

GCSE Textiles

Revision 2017

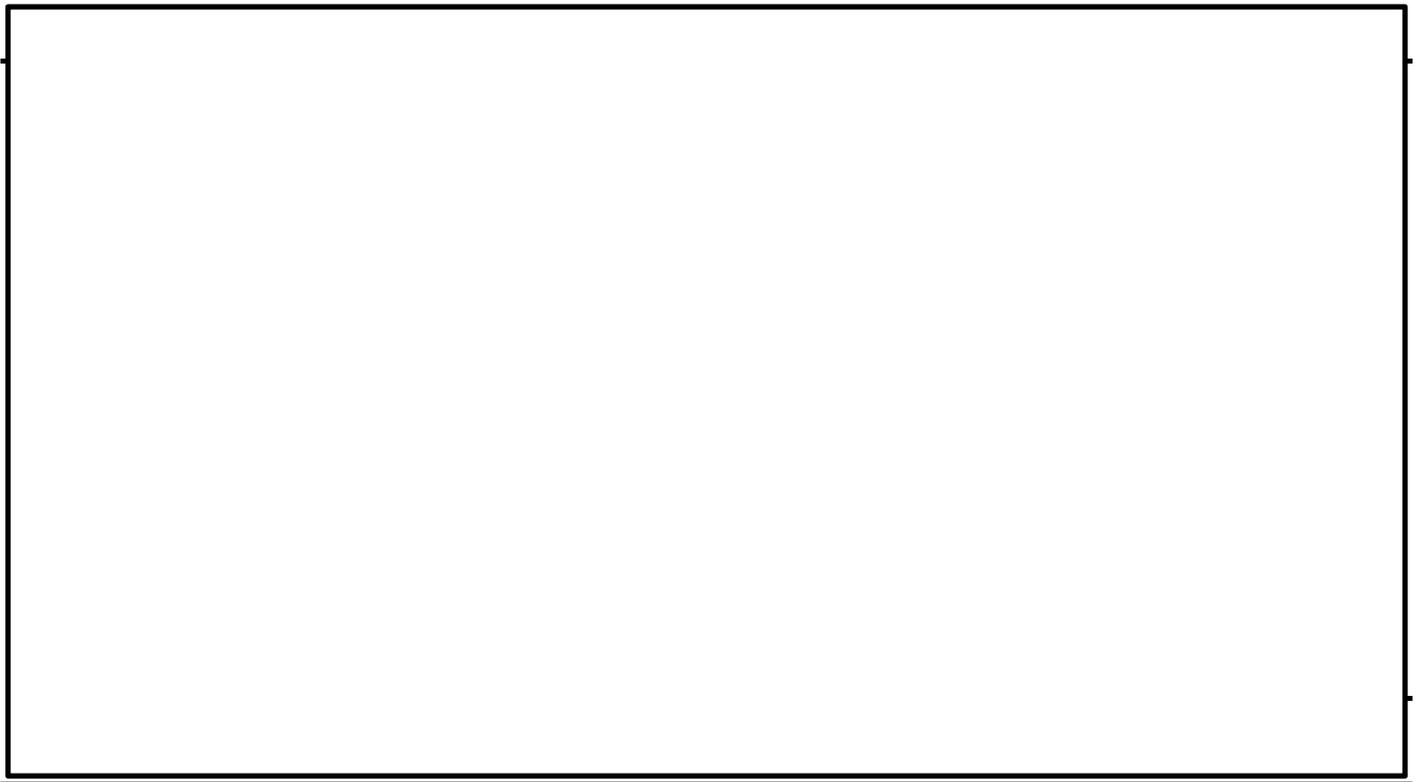
