

CSSC MOCK
, TEXTILE AND GARMENT CONSTRUCTION 052/1 AUG 2025.
MAKING SCHEME.

SECTION A: 15 MARKS

1.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
C	E	C	B	C	C	A	C	C	A

1 Marks@

2.

i	ii	iii	iv	v
D	B	E	A	G

1 Marks@

SECTION B: 55 MARKS

3. a) - The opening should be long enough.

- The stitching must be strong, especially at the base.
- If the opening is put into a slit cut in a garment the seam.
- If the opening should be worked before the seam.
- If the opening is put into a seam line, the seam should first be sewn.
- Front opening should lap from left to right for men and right to left for women.

5 Marks

b) - Opening is used to easy putting on and off the garment and also some areas decoration.

1Marks

c) - Semi-concealed

- Concealed
- Invisible (seam line)
- Visible (visual)

3 Marks

4. a) Patching and darning 1Marks

b) -To stop the article from going on tearing.

- To make it to be in use.
- To make the article to look smart.
- To make the article to last long.
- To save time.

4 Marks

c) - Thread should match the colour and texture of the material

- The method used should be suitable according to the texture of the material.
- The method used should match the size of the tear.
- Should be strong and flat.
- Should be neat as possible on both sides.

4 Marks

5. a) - Should be large enough to accommodate sewing equipment and to allow people to move around easily.

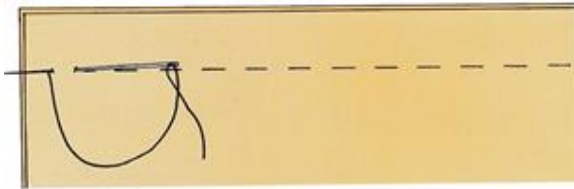
- Should have large windows and doors for ventilation and light.
- It should have enough light from both source (natural and artificial)
- The room should be painted with light cool colours to add light in the room.
- The room should be well equipped with necessary sewing equipment.

4 Marks

- b) – Measuring tools
 - Cutting tools
 - Marking tools
 - Ironing and pressing tools **4 Marks**
 - Stitching tools
 - Miscellaneous tools
 - c) Is a model of the human figure that can be used to check the appearance and draping of the garment **1 Marks**
6. a) - It shows the fibre used to construct that article.
 - It shows the temperature needed for washing and pressing. **2 Marks**
 - It shows how the dry.
- b) - Sorting out clothes
 - Repairing
 - Steeping
 - Washing
 - Rinsing **4 Marks**
 - Drying
 - Ironing or pressing
 - Storing clothes
 - c) - Line –dried – This involves hanging, clothes after they have been machined or hand washed. **4 Marks**
 - Drip-drying – hanging the garment after wash without squeezing or wringing out the water from it.
 - Dry-flat requires the garment to dry on a flat surface. E.g knitted articles and those made of pure wool and also coloured garments e.g “Khang and Vitenge”.
7. a) - Select the right size and type of needle for the work to be done.
 - Loosen the needle clamp, push the needle up to the needed point then tighten the screw.
 - Fix the needle while the flat side is directed towards the screw and the groove on the needle bar slot. **3 Marks**
 - Make sure the needle should point to the centre of the hole in the feed plate.
- b) – Put the reel of thread on the spool pin.
 - Pass the thread through the first thread guide.
 - Pass between the tension discs, then through the eyelet. **3 Marks**
 - Pass to another thread guide.
 - Finally pass the thread through the needle, from left to right or away depending the type of the sewing machine.
 - c) -Use the needle size according the type of the material (thickness).
 - Remove all pins from the work before machining.
 - Tight the needle in a correct position.
 - After stitching pull your work backwards gently. **3 Marks**
 - Check the presser foot if is tighten well.
 - Reduce some bulkiness of the seam where not required.
8. a) Temporary stitches

Joining stitches
Neatening stitches **1 Marks**
Decorative stitches

- b) - Choose the right stitch for the work to be done.
- Use the right stitch for the work to right type of thread for fabric.
- Fasten the stitches on and off securely
- Never use a knot for fastening stitches **5 Marks**
- When stitching by using hand stitch work one stitch at a time.
- Wear a thimble on the middle finger when stitching by hand to protect the finger tip from being injured.
- c)



3 Marks

SECTION C: 30 MARKS

9. a) Double stitched seam is a strong seam because it consists two stitched line. **3 Marks**
- b) - Place two pieces of material together wrong or right side facing, tack and stitch 1.3 cm from edges.
- Remove tacking. Press seam open. Cut down back turning by half of its depth.
- Make 5mm turning on front free edge. **8 Marks**
- Turn fold towards back of garment tacking raw edge underneath that of back turning.
- Tack, stitch close to edge. Remove tacking and press seam.
- c) - Seam turned towards front of garment.
- Frayed edges appearing after second line of machining has been worked. **4 Marks**
- Fullness or puckering on the wrong or right side between the two lines of stitching.
- Variation in the width of the seam.
10. a) The source of silk fibres are produced from the head of the silkworm as the twin threads gummed together and form cocoon. **5 Marks**
- b) – The silk worm is the grub of the silk-moth, which feeds entirely on mulberry leaves. When ready to spin its cocoon the caterpillar is from 7.5 to 10cm long. It takes the, creature two days and two night of unceasing toil to spin enough silk to complete its cocoon.
- The cocoons a placed in hot water melt the silk gum and loosen the threads and the surface is brushed to disclose the end of the thread.

- The raw silk skeins are folded together to be sent to the weaver. **10 Marks**
- The west silk is spun into threads in the same way as cotton or wool threads are spun.
- Patterns may be introduced into silk fabric by printing them onto the completed cloth or during the actual weaving.

11. a) - Buttons and buttonholes

- Buttons and loops
- Hooks and bars
- Hooks and eyes
- Hooks and loops
- Press studs
- Velcro
- Zip

2 Marks

b) -The garment being made

- The material being used
- The type of opening
- The age of the wearer
- The position of opening

8 Marks

c) -The buttons should be attached on double layers of material

- Should be evenly spaced
- Should be sewn exactly opposite the button holes or loops
- Should be sewn on at least half their diameter in from the edge of the opening.

5 Marks