



2015 Fashion and Textile Technology

Higher

Finalised Marking Instructions

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Part One: General Marking Principles for: Fashion and Textile Technology Higher

This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this Paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the specific Marking Instructions for each question.

- (a)** Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these general marking principles and the specific Marking Instructions for the relevant question. If a specific candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed Marking Instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your Team Leader/Principal Assessor.
- (b)** Marking should always be positive ie, marks should be awarded for what is correct and not deducted for errors or omissions.

GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: Fashion and Textile Technology Higher

The marking schemes are written to assist in determining the “minimal acceptable answer” rather than listing every possible correct and incorrect answer. The following notes are offered to support Markers in making judgements on candidates’ evidence, and apply to marking both end of unit assessments and course assessments.

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

Section A

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Viscose 2. Acetate 3. Triacetate 4. Lyocell 5. Rayon <p>1 mark for correct fibre</p>	1	
2.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brushing/raising 2. Calendering 3. Stone washing 4. Embossing 5. Fulling 6. Tentering 7. Singeing 8. Sanforising/Shrinking 9. Heat setting 10. Shearing 11. Decating <p>1 mark for correct finish</p>	1	
3.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harvesting 2. Ginning 3. Baling 4. Opening 5. Scutching 6. Carding 7. Drawing and Drafting 8. Spinning <p>1 mark for correct process</p>	1	
4.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pile runs in one direction. 2. Rich, luxurious appearance/feel/soft to touch. 3. Fabric appears lighter if pile runs down. 4. Fabric appears darker/richer if pile runs up. 5. Is easily marked/flattened by water/staining. 6. Pile traps air thus improving thermal properties. <p>1 mark for correct characteristic</p>	1	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5.		Advertising Standards Authority 1 mark for correct definition	1	
6.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Can be done at any time of day/outwith normal store opening hours. 2. Gives consumers more choice of textiles. 3. Can shop in stores they may not be able to visit shop worldwide. 4. Textile goods can sometimes be cheaper. 5. Can shop in the comfort of their own home. 6. Provides wide range of sizes/styles that may not be in stock in stores. 7. Discounts on textiles available through different websites are not normally available in store. 8. Allows families in rural locations a greater choice of textiles. 9. Online consumers can get sale previews for some stores. 10. Bulky/household textile items which would be difficult to collect/delivered straight to your door. 11. Protection is offered on any textiles product bought online through the Distance Selling Regulations 2000. 12. Avoid busy shops/queues. 1 mark for correct advantage	1	
7.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Colours that are very close to one another on the colour wheel. 1 mark for correct explanation	1	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
8.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allows heat from the body to pass through the fabric. 2. Allows perspiration to escape. 3. Does not allow build up of moisture inside the garment. 4. Hardwearing/will last a long time/durable. 5. Weatherproof (so can be used for outdoor activities). 6. Comfortable to wear. 7. Lightweight. 8. Waterproof. 9. Versatile/wide range of uses. <p>1 mark for correct advantage</p>	1	
9.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Warm. 2. Soft. 3. Comfortable to wear/use. 4. Lightweight. 5. Good insulator. 6. Absorbent. 7. Variety of different colours/dyes well. 8. Versatile. 9. Easy to care for. 10. Durable/Hardwearing. 11. Does not crease. <p>2 x 1 mark for each benefit.</p>	2	
10.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Much cheaper than buying new clothes. 2. Can buy designer items that are cheaper than new. 3. Can get high quality garments at reduced cost. 4. Good for environment/it reduces waste. 5. May help reduce the number of clothes produced/so saves resources/cut down on energy/power used/reduces pollution. 6. Gives opportunity for voluntary employment. 7. Can help make money for charity/charity shops. 8. Can be used to aid people after natural disasters across the world. 9. Increase choice/availability of clothes. 10. Make money (Cash for clothes). <p>2 x 1 mark for each advantage</p>	2	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
11.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Underwear (Bras/Pants). 2. Vests/camisoles/Pyjamas. 3. Tights. 4. Socks. 5. Cleaning cloths/dusting cloths. 6. Optical clothes. 7. Medical dressings/medical supports. <p>2 x 1 mark for each use</p>	2	
12		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To promote honest businesses targeting dishonest traders. 2. To promote fair trading standards/protection for consumers. 3. To educate young consumers/to organise events such as national consumer week/young consumer of the year. 4. To provide free advice on consumer's rights. 5. To provide online advice for consumers. 6. To enforce fair trading laws. 7. To investigate consumer's complaints about dishonest traders. 8. To protect consumers against fake/counterfeit goods/inaccurate measurements. 9. To protect consumers by checking advertisements for false statements. 10. To provide local consumer advice centres for those seeking advice. <p>2 x 1 mark for each responsibility</p>	2	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
13.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Designs can be saved/adapted/retrieved for future products. 2. Designs can be edited to reduce the risk of error/time. 3. Designs can be manipulated to suit different designs. (Smaller/curves/addition). 4. Designers can create a variety of sizes from the same pattern 5. Details of the design/pattern/fabrics (are entered into the programme) could be easily changed with seasons/trends. 6. Software can reproduce designs/illustrations/images/fabrics/photographs/colour palettes/storyboards effectively/quickly. 7. Labour costs will be reduced for the manufacturer. <p>2 x 1 mark for each advantage</p>	2	

Question	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
14.	<p>Advantages</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cost effective/more affordable to consumers/creates a wider choice. 2. Cost effective/increase profits for manufacture. 3. Items are produced quickly/high productivity/increases sales/quicker turnover. 4. Products produced quickly/produce up to date fashion. 5. Only basic skilled workers are required. 6. Basic skilled workers keep the training costs down/increasing profit. 7. Basic skilled workers so wages are low this reduces manufacturers expenses. 8. Increased availability as more products produced. 9. Greater opportunity for consumers to access their desired style. 10. Large quantities of fabric are cut/produced at a time speeding up production/increase sales. 11. Fashion industry can remain buoyant/styles can change frequently. 12. Textile items can be produced in a variety of different colours to keep up with fashion trends. <p>Disadvantages</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Items are only made to fit sizing guidelines. 2. Employees may not be challenged as only basic skills are required/morale may be low/repetitive/boring. 3. Low wages are paid. 4. Individual items cannot be adapted/made unique. 5. Styles may be fairly basic in design. 6. Quality may be poorer/products are made quickly/with basic quality control. <p>1 mark for each advantage 1 mark for each disadvantage</p>	2	

