higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

INTRODUCTORY CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N4

1 JUNE 2018

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1	1.1.1	True		
	1.1.2	True		
	1.1.3	False		
	1.1.4	False		
	1.1.5	False		
	1.1.6	True		
	1.1.7	True		
	1.1.8	True		
	1.1.9	False		
	1.1.10	True		
			(10 × 1)	(10)
1.2	1.2.1	Interfacing		
	1.2.2	Wool		
	1.2.3	Cutting lines		
	1.2.4	Snaps		
	1.2.5	Peter Pan		
	1.2.6	Thread clipper		
	1.2.7	Braid		
	1.2.8	Tailor's chalk		
	1.2.9	Loop turner		
	1.2.10	Elastic		
	1.2.11	Twill tape/Cotton tape		
	1.2.12	Patch pocket		
	1.2.13	Hook and eye		
	1.2.14	Tailor's ham		
	1.2.15	Rotary cutter		
			(15 × 1)	(15)
1.3	1.3.1	H – thimble		
	1.3.2	D – zip fasteners		
	1.3.3	J – interfacings		
	1.3.4	I – overlocker		
	1.3.5	G – pinking shears		
	1.3.6	K – sleeve board		
	1.3.7	C – chalk pencils		
	1.3.8	A – awl/stiletto		
	1.3.9	E – press mitt		
	1.3.10	B – safety pins		
			(10 × 1)	(10)

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1.4	1.4.1	A – ease
	1.4.2	D – embroidery machine
	1.4.3	A – 2,5 cm to 4 cm
	1.4.4	C – front waist length
	1.4.5	D – fold line
	1.4.6	B – markings
	1.4.7	D – running stitch
	1.4.8	A – whip stitch
	1.4.9	C – slant hem
	1.4.10	A – stretch stitch
	1.4.11	C – gathers
	1.4.12	B – organza
	1.4.13	B – muslin
	1.4.14	C – contour dart
	1.4.15	A – bust measurement

(15 × 1) (15)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1	2.1.1	1 – 12
	2.1.2	1 – 8
	2.1.3	1 – 10

(3 × 1) (3)

2.2 2.2.1 A bodkin is used to thread ribbon, cord, or elastic through casings.

2.2.2 A fabric that is used to finish the raw edges of a garment, such as neck, armhole and front and back openings.

2.2.3
- A piece of fabric used in the sleeve head, between the top armhole seam and the sleeve head.

OR

- A piece of fabric used to support the weight of the sleeve-cap fabric so that it will not collapse or flatten.

2.2.4 Bands of fabric that are attached to a sleeve edge that require a cuff and placket opening, and that are fastened snugly around the wrist.

2.2.5 These strips of bias are used for decorative purposes and finishes on almost anything, for example ladies' and kiddies' wear.

(5 × 2) (10)

2.3
- Apply interfacing to the wrong side of the undercollar.
- Place collars right sides together, and pin tack.
- Stitch along the outer seam line, leaving the neckline open.

(3 × 2) (6)

2.4 2.4.1 Combined facing (1)

2.4.2
1. Construct the facing unit and the garment.
2. Right sides together, pin and stitch the facing to the garment along the neck and armhole seam lines.
3. Trim, grade and notch the seam allowances.
4. Press seams open and then toward the facing.
5. With the facing up, understitch close to the seam line.
6. Press facing from the inside. (10)

2.4.3
- Armhole facing
- Neckline facing
- Separate extended
- All-in-one extended
- Bias facing (Any 3 × 1) (3)

2.4.4
- Edges of facings must be neatly overlocked – knitted fabrics included.
- Facings must not roll out when garment is worn – make wider or stitch down to prevent showing.
- Facings must lie flat, without pulling.
- Facing seams must be trimmed, graded, clipped or notched, to reduce any bulkiness.
- Clipping and notching must not be cut through all layers, but with intervals.
- In most cases facings must be interfaced.
- Facings must not be visible on the right sides of the garment – except if it is for decorative use.

(Any 3 × 2) (6)

2.4.5
- Neckline
- Armhole
- Waistline
- Centre back
- Centre front (Any 4 × 1) (4)

2.5
- Sailor collar
- Mandarin collar
- Shirt collar
- Convertible collar
- Roll collar
- Shawl collar
- Revers collar
- Tailored collar
- Lapel collar (Any 3 × 1) (3)

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2.6
- Grading
- Notching
- Trimming
- Clipping (4 × 1) (4)

[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1
- Gathers
- Tucks
- Pleats
- Easing
- Dart tucks (Any 3 × 1) (3)

3.1.2
- Neckline
- Centre front
- Underarm
- Waist
- Armhole
- Shoulder
- Sleeve
- Here the dart is used as a design detail (Any 2 × 1) (2)

