

GCE FASHION AND TEXTILES INNOVATIONS CPD 2019

Review of
Examinations
Units 1 & 3



Recordio'r Sain / Audio Recording

Mae'n ofynnol i'r cyflwynydd recordio'r sain yn y digwyddiad hwn. Dull rheoli yw hwn i sicrhau y gall CBAC ddangos ei fod yn cydymffurfio ag Amodau Cydnabyddiaeth y rheoleiddwyr; yn benodol yr Amodau hynny sy'n ymwneud â chyfrinachedd deunyddiau asesu.

Bydd y recordiad hwn ar gael i'r rheoleiddiwr cymwysterau os gofynnir amdano, ond ni chaiff ei rannu â thrydydd partïon eraill. Bydd CBAC yn cadw'r recordiad yn ddiogel am gyfnod o dair blynedd, ac yn ei ddinistrio'n barhaol wedi hynny.

Sylwer os gwelwch yn dda **NAD OES HAWL** gan gynrychiolwyr i recordio sain na ffilmio unrhyw agwedd ar y digwyddiad hwn.

The presenter is required to make an audio recording of this event. This is a control designed to ensure that WJEC is able to demonstrate compliance with regulatory Conditions of Recognition; specifically Conditions relating to the confidentiality of assessment materials.

The recording will be made available to the qualifications regulator if required, but it will not be shared with any other third parties. The recording will be stored securely by WJEC for a period of three years and then permanently destroyed.

Please note that delegates are **NOT PERMITTED** to make an audio or video recording of any aspect of this event.

Preliminary Entries

What?

Preliminary Entries are collected for the June series for GCE, GCSE, Entry Level, Vocational Awards/Certificates, and Applied Certificates/Diplomas

Where?

Must be submitted online via WJEC's secure website www.wjecservices.co.uk

Why?

Preliminary entries are an important source of information for WJEC, and are used to calculate the despatch of examination stationery, pre-release materials and early exam papers to centres. It is therefore important that they are submitted as accurately as possible and by the published deadline.

When?

The deadline for submission of preliminary entries is **10th October**.

Cofrestriadau Rhagarweiniol

Beth?

Mae Cofrestriadau Rhagarweiniol yn cael eu casglu ar gyfer cyfres Mehefin y cymwysterau TAG, TGAU, Lefel Mynediad, Dyfarniadau/Tystysgrifau Galwedigaethol a'r Tystysgrifau / Diplomâu Cymhwysol.

Ble?

Rhaid eu cyflwyno ar-lein drwy wefan ddiogel CBAC www.wjecservices.co.uk

Pam?

Mae cofrestriadau rhagarweiniol yn ffynhonnell bwysig o wybodaeth ar gyfer CBAC, a chânt eu defnyddio i gyfrifo faint o ddeunydd ysgrifennu arholiadau, deunyddiau a ryddheir ymlaen llaw a phapurau arholiad cynnar i'w hanfon i ganolfannau. Mae'n hanfodol felly eu bod yn cael eu cyflwyno mor gywir â phosibl, ac erbyn y dyddiad cau sydd wedi'i gyhoeddi.

Pa bryd?

Y dyddiad cau ar gyfer cyflwyno cofrestriadau rhagarweiniol yw **10 Hydref**.

Review of candidate performance in the 2019 series: AS level & A level

General weaknesses in candidate performance include:

- Failure to develop a detailed response in order to gain the higher marks
- Candidates are not fully reading the question
- Weakness in specific textile related knowledge in some areas - fibres
- Repeating the stem of the question

Improving performance:

- Questions are context dependent – candidates need to carefully consider this before attempting an answer
- Over long responses that stray away from the question do not gain credit – structuring a response is vital
- In two part questions, different information is required – repetition does not gain credit
- AO3 questions – evaluate and analyse questions - different skill set required to answer these questions – responses need to be structured accordingly

Grade Boundaries


AS 2019	A	B	C	D	E	
Examination	58	51	44	38	32	/80
Design and make (NEA)	63	56	49	42	36	/80
A level 2019	A	B	C	D	E	
Examination	74	65	56	48	40	/100
Design and make (NEA)	74	66	58	50	42	/100

- A need to get the boundaries closer together at the top grades - AS only
- With a 50 - 50 split they should be the same – better alignment at A level
- Essential time needs to be set aside to teach theory – improvement at A level
- Candidates need regular exam practice in order to develop their exam technique

AS Question 3a and 3b

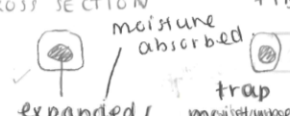
Some candidates had knowledge of how the bamboo fibre was able to absorb moisture. These candidates were also able to draw a diagram to support their answer. This question was not answered well on the whole and showed a lack of in-depth subject knowledge.

