

# Cambridge International AS & A Level

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**DESIGN & TEXTILES**

**9631/01**

Paper 1 Fibres, Fabrics and Design

**October/November 2025**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 75

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**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 2025 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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This document consists of **21** printed pages.

### 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 descriptions 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.

**Annotations guidance for centres**

Examiners use a system of annotations as a shorthand for communicating their marking decisions to one another. Examiners are trained during the standardisation process on how and when to use annotations. The purpose of annotations is to inform the standardisation and monitoring processes and guide the supervising examiners when they are checking the work of examiners within their team. The meaning of annotations and how they are used is specific to each component and is understood by all examiners who mark the component.

We publish annotations in our mark schemes to help centres understand the annotations they may see on copies of scripts. Note that there may not be a direct correlation between the number of annotations on a script and the mark awarded. Similarly, the use of an annotation may not be an indication of the quality of the response.

The annotations listed below were available to examiners marking this component in this series.

**Annotations**

Annotation	Meaning	Use
	Tick	Indicates a point which is relevant and rewardable
	Cross	Indicates a point which is inaccurate/irrelevant and not rewardable
	Noted but no credit given	Indicates that content has been recognised but not rewarded
	Repetition	Indicates where content has been repeated
	Not answered the question	Used when the answer or parts of the answer are not answering the question asked
	Benefit of doubt	Used when the benefit of the doubt is given in order to reward a response
	Question mark	Uncertain what the candidate means – an illogical line of thought
	Irrelevant	Point is irrelevant to the question

Question	Answer	Marks			
1(a)(i)	<p><b>State the origin of the following fibres and how they are obtained:</b></p> <p><b>Jute fibres</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bast fibres are found in the stem of the jute plant (1)</li> <li>• They are separated from the woody part of the stem (1)</li> </ul>	2			
1(a)(ii)	<p><b>State the origin of the following fibres and how they are obtained:</b></p> <p><b>Lyocell fibres</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lyocell comes from plant cellulose, most commonly eucalyptus trees (1)</li> <li>• It is made by dissolving wood pulp in amine oxide solution (1)</li> </ul>	2			
1(b)(i)	<p><b>Compare the following characteristics of wool fibres and Lyocell fibres:</b></p> <p><b>Variation of fibre length and fineness</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="306 855 1326 1426"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="306 855 641 1426"><b>Fibre length and fineness</b></th> <th data-bbox="641 855 984 1426">Wool fibres may have fineness (diameter) ranging from 1030 micrometres and fibre length ranging from 13 inch (2.57.6 cm).  Staple fibres are fixed length. Fibre length varies according to breed of animal.  Wool fibre length can be classed as fine, medium or long.</th> <th data-bbox="984 855 1326 1426">Lyocell fibres – Length (mm) 38 and fineness (dtex) 1.33.  Continuous filaments of indefinite length. The fibre length is determined in the factory and depends on end use and can vary. Can be cut into staple fibres.  1 mark for a brief point 2–3 marks for a more detailed comparison</th> </tr> </thead> </table>	<b>Fibre length and fineness</b>	Wool fibres may have fineness (diameter) ranging from 1030 micrometres and fibre length ranging from 13 inch (2.57.6 cm).  Staple fibres are fixed length. Fibre length varies according to breed of animal.  Wool fibre length can be classed as fine, medium or long.	Lyocell fibres – Length (mm) 38 and fineness (dtex) 1.33.  Continuous filaments of indefinite length. The fibre length is determined in the factory and depends on end use and can vary. Can be cut into staple fibres.  1 mark for a brief point 2–3 marks for a more detailed comparison	3
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Question	Answer	Marks						
1(b)(ii)	<p><b>Compare the following characteristics of wool fibres and Lyocell fibres:</b></p> <p><b>Flammability</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="308 383 1324 920"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="308 383 643 920"><b>Flammability</b></th> <th data-bbox="643 383 983 920"></th> <th data-bbox="983 383 1324 920"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="308 383 643 920"></td> <td data-bbox="643 383 983 920"> <p>Wool is not flammable and unlikely to ignite. It has a high water and nitrogen content in its cell, which makes it naturally flame-resistant.</p> <p>Does not ignite easily, has very good flame resistance, sputters, smoulders, not very flammable, crumbly black ash, smells of burning hair.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="983 383 1324 920"> <p>Lyocell – Being a manufactured cellulose fabric, Lyocell is flammable. It sits just beneath linen and cotton, which are the easiest fabrics to ignite.</p> <p>Easy to ignite, rapid burning, flammable, black ash, smells acrid.</p> <p>1 mark for a brief point 2–3 marks for a more detailed comparison</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Flammability</b>				<p>Wool is not flammable and unlikely to ignite. It has a high water and nitrogen content in its cell, which makes it naturally flame-resistant.</p> <p>Does not ignite easily, has very good flame resistance, sputters, smoulders, not very flammable, crumbly black ash, smells of burning hair.</p>	<p>Lyocell – Being a manufactured cellulose fabric, Lyocell is flammable. It sits just beneath linen and cotton, which are the easiest fabrics to ignite.</p> <p>Easy to ignite, rapid burning, flammable, black ash, smells acrid.</p> <p>1 mark for a brief point 2–3 marks for a more detailed comparison</p>	3
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1(c)	<p><b>Assess the suitability of regenerated cellulose fabrics used in the manufacture of fashion garments. Give examples of fabrics and garments to support your answer.</b></p> <p>Answer could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As soft as silk, regenerated fibres bring fluidity to our fabrics for all seasons</li> <li>• Regenerated fibres are very absorbent and moisture-wicking, keeping the wearer cool in the summer and warm in the winter, so providing comfort e.g. like cotton</li> <li>• Can be treated to have a variety of different textures e.g. from silky to denim-feel</li> <li>• Good drape so ideal for improved appearance of fashion garments</li> <li>• Environmentally friendly compared with other man-made fibres</li> <li>• No build-up of electric charge/static on garments</li> </ul>	7						

