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. 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. Write only the word or term next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 A narrow strip of light-weight fabric cut on the bias so that it can be shaped to conform to the curve of the edge it will finish.

1.1.2 A strip of knitted fabric, which is folded in half lengthwise. It is shaped to conform to the neckline curve before or during application.

1.1.3 An important part of any collar, because it helps to define and support the shape of the collar.

1.1.4 Emerges from the neck seam line to lie flat against the garment.

1.1.5 This collar is used primarily on children's wear garments.

1.1.6 Consists of a separate strip of fabric stitched to the area to be drawn up, on either the outside or inside of the garment.

1.1.7 The last major step in sewing a garment.

1.1.8 This application takes a conventional zipper, most often inserted at the left-hand side seam of pants, skirts and dresses.

1.1.9 This type of button rests on top of the buttonhole instead of crowding to the inside and distorting the buttonhole.

1.1.10 A tape measure, which can be attached to any work table permanently.

(10 × 1) (10)

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1.2 Choose a/an word/item from COLUMN B that matches a/an description/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	Folding and turning	A	box pleats
1.2.2	Marking and levelling	B	decorative yoke
1.2.3	4 to 5 cm	C	Chinese
1.2.4	Hook and eye tape	D	casing
1.2.5	Ball half socket half	E	extended facing
1.2.6	Right over left	F	inseam pockets
1.2.7	Holds fullness	G	on the wearer
1.2.8	Bands attached to sleeve edge	H	turn in hem edge
1.2.9	Standing collar	I	stitch in the ditch
1.2.10	Front or back opening	J	bows
1.2.11	Fabric tunnel	K	press studs
1.2.12	Strips of bias	L	contour
1.2.13	In a seam of a garment	M	tape fastener
1.2.14	Two fold lines and two placement lines	N	fly opening
		O	godet
1.2.15	Stitch in the seam groove	P	cuffs
		Q	hem

(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 (1.3.1–1.3.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.3.1 Thread clippers fit neatly into the palm of the hand and is used to neaten garments.

1.3.2 Safety pins are used to hold layers of fabric together.

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1.3.3 Machine needles come in various sizes and can generally be used on all types of fabric.

1.3.4 Wool is the fibre from the fleece of domesticated sheep.

1.3.5 Calico is a lightweight cotton fabric and can have small prints, useful for children's wear garments.

1.3.6 One dash under the wash symbol indicates permanent press cycle. Two dashes indicate a delicate/gentle wash.

1.3.7 Letters within a circle indicate which heat setting may or may not be used during a dry-cleaning cycle.

1.3.8 A good garment fit depends on taking accurate body measurements and determining the correct pattern size.

1.3.9 The zipper position on patterns indicates the placement of the zipper on the seam line. Top and bottom markings show precise length of zipper to be used.

1.3.10 Fold line markings are straight lines ending in dotted heads.

1.3.11 Small arrows that are used in some patterns to indicate the direction of the seams.

1.3.12 Cutting guides are recommended layouts, given for different views, several fabric widths, and the patterns' entire size range.

1.3.13 Pattern piece diagrams are silhouettes of all pattern pieces in the various size ranges.

1.3.14 Pattern sheet label is denoted by a different number with its name and number to be cut.

1.3.15 Single, double or triple notches are used to match seams correctly.

(15 × 1) (15)

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 (1.4.1–1.4.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.4.1 These threads are used for top stitching and hand-worked buttonholes.

A Buttonhole twist
B Metallic thread
C Cotton thread
D polyester

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1.4.2 This tool is indispensable for cutting fabrics and various types of blades are available for use with these cutters.

A Rotary cutter
B Dress makers shears
C Pinking shears
D Die cutter

1.4.3 Two-part fasteners with limited holding power. They may be sewn in or pronged.

A Buttons
B Buckles
C Snaps
D Hooks and eyes

1.4.4 These types of machines have become very popular as they give home sewers the opportunity to give their sewing a professional finish.

A Hobby/All-purpose machines
B Embroidery machines
C Computerized sewing machines
D Overlock machine or serger

1.4.5 Used to temporarily hold together two or more layers during fitting and construction.

A Basting stitches
B Padding stitches
C Running stitches
D Pick stitch

1.4.6 Horizontal stitches, taken parallel to each other, whose floats cross in the center to form Xs.

A Cross stitch
B Catch stitch
C Slip stitch
D French tack

1.4.7 A very sturdy stitch and often used for sports clothing and children's wear.

A French
B Flat-felled
C Self-bound
D Hairline seam

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1.4.8 This type of tape is especially useful when garments are stitched from knitted fabrics, because it provides stability and support.

