

G12 ECZ FASHION & FABRICS P1 2020 SPECIMEN SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Fashion and Fabrics Paper 1, 2020 Specimen (6050/1) -- Theory

New 3-section format: Section A (30) + Section B (10) + Section C (any 3 of 5; all 5 answered here)

The 2020 syllabus restructured this paper into three sections and introduced entrepreneurship content not present in the 2016/2017 papers.

Candidate Name _____

Centre Number				Candidate Number							

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level

Fashion and Fabrics

Paper 1 Theory

6050/1

Additional material(s):
Answer Booklet
Coloured pencils
Ruler

Specimen

Time: 2 hours

Marks: 100

Instructions to Candidates

- 1 Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided 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 in this question paper.

Section B

- 3 Answer all parts of Section B.

Section C

- 4 Answer any three questions. Write your answers on the separate Answer Booklet provided.

- 5 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 C questions you have answered in the grid below, under the column, "candidates use"

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 the silhouette when preparing outlines for fashion sketches.

Cell phones are not allowed in the examination room.

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Use	Use
Section A	
Section B	
Section C	
Total	

SECTION A (30 Marks)

Answer all questions.

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

For
Examiner's
use

1 What do you understand by the following terms?

(a) Fibre

.....
..... [2]

(b) Yarn

.....
..... [2]

(c) Name **two** classes of textile fibres.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(d) List **three** methods of fabric construction.

(i) [1]

(ii) [1]

(iii) [1]

2 **(a)** What is first aid?

..... [2]

(b) Explain why putting pins in the mouth is a bad habit.

..... [1]

(c) Mention **three** major causes of accidents in a needlework room.

(i) **zedpastpapers.com** [1]

(ii) [1]

(iii) [1]

- 3 (a) Name the needlework tool that is used for removing unwanted stitches.
..... [1]
- (b) Give **two** uses of a bodkin.
(i) [1]
(ii) [1]
- (c) List **two** uses of a pinking shears.
(i) [1]
(ii) [1]
- 4 State **two** types of paper patterns.
(i) [1]
(ii) [1]
- 5 Give two reasons why manufacturers label their goods?
(i) [1]
(ii) [1]
- 6 Name **one** stitch that is suitable for the side-seam of a half-slip.
..... [1]
- 7 Mention **one** way of controlling fullness.
..... [1]
- 8 What is a crossway strip?
..... [2]
.....
- 9 Identify a suitable fastener for a blouse.
..... [1]
- 10 Name **one** type of yoke.
..... [1]

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[30 marks]

SECTION B (10 marks)

Answer all parts of question 1 and 2.

1 With the given measurements 1 (a) to (d), draw a front bodice pattern piece

- | | | |
|-----|---------------|-------|
| (a) | Shoulder | 2.5cm |
| (b) | Bust | 12cm |
| (c) | Waist | 11cm |
| (d) | Neck to waist | 8cm |

2 Show the following features from 2(a) to (f) on the pattern piece.

- (a) Notches
- (b) Stitching line
- (c) Cutting line
- (d) Place on fold
- (e) Shortening and lengthening
- (f) Dart

Pattern piece



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[10 marks]

SECTION C (60 marks)

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

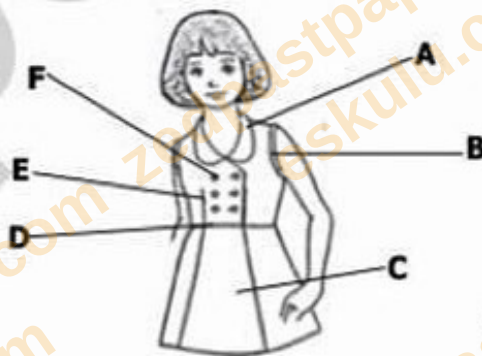
- 1 (a) Define entrepreneurship. [2]
 (b) Outline **six** qualities of a good entrepreneur. [6]
 (c) Write **five** reasons on the importance of starting up your own business. [5]
 (d) Discuss **four** advantages of entrepreneurship. [4]
 (e) Explain **three** ways of advertising a business. [3]

[20 marks]

