higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

INTRODUCTORY CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N4

(10010444)

16 November 2023 (X-paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 12 pages.

Copyright reserved

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE
INTRODUCTORY CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N4
TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 200

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Read all the questions carefully.
3. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. Use only a black or blue pen.
5. Write neatly and legibly.

Copyright reserved

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 Various options are given as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 An extra allowance built into the sleeve head and bodice blocks to allow for movement.

A Warp
B Lay
C Ease
D Tuck

1.1.2 A sheer, crisp silk organdie with a sheen.

A Percale
B Organza
C Rayon
D Pongee

1.1.3 Measured from the shoulder seam at the neckline, to the lower edge of the tape at the waistline.

A Front waist length
B Bust point
C Shoulder to underbust
D Shoulder to upperbust

1.1.4 These pockets are attached to the garment at the waist and side seams.

A In-seam pockets
B Bound pockets
C Hip pockets
D Blazer pockets

1.1.5 These need to be transferred onto the fabric after cutting.

A Grain arrows
B Notches
C Markings
D Foldline

1.1.6 This is commonly applied to parts of garments to strengthen and stabilise.

A Felt
B Ribbon
C Interfacing
D Boning

1.1.7 This stitch is a much more decorative backstitch and is mainly used to hand-pick a zipper.

A Catch stitch
B Prick stitch
C Whipstitch
D Pick stitch

1.1.8 A decorative stitch used for seaming.

A Shirring stitch
B Cross stitch
C Blind stitch
D Stretch stitch

1.1.9 A dart that is long, fits at the waistline and tapers off in two opposite directions.

A Contour dart
B Neckline
C French dart
D Waist dart

1.1.10 The sizes for dresses, coats, blouses and jackets in commercial patterns are chosen according to the …

A hip measurement
B waist measurement
C bust measurement
D bust and waist

1.1.11 This is a sharp-pointed instrument with a needle.

A Orange stick
B Bodkins
C Stiletto
D Needle threader

Copyright reserved

1.1.12 A lightweight fabric that is applied to the wrong side of the garment fabric primarily to give additional strength.

A Facing
B Underlining
C Interfacing
D Lining

1.1.13 The buttonhole made by stitching strips or patches of fabric to the buttonhole location in several ways.

A Bound buttonhole
B Machine-worked buttonhole
C Hand-worked buttonhole
D Horizontal buttonhole

1.1.14 This tool is used for unpicking stitches and cutting machine-made buttonholes.

A Buttonhole scissors
B Pinking shears
C Seam ripper
D Embroidery scissors

1.1.15 A process in which moisture, heat and pressure are applied to short fibres, interlocking them in a matted layer.

A Felting
B Fusing
C Bonding
D Netting

(15 × 1) (15)

1.2 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 Serpentine stitch is an example of a machine stitch.

1.2.2 Whipstitch is used to attach facings to seam allowances.

1.2.3 Trimming is done before grading to get an even width or it is done at the corners of collars and pockets.

1.2.4 A Peter Pan collar is an example of a standing collar.

1.2.5 A patch pocket is made of double layers of fabric.

Copyright reserved

1.2.6 The fagotted seam is suitable for blouses, dresses, and guardian dresses.

1.2.7 Darts are used to add fullness to the garment.

1.2.8 Filament fibres are short fibres varying in length from 3 cm to 5 cm.

1.2.9 Dressmaking shears used for opening worked buttonholes.

1.2.10 Viscose rayon fibre is an example of a synthetic fibre.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.3 Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–K) next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.3.1	Two fold lines and two placement lines	A	thimble
1.3.2	The collar that stands up against the neck, then falls over the stand	B	tailor's ham
1.3.3	It protects the middle finger during hand-sewing	C	overlocker
1.3.4	It is used to hold layers of fabric together	D	seam roll
1.3.5	A band of fabric that is attached to a sleeve edge	E	awl/stiletto
1.3.6	A cylindrical cushion used for pressing seams open.	F	box pleats
1.3.7	An oval-shaped cushion used for pressing the shaped parts of the garment and shrinking away fullness	G	safety pins
1.3.8	It is used to neaten the raw edges	H	knife pleats
1.3.9	This is a sharp pointed instrument used for punching eyelets	I	cuffs
1.3.10	A fabric tunnel made to enclose elastic or drawstring	J	rolled collar
		K	casing

(10 × 1) (10)

Copyright reserved

1.4 Give ONE term for each of the following descriptions by writing it next to the question number (1.4.1–1.4.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.4.1 A solid block used for rubbing over thread used for sewing buttons on men's clothes, coats and jackets.