Section B

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(a)	<p>3 x 1 mark for identifying each stage of production of polyamide/nylon.</p> <p>3 x 1 mark for explanation of production of polyamide/nylon.</p> <p>Stage must be identified before mark can be awarded for the explanation. Where the stage is incorporated in the explanation this can be credited.</p> <p>1</p> <p>Stage: Raw material</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chemicals are used as well as oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen (air and water). 2. The chemicals are carefully filtered through a spinneret. <p>2</p> <p>Stage: Chemicals</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chemicals are heated to produce a hot syrupy liquid. 2. The liquid is heated to a rubbery state. <p>3</p> <p>Stage: Polymer</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The solution is poured over revolving rollers. 2. Cold water is sprayed on the polymer to cool it down. 3. As polymer is cooled it forms into a solid white strip (polymer). 	6 KU	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(a)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>4 Stage: Polymer chips</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The strip is cut into chips. 2. The chips are heated to form a spinning liquid. 3. Can be stored for later use. <p>5 Stage: Filaments</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The liquid is wound onto cylinders. 2. The molten (liquid) nylon is wound onto bobbins. 3. The streams of nylon harden into filaments (yarn). <p>6 Stage: Cold drawing process</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The filaments (yarn) are stretched to four times its original length. 2. These fibres are stretched after they cool. 3. Fibres are then stretched. 4. Drawing involves unwinding the filaments and then winding it around another spool. 5. Drawing makes the molecules in each filament fall into parallel lines. <p>7 Stage: Tow</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A number of filaments are stretched/crimped cut into staple lengths for spinning. 2. Short pieces of staple fibres are twisted into yarn ready for spinning. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(b)	<p>6 x 1 mark for each evaluation linked to sleepwear. At least one mark from each fibre.</p> <p>Opinion – positive/negative Fact – Property of cotton/silk (showing understanding) Consequence – of fact for sleepwear</p> <p>i</p> <p>Cotton</p> <p>Warmth (2)</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. Cotton may be a good choice for sleepwear as it may help keep the wearer cool therefore more comfortable in warm weather.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. Cotton may not be a good choice for sleepwear as it is a poor conductor of heat therefore would not provide the wearer warmth (on a cooler night).</p> <p>Ease of care (3)</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. Cotton may be a good choice for sleepwear as it can be washed by machine which saves time/money/maintains appearance.</p> <p>P 2. Cotton may be a good choice for sleepwear as it can be tumble dried which saves time/maintains appearance.</p> <p>P 3. Cotton may be a good choice for sleepwear as it requires frequent washing so will keep the sleepwear fresh and hygienic.</p>	6 EV	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(b)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Durability (4)</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. Cotton is a good choice for sleepwear as it has excellent durability therefore it will last a long time so saving money</p> <p>P 2. Cotton is a good choice for sleepwear as it has excellent durability, as sleepwear maybe worn frequently it will therefore withstand wear and tear.</p> <p>P 3. Cotton is a good choice for sleepwear as it has excellent durability which will prevent the fabric wearing out therefore it will withstand frequent washing.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. Cotton is a bad choice for sleepwear as it creases easily so requires more ironing/tumble drying therefore is harder to maintain/time consuming.</p> <p>Elasticity (1)</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. Cotton is a good choice for sleepwear as if the fabric is knitted it would allow for improved ease of movement therefore keeping the wearer comfortable.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. Cotton is a bad choice for sleepwear as it has poor elasticity so it will not stretch with body movements during sleeping therefore maybe uncomfortable.</p> <p>N 2. Cotton is a bad choice for sleepwear as it has poor elasticity so may not keep its shape therefore will not retain a good appearance.</p> <p>N 3. Cotton is a bad choice for sleepwear as it has poor elasticity so may not keep its shape therefore not providing good value for money.</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(b)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Crease resistance (1)</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. Cotton may be a good choice for sleepwear as although it does not shed creases easily this may not be a problem as it will not be worn in public/appearance is unimportant while sleeping.</p> <p>P 2. Cotton may be a good choice for sleepwear as if knitted it would have improved crease resistance therefore improving the appearance.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. Cotton is a bad choice for sleepwear as it creases easily therefore it will not retain a good appearance (when lounging).</p> <p>N 2. Cotton is a bad choice for sleepwear as it creases easily so requires more ironing/tumble drying therefore is harder to maintain/time consuming.</p>		
		<p>ii</p> <p>Silk</p> <p>Warmth (4)</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. Silk is a very good choice for sleepwear as it is a good conductor of heat therefore will keep the wearer warm on a cool night.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. Silk is a bad choice for sleepwear as warm air would not circulate away from the body therefore making the wearer too hot/uncomfortable.</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(b)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Ease of care (1)</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. Silk is a bad choice for sleepwear as it is not easy to care for/laundry/wash therefore will require special attention/dry cleaning/extra money spent on care.</p> <p>N 2. Silk is a bad choice for sleepwear as it is not easy to care/laundry/wash therefore cannot withstand repeated laundering which will prevent it from looking good/not good value for money.</p> <p>N 3. Silk is a bad choice for sleepwear as colour/shape will not be retained when laundering therefore will need replacing/not value for money.</p> <p>Durability (2)</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. Silk is a poor choice for sleepwear as it is not very durable and may wear out easily which will not provide good value for money.</p> <p>Elasticity (2)</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. Silk is a poor choice for sleepwear as it has poor elasticity therefore it will not stretch with body movements during sleeping which could be uncomfortable for the wearer.</p> <p>N 2. Silk is a poor choice for sleepwear as it has poor elasticity so it may not retain its shape therefore not keeping a good appearance/value for money.</p> <p>Crease resistance (1)</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. Silk is a bad choice for sleepwear as it creases very easily therefore it will not retain a good appearance.</p> <p>N 2. Silk is a bad choice for sleepwear as it creases easily therefore it will take the consumer longer to iron/laundry the garment to keep a good appearance.</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(c) i	<p>2 x 1 mark for each correctly explained advantage of Mixed and Blended yarns. 2 x 1 marks for each correctly explained advantage of Textured yarns.</p> <p>Mixed and Blended yarns</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Performance of the yarn can be improved (eg abrasion resistance/durability/crease resistance), so making it last longer/easier to care for (eg cotton polyester). 2. Comfort of the yarn can be improved (eg thermal insulation/moisture absorption) so making it warmer/more comfortable next to the skin. 3. After care performance can be improved (eg laundering/drying/ironing/shrinking so making it easier to wash/quicker to dry/easier to iron/less likely to shrink (in a washing machine). 4. The uniformity of the yarn can be improved so making it more consistent/therefore more appealing. 5. The appearance/optical effect/colour lustre can be improved so making it more appealing to the customer. 6. The drape/handle of the yarn can be improved so making it more flattering to the body/softer to the touch. 7. The cost of the yarn can be reduced by mixing a cheaper yarn along with a more expensive yarn so making it more accessible (to those on low incomes) (eg wool acrylic mixes). 8. Increases the choice of yarns/fabrics available to the consumer so increasing variety/choice available. 	4 KU	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(c)	ii	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Textured yarns</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The increased bulk makes the fibre trap more air/therefore improves the thermal properties making it warm to wear. 2. Better ability to let vapour permeate the fabric which allows moisture to travel through the fabric/making it more comfortable to wear. 3. Makes the fabric softer therefore more comfortable to wear (eg chenille). 4. Makes the fabric more elastic therefore more comfortable to wear/as it stretches with the movement of the body (eg boucle, crepe). 5. Provides a more interesting yarn which may add colour/texture to a fabric so increasing choice/appearance. 6. Provides a greater variety of yarns which increases consumer choice. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(d)	<p>4 x 1 mark for each correct point of evaluation linking stretch fabrics to school wear.</p> <p>Fact – about stretch fabrics Opinion – positive/negative Consequence – of the fact for items of clothing for school</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. Stretch fabrics allow ease of movement, this is good for school wear as the pupil will be able to sit/stand/move around without the school wear making them uncomfortable.</p> <p>P 2. Stretch fabrics may be hardwearing, this is good for school wear as children will be very active/playing/participating in PE and it will last a long time therefore saving the consumer money over a school term.</p> <p>P 3. Stretch fabrics may have good shape retention, this is good for school wear as it helps prevent the fabric puckering/ improves appearance/allows the pupil to change in and out of the schoolwear without it losing shape/looks smarter.</p> <p>P 4. Stretch fabric may be easily laundered, this is good for school wear as it requires frequent washing after wearing to remove stains.</p> <p>P 5. Stretch fabrics may be resistant to repeated laundering at low temperatures, this is good for school wear as it requires frequent laundering/it will stay looking good for a longer time.</p> <p>P 6. Stretch fabrics accept dyes easily, this is good for school wear as it can be made to suit individual school colours.</p>	4 EV	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.	