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)	<p><b>Examples of regenerated fibres:</b> Viscose, modal, acetate, triacetate, Lyocell (Tencel), accept other correctly named fibres</p> <p><b>Examples of fabrics:</b> (names relate to the construction of the fabric) Can be made into different types of fabric, so very versatile. Different weights of fabrics can be produced e.g. lightweight georgette for scarves, medium weight viscose slub for suiting, viscose crepe, viscose jersey, triacetate taffeta, acetate satin, Lyocell denim, Lyocell fleece etc.</p> <p><b>Garment examples:</b> Outerwear, dresses, tops, shirts, skirts, linings, nightwear, underwear, sportswear etc.</p> <p><b>Tencel-Modal:</b> this is blended with cotton for a warmer touch for winter garments. The fabrics are extremely soft and have a natural shine. They are silky, strong, lightweight, breathable and durable. Often used for underwear.</p> <p><b>Viscose:</b> this is lustrous and imitates silk. They have similar properties to silk and garments will be more affordable. Soft and comfortable to wear, can be dyed in a wide variety of colours, breathable, good drape, lightweight for comfort in garments. However, they can crease easily.</p> <p><b>Lyocell:</b> this is more environmentally friendly. It is manufactured into sustainable fabric and is a popular eco-friendly option. Its performance characteristics make it an easy to wear and care for fabric, it has a soft handle, good drape, is breathable, durable, crease resistant and biodegradable. It is absorbent and has low warmth.</p> <p><b>Acetate and triacetate:</b> these are lustrous, have good drape, have silk-like qualities without the cost, have good elasticity, are thermoplastic and susceptible to damage from heat so need to be washed with care and ironed at a cool temperature.</p> <p>Any other correct/relevant points</p> <p>High band: 6–7 marks A wide range of points given showing thorough and detailed knowledge and understanding of the suitability of regenerated cellulose fabrics used in the manufacture of fashion garments. Very good organisation of answer with skilled use of technical textile terms.</p> <p>Middle band: 3–5 marks A range of points given showing some knowledge and understanding of the suitability of regenerated cellulose fabrics used in the manufacture of fashion garments. Shows knowledge of technical textile terms with good organisation and presentation of skills.</p> <p>Low band: 0–2 marks Valid, satisfactory attempt with limited knowledge and understanding of the suitability of regenerated cellulose fabrics used in the manufacture of fashion garments. Moderate organisation with some use of technical textile terms.</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	<p><b>Discuss new developments in fibre technology. Include relevant examples to support your answer.</b></p> <p>Answer could include:</p> <p><b>Examples of fibres:</b>  Environmentally friendly fibres – hemp, ramie, bamboo, ingeo, Lyocell. They all have less impact on the environment than synthetic fibres as the fibres are sustainable, biodegradable, are produced with reduced use of chemicals and are increasing in popularity with consumers who have a greater demand for environmentally friendly products.</p> <p>Banana fibre – a high-quality fibre from the banana tree which is used to make high quality yarn. It has strong fibres and its weight is light. It also has strong moisture absorption properties. It is more durable after blending with jute or cotton. It can be used to make high quality yarn for making paper, handicrafts, handbags, ropes, fancy items and tents.</p> <p>Bamboo fibre – has 40% more absorption capacity than cotton which helps to remove sweat from the skin very quickly and keep it dry and fresh. Especially noticeable soft fabrics can be made with the help of this yarn. Typically, blending is done with 30% cotton. It can also be blended with other fibres such as hemp and spandex.</p> <p>Pineapple fibre or Pina fibre – yarn can be extracted from pineapple leaves. It is environmentally friendly and does not contain any harmful chemicals. It is popular as it is cheap and durable.</p> <p>Nano-fibres/nanotechnology extremely lightweight, delicate yet strong fibre, often applied to fabrics as a finish and has enhanced, useful properties: spill resistant, stain repellent, moisture wicking without altering the feel or losing the comfort of the fabric. Nano-fibres are currently playing a special role in medical and home textiles. The fineness of these fibre yarns works especially well in absorbing moisture.</p> <p>Electronic textiles, wearable computers, sportswear that monitors progress etc.</p> <p>Microencapsulated fabrics contain beneficial substances in microscopic capsules e.g. antiseptics in medical wipes/bandages, scents in underwear, sunblock in swimwear, antibacterial chemicals in socks, tights etc.</p> <p>Medical textiles – OmniFibers, contain a fluid channel in the centre which can be activated and allow the fibre to act as an artificial muscle.</p>	8

