

Annual Examinations for Secondary Schools 2015

FORM 5

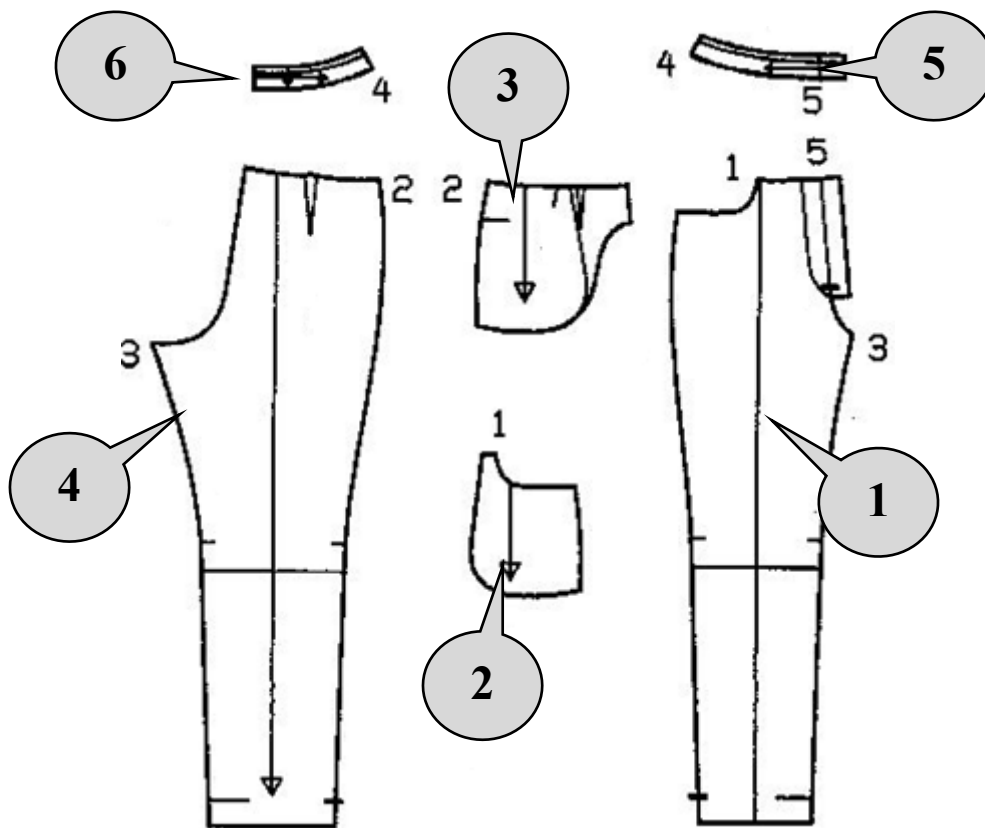
TEXTILES STUDIES

TIME: 1h 45min

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

1. The following pattern pieces of a pair of trousers were found in a magazine.



a) Using the words in the box provided, label the above pattern pieces.

Back waistband	Side hip yoke pocket piece	Pocket piece
Trouser back	Front waistband	Trouser front

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

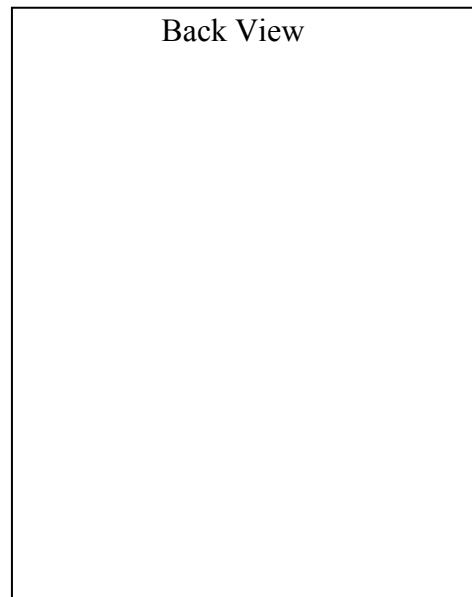
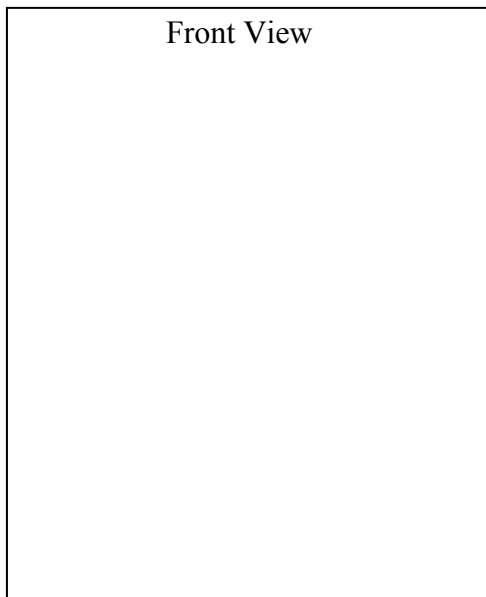
4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

(3 marks)

b) In the boxes below, sketch the front and back view of the finished trousers using the pattern pieces provided in (1).



