higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

INTRODUCTORY CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N4

24 May 2021

This marking guideline consists of 8 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	Overlock 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	True

(10 × 1) (10)

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1.4	1.4.1	A
	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	A
	1.4.9	B
	1.4.10	C
	1.4.11	C
	1.4.12	B
	1.4.13	A
	1.4.14	C
	1.4.15	D

(15 × 1) (15)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1 Run-and-fell seam✓ – side seam✓
Closed single seam✓ – Sleeve/side seam✓
Lapped seam✓ – Panels in front or back✓
Faggoted seam✓ – CF seam✓
Enclosed seam✓ – Collar/cuff✓
Slot seam✓ – Panels in front or back✓ (Any 4 × 2) (8)

2.1.2

Open single seam	French seam
• Not strong • Does need finishing • Does allow for growth (can be adjusted) • Seam allowance not trimmed	• Strong • Does not need any finishing • Do not allow for growth (can't be adjusted) • Seam allowance trimmed

(Any 3 × 2) (6)

2.1.3
- Denim
- Linen
- Medium to heavy fabrics (Any 2 × 1) (2)

2.2 2.2.1 Mercerisation – The process of treating cotton yarn✓ or fabric with caustic soda✓ to improve lustre **(soft glow or shine**) and increase strength.✓

2.2.2 This finish increases the moisture content of man-made fibres.✓
In this way static electricity✓ can be conducted away from fibres.✓

2.2.3 Chemicals are added to the textile✓ during manufacturing to prevent the textile✓ from being damaged by moths.✓
(3 × 3) (9)

2.3
- Flax plant
- Sheep
- Silk worm
- Cotton plant (Any 3 × 1) (3)

2.4 2.4.1
- Support, shape,✓ and stabilise areas,✓ edges, and details of a garment.✓
- Reinforce and✓ prevent stretching✓
- Increase the life a garment.✓ (6)

2.4.2
- Fusible interfacings
- Woven
- Non-woven
- Weft insertion
- Knit type
- Resin coated
- Sew in interfacings (Any 4 × 1) (4)

2.5 2.5.1
- Thread colour suitable for fabric colour.
- Correct type of thread for fibre content of fabric.
- Thread must be heat and abrasion resistant. (3 × 2) (6)

2.5.2
- The correct stitch type 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) (6)

[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1 Puff sleeve. (1)

3.1.2 Sleeve band/straight cuff (1)

3.1.3 Flat/Peter Pan collar (1)

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3.1.4 Apply interfacing to wrong side of each under collar. Right sides together, match, pin and baste each upper collar to each under collar, leaving neck edges open.
Stitch each unit along outer seam line, again leaving neck edges open.
Trim, grade, notch or clip seam allowances where needed.
Press all seams open. Then press it towards the under collar.
Under stitch each unit.
Pin collar and facing to garment neckline. Sew in place. Trim, clip and notch where needed. (6)

3.1.5 Gathers (1)

3.2
- Centred/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)

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3.7 3.7.1
- The cutting of seams in different widths.
- The seam allowance nearest to the garment side always the widest
- The seam lies flat without bulky ridge.
- Applied on seams that form an edge or enclosed seams.

(Any 2 × 2) (4)

3.7.2
- Wedges cut out of the seam allowances of seams at a concave or inward curve.
- Removal of the seam allowances is necessary to assure a flat edge. (2 × 2) (4)

3.8
- Edges of facings must be neatly overlocked – knitted fabrics included.
- Facings must not roll out when 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 side of the garment – except if it is for decorative use. (Any 2 × 2) (4)

3.9
- Small identical triangles
- A zig-zag stitch
- Backstitching
- A patch of fabric
- 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

- The fibre content
- Yarn construction
- Textile construction
- The finish (4)

4.1.4

- Single end dart
- Contour dart
- French dart
- Pleats
- Ease stitching
- Tucks and dart tucks (6)

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

4.4
- When choosing children's clothes one should always bear in mind the safety of the child.
- Wide loose fitting garments catch fire easily and also rapidly because there is a lot of air between the garment and the body.
- Unnecessarily large bows and pockets can catch on things and cause an accident.
- 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, causing them to stumble and fall. (Any 2 × 2) (4)

4.5 4.5.1
- Elastic must be colourfast.
- 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
- 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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