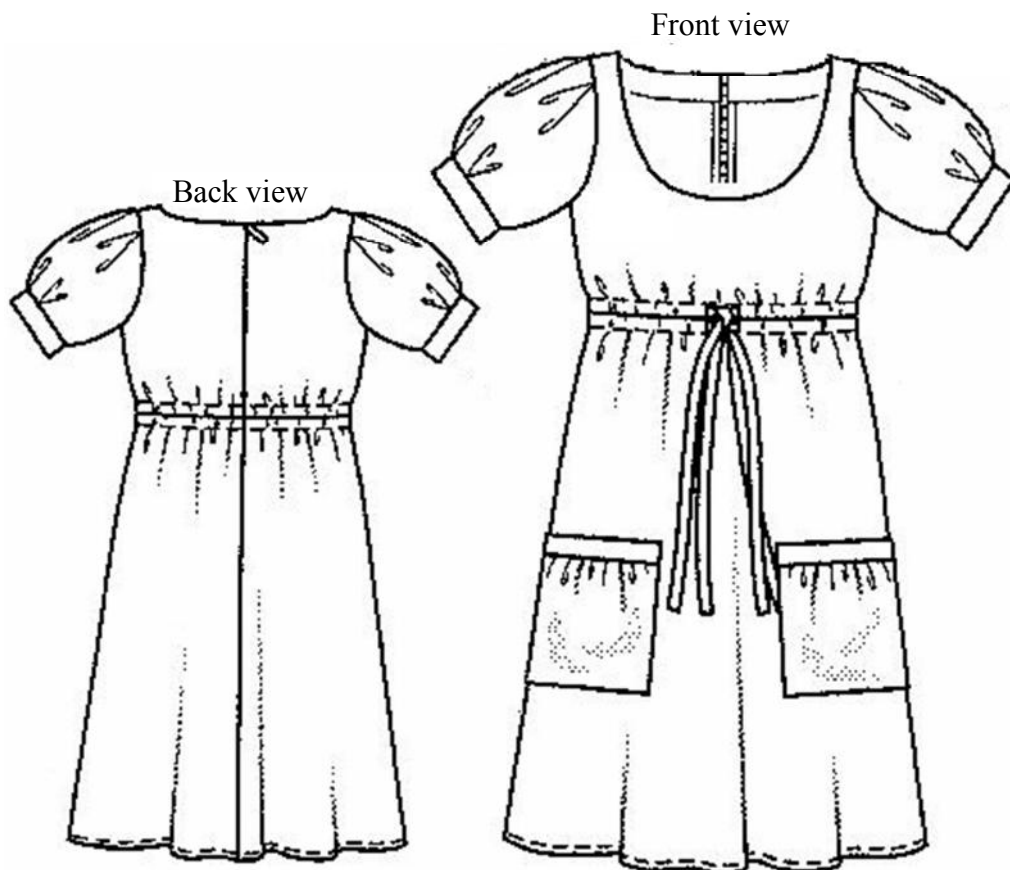


MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS BOARD
UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, MSIDA**SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL****MAY 2014 SESSION**

SUBJECT:	Textiles and Design
PAPER NUMBER:	I
DATE:	27 th May 2014
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Answer **ALL** questions.

1. Dresses are a big fashion this year. The following dress was chosen by a young teenager for her birthday party.



- a) Why would this dress be suitable for a teenage birthday party?

i) _____

ii) _____

(2 marks)

b) In the space provided, draw the pattern pieces required to make this dress.

		Front facing
Front	Back	Back facing
Sleeve	Pocket	(6 marks)

c) Using the pattern pieces drawn in question 1(b), draw the cutting layout for this dress on 1.5m wide fabric. The fabric is a one way design.

(7 marks)

d) Label the selvedge and fold.

(1 mark)

e) Estimate the amount of fabric needed to make this dress.

_____ (1 mark)

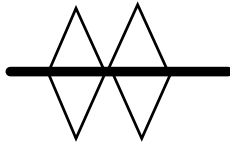
f) Suggest, with a reason, a fabric suitable for this dress.

Fabric: _____

Reason: _____

(1, 2 marks)

g) The following symbol was found on the sleeve pattern piece.



i. What does it mean?

_____ (1 mark)

ii. Why is this symbol used?

_____ (1 mark)

h) Why it is advisable to leave the pattern pieces on the fabric after unpinning until they are actually used?

_____ (1 mark)

i) Suggest **THREE** ways how pattern markings can be transferred onto fabric.

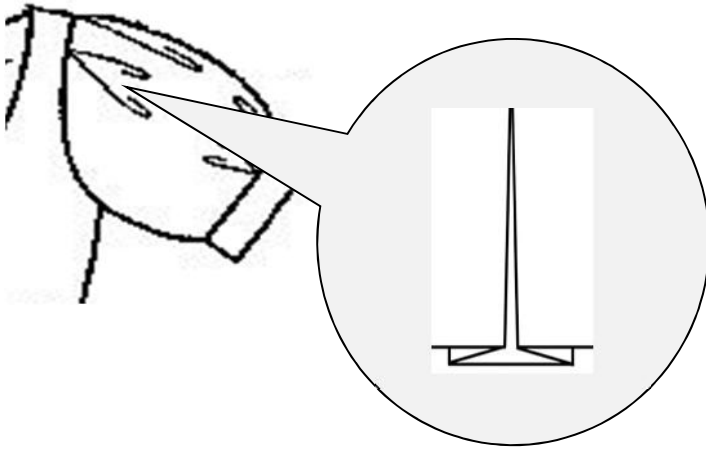
i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

(3 marks)

j) The dress was made with pleated sleeves.



i) Draw the pattern marking of a pleat.



(1 mark)

ii) Identify the type of pleats used for this sleeve.

_____ (1 mark)

iii) Explain how you would work the pleat mentioned above.

- _____

- _____

- _____

(3 marks)

iv) How can pleats be given a more lasting edge on wool or worsted fabrics?

(2 marks)

v) Name **ONE** temporary stitch that can be worked to keep pleats in place.

