higher education & training

Department:
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

INTRODUCTORY CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N4

(10010444)

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09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 13 pages.

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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 term for each of the following descriptions by writing it next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.15) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 These tiny, even stitches are used to top-sew two finished edges.

1.1.2 Keeps a facing and its seamline from rolling to the garment's right side.

1.1.3 This can be any technique used to make a seam edge look neater and/or keep it from fraying.

1.1.4 Originally made from silk but now often made from polyester.

1.1.5 Markings are transferred to the fabric with tracing paper, then retraced with hand or machine basting.

1.1.6 A temporary, uneven slip stitch that permits precise matching of plaids, stripes, and some large prints at seamlines.

1.1.7 A continuous series of looped stitches that form a chain.

1.1.8 Used for invisible attachment of hem to a garment.

1.1.9 Has plastic teeth, comes in many colours and is used in a wide variety of fabrics.

1.1.10 A piece of fabric that is used to finish the unhemmed or unfinished edges of a garment.

1.1.11 A triangular shape sewn onto a flat piece of fabric to conform to the contours of the body.

1.1.12 Indicates the direction of the yarn in fabric.

1.1.13 This machine does not replace a conventional machine but complements it.

1.1.14 This is a strip of fabric that holds the weft and warp threads of fabric together.

1.1.15 A stitched fold of fabric that is often decorative but can be used in shaping a garment.

(15 × 1) (15)

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1.2 Choose an item from COLUMN B that matches an item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–L) next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.2.1	Natural fibre	A	basting
1.2.2	Lengthwise yarns	B	seam line
1.2.3	Transferring pattern notations	C	cutting guide
1.2.4	Three or four hand stitches in the same spot	D	warp
1.2.5	Seam on the inside leg of a garment	E	casing
1.2.6	Also known as tacking	F	cotton
1.2.7	A fabric tunnel	G	Peter Pan
1.2.8	Used primarily on children's garments	H	in-seam
1.2.9	Usually indicated by a broken line	I	overtaking
1.2.10	Recommended layouts given for different views	J	tracing
		K	raglan
		L	resin

(10 × 1) (10)

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 double tracing wheel is used to trace patterns and mark the seams at the same time.

1.3.2 Hooks and eyes come in limited designs and sizes.

1.3.3 Pressing with steam saves you the step of dampening the fabric.

1.3.4 The sleeve board is used for ironing seams and narrow garment sections.

1.3.5 Chino is a lightweight nylon with a matt finish.

1.3.6 Pure nylon fabrics are durable but non-absorbent.

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1.3.7 Two dashes under the wash symbol indicates a delicate/gentle wash.

1.3.8 Letters with circles indicate which solvent may or may not be used during dry-cleaning.

1.3.9 Fitting symbols are marks found on patterns at long seams.

1.3.10 Pattern sheet labels are denoted by a different number with its name and number to be cut.

(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 Consists of horizontal stitches taken parallel to each other.

A Slip basting
B Even basting
C Diagonal basting
D Uneven basting

1.4.2 Made from flax, is very strong and absorbent; creases unless treated.

A Ramie
B Twill
C Calico
D Linen

1.4.3 Used with light and medium weight cotton, rayon and linen fabrics

A Polyester thread
B Silk thread
C Buttonhole twist
D Basting thread

1.4.4 Single/double or triple; used to match seams correctly.

A Notches
B Grain arrows
C Fold arrows
D Pattern markings

1.4.5 Welt pile fabric woven and cut to produce vertical ribs.

A Corduroy
B Cheviot
C Crepe
D Cretonne

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1.4.6 The … strengthens the garment across the shoulders and holds fullness.

