SC7152&1 WASSCE 2020 TEXTILES 2 & 1 Essay and Objective 2 hours 50 minutes

PAST QUESTIONS

QUIZZES

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THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL

West African Senior School Certificate Examination for School Candidates

SC 2020

TEXTILES 2 & 1

2 hours 50 minutes

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so. While you are waiting, read and observe the following instructions carefully. Write your name and index number in ink in the spaces provided above.

This booklet consists of two papers. Answer Paper 2 which comes first, in your answer booklet and Paper 1 on your Objective Test answer sheet. Paper 2 will last 2 hours after which the answer booklet will be collected. Do not start Paper 1 until you are told to do so. Paper 1 will last 50 minutes.

PAPER 2 ESSAY [60 marks] Answer four questions only

2 hours

All questions carry equal marks.

Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentation of material.

1.	(a)	State three reasons why textiles should be studied as a vocation.	[3 marks]
	(b)	Describe the following arrangements and appropriately illustrate each of them. (i) All-over pattern; (ii) Full-drop pattern; (iii) Half-drop pattern.	
			[12 marks]
2.		ss five factors to show how traditional fabrics have contributed to the economic development of Ghana.	[15 marks]
			-
3.	(a)	Explain sustainable development in textiles.	[3 marks]
	(b)	Advance four ways of sustaining the indigenous weaving industry in Ghana.	[12 marks]
4.	(a)	Define finishing.	[2 marks]
	(<i>b</i>)	Briefly explain the two main forms of finishing.	[4 marks]
	(c)	Explain three reasons why finishing is important in textile production,	[9 marks]
5.	Descr	ribe in detail , the processes involved in making a one-colour pictorial batik fabric	. [15 marks]
6.	(a)	 (i) Describe the shuttle used for broadloom weaving. (ii) Draw and label four parts of the shuttle. 	[3 marks]
	(<i>b</i>)	Identify and discuss two problems that may result from the use of the shuttle for weaving on the broadloom.	[6 marks]

END OF ESSAY TEST

DO NOT TURN OVER THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

YOU WILL BE PENALIZED SEVERELY IF YOU ARE FOUND LOOKING AT THE NEXT PAGE BEFORE YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO. WHILE YOU ARE WAITING, READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

Paper 1
Objective Test
[40 marks]

50 minutes

- 1. Use **2B** pencil throughout.
- 2. On the pre-printed answer sheet, check that the following details are **correctly** printed:
 - (a) In the space marked Name, check your surname followed by your other names.
 - (b) In the spaces marked *Examination*, *Year*, *Subject* and *Paper*, check 'WASSCE', 'SC 2020', 'TEXTILES', and '1' in that order.
 - (c) In the box marked *Index Number*, your **index number** has been printed vertically in the spaces on the left-hand side, and each numbered space has been shaded in line with each digit. **Reshade** each of the shaded spaces.
 - (d) In the box marked *Subject Code*, the digits 715113 are printed vertically in the spaces on the left-hand side. **Reshade** the corresponding numbered spaces as you did for your index number.
- An example is given below. This is for a male candidate whose *name* is Elliot Kofi AGBANA. His *index number* is 7102143958 and he is offering *Textiles* 1.

THE WEST AFRICAN EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL ANSWER SHEET

ANSWER	
PRINT IN BLOCK LETTERS.	GHA
Name: AGBANA ELLIOT KOF	
Examination: WASSCE	SC 2020
Subject: TEXTILES	Paper:
3 Erase completely any answer you wish to change	
 Leave extra spaces blank if the answer spaces p Do not make any markings across the heavy bla 	provided are more than you need, ack marks at the right hand edge of your answer sheet
Leave extra spaces blank if the answer spaces p Do not make any markings across the heavy bla INDEX NUMBER	subject code Subject code Subject code
5. Do not make any markings across the heavy bla	ick marks at the right hand edge of your answer sheet
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Answer all the questions.

rect option for each urs the same letter as ple is given below.

question the opti	Each question is followed by four options lettered A to D. Find the correct option for each and shade in pencil on your answer sheet the answer space which bears the same letter as on you have chosen. Give only one answer to each question. An example is given below.
	In still-life study, drawings are made from A. imagination. B. memory. C. observation. D. imitation.
	The correct answer is observation which is lettered C and therefore answer space C would be
shaded	$EA \Rightarrow EB \Rightarrow ED \Rightarrow$
to char	Think carefully before you shade the answer spaces; erase completely any answers you wis ge.
	Do all rough work on this question paper.
	Now answer the following questions.
1.0	Textile fibres are classified according to their A. coarseness and fineness. B. grade and quality. C. origin and chemical composition. D. warmth and hard-wearing.
2	Identify from the options, the appropriate reason for studying textiles. It is to A. cut patterns for dresses. B. encourage self employment. C. limit the use of traditional designs. D. promote only modern designs.
3	Rayon fibres fall under A. polyamide fibres. B. regenerated fibres. C. staple fibres. D. vegetable fibres.
4.	A fibre which looks like bamboo stalk when seen under microscope is A. flax. B. jute. C. kapok. D. viscose.
5.	The Ghanaian symbol which depicts royal authority as a motif is the A. executioner's knife. B. ram's horn. C. state sword. D. war horn.
6 **:	Identify the fibre with the least elasticity from the options. A. Cotton B. Kapok C. Silk D. Sisal
7.	A characteristic that will hinder a textile fibre from functioning is its A. brittleness. B. flexibility. C. length. D. strength.