_____ (1 mark)

vi) Which type of thread would you use to carry out this temporary stitch? Give a reason for your answer.

Type of thread: _____

Reason: _____

(1, 2 marks)

vii) Why should knots never be used when fastening a temporary stitch?

- _____
- _____
- _____

(3 marks)

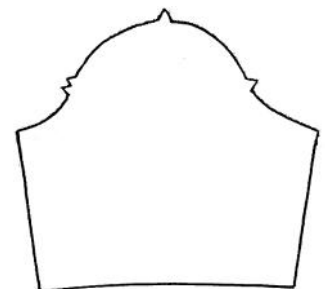
viii) Why should threads be kept short during hand stitching?

_____ (1 mark)

ix) Two rows of running stitches are worked over the sleeve head before a sleeve is attached. Give the purpose of this process.

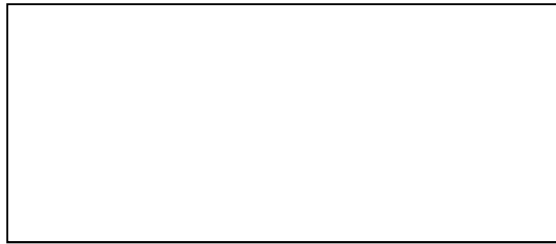
(2 marks)

x) Draw and state the exact position on the sleeve where these rows of running stitches should begin and end.



(1, 1 mark)

k) The dress has two patch pockets which include gathers. Draw and explain how you would gather the patch pocket by hand.



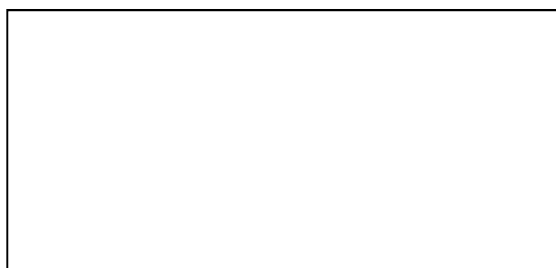
- _____



- _____



- _____



- _____

(4, 4 marks)

l) The hem of the dress is machine stitched.

i) Why is it recommended for dresses or skirts to be left hung up for 24 hours before the hem line is levelled?

_____ (1 mark)

ii) State **FOUR** factors you need to consider when turning up a hem.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

(2 marks)

iii) Sometimes a false hem is used on children’s garments. What is a false hem?

_____ (1 mark)

iv) Identify **ONE** instance in children’s garment when attaching a false hem might be useful.

_____ (1 mark)

m) Pressing is important at every stage of construction. Identify and explain **TWO** processes during the making of this dress which need pressing before going to the next process.

i) Process 1: _____

Reason: _____

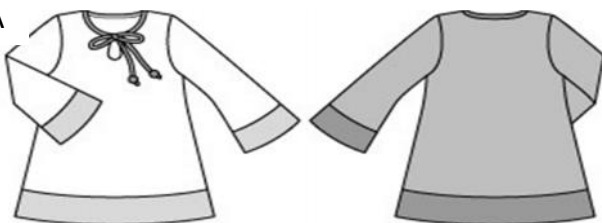
ii) Process 2: _____

Reason: _____

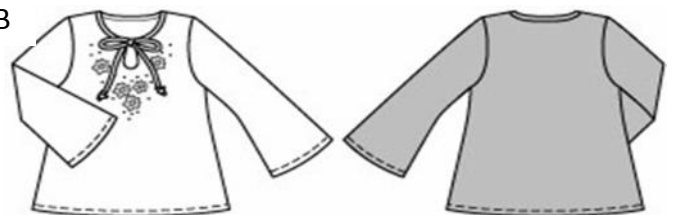
(1, 2, 1, 2 marks)

2. The following includes a variation of a tunic to be made for a young girl.

Style A



Style B



a) Identify **TWO** fashion features common to both styles.

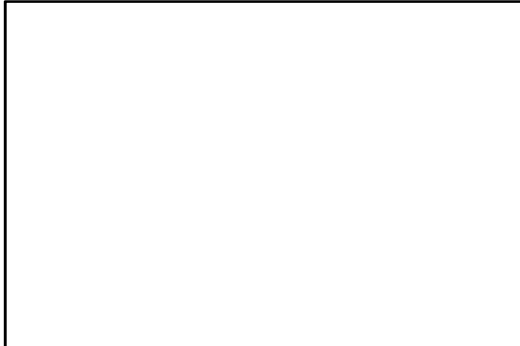
i) _____

ii) _____

(2 marks)

b) The pattern of this tunic needs to be altered both in size and style. Draw and explain how you would:

i) decrease width of the blouse by 6 cms;



(2, 2 marks)

ii) change the sleeve into a short puffed sleeve;



(2, 2 marks)

iii) add a Peter Pan collar.



(2, 2 marks)

c) The tunic below will be embellished with decorative stitches.



i) Draw and identify on the above diagram **TWO** decorative stitches which could be used to enhance the appearance of this child's tunic. (2 marks)

ii) Identify the type of thread which would be used for the decorative stitches.

Type of thread: _____ (1 mark)

iii) Name the type of needle for sewing the decorative stitches.

Type of needle: _____ (1 mark)

iv) An embroidery hoop is often used when working embroidery stitches. What is the use of an embroidery hoop?



_____ (1 mark)

v) List **TWO** other items which can be used to embellish your design.

_____ (1 mark)

d) An opening is used for this child’s tunic to allow easy access for the child to put on and off.

i) Identify the type of opening used in this tunic.



_____ (1 mark)

ii) The following steps need to be followed to make the above opening. Fill in the blanks using the words provided.

**press
garment**

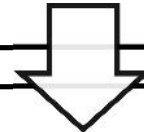
**facing
tack**

**turning
point**

**tacking
edge-stitch**

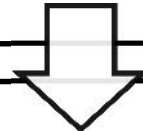
Mark the position and length of opening on the garment with

_____stitches. Cut _____.



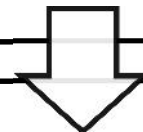
Place right side of facing to the right side of the _____.

Place pins through tacking lines to find correct position and _____.



