higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N5

3 June 2021

This marking guideline consists of 7 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 A
1.2 A
1.3 B
1.4 C
1.5 B
1.6 B
1.7 D
1.8 D
1.9 C
1.10 A

(10 × 2) **[20]**

QUESTION 2

2.1 True
2.2 True
2.3 False
2.4 True
2.5 True
2.6 True
2.7 False
2.8 True
2.9 True
2.10 True

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

3.1 E
3.2 D
3.3 A
3.4 C
3.5 B
3.6 J
3.7 H
3.8 G
3.9 I
3.10 K

(10 × 1) **[10]**

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QUESTION 4

4.1 Top stitching
4.2 Interfacing
4.3 Slit
4.4 Zip
4.5 Seam ripper
4.6 Hook and bar
4.7 Seam roll
4.8 Rib trim
4.9 Inside pocket
4.10 Shaped facing

(10 × 1) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1 To decorate the garment. (2)

5.2
- Cuffs must have crisp, sharp edges.
- Cuffs must be of even width.
- Cuffs with no opening must be large enough for the hand to slip through.
- Cuffs with an opening must fit snugly around the wrist.
- Most cuffs must be interfaced.
- Choose the correct fasteners for the type of cuff used.
- Use the correct sleeve placket with the type of cuff used. (Any 4 × 2) (8)

5.3 Bound buttonhole (1)

5.4
- Bound edges must be of the same thickness.
- All the buttonholes must be of the same length.
- The size of the rectangles must be straight with no corner damage.

(3 × 2) (6)

5.5 5.5.1
- Covers the interior construction.
- Allows for the garment to slide on and off easily.

5.5.2
- It provides neatness✓ and warmth.✓

5.5.3
- Gives support and body to the garment fabric.
- It hides the inner construction.
- It inhibits stretching, acts as a buffer layer to catch hems and other inner fabrics. (Any 2 × 1)

5.5.4 Stitches are used to hold interfacing to garment parts such as under collar.

5.5.5
- To camouflage sloping shoulders.
- To provide a better fit/shape to the garment.

(5 × 2) (10)

5.6
- One-piece set-in sleeve
- Reglan sleeve (Any other suitable sleeve) (2)

5.7
- Steam iron
- A tailored ham
- Ironing board
- Sleeve board
- A press mitt (Any 3 × 1) (3)

5.8 5.8.1 A fabric tunnel made to enclose elastic or a drawstring.

5.8.2 A bias strip used to finish off the raw edges of the garment and is visible on both sides of the garment.

5.8.3 A dart that extends diagonally from the side seam, waist or hip area.

5.8.4 This is an opening which with a definite lap direction commonly found on trousers or some skirts.

5.8.5 This is a knitted, stretchy and decorative band available in various widths and designs used as a quick finish for neck and wrist edges.

5.8.6 This is a band of fabric cut on true bias.

5.8.7 A tiny hem which is invisible to the right side used in sheer fabrics.

(7 × 2) (14)

5.9 5.9.1 The cutting of seam allowances in different widths.

5.9.2 Wedges are cut on the seam allowances at the concave (inward) curve.

(2 × 2) (4)

[50]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Tailored collar (1)

6.2 Princess style (1)

6.3 Shoulder yoke (2)

6.4
- It covers the interior construction details
- It allows the garment to slide on and off easily (2 × 2) (4)

6.5
- Underlining gives support and body to the garment hide the inner construction, inhibits stretching and acts as a buffer layer.
- Interlining provides warm to the garment. (2 × 2) (4)

6.6 Shoulder pads is a sponge forming in a specific shape depending on the style of the garment, laying on top of the shoulder. (2)

6.7
- The purpose is to provide a better fit/ shape to the garment.
- To provide smooth foundation from which a garment falls.
- To accentuate a broader shoulder look in fashion.
- To camouflage sloping shoulders. (Any 3 × 1) (3)

6.8 6.8.1 Leather is a natural product and is usually obtained from the hides or skins of animals.

6.8.2 Leather is not sold in meters but it is sold in weight.

6.8.3 Use tissue papers under the leather while sewing to prevent the feed teeth of the machine from marking the leather.

6.8.4 Hems can be left raw as leather does not fray, or they can be turned up and glued in place.

(4 × 2) (8)

6.9 The stitch is done from the right side of the garment inside the groove of the first stitching line. (2)

6.10 Stitch in the ditch (1)

6.11 6.11.1 Elasticated waistband

6.11.2 For decorative purpose

6.11.3
- Buttons
- Zips
- Studs (Any other relevant answer) (Any 2 × 1)

6.11.4 Gathers

(4 × 2) (8)

6.12
- Stretches in one or both directions
- They stretch to fit the body
- Recovers easily
- They are porous
- Can be worn for warmth (Any 4 × 2) (8)

6.13 The fabric is constructed when the yarns are made to form continuous rows of loops in the horizontal direction. (2)

6.14 The fabric is constructed with many yarns that form loops simultaneously in the lengthwise direction. (2)

6.15
- Straight stitch
- Narrow zigzag stitch (2)

[50]

QUESTION 7

7.1
- Small identical tri-angles
- By using zig-zag stitch
- By using back stitching
- A small patch of fabric on corners of the pocket
- Whipstitch by hand
- By using bar tack (Any 5 × 2) (10)

7.2
- All collars consist of a double layer of fabric.
- Neckline edges must be stay stitched before applying the collar.
- Under collar can be under stitched.
- The top collar must cover the under collar.
- Collars must be trimmed, graded and notched.
- Collars must be top stitched for decoration.
- Under collars must be interfaced. (Any 5 × 2) (10)

7.3
- Upper pocket garment front
- Pocket mouth facing
- Pocket backing
- Interfacing
- Lapel facing (Any 4 × 2) (8)

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7.4
- 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 deep enough to accept the hand.
- Pockets must have crisp, sharp edges and properly pressed.

(Any 4 × 2) (8)

7.5
- On the jacket
- On shirt
- On dress

(Any 2 × 1) (2)

7.6
- Collar
- Lapel

(2)

7.7
- Gathers may be done by hand or machine
- Gathers must form attractive little folds
- Gathers rows of stitching runs across the grain
- Stitching length for gathering is longer and looser than normal stitching
- Thread and stitching quality must be correct
- Gathering is done after construction seams have been stitched

(Any 5 × 2) (10)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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