1.4.2 A man-made fibre obtained through the chemical processing of raw material.

1.4.3 Bands of strips cut on true bias.

1.4.4 The sleeve is cut as an extension of the bodice section and is mostly loose-fitting.

1.4.5 Fasteners that come with either straight eyes for lapped edges or loop eyes for meeting edges.

1.4.6 Pleats with ONE fold line and ONE placement line.

1.4.7 This collar lies flat on the shoulders against the garment, rising only slightly above the garment's neckline.

1.4.8 The finished bottom edge of a garment.

1.4.9 The fabric that is used to finish the raw edges of a garment such as the neck, armhole, and front- or back opening.

1.4.10 This sleeve is wide at the top and set into a low-cut armhole that may also be square.

1.4.11 A straight, woven tape, is used for finishing hem edges and staying seams in woven garments.

1.4.12 A dart that extends diagonally from the side seam in the hip area to the bust.

1.4.13 The type of buttonhole that is made of stitched strips or patches of fabric.

1.4.14 This type of pocket is visible on the outside of the garment and can be cut into various shapes and sizes.

1.4.15 A machine needle that is recommended for all woven fabrics.

(15 × 1) (15)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 The quality standards are crucial in ensuring that the manufactured products are of exceptional quality.
Give TWO quality standards of each of the following:

2.1.1 Cuffs

2.1.2 Hems

2.1.3 Buttonholes

2.1.4 Collars

2.1.5 Elastic

(5 × 2) (10)

2.2 Define the following fabric finishes:

2.2.1 Embossing

2.2.2 Glazing

2.2.3 Napping

2.2.4 Calendaring

2.2.5 Moireing

(5 × 2) (10)

2.3 Study the following ladies skirt sketches and answer the questions:

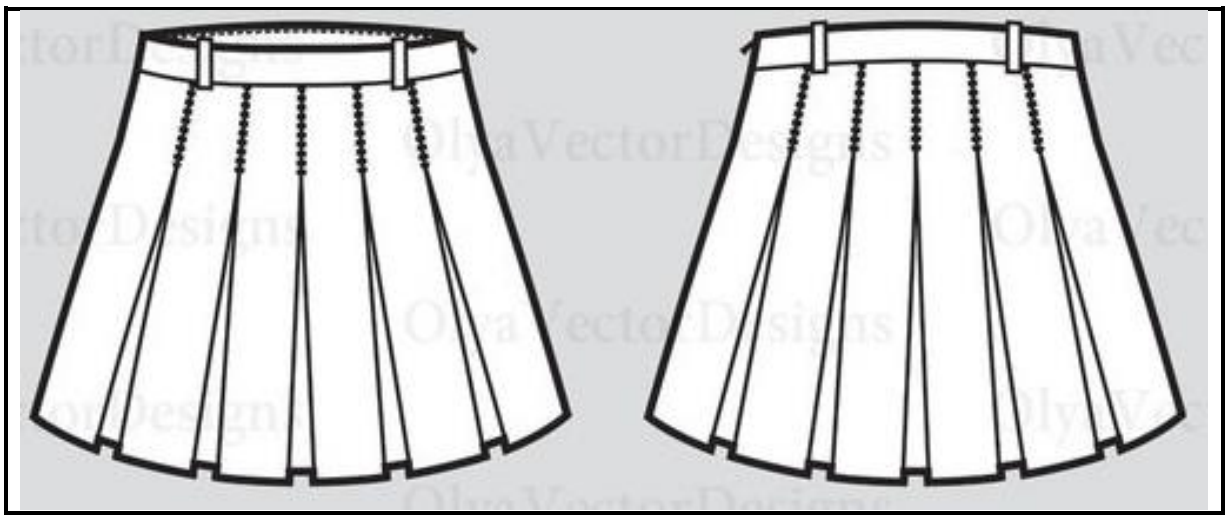


FIGURE 1

2.3.1 Name and define the pleats shown on the skirt. (2)

2.3.2 Discuss FIVE points to keep in mind when pleats are made. (5 × 2) (10)

2.3.3 Name TWO other types of pleats. (2)

2.3.4 Give the function of pleats on a garment. (1)

2.3.5 Discuss the quality standards of making the above-mentioned pleats. (5 × 2) (10)

2.4 The straight waistband is used commonly on ladies' skirts and -trousers and adds a quality finish to the waistline of both the skirts and trousers.

