

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

**Specimen for Examination from 2009**

**GCE A LEVEL**

**MARK SCHEME**

**MAXIMUM MARK: 100**

**SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 9631/03**

**Design and Textiles  
Textile Applications/Textile Technology**

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**1 Children’s clothing design is an important aspect of the fashion industry.**

- (a) Outline the factors which need to be considered when selecting fabrics for children’s clothing. [5]**

The candidate will be able to outline the factors which need to be considered when selecting fabrics for children’s clothing.

**Answer could include:**

Age of child; season (e.g. winter/spring); performance characteristics (e.g. moisture absorbency, warmth); occasion (e.g. sports clothing, nightwear); type of fibre (e.g. natural, synthetic, blends)

- (b) Describe a range of performance finishes which could be used on fabrics for children’s clothing. [5]**

The candidate will be able to describe a range of performance finishes which could be used on fabrics for children’s clothing.

**Answer could include:**

Easycare finish could be used on cotton fabric for rainwear; flammability finish could be used on nightwear for children; crease resistance finish could be used for children’s school uniform; stain resistance could be used on a child’s coat; mothproofing could be used on a woollen coat for a child.

- (c) Assess the importance of the detailed design specification which needs to be considered when designing a range of clothing for children. [7]**

The candidate will be able to assess the importance of the detailed design specification which needs to be considered when designing a range of clothing for children.

**Answer could include**

Type of fabric structure (woven, knitted); fibre content of fabric (cotton, wool); safety features (flammability, small parts); weight of fabric (summer or winter weight); colour of fabric; type of fastening; type of pre-manufactured components to be used, (thread, zips, buttons); size of stitch to be used for assembly; type of seam to be used (top stitched); decoration (motif, lace, ribbon); range of sizes

High band: 6 - 7 marks

Middle band: 4 - 5 marks

Low band: 0 - 3 marks

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- (d) **Discuss how the designer can make children’s clothing appealing to children, as well as their parents, giving examples.** [8]

The candidate will be able to discuss how the designer can make children’s clothing appealing to parents as well as children.

**Answer could include**

Cost factors, parents like value for money; fabrics which are easy care, and have a good range of desirable properties (washability, easy to iron, stain resistant); colourful and fashionable colours - so that the fashion conscious child will wear the clothing bought; incorporated motifs but used on practical clothing like hats and gloves (warmth); long lasting and durable (fibres such as cotton, polyester, can be handed down to younger siblings); safety factors (no small parts or loose items); play value (toys in pockets for small child); dual purpose item (nightwear with buttons so child can learn how to fasten them).

High band: 7 - 8 marks

Middle band: 4 - 6 marks

Low band: 0 - 3 marks

**2 Cushions are popular home accessories.**

- (a) **Outline the safety considerations which need to be considered when selecting fabrics for cushions.** [2]

The candidate will be able to outline the safety considerations which need to be considered when selecting fabrics for cushions.

**Answer could include:**

Flammability - legislation will require household textile items to be flameproof.

Labelling - warning label may be included if fabric used is flammable.

Both of the above will depend on the fibre chosen - some fibres are much more flammable than others.

- (b) **Explain which important factors (other than safety) should be included in the design specification for a cushion.** [5]

The candidate will be able to describe which important factors should be included in the design specification for a cushion.

**Answer could include:**

Size of cushion; fabric to be used; decoration to be used (beading, appliqué, other techniques); edges to be used (piping, fringing); manufactured components (tassels, zip, thread); shape of cushion (bolster, square);

High band: 4 - 5 marks

Middle band: 2 -3 marks

Low band: 0 -1 marks

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- (c) **Discuss how the use of additional materials could be used to enhance the quality and appearance of cushions.** [8]

The candidate will be able to discuss how the use of additional materials could be used to enhance the quality and appearance of cushions.

**Answer could include:**

Additional materials: ribbons, tassels, braid, motifs, piping, beading, embroidery, lace, applied fabrics;

Sketches could be used to illustrate how these materials could be attached/used to enhance cushions.

