

Design and Technology Year 2017 Mock paper

TEXTILES TECHNOLOGY GCSE EXAMINATION PREPARATION

This booklet is intended to help you prepare for the Textile Technology Examination. Use it for recording your ideas and as a revision document.

Name:

Read the preparation sheet. What is it asking you to do? Write a list of the main points you need to think about.

Eg. Target Market-Who is the user.

A designer will design for a certain market eg teenagers.

Often this can be more specific.

For example 15-18 girls.

18-25 year old females. These are quite different markets. They may have different levels of income, lifestyle and jobs etc.

Be careful who you are designing for.

The first thing you need to do is compile some research. Fill in the box below. Designers carry out research and use trend forecasts.

Trend forecasts are used by designers and the textiles industry to forecast future trends and fashions. They may include patterns, shapes and styles of garments colours and fabrics.

Often a trend forecast can be a mood board.

Brainstorm everything that comes to mind for each of the bullet points. This will help direct your thoughts about what you need to research and understand. It will not be enough to simply research the notes you are given. It has to be your research, your ideas, your development and your evaluation.

Use
Fastenings

Modern materials. Microfibres, reflective

Images
Stars planets

Types of
Products
Garments tops and skirts dresses

Fabrics
Velvet, duchess satin, net
Cotton, micro fibres metallic fabrics

Safety

Decorative
Techniques
Printing Applique Embroidery

Components including electrical
LED lights, threads, sequins, beads, buttons, reflective
ribbon, toggles, light sensors, sound chips

Produce a space, science and technology mood board. Research images such as planets, stars, technology, colours and textures. Collect existing products that are inspired by space . Look for fashion products Use a plain piece of A4 paper and stick your images down. Analysis these in detail, look at fabrics used, colour and components. Look at the design overall. Draw a space image or pattern that you intend to design from.

Use the pintrest board 'space'
Look at the Valentino collection.

Refine your search. Analyse 4 products in detail. Stick them onto a sheet and add the following analysis. Fabrics used. Components. Fastenings. Carrying method. Target market/user. Shape, style and size. Function.

There are several collections on pintrest. Use the space board to help you.

Selecting fabrics, components and the use of a smart material

When designing you must clearly label your ideas. To help you, list the fabrics and components and use of modern or smart materials that you could use to design your textile product.

Fabric name	Key properties and Characteristics
Modern materials	
Reflective fabrics	lightweight
Nylons	breathable

Micro fibres	good drape
Polar fleece	soft warm

Smart fabrics

Fabrics that change with light photochromic	pigments change colour
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Fabrics that change with heat
thermochromic

Components

Reasons for choice

Beads	Decorative beads such as seed beads, bugle beads
Buttons	fastenings and decorative, covered buttons.
Ribbons	ribbons stitched on to decorate, bows
Sequins	reflective sequins, glitter sequins,
Reflective paints	

What is a modern material

A fabric that is designed and manufactured to maximise characteristics such as lightness, waterproofing and breathable.

Which modern material are you going to use and why?

Think about microfibers and maybe reflective fabrics in your design.

Name the fabrics you have chosen. Find out about this fabric and write some bullet points to help you revise.

Fibre content

This is what the fabric is made from. For example, nylon, cotton etc

Construction methods

Woven

Cotton
School shirts
Bedding

Knitted

Lycra
Tights
Sports wear

Non woven

Felt
Nappies

Specification

In the past students have been asked to write the following specifications: design, product, manufacturing and a fabric spec. Make sure you know the difference.

What is a fabric specification and who uses it?

This is a list of criteria that the designer would give to the fabric buyer to enable them to source a suitable fabric. They include criteria such as cost, drape, colour, look and feel,

What is a design specification and who uses it?

A design specification is a list of criteria that a client gives to a designer.

A range of designs can be created from a spec. Criteria can include;

It must fit the client

It must be decorated with flowers

It must include a zip fastening

What is a manufacturing specification and who uses it?

The manufacturer uses the manufacturing spec. It is created usually by the designer.

It gives specifics of the product to be manufactured.

Sizes

Fabric used

Thread to be used

Position of the decoration

Cost of manufacture

How to be packaged

What is a product specification and who uses it?

This is the same as a design spec.

Safety

What are safety standards.

To ensure the safe manufacture and legislation of products. There is legislation which sets standards for textiles items which have been developed to protect the consumer.

Often this testing and safety standard appear on the label.

Manufacturers also consider risks to the workers during manufacturing.

This can include electrical risks, burns, cutting of hands when using blades, injuries when machining, toxic smells, etc.

Make a list of potential risks.

Decorative techniques

The preparation sheet has asked you to investigate a suitable decorative technique for their product design.

Different types of suitable decorative techniques

Applique- to stitch one fabric onto another to create a pattern

Fabric printing- using dye sublimation to print

Decorating with beads - using beads to decorate

Hand embroidery --- hand stitches

Free machine stitching - stitching with the machine to draw a pattern

Quilting - stitching between layers of wadding to create a quilted effect

Couching - laying a cord or ribbon down and stitching over it

Decide on your chosen decorative technique

List the advantages of using this technique.

List the disadvantages of using this technique.

Using notes and diagrams, describe your chosen technique.

Use a full page to complete this.

Make a list of equipment and resources.

Initial Ideas

In the space below sketch a range of initial ideas for your chosen **Textile Product for teenager**

Remember to clearly annotate your sketches to show your choice of fabric, colours, decorative techniques and fastenings.

Initial ideas - before you start designing, make a list of the key points you need to consider.

Bv

Evaluate your initial ideas - make a list of both the good and bad aspects of your designs

Idea 1

Idea 2

Development

Make a list of all the things you will need to consider when you are developing your chosen ideas. **Remember** the theme as you develop your ideas. The preparation sheet asks you to produce some initial ideas that can be developed into final products in the exam. Think about your development work you did for your major course work project.

Final Design

You will have developed your best idea into a final design, which you are likely to be questioned on in the examination. Look at the past exam questions. Having looked at past questions it is clear that you will have to present a final design. The wording of the questions varies. To help you prepare, you should do a full working drawing covering all details.

List of things that the final design must include. Write down the mark allocation.

You will be allocated marks for decorative techniques, range of fabrics, range of components, use of electrical components, use of colour and presentation of final idea.

Final design front and back view.



