



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

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DESIGN AND TEXTILES

9631/01

Paper 1 Fibres, Fabrics and Design

October/November 2011

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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

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

Write in dark blue or black pen.

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

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

Answer **three** questions in total.

Section A

Answer **both** questions.

Section B

Answer **one** question.

Illustrate your answers with clear, well-spaced diagrams.

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

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

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

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



Section A

Answer **both** questions.

- 1 There is a wide range of fibres available for textile use.
- (a) (i) Name **two** protein fibres and state their origin. [2]
- (ii) Name **two** synthetic fibres and state their origin. [2]
- (b) Compare the following performance characteristics for **one** protein and **one** synthetic fibre from those listed in (a):
- (i) moisture absorption; [2]
- (ii) elastic recovery; [2]
- (iii) flammability. [2]
- (c) Discuss how the performance characteristics listed in (b) can be affected by different fabric structures. [9]
- (d) Name and assess **two** new developments in **fibre** technology and comment on how they can improve **fabric** performance characteristics. [6]

[Total: 25]

- 2 Knitted fabrics are popular choices for garment construction.
- (a) Using labelled diagrams, describe the structure of a plain knitted fabric. [4]
- (b) Explain how the following fabrics are different from a plain weft knitted fabric:
- (i) 1 × 1 rib; [4]
- (ii) interlock. [4]
- (c) (i) Name **one** weft knitted fabric and **one** warp knitted fabric. [2]
- (ii) Compare the two fabrics in terms of:
- stretch characteristics; [2]
- fibre composition; [2]
- end use. [1]
- (d) Discuss how different yarns can change the appearance of weft knitted fabrics used for garments and accessories. [6]

[Total: 25]

Section B

Answer **one** question.

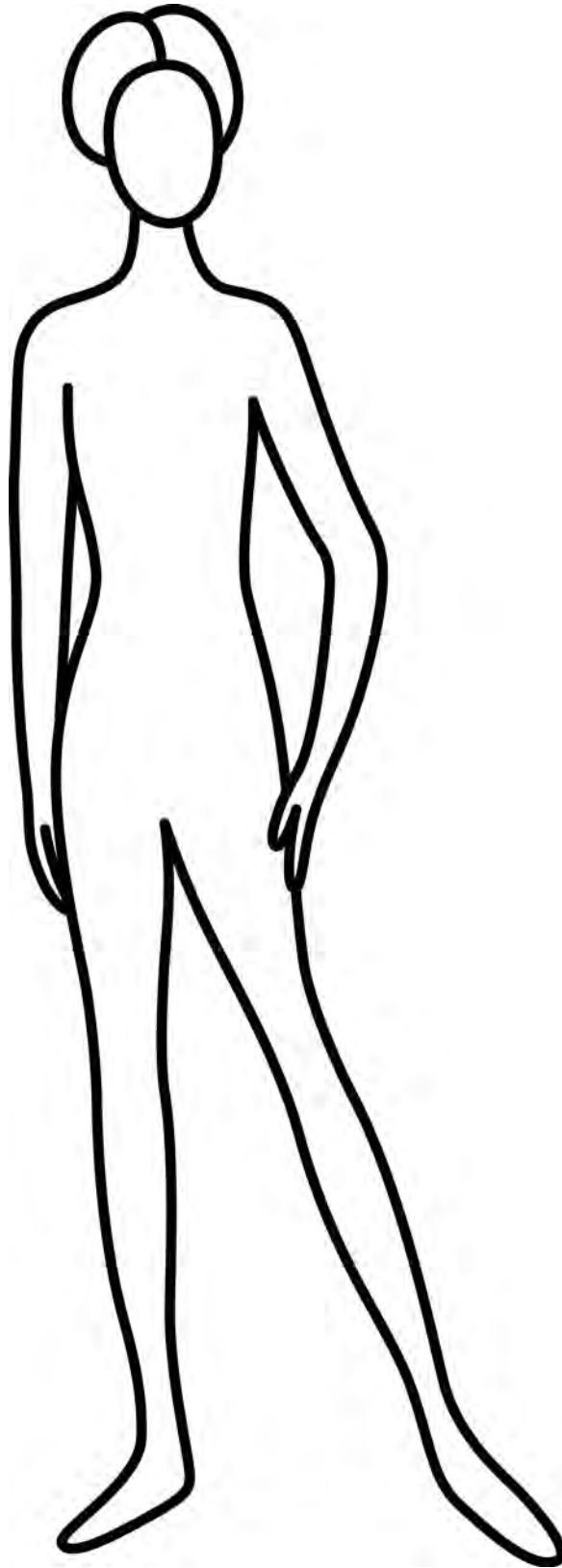
- 3 Design principles are important when producing original design work.
- (a) Sketch and label **four** different initial design ideas which are from architectural features/buildings. Indicate fabric(s), colours and textile technique(s) on the sketches. [4]
- (b) (i) Using the initial ideas in (a), develop **three** textile designs for the hemlines of **three** different dresses. [6]
- (ii) For **one** of the dress designs in (b)(i), explain:
- your choice of colour; [2]
- your choice of fabric(s); [2]
- how your design fits in with current trends. [2]
- (c) Assess whether changes in women's skirt shapes and hemlines have been due to fashion revivals or original ideas from fashion designers. Illustrate your answer with specific examples of fashion designers you have studied. [9]

[Total: 25]

OR

- 4 Clothing manufacturing (production) methods vary according to the items being produced.
- (a) State **four** factors which a clothing manufacturer would consider when deciding on which production method to use. [4]
- (b) (i) Explain **four** benefits of using batch production for garment making. [4]
- (ii) Discuss the main factors (for example, machinery, materials, labour etc.), which need to be considered by the manufacturer when making up a batch of sweatshirts with raglan sleeves. [6]
- (c) Compare the range of joins/seams which are available for home-based and industrial clothing production. [11]

[Total: 25]



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