High band: 6 - 8 marks

Middle band: 3 - 5 marks

Low band: 0 - 2 marks

- (d) **Assess the value of carrying out market research and consumer testing when designing textile products for the home.** [10]

The candidate will be able to assess the value of carrying out market research and consumer testing when designing textile products for the home.

**Answer could include:**

Market research and consumer testing: the market researcher could assess points such as colour and fabric preferences; cost which consumer is prepared to pay; lifestyle: type of goods the consumer is prepared to buy;

consumer testing could include illustrations of item or actual prototype of item; which consumer should be interviewed; where should the interviews take place; what should be done with the information collected; analysis of survey results - should they be presented as graphs or charts; what notice should be taken of results.

High band: 8 - 10 marks

Middle band: 4 - 7 marks

Low band: 0 - 3 marks

- 3 (a) **Discuss how colour can be used to create interesting effects in the production of yarns.** [10]

The candidate will be able to discuss how colour can be used to create interesting effects in the production of yarns.

**Answer could include:**

Colour: reference to colour wheel - primary, secondary and tertiary colours; complementary and contrasting colours; colour moods - warm/cold; tints, tones and shades.

Yarns could include: single, plied, fancy, crepe, textured, blended.

Different colours can be blended, space dyed or plied together to produce a wide variety of coloured yarns for weaving, knitting and embroidery.

High band: 8 - 10 marks

Middle band: 4 - 7 marks

Low band: 0 - 3 marks

- (b) **Assess the range of decorative effects which could be achieved on fabrics when using dyes.** [15]

The candidate will be able to assess the range of decorative effects which could be achieved on fabrics when using dyes.

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**Answer could include:**

Decorative effects: batik; tritik; space-dyeing; tie dyeing; fabric painting; spraying  
Types of dyes: indigo dyes; fibre-reactive dyes (cotton, viscose); acid dyes (wool, silk)  
Fabrics can be tied, stitched, pleated, knotted  
Types of weaving - ikat where warp threads are dyed before weaving; colour woven fabrics;  
Answers could also be illustrated.

High band: 11 - 15 marks

Middle band: 6 - 10 marks

Low band: 0 - 5 marks

- 4 (a) **Discuss the range of environmental factors which can cause physical wear in textiles.** [10]

The candidate will be able to discuss the range of environmental factors which can cause physical wear in textiles.

**Answer could include:**

Sunlight; UV light; mildew; abrasion from sand/dirt and its effect on textiles; air pollution which sticks to synthetic fibres (static) and is difficult to remove;  
This can affect all types of fibres from natural to synthetic.  
Discussion of how performance characteristics can change as a result of physical deterioration of fibres/fabrics e.g. curtain fabrics may tear if exposed to sunlight, and may need replacing if fabric is weakened.

High band: 8 - 10 marks

Middle band: 4 - 7 marks

Low band: 0 - 3 marks

- (b) **Assess the environmental issues which the textile industry has to consider when producing textile products.** [15]

The candidate is able to assess the environmental issues which the textile industry has to consider when producing textile products.

**Answer could include:**

Production of fibres (spinning, synthetic fibre production); yarns (blending); dyes (types of dyes used - natural dyes less polluting than synthetic dyes); fabric production (weaving, felting, bonding, knitting); finishing processes (bleaching, mercerising);  
Pollution issues - water pollution, air pollution;  
Energy issues - saving and wasting energy;  
Use of new technology (solar/wind power)

High band: 8 - 10 marks

Middle band: 4 - 7 marks

Low band: 0 - 3 marks

- 5 **Assess the range of experimental textile techniques which can be used to create surface texture.** [25]

The candidate will be able to assess a range of experimental techniques which can be used to create surface texture.

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**Answer could include**

Surface texture could include: hand and machine embroidery; quilting; appliqué; manipulated fabrics.

Sketches could be included to illustrate specific techniques.

High band: 19 - 25 marks

Middle band: 9 - 18 marks

Low band: 0 - 8 marks