

Section A

1 (a) Here is sketch of a skirt.

The skirt is to be made from a linen fabric.



Fig.1

(i) State the origin of linen fibres.

Obtained from the stem of the flax plant [1]

(ii) Suggest one suitable linen fabric for the skirt.

Linen blend fabric [1]

(iii) State how the fabric suggested in (a)(ii) has been constructed.

Plain weave [1]


(iv) Give two reasons for your choice of fabric for the skirt.

Reason 1 It suits the style of the skirt[1]

Reason 2 It is an absorbent fibre making it appropriate for a skirt worn in summer[1]

(b) The paper pattern for the skirt has the pattern markings shown in the table below.

Complete the table by giving the name of each pattern marking and why it is used.

Pattern marking used	Name of pattern marking	Why pattern marking is used?
(i) 	Place on fold	To indicate where pattern need to be placed on double fabric so that when cut one single symmetrical garment piece is obtained
(ii) - - - - -	Stitching line	To indicate where to sew in order to have a proper fit

[4]

(c) (i) Describe one way of transferring pattern marking (b)(ii) to a linen fabric.

Method 1 dressmaker's carbon paper and tracing wheel

Using a contrasting colour dressmaker's carbon paper place the shiny part on the wrong side of the fabric. Then place the paper pattern on top and use the tracing wheel to transfer markings on the fabric [4]

(ii) Give one reason for your choice of method.

It is easy to transfer and saves time [1]

(iii) Using notes and diagrams explain how you will shorten the skirt by 5 cm.

Step 1-From the adjustment line _____ (lengthening or shortening line) measure 5 cm.

Step 2 From the new line overlap it to the adjustment line taking care to balance straight grain.

Step 3 Draw new seam line if necessary

(d) (i) Describe two safety rules which need to be observed when using an electric sewing machine and give a reason for each.

Safety rule	Reason
Safety rule 1 Hands should be dry	To prevent electric shock
Safety rule 2 Hair should be properly tied back	To be able to see clearly when sewing

[4]

(ii) On Fig. 2 below, sketch and label one suitable plain seam finish for a linen fabric.

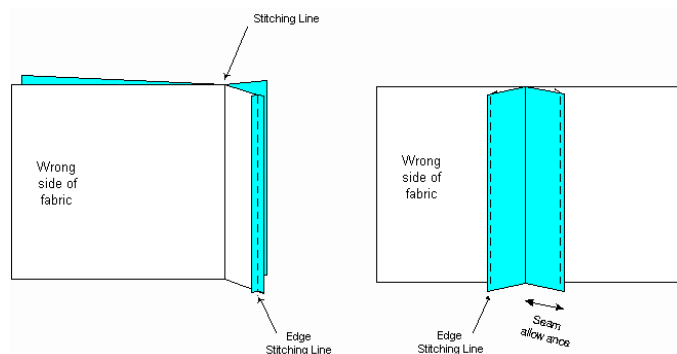


fig 2

[2]

(iii) Give one reason for your choice of the seam finish.

It gives a neater finish compared to seams neatened with pinking shears and does not add much bulk to linen fabric [1]

(iv) Describe how you can check that the finished seam is of good quality.

The machine stitches should be of normal length (10 stitches per inch) on both sides and does not cause seam to pucker. Stitching line should be straight for a straight seam and seam is properly reinforced at the beginning and end to prevent fraying.[2]

(e) (i) The waist band is interfaced. Name one suitable interfacing for a linen fabric and give two reasons for your choice.

Name of interfacing iron on interfacing (fusible interfacing)

Reason 1 It is easily available on the market

Reason 2 it is easy to apply using a hot iron [3]

(ii) Describe, with a reason, how the interfacing chosen in (e)(i) will be secured to the waist band.

How interfacing will be secured	Reason for choice
The shiny part of interfacing (glue part) will be fixed on to half width of waistband with a hot iron	It is easy to apply on a woven fabric with stability

[2]

(f)(i) Arrange the sequence of processes for working the A-line skirt (fig.1) 1 being the first step and 5 being the last step

a. preparing and attaching waistband 4

b. working of front and back darts. 1

c. working of hem 5

d. working of seams 2

e. inserting back zip fastener. 3

[5]

(ii) Explain the correct way of pressing the darts in a completed skirt.

Place a tailor’s ham on the wrong side of the skirt and a pressing cloth on the right side, press the vertical darts towards the centre of the skirt with a hot iron. The tailor’s ham and pressing cloth prevent imprints or shine from the hot iron

Answer **three** questions from this section.

2 Viscose is often used to make fashion garments.

(a) (i) State the origin of viscose fibres.

Obtained from the pulp from trees/ cotton linters and treated with chemicals such as caustic soda/ sodium hydroxide.

(ii) Viscose is a regenerated fibre. Explain what *regenerated* means

Regenerated means that the natural/cellulose e.g. wood chips are first dissolved in chemicals and then re-appear in a different form [1]

(iii) Describe viscose satin in terms of the following:

Surface appearance *Shiny right side, reflects light*

Construction of the fabric *Satin weave. Floats on the right side*

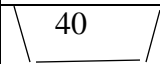
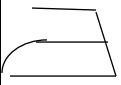
Handle of the fabric *slippery fabric, drapes well ,soft*

(iv) Explain how viscose fabrics perform for the following characteristics:

Abrasion resistance *Viscose is not very hard wearing and it can be damaged by abrasion*

Absorbency *Viscose is as absorbent as cotton so is comfortable to wear/absorbs dyes well*

(b) (i) Complete the table to show your understanding of the care needed for **viscose** fabrics.

