higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N5

13 JUNE 2018

This marking guideline consists of 7 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1	1.1.1	D		
	1.1.2	C		
	1.1.3	D		
	1.1.4	B		
	1.1.5	D		
	1.1.6	D		
	1.1.7	C		
	1.1.8	B		
	1.1.9	A		
	1.1.10	C		
			(10 × 2)	(20)
1.2	1.2.1	True		
	1.2.2	True		
	1.2.3	False		
	1.2.4	False		
	1.2.5	True		
	1.2.6	True		
	1.2.7	False		
	1.2.8	True		
	1.2.9	True		
	1.2.10	True		
			(10 × 1)	(10)
1.3	1.3.1	B		
	1.3.2	G		
	1.3.3	D		
	1.3.4	C		
	1.3.5	F		
	1.3.6	K		
	1.3.7	J		
	1.3.8	I		
	1.3.9	A		
	1.3.10	H		
			(10 × 1)	(10)

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1.4	1.4.1	Seam roll		
	1.4.2	Shoulder pad		
	1.4.3	Bias strip		
	1.4.4	Shaped facing		
	1.4.5	Inside pocket/Inseam pocket		
	1.4.6	Zip		
	1.4.7	Buttons		
	1.4.8	Hook and bar		
	1.4.9	Casing		
	1.4.10	Slit		
			(10 × 1)	(10)
				[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1	2.1.1	Hood		
	2.1.2	Sleeve		
	2.1.3	Button		
	2.1.4	Patch pocket		
	2.1.5	Open-ended zipper		
	2.1.6	Elasticated waist	(6 x 1)	(6)
2.2	2.2.1	• Rib trimming • Elasticated waistband		(2)
	2.2.2	• Loops • Buttons		(2)
2.3		• Knitted fabrics stretch in one or both directions. • They are easy to wear, since they stretch to fit the shape and movement of the body. • Knitted fabrics recover easily from crumpling. • The construction of knitted fabrics is porous and can be worn for warmth or coolness.	(4 × 2)	(8)
2.4		• Ballpoint needles have rounded tips. • Universal needles are modified ballpoint needles. • Sharps can be used on knits with open or loose textures.	(3 × 2)	(6)

2.5 A stay stitch is a straight stitch stitched through a single layer of fabric on the seam allowance just outside the seam line to prevent the edge from stretching. (3)

2.6
- Straight stitch
- Narrow zigzag stitch
- Stretch stitch
- Chain stitch (4)

2.7 To finish the edges of knit sportswear garments, including necklines, the lower edges of t-shirts and sleeves (3)

2.8
- Staystitching
- Use a walking foot.
- Use ballpoint or stretch needles.
- Use polyester thread.
- Use a stitch that will expand with the fabric.
- Use tissue paper.
- Use your iron. (Any 2 × 2) (4)

2.9 Open-ended zipper (2)

2.10
- Waistband
- Elastic (Any other example) (2)

2.11
- A weft-knitted fabric is constructed with many yarns that form loops in a crosswise direction.
- A warp fabric is constructed with many yarns that form loops in a lengthwise direction. (4)

2.12
- The edges of the facings must be neatly overlocked.
- Facings must not roll out when worn.
- Facings must lie flat.
- Facing seams must be trim, graded, clipped or notched.
- Facings must not show on the right side of the garment. (Any 2 × 2) (4)

[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 3.1.1 Fly opening (1)

3.1.2
- The overlap direction for men's clothing is left over right
- The overlap direction for women's clothing is right over left.

(2 × 2) (4)

3.1.3 Bar tack (1)

3.1.4 To reinforce the edges (2)

3.1.5 Topstitching (1)

3.1.6
- To strengthen the stitch
- For decorative purposes (2)

3.2
- The stitch length depends on the fabric weight, texture and structure.
- The heavier the fabric, the longer the stitch
- Upper and lower threads must be balanced.
- Beginning and end must be secured by back-stitching. (Any 2 × 2) (4)

3.3 3.3.1 Pleats (1)

3.3.2
- Side pockets
- Waist pocket (2)

3.3.3 Waistband (1)

3.4
- With right sides together, pin the jacket and lining together.
- Stitch one continuous seam around the edges of the garment.
- Leave a small opening to unfold the stitched fabrics.
- Snip the seam.
- Press the seam.
- Finish the opening by hand-stitching it. (6 × 2) (12)

3.5
- Underlining gives support and body to the garment and hides the inner construction.
- Interlining protects the material from being see-though. (2 × 2) (4)

3.6
- Sleeve board
- Press mitt
- Tailor's ham
- Seam roll
- Steam iron
- Ironing board (5)

3.7 It provides a final, professional look to the garment. (2)

3.8
- Fabric must be lightweight
- The colour of the lining should match that of the garment

(Any other relevant answer) (2 × 2) (4)

3.9
3.9.1 Welt pocket
3.9.2 Buttons
3.9.3 One-piece sleeve
3.9.4 Cuff

(4 × 1) (4)
[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1
- Conventional zipper
- Open-end zipper
- Invisible zipper (3)

4.2
- A conventional zipper is closed at one end and is sewn into a seam that is stitched to the zipper placket.
- An open-end zipper is open at both ends and is sewn into a seam that will open completely.
- An invisible zipper is constructed in such a way that it disappears into a seam and has one closed end. (3 × 2) (6)

4.3 The buttonholes are positioned on the right-hand side of a garment that closes at the front. If a garment closes at the back, the buttonholes are positioned on the left-hand side. (4)

4.4 The length of a buttonhole opening should be equal to the diameter of the button plus its height. (2)

4.5
- Self-hem
- Casing
- Knit band
- Cuff (4)

4.6
- Flat collar
- Rolled collar
- Standing collar (3)

4.7
- Peter Pan collar
- Shawl collar
- Chinese collar (3)

4.8 4.8.1 The seam on the inside of the leg

4.8.2 The seam that falls along the outside of the leg

4.8.3 A tightly woven, lightweight fabric of cotton or cotton-synthetic blend used for inside pocket, zipper fly stays and shield lining

4.8.4 A piece of fabric used to reinforce an area to prevent stretching

4.8.5 A reinforcement tack used at points of strain which can be made by hand or machine

(5 × 2) (10)

4.9 4.9.1 Fur collar
4.9.2 Tailored collar
4.9.3 Double breasted
4.9.4 Flap pocket
4.9.5 Long pants
4.9.6 Waist coat (Any relevant answer)
4.9.7 Style line
4.9.8 Cuff
4.9.9 Fly/Zip
4.9.10 Turn-up

(10 × 1) (10)

4.10
- Darts
- Gathers
- Pleats
- Easing
- Tucks
- Dart tucks

(5)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 50
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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