higher education & training

Department:
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

INTRODUCTORY CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N4

(10010444)

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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. Start each question on a NEW page.
5. Use only a black or blue pen.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 Give ONE word or term for each of the following descriptions by writing it the next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 These sleeves are very suitable for children's wear.

1.1.2 Shaped pieces of fabric finished on all sides, then attached/sewn onto the garment.

1.1.3 Small identical triangles stitched at each corner of the pocket.

1.1.4 A tool that fits neatly into the palm of the hand and is used to clip stray threads.

1.1.5 This mat is used with the rotary cutter.

1.1.6 A tool used to apply no-sew snaps, studs, and eyelets simply and quickly.

1.1.7 A pocket attached to the garment at the waist and side seams.

1.1.8 This is a steam iron attached to a container that holds a large volume of water.

1.1.9 These have become very popular, as they give home sewers the opportunity to give their sewing a professional finish.

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

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches an 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	where there is a lot of tension
1.2.3	Diamond shape	C	transferring of pattern markings
1.2.4	Commercial pattern	D	sew in the hems of thick, heavy fabrics
1.2.5	Even tacking	E	standing collar
1.2.6	Uneven tacking	F	seam finishes
1.2.7	Box pleat	G	pinking shears
1.2.8	Diagonal tacking	H	bias strip
1.2.9	Tailor's tacking	I	where there is little tension
1.2.10	Blanket stitch	J	contour dart
1.2.11	Crosswise grain	K	2 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	Herringbone stitch	O	attaching hooks and eyes
		P	keeps fabric layers together before final stitching
		Q	unpick

(15 × 1) (15)

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1.3 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing 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 pattern design

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

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

1.3.4 When stitching the mandarin collar to the neckline, a shaped facing is used.

1.3.5 The tailor's ham is a glove like cushion 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 finished hem of a circular skirt is 5 cm.

1.3.8 A front fly-zipper is used on men's trousers.

1.3.9 Staystitching is done once the garment is sewn together.

1.3.10 Clipping and notching is used on curved seams to allow them to lie smooth.

(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 most suitable fasteners used with the concealed opening are …

A buttons and buttonholes.
B hooks and eyes.
C press studs.
D velcro.

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

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

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1.4.3 The fold lines of this pleat are turned in one direction.

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

1.4.4 A strip of fabric 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 girls dress or in sleeve cuff openings.

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

1.4.8 The completed width of a French seam is ...

A 5 mm.
B 1 cm.
C 1 mm.
D 3 mm.

1.4.9 Another name for a standing collar is a … collar.

A band
B Mandarin
C tie
D roll

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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 machine stitch is 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, 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 take away fullness at shoulders, waistline, hipline and sleeve head.

A Gathers
B Shirring
C Smocking
D Pleats

1.4.14 The seam to attach a cuff to a sleeve is a …

A open single seam.
B closed single seam.
C enclosed single seam.
D single lapped seam.

1.4.15 The decorative stitching used to stitch the band of a skirt on the outside, is called … stitching.

A shadow
B stay
C under-
D top

(15 × 1) (15)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

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SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 The open single seam can be used on children's garments. Discuss this statement under the following headings:

2.1.1 Name FOUR other seams used on garments and name ONE specific place where each one can be used. (4 × 2) (8)

2.1.2 List the differences between an *open single seam* and a *French seam.* (3 × 2) (6)

2.1.3 Fabric not suitable for a French seam. (2)

2.2 Understanding textiles is crucial for the manufacture of quality garments.

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

2.2.1 Mercerisation

2.2.2 Anti-static finish

2.2.3 Moth proofing

(3 × 3) (9)

2.3 List any THREE natural sources for the manufacture of fibers for the production of textiles. (3)

2.4 The underlying fabrics of a garment can be considered tools with which to build a better garment.

2.4.1 Explain the purpose for the use of interfacings on garments or sections of garments during the construction process. (6)

2.4.2 Which FOUR types of interfacings would you consider to be effective for the use in garment construction, particularly for pockets, cuffs and waistbands? (4)

