



2011 Textiles and Design HSC Examination 'Sample Answers'

When examination committees develop questions for the examination, they may write 'sample answers' or, in the case of some questions, 'answers could include'. The committees do this to ensure that the questions will effectively assess students' knowledge and skills.

This material is also provided to the Supervisor of Marking, to give some guidance about the nature and scope of the responses the committee expected students would produce. How sample answers are used at marking centres varies. Sample answers may be used extensively and even modified at the marking centre OR they may be considered only briefly at the beginning of marking. In a few cases, the sample answers may not be used at all at marking.

The Board publishes this information to assist in understanding how the marking guidelines were implemented.

The 'sample answers' or similar advice contained in this document are not intended to be exemplary or even complete answers or responses. As they are part of the examination committee's 'working document', they may contain typographical errors, omissions, or only some of the possible correct answers.

Section II

Question 11 (a)

Sample answer:

- The emphasis on an active healthy lifestyle, and the copying of elite athletes has led to a high uptake of special fabrics and designs for outdoor sportswear with fabric characteristics such as moisture wicking; for example, racing bike wear and rash vests.

Question 11 (b)

Sample answer:

Organic fibre sources include bamboo. Its production can have a positive impact on the environment by the reduced use of pesticides and the reduced consumption of water for production. Bamboo grows more quickly than cotton, therefore achieving a greater harvest per acre of farmland than cotton. Bamboo is 100% biodegradable, and has greater absorption capabilities than cotton, therefore has greater dyeability, with reduced water usage.

Question 12 (a)

Sample answer:

Embroidery is surface decoration applied through needle and thread (machine or hand). It can be planned or free form. It can result in a raised/textured surface.

Question 12 (b) (i)

Answers could include:

Akira Isogawa

Features include

- Fabric manipulation, creative folding of fabric and gathering
- Makes reference to nature in fabric, print, colour and design

Inspiration

- Richly embellished fabrics with eastern influences
- Aspect of Japanese culture and arts, kimono silhouette, folding, layering and fabric origami

Question 12 (b) (ii)***Sample answer:****Internal factors*

Expertise

Initially Akira Isogawa managed all aspects of his business from pattern making, fabric selection and manufacture. He studied fashion design in Sydney. He is a gifted manipulator of fabric and his success is well known throughout Australia and the world as he displays his collections regularly in fashion shows.

Facilities

Akira Isogawa's Sydney-based business has grown from a one-man operation to an employer of a number of contract staff and business and administrative staff. He utilises the skills of Australian-based employees as well as overseas beaders and embroiderers to ensure he maintains his success and competitiveness.

Financial factors

Akira Isogawa started his business with minimal financial backing. He has been awarded government grants through his business life. He learnt to work within his means, minimising fabric wastage and employing/contracting staff only when needed. Smart business management has ensured his business is still a success.

Question 13 (a)***Sample answer:***

Bicomponent yarns have two different staple-fibre and/or continuous-filament components.

Question 13 (b)***Sample answer:***

Washable webs are crease resistant, don't fray and are stable to washing or dry cleaning. Interlining/interfacing is an end use of washable web which can be sewn or ironed to the back of fabric to provide stability and strength.

Question 13 (c)***Sample answer:***

NanoTex have developed 'Resists Spills'. Treatment is applied to fabric in a bath where nano particles come into contact with the fibres. The fabric is cured or heated and the nano particles bond to the fibres. After the treatment, the fabric is permanently liquid repellent and stain resistant. Treatment does not jeopardise the aesthetic or functional properties of the fabric.

Section III

Question 14 (a)

Sample answer

Culture: JAPAN-KIMONO

Kimono/wrap-around garments are seen in current designs and often used as bathrobes or wrap-around style garments. Wide belts in the style of an obi are often decorated and emphasise the midriff area. Japanese motifs such as cherry blossoms, bamboo and pine needles are adapted into fabric prints which are well-used in quilting and patchwork designs.

Question 14 (b)

Sample answer:

Culture: JAPAN

Technological developments: Fabric production and decoration was originally done by hand. Early Japanese cloth was produced by hand using hemp and/or ramie. Silk was used from the second century but was expensive and manufacturing was a time-consuming process. Synthetic fibres have been introduced which are easy-care and cheaper for consumers. The mechanisation of fabric decoration (dyeing, printing, embroidery) and fabric production (weaving and spinning) have increased production rates and made the product cheaper and more readily available, particularly for the tourist market. Traditional textile design and motifs such as cherry blossoms and bamboo, have remained the same.

Religious practices: The Shinto religion is based on nature, worship and love of living things. This love and respect of nature is reflected in the textile fabric design. This includes the use of birds and animal motifs such as the tortoise to represent longevity. In the past, Buddhism was only for the ruling class. Religious symbols are often used for Sashiko designs in quilting. Nowadays, Buddhist family crests are featured on kimono worn for celebratory and cultural occasions.

Question 15 (a)

Answers could include:

- Colours can be brighter due to more surface area created by the numerous filaments that make up each yarn. Therefore a range of bright fabrics are available to consumers
- It is ultra-fine, finer than silk and has high drape-ability
- It has excellent heat-setting ability which assists in pleat retention
- It can be woven tightly so it insulates well against wind, rain and cold
- It is very soft, with luxurious handling and a silken touch, and therefore is very comfortable to wear.

Question 15 (b)***Answers could include:***

CAD is any system that uses software that enables a user to modify, communicate, create and store, illustrative material, patterns, graphics etc.

- Pattern-making programs can alter and modify basic pattern pieces and lay out pattern pieces to minimise fabric waste
- Drawings can quickly be scanned and fabric swatches superimposed over designs to show the consumer instantaneously what the finished product looks like
- Digital designs can be directly printed onto fabrics via direct digital printing to prevent wastage or misprinting, therefore minimising cost
- Fabric patterns, weaves, knits etc can be designed and chosen on a screen and information can be sent to the knitting/weaving mill ready for production, again meeting consumer demands for current fashions.

CAM – computer-aided manufacture

- Laser cutters, such as the Pathfinder in 'Seafolly', reduces fabric wastage, reduces noise and minimises OHS concerns for the workers
- Computerised sewing machines for pocket application or collar attachment, increases efficiency and reduces production time
- Management of stock throughout manufacture can all be computerised.