2.4.1 Explain how the straight waistband is applied to the waist of the skirt in FIGURE 1 above. (10)

2.4.2 List any TWO areas on the skirt where the zip opening can be applied. (2)

2.4.3 Name the other TWO methods of disposal of fullness. (2)

2.4.4 Name the fabric that can be used to reinforce and prevent the waistband from stretching. (1)

[60]

Copyright reserved

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1 Study the THREE sketches of the needles in FIGURE 2 below and label the letters (A–H) next to the question number (3.1.1) in the ANSWER BOOK. (8)

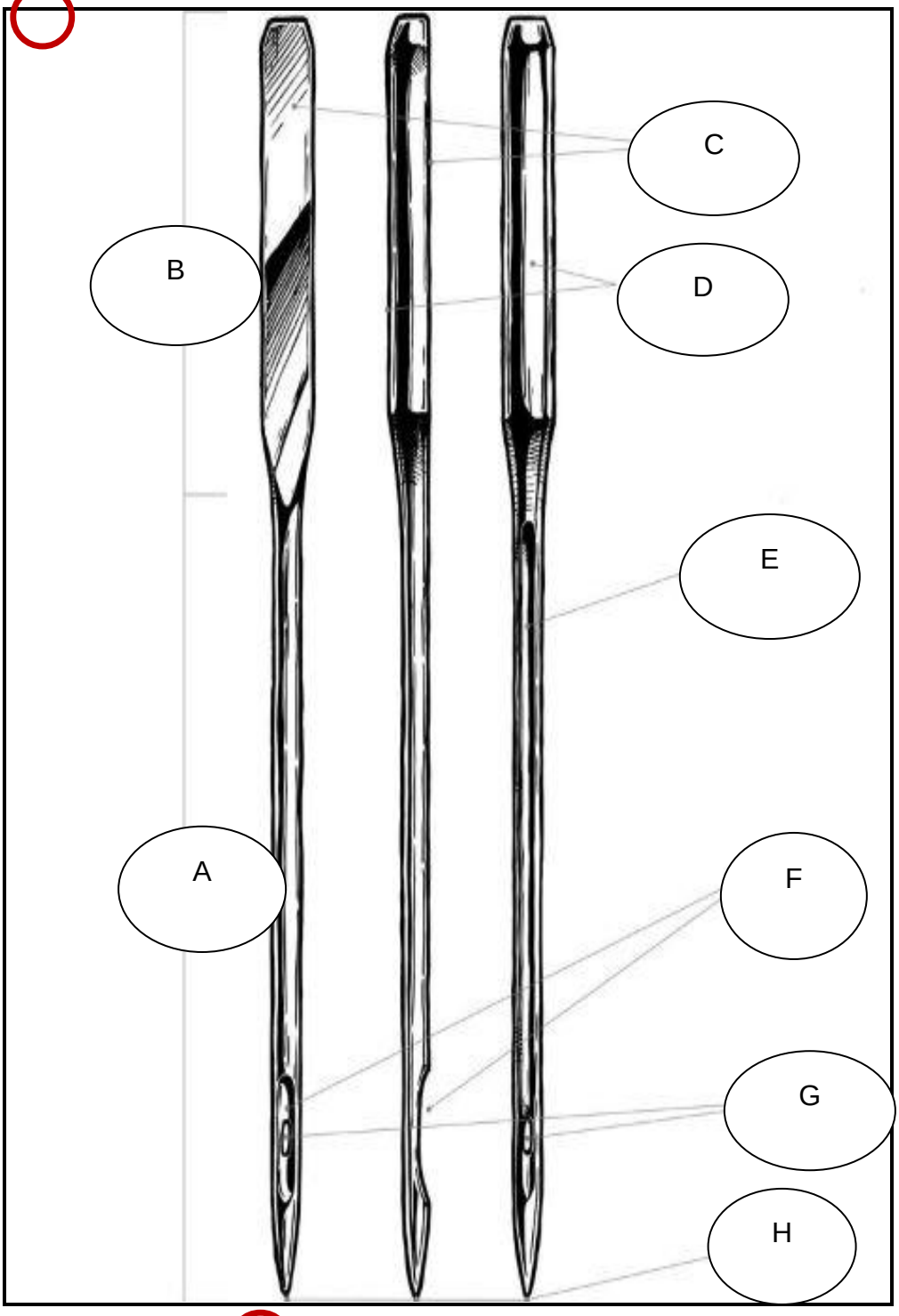


FIGURE 2

3.1.2 Name the THREE types of machine needles. (3)

3.1.3 Give FIVE quality standards for stitching (5 × 2) (10)

3.1.4 Name THREE classifications of collars. (3)

3.1.5 Discuss the process of inserting the needle on the sewing machine. (3)

3.1.6 Discuss the method of inserting press studs. (3)

3.2 Buttons can be used to fasten garments.