(d)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>P 7. Stretch fabrics require little ironing this is good for school wear as it saves the consumer time whilst maintain a good appearance</p> <p>P 8. Stretch fabrics may be lightweight this is good for school wear as it is more comfortable to wear in warm/hot weather.</p> <p>N Negative 1. Stretch fabrics may be easily affected by pilling/catching/pulling, this is not good for school wear as it may not retain a good appearance/be value for money.</p> <p>N 2. Stretch fabrics may not retain a smart appearance/lose shape/colour over time, this is not good for school wear as it will not be good value for money.</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(a)	<p>3 x 1 mark linked to the way Paul Smith has influenced men's fashion.</p> <p>Headings are not required but are provided to help the marker. Reference to men's clothing should be stated or implied.</p> <p>General</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paul Smith made accessories (eg cufflinks/tie pins) more fashionable/ acceptable to men so extending men's fashion range. 2. Paul Smith sells men's fashion items on-line so they are available outside the main city centres making them more accessible. 3. Paul Smith has different fashion collections so appeal to all types of men's preferences. 4. Paul Smith introduced a men's fashion range with a dying process that uses less water/energy so produces less waste. 5. Paul Smith has influenced men's fashion with his Paul Smith Jeans collection so those on a lower income /wishing a more casual look. 6. Paul Smith revived boxer shorts as part of his men's fashion ranges. <p>Cost</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paul Smith created high street ranges so designer men's fashion was more affordable to consumers. 2. Paul Smith men's fashion items can be expensive so cannot be sold in many high street shops. 3. Paul Smith has different men's fashion ranges with varying prices so appeals to men with less disposable income. 	3 KU	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2	(a)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Colour</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paul Smith introduced less conservative colours/introduced bright/bold colours/ multi-coloured stripes to men's fashion. 2. Paul Smith established pink as an acceptable colour in men's fashion ranges. 3. Paul Smith men's fashion ranges are easily recognisable as his trademark stripes/bold prints are easily identified. <p>Tailoring</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paul Smith made designer men's fashions more acceptable to consumers by utilising classic cuts. 2. Bespoke tailoring is available for Paul Smith men's in London to attract people with high incomes who wish an individual look/garment. 3. Paul Smith has influenced men's fashion through his (English heritage collection of) sharp tailoring/well-cut suits. 4. Paul Smith gives a very British/traditional style to his men's fashion ranges. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(b)	<p>3 x 1 mark for identification of stage in fashion cycle.</p> <p>3 x 1 mark for explanation of fashion cycle.</p> <p>Fashion cycle stage must be identified before mark can be awarded for explanation. Where the stage is identified within the explanation the mark can be awarded.</p> <p>1</p> <p>Stage: Introduction</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This is the very beginning of the style so prices are high. 2. Fashion active consumers/famous personalities will start/initiate the wearing of the new style so advertising the trend. 3. Exclusive styles so many are individually made to measure/haute couture. 4. Promotion for high fashion press / magazines/fashion shows/fashion weeks is high so increase publicity. 5. Copied by mass production manufacturers usually so less innovative designs produced. 6. Early trend setters adopt this style so introduce the trend/more extreme fashion. <p>2</p> <p>Stage: Rise</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When the style has more publicity so may have made fashion headlines. 2. Prices are still high as garments are seen as highly fashionable so not available to everyone. 3. Fashion active consumers will buy/wear the new styles so sales increase. 4. Advertised in fashion press so leading to a more widespread acceptance of style. 	6 KU	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(b)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>3 Stage: Maturity</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Style is at its most popular so accepted by the majority of consumers so the style is no longer exclusive 2. Prices are stable so can be affordable by the majority of consumers. 3. Mass production of trend/modified version of the trend make it less extreme/able to be worn so is accepted as the norm. 4. The style is very popular so no longer exclusive/everyone knows about it/has one. <p>4 Stage: Decline</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When consumers are still wearing the style but it is less popular so the item is in decline. 2. Prices start to drop so some stores may reduce prices (to move products). 3. Less impact due to overexposure so decline in demand. 4. The style is dated so is seen as old fashioned. <p>5 Stage: Obsolescence</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When style is often far removed from the original trend so item is seen as vulgar. 2. Products are often cheap/poor quality/less appealing so less appealing. 3. Majority no longer wear this style so it is no longer considered fashionable. 4. Majority of consumers have moved on to a new trend so no longer fashionable. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(c)	<p>5 x 1 marks for each point of evaluation linked to the suitability of the fabric for beachwear.</p> <p>Fact – about the fabric property/rating from the profile (not number alone) Opinion – Positive/Negative Consequence – of the fact about the fabric for beachwear.</p> <p>Candidates must demonstrate an understanding of the fabric property.</p> <p>Lightweight (5) Very high</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The fabric has a very high score for lightweight which is good for beachwear as the item may be worn in warm weather therefore the wearer will feel cool/comfortable. 2. The fabric has a very high score for lightweight which is good for beachwear as the fabric will feel light therefore allowing for movement/activities on the beach/in the water. 3. The fabric has a very high score for lightweight which is good for beachwear as it will dry easily therefore ideal for holidays/using a lot. 4. The fabric has a very high score for lightweight which is good for beachwear as in warm conditions the body will perspire therefore the wearer will feel comfortable/cooler. 	5 EV	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(c)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Absorbency (2) low</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The fabric has a low score for absorbency which is good for beachwear as it will not become heavy when wet therefore the item will be comfortable to wear. 2. The fabric has a low score for absorbency which is good for beachwear as it will dry easily therefore will be light to carry/worn again quickly. 3. The fabric has a low score for absorbency which is bad for beachwear as it will not take on dyes well therefore colours may not be vibrant/have a poor appearance. 4. The fabric has a low score for absorbency which is bad for beachwear as it will not absorb perspiration therefore will be uncomfortable to wear. <p>Shape Retention (4) High</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The fabric has a high score for shape retention which is good for beachwear as the item will keep its shape and therefore the wearer can feel good in the item. 2. The fabric has a high score for shape retention which is good for beachwear as the item will withstand wear and will therefore be good value for money. 3. The fabric has a high score for shape retention which is good for beachwear as the item will fit properly therefore the consumer will get lots of wear out of the item. 4. The fabric has a high score for shape retention which is good for beachwear as it will retain a good appearance therefore it will be value for money / aesthetically pleasing. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(c)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Colour fastness (2) low</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The fabric has low score for colour fastness which is not good for beachwear as will be in contact with water and therefore the colour may run/stain other items. 2. The fabric has low score for colour fastness which is not good for beachwear as it will be washed after use therefore the colour may fade/appearance affected. 3. The fabric has low score for colour fastness which is not good for beachwear as it will be washed after use therefore losing its aesthetic qualities/smart appearance. 4. The fabric has low score for colour fastness which is not good for beachwear as it will fade/lose its bright appearance therefore not providing value for money. <p>Crease Resistance (4) High</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The fabric has a high score for crease resistance this is good for beachwear as it will keep its appearance therefore looks more aesthetically pleasing. 2. The fabric has a high score for crease resistance this is good for beachwear as it will not require to be ironed after wear/wash/being packed in a suitcase/save consumer time/retain smart appearance. 3. The fabric has a high score for crease resistance this is good for beachwear so it will make it easier to care/laundry/keep its appearance. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(c)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Comfort (1) Very Low</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The fabric has a very low score for comfort which is bad for beachwear as it may cause irritation and therefore spoil the trip to the beach/upset the wearer/be uncomfortable to wear. 2. The fabric has a very low score for comfort which is bad for beachwear as it may be discarded/not worn therefore may not be good value for money. 3. The fabric has a very low score for comfort which is bad for beachwear as if the wearer does not feel comfortable they therefore may not feel good in themselves/relaxed. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(d)	<p>4 x 1 mark for each evaluation linked to beachwear.</p> <p>Fact – about the use of surface decoration Opinion – Good/Bad Consequence – of the fact for beachwear.</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. Surface decoration on beachwear is good as it builds up colour/shape/texture on the item therefore enhancing the appearance of the garment.</p> <p>P 2. Surface decoration on beachwear is good as it makes the item more individual therefore some bespoke/unique items can be created.</p> <p>P 3. Surface decoration on beachwear is good as some can be added using machines to commercially produced items therefore it is quicker to produce/less expensive/higher/quality accuracy.</p> <p>P 4. Surface decoration on beachwear is good as it can be added using a domestic sewing machine/by hand at home therefore this is convenient to the Consumer.</p> <p>P 5. Surface decoration on beachwear is good as it can be added using a domestic sewing machine/by hand at home therefore provides individuality/personalises items.</p> <p>P 6. Surface decoration to beachwear is good as it can be added using a domestic sewing machine/by hand at home which therefore costs less than commercial Methods/saves money.