



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI
Eswatini General Certificate of Secondary Education

FASHION AND FABRICS

6904/01

Paper 1

October/November 2019

Confidential

MARK SCHEME

{6904/01}

MARKS: 100

This document consists of **14** printed pages.

SECTION A

1. (a) (i) Style features

- A - Belt carrier/loop
- B - Side /lapped zip
- C – Skirt hem/hemline
- D - Knife pleats
- E - Skirt / front yoke

[5]

(One mark for a correct answer)

(ii) Order of words

- Plain, weft, warp, medium, mercerised, smooth, cool
(one mark for correct word)

[7]

(iii) Care labels for calico



- The article may be hand-washed only



- 40°C Lukewarm water which is pleasantly warm on



- 160°C



- This article cannot be dry



- May be hung on a line to dry

(Any four, one mark for each)

[4]

(b) (i) Definition of accessory

Anything that you wear to complete a fashion outfit to improve its overall appearance

[1]

(ii) Examples of accessories

Belt, shoes, necklace, broach, earrings, bag, scarf, bangles

(Any two, one mark for each)

[2]

(c) How to press a cotton polyester blend fabric

- Use a steam iron or dry iron with a damp pressing cloth
- Press on wrong side
- Set to recommended temperature

[3]

(d) Preparation of fabric before layout

- Straighten threads by pulling diagonally
- Straighten the top edge by pulling threads or cutting a piece of fabric and rip across
- Press the fabric
- Check for flaws/ faults
- Fold fabric W.S. together /selvedges together
- check for one- way design or checks in case they need matching

(Any four well explained points) [4]

(e) Sewing equipment and uses

- (i)** Needle threader -make threading needle easy [2]
- (ii)** Tracing wheel – used with dressmaker's carbon paper to transfer pattern markings [2]
- (iii)** Pinking shears – neaten closely woven fabrics/ decoration [2]

(One mark for correct point)

(f) Suitable style for

- (i) Tall slim figure**
 - Gathered waistline
 - Large patch pockets
 - Ruffles[2]

(ii) Short plump figure

- Revere collar
 - Princess lines
 - Kimono sleeve
- [2]

(Any two reasons for choice in each figure, one mark for correct point)

(g) Methods of applying colour

- (i) Dyeing** or named examples (tie dye, batik) - the fabric is immersed in a dye bath where one colour has been prepared.
- (ii) Printing** or named examples (screen / lino printing) - colour is introduced onto the surface of the fabric and many colours can be applied. [2]

Total Marks [40]

SECTION B

2. (a) (i) Thermoplastic fabrics

- Fabrics that are softened by heat, they will melt but will not catch fire
- Can be moulded e.g. embossed

[1]

(One mark for explanation)

(ii) Example of thermoplastic fabric

Polyester – Dacron, Terylene, Crimplene

Acrylic – Nylon, Acetate, Triacetate

Any other appropriate fabric names

(Any one examples – fibre or fabric)

[1]

(b) Suitable hand stitches

- (i)** Diagonal tacking; Even tacking
- (ii)** Hemming
- (iii)** Herringbone
- (iv)** Satin stitch

[4]

(Any four)

(c) Justification for use of:

- (i)** Frills/ruffles – decorative/ add style/ disposal of fullness/ gives a softer line to a neckline/armhole edge.
- (ii)** Casing – comfortable/ easy to adjust/ gives style/ disposal of fullness
- (iii)** Hem – neat/ prevents fraying,/lies flat/ can be decorative if topstitched
- (iv)** Dart – gives shape, disposes fullness

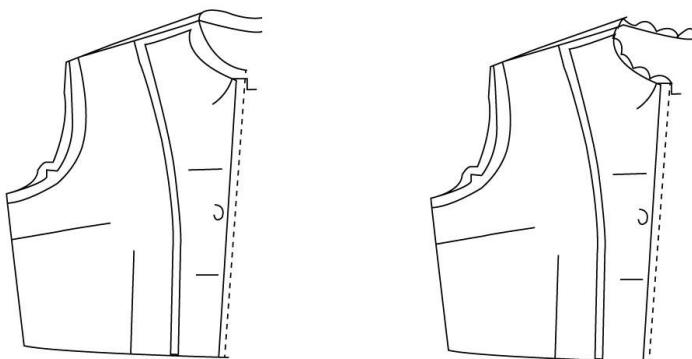
[4]