- 2 (a) Define accessory. [2]
 (b) Write **four** types of accessories. [4]
 (c) Discuss **four** advantages of making your own clothes. [4]
 (d) Explain the effect of colour on a figure. [4]
 (e) Show **four** points to consider when choosing clothes for your wardrobe. [4]
 (f) Suggest **two** rules to follow when selecting mix and match outfits. [2]

[20 marks]

- 3 (a) Suggest **four** uses of openings. [4]
 (b) Write **four** types of sleeves. [4]
 (c) (i) Study the front of the dress below and label parts **A, B, C, D, E** and **F**. [6]

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- (ii) Indicate a suitable type of interfacing that has been used on the collar in (c) (i). [1]
 (d) Show **three** functions of lining in garment construction. [3]
 (e) Identify **two** suitable materials for lining a skirt. [2]

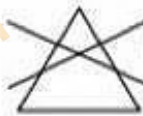
[20 marks]

- 4 (a) Write **five** properties of cotton. [5]
- (b) (i) Explain **four** advantages of wool. [4]
- (ii) Give **two** uses of velvet. [2]
- (c) Discuss the uses of the following fabric finishes:
- (i) Shrink resisting [2]
- (ii) Moth proofing [2]
- (ii) Water repellent [2]
- (d) Interpret the following care labels.

(i)



(ii)



(iii)



[3]

[20 marks]

- 5 (a) (i) Identify **four** types of crafts. [4]
- (ii) Mention **four** traditional methods of crafts work. [4]
- (iii) Name **three** types of weaves. [3]
- (iv) Differentiate crocheting from knitting. [4]
- (b) Outline **five** points on the choice and care of a sewing machine. [5]

[20 marks]

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Question 1. SECTION A [30 marks, answer all]. Q1 fibre/yarn/fibre classes/fabric construction. Q2 first aid, pins in mouth, accidents. Q3 unpicking tool, bodkin, pinking shears. Q4 paper patterns. Q5 labelling. Q6 half-slip side seam. Q7 controlling fullness. Q8 crossway strip. Q9 blouse fastener. Q10 yoke.

Q1 -- Fibres and fabric construction

Answer: (a) A FIBRE is the smallest, fine hair-like unit from which yarns and fabrics are made. It may be natural (cotton, wool, silk, linen) or man-made (polyester, nylon, acrylic), and may be short (staple) or continuous (filament).

Answer: (b) A YARN is a continuous strand formed by twisting or spinning fibres together, of a thickness and strength suitable for weaving, knitting or sewing into fabric.

Answer: (c) Two classes of textile fibres: (i) **NATURAL** fibres (from plants, animals or minerals -- cotton, wool, silk, linen); (ii) **MAN-MADE/SYNTHETIC** fibres (chemically manufactured -- polyester, nylon, acrylic, rayon).

Answer: (d) Three methods of fabric construction: (i) **WEAVING**; (ii) **KNITTING**; (iii) **BONDING/FELTING** (crocheting and lace-making are also acceptable).

Q2 -- Safety and first aid

Answer: (a) FIRST AID is the immediate, temporary treatment given to an injured or suddenly ill person before professional medical help arrives, in order to preserve life, prevent the condition worsening and promote recovery.

Answer: (b) Putting pins in the mouth is a bad habit because a pin may be accidentally **SWALLOWED** or **INHALED**, causing serious internal injury or choking; pins also carry rust and germs into the mouth, and saliva rusts the pins, which then stain the fabric.

Answer: (c) Three major causes of accidents in a needlework room: (i) pins and needles left loose on the floor, table or chairs; (ii) careless handling of cutting tools such as scissors and unpickers (e.g. passing scissors point-first, or walking with them open); (iii) faulty or carelessly-used electrical equipment -- irons and sewing machines with damaged flexes, or an iron left face-down and unattended. (Overcrowded work space and trailing flexes are equally acceptable.)

Q3 -- Needlework tools

Answer: (a) The tool used for removing unwanted stitches is a **SEAM RIPPER** (also called an unpicker or stitch unpicker).

Answer: (b) Two uses of a bodkin: (i) threading elastic, tape or cord through a casing or hem; (ii) turning narrow fabric tubes (rouleau loops, belts) right side out; it can also be used to pull out tacking threads.

