

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2011 question paper
for the guidance of teachers**

6050 FASHION AND FABRICS

6050/01

Paper 1 (Theory), maximum raw mark 80

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

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SECTION A

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

1 (a) Name the style features using at least two words in each case.

- | | |
|--|---|
| A stand collar with tie | G waist dart |
| B long puffed sleeve | H CF button band, not front, not opening |
| C elasticated cuff/narrow cuff/casing | I V/collar/neckline |
| D ruffled/frilled/gathered cap sleeve | J cap sleeve/sleeve seam, not armhole seam |
| E round/faced neckline, not bound | K back waist darts |
| F bust dart | L top stitched hem, edge stitching |

1 mark for each correct label

[12]

(b) The blouse/top View C could be made up in Linen Lawn or Polyester Crepe fabrics.

(i) Fabric: **Linen Lawn (no marks for name)**

Structure: plain weave/woven

Appearance: smooth/open appearance on surface of RS and WS

Feel/handle: firm

Weight: light

Colour application: bleached or plain dyed/could be printed

1 mark for each correct point

[5]

(ii) Fabric: **Polyester Crepe (no marks for name)**

Structure: crepe weave/woven

Appearance: uneven/crinkled surface same on WS and RS rough

Feel/handle: slippery

Weight: light

Colour application: dye added to spinning solution/printed

1 mark for each correct point

[5]

(iii) **State two reasons why Linen Lawn is suitable for the blouse/top, View C.**

Linen lawn presses well; fabric would suit a semi-fitted style; lawn fabric gathers easily; easy to wash/hygienic for summer style top, cool to wear. Not drapes well.

1 mark for each correct reason

[2]

(iv) **Name two fabric finishes and explain how they could be used on Linen Lawn to improve its properties.**

Fabric finish/how it improves the property:

Crease resistance: linen creases easily and makes ironing easier; easy care.

Shrink resistance: linen can shrink when washed

Bleaching: done to remove natural impurities in the colour of the fibre; gives a more even colour when dyeing

Flame retardant not accepted, nor mothproofing

1 mark for each correct fabric finish

2 marks for each example of how it improves the property

[6]

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- (c) (i) Give the correct machine stitch length for a plain seam worked on the blouse/top View C made in Linen Lawn.
Stitch length 2" or 2.5"
- (ii) Draw and label two suitable seam finishes which could be used on the seam.
Zig-zag along raw edge; turn 3mm and straight stitch close to edge; overlock along raw edge; overcasting by hand; any other suitable edge finish.
1 mark for sketch and 1 mark for appropriate sketch showing edge finish labelled. [4]
- (d) (i) Complete the following list of requirements for the blouse/top View C, size 10.
Fabric: length: 1 yd 5/8th (1.5m) or 1 yd (0.90m)
Fabric name: cotton and cotton blends, silk etc. See 'suggested fabrics' on Insert. Polyester crepe not given. Not on insert.
Buttons: quantity: six **made from:** plastic/bone/shell/polyester/metal/any other
Size: 3/8" (1cm)
Bias tape: width: 1/2" (1.3cm) approx. **made from:** cotton or poly/cotton
Thread: quantity: 100m or 1 reel **made from:** cotton or poly/cotton
1 mark for each point [9]
- (ii) State one position on the blouse/top View C where interfacing could be used.
Centre from buttonhole band [1]
- (iii) Give two reasons why interfacing is used.
Stiffen; strengthen; keep the shape of the band
1 mark for each reason [2]
- (iv) Suggest a suitable alternative fastening for the blouse/top View C, which could be worked in the same position.
Press studs [1]
- (v) Give one reason for your choice of fastening.
Easy to sew press studs along the band [1]
- (e) (i) Explain what is meant by the term 'multi-sized' pattern.
Many sizes on one pattern and the appropriate size is chosen [1]
- (ii) Explain how to choose the correct size.
Measure the body and select the appropriate size to follow on the pattern [1]
- (iii) Explain why there is a difference between the garment measurements and body measurements on pattern envelopes.
'Ease' is allowed so that the garment is comfortable to wear
Different styles according to fashion
Woven/knitted fabrics have different stretch
Different fit required [1]

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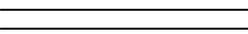
(f) The fabric layout for the blouse/top View C.