**(2 marks)**

c) Label **three** fashion features on the front and back sketches (e.g. pleats).

**(3 marks)**

d) Name **three** standard measurements that need to be taken by a seamstress/tailor to make this pair of trousers.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

**(3 marks)**

e) Give the meaning of the following markings which are found on the pattern pieces of the pair of trousers given in question 1(a).

	Pattern Markings	Meaning
i.		
ii.		
iii.		
iv.		

**(4 marks)**

- f) Draw the cutting layout of the pattern pieces on 140cms wide plain fabric. The fabric has a one way design.



**(5 marks)**

- g) Label the selvedge and fold on the diagram in (f). **(1 mark)**

- h) Why is it recommended to follow the selvedge when laying and cutting out the pair of trousers?

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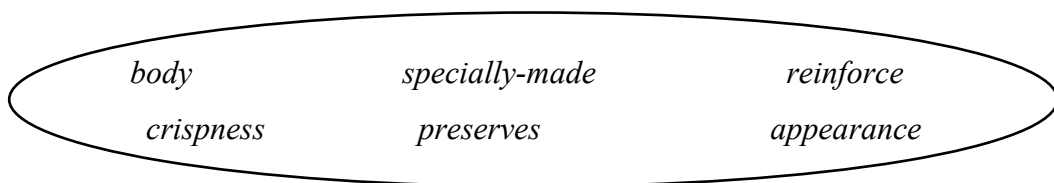
**(1 mark)**

- i) An interfacing will be used for this pair of trousers.

- i. Shade the pattern pieces in the layout in (f) which require an interfacing.

**(2 marks)**

- ii. Fill in the blanks using the words provided.



An interfacing is an extra piece of fabric placed between a facing and the outer fabric of a garment. Its purpose is to \_\_\_\_\_, add \_\_\_\_\_ and often \_\_\_\_\_ to the faced area and edge. It improves \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ shape. It may be \_\_\_\_\_ fabric or not.

**(3 marks)**

j) This pair of trousers has a pocket on the front.

i. Identify the type of pocket used in this pair of trousers.

\_\_\_\_\_

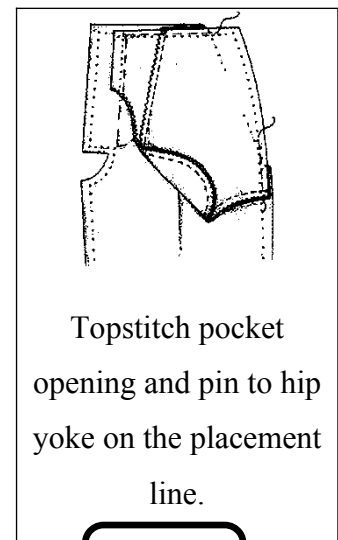
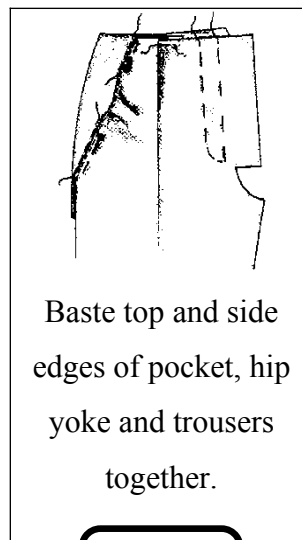
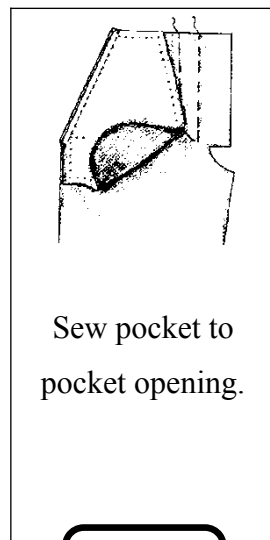
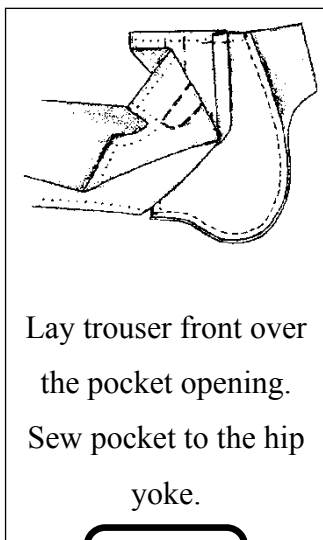
(1 mark)

ii. In the boxes below, draw and identify another **two** types of pockets.



