higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

INTRODUCTORY CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N4

24 MAY 2019

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1	1.1.1	Magnet		
	1.1.2	Pin tuck foot		
	1.1.3	Tracing wheel		
	1.1.4	Thread clipper		
	1.1.5	Self-healing cutting mat		
	1.1.6	Fastener pliers		
	1.1.7	Elastic		
	1.1.8	Steam generator		
	1.1.9	Overlocking machine/serger		
	1.1.10	Cheesecloth		
			(10 × 1)	(10)

1.2	1.2.1	E		
	1.2.2	M		
	1.2.3	K		
	1.2.4	L		
	1.2.5	B		
	1.2.6	I		
	1.2.7	K		
	1.2.8	P		
	1.2.9	C		
	1.2.10	O		
	1.2.11	A		
	1.2.12	F		
	1.2.13	N		
	1.2.14	H		
	1.2.15	D		
			(15 × 1)	(15)

1.3	1.3.1	True		
	1.3.2	True		
	1.3.3	True		
	1.3.4	False		
	1.3.5	False		
	1.3.6	False		
	1.3.7	False		
	1.3.8	True		
	1.3.9	False		
	1.3.10	False	(10 × 1)	(10)

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1.4
1.4.1 B
1.4.2 C
1.4.3 D
1.4.4 D
1.4.5 C
1.4.6 D
1.4.7 A
1.4.8 D
1.4.9 B
1.4.10 C
1.4.11 C
1.4.12 B
1.4.13 A
1.4.14 B
1.4.15 C

(15 × 1) (15)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1
- Back view
- Front view
- A list of pattern pieces
- The cutting layouts
- General directions
- Sewing directions

(4 × 1) (4)

2.2
2.2.1 Silhouettes of all pattern pieces in the envelope,✓ for all garments and all versions of each one.✓

2.2.2 Recommended layouts given for different views,✓ several fabric widths, and the patterns for entire size range.✓

(2 × 2) (4)

2.3
- Cutting line
- Seamline
- Small arrows
- Lengthen or shorten symbol
- Notches
- Circles/triangles/squares
- Place on fold bracket
- Darts
- Zipper position
- Center front
- Center back
- Grainline markings
- Hemline

(Any 3 × 1) (3)

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2.4
- In proportion
- In contours
- In posture
- In symmetry (Any 3 × 1) (3)

2.5 2.5.1 Mercerisation
The process of treating cotton yarn✓or fabric with caustic soda✓ to improve lustre (soft glow or shine) and increase strength.✓

2.5.2 This finish increases the moisture content of man-made fibres✓ and can, in this way, conduct static electricity✓ away from the fibres.✓

2.5.3 During manufacturing chemicals are added to the textile✓ to prevent moths damaging moths✓ the textile.✓
(3 × 3) (9)

2.6
- Flax plant
- Sheep
- Silk worms
- Cotton plant (Any 3 × 1) (3)

2.7 2.7.1
- Support
- Shape
- To stabilise areas
- To stabilise details
- Reinforcement
- To prevent stretching
- To lengthen the life a garment (Any 6 × 1) (6)

2.7.2
- Fusible interfacings
- Woven
- Non-woven
- Weft insertion
- Knit type
- Resin coated
- Sew in interfacings (Any 4 × 1) (4)

2.8 2.8.1
- Thread colour must be suitable for fabric colour.
- Correct type of thread must be used for the fibre content of fabric.
- Thread must be heat and abrasion resistant. (3 × 2)

2.8.2
- The correct stitch type should be applied to the process.
- Stitches must be well formed without loops, knots or kinks.
- Stitch length and stitch width must be even throughout the process. (3 × 2)

(2 × 6) (12)

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2.9
- Ordinary hook and eye
- Covered hook and eye
- Waistband hook and eye
- Hook-and-eye tape

(Any 2 × 1) (2)
[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1 Bobbin and bobbin cover