</p>	4 EV	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(d)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>P 7. Surface decoration is good for beachwear as it adds personalisation therefore suitable for garments for clubs/schools/teams which are unique.</p> <p>P 8. Surface decoration is good on beachwear as it can add texture to items therefore provides a good finish to the item/aesthetically pleasing.</p> <p>P 9. Surface decoration is good for beachwear as it can decorate items therefore adding detail/making it more appealing/personalising.</p> <p>P 10. Surface decoration is good for beachwear as it can be done by hand which is therefore cost effective to the consumer.</p> <p>P 11. Surface decoration is good for beachwear as it can be done by hand therefore convenient to the consumer/ no need for special equipment.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. Surface decoration is not good on beachwear as it is traditionally done by hand therefore making the items more expensive.</p> <p>N 2. Surface decoration is not good on beachwear as if using a domestic sewing machine to add surface decoration large quantities of thread may be used therefore will be costly to the consumer.</p> <p>N 3. Surface decoration is not good on beachwear as if surface decoration is added using domestic sewing machines mistakes can be made therefore will be costly/time consuming to repair.</p> <p>N 4. Surface decoration is not good on beachwear as the surface detail added to the textile item may be applied using child labour which may be against the consumer's views/morals.</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(d)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>N 5. Surface decoration is not good on beachwear as the surface detail added may fray/not be durable therefore the garment will not retain a good appearance/value for money.</p> <p>N 6. Surface decoration is not good on beachwear as the garment may require specialist laundering due to the surface decoration therefore will be costly to the consumer/less convenient for frequent use.</p> <p>N 7. Surface decoration is not good on beachwear as the surface detail on the garment/item may not wash well therefore will not retain a good appearance/be aesthetically pleasing/will not be durable.</p> <p>N 8. Surface decoration is not good on beachwear as the surface detail on the garment/item may not wash well therefore not value for money.</p> <p>N 9. Surface decoration is not good on beachwear as hand sewing is very time consuming therefore it may be inconvenient/add cost to the textile item.</p> <p>N 10. Surface decoration is not good on beachwear as it may have embellishments which irritate/scratch the wearer/be uncomfortable to wear/not good value for money if not worn.</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.	(e)	<p>2 x 1 marks for each explanation linked to the use of a mood board by a fashion designer.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A mood board can be a source of inspiration to a fashion designer so assists in designing items. 2. A mood board can act as a visual display so helps the fashion designers show ideas to the team/client. 3. A mood board can help a fashion designer's ideas to be presented in an easily understandable way so the ideas can be quickly/easily seen. 4. A mood board can help the fashion designers define the market so that a product is designed that avoids costly errors. 5. A mood board allows the fashion designers to assemble ideas together/to make changes before the idea is fully developed so preventing mistakes. 6. A mood board allows the fashion designer to make a visual description of his/her thoughts about what they want to achieve in a product so preventing errors in the design. 7. A mood board enables the fashion designer to use many types of images so illustrating their themes/ideas easily. 8. A mood board allows the fashion designer to use fabric swatches/yarn samples/possible trimmings at an early stage of the design process to help illustrate their ideas. 9. A mood board allows the fashion designer to focus their thoughts on the creation of a design so that it meets the specification. 	2 KU	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(a)	<p>3 x 1 mark for identifying factor when choosing clothes for a prom. 3 x 1 mark for explanation linked to clothing for a prom.</p> <p>Factors must be identified before mark is awarded. Where the factor is incorporated in the explanation this can be credited.</p> <p>Teenager = individual person</p> <p>1 Reason: Fashion/style</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (Teenagers) mostly want to be fashionable so will choose clothing styles for the prom which fit with current trends. (Teenagers) may choose a clothing colour which fits with the season's trends for their prom as it is important for them to be in fashion. (Teenagers) will choose prom clothing with an appropriate cut/fit so it will flatter their body shape. <p>2 Reason: Peer Group pressure/ Individuality</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (Teenagers) often do not like to look different from their friends so may choose prom clothing to help them blend with the group. Some (teenagers) do not like to look like their peers so may choose clothing for the prom which is completely different. 	6 KU	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(a)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>3 Reason: Cost/money available/ budget</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The clothes for the prom may only be worn on one occasion so it should not be too costly. 2. The prom is a very special occasion so it may be appropriate to spend extra on the clothes for the prom so they get the cheapest/best price. 3. Some individuals may shop around for the cheapest hire of a kilt/outfit/dinner suit for the clothes for the prom so saving money. 4. The clothing for the prom, (eg kilt outfit) may be worn on several occasions so it may be more economical to buy an outfit rather than hire one. 5. It may be more economical to hire a formal dress than to buy one for the prom. 6. Outlet stores/shops may sell designer clothes for the prom so they can be bought at a fraction of the original price. 7. Money available/budget for the clothes for the prom will influence the amount spent so may impact your choice of retail outlet/quality. 8. It may be more economical for a pupil/parent to make their own prom outfit, so saving money. <p>4 Reason: Like/dislikes</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is vital the (teenager) likes the style of the clothes so they feel good at the prom as it is a special occasion. 2. If the (teenager) has a particular prejudice against a particular brand/shop it may not be wise to buy from there as it may affect their enjoyment at the prom. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(a)	5	(cont) Reason: Tradition Explanation 1. Schools may have particular traditions regarding what is worn to a prom so will influence choice of outfit. 2. Traditionally formal clothes are worn to a prom, so this should be considered when choosing an outfit.	
		6	Reason: Beliefs/culture/ Religious influences Explanation 1. Some religions may require shoulders to be covered so this may influence the choice of clothes for the prom . 2. Some religions require the shape of the body to be hidden so this may influence the choice of clothes for the prom . 3. Scottish culture may make it appropriate for boys to wear a kilt to a prom, so may influence the choice of clothes.	
		7	Reason: Occasion Explanation 1. A prom is a formal occasion so the clothes should be formal. 2. As the prom is a formal occasion so it may be appropriate for the clothes to be more embellished than normal garments. 3. The prom is a formal occasion so the garment may be made of a luxurious fabric.	
		8	Reason: Crease resistance Explanation 1. The fabric of the clothes for the prom should be crease resistant so that it maintains a good appearance for the whole event.	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(a)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>9 Reason: Label/brand</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (Teenagers) can be very 'brand conscious' so may consider it important to have clothes for the prom from the right name/brand. A designer brand may allow the (teenager) to feel an improved sense of status for the prom so they feel more confident. <p>10 Reason: Theme</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The prom may have a theme so this may affect the choice of outfit to be worn. <p>11 Reason: Aesthetic appeal</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It is vital the clothes for the prom look attractive as it is a special occasion. Possibly the most important factor when choosing clothes for the prom as the (teenager) will to look, and therefore feel, great. <p>12 Reason: Comfort/lightweight</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prom is a special night so it is important the outfit is comfortable/soft/not irritate the skin so the event is not spoiled. If the prom is for teenagers so fashion may be more important than comfort when selecting an outfit. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(a)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>13 Reason: Season of year/climate/ weather</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The prom may be held at Christmas time so a more heavily decorated garment may be chosen. 2. The prom may be in the winter so darker colours may be preferred. 3. The prom may be held in the winter so clothes with sleeves/a wrap may be chosen for warmth. 4. The prom may be held in the summer so more pastel shades may be chosen. 5. The prom may be held in the summer so a sleeveless/strappy style may be more appropriate. <p>14 Reason: Advertising / marketing / promotional influences</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retail outlets may produce displays so garments/outfits suitable for a prom are easy to select 2. The prom may be an annual event so pupils may purchase their clothes for the prom during a sales period. <p>15 Reason: Size range</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A wide range of sizes is important for clothes for the prom so that it is available for all shapes/sizes <p>16 Reason: Warmth</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The prom could be held in winter so clothes with sleeves/a wrap may be chosen for warmth. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(a)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>17 Reason: Strength</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The clothes for the prom will need to be strong so it can withstand dancing/ activities at the prom. 2. If the clothes for the prom is strong it can be worn again so saves money. <p>18 Reason: Stretch</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The clothes for the prom may have stretch so it will be more comfortable to wear/prevent tearing during activities at the prom. <p>19 Reason: Gender</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type/style/colour/fashion/aesthetic qualities will influence the choice of clothing for the prom therefore allowing for individual choice. <p>20 Reason: Stain resistance</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the fabric for the clothes for the prom is stain resistant it will be easier to keep clean so retain a better appearance. <p>21 Reason: Ease of care</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the outfit for the prom is easy to care for/wash it will retain appearance for longer so will be better value for money. 		