(d) Types of collars and description

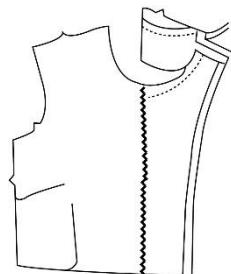
- (i) Shawl collar** – Stands up from the neck at the back then rolls so that the outer edge lies flat in front. [2]
- (ii) Flat/Peter pan collar** – Keeps the shape of the neckline from where it falls over and lies flat against the garment. [2]

(e) How to sew an extended facing.

- Stay stitch around neckline
- Apply interfacing on facing
- Neaten the edge of facing with a suitable method e.g. edge stitching, overlock
- With R.S together fold facing on the fold line, match notches and seam lines.
- Pin facing to neck edge, tack and machine stitch along fitting line



- Trim and clip S.A



- Turn facing to W.S. of garment.
- Press

(One mark for diagram one mark for correct point)

[6]

Total Marks [20]

3. (a) Definition of:

Fashion trend - general course or direction that fashion seems to follow

- what is popular at a certain time

[1]

(b) Reasons for taking accurate body measurements

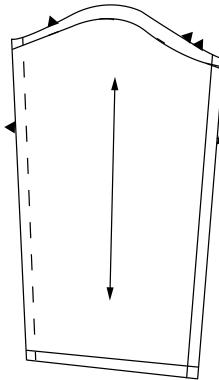
- (i) Person making garment may wish to alter pattern e.g. shorten or lengthen so may want to know finished measurements,
- (ii) Not to waste fabric by cutting the required/correct amount of fabric
- (iii) Pattern sizes vary from one make to another
- (iv) Person making garment may not be standard size on pattern

(Any three- one mark for correct point)

[3]

(c) Pattern markings on a sleeve pattern

- Straight grain
- Adjustment lines
- Stitching /Fitting line
- Cutting line
- Notches
- Balance marks
- Hem line



(Any four markings placed in the right position)

[4]

(d) Methods of neatening the waistline

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - use a waistband - any other appropriate finish | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - use a facing - use casing |
|---|--|

(Any two)

[2]

(e) Explanation of Textiles terms

(i) Rouleau loop - is made, the rest are bought.

(ii) Patch pocket - type of pocket made using two pieces of fabric together and used for decorative and functional purposes on garments.

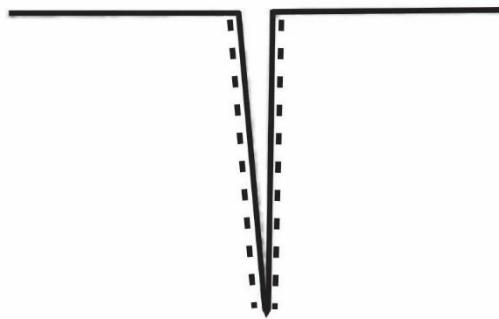
[Two marks for well explained points]

[4]

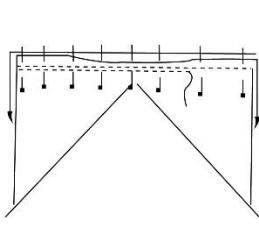
(f) Order of work when sewing a continuous wrap opening



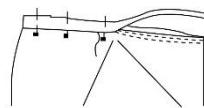
- Cut a strip for neatening the opening. It should be twice the length of the opening and 3 - 4 cm wide.
- Press a 5mm seam allowance towards the W.S on both sides.
- Cut open the slit or opening so that it forms a straight line.



- Pin the strip on to the opening, RS together. Tack and machine stitch 0.5 cm from the edge. Press.



- Fold the other end of the strip and turn it under towards the seam. Press.
- Place the folded edge of the binding strip to the seam stitches.
- Tack and sew slip hemming or hemming or machine stitch into place.



