

Grade 10 Fashion and Textiles T1

Answers

1(a) Silkworm, bombyx mori

(b) Dyeing

Silk painting

Batik

Dyeing – silk takes colour well and it can be tie dyed/absorbent;

Silk painting – colours merge/combine well on fabric; can create original design

Batik -Wax applied then fabric is dyed, wax is easy to remove after dyeing;

(c) Strong----- It does not rip easily yet is fine and thin enough to drape and gather

Absorbent----- Comfortable to wear so good for hot weather

Natural elasticity----- Creases drop out, drapes well

(d) **Fibre**----- A thin, hair-/thread-like structure, long or short; staple or filament

Example: Wool fibre; polyester, nylon, silk, cotton fibre, etc.

Yarn----- A thread made up of many single strands, usually twisted together; can be fibres which are spun/twisted together or a filament

Example: An embroidery thread; piece of machine thread; knitting yarn; yarn for weaving;

Fabric----- A textile which has been woven or knitted from yarns/threads (or bonded directly from fibres)

Example: lawn; jersey; tricot, gabardine, Vilene interfacing, felt
(or any appropriate fabric name)

2 (a) Pulp from trees/ cotton linters and chemicals such as caustic soda/ sodium hydroxide

(b) Regenerated means that the natural/cellulose e.g. wood chips are first dissolved in chemicals and then re-appear in a different form.

(c) Viscose Satin

(i) Surface appearance----- Shiny right side, reflects light

(ii) Construction of the fabric----- Woven/ satin weave/ floats on surface of right side

(iii) Handle of the fabric----- Floppy fabric/ slippery/ drapes well/ soft

3 (a) Answers could include:

- any suitable sketch of a knee-length skirt (front and back views)
- labelling needed of hemline and hand embroidery;
- sketch must be good quality
- hand embroidery – labelled
- correct position of hand embroidery
- labelling

(b) Hand embroidery----- Name of embroidery stitch Stem stitch/satin stitch/fly stitch/etc.; any suitable

Type of thread ---- Embroidery thread-----Perle / stranded/viscose----- floss/knitting wool

Clear diagram of the working of the stitch with the position of the needle.

(b) Answer could include:

- how old the child is – young children need soft fabrics which do not irritate the skin;
- appropriate fabric designs for age;
- how much money there is to spend on the clothes;
- are the clothes for school wear or for play – different performance characteristics needed;
- how hardwearing the clothes will be (choice of fabric);
- are the clothes easily washed/have stain resistant finish as children's clothes get dirty quickly;
- colour of clothes (light colours show the dirt more);
- allow for growth;
- style e.g. easy dressing; move in/age suitable/fastenings e.g. ease of use;
- fabric – lightweight for comfort when moving.
- non flammable.

(c) Answers could include:

- can make the clothes to fit exactly to specific body shapes;
- can look around for cheaper fabrics/sale items/fabric remnants to reduce costs;
- can allow extra fabric on hems so that if the child grows quickly, the item can be altered;
- can re-use patterns you already have if you make lots of clothes already;
- individual items, can add decoration etc;

- easy fastenings;
- can choose fabrics;
- can use strong/hardwearing construction/sewing methods.