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
		22	Reason: Quality Explanation 1. The cost of the clothing for the prom should reflect the quality of the garment so being value for money		
		23	Reason: Colour Explanation 1. The colour of the clothes for the prom should be considered so that it compliments skin tone/suits the wearer		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(b)	<p>4 x 1 mark for each correct evaluation of the visual effect of line/proportion in a prom outfit.</p> <p>(i) Line</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. Vertical lines on a prom outfit are good as they will help lengthen and so make the wearer appear slimmer.</p> <p>P 2. Wide vertical lines could be good on a prom outfit worn by a very thin person as they will have a broadening effect and so make a person appear slightly heavier/curvier.</p> <p>P 3. Vertical lines on a prom outfit carry the eye up and down which is good as it will make the wearer look taller.</p> <p>P 4. Slim vertical lines on a prom outfit are good as they give the illusion of looking taller/slimmer which is good if the wearer is smaller/slightly overweight.</p> <p>P 5. Narrow horizontal lines on a prom outfit will be good as they will have a lengthening effect on the wearer/make them look taller.</p> <p>P 6. The repetition of line on a prom outfit could be good as this will accentuate the part of the body they surround therefore will accentuate an area the consumer wants highlighted.</p>	4 EV	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(b)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. Wide vertical lines will be bad on a prom outfit as they will have a broadening effect and so make a heavier person appear even heavier.</p> <p>N 2. Horizontal lines could be bad on a prom outfit for a small person as they will help shorten the wearer and so make them look even shorter.</p> <p>N 3. The repetition of line on a prom outfit could be bad as this will accentuate the part of the body it surrounds which is unacceptable if this is an area that the wearer would not like to draw attention to.</p> <p>N 4. Curved lines on a prom outfit could be bad as they will follow the contours of the body and so add height to the wearer.</p> <p>N 5. Diagonal lines on a prom outfit will be bad as they will have a broadening effect on the body so could be bad for anyone who is overweight.</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(b)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>ii Proportion</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. If the size of the prom outfit is in the correct proportion it will be scaled to a person's size which is good and so help flatter size/body shape.</p> <p>P 2. If the fastenings/accessories of the prom outfit are in the correct proportion it will be scaled to a person's size and so flatter the persons size/ body shape.</p> <p>P 3. If the colour of the prom outfit is in proportion this is good as it will be more flattering/effective to the wearer.</p> <p>P 4. If the pattern of a prom outfit is in proportion to the shape/size of the design this is good as it is pleasing to the eye/flatters the body.</p> <p>P 5. If the size of the pattern of the prom outfit is in proportion to body shape/ size this is good as the effect will be flattering.</p> <p>P 6. Using the darker colour for larger areas and lighter for smaller areas of a prom outfit is good as it will be the most effective/flattering for the wearer.</p> <p>P 7. Velvet used in a prom outfit will absorb light which is good as it gives the effect of reducing size.</p> <p>P 8. Light/crisp textures used in prom outfits are good as they stand away from the body and so may disguise shape.</p> <p>P 9. Smooth lightweight fabrics used in prom outfits do not add bulk and so are good as they can be used freely without appearing to increase weight/ body size.</p> <p>P 10. Transparent fabrics used in prom outfits are good as they appear light/ weightless and so may disguise size/ weight.</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(b)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. If the design of the prom outfit is too large this is bad as it can make the person appear smaller.</p> <p>N 2. If the design of the prom outfit is too small this is bad as it can make the person appear larger.</p> <p>N 3. If the fastenings/accessories of the prom outfit are too large this is bad as it can make the person appear smaller.</p> <p>N 4. If the fastenings/accessories of a prom outfit are too small this is bad as it can make the person appear larger.</p> <p>N 5. If the main colour of the prom outfit is bold/dominates the outfit this is bad as the effect will be overpowering and make the body appear bigger.</p> <p>N 6. If the pattern size of a prom outfit is too small for body shape/size this is bad as the effect will be lost/appear unbalanced/out of proportion/may make the person appear larger.</p> <p>N 7. If the pattern of a prom outfit is too big for body shape/size this is bad as the effect may be unflattering.</p> <p>N 8. Satin used in prom outfits will reflect light and so could be bad as it gives the effect of increased size.</p> <p>N 9. Heavy/bulky fabrics used in prom outfits are bad as they appear to increase size/weight of the wearer.</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(c)	<p>4 x 1 mark for each explanation of each benefit of mercerisation and moth proofing linked to a formal jacket.</p> <p>Minimum of one mark from each finish.</p> <p>Mercerisation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mercerisation makes cotton/wool more lustrous which may give a more luxurious look to a formal jacket. 2. Mercerisation gives fabric a softer feel which would make a formal jacket more comfortable to wear. 3. Mercerisation makes cotton stronger so makes a formal jacket more durable/ lasts longer/resists wear and tear. 4. Mercerisation makes the fabric more absorbent so making a formal jacket more comfortable to wear. 5. Mercerisation improves dye affinity so it absorbs dyes more readily allowing the formal jacket to be available in a variety of colours/brighter shades. 6. Mercerisation is a permanent finish so will last the life of a formal jacket, so be value for money. <p>Moth proofing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Moth proofing is an invisible finish so will not impact on the appearance of a formal jacket, so retaining a good appearance over time. 2. Moth proofing is a permanent finish so will last the life of the formal jacket, so cost effective. 3. Moth proofing protects the formal jacket from attack from moths/carpet beetles other insects which may occur if a formal jacket is worn infrequently/ stored for long periods of time so retains a good appearance. 	4 KU	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(d)	<p>Fact – about bespoke tailoring Opinion – positive/negative Consequence – of the fact for a suit.</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. Bespoke tailoring allows the client to have input into the design/materials used for the outfit which is good for a suit as it will ensure people get exactly what they want.</p> <p>P 2. Bespoke tailoring is made for the client's unique measurements which is good for a suit as it ensures the outfit fits perfectly/fits comfortably.</p> <p>P 3. Bespoke tailoring is made exclusively for the client which is good for a suit as no-one else will have the same suit/be individual.</p> <p>P 4. Bespoke tailoring means garments are handmade so more specialist fabrics/trimmings can be used which is good for a suit as it will make the garment very luxurious/exclusive.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. Bespoke tailoring is handmade which may not be good for a suit as it can take a long time to make so needs to be ordered well in advance.</p> <p>N 2. Bespoke tailoring means all garments are made by hand which may not be good for a suit as it can be very expensive/consumers may not afford it.</p> <p>N 3. Bespoke tailoring requires high skill level which may be difficult for a suit as specialists like this are hard to find.