3. Bamboo textile fibre is extracted from the bamboo plant which is shown below. It is now widely used in the fashion and textiles industry. [3]



(a) An important property of bamboo is absorberency. Using notes and a simple sketch, explain how the bamboo fibre is able to absorb moisture. [3]

CROSS SECTION FIBRE SURFACE




Bamboo absorbs moisture well because of its expandable / mature centre. It traps moisture. Heavy surface. Bamboo is a staple fibre. It absorbs moisture / allows water vapour to pass through so it is breathable for the user. It has a less smooth surface / hairy surface in order to absorb / capture water.

(b) Discuss the advantages of using bamboo fibre. Give examples of its uses in your answer. [5]

Bamboo is a strong fibre that can be blended with other fibres thus making fabrics more sustainable. In manufacturing it doesn't use pesticides and it originates naturally from a plant. It is also biodegradable. It is water resistant and durable. It is resistant to sunlight so it would be good in humid / warm weather conditions. It will keep the user cool and dry.

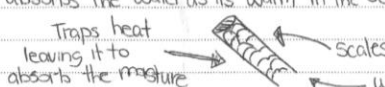
Turn over.

3. Bamboo textile fibre is extracted from the bamboo plant which is shown below. It is now widely used in the fashion and textiles industry. [3]



(a) An important property of bamboo is absorberency. Using notes and a simple sketch, explain how the bamboo fibre is able to absorb moisture. [3]

Bamboo is a natural fibre which means it is a Staple fibre. Staple fibres have scales on the surface to trap in air, making it warm. The bamboo absorbs the water as it's warm in the scales.



(b) Discuss the advantages of using bamboo fibre. Give examples of its uses in your answer. [5]


One advantage would be its absorbs 8% more than cotton, which makes it good for towels. Another advantage is its durable, this is suitable for ~~and~~ walking shoes. Also bamboo is strong good for jumpers and trousers. Bamboo also is soft, which is suitable for babies clothes. Another advantage would be its silky which makes it suitable for costumes, such as dancing costumes reflects light.

Turn over.

AS Question 5

Some candidates answered this question well. They demonstrated an understanding of the work of Julien Macdonald and were able to give examples of his style. Others did not have the knowledge and understanding required in order to obtain full marks. Written communication was weak on the whole.

4. Julien Macdonald is a Welsh fashion designer.




Describe the work of Julien Macdonald including his style and any outside influences that have affected his style of design. Give examples from a variety of his fashion collections in your answer. [8]

Marks will be awarded for the content of the answer and the quality of written communication.

Julien Macdonald's style is influenced by nature and this representation is shown in his Star collection. In his Star collection he uses a variety of bright and dark colours all relating to the natural world. Also in his style he once made a collection based on eyelets. His influences can also come from society and the media. In the past he worked with real animal fur and he was flour bombed for it and this made him change the way he created some of his garments.

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5. Julien Macdonald is a Welsh fashion designer.



Describe the work of Julien Macdonald including his style and any outside influences that have affected his style of design. Give examples from a variety of his fashion collections in your answer. [8]

Marks will be awarded for the content of the answer and the quality of written communication.

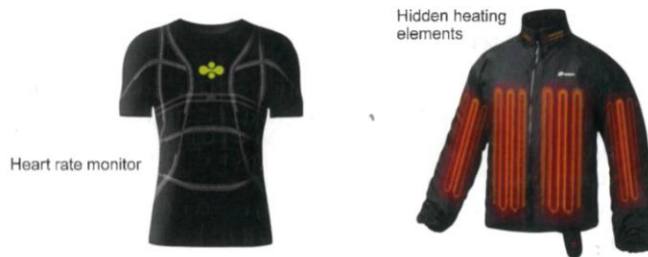
Julien Macdonald creates a lot of high occasion, evening dresses for celebrities. Macdonald's dresses use a range of colours from bright red, to electric blue to champagne. Additionally, all of his dresses have interesting cut outs in regard to necklines, skirt line/length and body cut outs. He also uses a lot of embellishment like sequins, rhinestones and fringe. Thus all of his dresses are very unique from one another because they serve the purpose of being bespoke, one off occasion dresses for a red carpet event. They are desirable and eye-catching to the client and audience as they are so unique. Early on in his career he used fur and was criticised for it. He also worked for Chanel when he finished his degree and was appointed the head of women's knitwear by Karl Lagerfeld. Another collection of his is the Star range at Debenhams.