Answer: (c) Two uses of pinking shears: (i) **NEATENING** raw edges of firmly-woven fabric, since the zigzag cut greatly reduces fraying; (ii) cutting a decorative zigzag edge on trimmings, facings or seam allowances to reduce bulk while finishing them.

Q4-Q10 -- Short answers

Answer: Q4 Two types of paper patterns: (i) **COMMERCIAL** patterns (bought ready-made in standard sizes, e.g. Butterick, Simplicity, with an instruction sheet); (ii) **DRAFTED/HOME-MADE** patterns (drawn out by the individual from personal body measurements). Adapted/block

patterns are also acceptable.

Answer: Q5 Two reasons manufacturers label their goods: (i) to give the consumer essential INFORMATION -- fibre content, size, care/washing instructions and country of origin -- so the garment is used and cared for correctly; (ii) to IDENTIFY and advertise the brand/manufacturer, building customer confidence and helping with quality control, returns and legal compliance.

Answer: Q6 A stitch suitable for the side seam of a half-slip: a FRENCH SEAM (worked with machine stitching) -- the slip is made of fine, slippery, fray-prone fabric worn next to the skin, so the enclosed, smooth French seam is both hard-wearing and comfortable. (A run-and-fell seam is also acceptable.)

Answer: Q7 One way of controlling fullness: GATHERING (darts, pleats, tucks, shirring, smocking and easing are all equally correct alternatives).

Answer: Q8 A CROSSWAY STRIP is a strip of fabric cut on the true cross/bias -- at 45 degrees to the selvedge (straight grain). Because it is cut on the bias it STRETCHES and moulds easily around curves, so it is used to bind or face shaped edges such as necklines and armholes, where a straight-grain strip would not lie flat.

Answer: Q9 A suitable fastener for a blouse: BUTTONS AND BUTTONHOLES (press studs/snap fasteners or a zip are also acceptable).

Answer: Q10 One type of yoke: a SHOULDER yoke (a waist/hip yoke, a plain yoke, or a gathered/shaped yoke are equally acceptable).

Question 2. SECTION B [10 marks, answer all]. Q1 Draw a front bodice pattern piece from the given measurements (shoulder 2.5cm, bust 12cm, waist 11cm, neck to waist 8cm). Q2 Show notches, stitching line, cutting line, place on fold, shortening/lengthening line, and dart on it.

These are SCALED-DOWN drafting measurements (a 12cm 'bust' is clearly a quarter-scale draft, not a body measurement), so the pattern piece is drawn small on the answer paper in the box provided.

Q1 -- Drafting the front bodice piece

Answer: Draw a rectangle 12cm wide (the bust measurement given) by 8cm deep (neck to waist). Mark the LEFT-HAND vertical edge as the centre front, to be placed on the fold. Along the top edge, measure in 2.5cm from the right of the neck point to give the SHOULDER length, and slope the shoulder line down slightly (about 1-1.5cm) towards the armhole. Curve the NECKLINE from the centre-front top down and out to the neck point. Curve the ARMHOLE from the shoulder tip down to the underarm point at the bust line. Along the bottom (waist) edge, measure 11cm (the waist measurement, i.e. 1cm narrower than the bust) and draw the side seam from the underarm point in to that waist point, giving the piece its shaping.

Q2 -- The six features to mark on the piece

Answer: (a) NOTCHES: small solid triangles (or short bars) drawn ON the cutting line -- one on the shoulder seam, one or two on the armhole curve, one on the side seam -- used to match this piece to the back bodice.

Answer: (b) STITCHING LINE: a BROKEN (dashed) line drawn parallel to and 1.5cm inside the outer edge all round, showing where the seam is to be sewn.

Answer: (c) **CUTTING LINE**: the **SOLID** outer line of the pattern piece itself, showing where to cut the fabric.

Answer: (d) **PLACE ON FOLD**: a bracketed arrow (a long line with arrowheads bent at each end towards the edge) drawn along the **CENTRE FRONT** edge, with the words 'place on fold', instructing that this edge is laid on the folded fabric and not cut.