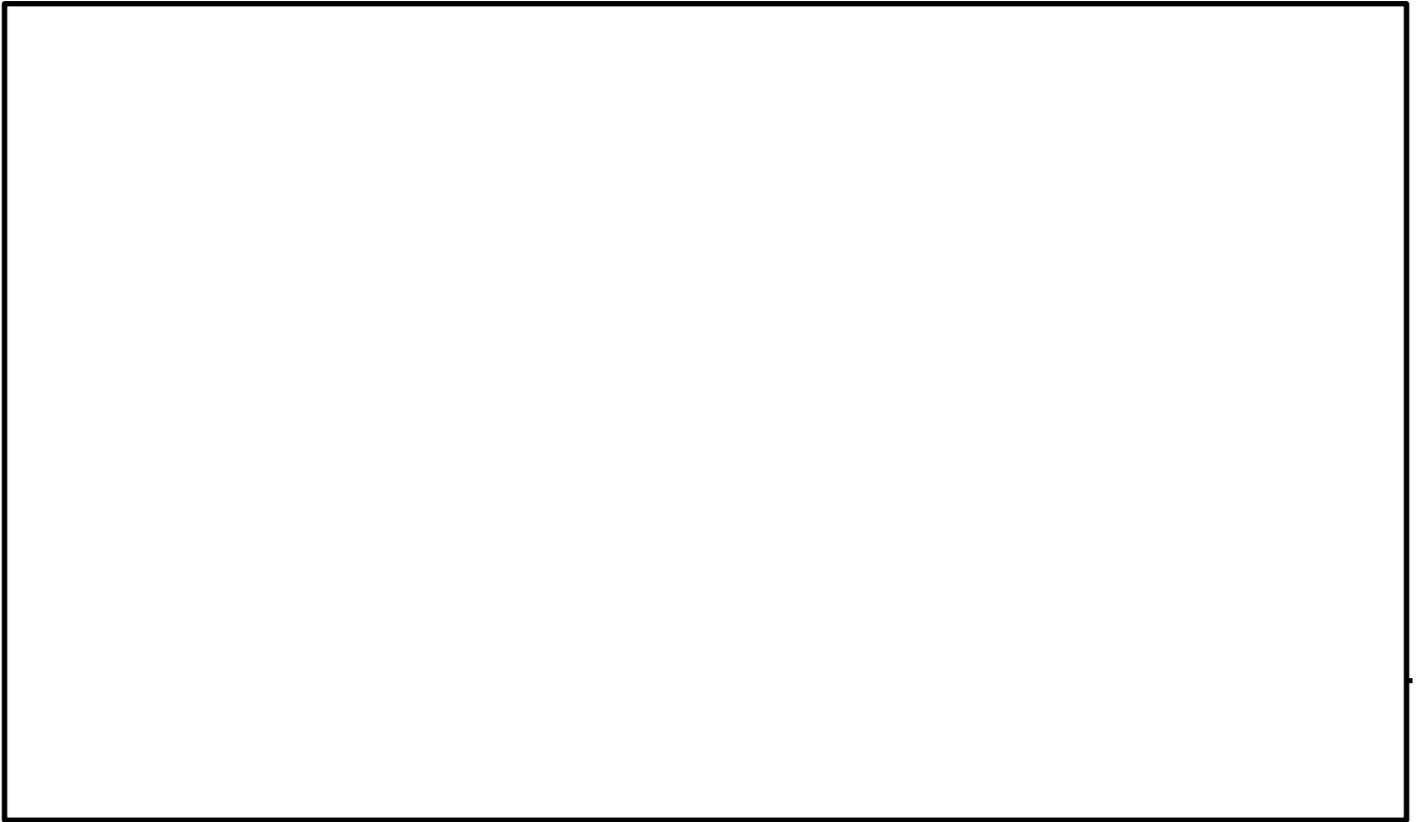
Exam = Tuesday 23rd May at 8.40



