



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ESWATINI
Eswatini General Certificate of Secondary Education

FASHION AND FABRICS

6904/01

Paper 1

October/November 2020

Confidential

MARK SCHEME

{6904/01}

MARKS: 100

This document consists of 17 printed pages.

SECTION A

1. (a) Style features

A – Faced armhole/sleeveless armhole

B – Faced slit opening

C – Bust dart/single pointed dart/front dart

D – Side seam zipper/ lapped zipper

E – Skirt front/ dress front

[5]

(b) Description of the details of the fabrics.

(i) Fabric: cotton seersucker

Structure: plain weave.

Appearance: characterized by the puckered / bumpy parallel strips in the warp direction. The knitted one is characterized by strips in the course direction, with a wrinkled strip. Commonly striped or chequered.

Weight: light weight:/medium

Fabric finish: wash and wear, crease resistant, flame resistant, saniforising, preshrinking

(One mark for each correct point)

[4]

(ii) Fabric: Polyester Crepe:

Structure: plain woven

Feel/handle: bumpy although soft

Weight: medium/lightweight

One fabric finish Antistatic, permanent, durable press, heat setting

(One mark for each correct point)

[4]

(c) Reasons for using cotton seersucker

- Strong/ fabric is lightweight
- Soft/comfortable
- Easy to launder
- Easy to handle during sewing
- Easy to dye
- Keeps the wearer cool/absorbent

(Any two points, 1 mark each)**[2]****(d) Type of seam suitable for the side seams of the dress in Fig.1. and reasons for choice.****Seam:** Plain seam /Plain open seam**Reasons**

- Easy to neaten using different methods e.g. overlocking or zigzag;
- Strong
- It lies flat for attaching the zip.

(One mark for seam and two marks for any two correct reasons)**[3]****(e) Steps to follow when applying an iron-on interfacing to a cotton fabric**

- trim seam allowances from interfacing; place adhesive shiny side wrong side of fabric; use a hot iron and [pressing cloth]; press until fused together

(One mark for a point, two marks for a well explained point)**[4]****(f) Adjustments to be made to the sewing machine before inserting a zip fastener.****Adjustments:**

- attach zipper/piping foot; change machine needle position to the left or right;

Make sure the machine is set on the straight stitch

(Any two points)**[2]**

(g) Care Symbols and their meaning.

- Machine gentle wash



- Hand wash in luke- warm water



- Drip dry, hang while dripping wet



- Hang up on line to dry



- Dry clean



- Do not bleach



- Do not tumble dry



- Warm iron 160°C

(Any two symbols and points)**[4]****(h) Importance of pattern markings**

(i) Straight Grain Line: Ensure that pattern piece is straight and fabric is correctly cut on grain of fabric/ make sure fabric doesn't stretch which may affect the fit/accuracy.

(ii) Notches: accurately match pattern pieces when making garments

(iii) Fitting line: shows where stitching is to be carried out.

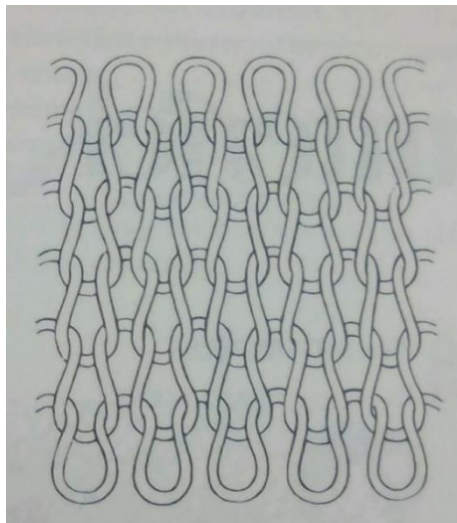
[3]

(i) Discuss two points to consider when choosing styles for children's clothes

- **Age of child:** may need simple styles of clothes - more washable/easy to put on and off.
- **Occasion:** style of clothes. Should be semi fitted / comfortable - easy movement- allows for growth.
- **Season:** summer or winter could be separated - so layer could be worn for warmth/ remove layers if too warm for comfort.
- **Embellishment:** should be firmly attached – to avoid accidents/safety.
- **Details on the clothes:** e.g. pockets - to hold small items/ toys
- **Fastenings:** simple/easy to use fastening styles - such as zips and velcro and large buttons for button holes.