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AS Question 6a

This question was well received on the whole. Candidates demonstrated knowledge of wearable technology in sports clothing and were able to give detailed advantages and disadvantages in most cases.

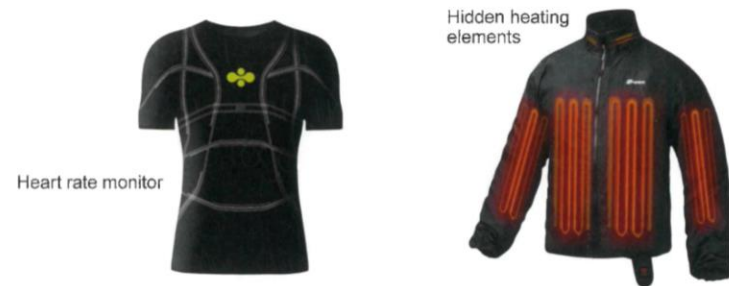
6. Over the last 10 years there has been an increase in the popularity of wearable technology in sports clothing. Examples of wearable technology in sports clothing are shown below.



- (a) Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of wearable technology in sports clothing to the consumer. [8]

The advantages are that it is built into the clothing so it's easily worn at all times by the sports person. Extra clothing and components would be impractical for physical activity as it limits the user's movements. For example, heart rate can be measured at all times to ensure the user is healthy. In terms of medical reasons, the heart rate monitor is also useful for those with heart problems as they struggle to maintain a steady rate when exercising. Additionally, heating elements keep the user warm when training in cold weather. This also makes them sweat more so more energy is released. The disadvantages are that it is more expensive to buy than normal sports clothing and not all shops/brands provide it.

6. Over the last 10 years there has been an increase in the popularity of wearable technology in sports clothing. Examples of wearable technology in sports clothing are shown below.



- (a) Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of wearable technology in sports clothing to the consumer. [8]

The advantages of wearable technology is that it can help the consumer with their health as shown it can have a heart rate monitor installed. Also, having heating elements can help because it means that in cold climates the wearer can keep warm. However a disadvantage can be that it could be too expensive for the consumer to be worth buying and could be put off buying the garment. They could also find with use the technology stops working or runs out.

A level Question 3

3. Technological developments present many opportunities for innovative new products.

(a) Explain how technology-push has led to the creation of the fabric keyboard shown below [4]



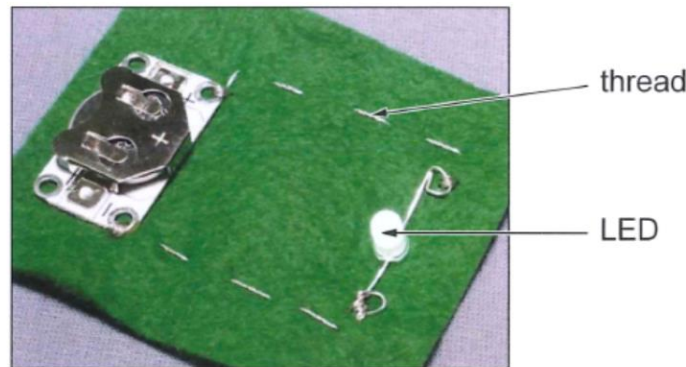
New technology creates technology push as we are able to imagine, create and event new ideas. Technology has improved and helped us create better technology such as this fabric keyboard. As the world changes and demands change technology is constantly changing and improving.

This question relates to how technology brings about the development or reinvention of products - technology push. The technology in this case is conductive threads that can be woven into fabric. This leads to the reinvention of the keyboard that is flexible. There is little evidence of understanding of technology push or new technology, in this answer.

1 mark.