Answer: (e) **SHORTENING AND LENGTHENING LINE**: a pair of **PARALLEL DOUBLE LINES** drawn horizontally across the piece between the bust line and the waist, labelled 'lengthen or shorten here'.

Answer: (f) **DART**: a narrow V drawn with two broken converging lines running from the waist edge (or the side seam) up to a **DOT** marking the dart point, positioned towards the bust.

Question 3. SECTION C, Q1 [20]. (a) Define entrepreneurship. (b) Six qualities of a good entrepreneur. (c) Five reasons for starting your own business. (d) Four advantages of entrepreneurship. (e) Three ways of advertising a business.

Answer: (a) **ENTREPRENEURSHIP** is the process of identifying a business opportunity, then organising, managing and taking the financial **RISK** of setting up and running a business venture in order to make a profit.

Answer: (b) Six qualities of a good entrepreneur: (i) **CREATIVITY AND INNOVATION** -- able to see opportunities and new ideas others miss; (ii) **RISK-TAKING** -- willing to take calculated risks with money and time; (iii) **HARD WORK AND PERSEVERANCE** -- willing to work long hours and continue despite setbacks; (iv) **SELF-CONFIDENCE AND INITIATIVE** -- able to make decisions and act without being told; (v) **GOOD MANAGEMENT AND ORGANISATIONAL SKILLS** -- able to plan, keep records and manage money, materials and workers; (vi) **HONESTY AND GOOD CUSTOMER RELATIONS** -- able to build trust with customers and suppliers. (Goal-setting and adaptability are equally acceptable.)

Answer: (c) Five reasons why starting your own business is important: (i) it creates **SELF-EMPLOYMENT**, so you do not depend on scarce formal jobs; (ii) it generates **INCOME** and improves your standard of living; (iii) it creates **EMPLOYMENT** for others in the community, reducing unemployment; (iv) it provides needed **GOODS AND SERVICES** to the community; (v) it contributes to **NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT** through taxes and economic growth, and gives the owner independence and personal satisfaction.

Answer: (d) Four advantages of entrepreneurship: (i) you are your **OWN BOSS** and make your own decisions; (ii) you keep **ALL THE PROFITS** rather than earning a fixed wage; (iii) you have **FLEXIBILITY** over working hours and the direction of the business; (iv) it develops your **SKILLS** and gives job security that does not depend on an employer, as well as status and satisfaction in the community.

Answer: (e) Three ways of advertising a business: (i) **PRINT AND BROADCAST MEDIA** -- posters, flyers, newspapers, radio and television; (ii) **SOCIAL MEDIA AND INTERNET** -- Facebook, WhatsApp status, a website or online marketplace; (iii) **WORD OF MOUTH AND DISPLAYS** -- satisfied customers recommending you, plus signboards, shop displays, fashion shows and exhibitions of your garments.

Question 4. SECTION C, Q2 [20]. (a) Define accessory. (b) Four types of accessories. (c) Four advantages of making your own clothes. (d) Effect of colour on a figure. (e) Four points when choosing clothes for a wardrobe. (f) Two rules for mix and match outfits.

Answer: (a) An **ACCESSORY** is an article worn or carried to **COMPLETE** and enhance an outfit -- it is not the main garment itself, but adds interest, colour or function to what is worn.

Answer: (b) Four types of accessories: (i) **FOOTWEAR** (shoes, sandals); (ii) **HEADWEAR** (hats, headwraps, scarves); (iii) **JEWELLERY** (earrings, necklaces, bangles, watches); (iv) **BAGS AND BELTS** (handbags, clutches, belts). Gloves, ties and spectacles are equally acceptable.

Answer: (c) Four advantages of making your own clothes: (i) it is **CHEAPER** than buying ready-made garments of the same quality; (ii) you get a **BETTER FIT**, since the garment is made to your own measurements; (iii) you can choose your own **STYLE**, fabric and colour, so the garment is individual and not mass-produced; (iv) you can be sure of the **QUALITY** of the fabric and workmanship, and the skill can also earn you an income.

