higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

PATTERN CONSTRUCTION N4

(10010484)

28 September 2020 (X-paper)
09:00–12:00

REQUIREMENTS: Answer book, white typing paper.
Candidates will require drawing instruments and a black fineliner pen.

Calculators may be used.

This question paper consists of 9 pages and 3 addenda.

116Q1B2028

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE
PATTERN CONSTRUCTION N4
TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 200

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of TWO sections.

   SECTION A: 50 marks
   SECTION B: 150 marks
   GRAND TOTAL: 200 marks

2. Answer all the questions.

3. Read all the questions carefully.

4. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.

5. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 Choose a word or an item from COLUMN B that matches a description in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–J) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.1.1	Disposal of fullness	A	inverted
1.1.2	Metal ruler with two arms that form a right angle	B	style analysis
1.1.3	Pattern part used to finish sleeveless dress	C	notches
1.1.4	Tool used to transfer information from pattern to fabric	D	control dart
1.1.5	Measurement taken with an arm at an angle	E	facing
1.1.6	Ability to read the design	F	gathers
1.1.7	Found on the shoulder line of the ladies' front bodice block	G	l-square
1.1.8	Two pleats facing one another	H	tracing wheel
1.1.9	Marks acting as guides when seams are joined	I	interfacing
1.1.10	Layer of fabric attached to a facing to strengthen it	J	hind arm

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Briefly explain each of the following terms that are used in pattern construction. Write only the answer next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 Pattern manipulation

1.2.2 Waist suppression

1.2.3 Bust prominence

1.2.4 Pivot

1.2.5 Construction lines

(5 × 2) (10)
[20]

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QUESTION 2

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (2.1–2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1 Roll collar is an example of a flat collar.

2.2 Across chest is an example of a girth measurement.

2.3 For the drafting of the ladies' fitted jacket block, the dress block is used.

2.4 Two-piece sleeve is the most suitable sleeve for a ladies' blouse.

2.5 Cutting lines on a final pattern are indicated by broken lines.

2.6 Back and front pitches are marked on the neckline of the basic bodice block.

2.7 Buttonholes on ladies' blouse are placed vertically on the left-hand side of the blouse.

2.8 A local flare is required when manipulating an A-line skirt.

2.9 Bisecting is drawing of two lines at right angle.

2.10 Easing is the same as gathering.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

Briefly explain how the following measurements are taken on a female figure. Write the answer next to the question number (3.1–3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.1 Bust

3.2 Back length

3.3 Side seam length

3.4 Shoulder width

3.5 Waist

(5 × 2) **[10]**

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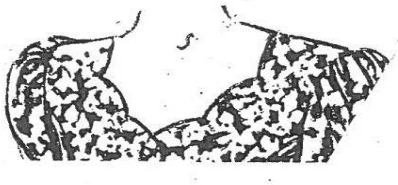
QUESTION 4

Identify the following numbered necklines. Write only the answer next to the question number (4.1–4.5) in the ANSWER BOOK.

4.1



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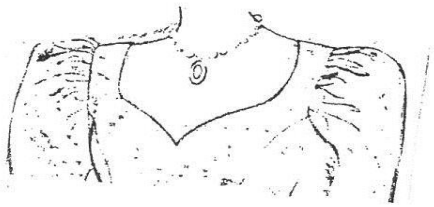

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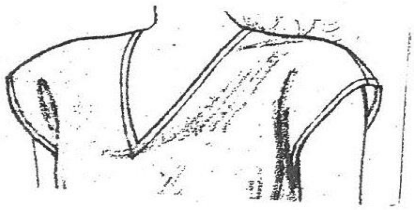
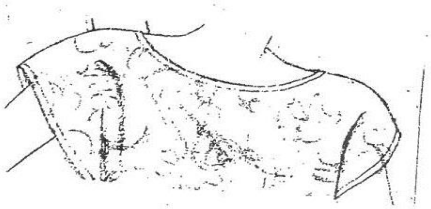
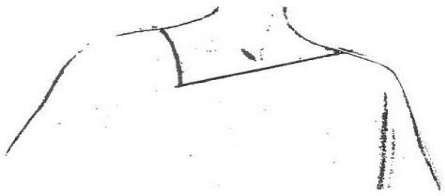