Care instruction	Sketch of the symbol	Temperature
Washing		40 oc
Ironing		160 oc

[4]

(ii) Viscose fabrics can have colour added by the stencilling method. Explain what is meant by *stencilling*.

Stenciling is a piece of card/plastic which is cut to make a design (e.g. flower) and the colour is applied onto the fabric through the cut-away part, by brush or sponge.

(iii) Explain, using labelled sketches, how to stencil a design onto a viscose fabric. [6]

1. cut design using a craft knife/sharp scissors
2. prepare colour/dye by putting onto a plate/ could also have a thin layer of sponge on plate on top of dye to get more even colour;
3. place fabric on flat surface with padding to get a more even application of colour;
4. place stencil onto fabric and secure so it does not move; • load piece of sponge or stencil brush with colour/dye, removing excess;
- 5 apply colour onto fabric through the stencil;
- 6 remove stencil and allow to dry;
- 7 iron on reverse of fabric to fix the colour/dye.

3. There are many factors to consider when making children's clothes.

(a) (i) Give **two** reasons why French seams are often used on garments for children.

Reason 1 It is a self enclosed seam and hence raw edges will not irritate the child's skin

Reason 2 A strong seam as it has two rows of stitching and can withstand frequent washing

(ii) Name **two** appropriate fabrics on which French seams could be worked.

Fabric 1 Cotton lawn

Fabric 2 Calico/ gingham

(iii) Explain how to make a French seam, using labelled diagrams.

With wrong sides together tack and stitch 0.5 cm above the fitting line.

Press seam open and then press close.

Trim raw edge close to stitching (0.2cm)

Turn on the right side and pin and tack on the fitting line.

Machine stitch and press seam towards the back of garment

[6]

(b) (i) Explain **three** factors which need to be considered before buying clothes for young children.

Factor 1 age of the child- easy to put on and remove for toddlers/ soft fabric for babies so as not to irritate skin

Factor 2 colour of clothes- pastel coloured garment will stain easily

Factor 3 occasion – play wear or school wear

[6]

(ii) Discuss **two** advantages of making clothes for children instead of buying them ready-made.

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

Can add decoration to stylize clothes and make it different from ready made

[Total: 20]

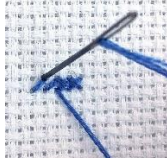
4 (a) Below is a sketch of a patch pocket which could be used on a bag. Draw and label a design on the pocket, suitable for hand embroidery.



Fig .3

[3]

(b) Using a labelled sketch, explain how the following hand embroidery stitches could be used on the design in (a).

(i) Cross stitch	
(ii) Fly stitch	
(iii) French knot	

[3]

(c) The top of the pocket could be finished using a faced opening. In the space below, draw labelled sketches to show how this process is worked.

[6]

(d) Explain the correct way to press the pocket when it is completed.

Place a pressing cloth on pocket and press with a hot iron in order to prevent shine.[3]

(e) Describe the best way to care for small sewing equipment used when making fashion items and give reasons.

Tape measure- roll or fold and keep in sewing kit but do not fold too tightly as it may crack on repeated fold marks

Needles and pins- keep in a pin cushion when in use or store safely in a small box away from moisture to prevent rust. Keep a magnet to pick up needles or pins that have fallen.

Scissors & Shears -keep scissors or shears in their sheath after use. Use shears for cutting fabrics only.

Tailor's chalk- keep in a small box or wrap it in paper to prevent it staining other sewing materials in sewing kit

Unpicker- replace its cap after use to prevent harm

5. Explain the differences between the following terms used in garment making. You may use drawings to show differences.

(a) Ironing and pressing

Ironing is the sliding of the iron in a back and forth movement across the fabric whereas pressing is the continuous lifting and applying pressure on specific parts of the garment.

[4]

(b) 'clip curves' and 'notch curves'

Clipping of curves are small slits done with a trimming scissor in inward curves like in neckline. When turned on the right side the neckline will spread and take its shape hence, will lie flat whereas in notched curves small triangles are notches out from the outward curves e.g. in princess seam

[4]

(c) 'hooks and eyes' and 'hooks and bars'

Hooks and eyes are used where edges meet e.g in a faced waist line whereas hooks and bars are used where edges overlap e.g in the waistband of a skirt

(d) set-in sleeve and puff sleeve

Set- in sleeve has no gathers at the sleeve head. Easing(one row of running stitches is worked on sleeve head) must be done so that the sleeve fits well in the armhole. Puff sleeve has gathers at the sleeve head and cuff. Two rows of stitches are worked between balanced marks and gathers are distributed evenly.

Pleats and tucks

Both pleats and tucks are used for shaping garments. Both are folds made in fabric and the difference being that pleats are stitched at the top and they are the left to hang loosely whereas tucks are stitched along the length of the fold to keep it in place.

End of paper