



CONSUMER STUDIES

GRADE 11

REVISION PACKAGE

TERM 1 – 2026

Topics: Design Elements and Principles

Fibres and Fabrics

This review package includes:

- An overview of the work of Term 1
- Review of the work of Term 1
- Review of important terminology
- Layout of the final theory exam for the subject
- Activities and exam questions for revision

1- Introduction:

Dear Grade 11 learner,

Welcome to Consumer Studies! This subject will teach you how to be a responsible consumer. The revision package will focus on the work planned for Term 1 as per the 2025 – 2026 ATP. This will help you review the finished content and should help you perform better in tests and exams.

Thoroughly work through this package, and good luck with your studies.

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this document is to help you understand the key concepts understand and to provide you with the opportunity to establish the required standard. This will help you to apply the fundamental knowledge and answer the questions well.

The approved textbooks:

- OXFORD SUCCESSFUL
- FOCUS

Layout of the final theory examination paper for grade 11

The table below indicates the layout of the final theory paper:

	CONTENT	MARK ALLOCATION
SECTION A – Short Questions		
Question 1	Short questions (all topics)	40
SECTION B - Longer Questions		
Question 2	The consumer	40
Question 3	Food and nutrition	40
Question 4	Clothing:	20
	Fibres and Fabrics	
	Design Elements and Principles	
Question 5	Housing	20
Question 6	Entrepreneurship	40
	Total	200

To help you study and review the work, you can browse the last section of this revision package to work through previous exam questions that will test your knowledge about the work of Term 1.

Each main topic has subtopics and relevant concepts.

- Study the topic as a UNIT and do not leave any sub-topics and relevant, related concepts out.
- Get copies of previous exam papers and regularly practice how to answer the different types of questions in a paper.
- Use the information in the approved textbooks when you answer the question paper.

Useful tips for writing the Consumer Studies paper.

- READ through the entire paper before you answer each question.
- Read the INSTRUCTIONS of EACH question or sub-question.
- In case of longer questions, attentively read through the information in a case study, scenario, info text box, etc.
- Know and understand how to interpret ACTION/INSTRUCTIONAL VERBS.
- Take the MARK ALLOCATION of each question/sub-question into account.
- Pay attention to language usage and avoid using 'SLANG' or 'SMS-Language'.
- Write neatly and legibly.
- Upon completion of the paper, read through your answers again and make sure you attempted to answer ALL the questions.
- As topics can be integrated, especially in the longer questions which may be higher order questions, make use of the TRIM and PEEL-techniques when answering the question.

TRIM and PEEL technique

TRIM the question when trying to answer it:

T = Determine the topic applicable to the question.

R = Determine the restrictions/limitations of the instruction.

I = Determine the instruction of the question/sub question

M = Determine the mark allocation of the question/sub-question.

PEEL is the technique used to formulate the response/reaction:

P = make a point.

E = Look for evidence to determine the limitations of demand.

E = Explain your point based on the evidence.

L = Form a link to the point made in the conclusion of your answer.

NOTE: Your teacher will cover this technique in more detail, as well as the teaching verbs and their meanings.

Overview of the work in Term 1

The work to be covered in Term 1 includes Design Elements and Principles; Fibers and textiles. The table below will give you an indication of the core content to be covered:

REVISION: Design elements and -principles

PURPOSE: The purpose of this section is for you to review the work done in the first term so that you can work through the important concepts.

Follow these steps:

1. Study the following pages in the textbook for this chapter.
 - ❖ **Oxford Handbook:** Pages 102 to 124.
 - ❖ **FOCUS textbook:** Pages 101 to 133.
2. Study the important terminology and complete the short activity.
3. Work through the practice and exam questions.

Colour theory:

- ❖ colour terminology, classification and characteristics.
- ❖ The colour wheel and colour combinations.