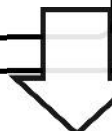
Machine from top of opening towards _____,

sloping stitching inwards.



Turn facing to wrong side and tack folded edge.

_____from the right side.



On the wrong of the facing make a _____

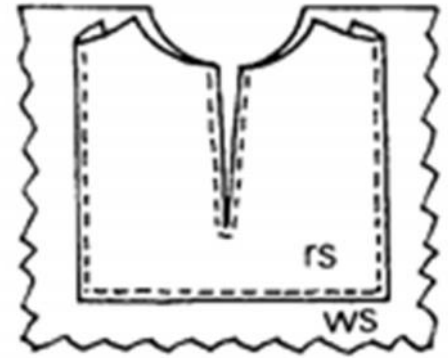
on each side and along the bottom edge. Tack and

edge stitch from the right side. _____.

(4 marks)

iii) What should be worked at the corners of the facings so that they are kept in place?

_____ (1 mark)



iv) Name **TWO** other types of openings.

- _____
- _____

(2 marks)

v) The opening of this tunic is fastened by two strings made from a contrasting fabric. Suggest another type of fastening which could be used.

_____ (1 mark)

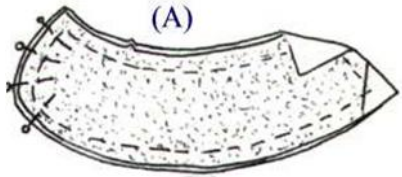
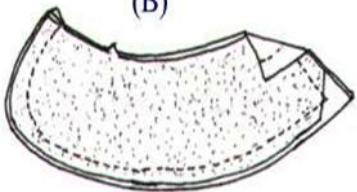
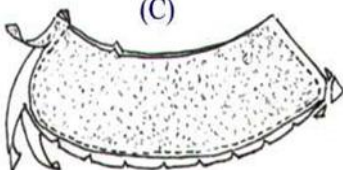
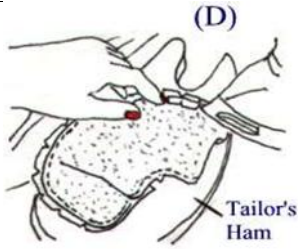
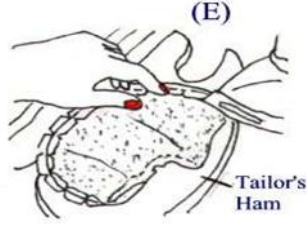
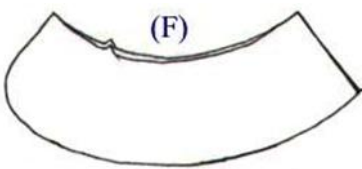
e)

i) Interfacing is often required in the making of a collar. What is the purpose of interfacing?

(1 mark)

Please turn the page.

ii) Using the diagrams to help you, write instructions on how to prepare the collar before attaching it to the garment.

 <p>(A)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ _____ _____
 <p>(B)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ _____ _____
 <p>(C)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ _____ _____
 <p>(D)</p> <p>Tailor's Ham</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ _____ _____
 <p>(E)</p> <p>Tailor's Ham</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ _____ _____
 <p>(F)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ _____ _____

(6 marks)

MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS BOARD
UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, MSIDA**SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL****MAY 2014 SESSION**

SUBJECT:	Textiles and Design
PAPER NUMBER:	IIA
DATE:	28 th May 2014
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Answer **ALL** questions.

Section A (40 marks)

1. Fabric has been an integral part of everyday life since early times.

a) Explain the main process of making fabrics.

(3 marks)

b) i) State the difference between staple and filament fibres.

(2 marks)

ii) Name **ONE** natural fibre which is staple fibre and **ONE** natural fibre which is filament fibre.

Staple: _____ Filament: _____ (1 mark)

c) Continue this definition:

A yarn is a _____
_____ (1 mark)

d) List **TWO** ways how yarns can be twisted.

- _____
- _____ (2 marks)

2. a) Wool is naturally elastic and so wool garments have the ability to stretch comfortably.

i) What gives wool its natural elasticity?

_____ (2 marks)

ii) Name and describe **ONE** experiment which could be carried out to test the elasticity of wool. Draw a diagram to explain this experiment.

Name of experiment: _____ (1 mark)

Diagram:

Method:

- _____

- _____

- _____

(2, 3 marks)

b) i) In the table below, draw the care label symbols that you would expect to find on a woollen sweater.

Washing symbol	Ironing symbol	Drying symbol	Bleaching symbol
----------------	----------------	---------------	------------------

(2 marks)

ii) What causes wool to shrink?

_____ (2 marks)


iii) How can wool be treated to prevent shrinkage?

_____ (1 mark)

c) List **TWO** other properties of wool.

- _____
- _____ (2 marks)

d) Name and describe the following symbol found on a woollen sweater.

	Name: _____ Description: _____ _____ _____
---	---

(1,1 mark)

e) Wool can also be blended with acrylic.

i) What is 'blending'?

_____ (1 mark)

ii) Name **TWO** advantages of blending a synthetic fibre with a natural fibre.

- _____
- _____ (2 marks)

iii) List **TWO** other common fibre blends.

- _____
- _____ (1 mark)

f) Your friend chose linen fabric to make this summer dress.

i) List **TWO** advantages of using linen fabric for a summer dress.

- _____
- _____

(2 marks)



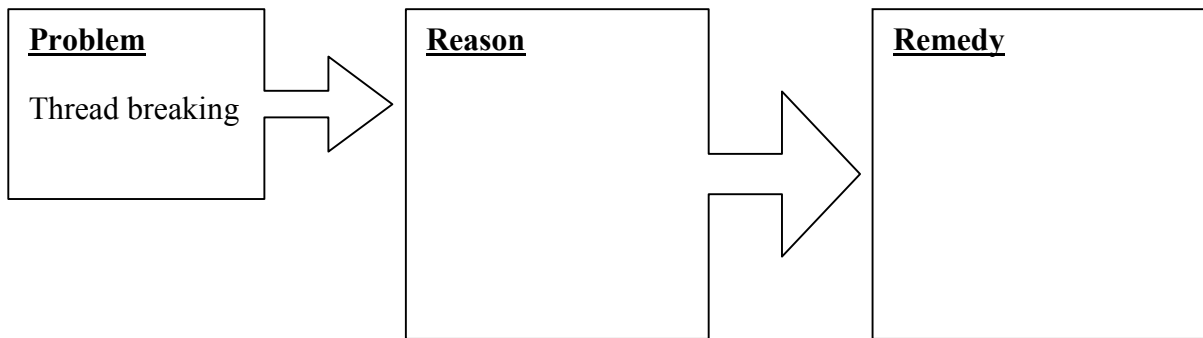
ii) Describe the structure of linen when put under a microscope.