2.5 When stitching any garment, the quality standards for seams and stitches need to be adhered to.

2.5.1 List any THREE quality standards for seams. (3 × 2) (6)

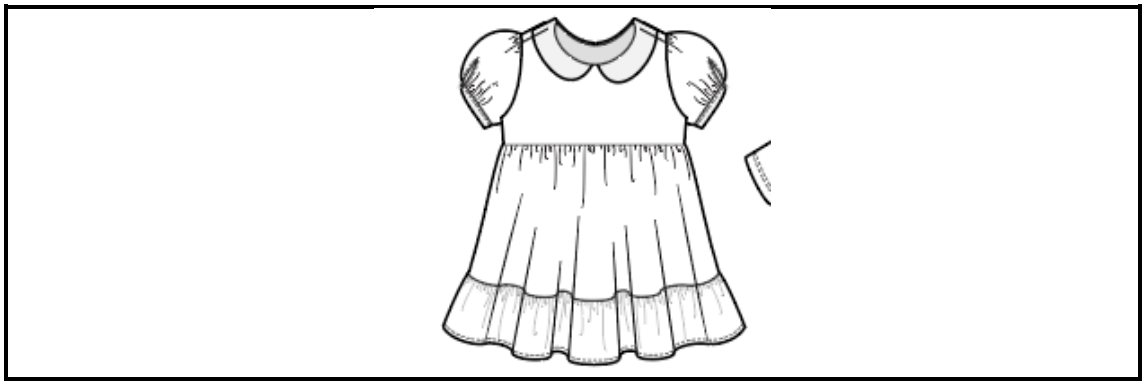
2.5.2 Stitches need to be professionally done as they add value to the finished garment.

Which quality standards would you consider important. (3 × 2) (6)

[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Study the sketch of the girls' dress and answer the questions.



3.1.1 Name the type of sleeve (1)

3.1.2 What finishing is on the sleeve? (1)

3.1.3 What type of collar is used? (1)

3.1.4 Explain step by step how you will construct the collar. (6)

3.1.5 Name the type of fullness used on skirt. (1)

3.2 Which TWO methods would you suggest for applying zips onto garment openings? (2)

3.3 Which TWO of the installations tips do you consider to be most important for zips? (2 × 2) (4)

3.4 Time saving apparatus can be an expensive addition to the sewing room, but has long term benefits. Which TWO time-saving apparatus would you recommend? (2)

3.5 Seam finishes are techniques used to neaten seams. Which THREE factors should be considered when deciding on seams finishes? (3)

3.6 Which FIVE seam techniques can be recommended for the use in garments? (5)

3.7 Seam techniques are important for the finish and quality of garments. Explain the following techniques commonly applied to garment parts.

3.7.1 Grading (2 × 2) (4)

3.7.2 Notching (2 × 2) (4)

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

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

3.10 List FOUR different types of zip fasteners that can be applied onto your garments (4)

[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Children's clothing is expensive considering that children grow out of their clothing quickly. Refer to the sketches below when answering the following questions:



4.1.1 Which measurements do you think are important when making children's clothing? (4)

4.1.2 Your neighbourhood women's group has approached you to advise them on how they should buy children's clothing. List any EIGHT important hints you will focus on to suggest for buying children's clothing. (8)

4.1.3 What determines the characteristics of a fabric, and how it should be cared for and used most effectively for children's wear? (4)

4.1.4 Name the different types of disposal of fullness that can be used in children's wear other than gathers. (6)

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4.2 Study the sketches below and explain how you would form gathers on the skirt section of a girls dress before it is attached onto the waistline of the bodice.

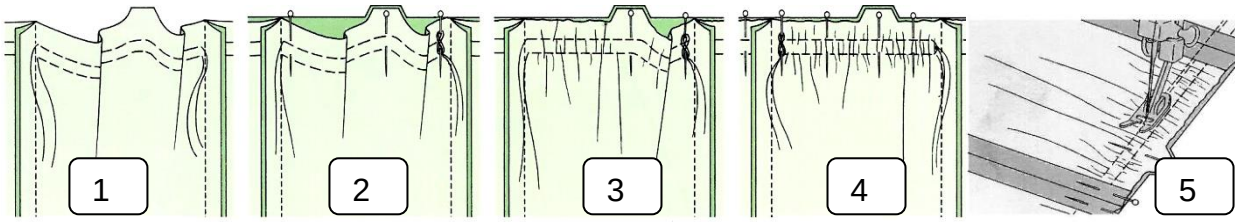


FIGURE 2 (10)

4.3. It is vital that children's clothing is chosen with care.

List any FOUR factors to keep in mind with regards to the style of the 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. (2 × 2) (4)

4.5 Quality standards are extremely important when applying fasteners to any type of garment within the garment construction process. Explain the quality standards you would 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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