higher education & training

Department:
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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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 N6
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

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 (1.1–1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1 The fusible …, especially the firmer grades, tends to add some rigidity to fabric.

A sew-on type
B type of resin coating
C steam pressed type
D spray adhesive type

1.2 This type of trimming is the better choice, especially when a decorative effect is desired:

A Hooks and eyes
B Zips
C Buttons
D Press studs

1.3 They can sew and cut off raw edges at the same time, at up to 1500 stitches per minute.

A Straight stitch
B Varigrader
C Serger
D Blind hemmer

1.4 Markings made with … do NOT wash out in water or fade after a few days.

A chalk
B chalk pencils
C chalk wedges
D a fabric marking pen

1.5 This hem finish is particularly suited for knits. It is a quick hem finish for fabrics that can fray a little or not at all:

A Stitched and pinked
B Turned and stitched
C Stitched and overcast edge
D Zigzagged edge

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1.6 This hem finish can be either self-turned or faced using a contrasting fabric:

A A cuff
B Self-hemmed edge
C Applied casing
D Double-fold binding

1.7 … is woven or knitted fabric with a thick, short pile.

A Velour
B Satin
C Sateen
D Surah

1.8 Fabric or trimming with a floral or scroll design formed without a base fabric:

A Lace
B Honan
C Kapok
D Cotton

1.9 Designed for a figure that is beginning to develop and the range of the pattern sizes is from 6 to 14:

A Girls
B Pre-schoolers
C Teens
D Miss petit

1.10 Make allowance for a wider hem in dresses and trousers so that the garments can be lengthened:

A Posture
B Personality
C Age
D Growth

(10 × 1) **[10]**

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QUESTION 2

Choose a word/term from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–N) next to the question number (2.1–2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.1	Young children are very active and clothes that impede their movement will soon make them feel uncomfortable	A	cotton
		B	cashmere
2.2	One of several types of trim available ready-made	C	elastic
2.3	A pounding block made of wood that is used when edges have to be flattened with steam	D	indigo
		E	fastenings
2.4	The diagonal joining of two edges at a corner, it can be folded in place or stitched	F	Magyar
2.5	Sanforised when preshrunk	G	linen
2.6	This trim should not shrink more than 7% and must be compatible with the care instructions of the garment	H	standing collar
		I	mitred corner
2.7	Gradually loses strength in sunlight	J	tricot
2.8	Extends above the neck seamline of the garment in a single width band or in a wider double band folded over onto itself	K	clapper
		L	neat fit
2.9	Should be kept clean otherwise it could soil the sewing and damage it	M	press cloth
		N	braid
2.10	Buttonholes or material loops should be large enough and should be securely finished off		

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

3.1 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (3.1.1–3.1.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.1.1 Pre-school children and primary school children are socially active and it is important for them to fit in with their peer groups.

3.1.2 The straight cuff is cut double in width so that it can fold back onto itself.

3.1.3 A press mitt is a cylindrical, stuffed cushion with rounded ends for pressing small curves or long seams in narrow areas.

3.1.4 Collars must be snipped, trimmed, graded and notched to reduce bulk in enclosed seams.

3.1.5 An iron that cannot be thermostatically regulated can be protected by using a special plastic clip on its base.

3.1.6 The overhand stitch is used for finishing raw edges to prevent fraying.

3.1.7 The interfacing is an underlaying fabric which can be seen as a tool with which to build a better garment.

3.1.8 A solid ironing board with a soft surface is the best choice for dresses.

3.1.9 Elasticated waistbands can be applied with a self-band or separate band mainly suited for knit fabrics.

3.1.10 Piping is cording filled with a length of cable cord and is therefore rounded.

3.1.11 Buttons are becoming increasingly popular in children's clothes as they are sturdier than press studs and children can handle them with ease.

3.1.12 Trimming is done when cutting away at corners of collars and pockets and seam allowances and is done before grading to get an even width.

3.1.13 Cotton fabrics turn yellow and are weakened when exposed to sunlight.

3.1.14 Fine pad stitching can be used to hold down interfacing on garment sections.

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3.1.15 When pulling the fabric while stitching, the needle can break.

(15 × 1) (15)

3.2 Give ONE word/term for each of the following descriptions. Write only the word/term next to the question number (3.2.1–3.2.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.2.1 An oblong, firmly stuffed cushion with rounded ends

3.2.2 Two folds, both lengthwise, with selvages and usually meeting at the centre

3.2.3 The end or bottom edge of a garment normally folded and stitched

3.2.4 A design of woven or printed lines that intersect at right angles

3.2.5 Used to stitch in difficult-to-reach areas as well as against cord in piping

3.2.6 Blended with other types of fibres to reduce cost or to achieve a particular effect

3.2.7 For … reasons children's clothes should not be too large as that would hamper them when they are running, causing them to stumble and fall.

