

# Textiles and Design

## Section II (continued)

Marks

### Question 12 — Design (10 marks)

- (a) Distinguish between functional and aesthetic design. 2

Functional design refers to how a textile item functions, i.e., whether it suits its specific purpose. eg. a zipper, so we can get into a dress. Aesthetic design refers to how the textile item looks, i.e., whether it is appealing to the eye, eg. embroidery.

- (b) (i) Identify ONE of the principles used in textile dyeing. 1

The effect of temperature

- (ii) Describe and evaluate how an experiment you have conducted demonstrated this textile dyeing principle. 3

We made two dye baths for two different pieces of white fabric.

One dye bath was set at a cool temperature, while the other

was fairly hot. We put a piece of fabric in each dye bath, and

left them in there for 10 minutes, stirring ~~occasionally~~ occasionally.

We then took the fabric pieces out of the dye baths and left them to dry.

Once dry, we compared both pieces of fabric, and we concluded that the

piece in the hot dye bath took in a significant amount more dye than the one in the cold bath. Therefore, colour fastness occurs more successfully with a hot temperature.

## Question 12 (continued)

- (c) Identify and describe a process of applying colour to textiles used by a culture of your choice.

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Culture ..... India .....

Process ..... The indian culture uses a lot of colourful embroidery to decorate and apply colour to their textiles. A lot of this embroidery is influenced by religion. For example, followers of the God 'Siva' use horizontal stitches & lines in their embroidery, while followers of the God 'Vishnu' use vertical stitches & lines which often form geometric shapes. They all use silk and cotton threads in their embroidery, and sometimes also other mediums such as mirrors, precious stones, conch shells and the backs/shells of beetles. The paisley pattern is also a common trademark of the Indian culture.

**End of Question 12**