(Any two well explained points one mark for a correct point)

[4]

(j) Method of fabric construction.**(i) Method of fabric construction shown in Fig. 2.**

- knitting

[1]

(ii) Advantages of using knitted fabrics

- stretchy/ retain shape after wearing/stretching
- comfortable

- warm because of air spaces
- easy care/little creasing/ little ironing
- cheap to manufacture garments from knit fabrics

(Any four correct points)

[4]

Total Marks [40]

SECTION B

2. (a) (i) Points to consider when buying sewing tools:

Pins – long, sharp, thin, rust proof/ stainless steel / surgical steel
(Any two, one mark each) [2]

Tape measure – made from fibre glass/ material that does not fray, have metal tips on both ends, printed both sides in cm and inches / does not stretch.
(Any two, one mark each) [2]

(b) Methods of neatening a skirt waistline

- Waistband
- Facing
- Casing / stretchy waistband
- Elastic band

(One mark for each correct point) [3]

(c) Comparison between laundering woollen and cotton fabrics

Woollen Fabrics	Cotton Fabrics
- Measure before and after laundering	- Do not measure the garment
- Use knead and squeeze	- Use friction method
- Dry flat	- Hang to dry
- Do not iron or use cool iron	- Use hot iron
- Do not bleach	- Bleach
- Do not wring	- Hand/machine wring.

(Any two correct points from each fabric) [4]

(d) Explanation why the underlined word is the odd one out.

(i) Grain line, Fitting line, Place on fold, Cutting line

Fitting line – not used during lay out while all others are.

(ii) Back length, waist, bust, crotch length

Crotch length- measurement used when making pants yet the others are used for a shirt / top/ blouse.

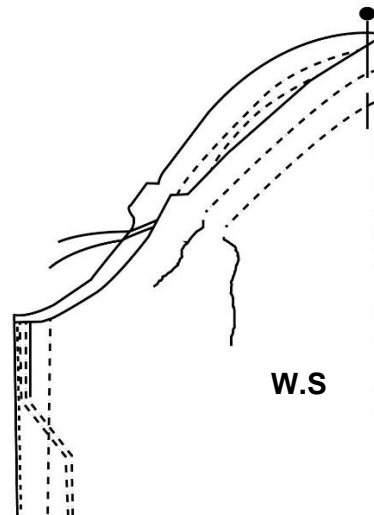
(iii) Press studs, button, hook and eye, Velcro

Button – others do not work in pairs, button should go with buttonhole

(One mark for correct point) [3]

(e) Preparation of a puffed sleeve before attaching to a dress.

- With R.S together
- Pin, tack and machine stitch the under arm seam



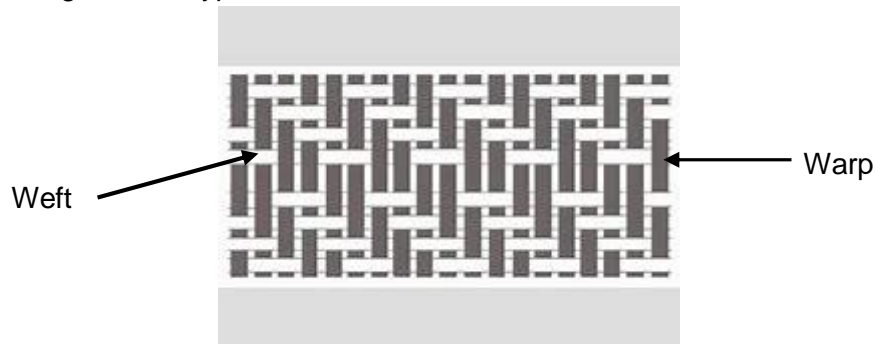
- Neaten seam
- Press seam flat
- Sew two rows of loose / longest machine stitches / gathering stitches / running stitch below and above stitching lines between the notches
- Tie a knot on one side of the stitches
- Make gathers on sleeve cap, pull and distribute gathers evenly between notches
- Neaten lower part of sleeve with hem, cuff, casing or any suitable method
- Press

N.B: A candidate may start with sewing the gathering stitches before stitching the under arm seam

(One mark for diagram, one mark each for well explained point) [6]

Total Marks [20]

3. (a) Fig.3 is a diagram of a type of weave



(i) Label the warp and weft threads.

(i) label warp and weft (Correct labelling in diagram) [2]

(ii) Type of weave

- Twill weave [1]

(iii) Two examples of fabrics made using the weave depicted by Fig. 3

Denim, gabardine, serge, tweed, drill tartan.
(Any two) [2]

(b) Differences between processes:

(i) **Trimming and grading:** trimming means to cut away part of the seam allowance while grading is to cut the seam allowance to different widths [2]

(ii) **Clipping and Notching:** Clipping is cutting slashes on the seam allowance close to the stitching line while notching is cutting triangular shapes in the seam allowance to allow the fabric to lie flat. [2]

(iii) **Tacking and tailor's tacking:** Tacking - a continuous temporary stitch used to hold two or more fabric pieces together. Tailor's tacking is used for marking fabrics, first loops are formed then cut as fabric pieces are separated to form markings. [2]

(c) Function of sewing machine parts

(i) **Stop motion screw**-stops movement of needle when winding the bobbin

(ii) **Feed dog**-moves fabric when sewing

(iii) **Slide plate**-covers bobbin and bobbin case

(One mark for correct point)

[3]

(d) Explanation of how to prepare the unlined patch pocket before it is attached to a garment.

