



EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF SWAZILAND
Swaziland General Certificate of Secondary Education

FASHION AND FABRICS

6904/01

Paper 1 Theory

October / November 2018

Confidential

MARK SCHEME

{6904/01}

MARKS: 100

This document consists of 14 printed pages.

Section A**1. (a)(i) Style features on shown diagram**

- A. Button and buttonhole
- B. Front yoke
- C. Puff sleeve
- D. Continuous wrap opening\ Front Opening
- E. Top Stitching

(One mark for each correct point)**[5]****(ii) Suitability of dress style**

- allows movement
- allows for growth
- easy to put on and off

(Any two, one mark for correct point)**[2]****(iii) Suitability of lightweight denim**

- Durable
- Strong
- Easy to launder
- Light weight
- Absorbent
- Cool to wear
- Relatively cheap

(Any three. One mark for correct answer)**[3]****(b)(i) Words to complete the statement**

- plain, weft, warp

(One mark for each correct point)**[3]****(ii) Other weaves**

- Twill - Sateen
- Satin
- Basket

(One mark per correct point or any other appropriate weave)**[2]**

(c) **One way design** - when a fabric has a definite design following the same direction [2]

(d) Functions of Hand Stitches

(i) **Diagonal tacking** - used to hold parts of a garment with fullness to another part temporarily

(ii) **Herringbone stitch** - used to sew hem on thick fabrics
- to sew non-woven interfacing permanently to WS of garment

(iii) **Fishbone** - Used to hold edges of a torn part of a garment prior to darning

(One mark for correct point) [3]

(e) Description and uses of:

(i) **Sharps needles** - ordinary length with a round eye

Use - used for normal sewing [2]

(ii) **Crewel** - ordinary length with an oval eye

Use - used for embroidery [2]

(f) (i) Methods of neatening a plain seam on a polyester fabric

- Zig Zag edges together/separately

- Edge stitching

- Overlocking

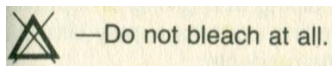
- Blanket stitch

- Overcasting

- Bias binding

(Any two; one mark for each point) [2]

(ii) Care labels



—Do not bleach at all.

[2]



—Dry flat. Do not hang up while wet.

[2]

(One mark for each point)

(g) Ways to ensure facings stay in position when a garment is worn

- The facing needs to be under stitched close to the seam so that it does not roll on R.S
- Hand stitch the facing to the shoulder seam and side seam to hold it in place.

(One mark for each point)**[2]****(h) How fabric finishes improves fabrics.**

(i) Weighing / Weighing - silk is made heavier and firmer by the addition of metallic silts. Makes fabrics easier to wear and pleasant to handle

[2]

(ii) Heat Setting / Permanent press - Applied on synthetic fibres (polyester), to create permanent pleats.

(One mark for well explained points)**[2]****(I) How to correct Machine Faults****(i) Machine feed dog / teeth locks and refuses to move**

- Remove matted thread around bobbin
- Tighten top tension

(ii) Machine makes noises - Thread needle correctly

- Tighten top tension

(One mark for each correct point)**[1]****(j) To identify right side of fabric**

- If fabric has a nap, the fuzzier side is normally the RS
- The RS is shinier than the WS
- In printed fabric, the design is clearer or brighter on the RS
- The selvedge is smooth on the RS and rough on the WS

(Any two. One mark for well explained point)**[2]****Total Marks [40]**

Section B

2. (a) Types of knitted fabrics.

- Wool jersey
- Acrylic
- Brushed nylon

(Any two, one mark for each correct point)

[2]

(b) Advantages of knitted or woollen fabrics.

- (i) No fraying
- (ii) Easy to handle
- (iii) Will ease /stretch well
- (iv) Crease shredding

(Any three)

[3]

(c) Use of / techniques in garment making:

- (i) **Stay stitching** – prevent stretching of fabric pieces during construction mainly on curved areas.
- (ii) **Layering / Grading** – to prevent the forming of ridges, reduce bulk
- (iii) **Pressing** – to give garment a crisp professional look, to improve appearance

(One mark for each point)

[3]

(d)(i) To select pattern size for a garment using a commercial pattern

- Choose size that will require minimum major adjustment
- For dress/jacket/shirt –choose size according to bust measurements
- For skirt/pants-choose size according to hip measurements
- For different sizes for top and bottom-cut two different sizes

(One mark for well explained point)

[3]

(ii) Information on instruction sheet of a commercial pattern

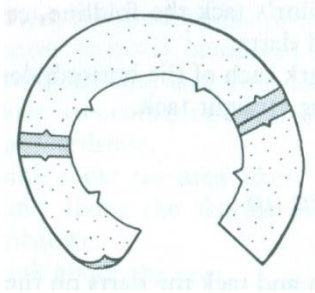
- Pattern piece diagrams to identify the pieces required for each view
- Lay-out guide arranged according to view and fabric width
- Step by step sewing instruction with illustrations

(One mark for each correct point)

