## **JUNIOR LYCEUM ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2008**

## DIRECTORATE FOR QUALITY AND STANDARDS IN EDUCATION

**Educational Assessment Unit** 

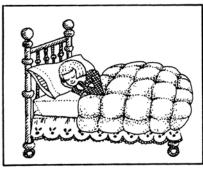
FC	ORM 3	TEXTILES	STUDIES	TIME: 1h 30min
Na	me:			Class:
1a.		ture shows <b>three</b> differen	nt methods of disp	osing of fullness.
	On the picture label	and name each method.		
		A		
		7 B		(3 marks)
b.	Choose <b>one</b> of the m	ethods of disposing of ful	Ilness in question	(a).
			_	` '
	With the help of diag	grams, explain how to car	ry out this method	of disposing of fullness.
	Diagrams	Method		
				(3, 4 marks)
c.		plates to help you ( <i>provid</i> es in the picture. Draw from	_	<i>eet</i> ), design <b>two</b> other blouses, vs.
		•		(3, 3 marks)
d.				100% silk. Draw a care label ag, ironing and dry cleaning
	washing	; <b></b>		← drying
	• •			
	ironing		•	← dry cleaning
				(4 marks)

Name <b>two</b> important j	properties of silk.			
(i)				
(ii)			(2 marks)	
	At school you have carried out a number of tests to find out the properties of fibres.  With notes and diagrams, explain how to carry out <b>one</b> test to find out a property of a fabric.			
Name of Test			(1 mark)	
Diagrams	Notes			
	(i)			
	(ii)			
	(iii)			
	(iv)			
			(3, 4 marks)	
Name the <b>two</b> tools us	sed in this method of marking.			
)	(ii)		(2 marks)	
Nome throughthan	all to als manded to make the blouse			
	all tools needed to make the blouse.			
			(3 marks)	
(III)		<del></del>	(5 marks)	
	i	iii		
a. Name the necklines in	the diagrams.			
			(3 marks)	
. ,			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

b.	Write notes and draw diagrams to explain how to attach a shaped facing to <b>one</b> of these necklines.		
	Facing Diagrams	Notes	
2			(3, 6 marks)
3.		1 11	
	Diagram A	Diagram B	
a.	Name <b>three</b> parts of the sewin	•	
	(i)		
	(ii)		(3 marks)
	()		(5)
b.	What function or action of the	sewing machine is shown in the diagrams?	
•			(2 marks)
	_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(2 marks)
c.	Name <b>four</b> points a consumer	should keep in mind when buying a new sewing	machine.
	(i)		
	(ii)		
	(iii)		
	(iv)		(4 marks)

(i)		(2 marks
	to be observed when pressing or ironing.	(2 mark
		(3 mark
	pular methods of fabric production. Knitted fabr Γhe two types of knitting are <b>weft</b> and <b>warp</b> . A	
How is knitting produced?		
		(1 mar
-	g. Name <b>two</b> characteristics of each type.	
Types of knitting  (i)	(ii)	(2 mark
Characteristics	Characteristics	
		(2, 2 mark
How is hand knitting produced	1?	
		(1 mar
Weaving is another type of fab each weave.	oric construction. Draw <b>two</b> different types of we	eaves. Name
Name	Name	
		(2, 2 mark

5a. The pictures show different sources from which fibres can be made. State the fibre which comes from each source. A  $\mathbf{C}$ E (6 marks) Three of these fibres are produced as a continuous filament. Both E and F are produced as a continuous filament. Which other fibre is a continuous filament? (1 mark) Name **one** characteristic of a continuous filament fibre. (1 mark) d. Describe a staple fibre. (1 mark) The picture shows the use of fabrics in the home. It shows fabrics used for bedding.

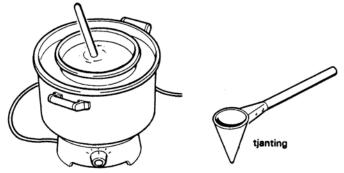


a. Name **two** fabric items found in the picture and suggest a suitable fibre for each item. Give a reason for your choice.

Fabric Items	Fibre	Reason for Choice
(i)	(i)	(i)
(ii)	(ii)	(ii)

(2, 2, 4 marks)

7. Batik is a special technique for dyeing (*colouring*) fabrics. These are the main tools used when colouring fabrics using the Batik method.



a.	What is heated and melted to make the design, when colouring with Batik?	
		(1 mark)
b.	How is this removed from the fabric later?	
		(2 marks)
c.	Name <b>two</b> fabrics that take up dye easily and can be used for Batik.	
	(i) (ii)	(1, 1 mark)
d.	Is hot or cold water dye used for Batik? Why?	
	<u></u>	(1 mark)
	Reason	(2 marks)