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# 2024 HSC Textiles and Design Marking Guidelines

## Section I

### Multiple-choice Answer Key

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

## Section II

### Question 11 (a)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines how the government addresses environmental issues in relation to the Australian textile industry</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Sample answer:**

The government develops legislation to control air, water and land pollution. This legislation encourages companies to be responsible in the use of sustainable practices and resources.

### Question 11 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compares the distribution of mass-produced and niche textile products</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describes how mass-produced and niche products are distributed</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Sample answer:**

Mass-produced products (eg T-shirts) usually target a larger number of consumers and hence are produced in large quantities. These are distributed through department stores and a large number of stores or online. Whereas niche products (eg hand-embroidered baby clothes) usually target a small, specific group or are made-to-order. These are distributed through small markets, one-off boutiques or online.

### Question 11 (c)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explains how the textile industry can address the conflict between the growing consumer demand for textiles and consumer awareness of the impact of textiles on the environment</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outlines how the textile industry can address the growing consumer demand for textiles and/or growing awareness of the impact of textiles on the environment</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Sample answer:**

The conflict can be addressed by the textile industry producing higher quality items which have a longer life span, hence reducing the purchasing rate and reducing the amount that goes into landfill. The industry can also use more environmentally sustainable practices and fabrics, eg using organic cotton, hemp or bamboo.

**Answers could include:**

- Designers are also choosing to use recycled or upcycled materials to produce unique products, encouraged by the growing consumer desire for sustainability.
- Controlling the amount of excess dyes going into waterways.

### Question 12 (a)

Criteria	Marks
• Discusses the use of hand embroidery for cushion covers	3
• Outlines the use of hand embroidery for cushion covers	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

**Sample answer:**

Hand embroidery provides variation of texture by using different yarns. It is easy to change from a fine to a thick yarn creating a smooth or a raised surface which provides texture and interest to the cushion cover. It is also easy to individually tailor the designs of the cushions, however, may take a long time to complete.

### Question 12 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explains what has influenced the historical design developments in a specific focus area</li> <li>• Provides relevant examples</li> </ul>	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describes what has influenced the historical design developments in a specific focus area</li> <li>• Provides relevant examples</li> </ul>	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines what has influenced the historical design developments in a specific focus area</li> <li>• Provides relevant examples</li> </ul>	3
• Demonstrates some understanding of textile design development	2
• Provides some relevant information	1

**Sample answer:**

Swimwear has evolved over time due to societal changes. Originally men and women wore neck to knee swimmers to cover their bodies for modesty. Modesty norms then changed, allowing women and men to expose more of their skin, resulting in swimwear that exposed more of the body. Today consumer awareness for sun protection has resulted in UV protective swimwear and designs that cover greater areas of the body.

As time progressed, swimming became competitive and the need arose for less restrictive swimwear. Technological advances in synthetic fibre and fabric production, such as lycra, has resulted in swimwear becoming more comfortable, protective, and lightweight.

**Answers could include:**

Celebrities have always played a role in influencing swimwear design, eg the movie stars from the 1940's who have been replaced by social influencers of today changing what is acceptable.

**Question 13 (a)**

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explains an advantage and a disadvantage of using a non-woven web interfacing and a woven interfacing for a collar on a plain weave school shirt</li> </ul>	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outlines an advantage and a disadvantage of using a non-woven web interfacing and a woven interfacing for a collar on a plain weave school shirt</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates some understanding of the use of non-woven and/or woven interfacing</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Sample answer:**

Non-woven webs are more economical to use than woven interfacings as there is no grainline and pattern pieces can be cut in any direction. Woven interfacings may be more expensive as yarns are produced and then the setting up of a loom is required, whereas non-wovens skip the yarn stage and are created by matting fibres together, producing a web, and therefore resulting in a less expensive shirt.

Though non-wovens are relatively strong, they are not as strong as woven interfacings and not as easy to mould. This reduces the durability of the collar during normal wear and the finish may not be as smooth.

**Answers could include:**

Non-wovens do not fray and are crease resistant, providing stability to the collar.

Woven interfacings have a grainline so may use more fabric when cut correctly.

### Question 13 (b)

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explains factors which contribute to the end-use performance of a cotton fibre cleaning cloth and a nylon microfibre cleaning cloth</li> </ul>	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outlines factors which contribute to the end-use performance of a cotton fibre cleaning cloth and a nylon microfibre cleaning cloth</li> </ul>	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates some knowledge of the use of cotton and/or microfibres in cleaning cloths</li> </ul>	2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Sample answer:**

Cotton is very absorbent, therefore the cotton cloth can be used to remove dust, dirt and moisture. Though nylon is non-absorbent, nylon microfibre has excellent wicking properties making the cloth able to trap moisture and dirt easily.

Cotton is very strong and becomes stronger when wet so this cloth can be used to clean wet and dry surfaces easily. Nylon microfibre is also strong and durable, therefore the nylon cloth can withstand rough handling.

Cotton is soft and will not damage surfaces when cleaning. Nylon microfibres are ultra-fine and the wedge-like cross-section makes it a very efficient cleaning cloth.

**Answers could include:**

The protruding staple fibre in the cotton may leave lint on surfaces such as glass, whereas the filament in nylon microfibre will not.