(2 marks)

iii. The following are the steps to complete the pocket mentioned in j(i). Put the steps in the correct order by listing the numbers 1 to 4 in the corresponding box.



(4 marks)

k) The following steps were followed to complete this pair of trousers. Four steps (1, 4, 7 and 10) are given. Number the remaining six steps (2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9) to complete the method.

Step	Method
	Attach pocket. Neaten seam allowance and press.
1	Cut out all pattern pieces. Mark all pattern marking.
	Stitch the right side of waistband to the right side of the trousers. Turn to wrong side.
10	Give a final pressing.
	Work darts.
4	Join side seams. Neaten edges.
	Stitch centre front and centre back seam as one continuous seam. Press. Attach zip.
	Join inside leg seams. Neaten edges and press.
7	Fuse (iron) interfacing to waistband.
	Turn 1cm of the free edge of waistband and machine stitch. Attach loops.

(6 marks)

2. Leather was very much in fashion last season. Answer the following questions about leather.

a) Explain why seams cannot be unpicked on leather. What do you recommend?

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(2 marks)

b) Identify **two** important points to keep in mind when cutting out a leather garment. An example is given.

- *Some pieces (such as sleeves) need to be cut as mirror image of one another.*
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

(2 marks)

c) What machine needle size should be used to machine stitch soft leather? Circle the correct answer.

65/ 70

80/90

100

(1 mark)

d) Why should short stitches be avoided on leather fabric?

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(1 mark)


e) Leather should be pressed with special care. Identify **three** precautions which need to be taken when pressing a leather garment. An example is given.

- *Do not use steam.*
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

(3 marks)

3. Colour can be added to products in different ways.

a) Complete the table below by giving **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage for each way of adding colour to fabric.

	Ways of adding colour	Advantage	Disadvantage
i.	Tie and dye 		
ii.	Batik		

			
iii.	<p>Printing</p> 		
iv.	<p>Embroidery</p> 		

(8 marks)

b) Complete the following statements.

i. Secondary colours are obtained by mixing two \_\_\_\_\_ colours.

ii. Cool colours are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

iii. Warm colours are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and  
\_\_\_\_\_.

iv. Yellow-orange, red-orange and yellow-green are examples of \_\_\_\_\_  
colours.

v. Colours that are across from each other on the colour wheel are called \_\_\_\_\_ colours.

(5 marks)

c) Match the following words to the corresponding definitions.

1.	Neutral		obtained by adding white to a hue.
2.	Tints		obtained by adding black to a hue.
3.	Shades		colours that go with all colour plans e.g. white and black.

(3 marks)

4.

a) Choosing clothes for young children can be a difficult task for parents. Identify **two** factors to consider when choosing clothing for young children. An example is given.

- *Garments should allow for the growth of the child.*

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

(2 marks)

b) This child's jacket was made from fleece fabric.  
Give **two** reasons for choosing fleece fabric for this garment.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



(2 marks)

c) Underline a manufactured fibre which can be made from fleece fabric.



Polyester

Viscose

Modal

(1 mark)

d) The fibres which make fleece fabrics are brushed. Give **one** reason why these fibres are brushed.

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(2 marks)

e) Complete the following statement:

‘Most fleece fabrics are breathable. *Breathable* means that the moisture \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?’

(1 mark)

f) Name **two** textile items, other than jackets, that can be made from fleece fabric.

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(1 mark)

g) What should be kept in mind when designing nightwear? Give **two** suggestions.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

(2 marks)

h) One criterion for children’s nightwear is that it must be flame-retardant.

i. Explain what is meant by *flame-retardant finish*.

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(2 marks)

ii. Why is flame-retardant finish necessary for children’s nightwear?

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(1 mark)

iii. Explain why the care of fabrics with this finish is so important.

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(2 marks)

- iv. Suggest **one** finish, other than flame-retardancy, necessary for nightwear suitable for children under three years old and give a reason for your answer.

Name of finish: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason: \_\_\_\_\_

**(1, 2 marks)**

- v. Which of the following commercial finishes refers to flame-retardant finish?  
Underline the correct answer.

Mitin

Proban

Scotchguard

**(1 mark)**

5. Different fabrics have different fabric properties.

- a) Complete the fibre information chart below using the words provided.

You can use words more than once.

*regenerated*

*absorbent*

*synthetic*

*flammable*

*non-absorbent*

<b>Fibre</b>	<b>Natural, Synthetic or Regenerated</b>	<b>Flammability</b>	<b>Absorbent or Non-absorbent</b>
Polyamide		Does not burn; it melts	
Linen	Natural		
Viscose			Absorbent

**(3 marks)**

- b) During a Textiles Studies lesson, several burning tests were carried out to identify the different fibres. Draw and describe the method for this experiment.