A yoke
B placket
C shield
D tab

1.4.7 Marks found on patterns at long seams.

A Seam numbers
B Cutting lines
C Fitting symbol
D Pleat symbol

1.4.8 Must be cut large enough, so that it can comfortably encircle the arm.

A Upper arm
B Wrist
C Elbow
D Armhole

1.4.9 A basic sleeve that can be used on most types of ladies' garments.

A Kimono sleeve
B Raglan sleeve
C Set-in sleeve
D Magyar sleeve

1.4.10 Shaped piece of fabric finished on all sides, then attached to the garment.

A Welt pocket
B Jet pocket
C Hip pocket
D Patch pocket

1.4.11 A lapped method inserted into a garment opening.

A Buttons
B Zips
C Velcro
D Snaps

1.4.12 These stitches are very short, with long spaces between them.

A Pick stitch
B Overhand stitch
C Whip stitch
D Prick stitch

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1.4.13 The cutting of seam allowances to different widths.

A Clipping
B Notching
C Trimming
D Grading

1.4.14 A stitch that is used for the invisible attachment of the hem to a garment.

A Zigzag
B Blind stitch
C Hairline
D Double-stitched

1.4.15 This type of sleeve finish can have a placket opening or have no opening.

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

(15 × 1) (15)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 Study the sketch of the needle in FIGURE 1 below and label the numbered parts in your ANSWER BOOK.

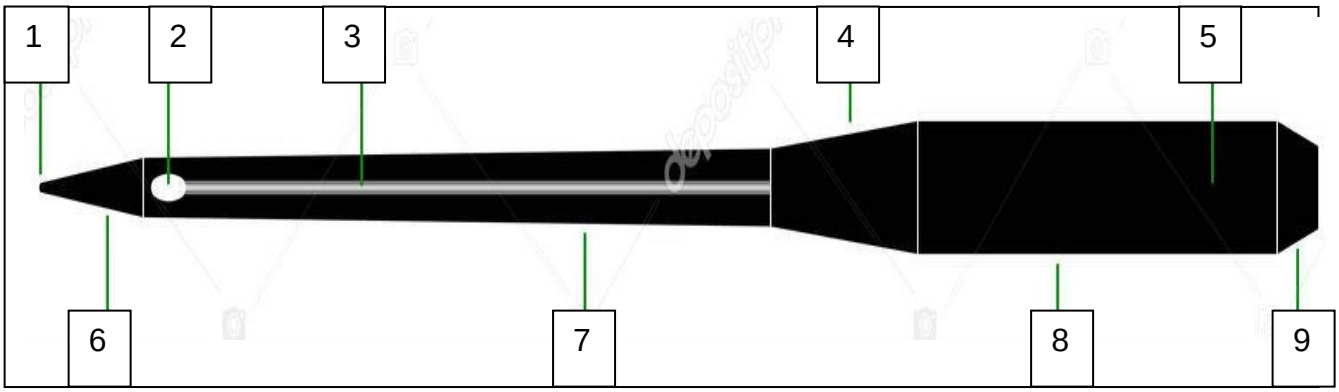


FIGURE 1

(9 × 1) (9)

2.2 Various brands of commercial patterns are available for the manufacture of garments. List any SIX brands of commercial patterns that can be used for sewing garments in your business. (6 × 1) (6)

2.3 Briefly explain the use of the following sewing equipment:

2.3.1 Seam ripper

2.3.2 Pinking shears

2.3.3 Thimble

2.3.4 Dressmaker's shears

(4 × 2) (8)

2.4 State any ONE use for the following hand stitches:

2.4.1 Slip tacking

2.4.2 Overcast stitch

2.4.3 Whip stitch

2.4.4 Blind hemming stitch

(4 × 2) (8)

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2.5 When stitching any garment, the quality standards need to be adhered to ensuring high standards and quality finishing during the manufacturing process.

2.5.1 Which THREE quality standards would you recommend for seams to ensure your garments are of a high standard? (3 × 2) (6)

2.5.2 Facings add value to the edges. They neaten and improve the life span of a garment.

Explain any THREE quality standards you consider to be appropriate for use on your garments. (3 × 2) (6)

2.6 Buttons and buttonholes increase the design value on finished garments. They can be functional or non-functional.

2.6.1 List the TWO available options for sew-through buttons. (2)

2.6.2 How many options are there for shank buttons? (1)

2.6.3 Which TWO factors are important when deciding on applying buttons and buttonholes to your designs? (2 × 2) (4)

[50]

QUESTION 3

The shaping of garments and the detailing used on garment designs play an important role in the success of a particular design. Use the sketch in FIGURE 2 below and answer the questions that follow.