(i) Label the fold and selvages on the layout.
 Large piece of fabric with fold on one side and both selvages on the other
 1 mark for fold and one mark for selvages (front and back bodice)
 and
 Second piece of fabric cut with selvages to both sides (sleeve only)
 1 mark for each selvedge [4]

(ii) Name the pattern pieces.
 1 bodice/blouse/top front
 2 bodice/blouse/top back
 3 sleeve/armhole frills [3]

(iii) Explain why piece 3 has a * next to it.
 Fabric opened out and then top layer turned 180 degrees
 1 mark
 so that the design on the fabric runs the same way on both sleeves
 1 mark [2]

(iv) On the pattern piece, draw and label five pattern markings.
 Any **five** of the following:

- straight grain 
- cutting line 
- seam/stitching line/fitting 
- notch (diamond shape on cutting line) 
- balance mark (dot on seam line) 
- lengthening/shortening line 

hemline
 dart
 buttonhole
 position
 fold line
 any other appropriate
 1 mark for each correctly labelled pattern marking [5]

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(g) Complete the instructions for making the neckline on blouse/top view commercial bias tape.

Correct order of words:

open out; right; seam; shoulder; facing; straight; clip; machine; slip-hemming; top
(words not used: zig-zag; hemming; wrong)

- (i) (Open out) one edge of the folded commercial bias tape. [1]
- (ii) With (right) sides together, pin and tack the tape to neck edge, making sure the crease is on the (seam) line. [2]
- (iii) Match the bias tape with the balance mark on the (shoulder) seam. [1]
- (iv) Overlap the raw ends of the binding over the front (facing). [1]
- (v) Machine stitch the bias tape using (straight) stitch. Trim seam and (clip) curves. [2]
- (vi) Turn facing to inside. Press. Stitch close to inner edge of facing using (machine) stitch or (slip-hemming) by hand. [2]
- (vii) On outside, (top) stitch along neck edge. [1]

(h) Draw the iron symbol as used on care labels, with the correct temperature for:

- (i) linen lawn:
hot iron, three dots [1]
- (ii) polyester crepe:
cool iron, one dot [1]

[Total: 78 to be scaled to a mark of 26 (divide by 3)]

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SECTION B

Answer **three** questions from this section.

2 (a) Name the source of two animal fibres.

Silkworm; sheep: wool/other animal fibres e.g. goat: angora fibres, etc.

1 mark for each correct

[2]

(b) Briefly explain how flax fibres are obtained from plants in preparation for spinning.

Pulling the plants; retting (stems rotted down); scutching (stems removed); combing; bleaching.

1 mark for each point, up to 4, but must be in logical order

[4]

(c) Describe four properties of flax/linen fibres, which make them suitable for clothing.

Absorbent; washes easily and withstands high temperatures; very strong, wet or dry; cool to wear (hot weather); dyes easily.

1 mark for each point

[4]

(d) (i) Explain what is meant by the term 'fibre blending'.

Different fibres are mixed together before spinning; blending is done to combine properties from the different fibres.

1 mark for each point

[2]

(ii) Discuss three reasons why flax/linen is blended, naming a fibre blend in each case.

Flax/linen blended with cotton e.g. cotton/linen blend: both are absorbent; because linen is expensive, the cost of the blended fabric is lower once cotton has been added.

Flax/linen blended with polyester e.g. linen/polyester: linen creases easily and is absorbent whereas polyester is not very absorbent and does not crease easily, so properties in a linen/polyester fabric are combined to get the best from both.

Flax/linen and viscose e.g. linen/viscose: viscose can be manufactured to look like linen with slubs in the yarn, and the cost of the fabric can be reduced if viscose is used with linen.