Answer: (d) Effect of colour on a figure: **DARK** colours (black, navy, dark brown) absorb light and make the figure look **SMALLER** and slimmer, so they suit a large figure; **LIGHT** and **BRIGHT** colours (white, yellow, orange) reflect light and make the figure look **LARGER**, so they suit a thin figure. **WARM/advancing** colours (red, orange) make an area look bigger, while **COOL/receding** colours (blue, green) make it look smaller -- so colour can be used to draw attention to a good feature and away from a less flattering one. Large, bold prints also enlarge the figure while small prints reduce it.

Answer: (e) Four points to consider when choosing clothes for your wardrobe: (i) your **FIGURE TYPE** and what suits it; (ii) the **OCCASION** and your lifestyle (work, school, church, casual); (iii) your **BUDGET** and value for money; (iv) the **CLIMATE** and season, plus the fabric's ease of care and durability.

Answer: (f) Two rules for selecting mix and match outfits: (i) choose garments in **CO-ORDINATING COLOURS** -- build around one or two neutral base colours (black, navy, beige) so every top goes with every bottom; (ii) choose **SIMPLE, CLASSIC** styles in compatible fabric weights, avoiding very bold prints that will only match one item, so each piece can be worn several different ways.

Question 5. SECTION C, Q3 [20]. (a) Four uses of openings. (b) Four types of sleeves. (c) Label parts A-F on the dress; interfacing for the collar. (d) Three functions of lining. (e) Two materials for lining a skirt.

Answer: (a) Four uses of openings: (i) to allow the garment to be **PUT ON AND TAKEN OFF** easily where the body measurement is larger than the opening (e.g. hips larger than the waist); (ii) to allow the garment to **FIT CLOSELY** once fastened, giving a neat finish; (iii) to give **ACCESS** for comfort and movement (e.g. a sleeve placket allowing the cuff to open over the hand); (iv) to serve as a **DECORATIVE** feature of the design (a feature placket, buttoned front, or contrast zip).

Answer: (b) Four types of sleeves: (i) **SET-IN** sleeve; (ii) **RAGLAN** sleeve; (iii) **PUFF** sleeve; (iv) **KIMONO** sleeve. (Cap, bishop, dolman and magyar sleeves are equally acceptable.)

Answer: (c)(i) Labelling the dress: A -- **COLLAR**; B -- **SET-IN SLEEVE**; C -- **SKIRT/FLARED SKIRT** (with hem); D -- **WAISTLINE/WAIST SEAM**; E -- **BUTTONS AND BUTTONHOLES** (front

fastening/opening); F -- BODICE (front bodice). (The exact labels depend on which point each leader line touches; these are the six features shown on the front of the dress.)

Answer: (c)(ii) A suitable interfacing for the collar: a FUSIBLE (iron-on) NON-WOVEN interfacing of light-to-medium weight -- it gives the collar body and crispness so it holds its shape, and being non-woven it will not fray and can be cut in any direction.

Answer: (d) Three functions of lining in garment construction: (i) it gives a NEAT INNER FINISH, hiding seams, darts and raw edges inside the garment; (ii) it makes the garment more COMFORTABLE to wear and easier to slip on and off, reducing friction against the skin or other clothes; (iii) it adds BODY AND DURABILITY, helping the garment keep its shape, preventing seating/stretching, and making a thin fabric opaque.

Answer: (e) Two suitable materials for lining a skirt: (i) POLYESTER LINING FABRIC (or acetate/taffeta lining); (ii) SILK or fine COTTON LAWN. Both are smooth, lightweight and slippery so the skirt hangs and moves well.

Question 6. SECTION C, Q4 [20]. (a) Five properties of cotton. (b) Four advantages of wool; two uses of velvet. (c) Uses of shrink-resisting, moth-proofing, water-repellent finishes. (d) Interpret three care labels.

Answer: (a) Five properties of cotton: (i) highly ABSORBENT, so it is comfortable and cool in hot weather; (ii) STRONG, and even stronger when wet, so it withstands hard wear and frequent washing; (iii) it CREASES easily (unless given a crease-resist finish); (iv) it is a GOOD CONDUCTOR OF HEAT, so it feels cool to wear; (v) it BURNS readily with a yellow flame and a smell of burning paper, and it is damaged by mildew if stored damp, but is not attacked by moths and can be boiled and bleached.