[3]

(e) Preparing a shaped facing to round neckline

- Attach interfacing to WS of front and back neck facing
- With RS together, match notches, pin, tack and machine stitch front and back facings at shoulder seams.
- Trim and press seam open
- Neaten unnotched facing edge

**[6]****Total Marks [20]**

3(a) Classes of dyes

- Natural
- Chemical

[2]

(b) Difference between clipping and notching

Clipping- seam allowance is cut in especially if curved to allow fabric to lie flat

Notching- Cutting triangular pieces out of the seam allowance to reduce bulk

[2]

(c) (i) Name given to items illustrated

-Hook and eye - Hook and bar

[1]

(ii) Points to consider in choice of fasteners

- Position on garments
- Edges meet or overlap
- Size of fastener
- Functional or decorative –changed from Invisible for decorations

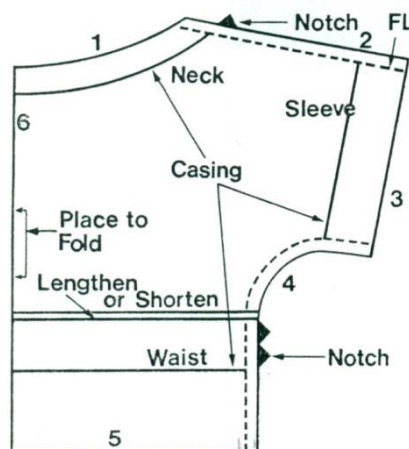
(Any two)

[2]

(d) (i) Type of sleeve

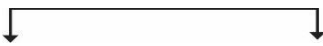
- Kimono/Magyar

[1]

(ii) Sketch of pattern sleeve for shirt front**(One mark for correct shape and one mark for labelling casing)**

[2]

(iii) Patterns Marking

- Place on fold 

- Grain line 

- Adjustment lines 

- Notches 

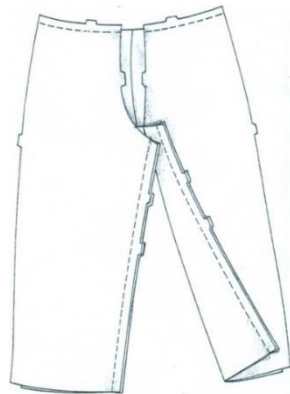
- Balance marks 

- Stitching line ----- (Any four in correct position)

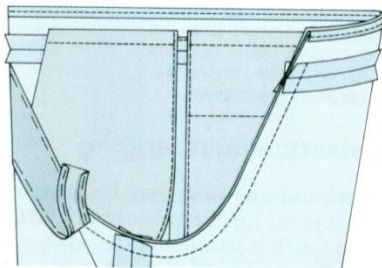
[4]

(e) How to sew a crotch seam on pants.

- Match notches and tack.
- With RS together stitch front and back inner leg seams. Neaten.



- Crotch; with RS together, match inner leg seams and notches.
- Pin, tack and machine stitch on fitting line.
- Trim seams, clip curves.
- Neaten and press seam.



(1 mark for each correct point) [6]

Total Marks [20]

4. (a) Two points to consider when buying a new tape measure

- Non fraying, non-stretching, made from fibre glass
- Have metal ends
- Clearly marked on both sides

(Any two, 1 mark for each correct point)**[2]****(b) Functions of machine parts**

- **Stop motion screw**- stops movement of needle to wind bobbin
- **Throat plate**-Stops fabric entering machine while machine is sewing
- **Feed dog**- Moves fabric forward while sewing

(1 Mark for each correct point)**[3]****(c) (i) Type of collars****Fig. 5** --- Shirt collar/revere collar**Fig. 6** --- Stand collar**[2]****(ii) Shirt collar** is suitable;**reason-** the effect of the revere makes neck look longer**[2]****(d) (i)** A good fit of a garment is when a garment feels comfortable when worn, not too loose

nor too tight.

[1]**(ii) Traditional pieces of clothing worn by teenage boys:**

- Emajobo
- Sidvwashi
- Umhelwane

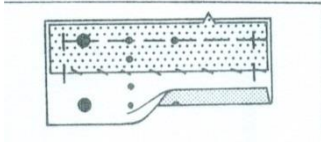
(Any two. One mark for correct point)**[2]****(iii) Accessories for boys**

- Ligcebesha
- Emacakala
- Belt/buhlalu

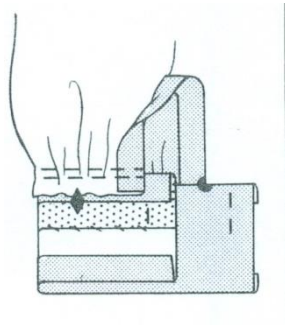
(Any two)**[2]**

(e) Preparing and attaching a cuff on a sleeve

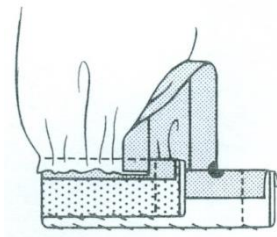
- Apply interfacing on ½ of facing on W.S to give body, cut to fit within stitching line to reduce bulk.