1 mark for each point

[6]

[Total: 18]

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3 (a) **When purchasing a sewing machine, describe four functions which would be general sewing.**
sewing two pieces of fabric together using straight stitch (e.g. a seam)
neatening the edges of fabric (e.g. zig-zag stitch)
stitching jersey fabric (stitch suitable for stretchy fabric)
sewing on a zip using a zipper foot
buttonholes
decorative stitching – could be computerised so can store in memory

1 mark for each function (do not allow a repeat) [4]

(b) **Explain two advantages of using a sewing machine instead of hand sewing.**
faster
more accurate
neater
can choose a range of different stitches
any other relevant point
1 mark for each point [2]

(c) **Using notes and labelled diagrams, explain how to:**

(i) **prepare a side seam of a skirt before inserting a zipper on cotton poplin fabric;**
pin, tack and machine along the seam where the zip is to be inserted
stop stitching at the balance mark/large dot/tailor tack
leave open the section for the zip/or pin and tack the zip in a different colour
neaten seam edge using zig-zag/overlocking/etc.
press seam open [6]

(ii) **insert the zipper by machine, using the semi-concealed method.**
tack zip into position
change foot on machine to zip foot
machine zip in place
remove tacking

include labelled sketches to show RS and WS of fabric/pins/tacking/stitching/etc.
1 mark for each point, but must be in logical order [6]

[Total: 18]

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4 Refer to view A on the Insert.

(a) Using notes and labelled diagrams, explain how to:

(i) pin and tack an elastic casing on the sleeve in a cotton satin fabric;

- fold hem towards wrong side of sleeve
- pin and tack along fold
- decide on width of elastic and add a few mm for ease of threading
- fold raw edge of casing towards inside, pin and tack

include labelled diagrams

1 mark for each point, must be in logical order

[4]

(ii) machine the casing;

- set machine to correct stitch (e.g. stitch length 2.5 or 3 for longer stitch)
- machine close to fold of sleeve edge
- machine along the tacking
- leave a gap for the elastic e.g. 3 cm
- reverse stitching or tie a secure knot or hand sew ends securely
- remove the tacking

include labelled diagrams

1 mark for each point, must be in logical order

[4]

(iii) insert the elastic.

- use a safety pin or bodkin
- secure the pin to the elastic end
- thread the elastic through the casing
- make sure it is not twisted
- put the two ends together
- check the length is correct for the wrist
- overlap the elastic by 1cm
- hand sew the elastic securely

include labelled diagrams

1 mark for each point, must be in logical order

[4]

(b) Write an order of work for making a buttoned cuff on a long sleeve, in cotton/polyester gingham fabric.

- attach interfacing to the cuff
- prepare and machine stitch ends of cuff
- ease/gather lower edge of sleeve
- pin tack and machine cuff to lower sleeve
- trim interfacing/press/remove tacking etc.
- turn in seam allowance on free edge
- hand sew/machine stitch in place
- press

1 mark for each correct point, must be in logical order

[6]

[Total: 18]

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5 Using notes and labelled diagrams, explain the differences between the terms below.

(a) **cotton fibres and cotton yarns**

cotton fibres: taken from boll and may be different lengths
smallest part of the boll
fine thin strands

cotton yarns: lots of fibres used together (combed) and then twisted to strengthen
can be suitable for machining/knitting/hand sewing/etc.

1 mark for each point

[3]

(b) **tucks and pleats**

tucks: narrow (e.g. 3mm) folds in the fabric which are grouped together, machine or hand stitched; often stitched completely for decorative effect and used on children's dresses, bodices, household items.

pleats: many types e.g. knife, inverted, box etc. Wider than tucks e.g. knife pleats could be 5cm wide; can be stitched down or left loose.

[3]

(c) **magyar sleeve and raglan sleeve**

magyar: cut in one with bodice; underarm seam is usually reinforced with extra stitching (due to tendency to tear). Used on loose fitting garments e.g. knitwear.

raglan: sleeve type, where seam is from underarm to neckline; loose fitting and often used on sweatshirts.

