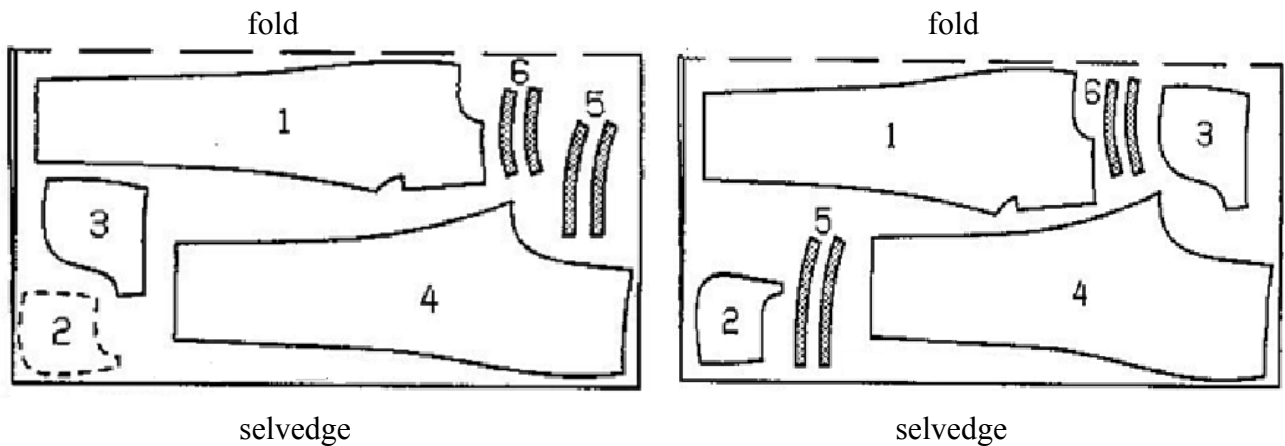


f) Any one of the layouts suggested below:



1 mark for each pattern piece except for front and back waistband – ½ mark each
(5 marks)

g) Clearly identified fold and selvedge. (½ mark x 2 = 1 mark)

h) The pair of trousers would be stronger and last longer and the weave would be straight along the length of the garment pieces. (1 mark)

i) i. Give credit for shaded front and back waistband pattern pieces. (1 mark x 2 = 2 marks)

ii. reinforce, body, crispness, appearance, preserves, specially-made.
(½ mark x 6 = 3 marks)

j) i. hip pocket (1 mark)

ii. Other pockets possible:

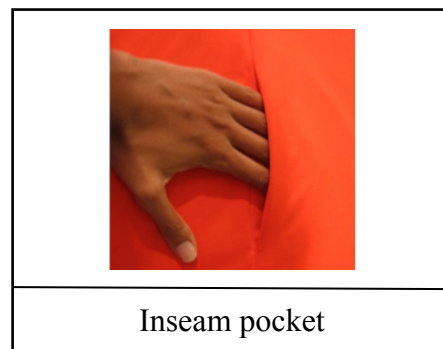
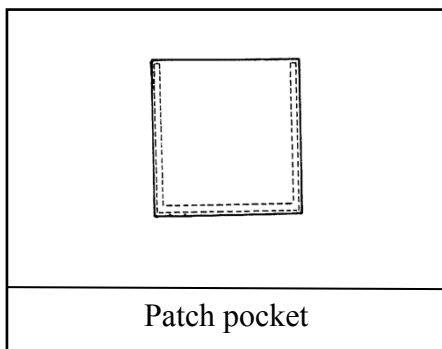


Diagram (½ mark x 2 = 1 mark)

Name of pocket (½ mark x 2 = 1 mark)

iii. 3, 1, 4, 2 (1 mark x 4 = 4 marks)

k) 2, 1, 8, 10, 3, 4, 6, 5, 7, 9

Note: The numbers must be in this order. (1 mark x 6 = 6 marks)

2.

a) Seams cannot be unpicked on leather because the stitch marks remain visible. It is recommended that a garment is first made up in muslin or a cheap fabric, tried on and any alterations are transferred to paper pattern. (2 marks)

b) *Any two of:*

- Do not use pins because they leave marks in the leather.
- Draw the seam and hem allowances on the leather round the paper pattern pieces with a pencil or a ball point pen.
- Cut leather with sharp scissors or a rotary cutter. (1 mark x 2 = 2 marks)




c) Size 80 /90. (1 mark)


d) Short stitches should be avoided because the seam does not hold so well as more holes are punched in the leather and the seams can split open. (1 mark)

e) *Any three answers, such as:*

- Press leather on the wrong side using moderate heat (silk setting).
 - Always place a dry cloth over the leather.
 - Always test-iron a scrap of leather before pressing.
- Accept other possible answers.* (1 mark x 3 = 3 marks)

