higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

N130**(E)**(N22)H

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N5

(10010505)

22 November 2018 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 10 pages.

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE
CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N5
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. This question paper consists of TWO sections:

SECTION A: SHORT QUESTIONS		50 marks
SECTION B: LONG QUESTIONS	(3 × 50)	150 marks
GRAND TOTAL:		200 marks

5. Start each question on a NEW page.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 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 (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1.1 … is used to secure the stitching at the beginning and the end.

A Top stitching
B Back-stitching
C Understitching
D Edge stitching

1.1.2 Rib trim is a/an …

A facing.
B interlining.
C stretchy knit band.
D hem.

1.1.3 A tailored garment is pressed …

A after it is completed.
B after each construction process is completed.
C only after the seams are completed.
D before the hem is stitched.

1.1.4 A straight stitching, mostly on a single layer of fabric, just inside the curved or angled seam, that prevents the seams from stretching out of shape:

A Stay stitching
B Top stitching
C Understitching
D Back-stitching

1.1.5 A seam ripper is the ideal choice for …

A pushing through sharp corners.
B making eyelets.
C slashing bound buttonholes.
D unpicking seams.

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1.1.6 … are/is ideal for construction marking and fitting alterations.

A Tape measures
B Tracing wheels
C Tailor's chalk
D Pinking shears

1.1.7 A … is a firmly packed cylindrical cushion used primarily for pressing long curved seams and seams in very narrow areas.

A press mitt
B sleeve board
C tailor's hem
D seam roll

1.1.8 A/An … edge is created when the hem allowance is eliminated and the raw edges are encased by banding or binding.

A faced
B enclosed
C turned-up
D overlocked

1.1.9 Pocket that hangs loose on the inside of a garment while the only pocket-opening style line is visible on the outside of the garment:

A Inside pocket
B Patch pocket
C Flap pocket
D Inseam pocket

1.1.10 Facing cut out using a pattern to the same shape and on the same grain as the edge it will finish:

A Combination
B Extended
C Bias
D Shaped

(10 × 2) (20)

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1.2 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 Directional fabrics must be laid in one direction for cutting.

1.2.2 A needle threader eases threading of hand or machine needles.

1.2.3 Grading is the cutting of seam allowances in different widths.

1.2.4 Leather should be cut with very sharp shears in long even strokes.

1.2.5 Pins must be entirely avoided when stitching leather jackets.

1.2.6 Ballpoint needles have rounded points/tips.

1.2.7 A bound buttonhole is the most suitable fastener for the band of men's trousers.

1.2.8 A contour dart is a long dart that fits the waistline.

1.2.9 A French seam can be used when inserting a zipper.

1.2.10 An American yoke forms part of the front and back.

(10 × 1) (10)

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1.3 Choose a term from COLUMN B that matches description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–K) next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.3.1	Dart extending diagonally on a side seam	A	gathers
1.3.2	Loops	B	warp grain
1.3.3	Set-in sleeve	C	bias strip
1.3.4	Protects fabric from being see-through	D	shirt collar
1.3.5	Disposal of fullness	E	padding
1.3.6	Sleeve with a dart on the shoulder	F	bar tack
1.3.7	Undercollar	G	French dart
1.3.8	Type of stitch	H	interlining
1.3.9	Strip used to finish off the raw edge of a garment	I	raglan sleeve
1.3.10	Type of collar with a stand and fall	J	two-piece sleeve
		K	fastening

(10 × 1) (10)

1.4 Give ONE term for each of the following descriptions. Write only the term next to the question number (1.4.1–1.4.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.4.1 Pocket in a seam of a garment