3.2.1 Name TWO kinds of hand-worked horizontal buttonholes that can be applied to garment openings. (2)

3.2.2 Discuss the THREE points to remember when making hand-made buttonholes. (3 × 2) (6)

3.2.3 Give FOUR types of tucks. (4)

3.2.4 Name TWO other methods for the disposal of fullness on garments. (2)

3.3 List SIX pieces of information that appear on the back of the commercial pattern. (6)

[50]

Copyright reserved

QUESTION 4

Study the following facing sketches in FIGURE 3 below:

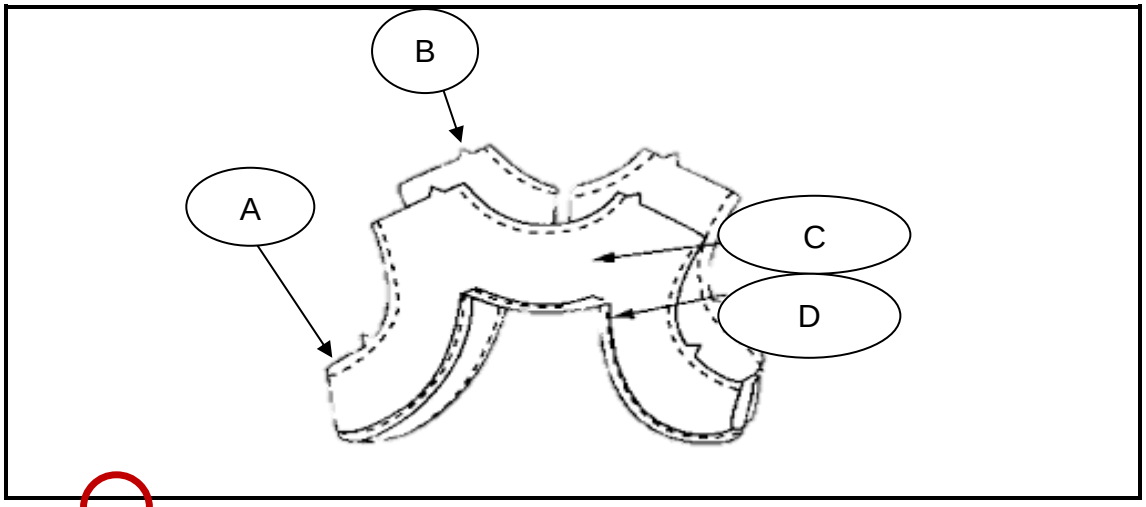


FIGURE 3

4.1	Explain the steps in finishing the neckline with the facing in Figure 3.	(9 × 2)	(18)
4.2	Study the above sketch of the facing and label the letters (A−D).		(4)
4.3	Name the THREE quality standards of facings.	(3 × 2)	(6)
4.4	Give TWO areas where facings can be applied to the garment sections.		(2)
4.5	Mention the THREE uses of silk.	(3 × 2)	(6)
4.6	Name the FOUR seam techniques mainly used on garment areas.		(4)
			[40]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

Copyright reserved