3. Give credit for *any one advantage* and *any one disadvantage*:

	Ways of adding colour	Advantage	Disadvantage
i.	Tie and dye 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easy to do. • requires little equipment. • gives interesting and unique results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • results are unpredictable. • difficult to repeat pattern. • time consuming. • patterns lack detail.
ii.	Batik 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interesting and different effects can be achieved. • by re-waxing and dyeing repeatedly in different dyes, a design with more subtle colour may be produced. • can be used to produce unique products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • melting the wax requires extreme care. • time consuming.
iii.	Printing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can be repeated with accuracy. • quick to do. • can give intricate patterns. • easy to use a number of colours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can be expensive to set up. • takes time to make all screens required for detailed patterns. • each colour has to be applied separately.

iv.	Embroidery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gives texture as well as colour. • quick to do. • can give intricate patterns. • can be done using computerised machines. • hand embroidery can give unique results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • very time-consuming. • can be expensive if hand embroidered. • products might not be identical if hand embroidered. • may be difficult to care for products.
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Advantage (1 mark x 4 = 4 marks)

Disadvantage (1 mark x 4 = 4 marks)

- b) i. primary
 ii. blue, green, violet, purple
 iii. yellow, red, orange
 iv. tertiary
 v. complementary

(½ mark x 10 = 5 marks)

- c) 2, 3, 1

(1 mark x 3 = 3 marks)

4. a) *Any two of:*

- Easily laundered. All children's garments require frequent washing.
- The style of the garment must allow for it to be easily put on and off.
- The style of garments should not involve elaborate decoration.

(1 mark x 2 = 2 marks)

- b) *Any two of:*

- It is a soft, warm, wool-like material.
- Fleece fabric is extremely durable.
- It holds in warmth, resists moisture and dries quickly.
- It does not pill up into little balls after extended use.
- It is a lightweight fabric.
- Fleece fabric can be brightly coloured and can be printed.

(1 mark x 2 = 2 marks)

- c) Polyester

(1 mark)

- d) When fleece fibres are brushed, the fabric becomes warmer to wear because it retains the body heat better.

(2 marks)

- e) *Breathable means that the moisture* can escape through a fabric allowing the skin to breathe.

(1 mark)

- f) *Any two of:* sweaters, mittens, hats, blankets.

(½ mark x 2 = 1 mark)

- g) *Any two of:*

- Easy to be put on and off.
- Comfortable to wear.
- Choice of fasteners.

(1 mark x 2 = 2 marks)

- h) i. Fabrics are made flame-retardant by applying particular substances. Fabric will resist the spread of flames as it is difficult to ignite. Fabrics treated with this finish may become stiffer. (2 marks)
- ii. To protect from burns. (1 mark)
- iii. The care of fabrics is important because as it can react with soap and form a flammable substance on the surface of a fabric. (2 marks)
- iv. *Any one of:*
- Name of finish: Brushing (1 mark)
Reason: helps the fabric to become soft. (2 marks)
 - or*
 - Name of finish: Anti-pilling (1 mark)
Reason: to avoid tiny bobbles from forming on the surface of fabric. (2 marks)
- v. Proban (1 mark)

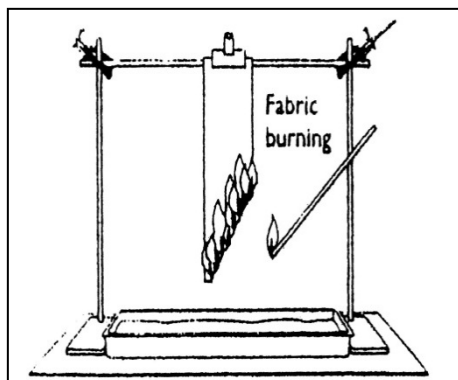
5. a)

Fibre	Natural, Synthetic or Regenerated	Flammability	Absorbent or Non-absorbent
Polyamide	Synthetic	Does not burn, it melts	Non-absorbent
Linen	Natural	Flammable	Absorbent
Viscose	Regenerated	Flammable	Absorbent

Note: The answers are in bold type.

(½ mark x 6 = 3 marks)

b) Diagram:



Method:

- *Prepare* the fabric and attach it to the metal rod.
- *Light* the fabric by holding the taper flame next to it for two seconds.
- *Watch* what happens and note the time it takes to burn.

Diagram (2 marks)

Method (1 mark x 3 = 3 marks)

- c) i. 100% cotton
ii. 100% silk

(½ mark x 2 = 1 mark)

6. a) Give credit for good design and suitability.

(1 mark x 2 = 2 marks)

Give credit to good colour scheme.

(1 mark)

Give credit to correctly named style features.

(1 mark)

b) Give credit to suitable shoes and accessories.

(1 mark x 2 = 2 marks)