_____ (1 mark)

iii) State **ONE** advantage of making your own dress rather than buying a ready-made dress.

_____ (1 mark)

iv) While making this dress the machine thread started breaking. State the reason and how to remedy this problem.



(2 marks)

v) Dress-weight linen has thick threads and so frays badly. Which is the best fabric finish for linen?

_____ (1 mark)

g) Linen is not resilient and creases badly.

i) Name **ONE** fabric finish that needs to be applied to linen.

_____ (1 mark)

ii) Give the trade name of the above mentioned finish.

_____ (1 mark)


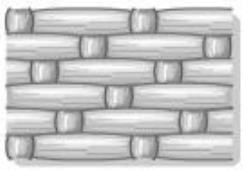
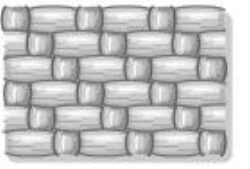
iii) How should it be washed not to damage the finish mentioned in question g(ii)?

_____ (1 mark)

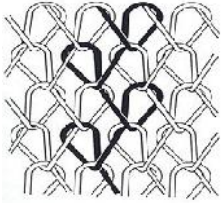
Section B (60 marks)

3. Weaving is one method of fabric construction. Look at the following table.

- a) Name the **THREE** different types of weaves. (3 marks)
- b) Give **TWO** characteristics for each type of weave. (1, 1, 1 mark)
- c) Mention **ONE** item of clothing for each type of weave. (1 ½ marks)
- d) Give **ONE** example of a fabric made from each type of weave. (1 ½ marks)

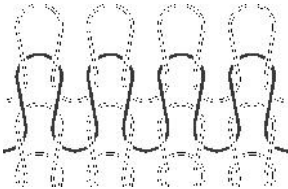
Diagram	a) Name of weave	b) Characteristics of each weave	c) Item of clothing	d) Example of fabric
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 		

e) Identify the **TWO** types of knitting and state **ONE** characteristic for each one.



Name: _____

Characteristic: _____



Name: _____

Characteristic: _____

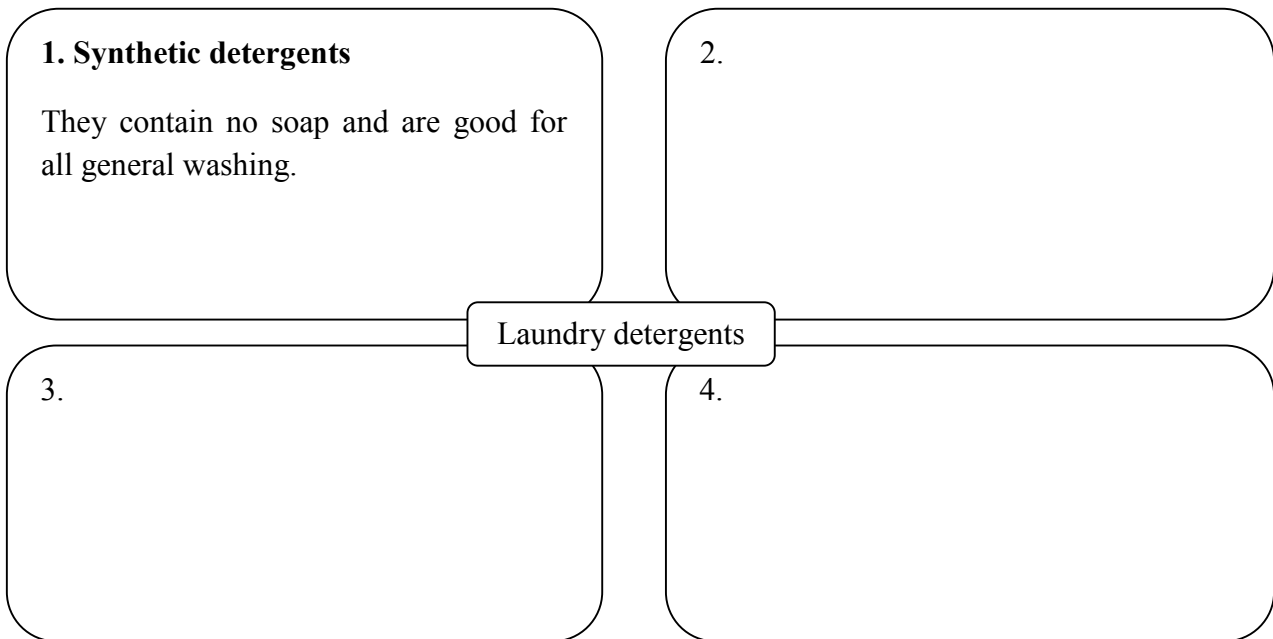
(1, 2 marks)

4. Taking proper care of your clothes will help to make them last longer.

a) List **THREE** important points you need to consider before washing clothes.

- _____
- _____
- _____ (3 marks)

b) Fill in the web diagram below by naming **THREE** types of laundry detergents. For each identify its characteristics. *An example has been given.*



(3, 3 marks)

c) List **ONE** advantage and **ONE** disadvantage for each type of detergent.

<p>Powdered detergents</p> <p>Advantage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ <p>Disadvantage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____	<p>Liquid detergents</p> <p>Advantage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ <p>Disadvantage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____
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(2, 2 marks)

d) A stain is a coloured patch or dirty mark which may be difficult to remove.

i) List **TWO** types of:

Protein stains: _____

Acidic stains: _____ (2 marks)

ii) Describe how an ‘oxidising stain removal product’ works on clothes.

