higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

INTRODUCTORY CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N4

13 October 2020

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1	1.1.1	Overhand stitch		
	1.1.2	Under stitching		
	1.1.3	Seam finishes		
	1.1.4	Chiffon		
	1.1.5	Thread markings		
	1.1.6	Slip basting		
	1.1.7	Chain stitch		
	1.1.8	Blind stitch		
	1.1.9	Conventional zipper		
	1.1.10	Dart		
	1.1.11	Grain		
	1.1.12	Overlock machine		
	1.1.13	Selvedge		
	1.1.14	Facing		
	1.1.15	Tuck		
			(15 × 1)	(15)

1.2	1.2.1	F		
	1.2.2	D		
	1.2.3	J		
	1.2.4	I		
	1.2.5	H		
	1.2.6	A		
	1.2.7	E		
	1.2.8	G		
	1.2.9	B		
	1.2.10	C		
			(10 × 1)	(10)

1.3	1.3.1	True		
	1.3.2	False		
	1.3.3	True		
	1.3.4	True		
	1.3.5	False		
	1.3.6	True		
	1.3.7	True		
	1.3.8	True		
	1.3.9	True		
	1.3.10	True		
			(10 × 1)	(10)

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1.4	1.4.1	C – Diagonal basting		
	1.4.2	D – Linen		
	1.4.3	A – Polyester thread		
	1.4.4	A – Notches		
	1.4.5	A – Corduroy		
	1.4.6	A – Yoke		
	1.4.7	C – Fitting symbols		
	1.4.8	D – Armhole		
	1.4.9	C – Set-in sleeve		
	1.4.10	D – Patch pocket		
	1.4.11	B – Zips		
	1.4.12	D – Prick stitch		
	1.4.13	D – Grading		
	1.4.14	B – Blind stitch		
	1.4.15	A – Cuff		
			(15 × 1)	(15)
				[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1	2.1.1	Tip/tip of needle/needle point/point		
	2.1.2	Eye		
	2.1.3	Groove		
	2.1.4	Shoulder		
	2.1.5	Size		
	2.1.6	Point		
	2.1.7	Blade		
	2.1.8	Shank		
	2.1.9	Butt		
			(9 × 1)	(9)

2.2
- McCall's
- Burda
- New Look
- Simplicity
- Vogue
- Style
- Kwik Sew
- Silhouette
- Neue Mode
- La Fred

(Any 6 × 1) (6)

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2.3 2.3.1 This tool's sharp, curved edge makes opening seams easy.

2.3.2
- These scissors cut zigzag, fray-resistant edges.
- They are excellent for finishing seams and raw edges.

(Any 1 × 2)

2.3.3 Thimbles used to protect the finger during hand sewing.
Come in various sizes so you should try them on for size before buying. (Any 1 × 2)

2.3.4 This is the best tool for cutting out pattern pieces since the lower blade lies flat on the fabric.

(4 × 2) (8)

2.4 2.4.1
- For the perfect match of plaids
- For fitting adjustments from the right side. (Any 1 × 2)

2.4.2 For finishing raw edges of fabric to prevent fraying.

2.4.3
- Attach facings to seam allowances
- To top-sew to finished edges
- To hold raw edges neatly against flare surfaces (Any 1 × 2)

2.4.4 To set in hems with a folded edge.

(4 × 2) (8)

2.5 2.5.1
- All stitching and thread quality standards.
- Matching thread unless otherwise specified.
- Contrast thread to be colourfast.
- No loose threads-ends; thread to be neatly trimmed and removed.
- All plies of fabric must be caught into stitching.
- All types of seam ends to be secured by backstitching to avoid unravelling.
- Joins in seams must be either backstitched or stitching well overlapped to avoid the thread unravelling.
- The choice of seams must be suited to the type of garment and
- the position on the garment.
- The seam width must be suited to the type of seam used and be of an even width.
- All raw edges must be finished off according to the specific seam used. (Any 3 × 2) (6)

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2.5.2
- Edges of facings must be neatly overlocked – knitted fabrics included.
- Facings must not roll out when out – 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 3 × 2) (6)

2.6 2.6.1
- 2 holes
- 4 holes (2)

2.6.2 2 (1)

2.6.3
- To determine buttonhole size
- To establish button position (2 × 2) (4)

[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 To remove fullness from one part of a garment section and transfer it to another section of the garment. (2)

3.2
- Waist
- Shoulder
- Armhole
- Under arm
- Contour waist
- Neckline back
- Neckline front
- Centre back
- Centre front
- Sleeve head
- Elbow (Any 5 × 1) (5)