4.4



4.5



(5 × 2) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

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SECTION B

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. All drafts and manipulations must be done in fifth scale.
2. All manipulations and drafts must be done on a white typing paper, then pasted in the ANSWER BOOK.
3. Only basic blocks provided with this question paper may be used.
4. Do not use a red pen.
5. No loose parts will be marked.

QUESTION 5

5.1 Use the ladies' dress block, front and back, and sleeve block, provided on ADDENDUM A, and make adjustments for a ladies' blouse block, size 13, on fifth scale.

Make use of the following measurements and instructions:

Blouse length = 62 cm measured from the centre back nape point.

Square out to locate the back side seam length.

Use the back blouse side seam length to locate the front blouse length.

BACK AND BACK BLOUSE

Lower armhole at side seam = 1,5 cm

Increase in width at armhole under scye = 1 cm

Draw new armhole

Increase in width at side seam hemline = 1 cm

Draw new side seam

SLEEVE

Lower armhole, back and front = 1,5 cm

Increase in width at armhole under scye and cuff = 1 cm

Draw new sleeve lines

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IGNORE DARTS

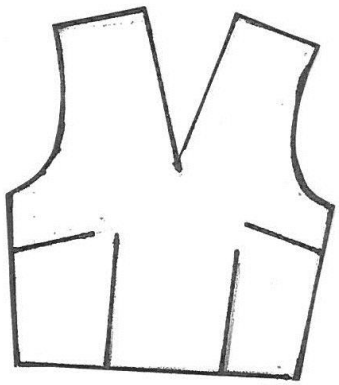
Highlight the block and complete labelling. (35)

5.2 Study the sketch below of a ladies' bodice. Use the bodice block, front, provided on ADDENDUM B, and submit the following manipulations on fifth scale.

5.2.1 Planning stage of bodice front and facing (20)

5.2.2 Final pattern of bodice front (10)

5.2.3 Final pattern of bodice facing (10)



Make use of the following measurements and instructions:

Mark point A at centre front neck point.

Measure 10 cm down from A to find point B. Draw new neckline.

Facing width at centre front = 4 cm

Facing width at side seam = 4 cm

Seam allowance = 1,5 cm

Hem allowance = 1 cm

[75]

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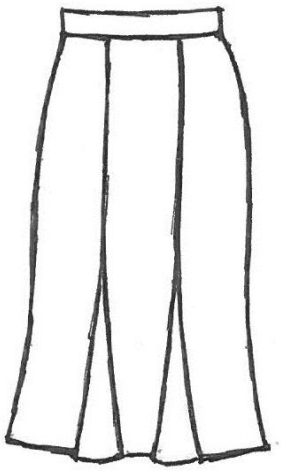
QUESTION 6

Study the sketch below of a ladies' skirt. Use the ladies' skirt block, front, size 13, provided on ADDENDUM C and submit the following manipulations on fifth scale.

6.1 Planning stage of the skirt front (15)

6.2 Working pattern of godet (10)



Make use of the following measurements and instructions:

Increase at side seam hem = 2 cm

Godet length = 25 cm

Godet width = 15 cm

[25]

QUESTION 7

Make use of the following measurements and instructions and construct the ladies' one-piece sleeve block, size 13, on fifth scale.

REQUIRED DIMENSIONS:

Armhole measurement	= 43 cm
Back pitch to scye line (8–9)	= 10,2 cm
Back pitch to underarm point on curve (8–29)	= 14 cm
Shoulder point to back pitch (8–17)	= 7 cm
Sleeve head (8–17 and 19–front pitch)	= 23 cm
Front pitch to underarm point (FP–29)	= 5,2 cm
Sleeve seam length	= 46 cm

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On the right side of paper square out and down. Mark point 0 at angle.

