

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS  
GCE Ordinary Level

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2009 question paper  
for the guidance of teachers**

**6050 FASHION AND FABRICS**

**6050/01**

Paper 1, maximum raw mark 80

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## Section A

- 1 (a) A V neck band  
 B Top stitched sleeveless armhole  
 C Bust dart/waist dart  
 D Integral waistband/upper belt  
 E Centre front skirt panel  
 F Elasticated waist line/band/casing  
 G Pants/trousers crotch seam/CB seam  
 H Cropped pants/trousers hem/side slit/  
 decorative opening/vent opening/strip opening  
 I Dress centre panel/back panel/bodice  
 J Waist tie/decorative belt/attached belt/  
 waist ribbon/buck belt  
 tie not alone, but ribbon belt OK

1 mark for each correct description

[10]

## (b) (i) Crepe:

Fibre: cotton/viscose/rayon/polyester/silk or blend of these

Structure: crepe weave

Appearance: uneven surface, matt finish, crinkle, puckered, dull, translucent

Feel/handle: rough texture

Weight: medium

1 mark for each correct point up to max. 5

[5]

## (ii) Jersey:

Fibre: cotton/cotton polyester/polyester/a blend of these

Structure: knitted (weft knit)

Appearance: smooth, right and wrong side slightly different

Feel/handle: soft, floppy, drapes

Weight: medium

1 mark for each correct point up to max. 5

[5]

## (c) Suitability of jersey fabric for the Dress View A:

hangs well for the style of dress/drapes well;

easy to sew/handle;

soft against skin/comfortable to wear.

1 mark for each correct point up to max. 2

[2]

- (d) Fabric: jersey width: 45"/115cm amount: 3 5/8yd/3.30m  
 or width: 60"/150cm amount: 2 3/4yd/2.50m  
 Interfacing: width: 22"–25"/64cm type: iron-on/fusible/ amount: 5/8yd/0.50cm  
 55–64cm thermocollant  
 Thread: type: cotton (mercerised)/ amount: 1 reel  
 100% polyester

1 mark for each correct point

[7]

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- (e) (i) layout of main fabric: lower edge has a fold, top edge has selvages (2)  
 layout of interfacing: lower edge has a fold, two top edges have selvages (3)

1 mark for each correct point

- (ii) Pattern pieces:

- |                            |                                                  |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1 bodice front             | 6 dress side back                                |
| 2 waist band               | 7 tie belt/sash                                  |
| 3 skirt front centre panel | 8 front neck facing/interfacing allowed          |
| 4 skirt front side panel   | 9 back neck facing                               |
| 5 dress back centre panel  | 10 sleeve facing/binding/armhole/cross way strip |

1 mark for each correct label

[10]

- (iii) Reasons for using interfacing on jersey fabric:

jersey fabric stretches, so interfacing helps to reduce stretching around the neckline;  
 helps the fabric keep its shape; strengthens the neckline area;  
 to stabilise the fabric.

1 mark for each appropriate point

[2]

- (iv) Order of work for attaching interfacing:

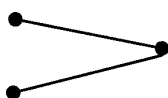
iron fabric first;  
 place wrong side of interfacing to wrong side of fabric, pin together;  
 trim away 1cm of seam allowance from interfacing;  
 iron interfacing onto fabric using steam iron.  
 (must be in logical order)

1 mark for each correct point in correct order

[4]

- (f) (i) Pattern markings:

drawing and labelling of seven pattern markings, to include the bust dart:



and centre front position:



Other markings could include:  
 lengthening and shortening line



grain line



balance mark



notch(es)



hem line



seam/stitching line



1 mark for each correct point. Give 1 mark only for every two drawings if they are not labelled.

[7]

|               |                                            |                 |
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- (ii) Diagram and notes to explain neckline alteration:  
draw the new neckline shape on the paper pattern;  
add the seam allowance (of 1.5cm) to the new neckline shape;  
cut along the new cutting line;

1 mark for each point in logical order with marks for diagrams

[4]

- (iii) Making a facing for the new neckline:  
use separate piece of paper to make facing;  
trace/draw round the new bodice neckline shape onto paper;  
draw new facing edge on paper;  
decide on depth of new facing (e.g. 8cm);  
draw new facing shape and cut out;  
add balance marks/notches to facing and bodice necklines so they can be matched  
all on separate straight pieces.