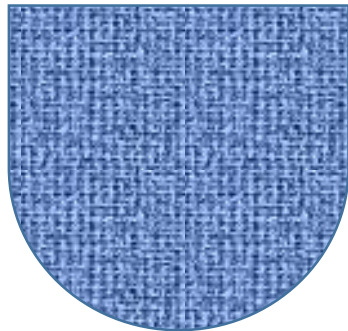
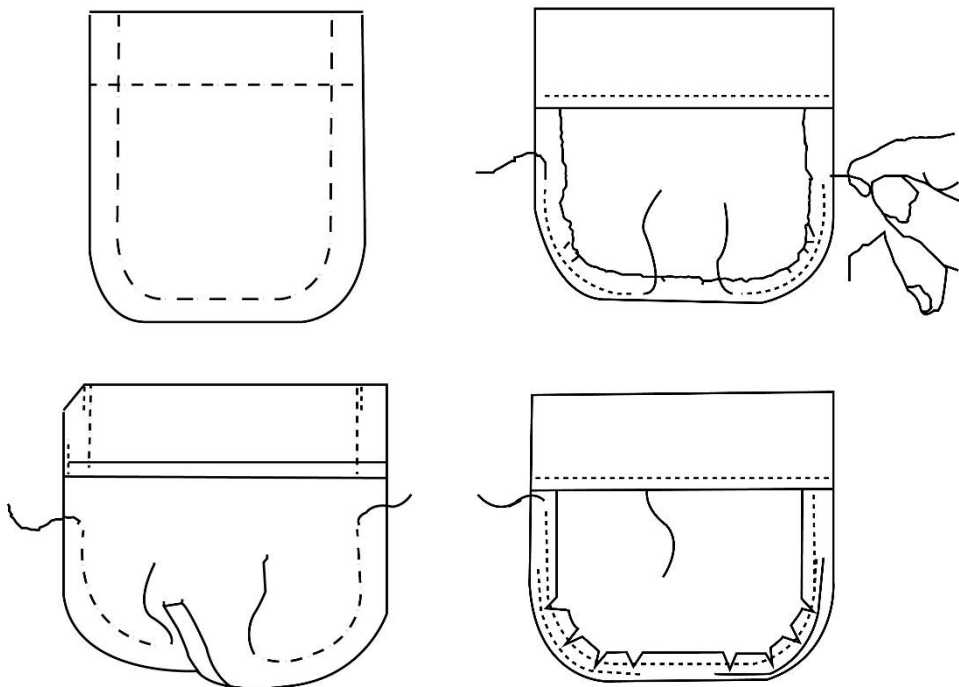


Fig.4

- Neaten the top edge of the facing by folding/pressing 0.5cm to wrong side
- Machine stitch
- With R.S together, fold the top of pocket on fold line
- Machine stitch from top of folded edge to where facing ends
- Trim and turn facing to R.S or in and R.S out



Sew easing stitches on .5cm inside curved stitch line and ease stitches

- Trim and Notch the seam to reduce bulk.

- Pull easing stitches up so that the seam allowance can be folded/pressed to the wrong side on the stitching line.
- Place pocket on placement lines of the garment.

(One mark for diagram, one mark for well explained point)

[6]

Total Marks [20]

4 (a) Fig. 5 shows two methods of controlling fullness in garments.