A level Question 3

- (b) Study the simple e-textile circuit shown below and describe the significance of the thread. [2]



The thread helps the e-textile circuit to work as it holds it all together and lets the LED light up. It keeps the fabric in place and other components. Without the thread it wouldn't work.

The significance of the thread is not known. It is conductive and connects the energy source to the LED in order for the LED to light up - it connects the circuit. It is not there to hold things together.

0 mark.

A level Question 3

- (c) Describe the most suitable scale of production for a limited number of children's winter jackets that include a GPS tracking system. *Fully justify your answers.* [6]

Batch production would be suitable as there will need to be a lot produced however for a limited time. By doing it batch it will create the children's winter jackets faster and more efficiently. Batch production is cheaper than one off as it's one person doing each stage and the machines are constantly running instead of turning on and off for each item. It is also better financially as a person doesn't have to be trained in everything but only one specific area.

The most suitable scale of production is batch production and gains credit. The justification however is not clear; the main point of the question is incorrect. Inserting a GPS system is a specialist process and cannot be done on a larger scale. This limits the scale. The same applies for a limited demand: winter seasonal products and the users are children.

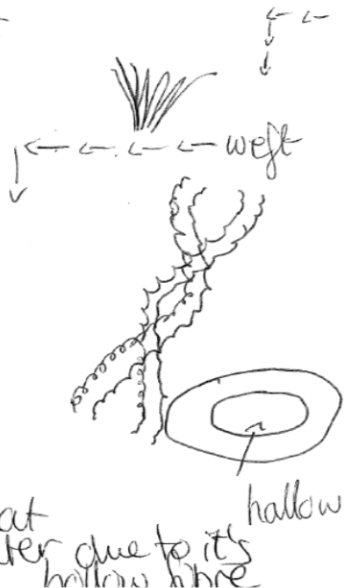
1 mark

A level Question 5

5. Fibres are the raw materials of textiles, each with specific properties depending on its structure and source.

- (a) A wool fibre is both hydrophilic and hydrophobic. Using notes and sketches explain how the structure of wool fibre allows for both of these properties. [5]

Wool is a natural fibre that is made from animal cellulosic protein and comes from animals such as sheep. The wool fibre is hydrophilic as it's strong and durable due to being spun on a S twist with more elasticity as it goes over & down / which is why wool is more textured. It is hydrophobic due to the fact that it doesn't have absorb water due to its hollow fibre.



The context of the question is not understood. The technical terms hydrophobic and hydrophilic are not known therefore the focus of the question has not been addressed.

Hydrophilic and hydrophobic refer to how moisture is managed in the wool fibre.

The scales on wool fibre move apart and allow the protein bundles inside the fibre to absorb moisture - they swell as moisture is absorbed. Moisture is expelled as it dries out - hydrophilic. The exterior of the fibre is hydrophobic and repels moisture, aided by the natural oils found on wool.

0 mark

A level Question 5

(b) When fibres are spun into yarn describe the effect the twist has on the finished yarn. [3]

The amount of times that a fibre is spun around on a coil effects the finished yarn. If the fibre has been spun on a S twist (left) it tends to be more textured fibre and if the fibre has been spun using a Z twist (warp) gives the yarn a more smooth finish and If it has been spun on the bias it creates a yarn like a satin which is ~~elas~~ non elastic and ^{is more durable} ~~is not very weak~~.

The number of twists determines the strength of the yarn. A higher number leads to a stronger yarn. This also affects end use. This question is not about S or Z twists, so does not gain credit as they do not have a significant impact of the yarn produced.

0 mark

A level Question 9

9. All furnishing materials must comply with a range of standards and regulations before being considered suitable for use in textile products.

Evaluate the role of the British Standards Institute (BSI) in the commercial sector of the textile industry. [8]

British Standards Institute is in place to keep individuals from harm. Everything should be tested for example a flammability test will take place. If it passes, the product is good to sell. Many stores do have to recall many products because of complaints/concerns even if they did pass. The role is to protect individuals in the commercial sector to make sure they aren't in risk of any harm to themselves. Health and safety assessments can also take place in the commercial sector. Every standard and regulation done before being considered suitable is put in place to ensure safety of the user and the maker. The 'BSI' should only be on a product if it has been through everything and passed. If it is used and not passed the designer can lose the product all together.