A Tape under a top stitched seam
B Tape at waistline
C Taping with bias
D Tape at neckline

1.4.9 A dart that extends diagonally from the side seam in the hip area to the bust.

A French dart
B Underarm dart
C Waist dart
D Contour dart

1.4.10 These tucks can also be termed release tucks, because they are used to control fullness and to release it at a desired point.

A Dart tuck
B Cross tuck
C Piped tuck
D Spaced tuck

(10 × 1) (10)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

A very good understanding of the sewing machine and its various parts assists the user in understanding how to determine faults when they occur.

2.1 The sewing machine needs to be kept in a good working condition and should not cause problems during the stitching process. Which THREE hints would you recommend for the care of a sewing machine? (3 × 1) (3)

2.2 Study the sewing machine in FIGURE 1 below and label all the numbered parts (1–7) in the ANSWER BOOK.

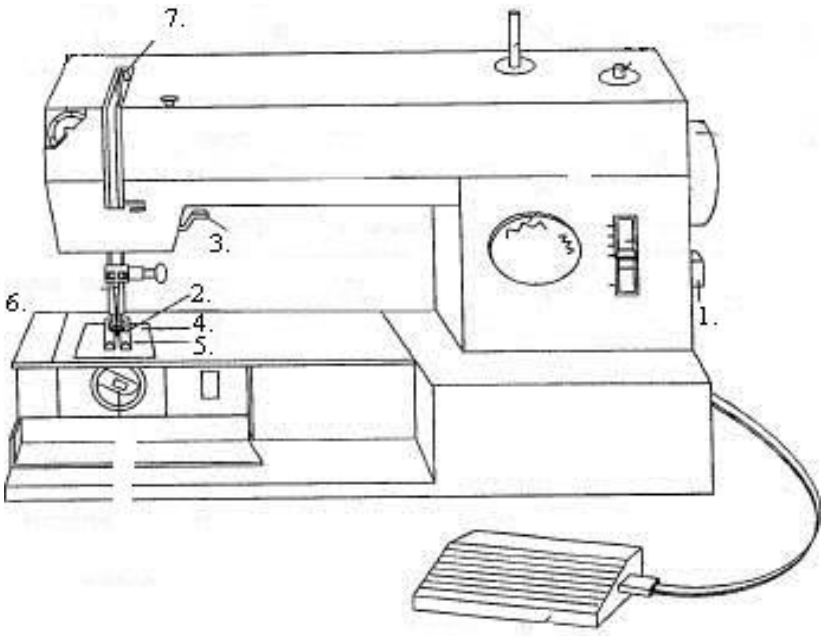


FIGURE 1 (7)

2.3 Needles can damage fabric and machine parts if they are not matched with fabrics or if not properly inserted into the machine.

Give THREE reasons for the cause of damage on fabrics during the stitching process. (3 × 1) (3)

2.4 Study the sketch of the needle in FIGURE 2 below and label the numbered parts (2.4.1–2.4.7) in the ANSWER BOOK.

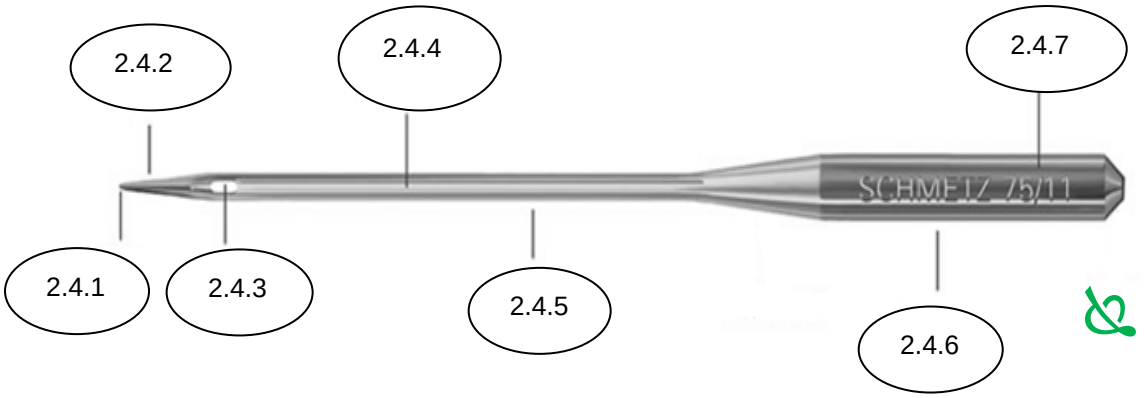


FIGURE 2

(7 × 1) (7)

2.5 Quality standards are crucial in ensuring that the products manufactured adhere to high standards.

Explain any ONE quality standard that is most important for the following:

2.5.1 Threads

2.5.2 Stitches

2.5.3 Darts

(3 × 2) (6)

2.6 Temporary and permanent stitches are used on garment parts to guarantee quality finished products.

Why are the following stitches used on garment parts?