1 mark for each correct point

[4]

**(g) Correct order of words:**

- (i) right sides; seam; open

[3]

- (ii) half; wrong sides; small dots

[3]

- (iii) small dot; shoulder

[2]

- (iv) Trim; clip

[2]

- (v) inner

[1]

- (vi) top; tacking

[2]

1 mark for each correct point

**[Total: 78, to be scaled]**

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## Section B

- 2 (a) Origin of viscose: trees/wood pulp/cellulose and caustic soda/alkali/sodium hydroxide/c  
disulphide.  
1 mark for each correct raw material [2]
- (b) Production of viscose:  
wood pulp and caustic soda mixed together to dissolve wood pulp;  
mixture left to age;  
mixture filtered;  
mixture extruded in acid bath (wet spinning); spinneret  
cellulose is regenerated;  
fibres are left long (continuous) or cut into staple length.  
1 mark for each correct point in logical order, credit any relevant points. [4]
- (c) Six properties of viscose, of fibre + fabric:  
creases badly due to being non elastic;  
not a good conductor of heat;  
cannot be bleached;  
low lustre;  
shrinks easily;  
not resilient;  
wrinkles;  
good absorbency so comfortable to wear;  
dyes easily due to good absorbency;  
soft against the skin;  
flammable due to cellulose content;  
attacked by mildew due to it being of cellulosic origin; hangs well so good for clothing;  
breathable;  
any other relevant property.  
1 mark for each correct point to a max. of six [6]
- (d) Care label could include:  
wash tub, minimum action and temperature 40° C;  
iron on cool or warm temperature tumble dry or dry flat;  
no bleach;  
can be dry cleaned in any solvent.  
1 mark for each correct point to include sketch and correct labelling. Give 1 mark only for every two sketches if they are not labelled: to a max. of 4. [4]
- (e) Viscose often blended with cotton to reduce cost of the fabric as viscose is usually cheaper than cotton;  
viscose and cotton have similar properties and blend well together;  
can give more variety to look/feel/texture of the fabric;  
to strengthen the fabric, more durable;  
any other relevant point.  
1 mark for each correct point [2]

[Total: 18]

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- 3 (a) (i) **antistatic:** fibres and fabrics made from synthetic fibres such as nylon and polyester have low moisture absorbency and have a tendency to cause static electricity; will not cling to other fabrics; this can also cause dust and dirt to cling to the fabric; if an antistatic finish is applied to the fabric, it lubricates the fibres; static is reduced; fabric softener can also be used to reduce this.

1 mark for two relevant points [2]

- (ii) **easy care:** a chemical (synthetic resin) is applied; to reduce creasing during laundering; will not develop creases easily during wear; the finish also makes them dry more quickly; because of reduced absorbency; the main fibres affected are cotton, linen and viscose; reduces need for ironing.

1 mark for two relevant points [2]

- (iii) **flame retardant:** a finish applied to some fabrics, particularly furnishing fabrics and nightwear; which are prone to catching fire and burning; such as cotton with a brushed finish. The fabric may char; will then extinguish itself. The fabric may become stiffer; may wash out; especially if bleach and some types of detergent are used. Polyester and nylon will also catch fire; and will melt, causing burns. Wool and modacrylic do not catch fire; as they are naturally non flammable. Proban; and Pyrovatex are trade names used for this type of finish.

1 mark for two relevant points [2]

- (iv) **brushing:** fabrics such as cotton denim can have the right or wrong side surface, brushed; to make it warmer; air is trapped between the fibres. This is a useful property for children's clothes and for winter wear. The fabric is passed under a large roller covered in small wires; which plucks the fibres from the surface of the fabric. The fibres are then trimmed and smoothed; often forming a napped surface. This finish also makes the fabric more flammable. Makes fabric softer/smooth to touch.

