

Textiles and Design

Section II (continued)

Marks

Question 12 — Design (10 marks)

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

Functional; the physical properties and the way in which an item works.
Aesthetic; the visual appeal of an item - whether it is pleasing to the eye.

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

Achieving a specific and detailed pattern using dyes - resist dyeing

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

The experiment I used to achieve this aspect of dyeing was the principle of resist dyeing. I used a ^{white} crayon to draw a design onto the fabric and then immersed the fabric in the dye solution. When I removed the fabric the dye had not dispersed into the parts of the fabric where the crayon was. This technique can also be achieved with wax. The dye can simple not disperse into the waxy (sealed) parts of the fabric.

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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 Tonga

Process Because there is no technological means of applying colour to textiles in this culture, traditional methods of dyeing^{+ painting} are used. Firstly, flowers, dirt and sand are gathered. The flowers are then crushed and water is added. Strips of bark are dipped in and immersed in the liquid for a long period of time - this is the process of dyeing. Water is also added to the dirt and sand to produce a thick paint which is painted onto mats and wallhangings (made from woven bark) by hand. As the paints and dyes are made from natural sources, natural colours are produced.

End of Question 12