3.2.8 Material loops used as fasteners in children's clothing

3.2.9 When magnified many times it looks like bamboo and has a natural shine

3.2.10 This stitch is almost invisible and is primarily used for hems

3.2.11 Care and weight selected of this should be compatible with the rest of the garment fabric

3.2.12 Used for sewing unfolded bias bindings and lace

3.2.13 Traditionally made with coloured warp and white weft and mainly used for work clothes, jeans, jackets, skirts and soft furnishings

3.2.14 Used to attach fasteners simply and quickly

3.2.15 Markings for this purpose are indicated on commercial patterns for making alterations to the design

(15 ×1) (15)

[30]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

Study the pictures of children's wear in FIGURE 1 and answer the questions.



FIGURE 1

4.1 Discuss the style of the garments that are designed for children, under the following headings:

4.1.1 Neat fit

4.1.2 Fastenings

(2 × 4) (8)

4.2 Explain how you would take the following measurements of a child before designing the garments:

4.2.1 Hips (4)

4.2.2 Skirt length (3)

4.2.3 Neck measurement (2)

4.3 When choosing fabric for children's clothing, name FIVE factors that need to be considered before the purchase is made. (5)

4.4 When buying clothing for children, it could become quite expensive and sometimes wasteful, especially if you don't have any idea of how to buy clothing for children.

Briefly explain the following hints when choosing clothes for children:

4.4.1 Pockets

4.4.2 Seams

4.4.3 Textile fabric

(3 × 2) (6)

4.5 Name examples of knitted textiles that are suitable for children's clothing. (4)

4.6 Interfacings strengthen garment parts to ensure a garment has a longer life span.

Name THREE areas of a garment to which you would add interfacings. (3)

4.7 State THREE factors you would consider before purchasing a sewing machine. (3)

4.8 Various faults or problems can result during the manufacturing process either as a result of the use of incorrect needles or thread or the wrong tension selected.

Briefly explain the causes of the following:

4.8.1 The needle breaks

4.8.2 Skipped stitches in a seam

(2 × 3) (6)

4.9 Name SIX pattern symbols found on commercial patterns to aid the successful use of a commercial pattern. (6)

[50]

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QUESTION 5

Understanding textiles is an important aspect for the sewing of garments. It is important to understand how fabrics are produced, their content and how to identify the different types. Answer the following questions based on fibres and fabrics.

5.1 State THREE ways in which you should care for garment items manufactured from silk fibre. (3)

5.2 Name THREE finishing processes that are applied to linen. (3)

5.3 State THREE results of the burning test when it is applied to wool. (3)

5.4 Name TWO fabrics manufactured from silk fibre. (2)

5.5 Study the sketches of the blouses in FIGURE 2 and answer the questions.

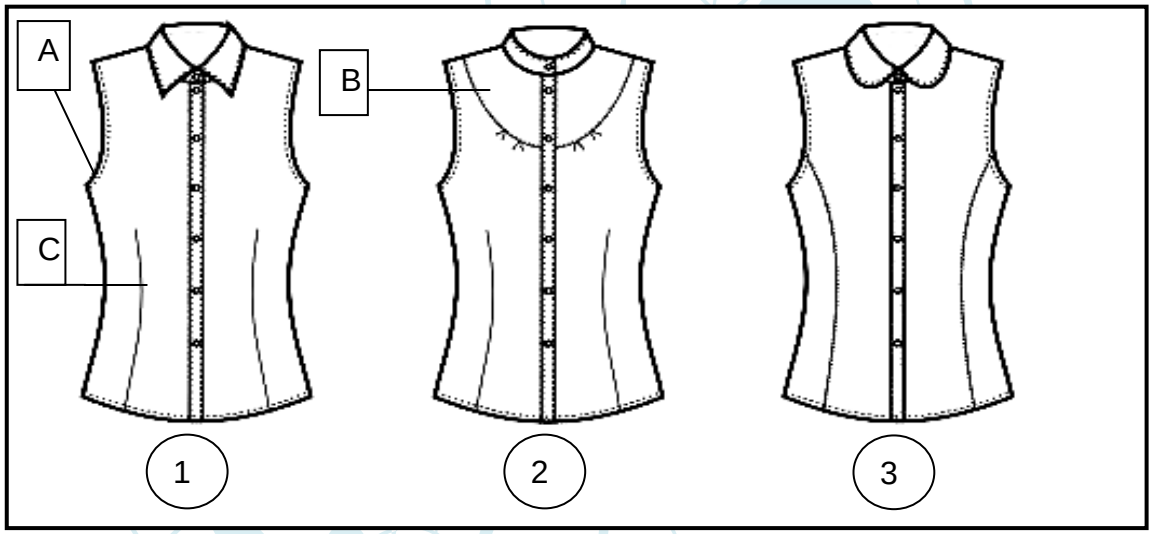


FIGURE 2

5.5.1 Name the THREE collars shown in the sketches in FIGURE 2. Write only the answer next to the letter (1–3) in the ANSWER BOOK. (3)