The following keywords have been given to guide you.

*Prepare*

*Light*

*Watch*

Diagram:

Method:

- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**(5 marks)**

c) Identify whether the fabric burnt during the burning test was:

100% cotton or 100% silk.

Fill in the boxes below.

- i. When ignited, it burns with a steady flame and smells of burning paper or leaves. The residue left is greyish white ash which is crumbly.
- ii. When ignited, it burns readily, not necessarily in a steady flame, and smells of burning hair. The ash is easily crumbled and the flame is not easily extinguished.

**(1 mark)**

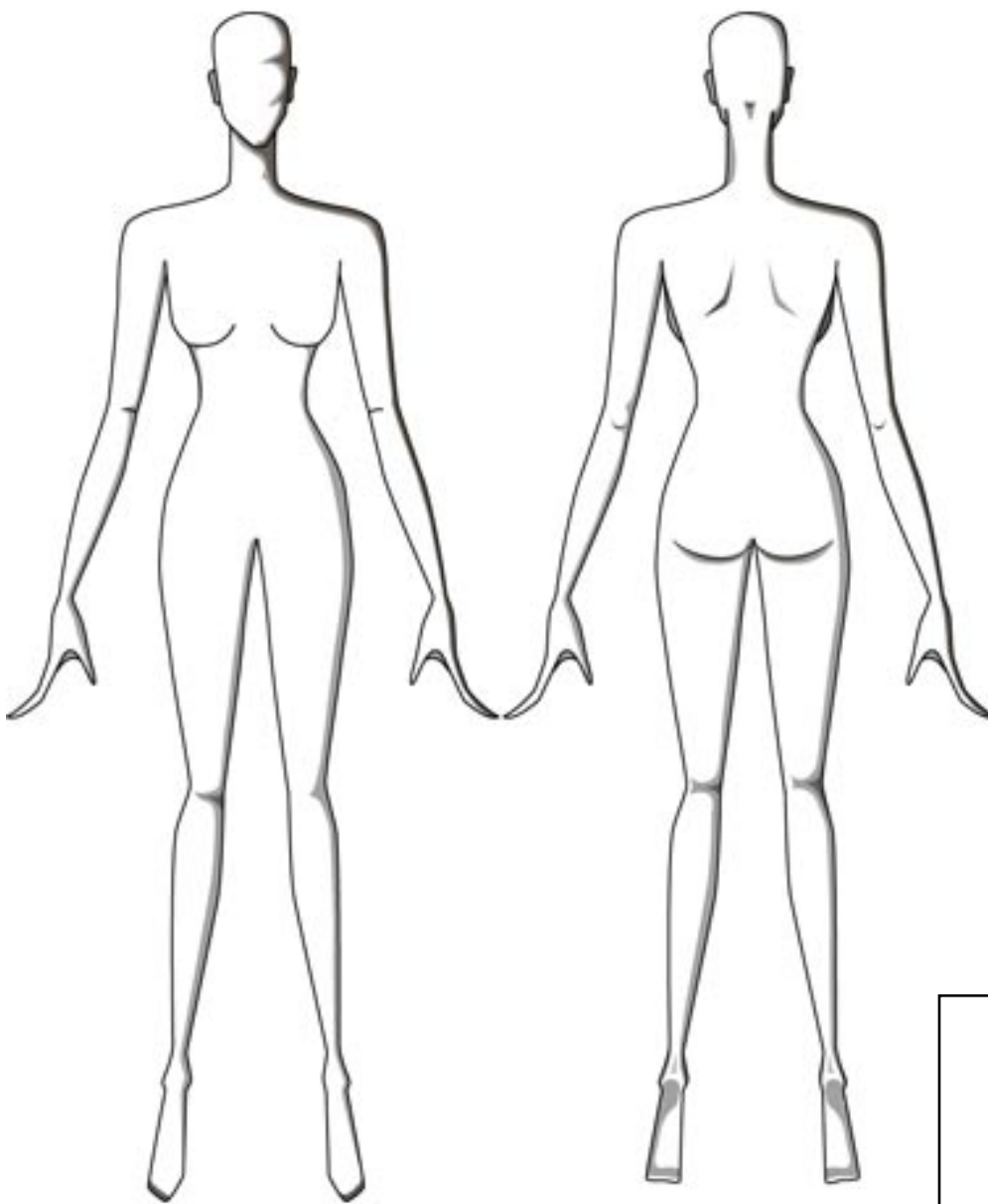
6. A school leaver has been invited for her friend's birthday party.

a) Using the templates below to help you, sketch a suitable outfit. Colour your designs. Label the outfit to show the different style features.

**(4 marks)**

b) In the boxes below, design matching shoes and accessories suitable for your outfit.

**Front view (2 marks)**



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Accessories