higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N5

5 JUNE 2019

This marking guideline consists of 7 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 A
1.2 B
1.3 C
1.4 C
1.5 B
1.6 C
1.7 B
1.8 B
1.9 D
1.10 A
1.11 C
1.12 A
1.13 B
1.14 D
1.15 C

(15 × 2) **[30]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 H
2.2 G
2.3 K
2.4 F
2.5 A
2.6 C
2.7 B
2.8 I
2.9 D
2.10 E

(10 × 1) **[10]**

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QUESTION 3

3.1 True
3.2 False
3.3 True
3.4 True
3.5 False
3.6 True
3.7 False
3.8 False
3.9 True
3.10 False

(10 × 1) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1 Loops (1)

4.1.2
- Patch pocket
- Side pocket/hip pocket (2)

4.1.3 Waist band (1)

4.1.4 Zip (1)

4.1.5 Closed seam (1)

4.2 Top stitch (1)

4.3
- Mark the location of carriers
- Fold each end 6 mm, press
- Place one fold 3 mm above top waist band
- Place the other 3 m below lower mark
- Machine stitch with zigzag then press (Any 4 × 1) (4)

4.4
- On the pocket ends
- On the lower belt carriers (4)

4.5 It is used to reinforce the pocket edges, belt careers, end of zip fasteners. (2)

4.6
- Normal stitching joins two layers of fabrics normally on the wrong side of the fabrics.
- Top stitches are done from the right side of garment for decoration or functional reasons. (2 × 2) (4)

4.7 4.7.1 A stitch applied on a single layer of fabric just inside the curved seam.

4.7.2 A straight stitch, set at a longer stitch length on the right side of the garment.

4.7.3 A straight stitch applied on the right side of the garment on the facing side close to the seam line.

4.7.4 Stitching is done from the right side of the garment inside the groove of the first stitching line.

(4 × 2) (8)

4.8 4.8.1 Line where the collar is joined to the neck
4.8.2 Revere
4.8.3 The line where the collar rolls over
4.8.4 Rise of the collar from neckline to the roll line
4.8.5 Depth of the collar from roll line to style line

(5 × 2) (10)

4.9 4.9.1 Back yoke (1)

4.9.2
- Cut two yokes using one as a facing
- Turn the seam allowances of the front side of the yoke inward
- Prepare the back bodice top edge by folding the pleat
- Attach the yoke to the bodice back: place the bodice back between the layers of yoke facing raw edges together.
- Stitch through three layers of fabric, grade the seam edges.
- Turn the yoke and its facing and flatten.
- Top stitch through both layers.
- Attach the yoke to the front halves of the bodice.
- Repeat the back preparation excluding the pleats. (8)

4.10
- Stretches in one or both directions
- Stretches to fit the body
- Recovers easily from crumbling
- Wool is porous and can be worn for warmth (Any 2 × 1) (2)

[50]

QUESTION 5

5.1	Shirt collar		(1)
5.2	Patch pocket		(1)
5.3	Top stitching		(1)
5.4	• By small identical triangles • By a zigzag stitch • By back stitching • By a patch of fabric • By whipstitch	(5 × 2)	(10)
5.5	Open seam		(1)
5.6	Waistband		(1)
5.7	By using the pocket facing		(2)
5.8	Fastenings on men's clothing close right over left an those on ladies' clothing close the other way round.		(2)
5.9	Two-piece sleeve		(2)
5.10	Button		(1)
5.11	• Darts • Style line		(2)
5.12	• On the pocket ends • On belt carriers • On the fly/zipper end • On the waist band	(4 × 2)	(8)
5.13	• Interface the collar • Place right sides together • Pin and stitch upper collar to under collar • Trim the corners and grade the seams • Press the seam flat, the open • Turn the collar to the right side • Notch the collar • Press the collar • Top stitch	(9 × 2)	(18) **[50]**

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QUESTION 6

6.1
- The amount of stress on the seam
- The degree of stretch in the fabric (2 × 2) (4)

6.2 Elastic (1)

6.3 It gives comfort to the wearer, commonly on active wear (2)

6.4 Raglan sleeve (1)

6.5 It is a sleeve that joins to the garment with a style line running diagonally down from the front neckline to the underarm and up to the back neckline (2)

6.6
- Stay stitching
- Taped seam (2 × 2) (4)

6.7 It is a sponge forming in a specific shape depending on the style of a garment laying on top of the shoulders to provide a better fit/shape of the garment. (2)

6.8
- Straight edge
- Reglan shoulder
- Tailored sleeve (3 × 2) (6)

6.9
- 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.
- Seam allowances of pockets must be properly graded or notched.

(Any 4 × 2) (8)

6.10
- Reinforce and prevent from stretching
- Give support and body without overpowering the garment fabric
- It gives form/shape to the garment (3 × 2) (6)

6.11 The yoke fits across the top of the back and over the shoulders without a seam on the shoulder. (2)

6.12
- Shirt collar
- Tailored collar
- Convertible/reverse collar
- Polo
- Chinese/Mandarin (Any 4 × 1) (4)

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6.13 6.13.1 A shaped facing is cut out, using a pattern to the same shape and on the same grain as the edge it will finish.

6.13.2 The extended facing is cut out as an extension of the garment .It is then folded back along the edges it finishes.

6.13.3 A bias facing is a strip of fabric cut on the bias so that it can be shaped to match the curve of the edge it will be applied to.

6.13.4 It is a shaped facing in which both the neck and armholes are finished by the same facing unit.

(4 × 2) (8)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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