5.5.2 Name THREE other collars that can be applied onto the designs in FIGURE 2. (3)

5.5.3 Which THREE methods can be used to neaten the edge of the sleeveless armhole A in sketch 1? (3)

5.5.4 What type of detailing was used in the design labelled B in sketch 2? The detailing shown extends from the back of the garment and has no shoulder seam. (1)

5.5.5 Explain the purpose for applying the detailing used in QUESTION 5.5.4. Normally the detailing extends from the back and over the length of the shoulders. (5)

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5.5.6 Name the dart indicated by C in sketch 1. It shapes the garment and can give and take away fullness. (1)

5.5.7 Describe the dart you mentioned in QUESTION 5.5.6. (4)

5.5.8 Tucks also serve the same purpose as darts and at the same time add design value to garment sections.

Explain the function of the dart tuck (or release tuck). (8)

5.6 The finish of a garment depends on the quality standards applied throughout the manufacturing process.

Which FOUR quality standards would you apply to ensure that darts, pleats and dart tucks adhere to a high quality? (4 × 2) (8)

5.7 Bias strips are widely used in the construction of garments.

Name any THREE uses of bias strips on clothing. (3)

[50]

QUESTION 6

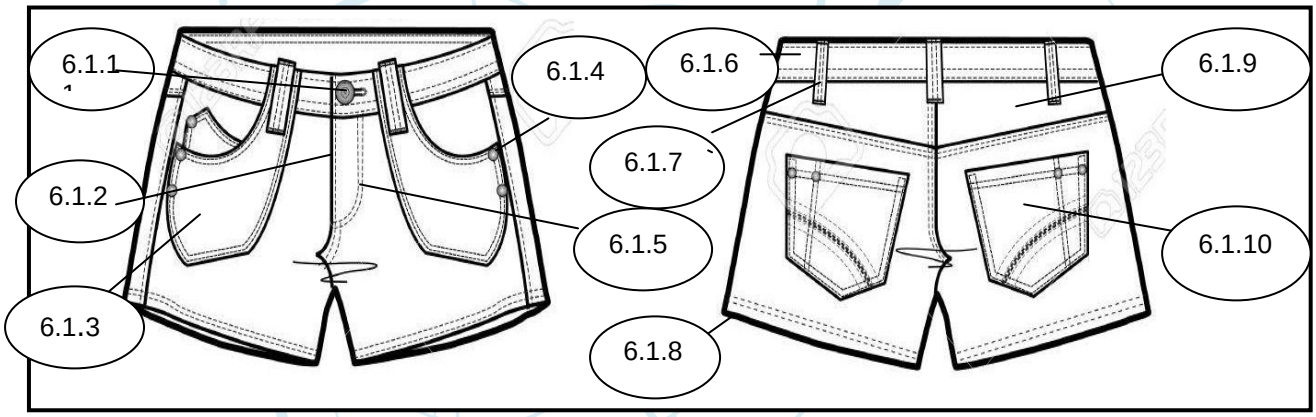


FIGURE 3

6.1 Study FIGURE 3 and name the construction and detailing indicated by writing only the answer next to the question number (6.1.1–6.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK. (10)

6.2 Elastic waistbands are one of the options to finish off the waistlines of shorts and trousers.

Explain in detail how the self-band elasticated waistband is applied to a waistline. (14)

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6.3 Studs are commonly used mainly on denim garments but can be used on other fabric types.

Explain THREE quality standards you would keep in mind when attaching studs to your designed garments. (3 × 2) (6)

6.4 Pockets add a functional and decorative feature to any type of garment. The in-seam pocket is applied to garments cut wider than the body measurements.

Which THREE types of in-seam pockets can be applied to your designs? (3)

6.5 Describe the extension in-seam pocket. (4)

6.6 Machine stitches are extensively used in the manufacturing process.

Briefly explain the purpose of each of the following stitches:

6.6.1 Backstitching

6.6.2 Topstitching

(2 × 4) (8)

6.7 Tucks can also be added onto pockets to increase the value of a garment.

Name THREE types of tucks you would recommend for designs on pockets for ladies blouse pockets. (3)

6.8 State TWO parts or sections of a garment where the detail numbered 6.1.7 in the sketch in FIGURE 3 can be attached. (2)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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