</p> <p>N 4. Bespoke tailoring is made to your unique measurements, which is not good for a suit as there will have to be many different fittings/time consuming.</p> <p>N 5. Bespoke tailoring is made for one customer which is not good for a suit as it makes it non-returnable.</p> <p>N 6. Bespoke tailoring is made to your unique measurements which is not ideal for a suit as there may have to be alterations made which can be expensive.</p>	3 EV	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(e)	<p>3 x 1 mark for explanation of each stage linked to the construction of a suit.</p> <p>(i) Lay planning</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A lay plan is the sorting/arrangement of all individual pattern pieces of the suit onto the fabric so minimising waste/ saving money. 2. The aim of lay planning is to position the suit pattern pieces, which are irregular in shape, in such a way that they fit together as closely/efficiently as possible to minimise waste. 3. The lay plan must also take account of any directional properties of fabrics used for the suit, such as pile/stripes/checks/florals so that the finished item is aesthetically pleasing. 4. The lay plan for the suit pattern pieces can be produced either manually or by computer so that accurate results are achieved. 5. If the lay plan is done manually the suit pattern pieces are moved around by hand on the fabric so that the most economical fit is achieved. 6. Once laid onto the fabric using the lay plan the suit pattern pieces are then traced so this becomes the marker planner so saving time in future cutting. 7. If the lay plan is done by computer the suit pattern pieces are moved about until the most economical lay is achieved therefore saves time/money. 	3 KU	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(e)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>(ii) Pressing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pressing is setting the suit into a desired shape by the application of heat and pressure so ensuring the suit is aesthetically pleasing. 2. When constructing a suit, pressing may be done by steam, compressed air or suction whichever suits the item/stage of processing best therefore ensuring a professional finish. 3. Pressing is carried out during construction/after construction on the suit so gives a professional finish/ makes construction easier. 4. Steam is used during pressing as it helps set fabrics, such as wool, by relaxing the fibres which will prevent later shrinkage of the suit. 5. Under pressing is used during manufacture of the suit to press open seams/prepare them for the next stage of construction therefore will assist in the next stage of construction/ensures a quality finish. 6. Moulding gives a three dimensional shape without darting, sections of a suit are pressed over a buck so is more aesthetically pleasing. 7. Top pressing is the final stage on the fully made suit therefore gives a professional finish/smart appearance. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.	(e)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>(iii) Quality control</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quality control is a set of tests/ inspections applied at specific points during the construction of a suit so ensures high standards are met. 2. A system of quality control involves inspecting samples of components at specific stages of construction of a suit therefore ensures a quality product. 3. Quality control involves identifying potential problems which may occur during construction of a suit so helping to prevent mistakes/waste. 4. Quality control involves identifying stages of manufacture where potential problems may occur during manufacture of a suit so preventing waste. 5. Quality control involves identifying procedures which would eliminate/ reduce any problem identified during the construction of a suit so saves waste/ saves time at a later stage. 6. Quality control involves identifying individual components where potential problems may occur during the construction of a suit so saves time/ waste. 7. Quality control involves deciding where control points need to be throughout the construction process of a suit so maintains standards. 8. Quality control involves monitoring the system when constructing a suit so ensuring high standards. 9. Quality control involves evaluating the process of suit construction so standards are monitored/checked. 10. Automated testing machines and electronic gathering and analysing of data can be used when implementing quality control during construction of a suit so facilitates higher standards of quality/less wastage. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(a)	<p>3 x 1 mark for identification of stage in development. 3 x 1 marks for correct explanation linked to a new baby wear range.</p> <p>Product development stage must be identified before mark can be awarded for explanation. Where the stage is identified within the explanation the mark can be awarded.</p> <p>1 Development Stage: Concept generation</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This is the thinking stage where ideas for the baby wear are generated. 2. Where designers or design teams will look at baby wear from other designers to get inspiration/ideas. 3. Study current baby wear styles and shapes (for inspiration). 4. Consider the influence that the media/ TV currently has on baby wear. 5. Look at trend forecasts for baby wear. 6. Gather ideas from a variety of sources on past/present/future styles for baby wear. 7. Create a mood board to show fabrics/ styles/colours/themes to be used in the baby wear. 8. A range of baby wear sketches will be manually produced or computer generated as options for the new range. <p>2 Development Stage: Concept screening</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All ideas for the baby wear are considered, some ideas are kept and others discarded. 2. Design teams look over information gathered about current baby wear to help decide on a new collection. 3. Sketches are discussed and narrowed down to show baby wear collections. 4. A basic collection of range of baby wear will be finalised by design team and will be developed further. 5. Design team will carry out tests to find out what fabrics/styles are most appropriate for the baby wear. 	6 KU	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(a)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>3 Development Stage: Prototype production</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A prototype of the baby wear is made of an inexpensive fabric to check if adjustments need to be made. 2. The sketches are developed into a 3D model for a garment for baby wear. 3. A prototype is created to show others in the team to allow development of garment for the baby wear. 4. The design team evaluate how their design meets the specification by making the baby wear up using cheap fabric. 5. The creation of a prototype allows the pattern/fit/to be assessed before baby wear are made properly. <p>4 Development Stage: Product testing</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Different tests carried out on the baby wear to evaluate how successful they will be once released. 2. Garments undergo tests to determine what parts of the baby wear need changing or adjusting. 3. Samples are tested and go through changes until the baby wear samples are fit for the purpose. <p>5 Development Stage: Information and advertising materials designed for packaging.</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategies are put in place to make the baby wear appeal to the target market. 2. Consider information about target market based on income/where they live/demographic research etc to ensure baby wear will appeal to them. 3. An advertising map is created to show where potential customers live to guarantee they will have access to the baby wear. 4. Packaging is created that will appeal to the target market and will help people identify the baby wear. 		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(a)	(cont)		
		6		
		7		
		8		