D. sc/SC7152&1/II/fad/20

8,	The cha A. B. C. D.	aracter of a yarn is influenced by the degree of alignment. force. twist. uniformity.
9.	Which of A. B. C. D.	of the following statements is true ? Fibres are all manufactured. mostly synthetic. only from natural products. varied in length and fineness.
10.	Identify A.B.C.D.	a physical property of cotton from the options. It can be used safely with bleaching agents. does not stretch easily. is deteriorated by the action of acids. resists the action of alkalis.
11 _{.c}	Identify A. B. C. D.	from the options, the tool used for threading warp yarns. Heddling hook Knitting needle Latch needle Reeding hook
12	Warp ya A. B. C. D.	arns are sized to increase the width, prevent breakage. reduce lustre. reduce tension.
13.	Labellii A. B. C. D.	ng of chemicals in the textiles studio is important because it helps in advertisement. bonding. decoration. identification.
14.	Select to A. B. C. D.	he design principle used in motif arrangement. Colour Ogee Shape Texture
15.	Rinsing A. B. C. D.	of fabrics after dyeing is done to brighten the fabric. make the dye fast. remove excess dye. strengthen the fabric.
16.	Which of A. B. C. D.	of the following looms is described as shuttleless? Dobby Jacquard Rapier Tappet
17:	Identify A. B. C. D.	the difference between <i>discharge</i> and <i>resist</i> printed fabrics. Discharge fabric has light tones on dark background Discharge fabric is broad Resist fabric has dark tones on only one face of the fabric Resist fabric is narrow
18.	A. B. C. D.	nber of yarns per centimetre in a woven fabric depends on length of pick. size of raddle. size of reed. width of cloth.
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Turn over

1	19.	Violet, blue-violet and green are in harmony because they A. are called hues. B. are complementary colours. C. have one shade. D. contain a common hue.
2	20,	A distinct characteristic of dumas fabric is the presence of A. green. B. indigo. C. red. D. yellow.
Ź	21.	In preparing a vat dye bath, sodium hydroxide is best dissolved with A. cold water. B. distilled water. C. hot water. D. warm water.
9	22.	Grey baft should be bleached before dyeing to A. get rid of impurities. B. make the colour bleed. C. prevent shrinkage. D. soften the fabric.
	23.	Every newly deposited weft yarn in the shed is beaten to the A. end of the cloth. B. fell of the cloth. C. warp threads. D. width of cloth.
	24.	The process of using adhesive to fix fabric onto a table for printing is A. batching. B. calendaring. C. gumming. D. pressing.
	25.	Spinning operators wear nose masks to prevent them from A. blood pressure. B. inhaling bad odour. C. inhaling fluffy particles. D. nose bleeding.
	26.	Which of the following describes appliqué? A. Drawing of shapes on a fabric B. Printing cut-out shapes onto a fabric C. Stitching a cut-out onto another fabric D. Stitching sequence onto fabrics
	27.	Which of the following options is true about the function of a portfolio? It is used for the safe keeping of A. bales of fabric. B. indanthrene dyes. C. oxidizing agents. D. selected pieces of designs.
	28.	The recommended ratio of sodium hydroxide to sodium hydrosulphite in dyeing is A. 1:2. B. 1:3. C. 1:4. D. 1:5.
	29.	Choose from the options, the process associated with fabric decoration. A. Bonding, crocheting and singeing B. Marbling, printing and dyeing C. Painting, crocheting and knitting D. Scouring, bleaching and printing

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- 7 Identify from the options, the statement that best describes a business plan. It is a document that 30. is presented for financial assistance. A. indicates what one intend doing. В. shows an artist's brochure. C. shows how to exhibit an artifact. D. Chemicals for dyeing are best preserved under 31.
 - airy condition. Α.
 - В. dry condition.
 - humid condition. C.
 - D. moist condition.
- The main purpose of bleaching a fabric is to remove the natural 32:
 - colouring matter. A.
 - hairy appearance. В.
 - C. protein impurities.
 - size and dust. D.
- Dyes extracted from plants are preserved using 33.
 - caustic soda. A.
 - B. soda ash.
 - C. salt-petre.
 - sodium chloride. D.
- Intricate designs in screen printing can be achieved with 34.
 - application of lacquer. A.
 - application of starch. В.
 - photographic technique. C.
 - stencilling method. D.
- To produce firm designs weaves, each design pick is bound by a 35.
 - plain pick. A.
 - sateen pick. В.
 - C. satin pick.
 - D. twill pick.
- If the dentage of a reed is 40s and it carries 2000 ends, what is the width of the woven fabric. 36.
 - Α. 200 cm
 - 140 cm B.
 - C. 100 cm
 - 50 cm D.
- A mordant enables a fabric to 37.
 - absorb the dye. Α.
 - resist the dye. В.
 - C. shrink after dyeing.
 - stretch well after dyeing. D.
- One major reason for taking care of fabric is to 38
 - allow for fastness. Α.
 - increase absorption. В.
 - make them expensive. C.
 - preserve quality. D.
- In weaving, the term tying-up is the 39.
 - attachment of heddle shafts to the treadle. A.
 - attachment of pulleys to the horses. В.
 - pulling and winding of warp onto beam. C.
 - stretching of weft yarns on the roller. D.

- Calculate the ends needed to weave a piece of fabric 30 cm wide using a reed of 24 dents per 40. centimetre.
 - 54 Α.
 - 60 В.
 - C. D.
 - 125 720

END OF PAPER