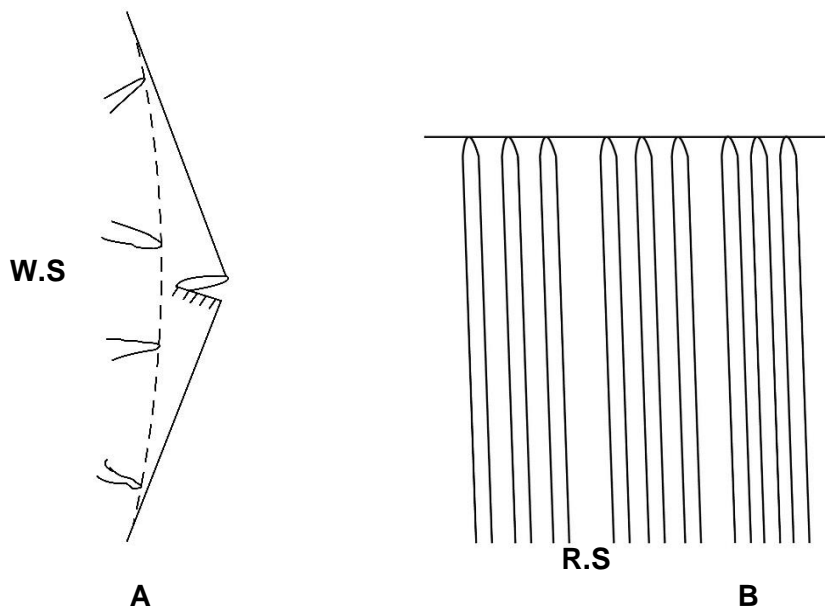


Fig. 5

(i) The two methods of controlling fullness in garments.

A- Double pointed dart/dart

B- Pin tucks/ tucks

[2]

(ii) Two positions on a garment where each of the methods can be used

A – Waist of shirt dress / waist of sheath dress, shirt

B – Front / back yoke, front blouse, skirt waist, skirt hem

(Any two)

[2]

(b) Four points to consider when removing stains

- Remove as soon as possible
- Consider the type of stain
- Consider type of fabric

- Try simple methods first/rinse with water
- Try weaker chemicals first
- Remove stain before laundering
- Test stain remover on hidden part of garment first
- Do not leave chemical on garment for too long

(Any four, one mark each) [4]

(c) Two advantages of blending synthetic fibres with cotton

- Makes fabric more hard wearing/durable
- Makes fabric easier to care for /needs less ironing
- Improves serviceability of fabric
- Cheaper/reduces cost
- Retains colour better
- Produce interesting varieties of colour and texture
- The fabric has the desirable properties/performance characteristics of both fibres

(One mark for each point) [2]

(d) (i) Two characteristics of a good hem

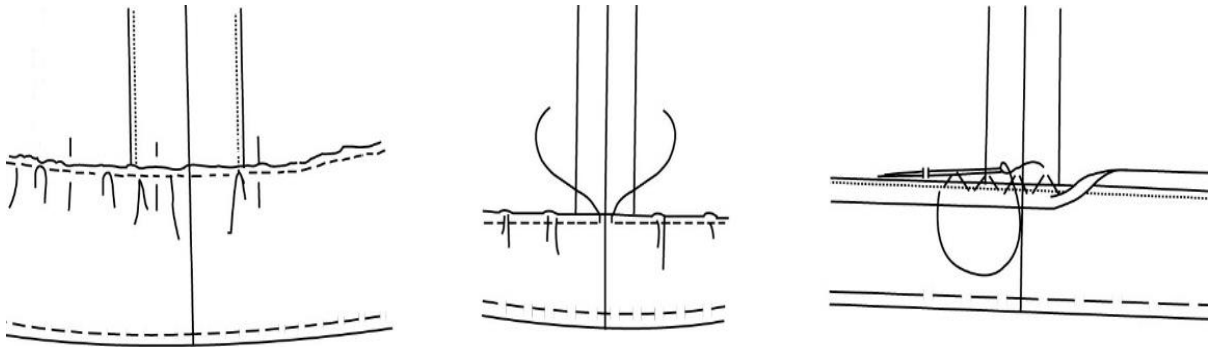
- suitable style – flared hems should be narrow – the wider the flare, the narrower the hem
- garment should hang evenly
- hem should not pucker- so it lies flat
- hem should be inconspicuous unless decorative
- even width
- suitable for type of garment, fabric and style

(Any two, one mark for a well explained point) [4]

(ii) Making a curved (flared) hem on a skirt made from polyester

- reduce bulk by trimming Seam Allowance (SA)
- gathering the edge of the hem for easing.
- fold hem on hemline –press
- ease in the hem edge

- Pin and tack into position
- stitch basting/easing from raw edge of hem tacking
- draw the easing thread where fullness is evident- small gathers will be formed



- sew hem with slip hemming stitches on WS
- remove tacking/easing stitches and press

(One mark for diagram, one mark for a correct answer) [6]

[Total Marks: 20]