1 mark for two relevant points [2]

- (b) Notes and/or labelled diagrams to explain the working of a continuous strip opening:

mark opening length on right side of fabric and stitch along marking, using one stitch at point; then turn and stitch back to neckline cut between stitching and place continuous strip edge parallel to stitching line, pin and tack/baste;  
machine close to stitching line, press strip towards raw edge of opening; fold in raw edge on opposite side, fold again over raw edges, pin and tack;  
machine straight stitch or hem along fold to secure strip;  
fold one edge of strip inwards and stitch it diagonally to secure; press using one (cool) or two (warm) dots on iron.

bias strip accepted

1 mark for each relevant point, must be in logical order [6]

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- (c) Sewing equipment:  
 trimming scissors/thread clipper (to cut between stitching lines);  
 tailors chalk (for marking cutting line)/pressing hem;  
 needle (to hand sew fold);  
 iron (to press fold of fabric);  
 tape measure (to measure correct length/width of strip);  
 thimble (to hand sew fold);  
 pins to secure before tacking;  
 any other appropriate sewing tool.

1 mark for name of each sewing tool: max. 2 (2)

1 mark for explaining reason for using each. (2) [4]

**[Total: 18]**

- 4 (a) Difference between fibre and fabric: fibre is smallest part of a fabric/yarn and can be a staple length (e.g. cotton) or a continuous filament fibre (e.g. silk, polyester) which has been cut to a specific length.

1 mark for clear explanation

Fabric is piece of cloth/textile which has been made from yarns (e.g. cotton poplin has two sets of threads in plain weave) or can be made directly from fibres as in wool felt or bonded interfacing.

1 mark for clear explanation [2]

- (b) One use for each of the fabric:

(i) wool felt used for: collage on picture; or hat; or soft toy; snooker table, fire blanket, scarf, bag, jacket, coat.

(ii) polyester satin used for: evening dress; smart top; cushion cover; nightdress, underwear; blouse; wedding dress.

(iii) cotton denim used for: trousers; jacket; bag; overalls, hat; shorts; jeans; skirt.

(iii) nylon chiffon used for: top layer of dress; scarf; sari; blouse.

Not dress alone

1 mark for each specific use [4]

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(c) Reasons why fabrics are suitable for use:

- (i) wool felt: is warm; insulates well; bright colours; thick; does not fray; keeps shape; crease resistant; not strong; resists mildew.
- (ii) polyester satin: hangs well; shiny; does not crease so looks smart; easy to wash/look after; strong; fashionable; light weight.
- (iii) cotton denim: strong; washable; hardwearing; fashionable; absorbent; comfort; stiff; holds shape.
- (iv) nylon chiffon: strong; fine yet strong; can be dyed bright colours; diaphanous; lightweight; floats; soft to wear; can decorate other fabrics; dries quickly.

1 mark for each well explained use (2 × 4) [8]

(d) Construction of:

- (i) wool felt: wool fibres are arranged in random order, moisture, heat and pressure are applied and the agitation causes scales on wool fibres to interlock and make the fabric matted, and thicker, caused by shrinkage of the fibres.

1 mark each for 2 well explained points [2]

- (ii) polyester satin: polyester fibres are woven using warp and weft threads. The satin weave is produced because more weft threads pass over the warp threads leaving long 'floats' over the surface, these catch the light and make the fabric look shiny.

1 mark for each point [2]

**[Total: 18]**

5 Use notes and labelled diagrams to explain how to make the following:

(a) Belt:

pin and tack interfacing onto wrong side of one of the belt pieces; place right sides of belt together, pin and tack;  
machine straight stitch, along the seam line; leave opening at one end for turning; trim seam and clip at intervals because the belt is slightly curved; trim corners turn through to right side, tack edge carefully and press; open end is inserted into side seam; top stitch if required.