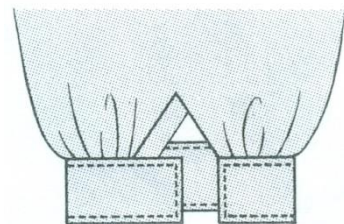
- Neaten seam allowance on long unnotched edge. Press
- With RS together, pin sleeve to cuff, matching balance points and notches
- Tack and machine stitch on the Fitting Line



- Layer seams and prevent ridge on seam. Remove tacking
- Press seam towards cuff
- Fold cuff RS along fold line. Machine stitch ends of cuff on FL



- Trim/cut off corners to reduce bulk
- Turn Seam Allowance of free edge of cuff to WS



- Tack and slip hem to the machine stitching without stitching showing on the RS
- Press

[6]**Total Marks [20]**

Section C**5. Wardrobe planning for a teenager**

- Make a list of what you have in the wardrobe to avoid buying same clothes / style
- Consider their work, activities; hobbies so you buy clothes suitable for them
- Consider money available to avoid waste and to be within budget
- List item you urgently need and what can be useful after renovation and alteration
- Purchase most essential articles first
- Plan new purchases to mix and match with clothes already have in wardrobe for variety
- Select garments of plain style e.g. Skirts, coats and jackets because these last for a long time
- Change appearances of clothes by adding accessories e.g. scarves, necklaces
- Do not follow fashion blindly nor follow fashion fads
- Buy clothes that are easy to launder
- Compare prices and consider usefulness and durability of clothes
- Determine quality of clothes by studying care labels and symbols
- Avoid impulsive buying as it wastes money
- Take advantage of clearance / seasonal sales to save money
- Buy classic styles e.g. cardigan which can be worn over a long time and are never out of fashion
- Decide whether to buy or make clothes to save money

(One mark for a well explained point)

Total Marks [20]

MARK BANDS**Question 5**

| BANDS | DESCRIPTORS |
|--------------------------|--|
| <p>HIGH 14 - 20</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidate is able to give most points to consider when planning a wardrobe • Demonstrate clear understanding of topic by explaining most points • Gives relevant and correct examples • Uses appropriate terminology. |
| <p>MIDDLE 9 - 13</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give some points in wardrobe planning • Demonstrate clear understanding of topic by explaining some points in wardrobe planning • Gives some correct examples • Uses some appropriate terminology |
| <p>LOW 0 - 8</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Candidate give few points to consider in wardrobe planning • Explain few points in wardrobe planning • Gives a few correct examples • Uses few terms. |

6. Points to consider when choosing a sewing machine and advice on the care of the sewing machine:

There is a wide range of sewing machines on sale nowadays. One should know how to care for and use it properly for only then will it give good service.

The choice of a sewing machine will depend on:

- Type of Machine
- Number of stitches it sews
- Electric or manual
- Number of attachments/features required
- Brand
- Cost /price range
- Sometimes the more stitches and attachments the more expensive the machine
- Amount and type of use the machine is to have – sew various types of fabrics because it is important to know that your machine can cope equally with heavy and fine fabrics
- Can the machine withstand continuous used
- **Weight** – a consideration when living away from home and has to carry the machine back and forth. A light weight portable model can be needed
- Servicing and Repairs- Availability of replacements over the lifetime of the machine is a critical choice. Service should not be difficult
- Make use of demonstrations in showrooms; try out the machine
- Take full advantage of free lessons provided by the instructor.
- Always get an instruction book (manual) to go with your machine
- Warranties/Guarantee- usually 12 months; however, distributors reserve the right to charge you if damage was casual by user other than in accordance with the instruction provided.

Looking after your machine

- Always keep machine covered when not in use; keep away from dust
- Clean and oil regularly for smooth operations. Oily points are marked with holes/red dots
- Brush out fluff from all sliding parts to reduce accumulation of lint and dust
- Take particular care of electric power cords and plug and have them repaired at first signs of damage or wear
- Never sew on pins; they break/bend the needle
- Read manual before use
- Keep accessory box containing book maintenance equipment such as an oil can, screwdrivers etc. for troubleshooting

Total Mark [20]

MARK BANDS**Question 6**

| BANDS | DESCRIPTORS |
|--|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;">HIGH 14 - 20</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States most points in the choice of a sewing machine. • States most point in the use and care of a sewing machine • Demonstrate clear understanding of topic by explaining most points • Gives most correct examples • Uses appropriate terminology |
| <p style="text-align: center;">MIDDLE 9 - 13</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States some points in the choice of a sewing Machine • States some points in the use and care of a sewing machine • Demonstrate some understanding of topic by giving some explanation • Give some correct examples • Uses some appropriate terms |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Low 0 - 8</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States few points in the choice of a swing Machine • States few points in the use and care of sewing Machines • Explain few points • Gives few examples • Uses a few terms |