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	<p>Micro fibre – a man-made synthetic material that weighs less than 1 denier. The structural components of microfibre are polyester and polyamide. Polyester forms the body structure of microfibre and polyamide lends itself to absorption and density. Over the years, microfibres have been used in clothing, upholstery, towels, and cleaning accessories. These fibres are woven together to form a spun yarn and are then able to form a fabric that is capable of picking up the smallest dust and dirt. The thicker the fabric, the more yarn will be used during the weaving process, the better it will clean. The increased absorption, softness, stiffness, and ability of microfibers to retain more dust than most regular cotton fabrics make them unique and special.</p> <p>New fibres are being invented all the time.</p> <p>Any other correct/relevant points</p> <p>High band: 6–8 marks A wide range of points discussed showing thorough and detailed knowledge and understanding of new developments in fibre technology. Shows a high level of skill in the selection of relevant examples to illustrate the answer. Very good organisation of answer with skilled use of technical textile terms.</p> <p>Middle band: 3–5 marks A range of points discussed showing some knowledge and understanding of new developments in fibre technology. Some relevant examples given. Shows knowledge of technical textile terms with good organisation and presentation of skills.</p> <p>Low band: 0–2 marks Valid, satisfactory attempt with limited knowledge and understanding of new developments in fibre technology. May be presented as a list only with no explanation. Moderate organisation with some use of technical textile terms.</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	<p><b>A range of fabric constructions can be used for making textile items.</b></p> <p><b>Describe the construction of the following fabrics:</b></p> <p><b>Cut-pile fabrics</b></p> <p>Answer could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The threads created in between the fabric layers or on the face of the fabric, are cut.</li> <li>• There are warp threads, weft threads and a third set of threads (which make the loops).</li> <li>• The loops are cut either in the loom itself, during the weaving process or after the fabric is made.</li> <li>• Fabrics are cropped to the desired height during finishing.</li> <li>• Examples of fabrics: velvet; corduroy when the weft is cut, the pile forms lines or cords which run in the warp direction; faux fur, velour.</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for a brief point 2 marks for a more detailed description. Give credit for labelled diagrams.</p>	<b>2</b>
2(a)(ii)	<p><b>A range of fabric constructions can be used for making textile items.</b></p> <p><b>Describe the construction of the following fabrics:</b></p> <p><b>Loop-pile fabrics</b></p> <p>Answer could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The fabric has tufts or loops of fibres or yarns that stand up from the base fabric.</li> <li>• Warp threads and weft threads with a third set of tufted threads.</li> <li>• The loops can be formed on one or both sides of the fabric.</li> <li>• The pile may be left as loop pile or cut to make cut pile.</li> <li>• The loops can help durability or absorbency.</li> <li>• Examples of fabrics: Terry towelling</li> </ul> <p>1 mark for a brief point 2 marks for a more detailed description. Give credit for labelled diagrams.</p>	<b>2</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	<p><b>Explain the benefits of using elastane fibres in garments. Give examples of fabrics and garments to support your answer.</b></p> <p>Answer could include:</p> <p>Elastane is the super stretchy fabric better known by the brand names Spandex or Lycra. It is a lightweight, synthetic fibre that is used to make stretchable clothing such as sportswear.</p> <p><b>Benefits of elastane:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moisture-wicking properties – it's the perfect fabric for swimwear because it doesn't show sweat</li> <li>• Dries quickly after you get out of the water</li> <li>• It is stretchy so gives a comfortable fit</li> <li>• Lightweight, supple, smooth and soft</li> <li>• Fits well to your body</li> <li>• Strong, durable</li> <li>• Chlorine and UV resistant</li> <li>• It prevents sagging and bagging in clothing</li> <li>• Scratch resistant</li> <li>• Resistant to deterioration by body oils, perspiration, lotions or detergents</li> <li>• Can be repeatedly stretched and recoils to its original shape very easily</li> <li>• Spandex can be easily dyed</li> <li>• Not absorbent</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of fabrics/garments:</b></p> <p>It can be used in a wide range of clothing types and accessories including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Athletics – swimwear, cycling suits, exercise wear</li> <li>• Bodysuits – leotards, wetsuits</li> <li>• Lingerie – bras etc.</li> <li>• Accessories – belts, gloves, socks, tights</li> <li>• Trousers – skinny jeans, ski pants, shorts, yoga leggings</li> </ul> <p>It can be used in denim fabrics to make clothing easier to get on and off and improves the fit.</p> <p>It can be used in a blend with polyester.</p> <p>Any other correct/relevant point</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
2(b)	<p>High band: 5–6 marks A wide range of points given showing thorough and detailed knowledge and understanding of the benefits of using elastane fibres in garments. Shows a high level of skill in the selection of appropriate examples to illustrate the answer. Very good organisation of answer with skilled use of technical textile terms.</p> <p>Middle band: 3–4 marks A range of points given showing some knowledge and understanding of the benefits of using elastane fibres in garments. Selects some appropriate examples. Shows knowledge of technical textile terms with good organisation and presentation of skills.</p> <p>Low band: 0–2 marks Valid, satisfactory attempt with limited knowledge and understanding of the benefits of using elastane fibres in garments. There may be few or no examples and some use of technical textile terms. The answer may be presented as a list and not all information may be relevant.</p>	
2(c)	<p><b>Discuss the difference in performance characteristics of warp knitted fabrics and weft knitted fabrics. Include examples of end uses to support your answer.</b></p> <p>Answer could include:</p> <p><b>Performance characteristics of weft knitted fabrics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very elastic</li> <li>• Warm to wear</li> <li>• Comfortable</li> <li>• Shrinks easily</li> <li>• Different properties can be achieved depending on the yarns used</li> <li>• Can stretch out of shape easily</li> <li>• Does not fray</li> <li>• Unravels when cut</li> <li>• Curls up at the edges</li> <li>• Various colours/patterns can be achieved</li> <li>• Good Insulator</li> <li>• One continuous yarn is used to produce a series of interlocking loops horizontally across the fabric</li> <li>• Fabric has a right and wrong side</li> </ul> <p><b>End Uses of weft knitted fabrics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Underwear, hosiery</li> <li>• T-Shirts, sportswear, baby clothes, pyjamas</li> <li>• Knitwear such as jumpers, scarves, hats and gloves</li> <li>• Examples of fabrics: jersey, double knit</li> </ul>	<b>7</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
2(c)	<p><b>Performance characteristics of warp knitted fabrics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less elastic than weft knitting, more firm</li> <li>• Does not unravel or ladder</li> <li>• Denser than weft knitting</li> <li>• Less likely to become misshapen than weft knitting</li> <li>• Type and weight of yarn dictate the type of fabric that is produced</li> <li>• Warm to wear</li> <li>• Comfortable</li> <li>• Usually soft and drapey</li> <li>• Curls at the edges</li> <li>• Easy to cut and sew</li> <li>• Loops interlock vertically along the length of the fabric</li> <li>• Each needle has its own yarn and the needles are moved together</li> <li>• More durable and stronger than weft knitted fabrics</li> </ul> <p><b>End uses of warp knitted fabrics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historically used for blouses, lingerie and gloves. Tricot is often used for underwear</li> <li>• Often used as an unlined material for jackets, coats, skirts and dresses Lace fabric and trimmings</li> <li>• Examples of fabrics: Raschel knit, locknit and tricot</li> </ul> <p>Any other correct/relevant point</p> <p>High band: 6–7 marks A wide range of points given showing thorough and detailed knowledge and understanding of the difference in performance characteristics of warp and weft knitted fabrics. Shows a high level of skill in the selection of appropriate examples of end uses to illustrate the answer. Very good organisation of answer with skilled use of technical textile terms.</p> <p>Middle band: 3–5 marks A range of points given showing some knowledge and understanding of the difference in performance characteristics of warp and weft knitted fabrics. Some appropriate examples given. Shows knowledge of technical textile terms with good organisation and presentation of skills.</p> <p>Low band: 0–2 marks Valid, satisfactory attempt with limited knowledge and understanding of the difference in performance characteristics of warp and weft knitted fabrics. May be presented as a list only with no explanation. Moderate organisation with some use of technical textile terms.</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
2(d)	<p><b>Evaluate the advantages of using a computer to aid the design of knitted fabric.</b></p> <p>Answer could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More efficient CAD software links with CAM</li> <li>• Designs can be changed quickly/saves time</li> <li>• Can experiment with designs using different colours, shapes, patterns and textures this saves on physical resources e.g. paper, pens, fabric etc.</li> <li>• Accurate presentation boards can be generated using CAD to present ideas to clients</li> <li>• Design ideas can be presented using real life images and colourways in high quality</li> <li>• CAD software allows repeat patterns for fabric prints and surface decoration patterns to be developed instantly, rotated, repeated, colourways, size changes to best fit fabric/textile product</li> <li>• Fabric designs can be placed on a 3D garment (virtually) to see what it looks like</li> <li>• Virtual products can be viewed prior to making, lowering risk of costly mistakes</li> <li>• Design ideas can be emailed for instant feedback speeding up the design process</li> <li>• Design can be changed quickly according to almost instant feedback</li> <li>• decision making process is speeded up</li> <li>• Can save money by not having to make expensive prototypes prior to production</li> <li>• Designing and manufacturing often in different parts of the world so electronic copies of designs enables faster communications</li> <li>• Designers have access to databases of designs that can be useful for development saving time on redesigning</li> <li>• Photographs can be scanned into designs</li> <li>• Fabrics can be produced in small quantities as samples</li> </ul> <p>Any other correct/relevant point</p> <p>High band: 6–8 marks A wide range of points given showing thorough and detailed knowledge and understanding of the use of computers to aid the design of knitted fabric. Shows a high level of skill in the selection of appropriate examples of end uses to illustrate the answer. Very good organisation of answer with skilled use of technical textile terms.</p> <p>Middle band: 3–5 marks A range of points given showing some knowledge and understanding of the advantages of the use of computers to aid the design of knitted fabric. Some appropriate examples given. Shows knowledge of technical textile terms with good organisation and presentation of skills.</p> <p>Low band: 0–2 marks Valid, satisfactory attempt with limited knowledge and understanding of the advantages of the use of computers to aid the design of knitted fabric. May be presented as a list only with no explanation. Moderate organisation with some use of technical textile terms.</p>	8

