higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

N770**(E)**(M24)H

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

INTRODUCTORY CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N4

(10010444)

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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 Give ONE term for each of the following descriptions. Write only the word or a term next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 Used to pick up needles and pins from your work surface

1.1.2 Used to sew narrow, parallel lines or to make pin tucks

1.1.3 Used with dressmaker's tracing paper 

1.1.4 Fits neatly into the palm of the hands and is used to clip stray threads

1.1.5 A mat used with the rotary cutter 

1.1.6 Used to apply no-sew snaps, studs, and eyelets simply and quickly

1.1.7 Single yarn, braided or woven, available in various thicknesses, widths and grips

1.1.8 A steam iron attached to a container that holds a large volume of water



1.1.9 Give home sewers the opportunity to add a professional finish to their sewing

1.1.10 Plain, loosely woven fabric, usually of cotton, and mostly used for curtaining

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Choose a/an word/item from COLUMN B that matches a/an word/item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–Q) next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.2.1	Mandarin	A	weft
1.2.2	Broderie anglaise	B	wool and silk
1.2.3	Diamond shape	C	left, centre or right
1.2.4	Commercial pattern	D	seamline
1.2.5	Silk thread	E	standing collar
1.2.6	Reinforce/stabilise	F	seam finishes
1.2.7	Box pleat	G	pinking shears
1.2.8	Polyester	H	bias strip
1.2.9	Needle position	I	interfacing
1.2.10	Buttons	J	contour dart
1.2.11	Crosswise grain	K	two fold lines
1.2.12	Zigzag edges	L	tissue paper
1.2.13	Corded	M	eyelet embroidery
1.2.14	Rouleau strip	N	piping
1.2.15	Stitching line	O	four hole
		P	synthetic
		Q	unpick

(15 × 1) (15)

1.3 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number. (1.3.1–1.3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.3.1 The finishing of a sleeve edge depends on the pattern design.

1.3.2 The flap for a patch pocket is cut from the same pattern as the facing pattern.

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1.3.3 The pocket reinforcement seen mostly on shirts is small, identical triangles.

1.3.4 The running stitch is a long uneven stitch used for fine seaming, tucking, mending and gathering.

1.3.5 The tailor's ham is a glove that looks like a cushion and is used to press small areas on garments.

1.3.6 Bias tape makers are used only to guide the fabric being stitched.

1.3.7 The seam ripper is a sharp tool used to make round holes for eyelets or keyhole buttonholes.

1.3.8 Chalk wedges are ideal for marking fabric.

1.3.9 Sewing needles are long needles, also called straw needles

1.3.10 The bodkin has a hook at one end and is used to turn tubing to the right side.

(10 × 1) (10)

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 The highest point of the upper part on a women's body:

A Neckline
B Bust point
C Under bust
D Scye

1.4.2 This basic tuck is a one-stitch fold in the fabric and is mostly decorative, but it can also be used for shaping.

A Blind tuck
B Spaced tuck
C Plain tuck
D Pin tuck

1.4.3 The foldlines of this pleat are turned in one direction.

A Crystal pleats
B Sunray pleats
C Inverted pleats
D Knife pleats

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1.4.4 A strip of fabric that is cut so that it can be shaped to match the curve of the edge it will be applied to.

A Combined facing
B Extended facing
C Shaped facing
D Bias facing

1.4.5 The openings of these pockets form part of the style lines of the garment.

A Welt pocket
B Jetted pocket
C Hip pocket
D In-seam pocket

1.4.6 This type of sleeve is cut as an extension of the bodice section and is mostly close fitting.

A Set-in sleeve
B Dolman
C Raglan
D Magyar

1.4.7 This type of opening is mostly used in the skirt section of a girl's dress or in sleeve cuff openings.

A Continuous bound plackets
B Bound placket opening
C Slip opening
D Rolled hem opening

1.4.8 This stitch secures the beginning and end of a seam's stitching.

A Prick stitch
B Tack stitch
C Running stitch
D Back stitch

1.4.9 Stitching is done from the right side of garment inside the groove of the first stitching line.

A Top stitch
B Stay stitch
C Edge stitch
D Stitch in the ditch

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1.4.10 This dart has a seam allowance instead of a wide dart fold.