_____ (2 marks)

5. a) What is bespoke clothing?

_____ (1 mark)

b) Explain the difference between haute couture and off-the-peg clothes.

_____ (2 marks)

c) Name **ONE** local and **ONE** foreign fashion designer.

Local fashion designer: _____

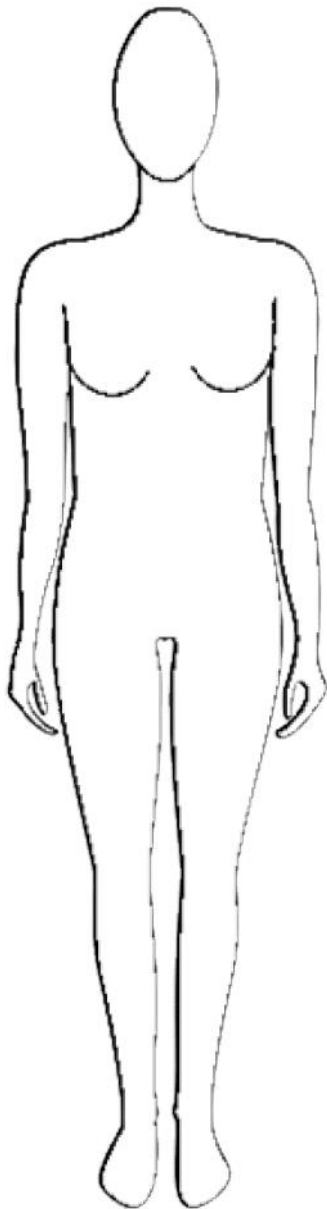
Foreign fashion designer: _____ (1 mark)

d) i) The following picture shows a _____ (1 mark)



ii) What is its use in fashion?

_____ (2 marks)



e) There are different body figure types.

i) Give the name of this type of body figure.

_____ (1 mark)

ii) What are the characteristics of this type of figure?

_____ (2 marks)

iii) Explain by giving practical examples, how you can manage to conceal this figure fault.

_____ (2 marks)

iv) Design, on the figure, a casual outfit suitable for her figure type.

(3 marks)

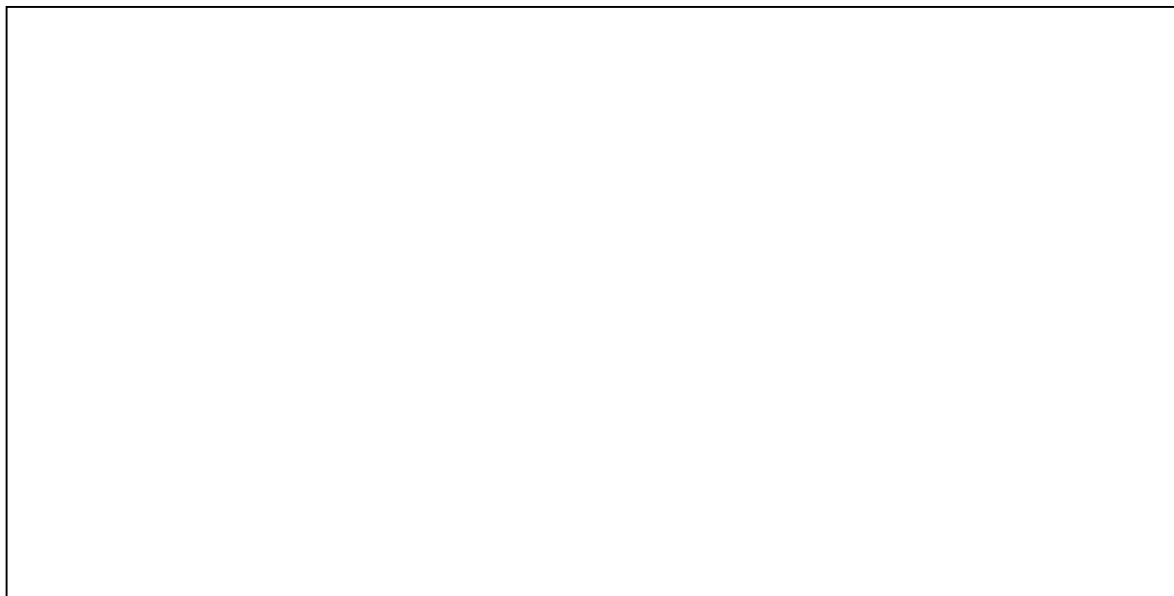
6. A teenager has grown out of her favourite cotton shirt. Instead of throwing it away, she decides to reuse it by creating something new.

a) Give **ONE** reason why it is important to recycle old items of clothing.

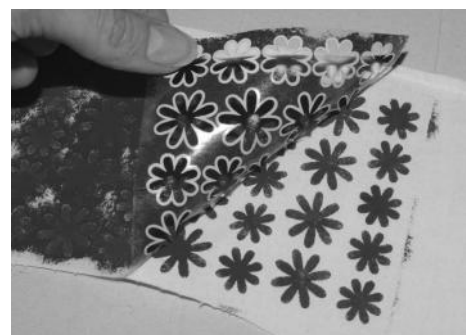
_____ (2 marks)

b) i) In the box below, design an item that can be made out of this used shirt. (2 marks)

ii) Draw and label **TWO** embellishments that can be added to decorate this item. (3 marks)



c) This picture shows that you can add colour to fabrics by stencilling.



i) Suggest **THREE** points you should keep in mind before applying colour to fabric.