1 mark for each well explained point [6]

(b) Lace trimming to the neckline of the dress:

complete neckline first;  
using chalk, mark where lace trim is to be worked;  
pin and tack lace trim to the neckline;  
thread sewing machine and set to straight stitch or zig-zag stitch; stitch along edge of lace trim, reverse ends of machining to fasten; remove tacking stitches and press lightly on wrong side.

1 mark for each well explained use [6]

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- (c) French seam on side seam of dress:  
 place wrong sides of fabric together, matching notches and pin and tack; machine stitch along line 1cm from edge, reverse both ends of machining;  
 trim seam to 3mm;  
 turn fabric right sides together, enclosing cut edges, pin and tack; machine stitch along 5mm line from fold;  
 remove tacking and press to one side.

1 mark for each well explained point. Give credit for notes/diagrams. [6]

[Total: 18]

- 6 (a) Suitable design for a block print:  
 small design which can easily be made as a lino-cut or potato print or other method of block printing;  
 must be suitable for hem edge of trousers; colour could be indicated;  
 design may be made up of more than one colour.

1 mark for each labelled point/feature [3]

- (b) (i) preparation of fabric for printing:  
 wash fabric to remove size/dirt/etc.; put in solution allowed  
 iron flat;  
 mask areas not printed;  
 cut in appropriate sizes;  
 mark position of block printing using chalk or tacking stitches;  
 secure fabric to work table.

1 mark for each point in logical order [3]

- (ii) use a roller for each colour to be used;  
 a flat palette/piece of glass with colour/fabric printing ink/dye well spread out;  
 roller should have colour evenly spread;  
 roller spreads fabric over block in readiness for printing; brush;  
 make sure one colour is dry before applying next colour.

1 mark for each point in logical order [3]

- (iii) wait until colour/dye is thoroughly dry;  
 set iron to correct temperature for fabric;  
 press lightly on wrong side of fabric for one/two minutes.

1 mark for each point [2]

- (iv) wash trousers carefully by hand or machine, keeping similar colours together;  
 make sure temperature of water is suitable for colour/dye used e.g. 40° C;  
 rinse thoroughly;  
 press carefully on wrong side of fabric;  
 if there are any stains, remove them as soon as possible.

1 mark for each point [2]

|         |                                     |          |
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- (c) elasticated waist:  
 measure the depth of the elastic to be used and add enough for ease and seam allowance;  
 mark fold line using tailors chalk or tacking; make a hem, by folding in the raw edge;  
 tacking both upper and lower part of the hem/casing;  
 machine close to both folded edges using machine straight stitch; leave an opening so that elastic can be threaded through later;  
 reverse both ends carefully;  
 remove tacking and press;  
 thread elastic through using a safety pin;  
 overlap elastic and hand sew or machine stitch together;  
 sew up opening by hand neatly using suitable stitch.

1 mark for each well explained point

[5]

[Total: 18]

- 7 (a) Clear diagrams which are well labelled, to show correct method for working the following stitches:

(i) running stitch; [3]

(ii) loop stitch; [3]

(iii) herringbone stitch. [3]

diagrams should show:

correct needle position(s) for working stitch; needle in; needle out; correct position of thread for each stitch; starting and finishing; points in diagrams.

1 mark for each well described point

- (b) an appropriate design to show the use of stitches to decorate the neckline of dress view A.

1 mark for each point

[3]

- (c) (i) correct pressing method for hand embroidered neckline:  
 press on wrong side of fabric;  
 use a steam iron;  
 make sure temperature of iron is appropriate for the fabric;  
 use damp cloth if no steam iron available.

1 mark for each well explained point

[2]

- (ii) plain seam:  
 after stitching, place seam uppermost on ironing board/flat surface;  
 press seam open with toe of iron;  
 make sure iron is correct temperature for fabric and use steam/pressing cloth for best results.

[2]

|         |                                     |          |
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- (iii) press lower edge of hem only to reduce the stitched section leaving a visible hem on right side.  
iron on wrong side of fabric;  
use steam iron/damp cloth;  
allow press to make a hem.

1 mark for each well explained use

[2]

[Total: 18]