Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

DESIGN & TEXTILES **9631/03**

Paper 3 Textile Applications and Textile Technology **October/November 2021**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 100

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2021 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

[Turn over

Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Social Science-Specific Marking Principles
(for point-based marking)

1 Components using point-based marking:

- Point marking is often used to reward knowledge, understanding and application of skills. We give credit where the candidate's answer shows relevant knowledge, understanding and application of skills in answering the question. We do not give credit where the answer shows confusion.

From this it follows that we:

a DO credit answers which are worded differently from the mark scheme if they clearly convey the same meaning (unless the mark scheme requires a specific term)
b DO credit alternative answers/examples which are not written in the mark scheme if they are correct
c DO credit answers where candidates give more than one correct answer in one prompt/numbered/scaffolded space where extended writing is required rather than list-type answers. For example, questions that require *n* reasons (e.g. State two reasons …).
d DO NOT credit answers simply for using a 'key term' unless that is all that is required. (Check for evidence it is understood and not used wrongly.)
e DO NOT credit answers which are obviously self-contradicting or trying to cover all possibilities
f DO NOT give further credit for what is effectively repetition of a correct point already credited unless the language itself is being tested. This applies equally to 'mirror statements' (i.e. polluted/not polluted).
g DO NOT require spellings to be correct, unless this is part of the test. However spellings of syllabus terms must allow for clear and unambiguous separation from other syllabus terms with which they may be confused (e.g. Corrasion/Corrosion)

2 Presentation of mark scheme:

- Slashes (/) or the word 'or' separate alternative ways of making the same point.
- Semi colons (;) bullet points (•) or figures in brackets (1) separate different points.
- Content in the answer column in brackets is for examiner information/context to clarify the marking but is not required to earn the mark (except Accounting syllabuses where they indicate negative numbers).

3 Calculation questions:

- The mark scheme will show the steps in the most likely correct method(s), the mark for each step, the correct answer(s) and the mark for each answer
- If working/explanation is considered essential for full credit, this will be indicated in the question paper and in the mark scheme. In all other instances, the correct answer to a calculation should be given full credit, even if no supporting working is shown.
- Where the candidate uses a valid method which is not covered by the mark scheme, award equivalent marks for reaching equivalent stages.
- Where an answer makes use of a candidate's own incorrect figure from previous working, the 'own figure rule' applies: full marks will be given if a correct and complete method is used. Further guidance will be included in the mark scheme where necessary and any exceptions to this general principle will be noted.

4 Annotation:

- For point marking, ticks can be used to indicate correct answers and crosses can be used to indicate wrong answers. There is no direct relationship between ticks and marks. Ticks have no defined meaning for levels of response marking.
- For levels of response marking, the level awarded should be annotated on the script.
- Other annotations will be used by examiners as agreed during standardisation, and the meaning will be understood by all examiners who marked that paper.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	**Comfortable leisure wear is popular.** **Describe three factors that designers need to consider when choosing fabrics for leisure wear**. Answer could include: • **User/gender** • **Use of garment, e.g. outerwear** • **Occasion to be worn** • **Season** • **Design/pattern – fashion trends** • **Weight of fabric (light in summer, etc.)** • **Fibre content of fabrics** • **Warmth** • **Cost** • **Care of fabric** • **Durability/abrasion resistant** • **Breathability** • **Colour** • **Absorbency** - any moisture from the body is taken up by the fabric so the body stays dry; natural fabrics (cotton, linen, silk, wool), cellulosic fabrics (viscose, Tencel) are all much more absorbent than synthetics (polyester, nylon) • **Softness/Comfortable** - against the skin so that the garment is non-irritating and does not cause allergic reaction; this is especially important for young children who have sensitive skin. • **Flexibility** – will depend on the construction of the fabric: woven fabrics are firm and do not have much flexibility unless they are loosely woven; knitted fabric (weft knits) such as jersey, double knits are figure hugging and move well with the body so are not restricting during movement. Not drape **Any other suitable answers.** 1 mark for a brief point 2 marks for a well explained point. **For full marks it is expected that three separate points will be given.**	**6**

Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)	**Assess suitable finishes that can be used on fabrics for leisure wear to improve appearance and handle.** Answer could include: Fabric finishes which improve **appearance** could include: • **Calendaring** – usually used for cotton fabrics to make the surface more shiny and stain resistant. This type of finish could be used for jackets and dresses. • **Embossing** – imparts a raised design that stands out from the background and is achieved by passing the fabric through heated rollers engraved with a design. • **Glazing** – a textile finish that adds lustre and smoothness to the surface of the fabric. Many glazed fabrics are plain-woven cotton. A specialised calender (set of metal rollers) called a friction calender, literally rubs the fabric lustrous. Glazed chintz and polished cotton are examples of glazed fabrics. • **Brushing** – a finishing process used to raise the surface fibres of a fabric. The fabric undergoes a mechanical brushing process in which fine, metal brushes carefully rub the fabric to produce fine fibres from the woven yarns, creating extra softness on the surface of the fabric. • **De-lustring** – The application of a chemical treatment that reduces the sheen of man-made yarns and fabric. • **Singeing** – a process, where loose hairy fibres are protruded from the surface of the **cloth**, **fabric**, and the yarn is removed by burning. The singeing finishing process smoothes the surface of denim by removing the excess cotton fibres that give unfinished denim it's 'hairy' look. • **Permanent caustic soda methods** • **Beetling** is a process applied to linen fabrics and to cotton fabrics made to resemble linen to produce a hard, flat surface with high lustre and also to make texture less porous. • **Moiré** – a traditional method of mechanical finish, which provides a mixed gloss and matt effect by crushing certain parts of the fabric. Fabric finishes which improve **handle** could include: • **Starching** – used to improve the appearance of fabric by imparting gloss and by removing wrinkles formed during preparation of fabric. Starch acts as binder for different filling agents which increase the weight of the fabric and improve the fullness or handle of the fabric. • **Napping** – a mechanical finishing process in which fibres are raised on the surface of a fabric by means of teasels or, on contemporary equipment, by rollers covered with steel napper wires. • **Brushing** – a finishing process used to raise the surface fibres of a fabric. The fabric undergoes a mechanical brushing process in which fine, metal brushes carefully rub the fabric to produce fine fibres from the woven yarns, creating extra softness on the surface of the fabric.	**10**

Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)	• **Shearing** – a mechanical finishing process to even or trim the nap or the pile on the fabric surface. Generally shearing is applicable to nap and pile fabrics in order to remove the irregularities in pulled yarn ends, knots and other surface flaws and to lay the nap or pile evenly on the surface of the fabrics. • **Creping** – used predominantly with silk fabrics. In its free state, fabric is first compressed by steeping and boiling off, after which it is steamed on a dry steaming machine, thus achieving its characteristic grainy surface as required. Answers should include the benefits of using a particular finish but it is also related to the type of fabric the finish is used on. Not all finishes are suitable for all fabrics. For example, it is usual to use the brushing finish on cotton or cotton/polyester blends, cotton/viscose blends; wool and wool blends; it is not usual to use this on fabrics made from silk **Accept any other suitable finishes.** High band (8–10 marks): a wide range of suitable fabric finishes that can be used on leisure wear to improve appearance and handle, must be reference to both. Suitable finishes and fabrics will be given with a good range of examples showing knowledge and understanding. Use of technical terms used in an appropriate way. Middle band (4–7 marks): a range of suitable fabric finishes and fabrics which may not all be correctly used for leisure wear. Some fabric finishes and fabrics will be given although there may be omissions and errors in the answer. Low band (0–3 marks): a limited answer and may be presented as a list. Fabrics finishes may not be related to fabrics. There may be limited or no examples.	