- _____
- _____
- _____

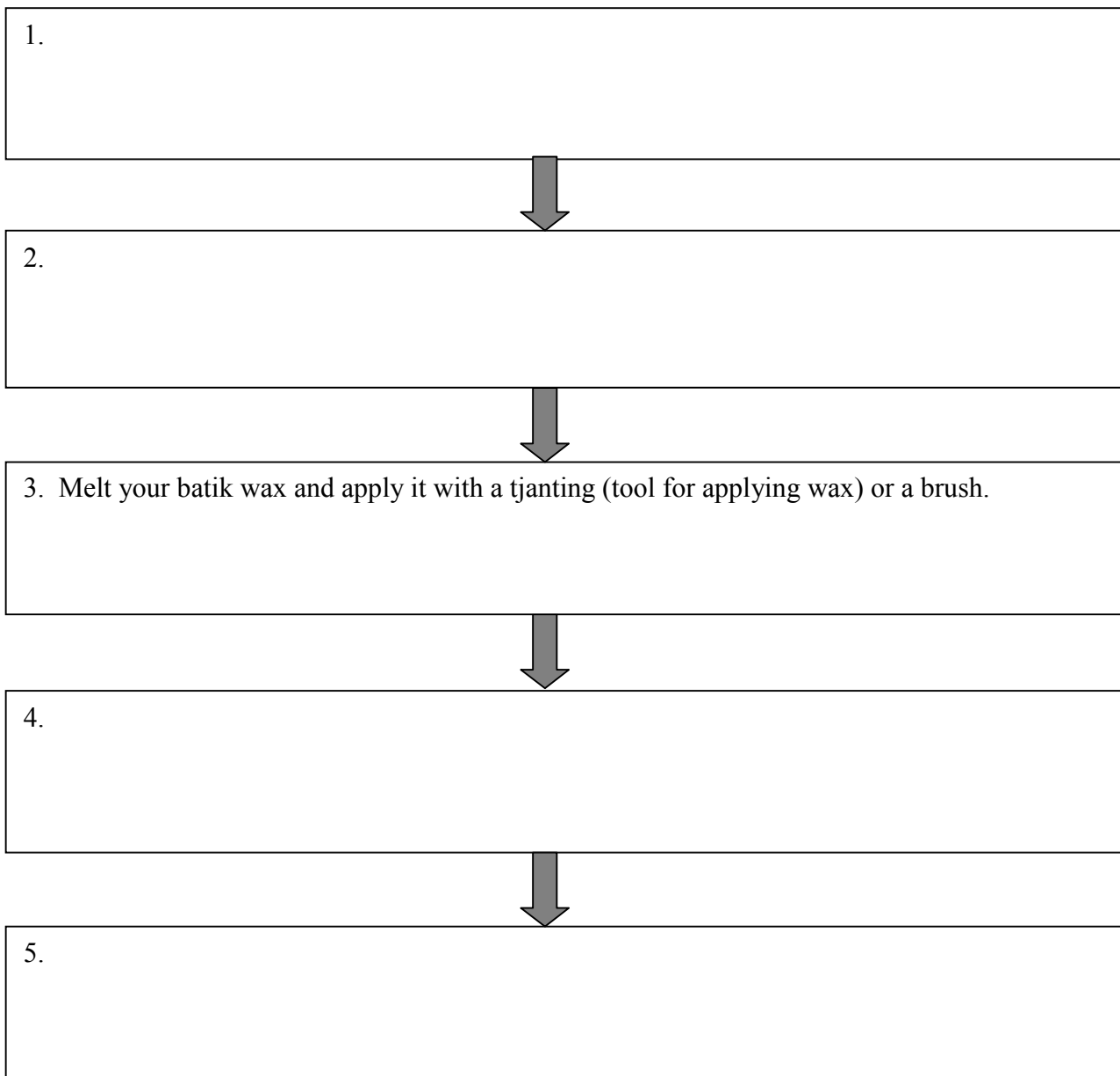
(3 marks)

ii) List **FOUR** items needed to apply stencilling on fabric.

•	•
•	•

(2 marks)

d) Another method of applying colour to fabric is batik. Complete the following flow chart with the steps of how to make batik.



(4 marks)

MATRICULATION AND SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS BOARD
UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, MSIDA**SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE LEVEL****MAY 2014 SESSION**

SUBJECT:	Textiles and Design
PAPER NUMBER:	IIB
DATE:	28 th May 2014
TIME:	9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Answer **ALL** questions.

Section A (40 marks)

1. Fabric has been an integral part of everyday life since early times.

a) Fill in the blanks below to continue the process of making fabrics.

F _____ are gathered from their sources, naturally or manufactured. These are then
s _____ and twisted into y _____. Afterwards, these are w _____,
k _____ or n _____ - _____ to make the fabric such as cotton, denim, wool, nylon.

(3 marks)

b) Which of these statements describe staple or filament fibres?

- It is a long continuous fibre which usually has a smooth surface. _____
- This fibre is short and has a hairy surface. _____ (2 marks)

c) Continue this definition:

A yarn is a _____ (1 mark)

d) Name **ONE** natural fibre which is a filament yarn. _____ (1 mark)

e) List **TWO** ways how yarns can be twisted.

- _____
- _____

(2 marks)

2. Fill in the blanks using the words provided.

crimp **shrinkage** **stretch** **scales**
natural **resins** **elastic** **interlock**

a) Wool is naturally _____ and so wool garments have the ability to _____ comfortably. Every wool fibre has a _____ elasticity and wave or _____ that allows it to be stretched as much as one-third and then spring back into place.

Wool fibres have _____ which overlap. When pressure, moisture and heat are applied, the fibres curl up and the scales _____ preventing the fibres from stretching out again. To prevent _____, wool can be treated by removing the fibre scales or by the application of _____ to block the scales. (4 marks)

b) To test for the elasticity of wool, the stretch and recovery experiment was carried out. Using the words to help you, describe how you would carry out such an experiment. Draw and label a diagram to help you explain this experiment.

weight *measure* *recover*

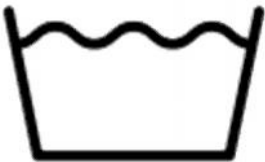

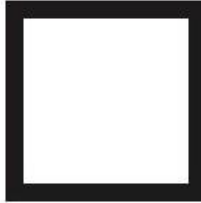

Diagram:

Method:

- _____
- _____
- _____


(3, 3 marks)

c) In the table below, fill in the care label symbols that are usually found on a woollen sweater.

