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# 2019 HSC Textiles and Design Marking Guidelines

## Section I

### Multiple-choice Answer Key

Question	Answer
1	B
2	C
3	D
4	A
5	D
6	B
7	C
8	A
9	B
10	D

## Section II

### Question 11 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Outlines how globalisation has affected Australian textile consumers	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

**Sample answer:**

Consumers have greater access to international clothing brands through the use of the internet. They can communicate with stores via email and social media and purchase items from current collections as they are released.

### Question 11 (b)

Criteria	Marks
• Outlines how textile designers have addressed the active lifestyle choice	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

**Sample answer:**

Designers have created 'sports' or 'basics' ranges to address the active lifestyle choice. These ranges include tights and form fitting garments made from fabrics such as Lycra and bamboo/cotton that provide comfort and ease of movement for the wearer.

**Answers could include:**

- Sun safe clothing – with more Australians engaging in outdoor activities, designers have responded to consumer concerns about sun safety by designing clothing with SPF protection and styles that are lightweight and provide full body cover.

### Question 11 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describes how distribution channels and promotional strategies could be used to market a new range of babywear</li> </ul>	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outlines how distribution channels and/or promotional strategies could be used to market a new range of babywear</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shows some understanding of how distribution channel(s) and/or a promotional strategy (strategies) could be used</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Sample answer:**

Babywear could be sold directly to customers via a website or a retail store. This allows for more direct communication with customers and a clear understanding of their needs. It could also be done through department stores as this allows for greater accessibility to the target market.

TV ads could be used to promote babywear to new mothers through strategically placed advertisements at specific times throughout the day. Social media can also be used to promote products as it allows customer access to the products and gives them the option to purchase from their mobile device.

**Answers could include:**

- Local markets
- Billboards, magazines.

### Question 12 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Names an appropriate printing technique</li> <li>Provides reasons why this method is suitable for printing to be sold at markets and boutiques</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Sample answer:**

The fabric can be screen printed, as it provides scope for producing simple to quite complex designs. The printing can be done on the finished wrap or on a fabric roll depending on the quantities of wrapping fabric required.

**Answers could include:**

- A separate screen will need to be produced for each colour but these could be used many times to change the colours to produce different colour ways
- Digital printing
- Block printing.

### Question 12 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explains why textile designs of a chosen focus area have changed over time</li> <li>Supports answer with specific examples</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outlines how textile designs of a chosen focus area have changed over time</li> <li>Provides example(s)</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Sample answer:**

Swimsuits were originally designed to cover the body as it was socially unacceptable to expose the body in public as seen in the neck to knee designs of the early 1900s. Over time as comfort, practicality and the relaxation of social rules became more dominant, designs such as the bikini were developed. In order to protect the skin from sun exposure while swimming, designs have changed to include swimwear that covers the body such as rash suits and body suits.

**Answers could include:**

- Apparel eg swimwear, jeans
- Costume eg theatre costumes

### Question 12 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explains how technological factors have influenced the success of a contemporary designer</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outlines how technological factors have influenced the success of a contemporary designer</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outlines some information about a textile designer</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Sample answer:**

Designer Camilla Franks uses CAD to create her iconic, high-tech graphic prints. This has influenced her success as she is able to easily adapt her designs on screen to create unique patterns and colour combinations for each collection. She has an online store that assists in generating sales. Customers can search online and view her collections, allowing them easy access to her designs and increasing her success as a designer.

**Answers could include:**

- Digital printing
- Patternmaking CAD, CAM
- Websites for e-shopping.

### Question 13 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines the properties that make bicomponent yarns suitable for school tights</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Sample answer:**

Properties such as good durability allow for constant use. Increased stretch and recovery provide good fit. Softness and bulkiness provide comfort and warmth, making bicomponent yarns suitable for school tights.

### Question 13 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describes how ONE innovation in fibre technology has benefited the environment</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines how ONE innovation in fibre technology has benefited the environment</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines ONE innovation in fibre technology</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Sample answer:**

Bamboo is an innovation in fibre technology that benefits the environment. Growing bamboo can restore degraded land and protect against soil erosion. Its cultivation requires little water or pesticides that can leach into the environment. Bamboo is a regenerated fibre that is biodegradable in both soil and sunshine which reduces waste and landfill.

**Answers could include:**

- Bamboo’s antimicrobial properties
- Corn fibres
- Microfibres
- PET polyester
- Recycled fibres – repurposed to new clothing eg ranges by Uniqlo and Cotton On Body sportswears.

### Question 13 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explains how a polyester plain weave fabric achieves the functional properties required for an overnight bag</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describes how a polyester plain weave fabric achieves the functional properties required for an overnight bag</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outlines the functional requirement(s) of an overnight bag and the characteristic(s) of a polyester plain weave fabric</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Sample answer:**

An overnight bag made in a polyester plain weave fabric would provide outstanding durability due to polyester's excellent strength, abrasion resistance and dimensional stability. Polyester's poor absorbency allows it to repel water. The smooth surface created by a close plain weave makes the bag water resistant and helps to keep the contents dry. The plain weave used in the handles and shoulder straps will provide comfort for the user.

**Answers could include:**

- Lightweight fabric
- Easy to clean.

