higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

N760**(E)**(J1)H

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

INTRODUCTORY CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N4

(10010444)

1 June 2018 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

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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. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 Interfacings are used on entire sections of garments such as collars, cuffs and waistbands.

1.1.2 Small arrows are used in some patterns to indicate the direction of stitching.

1.1.3 ONE dash under the wash symbol indicates a delicate/gentle wash

1.1.4 Magnets should not be used to pick up pins and needles from the work surface.

1.1.5 Press cloths do not prevent the shine seen on fabrics.

1.1.6 Tucks are an example of the disposal of fullness.

1.1.7 Cuffs can be cut as a cuff, a shirt cuff or a French cuff.

1.1.8 Comfort is one of the most important factors when choosing clothing for children.

1.1.9 Pockets on boys' clothing are purely decorative.

1.1.10 Trimmings on children's garments need to be colourful and practical. (10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Give ONE word or a term for each of the following descriptions. Write only the word or term next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 This increases the life of a garment

1.2.2 A fibre that is durable, highly absorbent and crease-resistant

1.2.3 These are indicated by a pair of scissors

1.2.4 Two-part fasteners with limited holding power

1.2.5 A type of flat collar mainly used on girls' dresses and blouses

1.2.6 A tool used to neaten seams

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1.2.7 One of several types of trim available ready-made

1.2.8 Is ideal for marking fabric

1.2.9 A tool with a hook at one end that is used to turn tubing to the right side

1.2.10 A trim that can be single-yarn, braided or woven

1.2.11 Tapes used to stay and strengthen seams

1.2.12 A pocket that is cut to a required shape and stitched onto the garment, for example on the front of a ladies' blouse

1.2.13 Fasteners that come in various designs and sizes

1.2.14 Are used to press areas such as bust darts and curved seams

1.2.15 Various types of blades are available for this type of cutter

(15 × 1) (15)

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

	COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.3.1	Used to protect the middle finger	A awl/stiletto
1.3.2	Lapped or centred	B safety pins
1.3.3	Fusible or non-fusible	C chalk pencils
1.3.4	Neatens raw seam edges	D zip fasteners
1.3.5	Used to cut zigzag, fray-resistant edges	E press mitt
1.3.6	Used for ironing seams and narrow garment sections.	F calico
1.3.7	Used to make thin accurate marks	G pinking shears
1.3.8	A sharp tool used to make round holes	H thimble
1.3.9	A padded glove like a cushion	I overlocker
1.3.10	Used to hold layers of fabric together	J interfacings
		K sleeve board
		L bodkin

(10 × 1) (10)

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1.4 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 (1.4.1–1.4.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.4.1 An extra allowance built into the sleeve head and bodice blocks to allow for movement:

A Ease
B Warp
C Lay
D Tuck

1.4.2 It creates embroidery and multi-coloured designs on home textiles:

A Hobby machine
B Computerised machine
C Serger machine
D Embroidery machine

1.4.3 The hem allowance for a straight hem on a skirt or dress:

A 2,5 – 4 cm
B 1 – 2 cm
C 3 cm
D 2,5 cm

1.4.4 Measured from the shoulder seam at the neckline, to the lower edge of the tape at the waistline:

A Bust point
B Shoulder to under bust
C Front waist length
D Shoulder to upper bust.

1.4.5 In the cutting guide this line is indicated by a broken line:

A Placket line
B Pleat symbol
C Fitting symbol
D Fold line

1.4.6 These need to be transferred onto your fabric after the cutting out:

A Pattern labels
B Markings
C Grain arrows
D Notches.

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1.4.7 A very short, even stitch used for fine seaming, tucking, mending and gathering:

A Tailor's tack
B Even basting
C Padding stitch
D Running stitch

1.4.8 This stitch is a variation of the overhand stitch:

A Whip stitch
B Pick stitch
C Prick stitch
D Catch stitch

1.4.9 This stitch is the quickest to apply but is the least durable:

A Slip stitch
B Blind hem
C Slant hem
D Vertical hem.

1.4.10 A decorative practical stitch used for seaming:

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

1.4.11 This is a process of drawing a given amount of fabric into a predetermined smaller area:

A Tuck
B Dart
C Gathers
D Pleats

1.4.12 A sheer, crisp silk organdie with a sheen:

A Percale
B Organza
C Rayon
D Pongee

1.4.13 This inexpensive cotton of plain weave is also used to make a fitting shell before cutting an expensive fabric:

A Madras
B Muslin
C Mohair
D Melton

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

A Waist dart
B French dart
C Contour dart
D Neckline

1.4.15 In commercial patterns, the sizes for dresses, coats, blouses and jackets are chosen according to the …

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

(15 × 1) (15)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

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SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 Machine needles play an important role in the manufacturing of garments, and it is advisable to match the needle and thread with the correct fabric.