Context: Textile product inspired by the theme of India

1) In the space below sketch ideas and images that relate to the theme of India to make an image board. (3 marks)

2) Using your image board, design 2 different initial product ideas. Make sure they are creative and labelled with key words = names of fabrics and components for 5 marks max per idea.



3) **In the space on this page and the next** you need to produce your chosen idea using one of the 2 ideas you have just produced. You should use notes, labelling and sketches.

Marks out of 15 will be awarded for;

- Use of suitable colours = 3 marks
- Labelling and communication/quality of design = 3 marks
- Names of smart fabrics and modern materials = 5 marks
- Use of science and technology theme = 4 marks

4) Why is your chosen idea going to appeal to consumers? Give 3 reasons. (3 marks)

5) Give two ways you could develop/improve your final idea further with reasons?
(4 marks)

6) What is a specification? (2 marks)

7) Name 5 decorative techniques with reasons that could be used on your garment.
(5 marks)

8) Name 5 types of fastenings. Give an advantage and disadvantage for each one. 5 marks

Name of fastening	Advantage	Disadvantage

Types of natural fibres – research and explain on this page.

9) What is a natural fabric? Give a definition and an example. (2 marks).

10) Give at least 3 examples below and their functions. (3 marks)

Name of natural fabric	Properties/function	End uses

11) Give a definition of a synthetic fabric. (2 marks)

Complete the table below = _____

Name of synthetic fabric	properties	End uses

12) Name a regenerated fabric. (1 mark)

13) What are regenerated fabrics made from? (1 mark)

14) What is a smart material? Give a definition. (2 marks)

15) Name 3 smart materials. Give their properties and end uses. (3 marks)

Smart fabric	Properties	End uses

16) What is a modern material? Explain.(2 marks)

17) Name 3 modern materials. Give their properties and end uses. (3 marks)

Modern fabric	Properties	End uses

18) What is one off production? Give an example = 2 marks

19) What is batch production? Give an example = 2 marks

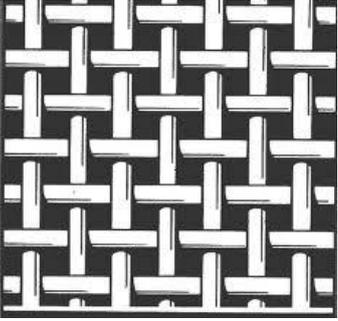
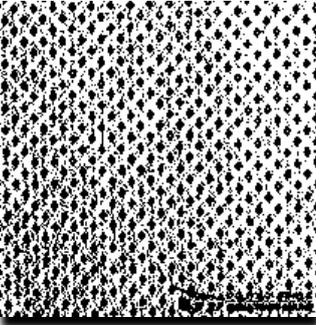
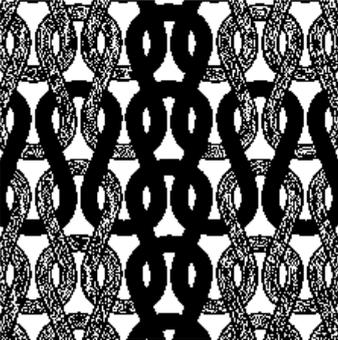
20) What is mass production? Give an example = 2 marks

21) Give 2 ways your designed product might be mass produced by a factory. (2 marks).

- 22) Existing product analysis. A rain coat made from 100% Cotton with a water resistant finish. The cotton has been woven into a plain weave. Complete below for 8 marks.



- a) Evaluate the designers choice of using cotton.
- b) Justify the reasons for a water resistant finish.
- c) Explain the benefits of using a plain weave for a rain coat.
- d) Evaluate the choice of using double fronted buttoning instead of other fastenings for this coat.

23) Type of construction	Properties	Likely end uses	Any disadvantages.
			
			
			

24) Fabric finishes. Max 12 marks

Type of finish	Properties gained/reason for use	Typical end uses

- 25) Explain the stages in a method of printing that you know. Use notes and diagrams to show the stages. Max 6 marks = 1 mark for equipment, 3 for the correct stages and 2 for notes and sketches.
- 26) Explain one method of colouring fabric by adding a dye. Use notes and sketches to show the stages. Max 6 marks. E.g. tie dye.

- 27) What is a working drawing? (1 mark)

- 28) List the 3 features a working drawing may have. (3 marks).

- 29) Who needs a manufacture specification? (1 mark)

- 30) List 3 types of information you would have to include. (3 marks)

31) **Computer Technology.**

Complete this table, giving examples of how and where computers can aid the role of the designer and the textiles industry;

Computer function	Function/use	Advantages	Disadvantages
Spread sheets			
Design ideas produced using a design programme like google sketch			
Colours matched to the design on a design programme connected to a fabric printer.	Dyes and weighed and then dispensed, fabric is automatically printed.	Quick results. Can save the designs, email them and a fabric sample to consumer and develop them further.	Costly to set up and buy the equipment.