Design elements and principles:

- ❖ **Design elements:** Line, shape, form, space, colour and texture.
- ❖ **Design principles:** Proportion, balance, rhythm, harmony, emphasis.
 - Application of design elements and principles:
 - The elements and principles of design to achieve desired effects when choosing clothes, considering body shapes, sizes and style.
 - Application of knowledge to advise consumers on the purchase of clothing.
 - Incorporation of the elements and principles of design into interior designing of living and working spaces, to achieve desired effects and meet aesthetic needs. Includes the choice of furniture.
 - Application of knowledge in advising consumers about interior design problem areas.

TERMINOLOGY (DESIGN ELEMENTS AND PRINCIPLES)

PURPOSE: The purpose of this section is for you to study and review the important definitions of the first term's work by heart. Make sure you know and understand all the definitions below.

DESIGN ELEMENTS

Colour

- We see the colour of an object when white rays of light shine on its surface.
- Only those colours that are reflected towards the eye are observed. Colors can be yellow, red, pink, white, blue, etc.

Colour name

- This is the name given to the colour, for example, "red".

Colour wheel

- It is a visual aid that helps us understand how the different colours are created.
- It consists of 12 colours arranged in a circle, and it shows the relationships between the three types of colours.

Warm colours

- These colours are red, yellow, and orange. Think of the sun.



Cool colours

- Are colours like blue, green, and purple. Think of the beach.



Primary colours

- These are blue, red and yellow. It is used for mixing secondary colours.

Secondary colours

- These are colours obtained by mixing primary colours.
- These include purple, green, and orange.

Tertiary colours

- This is when a primary colour and a secondary colour are mixed to obtain other colours.

Chroma

- This refers to the purity or the intensity of the colour.

Intensity

- It refers to how bright or dull a colour is, and it is usually obtained by mixing a colour with its complementary colour.

Complement

- These are colours that combine well and look good together.

Value

- It refers to how light or dark the colour is.

Tint

- It is obtained when white is added to the colour, which makes it lighter.

Shade

- It is obtained when black is added to the colour, which makes it darker.

Shape

- An element of art that is two-dimensional, flat, or limited to height and width.

Form

- It is a three-dimensional shape, like a cube.
- An element of art that encloses volume and includes height, width, and depth, for example, in a cube, a sphere, a pyramid or a cylinder.

Space

- It is the space between lines and shapes. Too little space will make a design look very cramped.

Texture

- This refers to the quality of an object's surface.
- **Visual texture:** This refers to implied texture and what can be seen. An object's texture may look different than what it feels like.
- **Tactile (touchable) texture:** This refers to the actual texture and how it feels when it touches your hand or skin.
- Smooth texture: It looks smooth and reflects light. It is very sophisticated, Feminine and formal.
 - Rough texture: It looks rough (course) and absorbs the light. It is very informal and masculine and it makes objects look less conspicuous.

Proportion

- It refers to the pleasant relationship between one area and another. This refers to the comparison between the different sizes, shapes, quantities, positions and masses of the various objects.

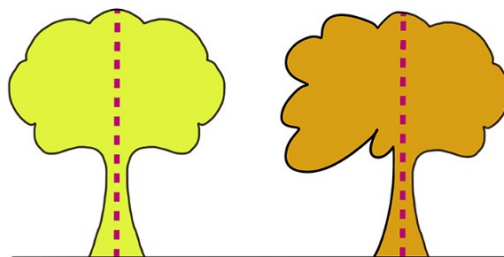
DESIGN PRINCIPLES:

Balance

- Balance is achieved by grouping objects around an imaginary central point so that both sides receive equal attention. There are three types of balance:
 - **Radial balance:** This is when different objects are arranged around a central point, e.g. the spokes of a bicycle's wheel.



- **Symmetrical / Formal Balance:** This is when two sides of a design are identical, and they form a mirror image of each other.
- **Asymmetrical / Informal Balance:** This is when two sides of the design differ, and although the two sides are not the same, they still carry the same visual weight.



Rhythm

- This creates the impression of movement. It can be obtained by repetition, rating, progression, alternation and continuous lines.

Emphasis

- Emphasis is used to draw attention to an object.

Harmony

- There is harmony when all the elements of the design are assembled according to the rules and principles of design.

