

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2012 series

6050 FASHION AND FABRICS

6050/01

Paper 1 (Written), maximum raw mark 80

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Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2012	6050

Section A

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

- A sleeveless (faced) armhole edge
- B bust dart
- C centre front bodice
- D shorts C/F crotch seam
- E shorts turn-up/hem (lower)
- F short sleeve
- G buttoned cuff
- H lace trim
- I embroidered/applique/decoration/work/heart
- J high waisted bodice seam/description of seam
- K inverted pleat
- L side zip fastening/concealed zip/placket

1 mark for each correct label [12]

(b) The **shorts, View C** could be made up in **Cotton Piqué** or **Cotton/Polyester Seersucker** fabrics.

Details of fabric:

(i) **Fabric: Cotton Piqué**

- Structure: woven (or could be knitted e.g. double knit) Not plain weave
- Appearance: fine vertical lines on right side/small squares/ridged; bird's eye (small diamonds/waffle)
- Feel/handle: firm, smooth, stiff
- Weight: medium
- One appropriate fabric finish: bleaching or mercerising or crease resistant or any other appropriate
- Not flame resistant, mothproof or water repellent

1 mark for each correct point [5]

(ii) **Fabric: Cotton/Polyester Seersucker**

- Structure: woven with wrinkled lines/checked Can only have woven once unless qualified
- Appearance: plain and wrinkled vertical stripes/checked
- Feel/handle: bumpy, although also soft
- Weight: medium/lightweight
- One fabric finish: shrink resistant/easy care/could be partially heat-set/any other appropriate
- Not crease resistant

1 mark for each correct point [5]

(iii) State **two** reasons why **Cotton Piqué** is suitable for the **shorts, View C**.

Question refers to the fabric not fibre

- Strong; hardwearing/durable;
- easy to launder;
- easy to sew;
- will keep its shape during wear.

1 mark for each correct point [2]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2012	6050

(iv) Suggest **one** suitable seam finish for the crotch seam of the **shorts, View C**, made from **Cotton Piqué**. Give **two** reasons for your choice.

Seam: plain seam or double stitched seam. Open seam not accepted
Reasons: plain seam – easy to neaten using different methods e.g. overlocking or zig-zag together; hardwearing and strong; Overlocked seam doesn't pull and allows fabric to stretch.
Seam: double stitched – strong due to 2 rows of stitching; enclosed seam as no raw edges; e.g.s flat fell and French seams
will be comfortable during wear due to flat finish; any other relevant point 1 mark for each correct point relevant to the seam chosen. [3]

(v) The **shorts, View D** have a semi-concealed zipper at the side seam. Describe **two** adjustments which need to be made to the sewing machine before inserting a zip fastener.

Adjustments: attach zip/piping foot (narrow foot); change machine needle position to left or right; any other relevant point. Make sure the machine is set on straight stitch

1 mark for each point [2]

(vi) Draw and describe **four** symbols from a care label which you would expect to find in the shorts, if they were made from **Cotton/Polyester Seersucker**.

- Wash tub (warm/2 dots/machine or hand wash)
 - Square for drying instructions (line dry/tumble dry/drip dry)
 - Triangle with cross through (no bleach)
 - Circle (A/P inside) can dry clean
 - Iron (one dot (100 C or two dots 150 C)
- 1 mark for each correctly labelled symbol [4]

(c) The fabric layout for the **jacket, View E** is given below.

(i) Label the fold and selvages on the layout.
Fold at lower edge; selvages at upper edge.
1 mark for each correct label [2]

(ii) Name the pattern pieces shown in the layout above.
1 Jacket/bodice front
2 jacket back
3 front facing Interfacing not accepted. Just facing OK
4 back/neck facing
5 sleeve
6 cuff for sleeve

1 mark for each correct label [6]

(iii) Explain why pieces 1 and 2 are shaded.
Pieces need to be turned printed side onto fabric for a more economical layout; to avoid wasting fabric; to be able to use the fold of fabric without turning fabric. Not upside down
1 mark for each point. [2]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2012	6050

- (ii) Machine two rows of gathering lines in the seam allowance, between the notches.