## Section III

### Question 14

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a comprehensive explanation of how a culture may inspire a textile designer who is developing a new range of beach bags</li> </ul>	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a sound explanation of how a culture may inspire a textile designer who is developing a new range of beach bags</li> </ul>	6–7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describes how a culture may inspire a textile designer who is developing a new range of beach bags</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outlines how a culture may inspire a textile designer</li> </ul>	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates some knowledge of how culture relates to textiles</li> </ul>	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

**Sample answer:**

Culture forms a large part of inspiration for many designers, where the use of colours, shapes, traditional techniques, and specific icons of a culture can be incorporated into a contemporary design. The indigo plant is a natural resource that is readily available in Japan. A designer may be inspired by the traditional Japanese colours of indigo for the beach bags. Using traditional dyeing techniques such as shibori, a resist dyeing method, could create a contrast of colour for a contemporary design.

The designer could be inspired by natural fibres, such as hemp that is traditionally grown in Japan, to make the beach bags. The strength of the Japanese people and the hardwearing texture of hemp could inspire the designer to produce sturdy beach bags. The lustrous property of silk often used in Japanese textiles could also be an inspiration for the designer, where they could apply a coating on the beach bags to mimic the sheen of silk.

Images such as the crane and cherry blossoms, which are symbols of Japanese culture, could also inspire the designer's choice of detail. These could be printed or embroidered onto the beach bags, as an overall pattern or as a pocket design feature. The crane, being a water bird, is appropriate as an inspiration to be used for beach bags. The designer could also be inspired by traditional Japanese hand embroidery such as sashiko. This could be replicated using machine embroidery, making the decoration on the beach bag more durable, long lasting and perhaps cheaper.

## Question 15

Criteria	Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates comprehensive knowledge of the properties of the selected fibre, fabric structure and fabric finish</li> <li>• Justifies comprehensively how the selected fibre, fabric structure and fabric finish meets the functional requirements of a picnic rug</li> </ul>	8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates sound knowledge of the properties of the selected fibre, fabric structure and fabric finish</li> <li>• Provides some justification for how the selected fibre, fabric structure and fabric finish meets the functional requirements of a picnic rug</li> </ul>	6–7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates some knowledge of the properties of the selected fibre and/or fabric structure and/or fabric finish</li> <li>• Describes how the selected fibre and/or fabric structure and/or fabric finish meets the functional requirements of a picnic rug</li> </ul>	4–5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines some properties of the selected fibre and/or fabric structure and/or fabric finish</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines some functional requirements of a picnic rug</li> </ul>	2–3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides some relevant information</li> </ul>	1

### **Sample answer:**

A picnic rug needs to be strong and hard-wearing, comfortable to sit on, non-absorbent, soil resistant and easy to clean. A suitable fibre, fabric structure and fabric finish combination that could meet these functional requirements could be a polyester twill weave fabric with a soil resistant finish.

Polyester is a strong and durable fibre due to its highly crystalline nature, thus it will contribute strength and durability to the picnic rug. It is hydrophobic so it will not absorb water easily, making it suitable if spills occur or it gets caught in the rain. This then provides ongoing comfort to the user if placed on wet ground, ensuring protection from moisture. Its strength and durability will also mean that it can be easily cleaned, and great care does not need to be taken when it is used or laundered.

A twill weave is one of the strongest weave structures possible. Its over one, under two warp yarn interlacing contributes to a herringbone appearance, which provides strength, texture and stability. The uneven surface provides some wrinkle resistance, hides soil and dirt, and provides some resistance to water, making it an ideal weave for a picnic rug. It provides a relatively smooth surface which contributes to comfort.

Soil resist finishes are hydrophobic resin treatments that are applied either chemically or mechanically to the surface of the fibre and or fabric which prevents soil from penetrating the coating. Polyester is naturally hydrophobic so this finish can enhance this property. This finish will provide appropriate protection when the rug is placed on the ground, or when food or drink is spilt on it.

### **Answers could include:**

- *Fibre:* Cotton, polyester, acrylic, cotton/polyester blend, wool
- *Fabric Structure:* Plain weave, twill weave
- *Fabric Finish:* Soil resistant, water repellent, antimicrobial, flame retardant.

# 2024 HSC Textiles and Design Mapping Grid

## Section I

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
1	1	Properties and performance of textiles — innovations and emerging technologies – bicomponent yarns	H3.2
2	1	Australian textile clothing footwear allied industries (ACTFAI) — current issues – changing consumer demand	H5.2
3	1	ATCFAI — current issues – globalisation	H5.2
4	1	ATCFAI — marketplace – product life cycle	H5.1
5	1	Design — contemporary designers – external factors	H6.1
6	1	Properties and performance of textiles — end-use application	H4.1
7	1	Properties and performance of textiles — end-use application	H3.1
8	1	ATCFAI — appropriate textile technology and environmental sustainability	H5.2
9	1	Design — fabric colouration and decoration	H1.3
10	1	Properties and performance of textiles — end-use application	H3.1

## Section II

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
11 (a)	2	ACTFAI — appropriate textile technology and environmental sustainability – appropriate and sustainable textile resources, government legislation	H5.2
11 (b)	3	ACTFAI — current issues – niche and mass-produced goods	H5.2
11 (c)	3	ACTFAI — current issues – consumer demands	H5.2
12 (a)	3	Design — fabric colouration and decoration – embroidery	H1.3
12 (b)	5	Design — historical design development	H6.1
13 (a)	4	Properties and performance of textiles — end-use application – innovations and emerging textiles technologies, washable webs	H4.1
13 (b)	4	Properties and performance of textiles — end-use application – innovations and emerging textiles technologies, microfibre	H3.1, H3.2

## Section III

Question	Marks	Content	Syllabus outcomes
14	8	Design — cultural factors that influence designs and designers	H6.1
15	8	Properties and performance of textiles — end-use application	H4.1