Development Stage: First production run

Explanation

1. This run allows each stage of manufacture of the **baby wear** to be monitored closely for potential problems.
2. Quality control is carried out during every stage of the **baby wear** production cycle to ensure high quality products.
3. This run allows potential problems in the production of the **baby wear** to be rectified before it is repeated for orders.

Development Stage: Marketing plan.

Explanation

1. The manufacturer and retailer work closely to ensure that consumer needs are met and they provide **baby wear** that the target market will want to buy.
2. Ways to promote the **baby wear** will be decided so sales are maximised.
3. Where the **baby wear** will be sold will be decided depending on how exclusive they want the range to be.

Development Stage: Launch

Explanation

1. Depending on the budget available will affect how they choose to launch **baby wear**.
2. Fashion shows/exhibitions/photo shoots/window displays will be considered to evaluate which one is most appropriate to launch the **baby wear**.
3. Different launch techniques will be considered based on where the **baby wear** is to be sold.
4. **Baby wear** range is now on sale to consumers.

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(b)	<p>4 x 1 marks for evaluation linked to suitability of each outlet when buying baby wear.</p> <p>Fact – about shopping in a designer store/supermarket Opinion – Good/bad Consequence – of the fact for baby wear.</p> <p>(i) Designer Store</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. Designer stores are good for the purchase of baby wear as the quality tends to be good therefore they will last a long time/may be used again.</p> <p>P 2. Designer stores are good for the purchase of baby wear as they are exclusive therefore consumers have unique/less common garments.</p> <p>P 3. Designer stores are good for the purchase of baby wear as they are expensive/exclusive so they can provide consumers with a feeling of wealth/importance/status.</p> <p>P 4. Designer stores are good for the purchase of baby wear as they stock all the latest styles and trends direct from the catwalk therefore consumers can buy clothing at the height of fashion.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. Designer stores are bad for the purchase of baby wear as they are expensive therefore not many consumers have access to such garments/can afford to buy them.</p> <p>N 2. Designer stores are bad for the purchase of baby wear as they are expensive therefore consumers may get into debt.</p> <p>N 3. Designer stores are bad for purchasing baby wear as they tend to be stores staffed by fashion followers so some consumers may feel intimidated.</p> <p>N 4. Designer stores are bad for purchasing baby wear as they are expensive and the baby will grow therefore not be value for money.</p>	4 EV	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(b)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>(ii) Supermarket</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. The supermarket is good for the purchase of baby wear as the clothing tends to be cheaper therefore saving the consumer money.</p> <p>P 2. The supermarket is good for the purchase of baby wear as they sell clothing to suit a variety of sizes therefore you can purchase for siblings at the same time.</p> <p>P 3. The supermarket is good for the purchase of baby wear as they produce cheaper versions of the latest styles/ trends so consumers can dress the baby fashionably.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. The supermarket is bad for the purchase of baby wear as their garments may be lower quality therefore will not last as long/not provide value for money.</p> <p>N 2. The supermarket is bad for the purchase of baby wear as their garments are mass produced therefore a lot of babies will be dressed the same.</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(c)	<p>2 x 1 mark for identifying reason for wearing uniform in a hospital (all roles/occupations in a hospital)</p> <p>2 x 1 mark for explanation</p> <p>Reasons must be identified before the mark can be awarded for explanation. Where the reason is incorporated in the explanation this can be credited.</p> <p>1 Reason: Status</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uniforms may give an individual a sense of status so those working in the hospital know their specific role/position. 2. Individuals may wear uniform rather than casual clothes to achieve a sense of self-esteem so enhancing morale in the hospital. <p>2 Reason: Identification</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uniforms identify occupation/job so patients know the hospital employees level of responsibility. 2. Uniforms raise public awareness/promote service/of the hospital employees so gives patients confidence in the service. <p>3 Reason: Protection/Hygiene</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hospital uniforms may protect the wearers own clothes from spills/splashes so this is more hygienic. 2. Hospital uniforms may prevent a wearers own clothes from wear/contaminating infections/wounds so reducing the risk of infection 	4 KU	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(c)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>4 Reason: Protection/Safety</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uniforms may protect the wearer from contamination so ensuring the safety/health of the hospital employees. 2. Uniforms may provide physical protection from sharp equipment so ensuring the safety/health of the hospital employees. 3. Hospital uniforms may protect staff/patients from infection/contamination so ensuring the safety/health of the employees. <p>5 Reason: Cost/budget</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uniforms may be a less expensive alternative to clothing allowances so saving hospital money. 2. Hospital uniforms may be supplied by NHS so less expensive than using own clothes/saving the employee money. <p>6 Reason: Care</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hospital uniform may be laundered/dry cleaned by the NHS so saving time/effort/cost to individuals. <p>7 Reason: Appearance</p> <p>Explanation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A smart hospital uniform may raise the NHS profile so enhancing confidence in the service. 2. A smart hospital uniform may improve the work ethic of employees/hospital staff so enhancing morale. 3. A smart hospital uniform could improve the workers performance so productive is good. 		

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4	(c)		(cont)		
		8	Reason: Equality Explanation 1. Hospital uniform may be a way of making a group of people equal/could prevent bullying in the work place so morale is better.		
		9	Reason: Peer group pressure Explanation 1. Hospital uniforms may help to blend all employees into a group of workers so morale is better.		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(d)	<p>3 x 1 marks for each evaluation linked to maternity wear.</p> <p>Fact – about the use of knitted fabric Opinion – Good/bad Consequence – of the fact for maternity wear.</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>P 1. Knitted fabrics are a good choice for maternity clothes as they drape well therefore will look aesthetically pleasing letting the pregnant woman feel good about herself.</p> <p>P 2. Knitted fabrics are a good choice for maternity clothes as they drape well therefore complementing the woman's growing bump.</p> <p>P 3. Knitted fabrics are a good choice for maternity clothes as they are soft therefore this will be more comfortable for the pregnant women/on the expanding bump.</p> <p>P 4. Knitted fabrics are a good choice for maternity clothes as they crease less therefore will have a good appearance/aesthetically pleasing/easy to care for.</p> <p>P 5. Knitted fabrics are a good choice for maternity clothes as they are absorbent therefore the wearer will feel more comfortable/cool/absorb perspiration.</p> <p>P 6. Knitted fabrics are a good choice for maternity clothes as various textures can be created which allows a wider variety of colour/textures to be created therefore adding to the availability of maternity items choice.</p> <p>P 7. Knitted fabrics are a good choice for maternity clothes as various fabric/ weights can be created therefore allows for a wider variety of choice for consumers.</p> <p>P 8. Knitted fabrics are a good choice for maternity clothes as they trap air therefore will keep the wearer warmer/comfortable in cool climates.</p>	3 EV	