A Plain dart
B Bust dart
C French dart
D Contour dart

1.4.11 A hand stitch, overhand stitch at intervals or a machine stitch done over a small tuck

A Blind tuck
B Spaced tuck
C Shell tuck
D Pin tuck

1.4.12 Known as a tailored seam, it is complete on the right side of the garment, with one stitching close to the fold.

A Single lapped seam
B Lapped seam
C Flat felled seam
D Faggoted seam

1.4.13 Used to reduce fullness at the shoulders, waistline, hipline and sleeve head

A Gathers
B Shirring
C Smocking
D Pleats

1.4.14 This type of trim is available in a wide variety of colours, shapes and sizes and is usually attached to tie belts or belts made of fabric.

A Snaps
B Buckles
C Hook and eyes
D Buttons

1.4.15 A thread used with light and medium-weight cottons, nylons, and linens

A Silk thread
B Buttonhole twist
C Cotton thread
D Polyester thread

(15 × 1) (15)
[50]

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SECTION B

QUESTION 2

Commercial patterns are widely used for the home industry as well as by young emerging designers. Answer the following questions based on commercial patterns.

2.1 List any FOUR types of information that appears on the pattern instruction sheet of a commercial pattern. (4)

2.2 Briefly explain the purpose of the following:

2.2.1 Pattern piece diagram

2.2.2 Cutting guides

(2 × 2) (4)

2.3 List any THREE pattern markings that can be identified on commercial patterns. (3)

2.4 Commercial patterns are not produced to fit any particular person perfectly. Identify THREE ways in which people and patterns differ. (3)

2.5 An understanding of textiles is crucial to manufacturing quality garments.

Explain how the following finishing processes improve the quality, appearance and properties of natural and synthetic fibres:

2.5.1 Mercerisation

2.5.2 Anti-static finish

2.5.3 Mothproofing

(3 × 3) (9)

2.6 List any THREE natural sources that can be used to manufacture fibres for the production of textiles. (3)

2.7 The underlying fabrics of a garment can be considered as tools to build a better garment.

2.7.1 List SIX reasons why interfacings on garments or sections of garments are used during the construction process. (6)

2.7.2 Name FOUR types of interfacings that may be considered effective for use in garment construction, particularly for pockets, cuffs and waistbands. (4)

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2.8 When stitching any garment, one needs to adhere to the quality standards for seams and stitches.