3.1.3
- Closed seam with gathers
- Lapped seam with gathers
- Enclosed seam with gathers (Any 2 × 2) (4)

3.1.4
- Dart tucks
- Plain tucks
- Blind tucks
- Spaced tucks
- Pin tucks
- Shell tucks
- Corded tucks (Any 3 × 1) (3)

3.1.5
- Must be evenly and accurately spaced.
- Must be of even width from fold to fold.
- Must lie flat and not pucker.
- Must be pressed flat, with a sharp fold and without shine.
- Must be stitched in a straight line parallel to the fold, and uniform in width.
- Dart tucks must be securely backstitched at end to prevent unravelling.
- Thread and stitching quality must be correct. (Any 3 × 2) (6)

3.1.6 -Skirt drawn accurately 1
-Three knife pleats drawn 2
-Pleats are centered 1
-Drawing in pencil 1 (5)

3.2
1. Fold the waistband in half, right sides outside, to iron a fold to serve as a guideline.
2. Cut the interfacing half the band width.
3. Apply the interfacing from the fold guide to the inside of the waistband to not show on the outside.
4. Turn the seam allowance from the inside to the wrong side of the waistband edge and tack along the edge.
5. Fold the waistband double with right sides together, and stitch the seamlines at the edge.
6. Trim and grade the seams.
7. Turn the waistband to the right side. (11)

3.3 3.3.1
1. Ease stitch along the sleeve head, between the sleeve-head notches.
2. With right sides together pin the underarm seam of the sleeve, stitch, finish the seam edges, and press open.
3. Insert the sleeve to the armhole, right sides together, matching the notches, and ease in the sleeve head. (8)

3.3.2
- Smooth set-in
- Puffed set-in
- Shirt sleeve
- Dolman sleeve
- Magyar sleeve
- Raglan sleeve
- Kimono sleeve
- Cap sleeve (Any 2 × 1) (2)

3.3.3
- Binding
- Hem
- Cuff
- Band (Any 1 × 1) (1)

3.4
- Age of child
- Posture of child
- Personality of child
- Neat fit
- Growth allowance
- Ease of dressing
- Ease of undressing
- Fastenings
- Decorative effects
- Safety
- Additional reinforcement
- The occasion
- Care of garment (Any 5 × 1) (5)

[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1
- Should be simple, practical and effective.
- They must not overshadow the child.
- They should be strong and easy to care for. (3 × 2) (6)

4.1.2
- Babies 0–11 months
- Toddlers 12–24 months
- Pre-schoolers
- Girls
- Boys (Any 3 × 1) (3)

4.2 4.2.1 Place the tape-measure across the back, over the ends of the shoulder blades, bringing it around to the front beneath the arms and across the chest. The child's arm should hang down the sides while measuring. (4)

4.2.2 Measure around the widest part of the hips; hold the tape-measure so that it fits comfortably over the hips. (3)

4.2.3 Hold the arm in a slightly bent position against the body. Measure from the mark on the shoulder joint to just below the wrist. (4)

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4.3
- Labelling
- Neck opening
- Sleeves and armholes
- Pockets
- Knee and elbow areas
- Waist
- Zips
- Seams
- Correct size
- Safety
- Buttons
- Stockings and socks
- Textile fabric
- Caps
- Buttonholes
- Crotch depth
- Shoes (Any 2 × 1) (2)

4.4 4.4.1
- Cotton
- Silk
- Wool
- Linen (4 × 1) (4)

4.4.2
- Cotton – seed ball of cotton plant
- Linen – flax plant
- Silk – silkworm
- Wool – sheep or goat (4 × 1) (4)

4.5 4.5.1
- Denim
- Calico
- Muslin
- Corduroy (Any 2 × 1) (2)

4.5.2
- Damask
- Towelling
- Dress linen
- Irish linen (Any 2 × 1) (2)

4.5.3
- Mohair
- Cashmere (2 × 1) (2)

4.6 4.6.1 Wool
- Mild soap
- Dry in shade (2 × 1) (2)

4.6.2 Linen

- Launders well
- Normal wash
- Should be ironed
- Hot iron
- Weakens on folds
- Susceptible to mildew (Any 2 × 1) (2)

4.6.3 Silk

- Dry-clean
- Hand-wash
- Mild soap
- Do not dry in sun
- Damaged by sweat and deodorant (Any 2 × 1) (2)

4.7
- Mercerisation
- Sanforisation
- Crease resistance (Any 2 × 1) (2)

4.8
- Smouldering flame
- Stops burning when fire is removed
- No ash – leaves black beads
- Smells like burning hair or feathers (4 × 1) (4)

4.9
- Clothing
- Blankets (2 × 1) (2)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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