1.4.2 Patch pocket with no top stitching visible

1.4.3 Opening at the centre back of a skirt

1.4.4 Suitable fastener for men's trousers

1.4.5 Arrow pinned parallel to the selvage when laying patterns

1.4.6 Top edge of pocket sets in the waistband

1.4.7 Type of fabric that comes in flat and tubular forms

1.4.8 Bias strips for decorative purposes and finishes on children's wear

1.4.9 Sponge forming in a specific shape depending on the style of the garment lying on top of the shoulder

1.4.10 Fabric tunnel made to enclose elastic or a drawstring

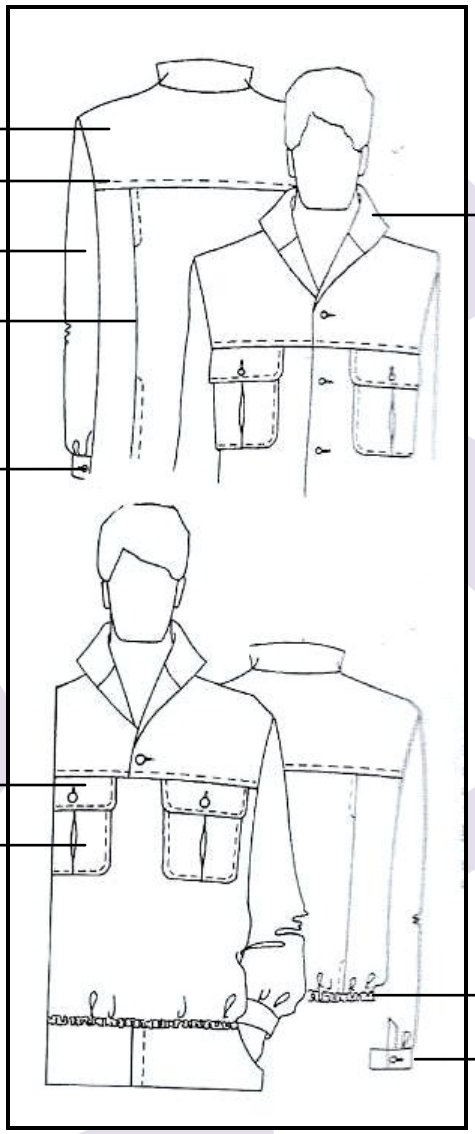
(10 × 1) (10)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 Label each of the following sketches of men's garments:

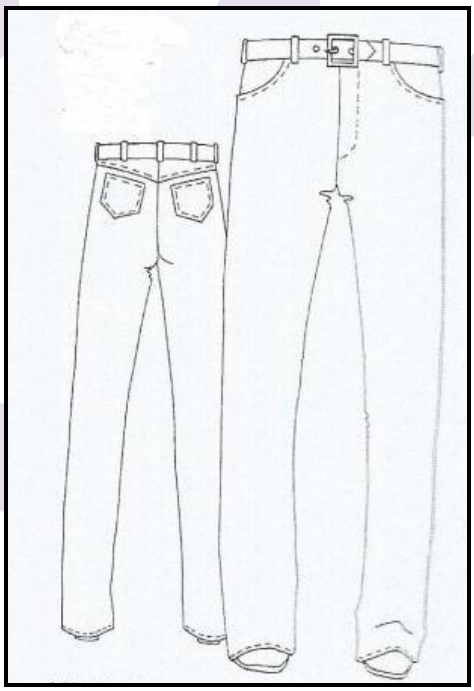


(10 × 1) (10)

2.2	Define the term *cuff*.		(2)
2.3	State THREE quality standards for cuffs.	(3 × 2)	(6)
2.4	What is a *stay stitch*?		(3)
2.5	Name FOUR machine stitches suitable for knit fabrics.	(4 × 2)	(8)
2.6	Discuss THREE common uses of ribbing.		(3)
2.7	Which TWO precautions can prevent seams in knits to overstretch?	(2 × 2)	(4)
2.8	Name TWO types of directional fabrics.	(2 × 2)	(4)
2.9	Give TWO examples of waist finishes.		(2)
2.10	List FOUR types of facing.		(4)
2.11	State TWO quality standards for facings.	(2 × 2)	(4)
			[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Study the following sketch of men's jeans and answer the questions.



3.1.1	Identify the type of fastening.		(1)
3.1.2	Differentiate between the traditional overlap direction for men's and ladies' clothing.	(2 + 2)	(4)

3.1.3 Identify the type of waist finish. (1)

3.1.4 Name the type of fabric suitable for making the pants. (1)

3.1.5 Identify the hem-finish stitch used. (1)

3.1.6 What is the purpose of the loops on the waistband? (2)

3.1.7 Name the style of pants. (1)

3.2 State TWO quality standards for threads. (2 × 2) (4)

3.3 Discuss TWO things to consider when choosing a knit fabric. (2 × 2) (4)

3.4 Which FIVE ways can be used to reinforce the corners of a patch pocket? (5 × 2) (10)

3.5 What is the difference between *underlining* and *interlining*? (2 + 2) (4)

3.6 Name FIVE types of pressing equipment needed for effective tailoring. (5)

3.7 What is the purpose of pressing in tailoring? (2)

3.8 List FIVE types of fasteners. (5)

3.9 List FIVE types of pockets. (5)

[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Name THREE types of zippers. (3)

4.2 Give ONE use for each type of zipper mentioned in QUESTION 4.1. (3 × 2) (6)

4.3 Describe a shoulder yoke. (2)

4.4 Give the purpose of a shoulder yoke. (2)

4.5 Name FOUR types of sleeve finishes. (4)

4.6 Give THREE types of collars. (3)

4.7 Give ONE example of each type of collar mentioned in QUESTION 4.6. (3)

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4.8 Define each of the following terms:

4.8.1 Stitch at corners

4.8.2 Metred corners

4.8.3 Pocketing

4.8.4 Padding stitches

4.8.5 Shadow stitching

4.8.6 Interfacing

(6 × 2) (12)

4.9 Sketch and label THREE types of sleeves suitable for a coat. (3 × 5) (15)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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