SECTION C

5. Guidelines for selecting ready-made clothes

- **Quality**-quality is evident in the external appearance of a garment and the details that are not seen from outside such as interfacing, lining and construction techniques-these affect how the garment looks, retains shape and how it will wear.
- **Quality of fabric** - is made from fibres with particular characteristics e.g. absorbent, resilient, good heat conductor, light or heavy weight - blends may give better fabric - fibre content indicate percentage of each fibre in the fabric, colourfast fabric.
- **Finishes applied** -for specific purpose e.g. durable press etc.
- Figure type - suitability
- Colour of the garment- suitability of complexion, figure type
- Price- affordability
- Quality of fabric
- Occasion- appropriate
- Care of the garment – easy to care, no need for dry clean
- Construction details

- (i) Designs** such as stripe, plaids check or distinctive motifs must be cut and sewn together so that design is not distorted especially in the Centre Back, Centre Front, side seams.
- (ii) Bias cut** - should be made to chevron or match where they join
- Plaids - must match horizontally or vertically in order not to break the continuity of design.
 - Motifs-e.g. flowers intended to be whole must not be quartered or halved
 - Pattern should flow in one direction.
 - Fabric i.e. Velveteen, corduroy grain should run in same direction for all pattern pieces to prevent change in colour.
- (iii) Stitch length**-should be appropriate to fabric used.
- (iv) Thread**- colour should match fabric unless decorative
- (v) Seams**-have a good width/seam allowance (SA): to withstand stress of wear /pulling/fraying no puckering – which might be a result of poor sewing technique and pressing will not correct-it should be pressed open unless design detail indicates otherwise knits may have small SA.
- (vi) Hems** - invisible from right side of garment-width depends upon fabric and style
- (vii) Sleeves**-set in smoothly without sign of gathers unless puffed-comfortable ease-will not pull across upper arm-armhole large enough so arms can move.
- (viii) Collars**-place so both sides are symmetrical unless indicated otherwise by design-under collar not visible from right side- collar should have well defined edges and good shape.
- (ix) Fit**-overall fit should leave adequate room for movement.
- (x) Fasteners and openings**-should be properly placed and securely attached, buttonholes properly placed and correct size to accommodate buttons. Machine made buttonholes should have closed stitches and thread secured to prevent ravelling.
- (xi) Decorations and trims**-keep with quality of garment, should add to beauty of garment and should be securely attached.
- (xii) Lining**-should be securely attached to prevent pulling and showing below hemline a pleat approximately 20mm deep at CB to provide extra fullness needed for movement.

[20]

MARK BANDS

HIGH BAND

14-20

- States most guidelines for selecting readymade clothes
- Most guidelines discussed in more detail and accuracy
- Most examples given where applicable
- Use correct terminology

MIDDLE BAND

7-13

- States some guidelines for selecting readymade clothes
- Some guidelines discussed in some detail
- Some examples given where applicable
- Use some correct terminology

LOW BAND

0-6

- States few guidelines for selecting readymade clothes
- Few guidelines discussed in detail
- Few on no examples given where applicable
- No correct terminology

6. How to use the information on the front and back of the pattern envelope as a shopping guide before making a garment

- Price and barcode - it shows the cost of the pattern.

- Pattern/ style number-for identifying and selecting the pattern.
- Sizes - to compare with your body measurement.
- Front and back view of the styles - for identifying or selecting suitable style for your body shape e.g. junior-petite, miss, boys, teen- boys, men etc.
- Company name - for identifying patterns suitable for the level of sewing ability.
- The number of pattern pieces and their shapes indicate how easy or complex the garment will be to cut out or sew.
- Choose a pattern according to your experience/ your sewing skills.

Back of pattern envelope as a shopping guide

- The back of a pattern envelope can be used as a guide when shopping because it indicates everything you need to purchase for the styles you wish to sew.
- Gives a brief description of garment - allows one choose or alter style.
- Suggested fabrics - suitable to choose from.
- Suggested fabrics – fabrics required for each style are indicated for several widths e.g 45"/115cm or 60"/150cm – amount of fabric to buy according to width.
- Special advise is given regarding the suitability of plaids, stripes, diagonals or napped fabrics.
- Notions are suggested to complete the garment e.g. buttons, zippers and trims- give the amount and sizes.
- Garment back design tells more of construction and details not visible on front illustration
- Body measurement on yardage allows one to compare with actual m/m to choose correct size.
- Different views give ideas on what garments to make and match.

[20]

MARK BANDS

HIGH BAND

- State most points on the front and back of the pattern envelope
 - Most points well explained
- 14-20**
- Most examples given where applicable
 - Use correct terminology

MIDDLE BAND

- State some points on the front and back of the pattern envelope
 - Some points well explained
- 7-13**
- Some examples given where applicable
 - Use some correct terminology

LOW BAND

- State few points on the front and back of the pattern envelope
 - Few points well explained
- 0-6**
- Few or no examples given where applicable
 - No correct terminology used