## Section III

### Question 14

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates extensive knowledge of how textile production and/or textile art forms have been influenced by two of the factors</li> <li>• Provides specific examples</li> </ul>	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates thorough knowledge of how textile production and/or textile art forms have been influenced by two of the factors</li> <li>• Provides relevant examples</li> </ul>	6–7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates sound knowledge of the influence of factor(s) on textile production or textile art forms</li> <li>• Provides some examples</li> </ul>	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines textile production or textile art forms for the nominated culture</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines factors that influence textile production or textile art forms</li> </ul>	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Answers could include:**

Indian Culture:

Workers skills and status

- Workers skills and status can easily be identified through distinctive saris, colours and embroidery patterns determined by the caste system. Each caste passed on individual garment styles, designs and colours so that their status could easily be identifiable. Each caste had its own style of embroidery and prescribed colours, materials and stitches and remained unchanged for generations.
- The technique of applique was used by the landlord, merchant and farming castes, with variations in designs used to easily identify the status and caste of the wearer. Elephants and stylised birds in colours of red and white were used for the merchant caste, whereas the landlord caste used more dramatic animal and human figures to signify their importance.
- The status of a female worker determined the type of sari produced and worn. Women in labour intensive work wore less elaborate saris made from plain cotton fabric and adjusted it so that more of the body was exposed, making it cooler for the wearer. Women who worked in fields did not wear saris whilst working. Instead, they wore cotton skirts, blouses and veils. Women who worked in more highly skilled jobs appeared to have more status in the community. Women with good embroidery, weaving or tie-dyeing skills were also able to demonstrate their skills in more decorative saris and were more highly regarded in the community.

Geographic location

- Geographic location traditionally determined the fabric used to make a sari. Rajasthani saris were commonly made from cotton, as cotton was an established crop in Rajasthan. Silk was more expensive and harder to obtain, as it had to be imported from China. Currently in Rajasthan, silk is only used for expensive wedding saris and saris of very wealthy women. Gujarat saris were traditionally made from cotton. Silk was also used because Gujarat was part of the Silk Road and it was readily available.
- Technology – traditional production methods and current production methods
- New fibres used – rayon and synthetics
- Dyeing methods.

## Question 15

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates extensive knowledge of the properties of the fibre, fabric structure and fabric finish for a textile fabric used on public transport seats</li> <li>• Justifies the suitability of the selected fibre, fabric structure and fabric finish for a textile fabric used on public transport seats</li> </ul>	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates thorough knowledge of the properties of the fibre, fabric structure and fabric finish for a textile fabric used on public transport seats</li> <li>• Discusses the suitability of the selected fibre, fabric structure and fabric finish for a textile fabric used on public transport seats</li> </ul>	6–7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates sound knowledge of the properties of the fibre and/or fabric structure and/or fabric finish for a textile fabric suitable for public transport seats</li> <li>• Outlines the suitability of the fibre and/or fabric structure and/or fabric finish for a textile fabric used on public transport seats</li> </ul>	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines some properties of the fibre and/or fabric structure and/or fabric finish for a textile fabric used on public transport seats</li> </ul> <p>AND/OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifies some requirements for a textile fabric used on public transport seats</li> </ul>	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

### **Answers could include:**

Wool/nylon could be used

- Nylon is strong, non-absorbent and inexpensive. The seats will be easy to keep clean because Nylon is less likely to absorb spills due to its hydrophobic properties. It can be made more comfortable by means of texturing the yarns or being woven into a pile weave which also improves its absorbency and comfort.
- Wool is resilient and flame retardant.
- When combined, a wool/nylon blend is suitable as wool is naturally flame retardant and nylon will improve the durability of the blend.
- A suitable finish that can be applied to a wool/nylon fabric is a soil resistant finish. It provides a barrier to protect the fabric from dirt and residue.
- A dense low-cut pile weave resists staining as there is no flat surface. The pile weave hides stains so the fabric can appear clean even when it isn't. A pile weave provides a raised surface that can aid comfort, and the lack of loops in the cut pile means that the fabric will not snag, so keys and bags will not damage it. The cut pile provides a velvet finish and maintains a luxurious look. The pile fabric can also be woven into intricate patterns, making it possible to produce individual and bespoke designs.

# 2019 HSC Textiles and Design Mapping Grid

## Section I

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1	1	Design – embroidery	H1.3
2	1	Design – inspiration	H6.1
3	1	Properties and performance of textiles – washable webs	H3.2
4	1	Properties and performance of textiles – end use	H4.1
5	1	ATCFAI – product life cycle	H5.1
6	1	Design – dyeing	H1.3
7	1	Properties and performance of textiles – emerging technologies, microfibre	H3.2
8	1	Properties and performance of textiles – end use	H4.1
9	1	ATCFAI – niche markets	H5.1
10	1	Properties and performance of textiles – end use	H4.1

## Section II

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
11 (a)	2	ATCFAI – globalisation	H5.2
11 (b)	2	ATCFAI – changing consumer demands	H5.2
11 (c)	4	ATCFAI – marketplace – distribution channels, promotional strategies	H5.1
12 (a)	2	Design – printing	H1.3
12 (b)	3	Design – historical design development	H6.1
12 (c)	3	Design – success of contemporary designers	H6.1
13 (a)	2	Properties and performance of textiles – bicomponent yarns	H3.2
13 (b)	3	Properties and performance of textiles – textile innovations	H3.2
13 (c)	3	Properties and performance of textiles – end use	H4.1

## Section III

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
14	8	Design – culture	H6.1
15	8	Properties and performance of textiles – fibre, fabric and fabric finish	H3.1