2.6.1 Uneven tacking

2.6.2 Herringbone stitch

2.6.3 Whip stitch

(3 × 2) (6)

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2.7 State the reason for the use of stay stitching on certain garment parts.

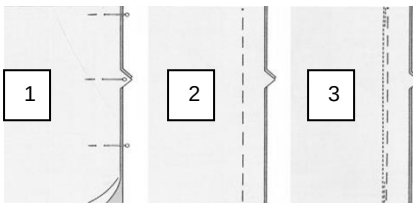


FIGURE 3

(2)

2.8 The seam is the basic structural element of any garment and must be formed with great care.

Study FIGURE 3 above and explain each step that is crucial for the quality forming of seams. (12)

2.9 2.9.1 List any TWO types of sewing equipment that is always important to have while you are stitching a particular garment.

2.9.2 Pressing garments during and after the stitching process is extremely valuable to the overall finish of all garment types.

Which TWO of the pressing equipment do you consider to be essential for good sewing and finishing results?

(2 × 2) (4)

[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Pleats, tucks and gathers are techniques applied to areas or parts of garments to reduce or dispose fullness.

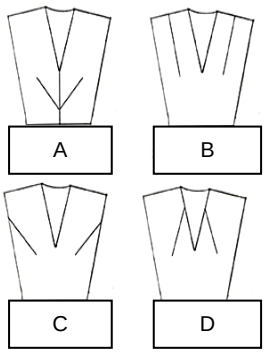


FIGURE 4

3.1.1 Study FIGURE 4 above and identify the different types of dart placements, as shown in the sketches on the front of each bodice.

(4 × 1) (4)

3.1.2 How is the French dart created on the bodice front? (2)

3.1.3 Study the sketches in FIGURE 5 below and describe how gathers are formed before the fabric is inserted into a seam.

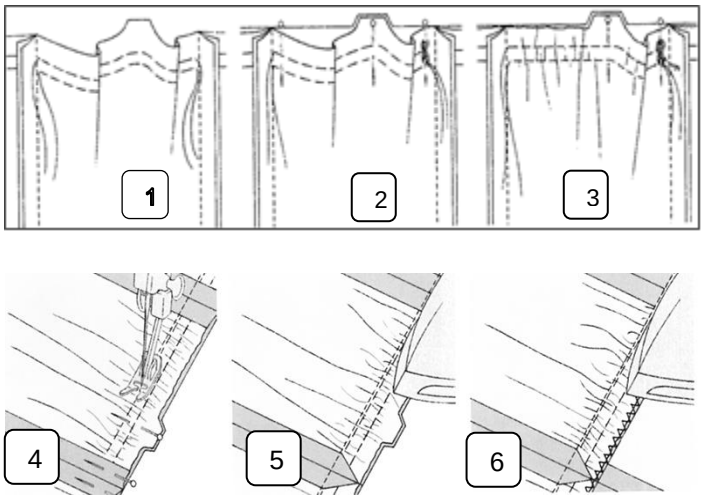


FIGURE 5

(6 × 2) (12)

3.2 The finishing on garments plays a very important role. A hem, which is not finished correctly, can ruin the appearance of the entire garment.

Answer the questions below based on the different types of hems and their finishing.

3.2.1 List TWO forms of finishing a hemline on a garment.

3.2.2 Which TWO ways can be applied when marking and leveling a hemline?

(2 × 2) (4)

3.3 Buttons are by far the most popular choice of fasteners used on clothing. They are available in various shapes, colours and sizes and are manufactured in a range of materials.

3.3.1 Sew through buttons are available with holes. List the number of holes that the TWO different types of buttons are available in.

3.3.2 Which are the two most important points to remember when using buttons on your designs?

3.3.3 List any TWO hand-worked buttonholes that can be used on your garment designs.

(3 × 2) (6)

3.4 Which THREE quality standards would be important to take note of when making your choice of buttons to use for your garment? (3 × 2) (6)

3.5 Pockets on garments can improve the overall design and increase the value of the garment. Study FIGURE 4 below when answering the questions.

