higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N5

28 September 2020

This marking guideline consists of 6 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1	1.1.1	C	
	1.1.2	C	
	1.1.3	B	
	1.1.4	A	
	1.1.5	D	
	1.1.6	C	
	1.1.7	D	
	1.1.8	B	
	1.1.9	D	
	1.1.10	D	
			(10 × 2) (20)
1.2	1.2.1	True	
	1.2.2	True	
	1.2.3	True	
	1.2.4	True	
	1.2.5	True	
	1.2.6	True	
	1.2.7	False	
	1.2.8	False	
	1.2.9	False	
	1.2.10	True	
			(10 × 1) (10)
1.3	1.3.1	G	
	1.3.2	K	
	1.3.3	J	
	1.3.4	H	
	1.3.5	A	
	1.3.6	I	
	1.3.7	B	
	1.3.8	F	
	1.3.9	C	
	1.3.10	D	
			(10 × 1) (10)
1.4	1.4.1	A bias strip	
	1.4.2	Buttons	
	1.4.3	Slit	
	1.4.4	Zip	
	1.4.5	Shaped facing	
	1.5.6	Hook and bar	
	1.4.7	Kimono sleeve	
	1.4.8	Roll hem	
	1.4.9	Shoulder pad	
	1.4.10	Casing	
			(10 × 1) (10)
			[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

Commented [V1]: Remember to change the Afrikaans too. And in the question paper. Minetta will send the translation.

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SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 Track suit (2)

2.2
- 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.
- Can be worn for warmth or coolness. (5 × 2) (10)

2.3
- 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)

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

2.5
- Straight stitch
- Narrow zigzag stitch
- Stretch stitch
- Chain stitch (4 × 2) (8)

2.6 To finish the edges of knit sportswear garments which includes necklines✓ and the lower edges of T-shirt✓ and on the sleeves.✓ (3)

2.7
- Single jersey fabric
- Double knit fabric
- Interlock double knit fabric
- Rib knit
- Pile fabrics
- Jacquard knit fabric
- Bonded fabrics (Any 4 × 1) (4)

2.8
- Straight stitch
- Narrow zigzag stitch (2 × 2) (4)

2.9
- Waistband
- Elastic (2)

2.10
- A warp fabric is constructed with many yarns that form loops simultaneously in a lengthwise direction.
- A weft fabric is constructed with many yarns that form loops simultaneously in a crosswise direction. (2 × 2) (4)

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2.11
- The edges of the facings must be neatly overlocked
- Facings must not roll out when worn
- Facings must lie flat
- Facings 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 is left over right.
- The overlap direction for ladies' is right over left. (2 × 2) (4)

3.1.3 Bar tack (1)

3.1.4 To reinforce the edges (2)

3.1.5 Top stitching (1)

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

3.2
- The stitch length depends on the fabric weight, texture and structure.
- The heavier the fabric the longer the stitch.
- Balanced upper and lower threads.
- Secured beginning and end back stitching.
- Straight stitching. (Any 2 × 2) (4)

3.3
- The amount of stress on the seam.
- The degree of stretch in the fabric. (2 × 2) (4)

3.4
- Interface the under collar.
- With right sides together, pin and stitch upper collar to under collar.
- Trim the corners and grade the seams.
- Press seam flat, turn the collar to the right side.
- Apply interfacing to wrong side of collar stand.
- Fold up the facing's neck seam allowances to wrong side.
- Place right side of under collar to interfaced stand.
- Place stand's facing to upper collar and stitch.
- Press seam flat, trim and grade seam allowances.
- Turn stand and facing to the right side. Press the seam and the stand down. (10 × 2) (20)

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

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3.6
- Sleeve board
- Press mitt
- Tailor's ham
- Seam roll
- Steam iron
- Ironing board (Any 5 × 1) (5)

3.7 It provides a final professional look to the garment. (2)
[50]

QUESTION 4

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

4.2
- Conventional zip is closed at one end and is sewn into a seam that is stitched to the zip placket.
- Open-end zip is open at both ends and is sewn into a seam that will open completely.
- Invisible zip 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 the buttonhole opening should be equal to the diameter of the button plus its height. (2)

4.5
- Self-hem
- A casing
- Knit band
- Cuff (4)

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

4.7
- Flat collar – Peter Pan collar
- Rolled collar – Shawl collar
- Standing collar – Chinese collar (3)

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4.8 4.8.1 The seam on the inside of the trouser leg

4.8.2 The seam that falls along the outside of the trouser leg

4.8.3 A tightly-woven, lightweight fabric of cotton or cotton-synthetic blend used for inside pocket, zip fly stay 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 Single seam/open seam.

- Cotton
- Linen
- Wool (Any TWO suitable fabrics)

4.9.2 Closed seam

- Tweed
- Flannel

4.9.3 Enclosed seam

- Cotton
- Wool

4.9.4 French seam

- Georgette
- Voile
- Chiffon
- Cotton blends (Any 3 × 1)

4.9.5 Flat-felt seam

- Denim
- Cotton

(5 × 3) (15)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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