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(d)	<p>(cont)</p> <p>P 9. Knitted fabrics are a good choice for maternity clothes as they are cheap to produce therefore will keep production costs low/retail prices down.</p> <p>P 10. Knitted fabrics are a good choice for maternity clothes as they stretch therefore they will be more comfortable for the pregnant woman/expand with growth.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>N 1. Knitted fabrics are not a good choice for maternity clothes as they stretch easily therefore the clothes may lose their shape.</p> <p>N 2. Some knitted fabrics are not a good choice for maternity clothes as they can easily run/ladder therefore it will not retain a good appearance/last the pregnancy/value for money.</p> <p>N 3. Some knitted fabrics are not a good choice for maternity clothes as they can curl at the edges therefore will not retain a good appearance.</p> <p>N 4. Some knitted fabrics are not a good choice for maternity clothes as they can catch on jewellery therefore will not retain a good appearance.</p> <p>N 5. Some knitted fabrics are not a good choice for maternity clothes as they can fray at the edges therefore will not retain a good appearance/value for money/fit for purpose.</p> <p>N 6. Some knitted fabrics are not a good choice for maternity clothes as they are absorbent therefore may stain easily/not retain a clean appearance.</p> <p>N 7. Some knitted fabrics are not a good choice for maternity clothes as they are warm therefore can be uncomfortable/overheat.</p>		

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
4.	(e)	<p>3 x 1 marks for point of explanation linked to each of the labels on textile items.</p> <p>(i) Flammability</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flammability labels show if a fabric is likely to catch fire so extra care should be taken with the textile item. 2. Flammability labels indicate if a textile item is a low flammability risk so minimising risk. 3. Nightwear which does not meet the flammability performance requirements must carry a flammability label so raising awareness of potential risks. <p>(ii) Lion mark</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lion mark shows that the textile toy item has been manufactured to the standards laid down by the Toy and Hobby Manufacturing Association) so ensuring high standards of safety are met. 2. Lion mark shows that the textile toy item is mechanically/Physically safe to use so reducing the risk of accidents. 3. Lion mark shows that the textile toy item is safe in terms of flammability/fire resistance so reducing the risk of accidents. 4. Lion mark shows that the textile toy item meets British safety standards so giving consumers reassurance about safety <p>(iii) CE mark</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The CE mark means all toys meet exact standards of safety so the toy is safe and no harm will come to a child. 2. The CE mark indicates the toy has passed mechanical/physical/flammability/electrical tests so reducing the risk of an accident. 3. Clothing tested for safety must have the CE mark so giving consumers reassurance about safety. 	3 KU	

Context:		Health and Food Technology
Higher Home Economics. Analysis of the 2015 Question Paper	x	Fashion and Textile Technology
Section A		

Question	Resource Management Unit		Consumer Studies Unit		Course Skills		Totals
	Course content	Mark	Course content	Mark	Knowledge	Evaluation	
1	Sources of natural and man-made fibres	1			1		1
2	The range and use of finishes	1			1		1
3	Sources of natural and man-made fibres – the process	1			1		1
4	Fabric construction	1			1		1
5			Government agencies and public bodies	1	1		1
6			Consumer choice of clothing/textile items – tech innovations	1	1		1
7	Visual effects, colour and decoration	1			1		1
Totals		5		1	7	0	7

Context:		Health and Food Technology
Higher Home Economics. Analysis of the 2015 Question Paper	x	Fashion and Textile Technology
Section A (continued)		

Question	Resource Management Unit		Consumer Studies Unit		Course Skills		Totals
	Course content	Mark	Course content	Mark	Knowledge	Evaluation	
8	Technological developments in fabrics	1		1	1		1
9	Fabric construction	2			2		2
10			Consumer choice of clothing/textile items		2		2
11	Technological developments in fabrics	2		2	2		2
12			Government agencies and public bodies	2	2		2
13	Production	2			2		2
14			Social trends	2		2	2
Carried forward		5		2	7	0	7
Totals		12		8	18	2	20

Context:		Health and Food Technology
Higher Home Economics. Analysis of the 2015 Question Paper	x	Fashion and Textile Technology
Section B Question 1		

Question	Resource Management Unit		Consumer Studies Unit		Course Skills		Totals
	Course content	Mark	Course content	Mark	Knowledge	Evaluation	
1a	Sources of natural and man-made fibres	6			6		6
b	Properties of fabrics and fibres	6				6	6
c	Yarns	4			4		4
d	Technological developments in fabrics	4				4	4
Totals		20		0	10	10	20

		Context:		Health and Food Technology
Higher Home Economics. Analysis of the 2015 Question Paper			x	Fashion and Textile Technology
Section B Question 2				

Question	Resource Management Unit		Consumer Studies Unit		Course Skills		Totals
	Course content	Mark	Course content	Mark	Knowledge	Evaluation	
a)			Social trends	3	3		3
b)			Social trends – fashion cycle	6	6		6
c)	Properties of fabrics and fibres	5				5	5
d)	Addition of surface decoration	4				4	4
e)	Product development strategy	2			2		2
Totals		11		9	11	9	20

Context:		Health and Food Technology
Higher Home Economics. Analysis of the 2015 Question Paper	x	Fashion and Textile Technology
Section B Question 3		

Question	Resource Management Unit		Consumer Studies Unit		Course Skills		Totals
	Course content	Mark	Course content	Mark	Knowledge	Evaluation	
a)			Choice of clothing to meet needs	6	6		6
b)	Line, proportion and texture	4				4	4
c)	The range and use of finishes	4			4		4
d)			Social trends	3		3	3
e)	Production	3			3		3
Totals		11		9	13	7	20

Context:		Health and Food Technology
Higher Home Economics. Analysis of the 2015 Question Paper	x	Fashion and Textile Technology
Section B Question 4		

Question	Resource Management Unit		Consumer Studies Unit		Course Skills		Totals
	Course content	Mark	Course content	Mark	Knowledge	Evaluation	
a)	Product development strategy	6	Social trends	4	6		6
b)					4	4	4
c)	Reasons for wearing clothes	4			4		4
d)	Fabric construction	3				3	3
e)			Labelling	3	3		3
Totals		13		7	13	7	20

Context:		Health and Food Technology
Higher Home Economics. Analysis of the 2015 Question Paper	x	Fashion and Textile Technology
Question Paper Summary: Mark Allocation		

Question	Unit title		Course Skills		Totals
	Resource Management	Consumer Studies	Knowledge	Evaluation	
Section A	12	8	18	2	20
1	20	0	10	10	20
2	11	9	11	9	20
3	11	9	13	7	20
4	13	7	13	7	20
Totals	54-56	24-26	52-55	26-28	80
Target Range	50 – 60 marks	20 – 30 marks	50 – 55 marks	25 – 30 marks	80

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]