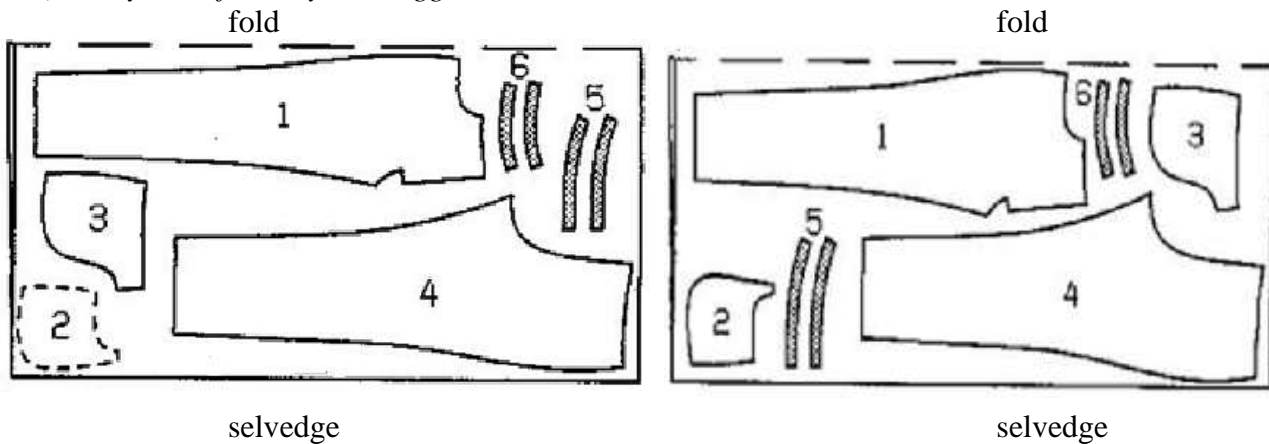




f) Any one of the layouts suggested below:



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. An interfacing is an extra piece of fabric placed between a facing and the outer fabric of a garment. (1 mark)

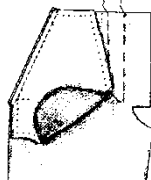
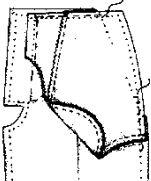
iii. Any two of:

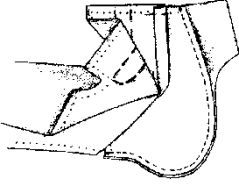
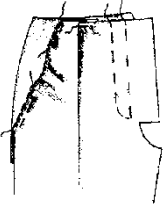
- Its purpose is to reinforce and add body.
- Interfacing often adds crispness to the faced area and edge.
- It improves appearance and preserves shape.

(1 mark x 2 = 2 marks)

j) i. hip pocket (1 mark)

ii.

|    | Steps   | Diagram   |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Sew pocket to pocket opening.                                       |  |
| 2. | Topstitch pocket opening and pin to hip yoke on the placement line. |  |

|    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 3. | Lay trouser front over the pocket opening.<br>Sew pocket to the hip yoke. |  |
| 4. | Baste top and side edges of pocket, hip yoke and trousers together.       |  |

(1 mark x 4 = 4 marks)

k)

- 1 • Cut out all pattern pieces. Mark all pattern markings.
- 2 • **Attach pocket. Neaten seam allowance and press.**
- 3 • **Work darts.**
- 4 • Join side seams. Neaten edges.
- 5 • **Join inside leg seams. Neaten edges and press.**
- 6 • **Stitch center front and center back seam as one continuous seam. Press. Attach zip.**
- 7 • Fuse (iron) interfacing to waistband.
- 8 • **Stitch the right side of waistband to the right side of the trousers. Turn to wrong side.**
- 9 • **Turn 1cm of the free edge of waistband and machine stitch. Attach loops.**
- 10 • Give a final pressing.

Note: The answers to be given are in bold type.

(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 three:*

- Some pieces (such as sleeves) need to be cut out as mirror image of one another.
- 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 3 = 3 marks)

c) Size 80 or 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:*

- Press leather on the wrong side using moderate heat (silk setting).
- Do not use steam.
- Always place a dry cloth over the leather.
- Always test-iron a scrap of leather before pressing.

(1 mark x 3 = 3 marks)

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

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

|     |  |  |   |
|-----|--|--|---|
| iv. | <b>Embroidery</b><br> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gives texture as well as colour.</li> <li>• quick to do.</li> <li>• can give intricate patterns.</li> <li>• can be done using computerised machines.</li> <li>• hand embroidery can give unique results.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• very time-consuming.</li> <li>• can be expensive if hand embroidered.</li> <li>• products might not be identical if hand embroidered.</li> <li>• may be difficult to care for products.</li> </ul> |
|-----|--|--|---|

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.
- Garments should allow for the growth of the child.
- 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 three 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 light weight fabric.
- Fleece fabric can be brightly coloured and can be printed.

(1 mark x 3 = 3 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 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.  Brushing helps the fabric to become soft.  
 • Anti-pilling avoids tiny bobbles from forming on the surface of fabric.  
*Give credit for other correct answers.* (1 mark x 2 = 2 marks)
- v. Pyrovatex/Proban (1 mark)

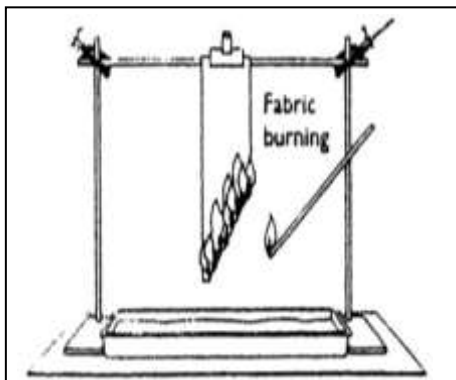
5. a)

| Fibre     | Natural, Synthetic or Regenerated | Flammability            | Absorbent or non-absorbent |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Polyamide | <b>Synthetic</b>                  | Does not burn, it melts | <b>Non-absorbent</b>       |
| Linen     | Natural                           | <b>Flammable</b>        | <b>Absorbent</b>           |
| Viscose   | <b>Regenerated</b>                | <b>Flammable</b>        | 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) 100% cotton: 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.

100% silk: 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 x 2 = 2 marks)

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)