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	**Discuss whether environmental issues affect how consumers care for leisure wear, with particular reference to laundering and aftercare.** Answer could include: • **Environmental issues** – could include points such as use of water in washing machines/by hand. This may include reference to dyeing as consumers may wish to dye garments they already own to revive/change the colour. A large amount of water is used for both. • **Use of energy** – in laundering: it has been recommended that consumers should wash garments at lower temperatures, e.g. 30 degrees, to reduce overall energy use. • **Ironing** - a large amount of energy is used in ironing clothes after laundering/for tumble driers. Consumers could reduce the amount of ironing they do by drip drying some suitable garments (e.g. made from synthetic fibres) or choosing fabric construction such as knitted, where less ironing is needed. Fabrics which contain a small % of synthetics (including Lycra) crease less which would need less ironing. • **Use of chemicals** – e.g. bleach/ stain removers should be reduced so that the chemical does not pollute water. • **Tumble drying** – its relevance and use of energy. • **Dry cleaning** – involves the use of solvents that goes into the water. • **Re-use/revive** (preserving life of garments) – there is a growing trend for consumers to re-use/revive their clothing/keep it for longer and this may mean they take more care over how they store and look after textiles to preserve their life, e.g. wool and cashmere knitted items can be affected by moth damage and by storing the items more carefully in sealed bags at the end of the winter season, may reduce the likelihood of items being thrown away because they have moth holes; Some consumers may mend any damaged items and not throw their clothing away, e.g. replace buttons/zip fasteners, sew up hems, etc. Any other relevant point. High band (7–9 marks): a wide range of points made and detailed discussion of whether environmental issues have affected how consumers care for leisure wear. Detailed reference to laundering and aftercare will be made with a range of relevant examples, which show knowledge and understanding. Middle band (4–6 marks): there will a range of points in the discussion of whether environmental issues have affected how consumers care for leisure wear. There will be some reference to relevant laundering and after care although there may be errors and omissions. Low band (0–3 marks): the answer may be limited and may be presented as a list with little or no discussion. There may be some reference to wash codes and aftercare although they may not be related to suitable fabrics. There may be little or no reference to relevant examples. [Total marks: 25]	**9**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	**In the fashion industry, specifications are important.** **State what is meant by 'product specification'.** Answer could include: This is a detailed list/description of the garment to be made. It should be possible to make the item by following the information. Product specification are used in quality control. It will include: • a detailed illustration which show front/back views • written description of product • Sizes/measurements • Cutting layout • Type of seams (sample) • fastenings • components • fabric details – swatches, colour, description, cost, etc. • type of hem (sample) • type of stitches (sample) • decorative techniques • type of thread (sample) 1 mark for a brief point 2–3 marks for a detailed description with examples included.	3
2(a)(ii)	**Explain four points a manufacturer needs to consider when planning the efficient production of a fashion top.** Answer could include: • Quantity of fabrics/components • Availability of fabrics/components • Order of work • Time available • Machinery available – do they need any specific machines, e.g. embroidery, overlocker, etc. • Skilled operators - needed so that time is not wasted on poor quality work/slow inexperienced workers • Costings • Factory layout and production methods • Quantity of garments to be made • Cutting layout • Marking of fabrics • Quality checks/control Any other relevant points. 1 mark for a brief point, up to two marks for a well explained point.	8

Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	**Sketch a design suitable for a repeat pattern which can be used on a hemline for a dress. Explain why your design is suitable for a repeat pattern.** Answer could include: A well-drawn sketch which could be repeated; design must be suitable for repeating in a linear way; design could be based on an abstract shape; could be based on a geometric shape, e.g. triangle; could be based on a representational item, e.g. flower; continuous line as it will follow the hemline Explanation of why the design is suitable for being repeated, such as easy to machine/to apply a continuous trimming which may not curve easily, etc. Any other relevant point. 1 mark for a simple design with minimal explanation. 2 marks for a repeat pattern and an explanation. 3 marks for a well-drawn repeat pattern with detailed explanation.	**3**
2(c)	**Assess the range of creative techniques available to a manufacturer when producing a decorative hemline on a dress. Include examples of specific fabrics and techniques.** Answer could include: Creative techniques used to create texture and surface pattern could include: • **hand or machine embroidery**/free machine stitching – could use a shiny viscose thread as a contrast. Satin stitch will give strong lines of colour if the same colour thread is used. • **raised embroidery** • **added trimmings** such as ribbons or lace • **applique design** – by hand or machine • **beading** • **shisha** • **kantha** • **mola** • **piping** • **fraying** • **patchwork** • **3D pleating** • **contrasting fabric** could be used for the hem edge which can have lace or braided trimming attached • **Lace edging** – can be sewn on giving a contrast of technique; if the lace is sewn on the end of the fabric a see-through look will be achieved; Points should include: • **type of fabric being used**, e.g. fine floaty fabrics may not be strong enough to hold heavy decoration such as a beaded panel but a silk applique shape could be used with a shiny fabric for contrast.	**11**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	Give credit for well-drawn labelled sketches which relate to the answer. Any other relevant techniques. High band (8–11 marks): a wide range of points and a detailed assessment of the range of creative techniques a manufacturer can use when producing a decorative hemline on a dress. The answer will show knowledge and understanding of issues which relate to fabrics and suitability of techniques. A good number of detailed examples will be included. Middle band (4–7 marks) a range of points and some assessment of the range of creative techniques a manufacturer can use when producing a decorative hemline on a dress, which may include some omissions. The answer will show some knowledge and understanding of issues which relate to suitability of techniques. Some examples will be included. Low band (0–3 marks) a limited assessment of few if any creative techniques a manufacturer can use when producing a decorative hemline on a dress. There will be errors and few if any relevant examples. [Total marks 25]	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	**Yarns and fabrics may be used on evening dresses.** **Assess the range of techniques available to create texture for a decorative panel on an evening dress. Include sketches and suitable yarns/fabrics in your answer** Answer could include: Texture includes a surface which stands away from the background. **Techniques could include:** • **raised embroidery** such as French knots/other knotted stitches • **hand/machine embroidery** – use of vanishing fabrics • **padded areas** such as **trapunto quilting** • **applique** areas which apply one fabric on another to form a design, e.g. **mola** work • **narrow pleating and tucking** will give a 3-D look • **other fabric manipulation** such as shaped pieces/origami • **soft sculpture** • **beads/sequins** • **slashing of fabrics** • **tufting** • **quilting** – to give a relief effect, the stitching can be in a definite design such as shells or flowers, or an all-over stitched design such as a grid or diamond shapes • **patchwork**	**12**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	• **use of textured threads/yarns** – speciality yarns • **decorative buttons** • **trimmings** – lace, pom poms, braid, shisha mirrors – could make the design heavy due to the glass/thick plastic but will be suitable to make the hem hang well. **Fabrics could include:** • Velvet – can be sewn together in different directions to produce a panel which catches the light in a different way • Patchwork effect could be achieved with a shot silk fabric. This is constructed from different colours of warp and weft threads and appears to look different colours according to which way the light catches the fabric. • Fine wool blend tweed – has a marl effect constructed with different colours. **Yarns could include:** • Textured yarns • Stretch yarns • Novelty yarns – include slub, gimp, gnop, seed, nub, boucle, spiral, corkscrew, chenille Any other relevant points. Credit good quality sketches which are appropriately labelled; sketches can be in colour or indicate colour. High band (9–12 marks): a wide range of techniques assessed of how to create texture for a decorative panel on an evening dress. Relevant sketches and detailed notes will be included in the answer. The answer will show knowledge and understanding with a good number of detailed examples. Middle band (4–8 marks) a range of techniques assessed of how to create texture for a decorative panel on an evening dress Some sketches and notes will be included in the answer. The answer will show some knowledge and understanding although there may be omissions and errors. Low band (0–3 marks) a limited answer which may be presented as a list of few if any relevant techniques of how to create texture for a decorative panel on an evening dress. There will be errors and few if any relevant examples. Might not relate answer to panel.	