3.3
- To set in puffed sleeves in an armhole
- To join a gathered skirt and bodice (Any 2 × 2) (4)

3.4 3.4.1 A plain tuck is one stitched fold in the fabric.✓✓ Mostly decorative purpose✓ but also for shaping.✓ A tuck's width is the distance✓ from the fold to the stitching line.✓ (6)

3.4.2
- Plain tuck
- Blind tuck
- Spaced tuck
- Pin tucks
- Shell tucks
- Corded tucks
- Dart tucks (Any 4 × 1) (4)

3.5 Pleat (1)

3.6
- Box pleat
- Inverted pleat
- Sunray pleat
- Accordion pleat
- Knife pleat
- Tuck
- Flare
- A-line
- Gathers (Any 4 × 1) (4)

3.7 3.7.1 Patch pocket (1)

3.7.2
- Small identical triangles
- A zig-zag stitch
- Backstitching
- A patch of fabric
- Whipstitch
- Bar tack – 6 mm long (Any 6 × 1) (6)

3.7.3
- Pocket C is a basic patch pocket with decorative stitch
- Pocket D has a flap and an inverted pleat (2)

3.7.4 Embroidery or top stitch (1)

3.7.5 (a) Pleats (1)

(b) Box pleat
Inverted pleat (2)

3.7.6
- Hip pockets
- Inseam pocket
- Attach pocket (cut in one)
- Extended pocket
- Separate pocket (5 × 1) (5)

3.7.7
- Pockets must be located✓ at a level comfortable for the hand to reach.✓
- Decorative pockets should be placed✓ where it will be most flattering to the garment.✓
- Pocket mouth must be large enough✓ to accept a hand without placing strain on the opening.✓
- The pocket bag must be at least deep enough to accept the hand up to the knuckles.
- In case of plaids, stripes, check or print designs on pockets, it can match the body design or otherwise placed to match the design on the garment.
- Pockets must have crisp, sharp edges and properly pressed.
- Seam allowances of pockets must be properly graded or notched.
- Pockets on the same position on either side of the garment, must be equally positioned, level and the same size and shape. (Any 3 × 2) (6)

[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1
Neck
Chest
Waist
Hip
Body height
Bodice front length
Bodice back length
Skirt length
Back width
Chest width
Shoulder seam length
Sleeve length
Trouser length (side)
Crotch depth
Foot circumference
Circumference of head (Any 6 × 1) (6)

4.1.2
- Simple
- Comfortable
- Appropriate to the age
- Personality
- Occasion (5 × 1) (5)

4.1.3 (a) Posture of the child
Take the posture of the child into consideration,✓ especially for girls between 6 and half and 12 years.✓
Choose slimming lines for the plump,✓ rounded figure and flattering pleats,✓ diagonal lines and stripes for the tall,✓ slim figure.✓ (Any 3 × 2) (6)

(b) Personality of the child.
Take the personality of the child into account.✓
Some personalities✓ are comfortable wearing dresses with bows,✓ ribbons and frills,✓ while another feels more at home in simple dresses✓ or in slacks and shirts.✓ (Any 3 × 2) (6)

(c) Decorative effects
- Decorative effects should be simple,✓ practical and effective.✓
- They must not overshadow the child.✓✓
- They should be strong and easy to care for.
- They can increase the durability of the garment, for example appliquéd patches at the knees of trousers.
- They should never obstruct the comfort and ease of wearing a garment.
- Decorative effects can be attached to a garment when it is new or added later, for example over an area where a seam has been let out or to cover a stain or tear.

(Any 3 × 2) (6)

4.1.4
- Pink
- Blue
- Orange
- Yellow
- Red
- Green (Any 3 × 1) (3)

4.2 4.2.1
- Cotton
- Linen
- Wool
- Silk (Any 4 × 1) (4)

4.2.2
- Denim
- Calico
- Muslin
- Corduroy (Any 2 × 1) (2)

4.2.3 Linen – smells like burning paper
Silk – smells like burning hair or feathers (2)

4.3
- 1 - Bobbin
- 2 - Bobbin case
- 3 - Bobbin compartment
- 4 - Feed dog/needle
- 5 - Presser foot
- 6 - Presser foot lift
- 7 - Stitch selection panel
- 8 - Thread guide
- 9 - Thread take-up
- 10 - Spool thread
- 11 - Spool pin
- 12 - Bobbin winder
- 13 - Balance wheel
- 14 - Stitch width regulator
- 15 – Stitch width regulator
- 16 - Reverse lever
- 17 - Foot pedal

(Any 10 × 1) (10)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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