- (iii) With right sides together, pin and tack the sleeve seam, making sure the notches match and that the seam allowance is 1.5 cm wide. [4]

- (iv) Neaten the seam using zig-zag stitch or overlocking. [1]

- (v) Insert the sleeve into the armhole, matching side seam, shoulder seam, notches and balance marks. Pull up gathering lines and ease the stitches to fit the armhole. [3]

- (vi) Distribute the fullness evenly, pin and tack. Machine stitch along the seam line. Stitch again, 6mm away from the first line of stitching. Neaten edges. [3]

- (f) Give **three** reasons for making your own garments.
Saves money; original/unique garments; choose own pattern/fabric; fit accurately to body measurements ; recycling
1 mark for each point [3]

[Total: 78 to be scaled]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2012	6050

SECTION B

- 2 (a) State the origin of cotton fibres.
Fibres obtained from (dried seed pod) (1 mark) of cotton plant (1 mark)
- 1 mark for 2 correct points [2]
- (b) Describe 6 properties of cotton fibres.
Strong; hardwearing; easy to launder due to being stronger when wet; creases badly during laundering so needs ironing unless it has a crease-resistant finish; comfortable due to relatively high absorbency rate; cool in hot weather due to good absorbency; dyes/prints well due to absorbency; hygienic as it can be boiled to remove bacteria; any other relevant point. Do not credit non static or non flammable
- 1 mark for each described point [6]
- (c) Explain **how and why** the following fabric finishes are applied to cotton fabrics:
- (i) **Mercerisation** – sodium hydroxide causes fibres to swell – makes cotton more absorbent/takes dye more easily/fabric surface becomes more lustrous/fabric becomes stronger/any other relevant point.
1 mark for each well explained point [3]
- (ii) **Brushing** – surface of fabric is brushed with small wires/which plucks loose fibres from the fabric/surface becomes softer and fluffier/air trapped between fibres/air spaces can act as an insulator making fabric warmer to wear.
1 mark for each well explained point [3]
- (d) Describe the correct way to press cotton fabrics.
Iron onto hot setting (3 dots/200 C)
Steam iron removes creases more effectively
If dry iron used, damp pressing cloth can be used
fabric can be ironed/pressed slightly damp which helps to remove creases
use flat surface/ironing board
iron item/fabric on wrong side
Tailor's ham on curved seams
1 mark for each point [4]

[Total: 18]

- 3 Using notes and labelled diagrams, describe:
- (a) the pattern markings you would expect to find on a pattern for an inverted pleat;
- solid line is fold line/ this line has to match up with dotted line/solid line; arrow on the pattern piece shows direction of fold line; balance mark (dot) at the place where it crosses the seam line; include diagram in the answer; any other appropriate point.
1 mark for each point (allow up to 1 mark for correct diagram even if no labels) Max 3 if no diagram [4]

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2012	6050	

(b) how to pin and tack an inverted pleat on a skirt;
fabric must be folded in the direction of the arrow according to the pattern piece; match dots; work on right side of the fabric; pin fabric from right side, fabric using diagonal tacking; remove pins; two pleats are folded towards each other to form inverted pleat;
1 mark for each point; Max 5 no diagram [6]

(c) how to machine the inverted pleat in place;
machine stitch on largest size as stitches will show on right side (if top stitched); use edge of presser foot as a guide for accuracy;
reverse ends of machining or sew by hand and finish on WS;
leave tacking in place while machining;
thread could be contrasting colour if showing on right side;
1 mark for each correct point Max 3 no diagram [4]

(d) **two** reasons for pressing the pleat correctly.
Once creases are pressed in, hard to correct if in wrong position;
neat finish required so pleats hang well during wear;
use pressing cloth to avoid shine on RS (depends on fabric);
press in stages during construction so there is less pressing at the end; for a neater better quality finish
1 mark for each correct point [4]

[Total: 18]

4 Using notes and labelled diagrams compare the methods used to work the following processes: Answers should be a comparison of the methods not just a list of reasons for working the processes.

