



2012 HSC Textiles and Design '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 maturity stage is the period of greatest sales and profit as it meets the demand of the marketplace. Advertising is continued as competition increases, to retain product market share.

Question 11 (b)

Sample answer:

By re-using and recycling vintage clothing that would often end up as landfill, waste is minimised. This then leads to a reduction in the demand for new textile items and the raw materials used to construct them. Parts of vintage clothing, eg buttons, lace, fabrics may be re-used, thus reducing the need for production of new items.

Question 12 (a)

Sample answer:

In printing, the application of heat bonds the colour pigments to the fabric resulting in the fabric becoming colourfast.

OR

In a dye bath, heat causes the fibres to swell, allowing the dye molecules to more easily enter the fibre structure.

Question 12 (b)

Sample answer:

The Japanese art form of shibori is produced by a resist dyeing method which was traditionally tied by hand and dyed using natural dyes such as indigo. It was a very labour-intensive and time consuming task. Today, shibori may be created by using synthetic dyes, with machinery to tie the fabric, and can even use printing methods to give the illusion of shibori. These methods are cheaper, faster and can be used in mass production, making them suitable for contemporary design.

Question 12 (c)***Sample answer:***

Focus area studied: textile arts

The development and availability of thermoplastic fibres has led to a diversification and expansion in the methods of production available for the creation of textile sculptures and 3-dimensional textile works by fibre artists.

The development of computerised embroidery machines has allowed for traditional techniques of hand embroidery such as garment decoration or quilting to be completed much more quickly and with greater options for the development of intricate and individual designs. The influence on society of these developments is that they allow a greater number of textile artists, both professional and amateur, to replicate traditional methods and to develop, by use of their self-expression and artistic interpretation, new textile art forms.

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

An apparel designer could use CAD to quickly produce fashion and production drawings or modify existing designs to meet changing consumer demands. They could also scan designs to accurately communicate ideas to clients, link to digital printers to create fabrics or link to CAM systems for faster production.

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

Soil resistant finish is applied at fibre or fabric stage to repel impurities and stains. In choosing fabric for seats in a theatre, a fabric with a soil resistant finish would be preferable as it would have a stain and dirt resistant surface, which means the seats would not soil as readily as a fabric that did not have a soil resistant finish, and would therefore require less cleaning.

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

Silk crepe de chine would be a suitable fabric for the formal dress. Silk is a naturally lustrous fibre, which gives it a look of luxury, suitable for formal wear. Silk fibre is highly absorbent and is a good conductor of heat, making it a comfortable fibre to wear, and suitable for a formal event. Silk yarns are continuous monofilament, and this contributes to the lustre of the fabric. Silk crepe de chine is a satin weave fabric, which means the long warps float over the weft yarns producing a lustrous surface with very good drape, suitable for formal designs with gathering and ruching.

Section III

Question 14 (a)

Answers could include:

Trends may include:

- Demand for environmentally friendly/sustainable textiles, eg Akira Isogawa – use of washable wool
- Children's fashion, eg Collette Dinnigan – 2007 Enfant range
- Vintage/retro designs
- Embellishments, eg beading, embroidery, trims
- Digital prints.
- Cheaper ranges to increase market share, eg Akira Red Label, Stella McCartney in Target. Target also announced designer collaborations for children with Collette Dinnigan and Ksubi and Roberto Cavalli
- Australian fashion designer Peter Morrissey is to design a range of affordable clothes for discount department store chain Big W

Question 14 (b)

Answers could include:

The influence of the factors may include:

- Economic factors: In a strong economy consumers spend more on social activities, increasing demand for items such as formal clothing and costumes for theatre performances.
 - Outsourcing – due to high wage in Australia, cut costs to manufacturing by outsourcing
- Political factors: Government taxes are currently imposed on domestic purchases (GST) but not on internet purchases from overseas.
- Social factors: Increased affluence of younger consumers has led to demand for quality, designer clothing from babies through to teens.
 - Social media – facebook/twitter/pinterest
- Ecological factors: Use of recycled or recyclable materials in textile production.
- Technological factors: Adaptation of traditional methods using latest technology to match designer's image and target market demands, eg hand-look machine embroidery or digital printing.
 - Website – increase customer based → success

Question 15 (a)***Sample answer:***

Blended fibres and yarns are produced when two or more different fibres or yarns are mixed together, eg school uniform shirts are often a polyester/cotton blend. Cotton is a comfortable fibre to wear due to its excellent absorbency, strength and heat conductivity, however cotton easily stains and wrinkles, making it difficult to care for. Polyester has excellent strength and wrinkle resistance, but poor absorption. A blend of these two fibres produces a fabric which is strong, comfortable, quick drying and has improved wrinkle resistance.

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

Advantages of washable webs:

Consumer: Washable webs are cheap fabrics to produce and are therefore cheap to buy, making them suitable for single use items such as medical textiles. They are easy to sew, crease resistant, do not fray and are suitable for washing or dry cleaning. They can be combined with other fabrics to enhance their properties or extend their function.

Environment: Reduced energy and resources used in production as the expensive and time-consuming processes of spinning and weaving/knitting are not necessary.

Disadvantages of washable webs:

Consumer: Washable webs have low durability and limited use. Washable webs are not as strong or durable as knitted or woven fabrics, so cannot be used for long-term applications.

Environment: Because they are often used as single use items, eg medical textiles, the waste products could adversely impact the environment by ending up in landfill or by creating pollution during the incineration process.