[3]

(d) **bonded interfacing and woven interfacing**

bonded: fibres often random direction or laid in one direction and fabric is fused together due to use of man-made fibres which give the fabric stiffness. Fabric can be cut in any direction (i.e. no grain) and used as interfacing to strengthen.

woven: warp and weft threads to make a plain weave; fabric usually more expensive and may be made from linen; needs to be cut out according to fabric grain.

[3]

(e) **worked loops and rouleau loops**

worked loops: thread used to make loop of required size; buttonhole stitch used over the first group of loops to make a firm loop used with buttons.

rouleau loops: made with fabric, which has been cut on the true cross, then are turned through and used for decorative loops or as a fastening, with buttons.

[3]

(f) **a flat collar and a stand collar**

flat collar: such as Peter pan which can be interfaced or not according to how much stiffness is needed; collar follows the round neckline and there is no stand at the back of the collar; often used on children's clothes.

stand collar: usually has a stand at the centre back and is interfaced; can have pointed or round ends; may be combined with a rever at the front.

[3]

Give credit for relevant sketches for any of the above.

[Total: 18]

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- 6 (a) **State two reasons why care labels are attached to garments.**
help consumers care for garments correctly so that their life can be prolonged
information about any special care needed e.g. hand wash only for wool
- (b) **The iron symbol has already been mentioned in the question paper. Sketch and label three other garment care symbols, explaining why each is used.**
wash tub (with temperatures e.g. 40 °C or 60 °C)
dry clean symbol for certain fabrics
bleaching symbols for some fabrics
drying symbol e.g. square with line dry or drip dry symbol inside; tumble dry
any three symbols
1 mark each [6]
- (c) **Describe how the following should be removed from a cotton denim fabric:**
- (i) **a grass stain**
try to remove the stain as soon as possible; use biological washing powder; soak the stain; rub the area to help remove the stain; rinse well [2]
- (ii) **butter/margarine**
remove excess of stain by scraping
greasy stain can be removed by hot water and detergent; rub area well; rinse well then wash as normal [2]
- (iii) **a pen mark.**
use a stain remover for pen (e.g. spirit based stain remover) which will help to remove the pen mark; use detergent on the area of stain, rub well, rinse then wash as normal [2]
- (d) **Discuss four reasons why simple repairs and renovations should be carried out on garments.**
stop the damage getting worse (e.g. tear at the hem)
garment life can be extended (e.g. could be handed down and given to another child)
save money (i.e. no need to spend money on a new item)
use sewing skills learned to make the repair [4]

[Total: 18]

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7 Refer to the Insert.

- (a) Sketch and label a design or motif which could be worked on the front of a blouse.**
Any suitable design; colour used; well sketched.
Design to be labelled [3]
- (b) Using satin, stem and detached chain stitches, show how these could be used in the design or motif in (a).**
Draw sketch to show how the three stitches can be used appropriately e.g. satin for wide areas; stem stitch can be used for an outline design; detached chain can be used for individual patterns.
1 mark for each stitch [3]
- (c) Using working diagrams, show how two of the stitches in (b) are worked.**
Stitches to show some of the following: type of needle to use; how to fasten thread; how to position the needle correctly; how to work the stitch; how to fasten off; any special points (e.g. thread under needle for chain stitch to stop the stitch unravelling).
1 mark for each point, up to three marks per stitch [6]
- (d) Explain how the design or motif in (a) can be modified for working by machine.**
Different stitches can be chosen which look like hand stitches; curves may need to be changed to be less curved to make it easier to stitch, unless the design can be scanned into the machine accurately; some machines can stitch more than one colour at the same time; other machines may have to stitch each colour separately in which case, the design may have to be simplified.
Any two relevant points [2]
- (e) Draw two decorative machine stitches and give details of how to work them on polyester satin.**
Most stitches are based on straight stitch and zig-zag stitch, or a combination of both; accurate sketches of the chosen ones; polyester satin is slippery so the design outline may need to be tacked or marked some other way, without damaging the fabric or making permanent marks; a sharp fine needle will be needed e.g. size 70, so that the fabric surface is not damaged; make sure the fastening of thread is secure and use reversing or tie ends on the back of the work.
Any other suitable points [4]

[Total: 18]