In the manufacturing process, state in which sizes the following types of needles are available:

2.1.1 Sewing needles

2.1.2 Leather needles

2.1.3 Milliner's needles

(3 × 1) (3)

2.2 Briefly explain the use of each of the following:

2.2.1 Bodkin

2.2.2 Facings

2.2.3 Sleeve-head finishes

2.2.4 Cuffs

2.2.5 Bows

(5 × 2) (10)

2.3 A collar is a design detail that neatens the neckline and improves the design of a garment.

Study the sketches below and describe how you would prepare the Peter Pan collar before it is applied to the neckline.

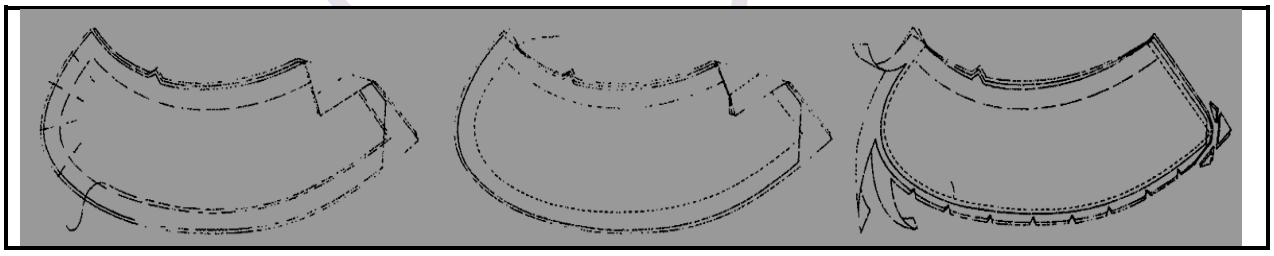


FIGURE 1 (6)

2.4 Facings are widely applied to most areas on different types of garments.

2.4.1 Which type of facing would be suitable for a sleeveless dress with a square neckline? (1)

2.4.2 Study the sketches of the facing below, and discuss the construction process of the facing shown in the sketches.

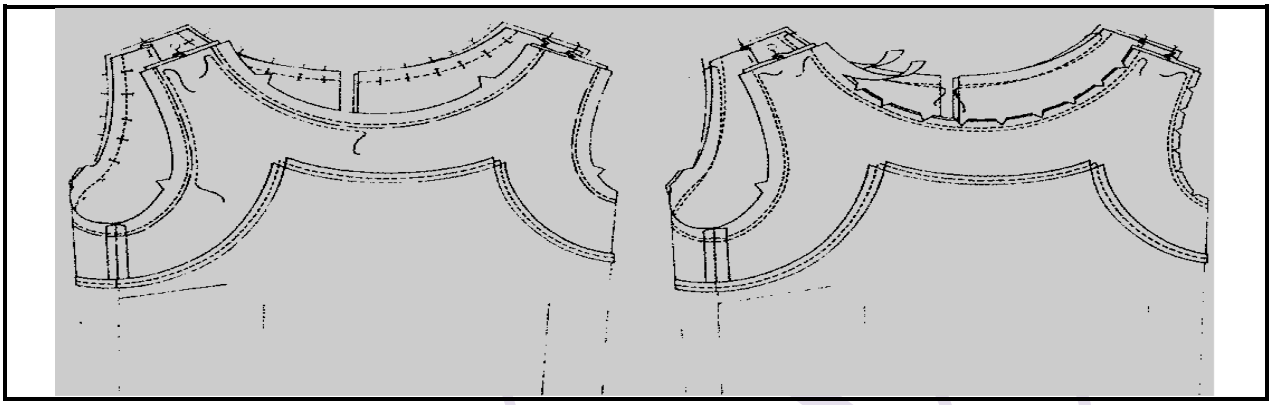


FIGURE 2 (10)

2.4.3 Give any THREE other types of facings that are used to neaten the raw edges of garment parts. (3)

2.4.4 Recommend THREE quality standards for the use of facings on garments. (6)

2.4.5 Give any FOUR areas where facings can be applied to garment sections. (4)

2.5 Flat collars are primarily applied to girls' and ladies' wear.

Name any THREE other collars that can be applied to ladies' wear designs. (3)

2.6 Name the FOUR seam techniques mainly used on garment areas. (4)

[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 The disposal of fullness is an important part of the garment construction process.

3.1.1 Name THREE methods used for the disposal of fullness on garments, excluding darts. (3)

3.1.2 Name TWO areas on a garment where darts can be applied. (2)

3.1.3 Give TWO ways in which you can set gathers in garment areas/sections. (4)

3.1.4 Name any THREE tucks that can be applied to the front of a ladies' blouse. (3)

3.1.5 Demonstrate your understanding of quality standards for darts, pleats and tucks by giving any THREE quality standards that ensure a professional quality finish on garments. (6)

3.1.6 Design a ladies' skirt showing THREE knife pleats on the left front panel. The pleats need to be positioned at the middle between the centre front line and the side seam.

Draw the skirt in the ANSWER BOOK, using pencil only. (5)

3.2 The straight waistband is almost always applied to trousers and skirts.

Study the sketches below and describe how you would prepare the straight waistband.

