

Design & Technology

AQA GCSE

Textiles

Materials required for questions

- Pencil
- Rubber
- Calculator

Instructions

- Use black ink or ball-point pen
- Try answer all questions
- Use the space provided to answer questions
- Calculators can be used if necessary
- For the multiple choice questions, circle your answer

Advice

- Marks for each question are in brackets
- Read each question fully
- Try to answer every question
- Don't spend too much time on one question

Good luck!

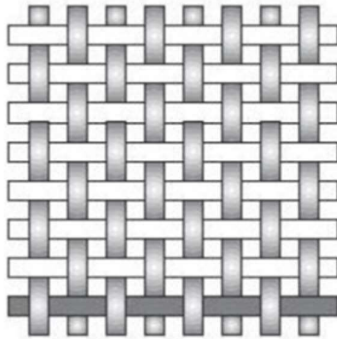
Q1. Which of the following is a natural fibre?

- A** Silk
- B** Polyester
- C** Nylon

Q2. Why synthetic fibre is sometimes called Lycra?

- A** Polyester
- B** Polyamide
- C** Elastane

Q3. Identify the textile fabric shown below?



- A** Felted fabric
- B** Knitted fabric
- C** Woven fabric

Q4. Identify the textile fabric shown below?



- A** Felted fabric
- B** Knitted fabric
- C** Woven fabric

Q5. Give two reasons why blended and mixed fibres are used in clothing **(2 marks)**

Answers

Q1. A

Q2. C

Q3. C

Q4. B

Q5.

Typical basic responses:

- to produce different fibres with more desirable/enhanced properties
- improve durability in the fibre
- make fabric easier to care for
- make clothing less likely to shrink or crease.

You may see more detailed responses:

- to produce different fibres with more desirable/enhanced properties, eg polyester can mitigate against shrinkage, creasing and slower drying speed
- make a yarn (blend of two or more fibres) to make a better product
- improve durability in the fibre, eg poly-cotton (polyester and cotton mix)
 - produce clothing more cheaply, eg poly-cotton is a cheaper material than pure cotton
- use of cotton with a synthetic material makes it more breathable hence comfortable to wear
- fabrics can be heat-set, eg trousers with a crease, anti-crease fabrics
- similar appearance to natural materials, eg cotton, and can accept a print or dye easily.