[6]

Total Marks [20]

4. (a) Definition

- (i) **Sigcizo** - a traditional beaded bracelet worn as an accessory.
- (ii) **Libhele** -Two or more pieces of sidvwashi worn together by males.

(One mark for correct definition)

[2]

(b) Difference between

- (i) **Shirring and Smocking**
 - **Shirring**- is when the bobbin is threaded with elastic and machine is set on longest stitch. Several rows of stitching are made on the R.S with elastic stitching on the W.S. **[1]**
 - **Smocking**- is when even rows of running stitches are made then threads pulled up to tighten fabric. Embroidery stitches are then sewn to decorate fabric. The running stitches are then removed. **[1]**
- (ii) **Trimming and Notching**
 - **Trimming** refers to cutting the seam allowance to a smaller width to reduce bulk whereas **[1]**
 - **Notching**- cutting off triangular pieces in the seam allowance to reduce bulk **[1]**

(c) Importance of colour wheel

- (i) It is convenient way of representing relationship between colours. It shows the wide range of possible combinations of colours that can be made. **[2]**
- (ii) **Secondary colours**- are made by mixing two equal amount of primary colours.
 - e.g. Yellow + blue= Green
 - Blue + Red= Violet
 - Red + Yellow = Orange **(Any one)** **[2]**

(d) Laundering a knitted woollen jersey

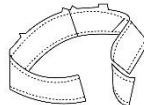
- take measurements of jersey before laundering
- use luke warm water for washing
- use knead and squeeze method of washing
- rinse with lukewarm water until water runs clear
- use fabric conditioner in final rinse
- measure jersey, dry flat in the shade
- pull into correct size while still damp

(Any four well explained points)

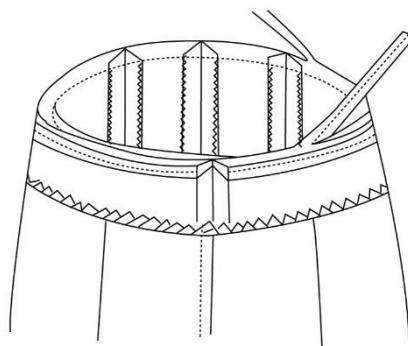
[4]

(e) How to prepare and attach a facing on a skirt

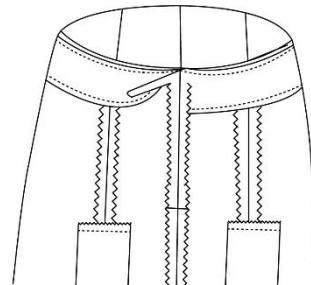
- apply interfacing on facings
- join front and back facings on sides - matching notches
- neaten outer edge of facing



- with R.S together, place facing on skirt, match notches and side seams,
- tack, and machine stitch
- trim, clip and understitch



- Press



[6]

Total Marks [20]

SECTION C

5. Discuss, with reasons, the importance of applying five fabric finishes to natural fibres/ fabrics with examples.

Definition: Fabric finishes are treatments which fabrics undergo before, during and after construction to prepare them for their intended purpose.

Importance of fabric finishes

- To enhance the appearance and aesthetic qualities of fabrics
- To remedy defects in fabrics
- To alter performance
- To improve service qualities
- To conceal inferior construction

Finishes are classified according to what they do:

- (a) **Decorative** – these affect fabric appearance and texture e.g. make fabric pleasant to look at e.g. bleaching, dyeing.
- (b) **Functional** – affect fabric properties and behaviour e.g. antistatic, crease resistant, preshrinking and flame retardant.

1. **Weighting** – a process which is sometimes applied on silk to restore the weight lost when natural gum is removed. The fabric is very soft and limp after degumming and it is immersed in a solution of metallic salts. This will result in a heavier, but weak fibres. Weighted silk water spots easily.
2. **Bleaching** – Fibres, yarns and fabrics can be bleached to remove all natural colour, making them whiter in preparation for dyeing. Bleaching is a chemical finish. If a fabric has not been bleached properly, it may return to its natural colour. This can cause a change in the colour applied to the fabric through dyeing, when bleaching is done with chlorine, it weakens fibres, when bleached with hydrogen peroxide, it increases the affinity for dyes.
3. **Flame retardant** – cotton and linen are highly flammable especially when brushed. Proban is used to chemically treat the fabric for a permanent finish. The finish works by making the fabric unable to prevent fuel vapours that fuels the flame. By law children's clothes especially sleepwear must be treated for flame resistance. The fabric may be harsher to the touch.
4. **Mercerizing** – cotton fabrics are treated with a special solution of ammonia under uniform conditions of tension and moderate heat.
 - this increases their strength, lustre and affinity to dye.
 - If the fabric is not pulled out, the ammonia will cause it to shrink
 - This can be applied and varied to achieve decorative crepe and seersucker effects.
 - Most yarns for sewing are mercerised to make them stronger, glossy and smooth.