2.8.1 State any THREE quality standards for seams. (3 × 2)

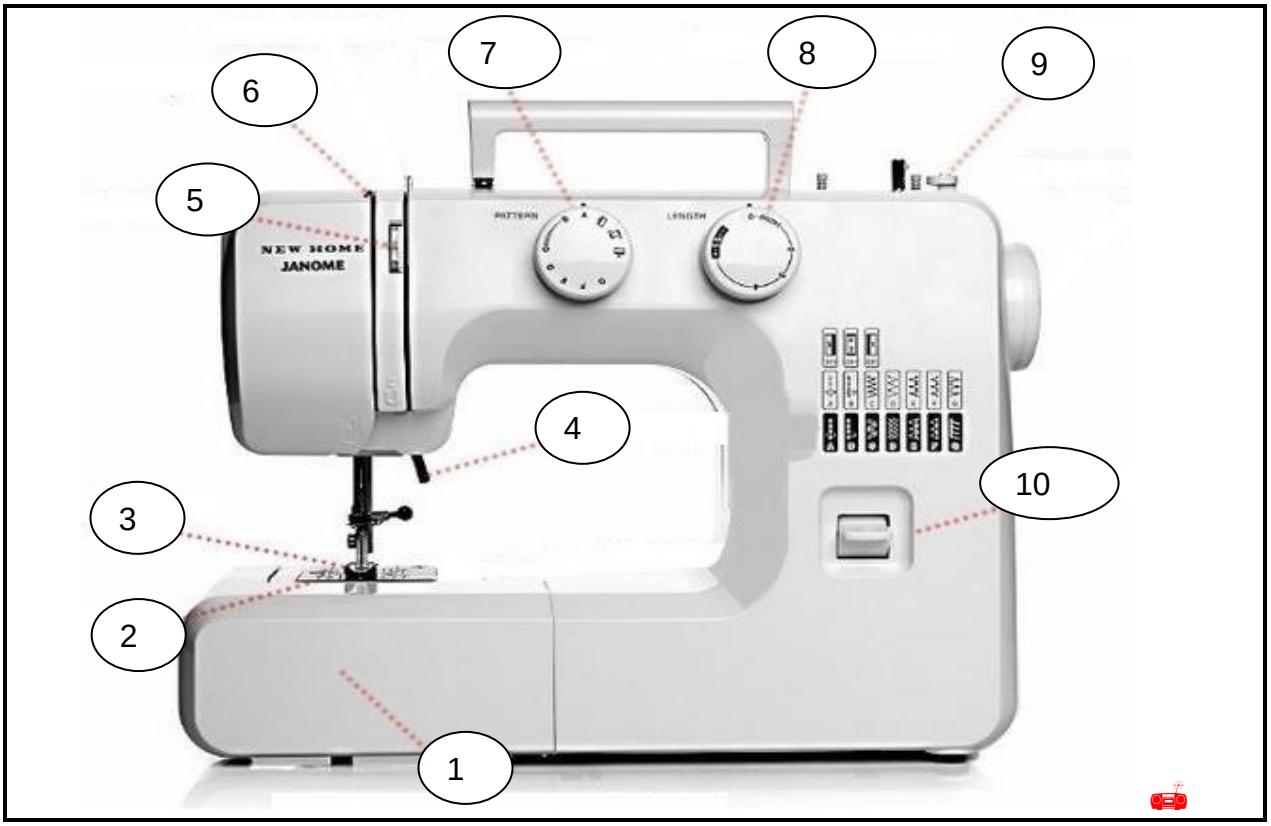
2.8.2 Stitches need to be professionally done as they add value to the finished garment.

Name THREE quality standards with regard to stitches that are considered important. (3 × 2)
(2 × 6) (12)

2.9 Name TWO types of hooks and eyes that would best suit a professional finish on a waistband. (2)
[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Study the diagram/sketch of the sewing machine in FIGURE 1 below and label the numbered components as shown. Choose any TEN and number them according to the following numbering system (3.1.1 to 3.1.10).



(10)

FIGURE 1

3.2 Name TWO methods used to apply zips to garment openings. (2 × 1) (2)

3.3 Name TWO of the most important installation tips for zips. (4)

3.4 Time saving apparatus can be an expensive addition to the sewing room but has long-term benefits. Recommend TWO timesaving apparatus. (2)

3.5 Seam finishes are techniques used to neaten seams. Which THREE factors should one consider when deciding on seams finishes? (3 × 1) (3)

3.6 Name FIVE seam techniques that can be recommended for use in garments. (5)

3.7 Seam techniques are important with regard to the finish and quality of garments. Answer the following questions on seam techniques:

3.7.1 Discuss briefly how to apply the grading technique to garment parts to ensure a quality finish.

3.7.2 Explain how notching is used as a technique.

(2 × 4) (8)

3.8 State FOUR quality standards to be considered when applying facings to neaten garment sections. (4 × 2) (8)

3.9 Name any FOUR techniques that can be used to reinforce the corners of patch pockets, either by hand or by machine. (4 × 1) (4)

