



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

DESIGN AND TEXTILES

9631/01

Paper 1 Fibres, Fabrics and Design

October/November 2012

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a pencil for any diagrams or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **three** questions in total.

Section A

Answer **both** questions.

Section B

Answer **one** question.

Illustrate your answers with clear, well-spaced diagrams.

You may, if you wish, use the silhouette on page 4 to produce outlines for your sketches. Place the silhouette under a single sheet of script paper and trace the outline in pencil.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.



Section A

Answer **both** questions.

1 The performance characteristics of fabrics for clothing is an important consideration.

(a) State the source of:

(i) viscose and

(ii) acetate fibres [2]

(b) Name **one** fabric made from viscose and **one** fabric made from acetate, which would be suitable for use in clothing. [2]

(c) Compare the performance characteristics of **both** fabrics in (a) explaining why each is suitable for clothing. [8]

(d) Discuss the methods available for testing fabrics, commenting on the results expected, to establish whether they are made from viscose **or** acetate. [6]

(e) Comment on which **additional** performance characteristics would be important when choosing viscose fabrics for use in the home. [7]

[Total: 25]

2 There is a wide range of fabric construction methods used for household (non-clothing) textiles.

(a) Explain how the system used for **plain weaving**, differs from the system used for **pile weaving**. [4]

(b) Using labelled sketches, describe the construction methods used for:

(i) velvet;

(ii) terry towelling;

(iii) knitted fleece.

[9]

(c) Compare the following characteristics for **one** knitted fabric from (b) with **one** named **non-woven** fabric:

(i) appearance;

(ii) fibre composition;

(iii) end uses.

[12]

[Total: 25]

Section B

Answer **one** question.

3 Colour and pattern are important features of textiles for fashion items.

- (a) Suggest **three** reasons why fashions are constantly changing. [3]
- (b) (i) Using labelled sketches, show how **colour** and **pattern** can be incorporated into the designs of **three** fashion tops for teenagers. [9]
- (ii) Give reasons for your choice of colour and pattern. [4]
- (c) Assess whether retrospective fashion ideas have been used in current trends for women's wear. Give specific examples from the fashion designers you have studied. [9]

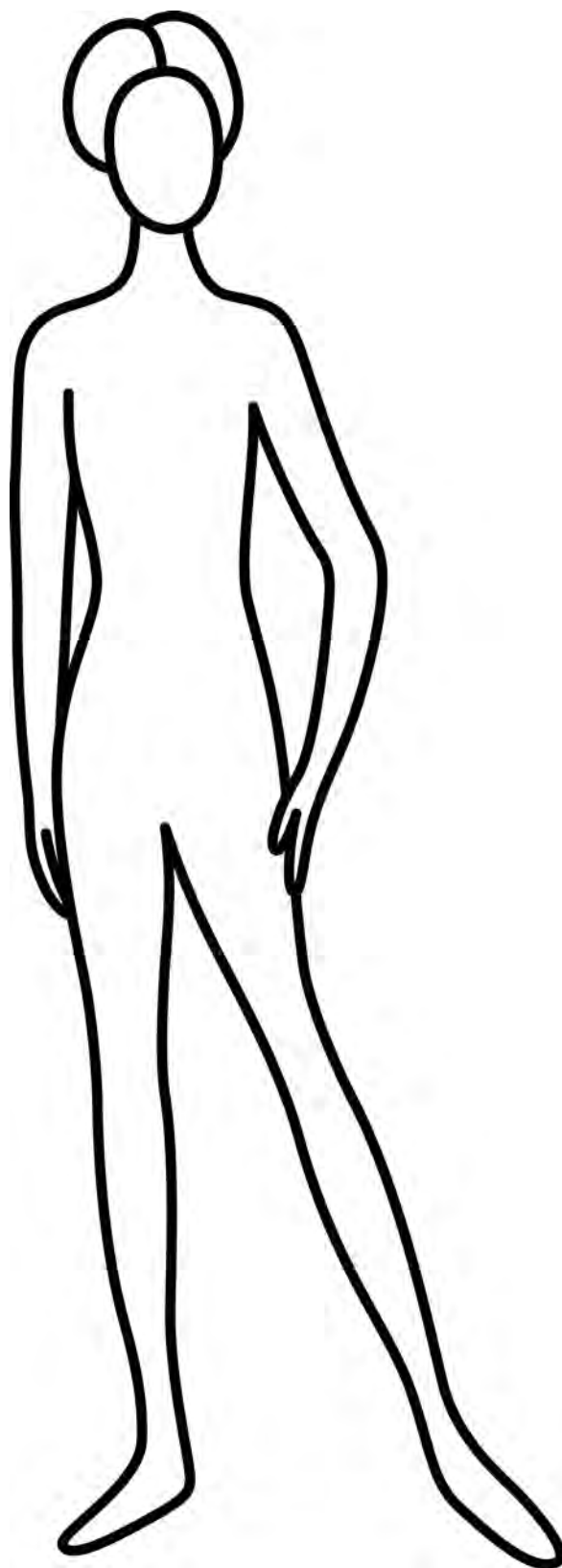
[Total: 25]

OR

4 Clothing manufacture can be home based or industry based.

- (a) Describe **two** ways of making patterns (templates) for garments, in industry. [4]
- (b) Using labelled diagrams explain how:
 - (i) to lengthen and shorten a named sleeve on a commercial pattern (template). [3]
 - (ii) to alter a basic sleeve pattern (template) to produce **one** different sleeve style. Choose a different sleeve to the one used in (b)(i). [5]
- (c) Compare **four** features of a pattern (template) used at home, with one used in industry. [4]
- (d) Assess the range of closures (fastenings) available for garment making. Comment on whether the method of fastening is functional or decorative. [9]

[Total: 25]



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