higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

INTRODUCTORY CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N4

16 November 2023

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1	1.1.1	C
	1.1.2	B
	1.1.3	A
	1.1.4	C
	1.1.5	C
	1.1.6	C
	1.1.7	B
	1.1.8	A
	1.1.9	A
	1.1.10	C
	1.1.11	C
	1.1.12	C
	1.1.13	A
	1.1.14	C
	1.1.15	A

(15 × 1) (15)

1.2	1.2.1	True
	1.2.2	True
	1.2.3	True
	1.2.4	False
	1.2.5	True
	1.2.6	True
	1.2.7	False
	1.2.8	True
	1.2.9	False
	1.2.10	True

(10 × 1) (10)

1.3	1.3.1	F
	1.3.2	J
	1.3.3	A
	1.3.4	G
	1.3.5	I
	1.3.6	D
	1.3.7	B
	1.3.8	C
	1.3.9	E
	1.3.10	K

(10 × 1) (10)

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1.4 1.4.1 Beeswax
1.4.2 Rayon
1.4.3 Bias strip
1.4.4 Kimono sleeve
1.4.5 Hook and eye
1.4.6 Knife pleats
1.4.7 Flat collar
1.4.8 Hem
1.4.9 Facing
1.4.10 Dolman
1.4.11 Seam binding
1.4.12 French dart
1.4.13 Bound buttonhole
1.4.14 Patch pocket
1.4.15 Sharp-pointed needle

(15 × 1) (15)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1
- Cuffs must have crisp, sharp edges.
- Cuffs must be of even width.
- Cuffs with no opening must be large enough for the hand to slip through.
- Most cuffs must be interfaced.
- Choose the correct fasteners for the type of cuff used.
- Use the correct sleeve placket with the type of cuff used.
- Cuffs with openings must fit snugly around the wrist. (Any 2 × 1)

2.1.2
- Hems should be level unless a specified design.
- Hems must be flat, without folds.
- The hem width must be the same all around the edge.
- Hand stitches must not be visible on the right side of the garment
- Stitches must not unpick at edges
- The hem width must be suitable for the fabric weight and garment type.
- The hem must be correctly and well pressed. (Any 2 × 1)

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2.1.3
- Length of the buttonhole to be compatible with the button size.
- Ensure correct alignment of buttons and buttonholes on a garment.
- The stitch density of buttonholes must be sufficient to ensure full edge covering.
- Fabric yarn must be trimmed and removed from the centre of the buttonhole. (Any 2 × 1)

2.1.4
- All collars consist of a double layer of fabric.
- Neckline edges must be staystitched before applying the collar.
- Undercollar can be understitched.
- The topcollar must cover the undercollar.
- Collar must be trimmed, graded, snipped, and notched to reduce bulk in enclosed seams.
- Collars must be topstitched for decoration.
- Undercollars should be interfaced.
- Points of collars must be symmetrical in shape and positioning.
- Collars must lie flat on the shoulders or stand neatly against the neck. (Any 2 × 1)

2.1.5
- Elastic must be colourfast.
- The colour of the elastic should be compatible with the fabric colour.
- Elastic is to be compatible with the garment care instructions and must not shrink more than 7%.
- Ends and joins must be well secured.
- Elastic in a casing must not roll at the waist. (Any 2 × 1)

(5 × 2) (10)

2.2 2.2.1 Embossing is a calendaring variation in which engraved and heated rollers form a raised design.

2.2.2 Glazing is a calendaring variation in which starch, glue or shellac is applied to the fabric before passing it over hot steel rollers that are moving faster than the fabric.

2.2.3 Napping is a process in which the fabric surface is brushed to raise the fibre ends.

2.2.4 Calendaring is a pressing process in which fabric is passed between heavy rollers to make it smooth and glossy.

2.2.5 Moireing is a calendaring variation in which two layers of fabric are passed over ridged rollers.

(5 × 2) (10)

2.3 2.3.1 Inverted pleats: It has TWO fold lines and common placement lines.✓ The TWO folds of each pleat are turned towards each other where they meet.✓ (2)

2.3.2
- Pleats should be stitched at the top, either to another section of the garment or into a band.
- Pleats should be folded and tacked before the side seams of a garment are stitched.
- If a join in a pleated section of a garment is necessary, the seam should be completed before the section is pleated.
- Pleats on a straight of the fabric should be folded straight to a lengthwise thread along their entire length.
- Pleats should not be finally stitched before the garment has been tacked and fitted.
- Pleat markings should be transferred to the fabric when the garment is cut out.
- If a pattern is not used, the pleats should be carefully measured and marked on the fabric.
- Press the pleats when they are completed. (Any 5 × 2) (10)