0–1 = 8–9, minus 6 mm down

1–2 = 8–17 + 19-FP, minus 2 cm. Pivot from 1 to touch line from 0.
Join 1 to 2.

3 = Midway from 0 to 2

3–4 = 4 cm, square up. Dot a line from 4 to 1. Mark point 5 on line 1 to 2

5–6 = 2 cm square out from 5 to the right

1–7 = Sleeve seam length down

7–8 = 2 cm down

8–9 = 11 cm square to the left. Join 8 to 9

1–10 = FP to 29. Square to the left from 1 with dotted line for a distance
Mark point 10 on the dotted line

2–11 = BP to underarm point to the right
Pivot on 2 to touch the dotted line from 1. Mark point 11

7–12 = Distance 1 to 10, to the left. Join 12 and 10.

7–13 = Distance 1 to 10, to the right.

7–14 = Distance 1 to 10, square to the right.
Join 13 and 14 (front underarm line)
Join 11 to 12, 2 to 9 and 9 to 12
Square on the line to the left.
Mark point 15 where the line from 2–9 is cut.

15–16 = Distance 11–15, square to the left on line 2–9

9–17 = Distance 9–12 to the left of line, square out from 9
Join 17 to 16 (underarm line)
The back underarm seam is 2 cm longer than the front underarm to locate an elbow dart on the back seam for better fit and ease for movement
Curve the cuff edge from 17, 12, 7 and 13

SLEAVE HEAD

Bisect the angle on 15 to the left and mark a point on the bisector line 6 cm from 15. Curve in the sleeve head from 16 through bisector point upwards to 2, curve through 4 to 6 almost parallel to line 4–1, down to line 0–1, curve out to 14.

INDICATE BLOCK INFORMATION **[50]**

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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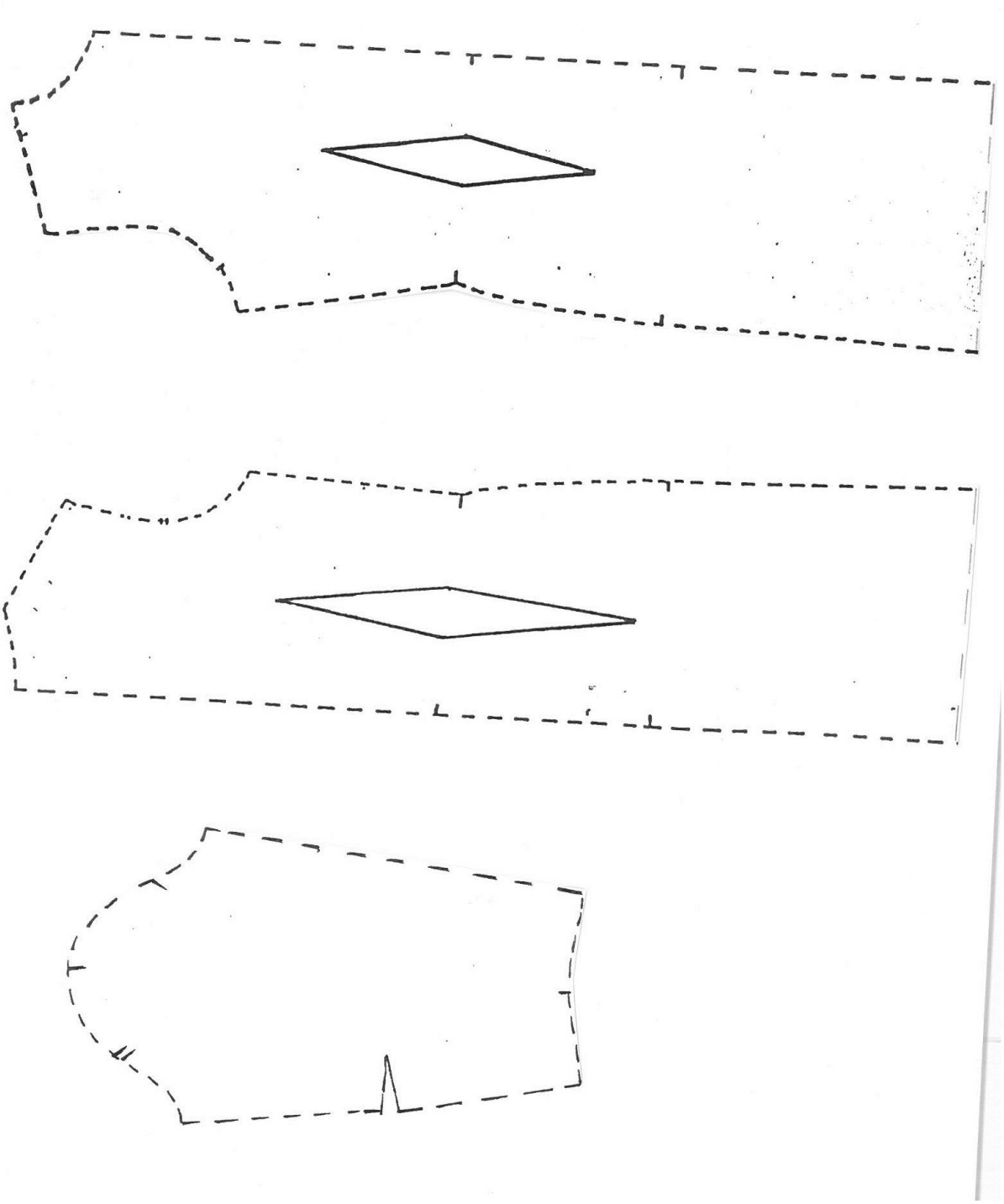
ADDENDUM A