There is some understanding of the role of the BSI but the answer is repetitive and does not fully answer the question. BSI are responsible for setting standards across the fashion and textile industry. Reference to flammability is just one aspect.

As an 'evaluate' question there should be evidence of appraisal, this is not apparent. The answer is descriptive.

3 marks

A level Question 9

9. All furnishing materials must comply with a range of standards and regulations before being considered suitable for use in textile products.

Evaluate the role of the British Standards Institute (BSI) in the commercial sector of the textile industry. [8]

British standards are ~~an~~ an institute / industry that check all products before they leave to go out to stores across the world. They check if the product is safe, for example no loose buttons on children's clothes or no loose threads on anything to stop blood circulation. They also check if the fabric is durable for what it is made to go out to the stores to do. Most things pass the BSI but there's always one or two products that don't get by from each batch.

There are some points worthy of credit as there is some evidence of understanding of standards which would be set by the BSI.

Some of the points relate to quality control points in general terms and do not refer to furnishing materials, missing the main focus of the question.

As an 'evaluate' question there should be evidence of appraisal.

3 marks

Fabrics:

Source; sustainable; environmental; stock forms; construction of fabric; fabric properties; possible applied finishes;

Product Construction:

seam finishes; seam allowances; piping construction/bias cutting of piping fabric; QC issues – internal and external; appliqué – modern approaches; use of interfacing?

Components:

Types of fastenings; construction methods

Legislative issues:

Consumer rights; Trade Descriptions Act; BSI; Fair-trade policies

**Ecological & social footprint:**

Product analysis; life cycle analysis; 6 Rs; energy sources for manufacture; carbon footprint

Manufacturing:

Scales on production; industrial manufacturing methods; pattern language; contemporary fashion trends; working conditions/ exploitation of workers in third world countries

Core skills:

Understanding, application and skills when designing and making prototypes

In-depth skills:

Knowledge and skills in preparation for NEA; health and safety

RESOURCES FOR TEACHERS

Supporting teaching and learning

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resources.wjec.co.uk

Free digital resources to support the teaching and learning of a broad range of subjects

oer.wjec.co.uk

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Classification of Fibres relevant to Fashion and Textiles

Design and Technology
KS5 >

This unit covers the specification elements related to the classification of the main fibre groups relevant to Fashion and Textiles (2.3.3(a)). It is designed to provide a background to the topic but is not inclusive of all potential material required for examination purposes. Both teacher and students will also need to undertake their own research/reading/practical activities in order to provide a fully comprehensive coverage of the specification content relating to fibre classification. Suggested tasks for further investigation, debate and study are included.

📁 Textiles 📁 fashion 📁 fibres 📁 natural 📁 man-made

📁 Files

Materials and Components relevant to Fashion and Textiles

Design and Technology
KS5 >

This unit covers the specification elements related to the characteristics and working properties relevant to fashion and textiles 2.3.3(b). It also relates to aspects of the classification of the main fibre groups 2.3.3(a). It is designed to provide a background to the topics but is not inclusive of all potential material required for examination purposes. Both teacher and students will also need to undertake their own research/reading/practical activities in order to provide a fully comprehensive coverage of the specification content relating to materials and components.

📁 Textiles 📁 fashion 📁 Materials 📁 Components

📁 Files

📄 Main resource document

ADNODDAU I ATHRAWON

Cernogri addysgu a dysgu

cbac.co.uk/qualifications/designandtechnology
Adnoddau pwnc-benodol rhad ac am ddim ar gael i
bawb eu llwytho i lawr o'n gwefan

adnoddau.cbac.co.uk

Adnoddau digidol rhad ac am ddim i gefnogi
addysgu a dysgu amrediad eang o bynciau

aaa.cbac.co.uk

Gall athrawon ddefnyddio ein gwefan Adolygiad
Arholiadau Ar-lein rhad ac am ddim er mwyn
dadansoddi data ar lefel eitem, asesu papurau
cwestiynau enghreifftiol yn feirniadol a derbyn
adborth gan arholwyr

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🔍 Textiles 🔍 fashion 🔍 Materials 🔍 Components

📁 Files

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Cwestiynau? | Any Questions?

Cysylltwch â'n Swyddogion Pwnc arbenigol a thîm cefnogaeth weinyddol eich pwnc os oes gennych unrhyw gwestiynau.

Contact our specialist Subject Officers and administrative support team for your subject with any queries.

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