 Washing symbol	 Ironing symbol	 Drying symbol	 Bleaching symbol
---	---	---	---

(4 marks)

d) Name and describe the following symbol found on a woollen sweater.

	Name: _____ Description: _____ _____ _____
--	---

(1,1 mark)

e) Wool can also be blended with acrylic.

i) What do you understand by blending fibres?

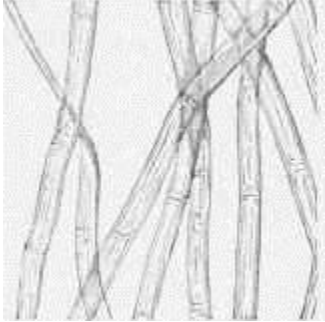
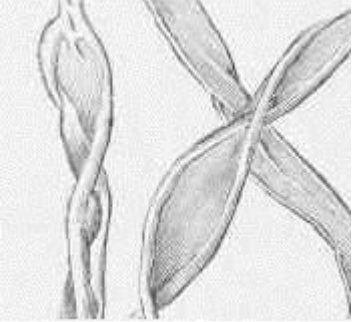
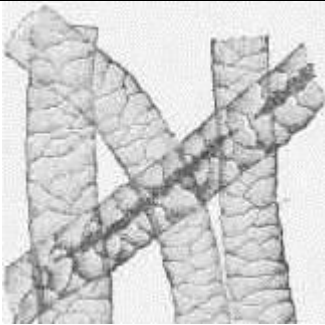

(1 mark)

ii) List **TWO** other common fibre blends.

- _____
 - _____
- (1 mark)

f) Your friend chose linen fabric to make a summer dress.

i) Identify the natural fibres as seen under a microscope.

 i) _____	 ii) _____
 iii) _____	 iv) _____

(4 marks)

ii) Name **ONE** advantage of using linen fabric for a summer dress.

• _____

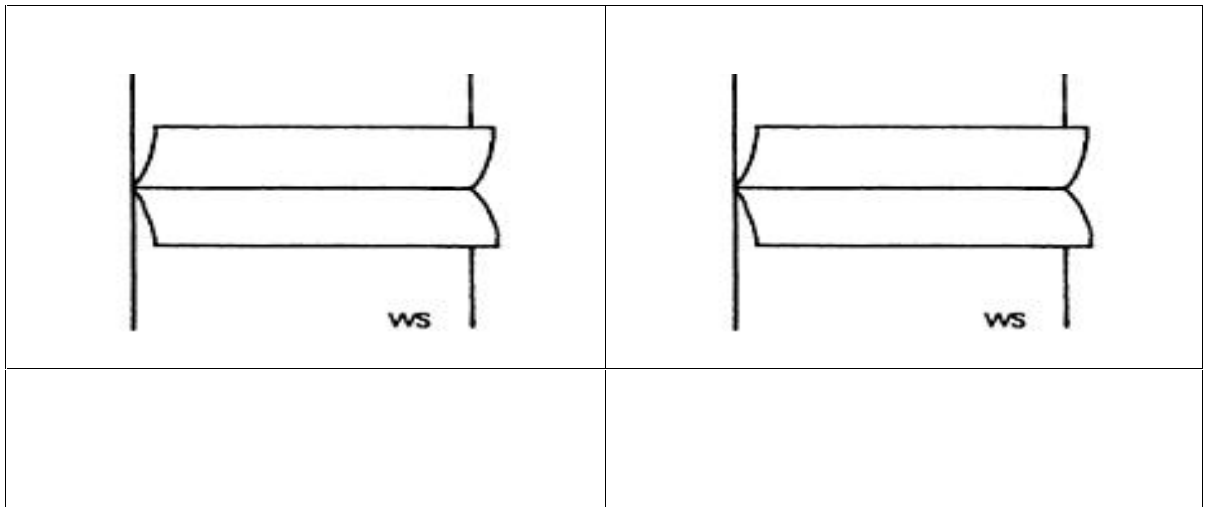
(1 mark)

iii) While making up her dress, your friend encountered some problems. Help her solve the problems by matching them with their correct reason.

Problem		Reason
1. Thread breaking		Fabric may be too thick
2. Needle breaking		Stitches may be too long
3. Looping stitches		Top tension too tight
4. Seam puckering		Bottom tension too loose

(4 marks)

iv) Dress-weight linen has thick threads and so frays badly. Identify and draw on the diagrams below **TWO** ways how you would neaten the raw edges of a summer dress.



(1, 1 mark)

g) Linen is not resilient and creases badly.

i) Name **ONE** fabric finish that needs to be applied to linen.

(1 mark)

ii) Give the trade name of this finish.

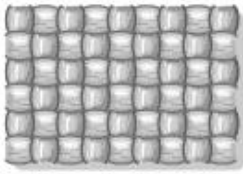
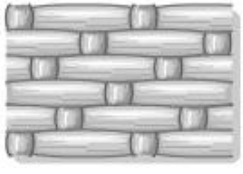
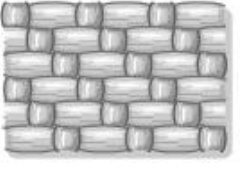
(1 mark)

Please turn the page for Section B.

Section B (60 marks)

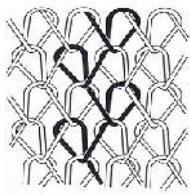
3. Weaving is one method of fabric construction. Continue the following table by choosing the correct name, characteristics, item of clothing and example for each, from the grid below.

(a) Name of weave	(b) Characteristics of each weave	(c) Item of clothing	(d) Example of fabric
Satin	Strong and has a tight surface	Jeans	Damask
Twill	Very smooth and flexible	Curtain	Muslin
Plain	Heavy and resistant to soil	Blouse	Denim

Diagram	(a) Name of weave	(b) Characteristics of each weave	(c) Item of clothing	(d) Example of fabric
				
				
				

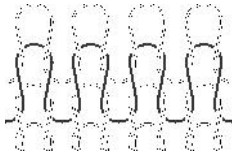
(3, 3, 3, 3 marks)

e) In the table below, list the **TWO** types of knitting and tick the correct characteristic for each one.