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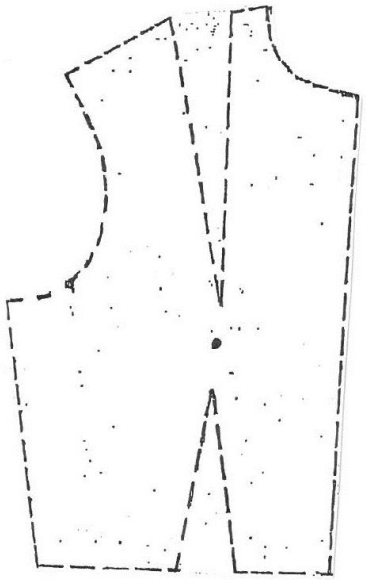
ADDENDUM B



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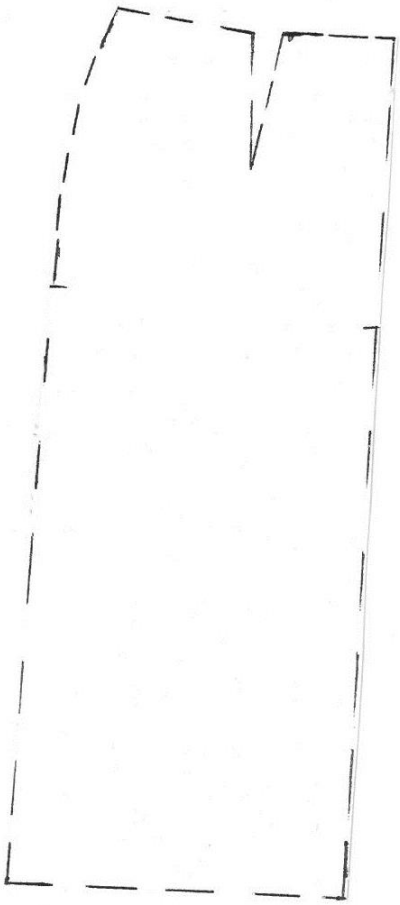
ADDENDUM C



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