Question	Answer	Marks
3(b)	**Discuss the choice, suitability and application of closures/fastenings available when constructing evening dresses.** Answer could include: **Choices:** Fastenings/closures could include: • zips – colours which blend in or contrast, decorative zips, e.g. with jewels on the plastic teeth, concealed, etc. • buttons/buttonholes – hand or machine made, could also be special materials such as wood, shells, etc. • press fasteners • hooks and eyes • ribbons, ties; laces • frogging/piped/decorative • buckles Not Velcro. Any other suitable fastenings. **Suitability** – could include types of fabrics to be used on, fibre content, colour (depends on what colour the item is) **Application** – could include hand or machine method, time factors to be considered, whether special attachments are needed (e.g. zip foot); Sketches should be clear, well labelled, and relevant to the question. High band (10–13 marks): a wide range of points in a detailed discussion of the choice, suitability and application of closures/fastenings available when constructing evening dresses. Relevant sketches and detailed notes will be included in the answer. The answer will show knowledge and understanding with a good number of detailed examples. Middle band (5–9 marks): some points of discussion of the choice, suitability and application of some closures/fastenings available when constructing evening dresses. Some sketches and notes will be included in the answer. The answer will show some knowledge and understanding although there may be omissions and errors. Low band (0–4 marks): a limited answer which may be presented as a list of few if any relevant points of the choice, suitability and application of closures/fastenings. There will be errors and few if any relevant examples. [Total 25 marks]	**13**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	**It is important to select appropriate stitches and fabrics for fashion garments.** **Compare the types and uses of machine stitches available to manufacturers of fashion garments. Include examples to support your answer.** Answer could include: **Types of stitches/uses:** • **straight stitching** – produced on a lockstitch machine, for joining pieces together; not a very flexible stitch • **Zig-zag stitch** – used to neaten edges/decorative stitching, possibly in a contrasting colour; often used for stretch fabrics • **Overlocking,** many variations: three thread used for neatening edges; good for knitted fabrics which stretch; four thread used to stitch the seam as well as trim and neaten the edge, therefore making a faster making process because only one machine is used • **Coverstitch**, – three threads, produced on an overlocker, used for making flat seams where two pieces join, particularly on knitted fabrics, e.g. sweatshirts • **Lockstitch** • **Stretch stitch** • **Topstitch/Edgestitch/Understitch** • **Embroidery stitch** • **Buttonhole stitch** • **Blind hem stitch** • **Single/Double stitch** – e.g. twin needle for stretch fabrics • **Satin stitching** – used for embroidering solid areas of colour, e.g. flower design, logo's • **Chain stitch** – sometimes used to finish hems and some seams on jeans, usually two thread • **Bar tacks** (zig-zag) – used for strengthening edges of pockets; Any other relevant points • **Arrowheads** – used to reinforce pockets etc. • **Types of fashion clothing** – jeans/cropped trousers/culottes; tops/shirts/blouses; jackets; leisure wear, e.g. sweatshirts/t shirts/jogging bottoms; skirts/dresses/etc. • **Function** – For example sportswear, childrenswear, workwear, evening wear, outdoor wear • **Types of fabrics** – weight, construction (knitted or woven)	**12**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	Any other relevant answer. High band (9–12 marks): a wide range of points and detailed comparison of the types and uses of machine stitching available to manufacturers of fashion garments. Detailed specific examples of stitches, fabrics and fashion clothing will be included. The answer will show knowledge and understanding with a good number of detailed examples. Middle band (4–8 marks): a range of points and comparison of some types and uses of machine stitching available to manufacturers of fashion garments. Some examples of stitches, fabrics and fashion clothing will be included. The answer will show some knowledge and understanding although there may be omissions and errors. Low band (0–3 marks): a limited if any comparison of machine stitching available to manufacturers of fashion garments. Few if any examples of stitches, fabrics and fashion clothing will be included. There will be errors and few if any relevant examples.	
4(b)	**Discuss the importance of safety specification standards in relation to fabrics for workwear.** These are important for the protection of the consumers. Answer could include: **Safety:** • **Flammability** – is the fabric safe for specific uses, e.g. adequate fire proofing for firemen's uniforms • **Use of chemicals** (non-toxic), especially if used in a situation where flammability/fumes may be a risk; • **Use of dyes** (non-toxic) – where clothing may have contact with skin **Examples of workwear:** • Firefighters – flame resistant finish • Chefs • Construction workers – fluorescent fabrics • Police – bulletproof vests • Lab technicians **Examples of fabrics:** • Kevlar • Nomex • Natural rather than synthetics which melt when heated	**13**