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	<p><b>Inspiration for the design of fashion items comes from many sources.</b></p> <p><b>Explain <u>two</u> different ways in which the study of man-made sources can inspire the development of fabric designs and fashion designs.</b></p> <p>Answer could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Man-made sources identified could include anything produced artificially e.g. architecture, roads, household objects e.g. furniture, televisions, iPhones, watches, bottles, ceramics, lanterns, jewellery etc</li> <li>• How designers come up with ideas/research</li> <li>• Repeat patterns inspired by the shapes, textures, lines, colours of the man-made source</li> <li>• Techniques used e.g. screen printing, appliqué, embroidery etc.</li> <li>• Examples of fabrics for cushions, curtains, duvet covers, bags etc.</li> <li>• Examples of fashion designs e.g. Dior, Yves Saint Laurent, Mary Quant, Paco Rabanne, Chanel</li> </ul> <p>Any other correct/relevant point</p> <p>1 mark for a brief example 2 marks for a more detailed and well explained example. Must have two different examples for full marks.</p>	4
3(b)(i)	<p><b>Sketch and label a design for a top which includes <u>one</u> closure and is inspired by a man-made source.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The design takes inspiration from a man-made source could be through the shape of the top or through the fabric design (1)</li> <li>• The design includes one suitable closure e.g. zip, poppers, buttons, button and loop etc. (1)</li> <li>• Accurately sketched (1)</li> <li>• Labelled (1)</li> </ul>	4
3(b)(ii)	<p><b>State why the closure you have chosen for the product you have designed in part <u>3b(i)</u> is suitable.</b></p> <p>Answer could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is fashionable/stylish part of the design e.g. exposed zip, brightly coloured buttons</li> <li>• It is discreet e.g. concealed zip</li> <li>• It is lightweight so appropriate for the fabric</li> <li>• It is easy to open and close</li> <li>• It is inspired by a man-made source</li> </ul> <p>Any other correct/relevant point</p> <p>1 mark for a brief explanation 2 marks for a more detailed explanation</p>	2

