higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

INTRODUCTORY CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N4

12 NOVEMBER 2018

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 B
1.2 C
1.3 C
1.4 D
1.5 A
1.6 B
1.7 A
1.8 A
1.9 A
1.10 D

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 L
2.2 N
2.3 K
2.4 I
2.5 A
2.6 C
2.7 G
2.8 H
2.9 M
2.10 E

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1 True
3.1.2 False
3.1.3 False
3.1.4 True
3.1.5 True
3.1.6 False
3.1.7 True
3.1.8 True
3.1.9 True
3.1.10 False
3.1.11 False
3.1.12 False
3.1.13 True
3.1.14 True
3.1.15 True

(15 × 1) (15)

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3.2 3.2.1 Tailor's ham
3.2.2 Double lengthwise fold
3.2.3 Hemline
3.2.4 Plaid
3.2.5 Zipper foot
3.2.6 Silk
3.2.7 Safety
3.2.8 Rouleau loops
3.2.9 Linen
3.2.10 Blind stitch
3.2.11 Interfacing
3.2.12 Loop/belt carrier
3.2.13 Denim
3.2.14 Fastener pliers
3.2.15 Lengthen/shorten

(15 × 1) (15)
[30]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1
- Young children are very active and clothes that impede their movements will make them feel uncomfortable.
- Garments should fit snugly and comfortably across the shoulders without pulling or causing tension.
- The garments should allow sufficient room for easy
- movement below the shoulders.
- Sleeves should not pull at the armholes.
- The neckline should be wide enough for the garment to be easily put on and taken off over the head.
- The neckline of polo necks should not be too high or too tight.
- Nothing should be so tight that it obstructs the blood circulation.
- An elastic should go halfway around the arm or the waistline.

(Any 4 × 1) (4)

4.1.2
- Fastenings should be suitable for the type of opening, garment and fabric and the child should be able to handle them with ease.
- Buttons, zips, press studs, etc., can be both functional and decorative.
- Buttons must be large enough for clumsy little fingers to handle them easily.
- For children younger than 3 years, buttons must be sewn on tightly, as toddlers may put buttons that came off clothes in their mouths and choke on them.
- If buttons with stems are attached, for example to the back of a dress, pressure against the body may cause discomfort.
- Buttonholes or material loops should be large enough and should be securely finished off.
- Zips are very popular in children's clothes, mainly because young children find them easy to handle.
- Zips are also sturdier and do not open easily.
- Decorative zips in neon colours or with patterns woven in can be used creatively in children's clothes.
- Press-studs, in a variety of shapes and sizes, are becoming increasingly popular in children's clothes.
- Press studs are much sturdier than buttons and children can handle them with ease.
- Press studs can also be used decoratively on shirts and tracksuit tops. (Any 4 × 1) (4)

4.2 4.2.1
- Measure around the widest part of the hips.
- Hold the tape measure so that it fits comfortably over the hips. (2 × 2) (4)

4.2.2 Measure with the tape from the waist to where the hemline of the dress should be. (3)

4.2.3
- Take a comfortable measurement around the middle of the neck.
- Place the tape measure around the middle of the neck so that it fits comfortable. (Any 1 × 2) (2)

4.3
- Fibre content
- Yarn construction
- Textile construction
- Finish
- Texture
- Colour
- Design (Any 5 × 1) (5)

4.4 4.4.1 Check if the pockets are big enough✓ and are sewn on securely. ✓

4.4.2
- Check if the seams are wide enough✓ to allow for growth.✓
- Check if the seams are strong✓ and neat.✓ (Any 1 × 2)

4.4.3 Check if the fibre content is strong,✓ durable and easy to care for.✓ (3 × 2) (6)

4.5
- Spandex
- Double-knit
- Interlocked
- Jersey (4)

4.6
- Collars
- Facings
- Cuffs
- Yokes
- Waistbands
- Fly shields
- Placket openings
- Pocket openings
- Tie belts
- Bows (Any 3 × 1) (3)

4.7
- Price
- Easy handling
- Versatility
- Quality
- After-care service (Any 3 × 1) (3)

4.8 4.8.1
- Pulling the fabric while stitching
- Needle too long or set too low
- Presser foot incorrectly attached
- Failing to raise needle before removing the material (Any 3 × 1) (3)

4.8.2
- Needle too small
- Needle too short or too long
- Needle is bent
- Needle incorrectly threaded
- Needle set too low (Any 3 × 1) (3)

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4.9
- Lengthening
- Joining line
- Seam numbers
- Fitting symbols
- Cutting lines
- Pleat symbols
- Placket lines
- Sleeve markings
- Seamline
- Buttonhole
- Button/Snap
- Eye
- Align
- Ease
- Stretch
- Folding line (Any 6 × 1) (6)

[50]