3.1.2 Feed dog

3.1.3 Presser foot

3.1.4 Presser foot lever

3.1.5 Tension control

3.1.6 Take up lever

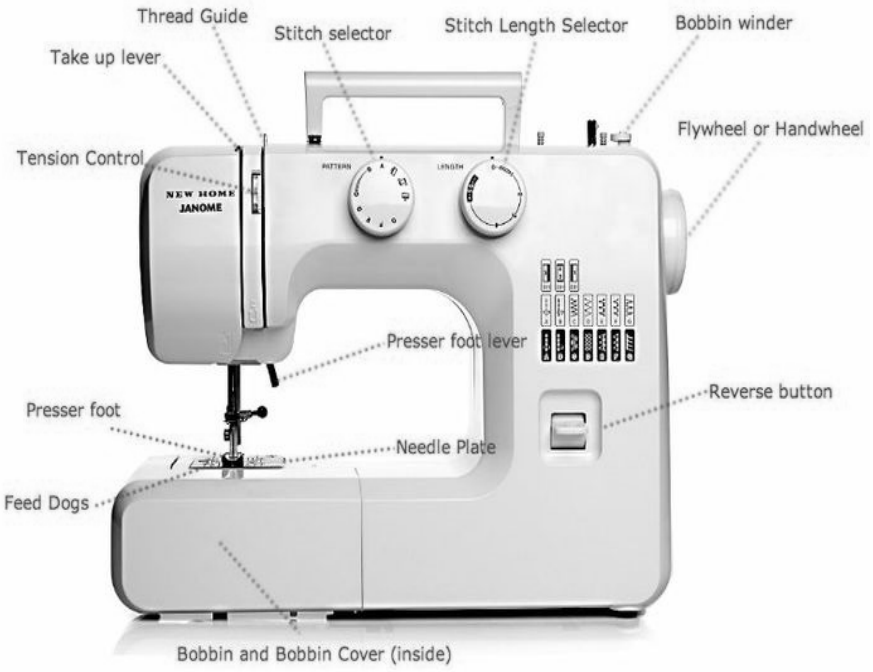
3.1.7 Stitch selector

3.1.8 Stitch length selector

3.1.9 Bobbin winder

3.1.10 Reverse button

(10 × 1) (10)



(Please do not remove the diagram from the memo)

3.2
- centered/slot seam method
- lapped method
- fly front method
- concealed method
- open-end method (Any 2 × 1) (2)

3.3
- Complete open seam edges
- Stay stitch curved/bias seams
- Pre-shrink zip
- Measure zip length on seam
- Place top stop of zip 6 mm below stitching line
- Keep the zip closed when stitching (Any 4 × 1) (4)

3.4
- Drill marker
- Electric cutter - straight
- Rotary cutter (round blade)
- Ticketing machine
- Varigrader
- Die press (Any 2 × 1) (2)

3.5
- The type and weight of fabric
- The amount/kind of wear and care of the garment
- Whether or not the seams will be seen (3)

3.6
- Turned and stitched
- Zigzagged
- Machine over edge
- Overlocked
- Hand-overcast
- Pinked
- Bias-bound (Any 5 × 1) (5)

3.7 3.7.1
- Cut seams in different widths.
- The seam allowance nearest to the garment side should always be the widest.
- The seam must lie flat without a bulky ridge.
- Apply to seams that form an edge or enclosed seams.

(Any 2 × 2)

3.7.2
- Wedges are cut into seam allowances of seams at a concave or inward curve.
- Removal of seam allowances necessary to assure flat edges.

(2 × 2)
(2 × 4) (8)

3.8
- Edges of facings must be neatly overlocked, including knit fabrics.
- Facings must not roll out when worn. Cut facings wider or stitch down to prevent facing showing.
- Facings must lie flat without pulling.
- Facing seams must be trimmed, graded, clipped or notched to reduce any bulkiness.
- Clipping and notching should not be cut through all layers, but at intervals.
- In most cases facings must be interfaced.
- Facings should not be visible on the right side of the garment, except if used for decoration. (Any 4 × 2) (8)

3.9
- Small identical triangles
- A zigzag stitch
- Backstitching
- A patch of fabric
- A whipstitch
- Bar tack 6 mm long (Any 4 × 1) (4)

3.10
- Chain zip
- Coil zip
- Concealed zip
- Open-end zip (4)

[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1
- Body height
- Chest/bust
- Waist
- Bodice front length
- Hips
- Bodice back length
- Skirt length
- Back width
- Chest width
- Shoulder seam length
- Length for sleeves
- Side length for trousers
- Crotch depth
- Foot circumference
- Circumference of head
- Neck measurement (Any 4 × 1) (4)

4.1.2
- 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 (Any 8 × 1) (8)

4.1.3
- Fibre content
- Yarn construction
- Textile construction
- The finish (4)

4.1.4
- Texture
- Attractiveness
- Weight
- Comfort
- Durability
- Serviceability (6)

4.2
- Make two rows of gathering stitches both sides of the stitching line.
- Take two threads on the same side and pull in the amount required to fit the other piece.
- Place right sides of gathered and straight piece together.
- Stitch on stitching line.
- Trim the seam allowance to 1 cm, finish the edges together. (5 × 2) (10)

4.3
- Age of the child
- Posture of the child
- Personality of the child
- Neat fit
- Growth allowance
- Ease of dressing and undressing
- Fastenings
- Decorative effects
- Safety
- Additional reinforcement
- The occasion
- Care (Any 4 × 1) (4)

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4.4
- When choosing children's clothes, one should always bear the child's safety in mind.
- Wide, loose-fitting garments catch fire easily and rapidly because there is a lot of air between the garment and the body.
- Unnecessary large bows and pockets can snag on things and cause accidents.
- Ensure that there are no strings around the neck of a baby's jacket.
- Clothes that are too large hamper children when they are running, and may cause them to stumble and fall. (Any 2 × 2) (4)

4.5 4.5.1
- Elastic must be colour-fast.
- Colour of the elastic should be compatible to fabric colour.
- Elastic is to be compatible with the garment care instructions.
- Elastic must not shrink more than 7%.
- Ends and joins must be well secured.
- Elastic in casing must not roll at the waist.
- Stitch through the fabric to avoid elastic rolling. (Any 2 × 2) (4)

4.5.2
- Hooks and eyes must not rust or enamel peel or chip off.
- Stitch standards must be correct.
- Do not apply hooks and eyes on a single layer of fabric.
- Hook and eye must be accurately positioned and aligned.
- Use correct size of hooks and eyes on the type of fabric and garment. (Any 3 × 2) (6)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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