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Design & Technology AQA GCSE

Technical 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. Condu	ctive textiles could be used to?
Α	Burn at high temperatures
В	Change colour
С	Illuminate Light Emitting Diodes
Q2. Micro encapsulation is used to make fabric?	
Α	Anti-bacterial
В	Conductive
С	Stronger
Q3. Which one of the following is a technical textile?	
Α	Brass
В	Polyester
С	Kevlar
	s the primary property of Kevlar that makes it useful in bulletproof protective gear?
Α	High electrical conductivity
В	High tensile strength-to-weight ratio
С	High flexibility and elasticity

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

Answers

Q1. C

Q2. A

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.