

Textiles and Design

Section II (continued)

Marks

Question 12 — Design (10 marks)

- (a) Identify ONE historical development for ONE focus area, and describe the influence of the historical development on textile design in contemporary society. 2

In apparel the corset has evolved since the early 1700's. Its shape originally enhancing the waist and then the S-shape corset was developed to suit needs. These corsets have been modified by ~~fashion~~ contemporary designers who use plastic boning rather than whale bone and steel for support. The silhouette of the corset is used in formal wear and bridal wear.

- (b) Describe the method of decoration called *appliqué*. 2

Fabric is cut out into shapes and sewed onto the surface of a flat surface of fabric, the fabric can be applied to give texture, shape and line. A variety of stitches can be used to get the effect of *appliqué* such as topstitching.

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Question 12 (continued)

- (c) Identify a specific culture you have studied.

Japan

- (i) Describe TWO design features of textile items typical of this culture. 2

The silhouette of the kimono - a wide square sleeved open garment which has a long collar that crosses left over right and secured by an obiko sashi!
The use of surface and embellishment of kuzen a ~~rice~~ resist painting style on silk which originated in Japan.

- (ii) Explain how these design features have influenced contemporary textile design. 4

The kimono silhouette has been adapted to resemble a dressing gown worn over the bed clothing normally made from luxurious materials such as silk. The silhouette has also been shortened for hip style dresses and jackets. The kuzen surface designs of flowers and birds using rice + paste resist has been adapted by using stencils and ~~some~~ and silk painting on textile items with gutta - a gum for a resist instead of rice paste. The flowers and patterns of kuzen have also been used on luxurious ~~some~~ modern garments.

End of Question 12