- 5. Brushing** – this finish is produced by passing the fabric through rollers covered with fine, pointed wires, which raise the fabric ends from the surface of the fabric. These protruding fibres then become entangled with each other which makes them able to hold air.
 - A brushed finish makes the fabric warmer and also soft to handle e.g. flannelett is an example of a cotton fabric that has been brushed
- 6. Sizing** – cotton can be given a stiff and smooth finish by immersing it in a solution of starch. This help to retain freshness in a cotton fabric and makes it crisp to handle, however, this does not stand up to laundering and is often used to disguise the poor quality of inferior fabrics.

[20]

Bands	Marks	Descriptors
High	14 - 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define a fabric finish - State most reasons for applying fabric finishes - State four or more fabric finishes suitable for natural fibres - Give most examples - Use appropriate terminology
Middle	7 – 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Give some definition of a fabric finish - State some reasons for applying fabric finishes - Give some examples - Use some terminology
Low	0 – 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No definition - Give limited reasons for applying fabric finishes - Give few if any fabric finishes suitable for natural fibres - Give none or few examples - Use little if any use of correct terminology

6. Discuss how wool fibres are prepared for the production of wool yarn

The wool fibre is obtained from sheep, they are shorn once or twice a year either by hand or machine. The fleece is then graded according to quality, fineness and length of the fibre. Wool goes through the following processes:

- (i) **Grading**- the fleece is graded according to length, quality, strength, elasticity and fineness. Wool from different parts of the animal has different qualities
- (ii) **Scouring**- wool is thoroughly washed in warm soapy water and an alkaline solution to remove dust, sand and grease. This process is repeated several times then the wool is rinsed and dried.
- (iii) **Carbonizing**- remaining impurities are removed by immersing wool in diluted sulphuric acid.
- (iv) **Blending**-Wool of different grades are blended together. The fibres are sprayed with oil to prevent friction and to help them withstand the carding process.
- (v) **Carding**- large rollers covered with sharp wires disentangles and separates the fibres producing a thin "blanket" of fibres. The blanket is then divided into bands of 5cm wide. All the fibres now lie in the same direction. From this point the processing differs depending on the end use of the fibre i.e. **woollen fabric or worsted fabrics**.
- (vi) **Spinning**- the fibres are drawn out and twisted into a continuous yarn.
- (vii) **Weaving**- woollen yarn is woven into firm smooth fabrics.
- (viii) **Dyeing**- the wool yarn or fabric may be dyed.

Properties of wool

- (i) Poor conductor of heat – fabric is a good insulator so keep the body warm
- (ii) Absorbs moisture – readily absorbs perspiration and moisture
- (iii) Elastic and resilient- will regain its original shape after being stretched
- (iv) Sheds creases easily- does not require ironing
- (v) Shrinks easily
- (vi) Affected by alkalis, moth and bacteria
- (vii) Affected by mildew
- (viii) Soils easily
- (ix) Easy to dye and fairly colour - fast
- (x) Expensive

[20]

Bands	Marks	Descriptors
High	14 - 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State origin of wool fibres - State most steps in the production of wool yarn in the correct order - State most relevant knowledge and understanding of wide range of properties of wool - Use appropriate terminology
Middle	7 – 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State some steps in the production of wool yarn in the correct order - State information and understanding of properties of wool - Use some appropriate terminology
Low	0 – 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State few steps in the production of wool yarn in the correct order - Very little knowledge and understanding of properties of wool - Use very little if any correct terminology