Name: _____

Characteristic: Does not ladder
 Does not stretch



Name: _____

Characteristic: Hardwearing
 Has great elasticity and can be done by hand

(1, 2 marks)

4. Taking proper care of your clothes will help to make them last longer.

a) List **TWO** important points one needs to consider before washing clothes.

- _____
- _____ (2 marks)

b) Match the following detergents with their characteristics.

1	Synthetic detergents	Made to be used in front-loading automatic machines and produce a small amount of foam.
2	Soap powders	These are good at removing grease and oil from heavily soiled clothes.
3	Biological detergents	Used for all general washing but may not lather well in hard water.
4	Low lather detergents	They are suitable for hand washing lightly soiled clothes or for delicate fabrics.
5	Soft detergents	They contain no soap and are good for all general washing.
6	Non-ionic detergents	They contain enzymes to break down and remove protein stains such as milk, blood or egg.

(6 marks)

c) Give **ONE** advantage and **ONE** disadvantage for each type of detergent.

Powdered detergents	Liquid detergents
Advantage: _____ _____ _____	Advantage: _____ _____ _____
Disadvantage: _____ _____ _____	Disadvantage: _____ _____ _____

(2, 2 marks)

d) A stain is a coloured patch or dirty mark which may be difficult to remove.

i) From the grids below, tick (✓) **FOUR** types of protein stains.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Butter
<input type="checkbox"/>	Oil
<input type="checkbox"/>	Egg
<input type="checkbox"/>	Milk
<input type="checkbox"/>	Chewing gum
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ink

<input type="checkbox"/>	Paint
<input type="checkbox"/>	Gravy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rust
<input type="checkbox"/>	Make-up pencil
<input type="checkbox"/>	Blood
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lipstick

(2 marks)

ii) Name **TWO** types of stain removal agents.

- _____
- _____ (2 marks)

5. a) What is bespoke clothing? Tick (☑) the correct answer.

- When one buys clothes in a standard size from a shop.
- It is something that designers put together each season to show their idea of new trends.
- Garments that are made especially for individual clients.

(1 mark)

b) Write the definition of the following fashion terms.

Haute couture: _____

Street fashion: _____

Trend setters: _____

Fashion house: _____

(4 marks)

c) Name **ONE** local and **ONE** foreign fashion designer.

Local fashion designer: _____

Foreign fashion designer: _____

(1 mark)

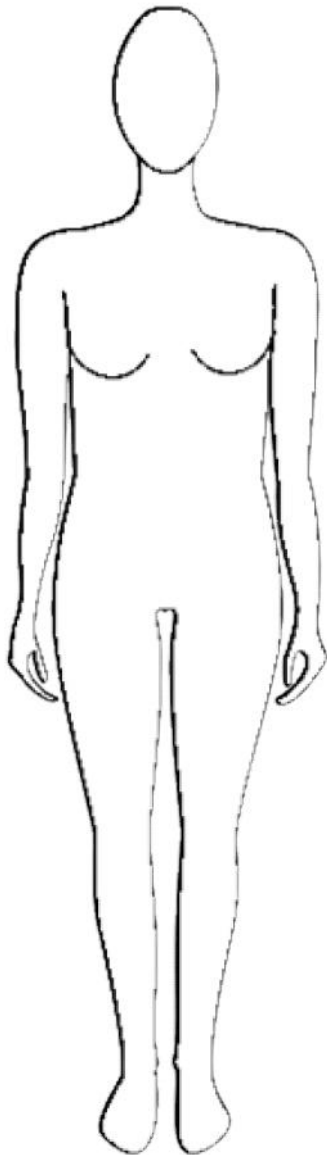


d) Continue the following sentences:

i) The following picture shows a _____ . (1 mark)

ii) It is used _____ .

(1 mark)



e) There are different body figure types.

i) Give the name of this type of body figure.

_____ (1 mark)

ii) From the boxes below, choose **TWO** characteristics of this type of body figure.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Very little waist | Wide hips |
| Large bust | Straight hips |
| Large stomach | Narrower shoulders |

- _____
- _____ (1 mark)

iii) Describe, by giving practical examples, how you can manage to conceal this figure fault.

_____ (2 marks)

iv) Design, on the figure above, a casual outfit suitable for her figure type. (2 marks)

6. A teenager has grown out of her favourite cotton shirt. Instead of throwing it away, she decides to reuse it by creating something new.

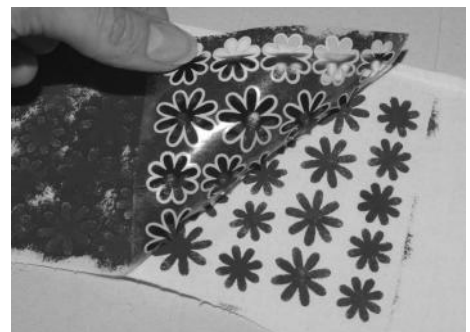
a) Give **ONE** reason why it is important to recycle old items of clothing.

(2 marks)

b) i) In the box below, design a new item using this shirt. (2 marks)

ii) Draw and label **TWO** embellishments that can be added to decorate this item. (2, 1 marks)

c) This picture shows that you can add colour to fabrics by stencilling.



i) Suggest **TWO** points you should keep in mind before applying colour to fabric.

- _____
- _____

(2 marks)

ii) List **FOUR** items needed to apply stencilling on fabric.

•	•
•	•

(2 marks)

d) The following sentences describe the method how to apply batik on fabric. Put these steps in the correct order. *The first one has been done for you.*

Paint the wax over your pencil line making sure that the wax has been absorbed into the fabric.	
Paint the lightest colour on to the fabric first if you are putting on more than one colour. Once you have applied the first colour then re-apply the wax and then the next colour.	
Wash and rinse the fabric thoroughly to remove all traces of size. Dry and iron it before attaching it to a frame.	1
Remove the wax by ironing the fabric between sheets of newspaper. The heat of the iron will melt the wax.	
Draw a simple design on to paper. Transfer the design on to the fabric using a pencil to show where to place the wax.	

(4 marks)