Answer: (b)(i) Four advantages of wool: (i) it is very WARM, because its natural crimp traps still air; (ii) it is highly ABSORBENT (up to about a third of its weight) yet feels dry, so it is comfortable; (iii) it is ELASTIC and resilient, so it resists creasing and springs back into shape; (iv) it is naturally FLAME-RESISTANT (it smoulders rather than flaring), and it takes dye well and drapes beautifully.

Answer: (b)(ii) Two uses of velvet: (i) evening and occasion wear -- dresses, jackets and skirts; (ii) furnishings -- curtains, cushion covers and upholstery. (Also used for hats, bags and trimmings.)

Answer: (c)(i) SHRINK RESISTING: applied to cotton and wool so the garment does not shrink when washed, keeping its size and fit through repeated laundering.

Answer: (c)(ii) MOTH PROOFING: applied to wool and other animal-protein fibres to make them unpalatable to moth larvae, preventing holes being eaten in stored blankets, jerseys and suits.

Answer: (c)(iii) WATER REPELLENT: applied to raincoats, jackets, umbrellas, tents and outdoor furnishings so that water forms droplets and runs off the surface rather than soaking in, while still allowing the fabric to breathe.

Answer: (d) Interpreting the care labels: (i) a plain rectangle with a single horizontal bar (the drying symbol) means DRY FLAT -- lay the garment flat to dry rather than hanging it, so it is not stretched out of shape (typical for knitted and woollen garments). (ii) a triangle with a large cross through it means DO NOT BLEACH -- chlorine bleach must not be used on this garment. (iii) an iron symbol with TWO DOTS means IRON AT A MEDIUM/WARM TEMPERATURE ONLY

(suitable for wool and polyester mixtures) -- one dot means cool, three dots means hot.

Question 7. SECTION C, Q5 [20]. (a) Four types of crafts; four traditional craft methods; three types of weaves; crocheting vs knitting. (b) Five points on the choice and care of a sewing machine.

Answer: (a)(i) Four types of crafts: (i) EMBROIDERY; (ii) CROCHET; (iii) KNITTING; (iv) WEAVING/BASKETRY. (Tie-dye/batik, macrame, patchwork, quilting, appliqué and pottery are equally acceptable.)

Answer: (a)(ii) Four traditional methods of craft work: (i) HAND WEAVING of mats, baskets and cloth from grass, reeds, palm or cotton; (ii) TIE-AND-DYE / BATIK, using natural plant dyes to pattern cloth; (iii) HAND EMBROIDERY and beadwork used to decorate traditional garments; (iv) POTTERY, wood carving and calabash decoration. All are done by hand using locally available natural materials, and the skills are traditionally passed on from parents to children.

Answer: (a)(iii) Three types of weaves: (i) PLAIN weave; (ii) TWILL weave; (iii) SATIN weave.

Answer: (a)(iv) Crocheting vs knitting: CROCHET is worked with a SINGLE HOOK, forming and closing one loop at a time, so only one live loop is on the hook -- it produces a thicker, firmer, more openwork/lacy fabric, can be worked in any direction (rounds, motifs, edgings), is less elastic, and will not unravel far if a stitch is dropped. KNITTING is worked with TWO OR MORE NEEDLES (or a machine), holding a whole row of live loops at once -- it produces a finer, smoother, more elastic fabric, is worked row by row, and will LADDER if a stitch is dropped.

Answer: (b) Five points on the choice and care of a sewing machine: (i) CHOICE -- select a machine whose range of stitches and attachments suits the sewing you do, from a reputable make with locally available spare parts, servicing and a guarantee, at a price you can afford; (ii) CLEAN the machine regularly, removing lint and dust from the bobbin case, race and feed dogs with a small brush; (iii) OIL the machine at the points shown in the manual, using proper sewing-machine oil, then stitch on a waste rag to absorb surplus oil before sewing the garment; (iv) CHANGE THE NEEDLE regularly and use the correct needle and thread for the fabric -- a blunt or bent needle damages fabric and causes skipped stitches; (v) COVER the machine when not in use, keep it in a dry place away from damp, do not run it without fabric under the presser foot, and have it serviced professionally from time to time.

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