ACTIVITY NO. 1: Do you know your definitions?

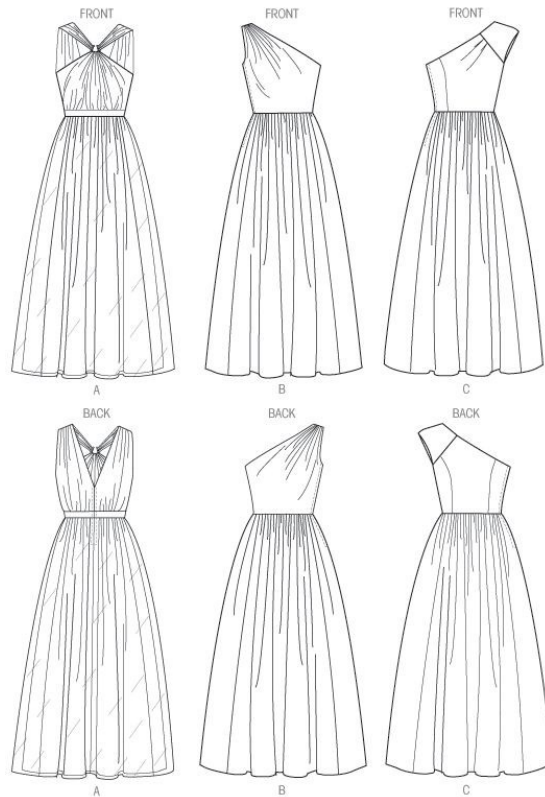
Now that you've studied the definitions, try writing them down without looking at your notes.

1.	Value of a colour	
2.	Intensity of a colour	
3.	Tint of a colour	
4.	Primary colours	
5	The shade of a colour	
6.	Rhythm	
7.	Harmony	
8.	Proportion	
9.	Repetition	
10.	Alternation	
11.	Radial balance	
12	Rough/coarse texture	
13.	Visual texture	

The next part of the review package contains several practice questions on the chapter (Design Elements & Principles) that you can work through to test your knowledge.

