higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

INTRODUCTORY FACTORY ORGANISATION N4

26 May 2021

This marking guideline consists of 6 pages.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

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

(15 × 1) **[15]**

QUESTION 2

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

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

3.1 Materials
3.2 Fusing
3.3 Safety officer
3.4 Strike through
3.5 Production layout

(5 × 1) **[5]**

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QUESTION 4

4.1 E
4.2 H
4.3 D
4.4 L
4.5 A
4.6 I
4.7 K
4.8 B
4.9 F
4.10 C

(10 × 2) **[20]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 5

5.1 5.1.1 Quality is the degree of perfection;✓ the lasting properties of the garment for the purpose for which it was intended.✓✓ (3)

5.1.2
- Process inspection
- Final inspection (2)

5.1.3
- The stitching must be sturdy.
- The stitching must be suited for the type of seam.
- The stitching type must be suitable for the fabric.
- The stitching type must be straight and equidistant to the seam edge.
- The thread must be suitable to the colour, fabric weight and fibre content.
- The stitching must be secured at the beginning and the end.
- The tension must be correct. (Any 5 × 2) (10)

5.1.4 Must be subjected to the same laundry care process
Colour must match the garment
Must be attached securely with quality stitching
Must appear neat without snagging or shrinkage
Must be in proportion and harmony with the garment
Must be suitable for the type of opening
Must be durable to last the lifetime of the garment
Quality stitching must be ensured.
Buttons should slide through buttonholes.
Buttons should not extend past the edge when buttoned up.
Buttons must be securely attached, without loose thread ends.
Buttonholes and buttons must be evenly spaced.
Buttonholes must be placed on a double layer of fabric.
The thread used for buttons and buttonholes must match the colour of the garment. (Any 8 × 2) (16)

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5.1.5
- Class OS (Ornamental stitching)✓ is decorative and applied on the surface of the fabric.✓
- Class EF (Edge finish)✓ stitching appears on or over the fabric to neaten the edge.✓ (4)

5.2 5.2.1
- Metal buckles must not rust or tarnish.✓
- Plastic and nylon buckles must not fade, melt or lose gloss when laundered.✓✓

5.2.2 A high level of colour matching is required.
The weight of the zipper must be compatible with that of the garment.
If the zipper is made of steel, no rusting must appear.
Details must be colourfast without fading or staining of the fabric.
(Any 3 × 1)

5.2.3
- Can be made of plastic, steel or brass with a design on the cap
- Must be without defect
- Must securely fit into each other

(3 × 3) (9)

5.3 5.3.1 A bar tacking machine is used to attach✓ belt carriers on trouser and skirts,✓ and is also used for reinforcement at fly bases and pockets.✓ (3)

5.3.2 A blind-hemming machine is used for fastening hems✓ and facings✓ without stitching impressions showing on the right side of the garment.✓ (3)
[50]

QUESTION 6

6.1 6.1.1
- The tables should be strong and sturdy with braced steel legs.
- The width of the table must accommodate the width of the fabric.
- The table can be fitted with vacuum facilities.
- The height of the table must be suitable for the standing operator.
- The surface of the table must be smooth.
- The length of the table must determine the length of the marker.
- The table must bear the weight of the spreading machine.

(5 × 2) (10)

6.1.2 A round knife is used only for straight lines and gradual curves. (2)

6.1.3 A straight knife is used when cutting garments in bulk. (2)

6.1.4 A band knife is used when a higher standard of cutting is required. (2)

6.1.5 A die press is used when large or small quantities need to be cut accurately, more especially for leather and suède garments. (4)

6.2
- A steam press✓✓ consists of shaped bucks that are not suitable for fusing,✓ since the pressure applied is not even.✓
- A flat-bed press✓✓ consists of padded top✓ and bottom bucks with a heating element in one or both bucks.✓
- Continuous fusing✓✓ is when the component for fusing is transported by a conveyor belt.✓✓ (12)

6.3
- It saves labour as only one attended is needed.✓✓
- It is accurate when correctly mounted and programmed.✓✓ (4)

6.4
- Appearance of the marker✓✓
- Appearance of the fabric and desired results✓✓
- The requirement of the quality cutting✓✓
- The requirement for production planning✓✓ (8)

6.5 6.5.1 Occurs when the fabric is too thin, the temperature and pressure are too high and the timing is too long.

6.5.2 Occurs after strike through and a stain is formed on the fabric.
(2 × 2) (4)

6.6 Pilling is the formation of tiny balls✓ on the fibre caused by friction.✓ (2)
[50]

QUESTION 7

7.1 7.1.1 Stretch a test sample of fabric over embroidery hoops,✓ and rub it hard and vigorously with a clean, dry, white cotton swab.✓

7.1.2 The test is done in a dark cupboard✓ under a very strong ultra-violet light.✓
(2 × 2) (4)

7.2 A workstation is a working space for each worker✓ which consists of the equipment that is needed by an operator to perform the required task✓ before the product is transported to the next operation.✓ (3)

7.3
- Interprets the vision of the company
- Provides a channel for instruction for work and chores
- Motivates and obtains workers' co-operation
- Sets a good example to workers
- Liaises with workforce and management
- Instils confidence in workers
- Has extensive knowledge of company matters and encourages development and further training of workers (Any 5 × 2) (10)

7.4
- Allocating authority
- Allocating duties and responsibilities
- Span of control
- Delegating
- Co-ordinating (5)

7.5 7.5.1 Good lighting in sufficient quality and quantity is require in a work area.✓ Harsh light and direct sunlight or light from shiny surfaces may cause eye strain✓ and must be avoided.✓

7.5.2 Areas like the pattern room, offices and showrooms✓ where workers are required to concentrate✓ should be free from production or factory noise.✓

7.5.3 Colour can create a feeling of coolness and warmth✓ and can also create different moods,✓ e.g. grey and purple colours will create a sombre feeling that can result in depression.✓

(3 × 3) (9)

7.6 7.6.1 Communication is the process by which an idea is transferred from one mind to another.✓ Communication is a two-way process✓ that involves the transfer of a message from the sender to the receiver.✓ (3)

7.6.2
- Misunderstanding
- Status and learning
- Distance
- Noise
- Attitude
- Language
- Cultural barriers
- Emotional state (8 × 1) (8)

7.7
- Slack when it comes to enforce discipline
- Not enough discipline
- Too little patience
- Becomes nervous or excited under pressure
- Over-eager to argue
- Insufficient trade knowledge
- Cannot complete tasks in the allocated time
- Provides insufficient training
- Adopt an attitude of favouritism (Any 6 × 1) (6)

7.8 Leadership is the process of influencing people✓ to perform the assigned tasks willingly and in an efficient and effective manner.✓ (2)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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