2.3.3
- Box pleats
- Knife pleats (2)

2.3.4 Pleats are used for the disposal of fullness (1)

2.3.5
- Pleats must be evenly and accurately spaced
- Must be of even width from fold to fold
- Must lie flat and not puckered
- Must be pressed flat, sharp folded and without shine
- Must be stitched in a straight line parallel to the fold, and uniform in width
- Thread and stitching quality must be correct (Any 5 × 2) (10)

2.4. 2.4.1
- Fold the waistband in half, right sides outside, to iron in a fold for guideline.
- Cut interfacing, half the bandwidth.
- Apply the interfacing, from the fold guide to the inside of the waistband, not showing from the outside.
- Turn the seam allowance of the inside to the wrong side of the waistband edge and tack along the edge.
- Fold the waistband double with the right side together and stitch the seamline at the edge.
- Trim and grade the seams.
- Turn the waistband to the right side. (Any 5 × 2) (10)

2.4.2 Back✓ of the skirt and side✓ of the skirt (2)

2.4.3
- Darts
- Tucks
- Gathering (Any 2 × 1) (2)

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2.4.4 Interfacing (1)
[60]

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1
A Shaft
B Shank
C Flat side
D Round side
E Front groove
F Scarf
G Eye
H Point (8)

3.1.2
- Ball point needle
- Sharp point needles
- Wedge point needle (3)

3.1.3
- For ordinary seaming the stitch length depends on the fabric weight, texture, and structure.
- The heavier the fabric the longer the stitch length, the lighter the fabric the shorter the stitch length.
- Balanced upper and lower thread.
- Firm with secured beginning and end backstitching.
- No puckering or loose threads.
- Straight stitching. (Any 5 × 2) (10)

3.1.4
- Flat collars
- Standing collars
- Rolled collars
- Collars cut in one with the garment
- Revere collars
- Lapel collars (Any 3 × 1) (3)

3.1.5
- First loosen the needle screw
- With the flat sides of the shank facing away from and the groove of the needle facing towards the last thread guide
- Push the needle up into the clamp as far as possible then tighten the needle clamp screw (3)

3.1.6
- Separate the press stud sections and mark the position on the garment The ball side is placed on the bottom and the socket side is placed on the upper side of the garment.
- Secure the thread to the fabric and sew through the first hole of the press stud on the edge of the ball side of the press stud with a normal overstitch, not showing on the right side. Sew 2 to 3 stitches in each hole until all holes are done.
- Secure the thread and repeat the same procedure for the socket side of the press stud. (3)

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3.2 3.2.1
- Bar with fan end
- Bar with keyhole end (2)

3.2.2
- Size of the button
- Position of the button
- Type of the button (3 × 2) (6)

3.2.3
- Plain tucks
- Blind tucks
- Spaced tucks
- Pin tucks
- Shell tucks
- Corded (piped) tucks (Any 4 × 1) (4)

3.2.4
- Darts
- Pleats
- Tucks
- Ease
- Dart tucks (Any 2 × 1) (2)

3.3
- The illustration of the back view
- Illustration of all the pattern pieces
- Body dimensions of various sizes
- Length of the required fabric
- List of suggested fabrics for the garment
- List of miscellaneous such as sewing threads, buttons etc.

(Any other relevant answer) (6 ×1) (6)
[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1
- Attach interfacing and join the shaped-facing pieces.
- With right sides together align, notches, markings, and seamlines of facing and garment.
- With facing side up, stitch along the neck seamline and press.
- Trim and grade seam allowance.
- With facing and seam allowance away from the garment, understitch from the right side close to the neck seamline.
- Secure facing in position
- Slip stitch the facing on the edge of the facing and seam allowance of the garment
- Press the completed facing (9 × 2) (18)

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4.2 A − Armhole/staystitching
B − Notch
C − Facing/interfacing
D − Tacking/Slipstitches (4)

4.3
- Edges of facing must be neatly overlocked
- Facings must not roll out when worn
- Facings must lie flat without pulling
- Facing seams must be trimmed
- Clipping and notching must not be cut through all layers but with intervals
- Facings must be interfaced
- Facings must not be visible on the right side except if it's for decoration.

(Any 3 × 2) (6)

4.4
- Armhole edge
- Waistline edge
- Neckline
- Front and back openings (Any 2 × 1) (2)

4.5
- Ladies clothing
- Exclusive men's shirts
- Ties
- Suiting
- Underwear
- Scarves
- Evening shoes
- Upholstering and curtain fabrics (Any 3 × 2) (6)

4.6
- Grading
- Trimming
- Notching
- Clipping (4)

[40]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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