(a) Lengthen a pattern:

use extra paper; use pins to hold paper; measure required of extra length; make sure both corresponding pattern pieces are adjusted at the same time by same amount (e.g. both front and back of a skirt); use lengthening and shortening line on the pattern; re-draw edges of pattern; give credit for correct diagram;
1 mark for each correct point. [3]

Shorten a pattern: paper is folded, not added; pleat made in paper to reduce amount; measurement of fold is half the amount to be reduced; can use pins to hold pleat in place; use lengthening and shortening lines on the pattern; re-draw edges of pattern; give credit for correct diagram;
1 mark for each correct point. [3]

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2012	6050	

(b) Trim corners:

layer seams to reduce fabric; layering involves cutting each piece of the seam by a different amount for a gradual reduction of fabric; cut at an angle with most fabric reduced at point; use small scissors eg trimming or embroidery scissors for accuracy; give credit for diagrams. Credit reasons
1 mark for each correct point. [3]

Layer seams:

seam edges are normally enclosed eg inside a collar; fabric reduced gradually so that there is a gradual slope in the edge of fabric; interfacing is reduced also; use trimming or embroidery scissors for accuracy; give credit for diagrams;
1 mark for each correct point. [3]

(c) Clip curves:

Outer/convex curves can be cut using sharp pointed scissors; cut three quarters of the way down the seam through all thicknesses; for smoother results, trim away excess bulk before clipping as this will be easier; give credit for correct diagrams;
1 mark for each correct point. [3]

Notch curves:

Inner/concave curves remove small triangles of fabrics; use sharp scissors with good points; cut three quarters of the way into the seam; trim away excess bulk before cutting; give credit for correct diagrams;
1 mark for each correct point. [3]

[Total: 18]

5 (a) Draw a labelled sketch of a collar with revers.

Sketch to show front view; neckline and collar should be clearly drawn and labelled; give credit for sketch even if unlabelled.
1 mark for each correct point [2]

(b) Using notes and diagrams explain:

(i) why iron-on interfacing would be a suitable choice to interface the collar;
easy to apply as only need to iron on; no need to tack and undo tacking so quicker ; will not slip while sewing other area because fixed permanently; different types or weights are available, with stretch or firm types; give credit for sketches of structure and use;
1 mark for each point. [4]

(ii) how to tack the collar to the garment correctly;

sketches to show the main stages: right sides together; pin, then tack; make sure the balance marks/notches are lined up correctly; make sure the front of the collar is symmetrical with facing; seam allowance needs to be accurate (1.5cm); use even tacking stitches; make sure the tacking is secure at the beginning and end of the collar; make sure seams are laying flat where collar is attached; give credit for diagrams;
1 mark for each point [4]

Page 9	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2012	6050

(iii) how to machine the collar accurately;

use the guide on the throat plate and presser foot for accurate sewing along 1. reverse at the beginning and end of the collar ends; the stitch length should be normal 2 or 2.5; straight stitch should be used; follow the tacking line; make sure the fabric lays flat on the under side of the collar/neckline; machine the collar in stages making sure that the needle stays in the fabric so it does not move while the fabric is being re-arranged;

1 mark for each correct point. [5]

(iv) why hand-sewing the collar in place permanently would be better than machining.

hand sewing more accurate as each stitch can sewn in exactly the correct place; each hand stitch can be attached to one machine stitch; if there are bulky areas, these can be stitched down with extra stitches; tighter/more secure; size of stitch can be adjusted so that it is invisible/neater (not possible if machine stitch is used);

1 mark for each correct point. [3]

[Total: 18]

6 (a) List **three** cutting tools which could be used for garment making.

Trimming scissors; unpicker (stitch ripper); dressmaking shears; embroidery scissors; buttonhole scissors; snips/snippers Not paper scissors or rotary cutter

1 mark for each correct point [3]

(b) Describe **three** features you should look for when purchasing cutting tools for garment making, giving a reason in each case.