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	**Importance:** • For quality control – to make sure all items in a batch are the same standard; in safety specification. • For quality assurance – the customer will be assured that every item will always be consistently suitable; in safety specification. • The reputation of the manufacturer, e.g. few if any returns/complaints if the workwear garments are good quality. • Fit for purpose, durable • Consumers will know what they are buying Any other relevant points. High band (10–13 marks): a wide range of points and detailed discussion of the importance of safety standards as they relate to fabrics for workwear. The answer will show knowledge and understanding of the issues with a good number of detailed examples of textiles and workwear. Middle band (5–9 marks): a range of points and some discussion of the importance of safety standards as they relate to fabrics for workwear. Some knowledge will be evident in the answer although there may be errors and omissions. There will be some relevant examples of textiles and workwear. Low band (0–4 marks): a limited answer which may be presented as a list of safety standards with little or no reference to fabrics or workwear. There will be errors and few if any relevant examples. [Total marks 25]	

Question	Answer	Marks
5(a)	**Embellishment/Decoration of fabrics at home is popular.** **Explain how vanishing fabrics can be used in machine embroidery to enhance a wall hanging. You may include sketches to support your answer.** Answer could include: Vanishing fabrics are those which are dissolved or removed once the embroidery or decorative technique has been carried out. This can produce a lace effect or delicate effect so that it can be added to another fabric background. This can be a different colour, different fibre content, different type of fabric, etc. For example, Solufleece. Sketches could be included to explain how the vanishing effect works or what is left after the fabric has been 'vanished' by heat or water. High band (6–7 marks): a wide range of points and detailed explanation of how vanishing fabrics can be used to enhance machine embroidery on a wall hanging. Sketches and suitable fabrics can be included. The answer will show knowledge and understanding with a good number of detailed examples. Middle band (3–5 marks): a range of points and some knowledge of how vanishing fabrics can be used to enhance machine embroidery on a wall hanging. Some sketches and suitable fabrics may be included in the answer. The answer will show some understanding although there may be omissions and errors. Low band (0–2 marks): a limited answer which may be presented as a list of points about vanishing fabrics and may not be related to its use in a wall hanging. There will be errors and little if any, relevant examples.	**7**
5(b)	**Assess the types of craft printing that would be suitable to produce one metre of fabric, which could later be made into a bag. Include examples to support your answer.** Answer could include: **Types of craft printing:** • **Block printing** including everyday objects (cork, bottle tops, etc) • **Lino cutting** • **Screen printing** • **Mono printing** • **Solar printing** – e.g. Cinotype • **String printing** • **Transfer printing** • **Stamping** **Types of paint used:** • Fabric dyes, already mixed • Acrylic paint with textile medium • Alternative colouring agents, e.g. fabric crayons/pastels, printing ink, transfer printing	**12**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(b)	**Types of fabric to print on (suitable for a bag):** • Plain white cotton sheeting • Dyed cotton poplin/cambric • Cotton velvet • Cotton canvas, linen, bamboo, polyester, etc. Any other relevant answer High band (9–12 marks): a wide range of points and detailed assessment of the types of craft printing that would be suitable to produce one metre of fabric, which could later be made into a bag. Sketches and suitable fabrics will be included in the answer. The answer will show good knowledge and understanding with a good number and range of detailed examples. Middle band (4–8 marks): a range of points and some assessment of some types of craft printing that would be suitable to produce one metre of fabric, which could later be made into a bag. Some sketches and suitable fabrics may be included in the answer. The answer will show some knowledge and understanding although there may be omissions and errors. Low band (0–3 marks}): a limited answer which may be presented as a list of craft printing that would be suitable to produce one metre of fabric, which could later be made into a bag. There will be errors and few if any relevant examples.	
5(c)	**Compare the benefits of using commercial dry cleaning and hand washing when cleaning a wall hanging.** Answer could include: **Commercial dry cleaning:** • Fluid used is not water, but perchlorethylene/other chemicals • The clothes are washed in this solvent, and then the solvent is recovered in an extractor so it can be reused, it does not evaporate into the air causing pollution. • Used for delicate fabrics or those hard to wash, e.g. wool, silk, leather, etc. Also used for garments which have delicate decorations and trimmings, e.g. sequins, special buttons, etc. • Usually done by professional launderers, not at home **Benefits:** • not rough or abrasive on your clothes, green, organic and friendly solvents are used on the fabrics • can make the clothes last longer than expected • done by expert hands • saves time • No ironing needed	**6**

Question	Answer	Marks
5(c)	**Hand washing:** • Liquid/soap flakes/water used • Grease is dissolved by the cleaning fluid and any dirt in the fabric is cleaned away with the fluid • Good airing/ventilation is needed and the cleaning fluid is recycled • Dirt dissolves and stays in the washing water; rinsed away, if stains are visible, they can be given individual treatment • Can have reduced action for delicate fabrics as in normal washing • Garments can be cleaned together in one large drum or individually • Spot cleaning is needed for individual stains **Benefits:** • Cheaper • More controllable • Can choose temperature of water • Done at home • Increases garment lifespan – hand washing is much gentler than machine washing, so it helps to preserve fibres and detail-work on your garments • Save water • More environmentally friendly Any other relevant points. High band (5–6 marks): A detailed comparison of the benefits of commercial dry cleaning and hand washing when cleaning a wall hanging. The answer will show knowledge and understanding. Middle band (3–4 marks): some comparison of the benefits of commercial dry cleaning and hand washing when cleaning a wall hanging. The answer will show some understanding although there may be omissions and errors. Low band (0–2 marks): a limited answer which may be presented as a list of points about dry cleaning and hand washing but not relate to cleaning a wall hanging, but the answer will lack details. [Total marks 25]	