Question	Answer	Marks
3(c)	<p><b>Discuss what is meant by fashion fads. Give examples of fashion fads to support your answer.</b></p> <p>Answer could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fads, which are a part of short-lived trends, start trending quickly and then fade out of the market in a short period of time</li> <li>• A fashion fad is a popular style being worn at the current time. This may be according to high street stores or the prevailing trends by celebrities/media/style icons/well known stars</li> <li>• It can be short lived e.g. one season, so will not continue for a long time</li> <li>• It could be an update of a classic fashion trend from the past</li> <li>• A craze!</li> </ul> <p><b>Examples of fashion fads:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jeans (fashion trend) which have rips in the knee etc.</li> <li>• Jumpsuits</li> <li>• Fluorescent coloured clothing</li> <li>• Cropped tops</li> <li>• Oversized garments</li> <li>• Huge collars</li> <li>• Hotpants</li> <li>• Victorian-style blouses</li> <li>• Wide culottes</li> <li>• Bomber jackets</li> </ul> <p>Any other correct/relevant point</p> <p>High band: 6–7 marks A wide range of points given showing thorough and detailed knowledge and understanding of fashion fads. Shows a high level of skill in the selection of appropriate examples of end uses to illustrate the answer. Very good organisation of answer with skilled use of technical textile terms.</p> <p>Middle band: 3–5 marks A range of points given showing some knowledge and understanding of fashion fads. Some appropriate examples given. Shows knowledge of technical textile terms with good organisation and presentation of skills.</p> <p>Low band: 0–2 marks Valid, satisfactory attempt with limited knowledge and understanding of fashion fads. May be presented as a list only with no explanation. Moderate organisation with some use of technical textile terms.</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	<p><b>Evaluate the advantages of a range of textile outlets for consumers.</b></p> <p>Answer could include:</p> <p><b>Textile outlets</b></p> <p><b>Designer shop</b> – one-off, unique products, made to measure so fit perfectly, consumers can choose the fabric, colour etc., high quality and built to hold their shape unlike mass produced fast fashion, so last for many seasons to come, products are expertly crafted using the finest materials.</p> <p><b>Charity/Thrift shops</b> – online second-hand clothing sites including Vinted and Depop to create unique looks. These have become increasingly popular.</p> <p><b>High-street store</b> – you can see and feel the items, you can try on the products so check for fit, you do not need to return items and wait for a refund, it can be a fun way to spend your time and can be a sociable activity to do with your friends, you can get some great bargains, you do not have to pay for delivery, you can get points vouchers from some stores.</p> <p><b>Discount stores</b> – affordability – you can find trendy clothes, shoes and accessories at a fraction of the cost. Outlet stores often carry a wide selection of fashionable clothing and accessories from a variety of brands. Outlet and discount stores are often quick to adopt the latest fashion trends. Shopping at outlet stores is convenient and often a one-stop-shop for all your fashion needs. You can find everything you need in one place, without having to go from store to store. Shopping for fashion at outlet stores can also have a positive impact on the environment. When you purchase clothing and accessories at a discount store, you are reducing waste by keeping items out of landfills and supporting the circular economy. Additionally, discount stores are often more sustainable and environmentally friendly than new, fast fashion retailers.</p> <p><b>Markets</b> – encourages attention to the surrounding area and ongoing activities. Provides outlets for local products, products can be unique and handmade, you can get bargains and can barter with stall holders, you can see and feel the products, cheaper.</p> <p><b>Online/internet shopping</b> – you can shop from home and you do not need to go anywhere so it is convenient, wide choice, delivered to your door, competitive prices, can compare prices easily before buying goods, you can shop 365 days a year 24/7, more up to date styles, original, handmade items e.g. Etsy, can see detailed product specifications e.g. fabric type, measurements etc., some websites let you see the items on virtually, can see reviews of items.</p> <p>Any other correct/relevant point</p>	8

