

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge Ordinary Level

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

5 5 9 1 9 3 2 7 5

FASHION AND TEXTILES

6130/01

Paper 1 Theory

October/November 2016

2 hours

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: Coloured pencils (not yellow)

Ruler

Small piece of fabric, needle and thread

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

You should illustrate your answers by means of clear, bold diagrams wherever necessary.

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 work.

Section A

Answer all parts of Question 1.

You are advised to spend no longer than 40 minutes on Section A.

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

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



Section A

Answer all questions in this section.

1 Fig. 1 is a drawing of a child's dress.

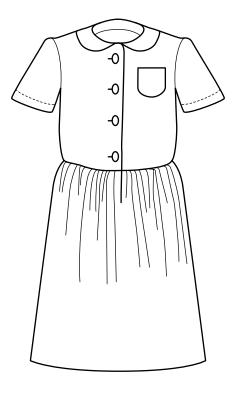


Fig. 1

(a) (i) Cotton seersucker fabric is suggested for the child's dress in Fig. 1.

Describe the appearance of cotton seersucker fabric and give **one** reason why this fabric is suitable for this style of child's dress.

Description	
	[0]
Reason	[2]
	[1]

(ii)	Explain two performance characteristics of cotton seersucker fabric that make it suitable for a child's dress.				
	1				
	2				
	[2]				
(iii)	In the space below, draw the correct care symbol for ironing cotton seersucker fabric.				
	[2]				
(iv)	Name one different fabric made from cotton/polyester which could be used instead of				
(10)	cotton seersucker for the child's dress in Fig. 1. Give one reason for your choice.				
	Name of fabric[1]				
	Reason for choice				
	[1]				
(b) (i)	The child's dress in Fig. 1 is gathered at the waistline.				
	Give two reasons why this gathering is needed.				
	1				
	2				
	ro				
	[2]				

(ii) Using notes and labelled diagrams, explain how to shorten, by 2 cm, the sleeve pattern for the child's dress in Fig. 1.

[4]

(iii) Fig. 2 below shows the pattern piece for the bodice front of the child's dress in Fig. 1.

Draw on Fig. 2 the pattern symbols for: the grain line, a button, a buttonhole and a seam allowance.

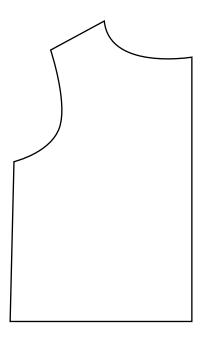


Fig. 2

[5]

(iv)	State two reasons to explain why buttons and buttonholes have been used as a fastening on the front of the child's dress in Fig. 1.
	1
	2
	[2]
(v)	Suggest an alternative fastening which could be used in the same position on the child's dress in Fig. 1.
	[1]
(vi)	Explain how to work tailor tacking to transfer a buttonhole marking from the pattern to the fabric. You may use notes and labelled diagrams to support your answer.

[4]

(c)	(i)	A patch pocket has been stitched on the bodice front of the child's dress in Fig. 1.
		Suggest two methods to finish the top edge of the pocket.
		1
		2
		[2]
	(ii)	Suggest an alternative type of pocket which could be used on the child's dress in Fig. 1. Explain where you would position the pocket on the dress and give one reason for your choice. You may use notes and labelled diagrams to support your answer.
		Name of pocket
		Position on child's dress
		Reason for choice of position
		[4]
	(iii)	CAD could be used to modify the patch pocket design.
		What is meant by CAD?
		[1]

(iv) S	uggest three benefits of using CAD to modify the patch pocket design.
1	
•••	
2	
•••	
3	
•••	[3
(d) State t	hree ways in which consumers can recycle unwanted textiles products.
	[3]
	[Total: 40]

Section B

Answer any **three** questions from this section.

2	Mar	ny dif	ferent fibres are used to make fabrics.					
	(a)	Cotton is sometimes blended with other fibres before being used to make fabrics.						
		(i)	What is meant by blending fibres?					
			[1]					
		(ii)	Name one natural fibre, one regenerated fibre and one synthetic fibre that can be blended with cotton fibres.					
			Natural fibre					
			Regenerated fibre					
			Synthetic fibre					
		/111 \	[3]					
		(iii)	Give two reasons why synthetic fibres might be blended with cotton.					
			rol					
			[2]					
	(b)		ne two chemical finishes which could be used on synthetic fabrics and explain how they rove the performance characteristics of the fabric.					
		Fini	sh 1					
		Imp	rovement to fabric					
		Fini	sh 2					
		Imp	rovement to fabric					

(c)

State four benefits of using organic cotton fabrics and explain how they may influence consumer choice when purchasing fabrics and clothing.
1
2
3
4
[8]
[ο]

[Total: 20]

3

Ref	er to	the child's dress in Fig. 1 in Section A.
(a)	(i)	Name the style of the collar on the child's dress in Fig. 1.
		[1]
	(ii)	Describe one suitable interfacing which could be used for the collar on the child's dress, shown in Fig. 1.
		Give two reasons for your choice of interfacing.
		Interfacing
		Reason 1
		Reason 2
		[3]
	(iii)	Explain how to apply interfacing to the collar on the child's dress in Fig. 1. You may use notes and labelled diagrams to support your answer.

(iv) Using notes and labelled diagrams, explain how to make the interfaced collar before sewing it to the child's dress in Fig. 1.

[6]

(b)	After the under collar is machined to the bodice neckline of the child's dress in Fig. 1 it is necessary to finish the remaining raw edge of the top collar.
	Discuss the best method of finishing the raw edge of the top collar for the child's dress in Fig. 1. Give reasons for your choice.
	[6]
	[Total: 20]

			13
4	Fasl	nion	accessories, such as bags, are popular and useful for teenagers.
	(a)	(i)	Draw and label a sketch of a fashionable school bag. Your design should include a quilted panel.
		(ii)	[4] Name a suitable fabric for the bag and describe how the fabric is constructed.
	((iii)	Give two reasons why you have chosen the fabric in 4(a)(ii) .
	((iv)	[2] Name two components used for the bag you designed in 4(a)(i) .
			1 2 [2]

(b)	Explain how to make the quilted panel on the bag sketched in 4(a)(i) . You may use notes and labelled diagrams to support your answer.
	[4]
(c)	Discuss three advantages of using a quilted panel on the bag.
	[6]
	[0]

5

Colour	can be added to textile products in many different ways.	
(a) (i)	Name two stages of production at which dye can be added to textiles.	
	1	
	2	
(::)		[2]
(ii)		
	1	
	2	
		[2
(iii)	Explain two reasons why synthetic dyes rather than natural dyes are often used in text production.	ile
	1	
	2	
		[4]

(b)	Batik is often used to produce patterns on fabrics.
	Explain the method of producing a batik design on fabric. You may use notes and labelled diagrams to support your answer.

[6]

(c)	Discuss three factors which a consumer might consider before buying a textile item that has been dyed.
	[6]
	[Total: 20]

6

Commercial patterns are often used when making textile items.			
(a)	(i)	State two reasons why a consumer would buy a commercial pattern to make an item clothing.	of
		1	
		2	
			2
	(ii)	Explain what the following terms mean when using patterns.	
		With nap	
		Stay-stitching	
		N	
		Notches	•••

[6]

(b)	Explain how to prepare the fabric and paper pattern before cutting out a pair of shorts. You may use notes and labelled diagrams to support your answer.

(c)	Discuss how a manufacturer of school trousers would plan and carry out the cutting out of fabric to make a large quantity of trousers.
	[6]

[Total: 20]

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