Quality - What they are made from (e.g. stainless steel blades/plastic handles – make sure they will last and can be kept in good condition i.e. not rusty);
cost – cheap ones may not last or may be poor quality, whereas more expensive ones will last longer if stored correctly;
what they will be used for – e.g. make sure cutting shears will cut fabric;
ease of use e.g. plastic handles may be lighter to use and will not be so tiring if a large amount of fabric is being cut out. Sharp so fabric doesn't rip
Any other appropriate point.

1 mark for each correct description and reason for each [6]

(c) Explain how to keep a steam iron in good condition.

Try not to scratch the base of iron in use or in storage, so that it works efficiently and does not damage delicate fabrics;

Pour away any water which is left in the iron after use;

Use distilled water

Keep in a dry place, in the upright position;

Make sure the flex and plug are in good condition and replace if faulty or damaged; care of flex

Use the correct temperature setting so as not to dirty the base with melted fabric;

Clean the base thoroughly so as not to damage fabrics.

any other correct point;

1 mark for each explanation. [3]

Page 10	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2012	6050

- (d) Describe **three** safety points which need to be considered when using a sewing machine, giving a reason in each case.

Make sure long hair is tied up before use so that it the operator can see well while using the machine and so that the hair does not get caught in machinery;
make sure the operator knows how to use the machine safety – ie have training/instruction on how to use it correctly, to avoid accidents;
make sure the fingers are well away from the needle when the machine is in use, to avoid machining a finger;
make sure the flex and plug are in good condition, to avoid an electric shock; keep water away from machine because of danger of electrocution; make sure the light is working so you can see properly and not stitch your fingers
any other point with an appropriate reason;
Not switch off unless qualified, not maintenance, not posture or position of chair/table

2 marks for each well explained description [6]

[Total: 18]

7 Refer to the **jacket, View E** on the insert.

- (a) Sketch and label one embroidery design suitable for hand stitching. Show how it can be used as a repeated pattern for the centre front edge of the jacket.

Embroidery design could be based on any design source e.g. flowers, shells, geometric shape, etc; motif or design needs to show at least one repeat; position on jacket needs to be shown, e.g. centre front (whole centre front) or corner positions at lower edge or upper edge (i.e. repeated motif used on different parts of the jacket); give some credit for sketch even if not labelled

1 mark for each point. [3]

- (b) Using **three** named hand embroidery stitches, show how these could be used to work the design.

Any appropriate stitch e.g. chain stitch, blanket stitch, stem stitch, cross stitch, etc; sketch of these needs to be correct for the label; stitches need to correspond to the design in a); sketches of stitches need to be accurately sketched, showing needle position for full marks;
1 mark for each point. [6]

If the answer is not related to a) give Max of 3 marks for good sketches

- (c) Give **two** reasons for the choice of embroidery thread(s).

Any two suitable reasons e.g. stranded cotton is easily available and a reasonable buy; cotton is easy to launder and will keep its colour and shape in use; thread chosen would be suitable to be used on the fabric chosen ; suitable for the design chosen. Not colour and not quality
any other appropriate point.

1 mark for each point. [2]

Page 11	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	
	GCE O LEVEL – October/November 2012	6050	

(d) Describe the correct method for pressing hand embroidery.

Press on the wrong side of fabric;
use a pressing cloth if fabric is delicate;
use steam iron if possible;
make sure the temperature is suitable for the fabric, if any doubt, use the lowest setting first and then increase, to avoid scorching the fabric/embroidery;
use a padded surface if the embroidery stitches are textured, to avoid flattening them;
any other appropriate point.

1 mark for each well described point [4]

(e) Suggest a suitable **named** fabric for the jacket, giving two reasons for your choice.

Fabric needs to be medium weight e.g. cotton denim; cotton gabardine; polyester satin; etc any suitable fabric;

1 mark for correct fabric

reasons for choice will depend on fabric e.g. polyester satin is firm and would keep its shape well; it is hardwearing and would be long lasting; it does not crease readily so would look good in wear; any other well explained appropriate point;

1 mark for each reason [3]

[Total: 18]