Question	Answer	Marks
3(d)	<p>High band: 6–8 marks A wide range of points given showing thorough and detailed knowledge and understanding of the advantages of a range of textile outlets to consumers. Shows a high level of skill in the selection of appropriate examples of end uses to illustrate the answer. Very good organisation of answer with skilled use of technical textile terms.</p> <p>Middle band: 3–5 marks A range of points given showing some knowledge and understanding of the advantages of a range of textile outlets to consumers. Some appropriate examples given. Shows knowledge of technical textile terms with good organisation and presentation of skills.</p> <p>Low band: 0–2 marks Valid, satisfactory attempt with limited knowledge and understanding of the advantages of a range of textile outlets to consumers. May be presented as a list only with no explanation. Moderate organisation with some use of technical textile terms.</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	<p><b>There are many processes involved in the manufacture of clothing.</b></p> <p><b>Explain <u>two</u> pre-sewing processes that need to be done in clothing manufacture after cutting the fabric.</b></p> <p>Answer could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wash and press fabric</li> <li>• Check for any flaws</li> <li>• Identify the right and wrong sides of the fabric/identify the nap</li> <li>• Mark fabric – could use thread (tailors tacks), chalk, vanishing markers, dressmakers' carbon and wheel</li> <li>• Attaching interfacing to relevant pieces</li> <li>• Embroidery</li> </ul> <p>Any other correct/relevant point</p> <p>1 mark for a well explained point 2 marks for a more detailed, well discussed point. Must explain 2 different processes.</p>	<b>4</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	<p><b>Describe which parts of a garment could be hand sewn in one-off manufacture. Include examples to support your answer.</b></p> <p>Answer could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buttons/labels – could be fiddly to sew on the machine and hand sewing would attach them more securely</li> <li>• Facings need to be hand stitched down after being attached using the sewing machine</li> <li>• Hemming – some can be machine stitched but many need to be hand sewn and this is dependent on the fabric and the style of the garment</li> <li>• Embroidery/beading might need to be done after a garment is completed so hand sewing is the most appropriate</li> <li>• Hand tacking areas of a garment such as zips, sleeves, interfacing and also for fitting purposes</li> <li>• Gathering can be done by hand before machining into place</li> <li>• Collars, pockets and other features might need to be hand stitched or tacked into place</li> </ul> <p>Any other correct/relevant point</p> <p>High band: 5–6 marks A wide range of points described showing thorough and detailed knowledge and understanding of which parts of a garment would need to be hand sewn in one-off manufacture. Shows a high level of skill in the selection of appropriate examples to illustrate the answer. Very good organisation of answer with skilled use of technical textile terms.</p> <p>Middle band: 3–4 marks A range of points described showing some knowledge and understanding of which parts of a garment would need to be hand sewn in one-off manufacture. Some appropriate examples given. Shows knowledge of technical textile terms with good organisation and presentation of skills.</p> <p>Low band: 0–2 marks Valid, satisfactory attempt with limited knowledge and understanding of which parts of a garment would need to be hand sewn in one-off manufacture. May be presented as a list only with no explanation. Moderate organisation with some use of technical textile terms.</p>	6