QUESTIONS ABOUT DESIGN PRINCIPLES & ELEMENTS

1.1. Study the pictures below and answer the questions that follow:

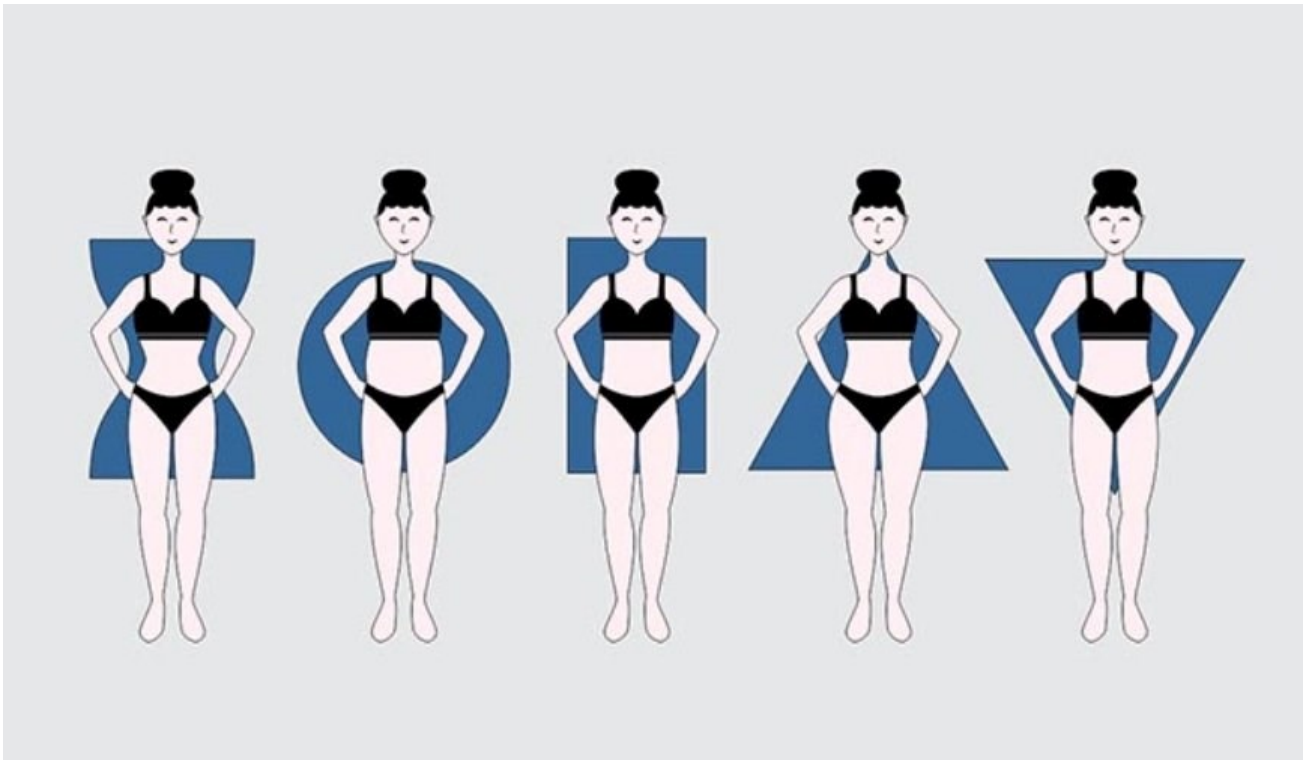


- 1.1.1 Explain how you will customize dress A to create a point of emphasis. (2)
- 1.1.2 Identify the type of balance illustrated in picture B. (1)
- 1.1.3 Define the type of balance reflected on the dress. (2)
- 1.1.4 Explain how the balance was applied to the dress as shown in picture B. (5)
- 1.1.5 Curved lines are used in all three of the designs above, pictures A, B, and C. Name the illusion and effect created by these types of lines. (3)
- 1.1.6 If dress A had vertical lines, explain the illusion it would have created. (2)

1.2. Study the picture of the room below and answer the questions that follow:



- 1.2.1 Explain how rhythm was achieved in this room using the line. Also, explain the effect it has on the room. (3)
- 1.2.2 Identify another way in which rhythm was achieved in the room. Refer to the items in the room that explained this specific type of rhythm. (3)
- 1.2.3 Name the type of colours that should be used in a room, if facing south. Give a reason for your answer. (2)
- 1.2.4 Name two colours that can be used to achieve the above. (2)
- 1.2.5 Define what is meant by complementary colours and give TWO examples of these colour combinations. (3)
2. Define the following terms. (12)
- 2.1 Value
 - 2.2 Intensity
 - 2.3 Colour name
 - 2.4 Colour wheel
 - 2.5 Shade
 - 2.6 Tint
3. Explain the difference between primary, secondary and tertiary colours. Give TWO examples of each. (6)



4. Describe what the A-type body shape looks like, and list FIVE guidelines that these people should remember when buying clothes. (8)
5. Describe what the V-type body shape looks like, and list FIVE guidelines that these people should keep in mind when buying clothes. (8)
6. Describe what the rectangular body shape looks like, and list FIVE guidelines that these people should remember when buying clothes. (8)
7. Describe what the oval body shape looks like, and list FIVE guidelines that these people should remember when buying clothes. (8)
8. Draw a colour wheel and indicate two pairs of complementary colours. (4)
9. Explain how each of the following problems can easily be solved when applying specific design elements and principles:
 - 9.1 A cool room. (2)
 - 9.2 A room with high ceilings. (2)
 - 9.3 A long, small room. (2)
 - 9.4 An overcrowded room. (2)
10. John needs help setting up his living room. He wants to create a calm and relaxed environment. Please advise him. (2)

REVISION: Fibers and Textile Fabrics

PURPOSE: The purpose of this section is that you revise the work done in the first term so that you can work through the important concepts.