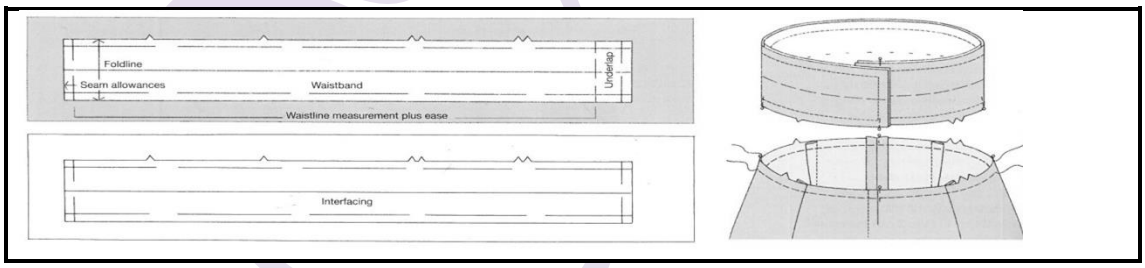


FIGURE 3 (11)

3.3 3.3.1 The set-in sleeve is applied to different garments for ladies' wear and children's wear.

Study the sketches below and explain the construction method used to attach the sleeve to the armhole area.

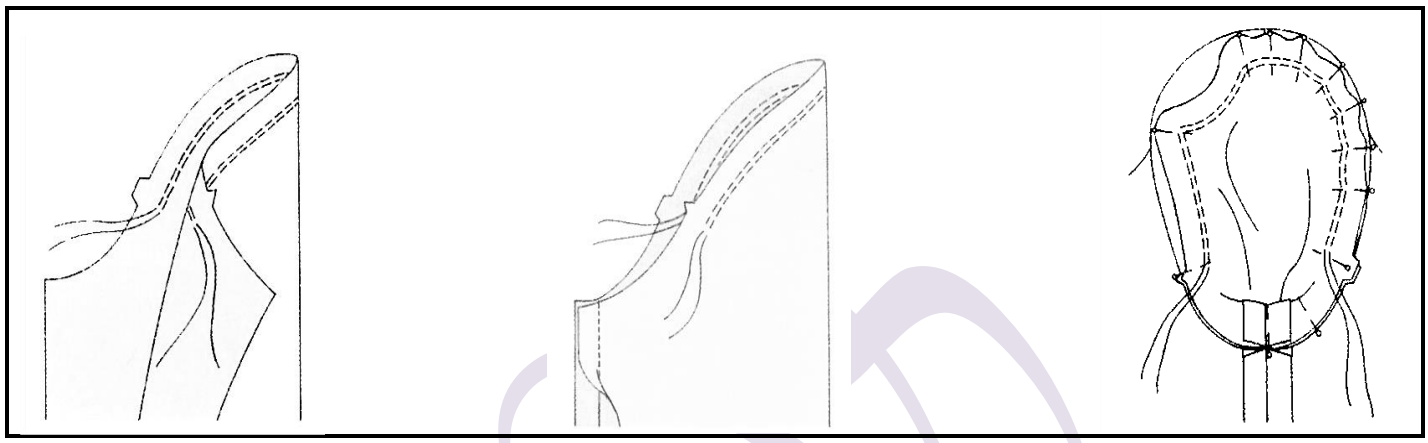


FIGURE 4

(8)

3.3.2 Name any TWO sleeves that can be applied to your designs for ladies' wear. (2)

3.3.3 Give any ONE way of finishing the raw edge of a sleeve hem. (1)

3.4 Extreme care has to be taken when choosing children's clothing.

Give any FIVE factors that need to be considered when choosing clothing for children. (5)

[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Choosing the correct decorative effects, understanding children's figure types, and measuring accurately, will result in the appropriate standards and quality.

4.1.1 When choosing decorative effects for children's wear, what considerations should you keep in mind? (6)

4.1.2 Name any THREE of the figure types a designer of children's wear can design for. (3)

4.2 Explain how the following measurements should be taken when measuring a child:

4.2.1 Chest (4)

4.2.2 Hips (3)

4.2.3 Sleeve length (long) (4)

4.3 Name any TWO points one would consider when buying children's clothing. (2)

4.4 Fibres and textiles can be said to be the foundation from which good design and quality finishes are achieved.

4.4.1 Name the FOUR natural fibres available for the production of textiles.

4.4.2 Give the origin of each of the FOUR naturally-produced fibres named in QUESTION 4.4.1.

(2 × 4) (8)

4.5 Name TWO fabrics that can be produced from each of the following fibres:

4.5.1 Cotton

4.5.2 Linen

4.5.3 Silk

(3 × 2) (6)

4.6 Name any TWO care instructions you would consider for each of the following:

4.6.1 Wool

4.6.2 Linen

4.6.3 Silk

(3 × 2) (6)

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4.7 Name any TWO finishing processes that are applied to linen. (2)

4.8 Explain the results of the burning test when applied to silk. (4)

4.9 Give any TWO uses of wool. (2)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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