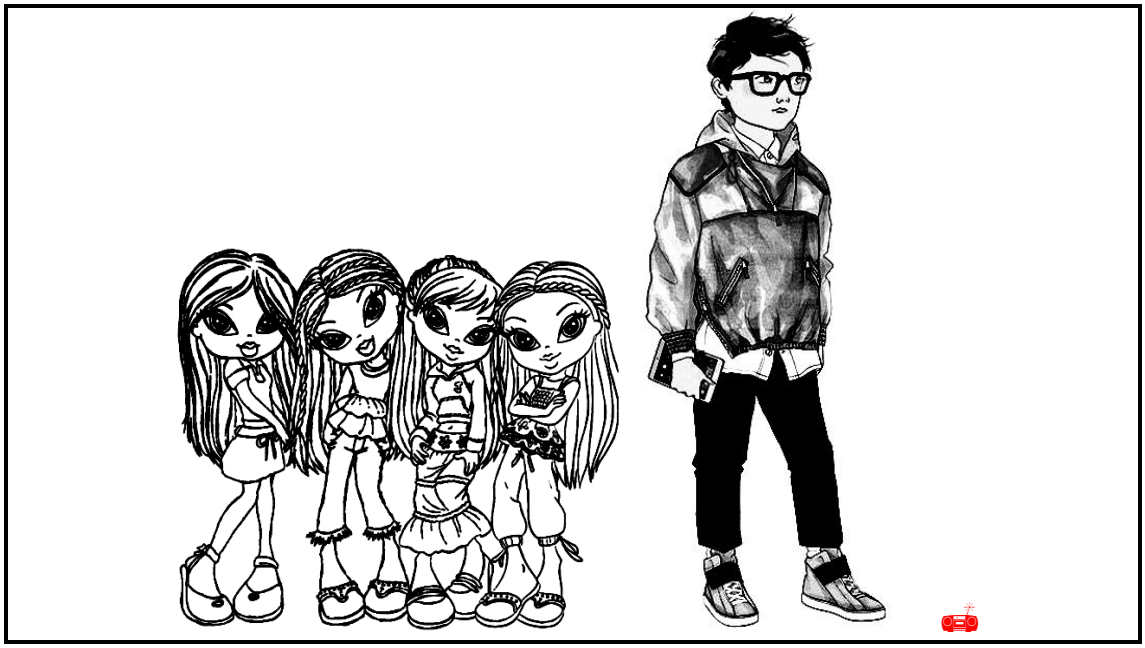
3.10 List FOUR different types of zip fasteners that can be applied onto a garment. (4)

[50]

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QUESTION 4

4.1 Children's clothing is expensive considering children outgrow their clothing quickly. Refer to the sketches below when answering the following questions.



4.1.1 Name any FOUR measurements that are important when making children's clothing. (4)

4.1.2 A neighborhood women's group has approached you for advice on buying children's clothing. List any EIGHT important facts to take into account when buying children's clothing. (8)

4.1.3 List FOUR factors to take into account that determine the characteristics of a fabric, the way in which it should be cared for and the purpose for which it can be used most effectively for children's wear. (4)

4.1.4 When purchasing fabric for children's clothing it is important to consider the yarn content of the clothes. List SIX features to take into account in order to make the right choices. (6)

4.2 Study the sketches below and explain how one should form gathers on the skirt section of a girl's dress before attaching it to the waistline of the bodice.

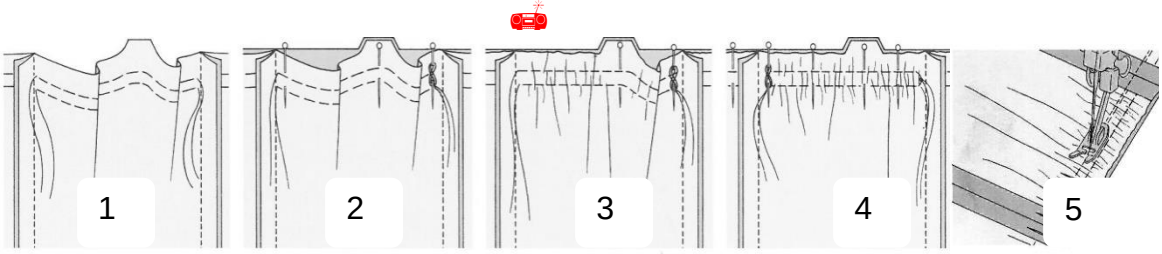


FIGURE 2 (10)

4.3 It is vital that one chooses children's clothing carefully. List any FOUR factors one should keep in mind with regard to the style of a child's garment. (4)

4.4 The safety of a child is an important aspect when making final choices for children's clothing. Briefly discuss safety when choosing children's clothing. (4)

4.5 Quality standards are extremely important when applying fasteners to any type of garment during the garment construction process. Explain the quality standards one should use when using the following:

4.5.1 Elastic (2 × 2) (4)

4.5.2 Hooks and eyes (3 × 2) (6)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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