3.1 What is the purpose for using disposal of fullness on the various sections or parts of garments?



[Source: http://www.pinterest.com/.../production-drawingflat-sketchtemplatetechnical-dra//]

FIGURE 2 (2)

3.2 To which areas on the garment can darts be applied? (5 × 1) (5)

3.3 Briefly explain the use of gathers set into a closed seam. (2 × 2) (4)

3.4 Tucks are fine pleat-like details used mainly on ladies' wear garments, giving the garments a beautiful elegant finish.

3.4.1 Explain briefly what a plain tuck is according to your knowledge of tucks. (6)

3.4.2 Name FOUR tucks that can be applied to your womenswear blouse designs. (4)

3.5 Study the disposal of fullness in the sketch above (FIGURE 2) and name the type of disposal applied to the skirt section of the dress. (1)

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3.6 Referring to QUESTION 3.5 list any 4 types of disposal of fullness that can be applied to a skirt design. (4 × 1) (4)

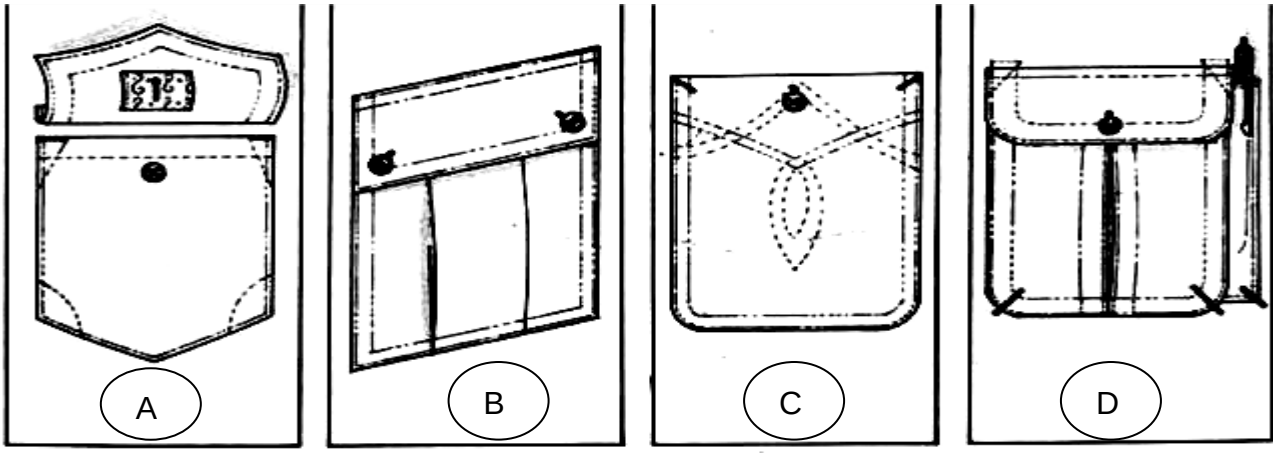


FIGURE 3

3.7 Pockets can be decorative and functional, creating a unique feature on most types of garments. Study the sketch above in FIGURE 3 and answer the questions below.

3.7.1 Name the type of pocket shown in FIGURE 3. (1)

3.7.2 List the reinforcement techniques used to stitch the pocket onto a garment. (6 × 1) (6)

3.7.3 Identify the differences between pocket C and D in FIGURE 3. (2)

3.7.4 What is the decorative stitch used on pocket C? (1)

3.7.5 A type of disposal of fullness has been applied to pockets B and D.

(a) Name the type of disposal of fullness used. (1)

(b) What are the specific names for the disposal used in sketches B and D? (2)

3.7.6 Inside pockets hang loose on the inside of the garment, while the edges of the pocket openings, in various style lines, can add an interesting touch to the style of a garment.

