiff finish that survives washing without separate starching.

Question 5. SECTION B, Q5 [18]. (a) Three effects of good grooming; a garment using striped fabric to good effect. (b) Six points when planning a wardrobe. (c) Establishing reasonable prices for children's clothes.

Answer: (a)(i) Three effects of good grooming: (1) it increases **SELF-CONFIDENCE** and self-respect, since a well-groomed person feels comfortable and assured; (2) it creates a good **FIRST IMPRESSION** on others, improving social acceptance and job/interview prospects; (3) it promotes **HEALTH AND HYGIENE**, since grooming involves cleanliness of body, hair, nails and clothing, reducing infection and body odour.

Answer: (a)(ii) A garment using striped fabric to good effect: draw a simple sheath dress or shift with the bodice cut on the **STRAIGHT GRAIN** so the stripes run **VERTICALLY** (creating a lengthening, slimming line), with a contrasting section -- a yoke, waistband, pocket or cuffs -- cut on the **CROSS** so those stripes run horizontally or diagonally (chevron). Label the vertical-stripe body, the horizontal/chevron yoke or waistband, and note that the stripes must be **MATCHED** at the centre front and side seams.

Answer: (b) Six points when planning a wardrobe: (1) take **STOCK** of garments already owned and identify gaps; (2) consider your **LIFESTYLE** and the occasions you dress for (school/work, church, casual, formal); (3) set a realistic **BUDGET**; (4) choose a co-ordinating **COLOUR SCHEME** so garments mix and match, giving more outfits from fewer items; (5) consider your **FIGURE TYPE** and choose becoming styles; (6) consider the **CLIMATE**/season and the care and durability of each item (how easily it washes and how long it will last).

Answer: (c) To establish that prices are reasonable when buying children's clothes: **COMPARE** prices for similar quality garments in several shops and markets before buying; judge the price against the **QUALITY** of the fabric and workmanship (seams, hems, fastenings) rather than the label alone; consider the **COST PER WEAR** and how long the child will fit the garment before outgrowing it; watch for genuine **SALES** and end-of-season reductions; and, where possible, cost what the same garment would take in fabric and time to **MAKE** at home as a benchmark.

Question 6. SECTION B, Q6 [18]. (a) Causes of machine-stitching faults; safety rules for pins and irons. (b) Uses of six tools. (c) Choosing an electric sewing machine; first aid box items.

Answer: (a)(i) Causes of machine-stitching faults: (1) **UNEVEN STITCHING** -- incorrect upper or bobbin **TENSION**, a bobbin wound unevenly, or pulling/pushing the fabric instead of letting the feed dogs move it. (2) **STITCHES MISSED** -- a blunt, bent or wrongly-inserted needle, a needle too fine for the fabric, or incorrect threading of the machine. (3) **BROKEN NEEDLES** -- pulling the fabric while stitching, stitching over pins, a loose needle clamp, or a needle too fine for a heavy fabric. (4) **TOP THREAD BREAKS** -- upper tension too tight, incorrect threading, a rough/burred needle eye or throat plate, or poor-quality/old thread.

Answer: (a)(ii) Two safety rules for (1) dressmaker's pins: never hold pins in the mouth, and always keep them in a pincushion or box, never loose on the table or floor; count pins in and out of the work so none are left in the garment. (2) **Pressing iron:** always stand the iron on its heel rest and switch it off at the socket when not in use, and never leave it face-down or unattended; check the flex for damage and never touch the soleplate or handle the plug with wet hands.

Answer: (b) Uses of the tools: (1) **METRE STICK** -- for measuring and marking long straight lines and for levelling hemlines. (2) **TRACING WHEEL AND CARBON PAPER** -- for transferring

pattern markings onto fabric as a dotted line. (3) TAILOR'S CHALK -- for marking alterations, fitting lines and pattern positions directly on fabric, brushing off afterwards. (4) BUTTONHOLE SCISSORS -- small, sharp-pointed scissors with an adjustable screw, for cutting buttonhole slits accurately to a set length. (5) BODKIN -- a blunt, large-eyed needle for threading elastic, tape or cord through a casing. (6) SLEEVE BOARD -- a small narrow ironing board for pressing sleeves and other narrow tubular parts without creasing the rest of the garment.

Answer: (c)(i) Four points when choosing an electric sewing machine: the RANGE OF STITCHES it offers and whether they suit your sewing; its EASE OF USE (threading, bobbin access, clear controls); the reputation, build QUALITY and durability of the make; and the availability of local SERVICING, spare parts and a guarantee -- with cost and whether it is portable or cabinet-mounted also worth weighing.

Answer: (c)(ii) Justifying first aid box items: (1) ANTISEPTIC CREAM/OINTMENT -- needlework causes small pricks and cuts from pins, needles, scissors and unpicking tools; antiseptic applied at once cleans the wound and prevents infection. (2) PLASTER -- covers a small cut or pinprick so it does not bleed onto and permanently stain the fabric being worked on, and keeps the wound clean while work continues.

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