32) What does CAD/CAM stand for? (2 marks)

CAD =

CAM =

33) Give 3 examples where CAD is used in the Textiles industry. (3 marks)

34) Give 3 examples where CAM is used in the Textiles industry. (3 marks)

35) When applying a pocket to a piece of fabric, give 5 types of QCC = Quality Control Checks that you would need to carry out with reasons. (10 marks)

Quality Control Check	Reason

- 36) What is a flow chart? (1 mark)
- 37) Give a reason why are they used? (1 mark)
- 38) What does feedback mean in a flow chart? (2 marks)
- 39) What does sub-assembly mean? (1 mark)
- 40) Give an example of a product made in sub-assembly. (1 mark)
- 41) Give 2 benefits of using sub-assembly for a factory. (2 marks).
- 42) Give 3 examples of a standard component. (3 marks).
- 43) Give 2 advantages of using standard components. (2 marks).
- 44) What is a seam? (1 mark).

45) How can a seam be made neat to make a product commercially viable? Give 2 examples. (2 marks)

46) **These are some of the moral issues affect the Textiles industry. Consider each one carefully and discuss how as a designer you could carefully take these into consideration and avoid causing offence. Give an alternative for each scenario. 1 mark for each alternative example. Total = 4 marks**

- The Fur Trade involves using real animal fur which animals are often primarily killed for.
Alternative =

- Peer group pressure particularly for young girls to dress in clothing much more grown up than them.
Alternative =

- Globalisation = well known clothing companies are using factories with cheap labour abroad and little knowledge of the working conditions for staff.
Alternative =

- Environmental concerns for a product made from non-renewable synthetic materials e.g. polyester.
Alternative =

47) What are the 6 R's? (6 marks)

R =

R =

R =

R =

R =

R =

48) What is meant by 'fair trade'? (2 marks)



49) Explain how a designer could make a T-shirt more sustainable (kinder to the environment and the people that make the product) = Max 8 Marks.

Health and safety in a factory.

50) What is a risk assessment? (1 mark)

51) These are types of protective clothing worn in a textiles factory. Give reasons for each. (Total = 4 marks).

Goggles =

Ear protectors =

Face mask =

Apron =

52) Give 5 ways a factory building can be made safer for its workers. (Total 5 marks);

1)

2)

3)

4)

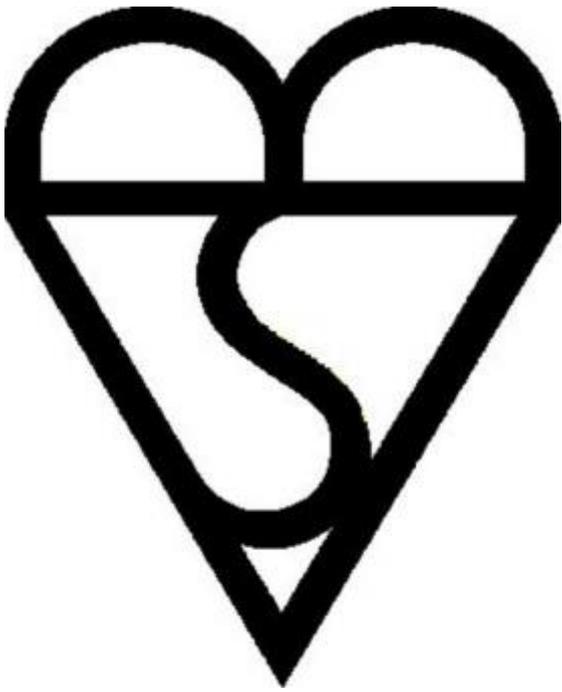
5)

Standard care symbols								
The care of textile products depends on the fibre content and fabric finishes used.								
	Cotton	Linen	Wool	Silk	Viscose Modal	Acrylic	Poly- ester	Nylon
Washing	 Whites	 Whites			 Viscose			
	 Colours	 Colours			 Modal			
	 Dark Colours	 Dark Colours						
Bleach								
Ironing								
							 Without Steam	
Dry Cleaning								
Drying					 Viscose			
					 Modal			

53) Why do we need the symbols above? Give 2 reasons and examples. (2 marks)

54) What benefits does it bring the consumer?

55) What benefits does it bring to the manufacturer?



56) What does this symbol mean? (1 mark)

57) Explain what the organization does? (2 marks)