Follow these steps:

1. Study the following pages from the textbook for this chapter:
 - ❖ **Oxford Handbook:** Pages 131 to 140.
 - ❖ **FOCUS textbook:** Pages 144 to 156.
2. Study the important terminology and do a short activity on the terms/definitions.
3. Work through the practice and exam questions.

TERMINOLOGY (FIBERS AND TEXTILE FABRICS)

PURPOSE: The purpose of this section is for you to study and revise the important definitions of the first term's work. Make sure you know and understand all the definitions below.

FIBERS AND TEXTILE FABRICS

ACTIVITY 1

Terminology:	Definition
Fibre	
Material	
Fabric properties	
Aesthetic	
Functional	
Visual	
Tactile	

Durability	
Comfort	
Maintenance	
Fabric appearance	
Material draping	
Material texture	

ACTIVITY 2

Now that you have studied the overarching terminology, describe/define each of the following terms:

1.	Visual and tactile properties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drape quality • Color fastness 	
2.	Durability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strength • Shed/wear resistance • Pilling • Sunlight resistance 	
3.	Comfort <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elasticity • Dimensional stability • Heat conduction • Heat retention 	

4.	Maintenance	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shrinkage resistance to water and detergents • Procedure reaction to heat (water and heat) • Spot resistance/stain release • Wrinkle and crease resistance 	

ACTIVITY 3: Finishes that change the performance of materials.

Terminology	Definitions
Flame scent finishes	
Static control	
Stain and dirt release	
Antibacterial finishes	
Waterproofing and water-repellent finishes	
Crease-resistant finishes	
Drip-dry finishes	

ACTIVITY 4:

1. Explain why visual and tactile properties are important when choosing fabrics for making a cocktail dress.
2. Explain the quality of draping under the following headings:
 - 2.1 Definition of draping quality.
 - 2.2 Examples of materials with the best drape quality.
 - 2.3 Examples of clothing items for which fabrics with good drape quality will be used.
3. Explain the term **colour fastness**.

4. Explain why work overalls should be made from fabric that has good durability properties.
5. Explain the importance of testing a fabric for its strength.
6. List articles/garments in which strength will be important.
7. Name parts of clothing more prone to wear and tear (abrasion).
8. Explain what pilling is and name two fabrics on which it can occur.
9. Suggest articles or materials that should be sunlight resistant.

QUESTIONS ABOUT FIBERS AND TEXTILE FABRICS:

- 1 Match each description of the desired characteristics of household textiles in Column A to the correct term from Column B.

COLUMN A DESCRIPTIONS		COLUMN B TERMS	
1	Special treatments were developed to reduce shrinkage.	A	Absorbency
2	The appearance of small balls of fibre on the surface of a fabric.	B	Heat resistant
3	Materials for tablecloths should not be tight and heavy but should fall over the table in soft folds.	C	Dimensional Stability
4	Towels and dishcloths should be able to remove moisture and leave the item dry.	D	Colour fastness
5	Materials should retain the original colour and not fade or change colour.	E	Sanforize
6	Cotton and linen will not be affected by high temperatures.	F	Stainproof
7	Treatment is often used on fabrics made for upholstery and carpeting, as these household textiles are likely to absorb dirt and become stained.	G	Drapeability
8	This refers to the ability of a substance to maintain its size and shape after washing.	H	Pilling

(8)

- 2 Explain the following terms:
- 2.1.1 Colour fastness (2)
- 2.1.2 Heat conductivity (2)
- 3 On some materials, finishes are done to improve it.
- 3.1 Name FOUR finishes that will change a fabric's appearance. (4)
- 4 Discuss the reasons why socks are often treated with an antibacterial finish. (4)
- 5 Compare waterproof and water-repellent finishes as they are used in materials.

Tabulate your answer as follows:

Waterproof finish	Water-repellent finish

(4)

6



Compare the properties of the materials that were used for this outfit.

Tabulate your answer as follows:

PROPERTIES	T-SHIRT MATERIAL	DENIM MATERIAL
6.1 Durability		
6.2 Ease of use		
6.3 Dimensional stability		

(6)