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Dry clean
- Hand wash
- Use mild soap
- Do not dry in sun
- Sweat and deodorant damage (Any 3 × 1) (3)

5.2
- Crease resistance
- Mercerisation
- Sanforising (3)

5.3
- It feels warm and elastic.
- The flame is small, slow and sizzling.
- It stops burning when the fire is removed.
- The ash is crisp and dark.
- Burning wool smells like burning hair or feathers. (Any 3 × 1) (3)

5.4
- Taffeta
- Brocade
- Shantung
- Thai silk
- Raw silk (India)
- Dupion silk (Any 2 × 1) (2)

5.5 5.5.1
1. Shirt collar
2. Mandarin/Chinese collar
3. Eton collar (3)

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5.5.2
- Peter Pan collar
- Sailor's collar
- Convertible collar (3)

5.5.3
- Bias binding
- Facing (separate armhole only)
- Overlocking and hemming
- Piping and facing
- Frills (Any 3 × 1) (3)

5.5.4 Decorative yoke/Yoke (1)

5.5.5 It strengthens the garment✓ across the shoulders✓ and holds fullness in the form✓ of the gathers,✓ tucks and pleats.✓ (5)

5.5.6 Contour dart (1)

5.5.7 A long dart that fits the waistline✓ and tapers off in two opposite directions✓ to fit the bust✓ and the hips.✓ (4)

5.5.8
- Stitched folds
- in the garment to take away fullness
- and at the same time give fullness
- on the end or on both ends.
- It can be stitched on the grain or in a curve.
- It can be formed on the outside
- or on the inside of the garment.
- Stitches must be reinforced at ends. (8)

5.6
- Must be evenly and accurately spaced
- Must be of even width from fold to fold
- Must lie flat and not puckered
- Must be pressed flat, sharp fold and without shine
- Must be stitched in a straight line parallel to the fold and uniform in width
- Dart tucks must be securely backstitched at the end to prevent unraveling
- Thread and stitching quality must be correct (Any 4 × 2) (8)

5.7
- Bindings
- Bias facings
- Piping
- Rouleau loops
- Casings
- Frills
- Bows (Any 3 × 1) (3)

[50]

QUESTION 6

6.1
6.1.1 Button/Metal button
6.1.2 Fly opening/Zipper opening
6.1.3 Patch pocket/Pocket
6.1.4 Metal stud/Rivet/Stud
6.1.5 Top stitch/Stitch detail
6.1.6 Waistband/Back waistband/Straight waistband
6.1.7 Loop/Belt loop/Belt carrier
6.1.8 Hemline/Hem/Turn up hem
6.1.9 Back yoke/Yoke
6.1.10 Patch pocket/Pocket

(10 × 1) (10)

6.2
- Cut the garment with an extension above the waistline,✓ twice the width of
- the elastic,✓ Pin-mark waist in quarters. ✓
- Cut elastic to fit around the waist plus 1 cm.✓ Overlap ends and stitch,✓ pin-mark elastic in quarters. ✓
- Place elastic on inside of extension matching the pin-marks✓ and 6 mm to the inside of the extension edge.✓
- Stitch a wide zig-zag stitch on the bottom edge of the elastic,✓ stretching between the pins to fit the fabric.✓
- Turn elastic and extension to inside of garment,✓ turn or finish off edge of extension.✓
- Stitch along the waistline marking through the garment,✓ elastic and extension. Stretch elastic while stitching.✓ (7 × 2) (14)

6.3
- Studs must not rust✓ or enamel peel or chip off.✓
- Studs must be compatible✓ with fabrics and applications.✓
- Avoid applying studs to an area of uneven thickness.✓✓
- Do not apply studs on a single layer of fabric.✓✓
- Top and bottom studs must be accurately positioned and aligned.✓✓
- Use the correct size of stud on the type of fabric and garment.✓✓
- Stitch standards must be correct.✓✓ (Any 3 × 2) (6)

6.4
- All-in-one in-seam
- Extension in-seam
- Separate in-seam (3)

6.5 Made up of a separate pocket piece✓ and a garment piece✓ that has a small projection✓ designed to extend into the pocket opening.✓ (4)

6.6
6.6.1 To secure the stitching✓ at the beginning and end✓ or to reinforce the seamline where it stops✓ and used for inserting pockets or zips.✓

6.6.2 Plain straight stitch,✓ set at longer stitch length,✓ done from the right side of the garment✓ for decorative or functional reasons.✓

(2 × 4) (8)

6.7
- Plain tuck
- Blind tuck
- Spaced tuck
- Pin tuck
- Shell tuck
- Corded tuck (piped tuck)
- Dart tucks (Any 3 × 1) (3)

6.8 It is a narrow strip of lightweight fabric cut on the bias so it can be shaped to conform to the curve of the edge it will finish. Less bulky and conspicuous than a shaped facing. (2)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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