Question	Answer	Marks
4(c)	<p><b>Discuss what a clothing manufacturer needs to consider when choosing which interfacing to use in garments.</b></p> <p>Answer could include:</p> <p><b>Types of interfacing:</b> 3 main types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woven – has a grainline, normally only used for particularly fine materials such as silks and sheers</li> <li>• Non-woven – no grainline, can be cut in any direction and does not fray, the simplest material to use and is suitable for most garments</li> <li>• Knitted – good for knitted or stretch jersey fabrics and allows you to maintain the stretchiness of your garment</li> <li>• They can be sew-in or fused</li> <li>• Fusible interfacing – easiest and most convenient to use, quick to apply. Not to be used on textured or very fine fabrics, will make the fabric more stiff</li> <li>• Sew-in – has to be sewn on so more time consuming to attach, more natural shape and drape</li> <li>• Different weights – light, medium, heavy – the weight or thickness of your interfacing should match your fabric, also consider whether you want a soft or stiff drape</li> <li>• Purpose of the interfacing – consider the stiffness, strength, shaping</li> <li>• It should not alter the handle of the fabric, where will it be used e.g. collar, waistband etc.</li> <li>• Colour – needs to match the colour of the fabric, usually available in white, grey and black</li> <li>• Types of fabrics/garments:</li> <li>• Stiffer cottons e.g. poplin or shirting – use medium weight interfacings</li> <li>• Jackets, coats or adding structure to hats or bags – use heavy weight interfacing</li> </ul> <p>Any other correct/relevant point</p> <p>High band: 6–7 marks A wide range of points given showing thorough and detailed knowledge and understanding of the factors which a manufacturer needs to consider when choosing which interfacing to use in garments. Shows a high level of skill in the selection of appropriate examples to illustrate the answer. Very good organisation of answer with skilled use of technical textile terms.</p> <p>Middle band: 3–5 marks A range of points given showing some knowledge and understanding of the factors which a manufacturer needs to consider when choosing which interfacing to use in garments. Some appropriate examples given. Shows knowledge of technical textile terms with good organisation and presentation of skills.</p> <p>Low band: 0–2 marks Valid, satisfactory attempt with limited knowledge and understanding of the factors which a manufacturer needs to consider when choosing which interfacing to use in garments. May be presented as a list only with no explanation. Moderate organisation with some use of technical textile terms.</p>	7

Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)	<p><b>Assess how the type of fabric used determines which seam is chosen in clothing manufacture. Include examples of fabrics and garments to support your answer.</b></p> <p>Answer could include:</p> <p><b>Type of seam:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plain seam with various ways of finishing edges e.g. overlocking, zigzag, bound edges etc. – used on light/medium weight cotton/polycotton fabrics, viscose, crepes, linen</li> <li>• Double stitched seam – used for heavier fabrics</li> <li>• French seam – used on fine, thin, delicate, sheer fabrics such as silk, cotton lawn, organza, chiffon</li> <li>• Flat fell seam – used on denim, twill</li> <li>• Hemmed fell-stitched seam – used for lingerie</li> <li>• Lapped seam – used for felt, leather and vinyl – great for joining fabrics together to avoid bulky seam finishes, used for fabrics that do not fray as the raw edges are not enclosed</li> <li>• Plain seam using a zigzag stitch – used on knit/stretch fabrics such as jersey</li> <li>• Hong Kong or bound seams – very professional looking types of seams, used on unlined jackets in thicker fabrics</li> <li>• Welt seam – used for hardwearing fabrics, denim</li> <li>• Closed seams – very strong seams, examples include – zigzag, overcast, French, bound, lapped, run and fell</li> </ul> <p>Any other correct/relevant point</p> <p>High band: 6–8 marks A wide range of points given showing thorough and detailed knowledge and understanding of how the type of fabric used determines which seam is chosen. Shows a high level of skill in the selection of appropriate examples to illustrate the answer. Very good organisation of answer with skilled use of technical textile terms.</p> <p>Middle band: 3–5 marks A range of points given showing some knowledge and understanding of how the type of fabric determines which seam is chosen. Shows appropriate examples given. Shows knowledge of technical textile terms with good organisation and presentation of skills.</p> <p>Low band: 0–2 marks Valid, satisfactory attempt with limited knowledge and understanding of how the fabric determines which seam is chosen. May be presented as a list only with no explanation. Moderate organisation with some use of technical textile terms.</p>	8