List the different types of inside pockets that can be used on garment styles. (5 × 1) (5)

3.7.7 Describe how you would attach pockets onto a garment referring mainly to the quality standards for pockets. (3 × 2) (6)

[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Choosing the right clothing for children's wear is very important. Study the sketches of the designs in FIGURE 4 below and answer the questions that follow:



[Source: *https://za.pinterest.com*]

FIGURE 4

4.1.1 List any SIX measurements that can be important when designing for children. (6 × 1) (6)

4.1.2 Which factors are especially important when you design children's wear garments? (5 × 1) (5)

4.1.3 Discuss the importance of the following with regards to the style of the garment, when developing children's designs.

(a) Posture of the child (6)

(b) Personality of the child (6)

(c) Decorative effects (6)

4.1.4 When choosing fabrics for children's clothing as a designer, name THREE colours you would consider suitable for children. (3 × 1) (3)

4.2 Natural textiles offer the best fabrics for use in all types of garment design.

4.2.1 Which natural textiles do you prefer using in your designs? (4 × 1) (4)

4.2.2 Cotton is a strong textile and can be used to manufacture underwear and T-shirts.

Name any TWO fabrics that are produced using cotton. (2 × 1) (2)

4.2.3 When burning tests are done on linen and silk, what do the textiles smell like?

(a) Linen (1)

(b) Silk (1)

4.3 Study FIGURE 5 below and label any 10 of the numbered parts of the sewing machine. Write the number of the parts you choose, as well as its correct label, next to the question number (4.3.1–4.3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. (4.3.1 7 - spool pin).

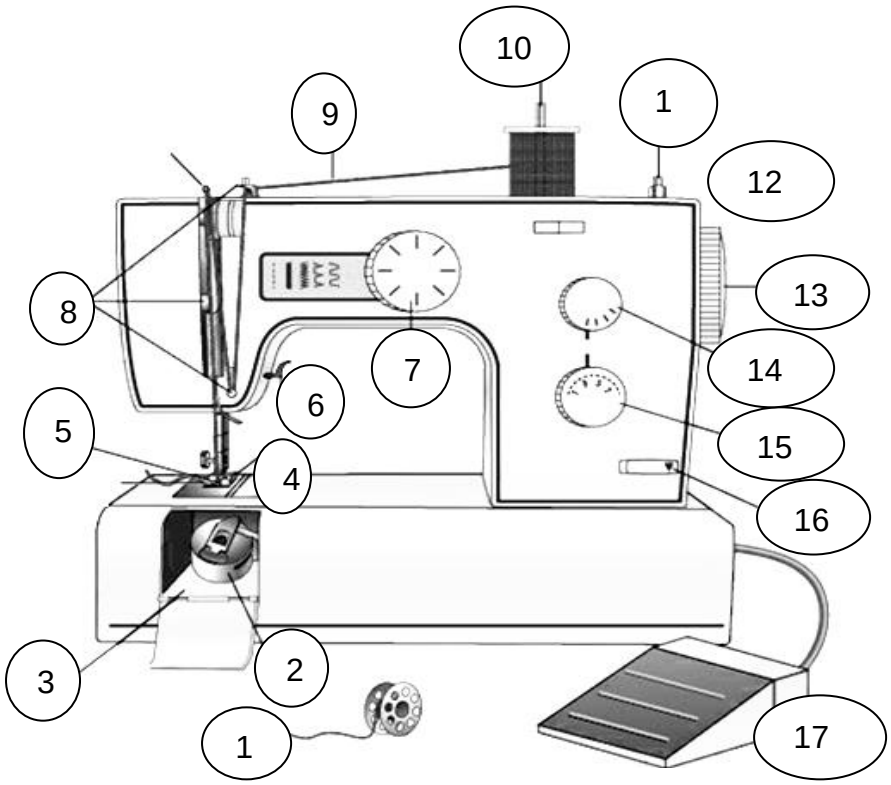


FIGURE 5

(Any 10 × 1) (10)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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