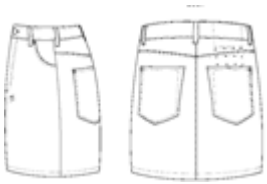


FIGURE 4

3.5.1 Give a description of the patch pocket. (5)

3.5.2 How is the patch pocket attached to the garment? (1)

3.5.3 Which TWO pieces of fabric make up the hip pocket? (2)

3.5.4 Where on the garment are hip pockets attached? (2)

3.5.5 Which THREE ways are there for attaching the inseam pocket to a garment? (3)

3.5.6 Describe the separate inseam pocket. (3)

[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Commercial patterns have become very popular for the home sewing market. It is very important to understand how to use a commercial pattern in order to effectively produce any of the designs.

Study FIGURE 5 below when answering your questions.

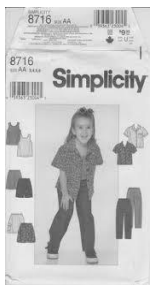


FIGURE 5

4.1.1 List THREE pieces of information that appears on the front of the commercial pattern. (3 × 1) (3)

4.1.2 How will you determine the amount of fabric to use for a particular design, when using a commercial pattern? (1)

4.1.3 Which sheet will you use to help you construct the garment step by step? (1)

4.2 Fabric choice and fiber content are important when designing or manufacturing clothing.

4.2.1 Which TWO natural textiles are the best to use for children's wear garments?

4.2.2 List any TWO fabrics that can be manufactured from cotton fiber.

4.2.3 Name any TWO cotton fabrics that are suited for the designs of children's wear garments.

4.2.4 What happens to linen fabrics when the burning test is applied?

Give any TWO results of the burning test.

4.2.5 Name any TWO garments that can be produced from wool fiber.

(5 × 2) (10)

4.3 Special attention needs to be paid to the design of children's garments, especially as they grow so quickly and they need to fit in with other children.

4.3.1 Name TWO measurements that need to be taken when sewing clothing for a girl between the ages of 7 and 8.

4.3.2 When designing children's clothing, special care is taken when choosing fabrics.

List TWO points to consider when choosing your fabrics.

4.3.3 List TWO areas on children's wear garments where additional reinforcement needs to be accommodated.

4.3.4 When fasteners are chosen for children's wear, which TWO considerations are important?

(4 × 2) (8)

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4.4 Study FIGURE 6 below and label the numbered markings, as seen on commercial patterns. Write the answer next to the question number (1–9) in the ANSWER BOOK.

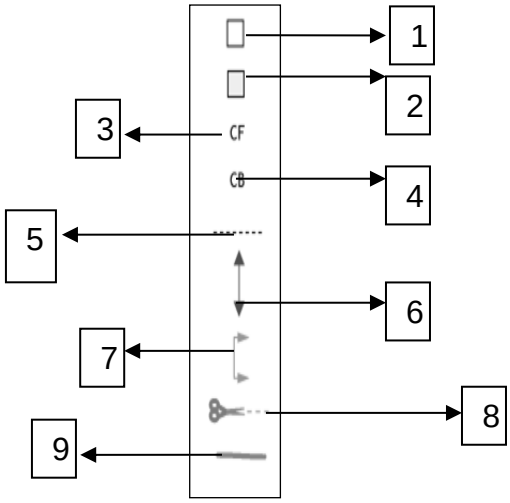


FIGURE 6

(9)

4.5 Facings are applied to garments to reinforce and make the garment parts where they are applied more durable.

4.5.1 Name TWO types of facings that can be used to neaten garment edges. (2)

4.5.2 Which TWO areas can the combined facing neaten? (2)

4.5.3 Where are extended facings mainly applied? (1)

4.5.4 Study FIGURE 7 below and give a detailed step-by-step explanation of how the combined facing is constructed.

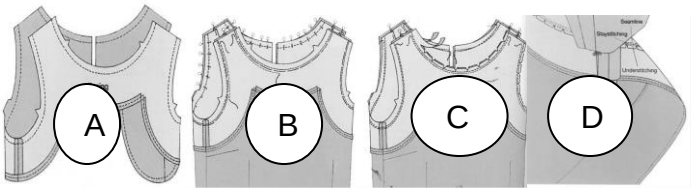


FIGURE 7

(13)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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