



higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

N120(E)(J8)H

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N4

(10010474)

8 June 2018 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 13 pages and 3 answer sheets.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
NATIONAL CERTIFICATE
CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N4
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	150 marks
GRAND TOTAL:		200 marks
 5. Answer SECTION A on the attached ANSWER SHEET.
 6. Enter your student number on EACH PAGE of the ANSWER SHEET.
 7. Loosen the ANSWER SHEET from the question paper and insert it into your ANSWER BOOK.
 8. Answer SECTION B in the ANSWER BOOK.
 9. Start each question on a NEW page.
 10. Write neatly and legibly.
-

SECTION A

Answer this section on the attached ANSWER SHEET.

QUESTION 1

- 1.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches an item in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–M) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) on the ANSWER SHEET.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1.1.1 Even tacking	A found at the waist of one-piece dresses, jackets and coats
1.1.2 Topstitching	B seam used to eliminate bulk in garments, especially on interfacing and interlining
1.1.3 Clipping	C pocket found just below the waistband of trousers and skirts
1.1.4 Contour darts	D used to control fullness and then release it at a desired point, such as bust or hip
1.1.5 Dart tucks	E patch pocket with no top stitching visible on the right side of the garment
1.1.6 Single lapped seam	F plain straight stitch, set at longer stitch length
1.1.7 Separate inseam pocket	G crossway strip cut on the true bias of the fabric; 5–6 mm wide when complete
1.1.8 Watch pocket	H a fabric tunnel made to enclose elastic or drawstring
1.1.9 Casing	I cut out using a pattern to the same shape and on the same grain as the edge it will finish
1.1.10 Extended facing	J slits cut into the seam allowances of convex curves, permitting the edges to spread
	K detailing that can be substituted for button holes, provided they are compatible with the style of garment
	L made up of a separate pocket and garment piece that are joined in the seamline
	M used on seams where there is tension or on curved seams

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Give ONE word/term for each of the following descriptions. Write only the word/term next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.10) on the ANSWER SHEET.

- 1.2.1 The collar first stands up against the neck, then falls down over the stand to rest on the garment.
- 1.2.2 Light cotton or cotton-blend fabric woven in soft multi colored plaids
- 1.2.3 Lightweight plain weave silk fabric with a slight slub
- 1.2.4 One of the world's oldest fabrics made from the stalks of the flax plant
- 1.2.5 A tailored slip opening in lined garments, e.g. on the back of skirts, jackets and coats
- 1.2.6 Cut double in width so that it can fold back onto itself
- 1.2.7 Strengthens the garment across the shoulders and holds fullness in the form of gathers, tucks and pleats in position
- 1.2.8 A finish for the bottom edges of garments
- 1.2.9 Type of wool yarn and fabric in which the fibres are carded and combed to remove short fibres
- 1.2.10 Twill weave wool fabric in plaid designs, each design belonging to a Scottish clan

(10 × 1) (10)

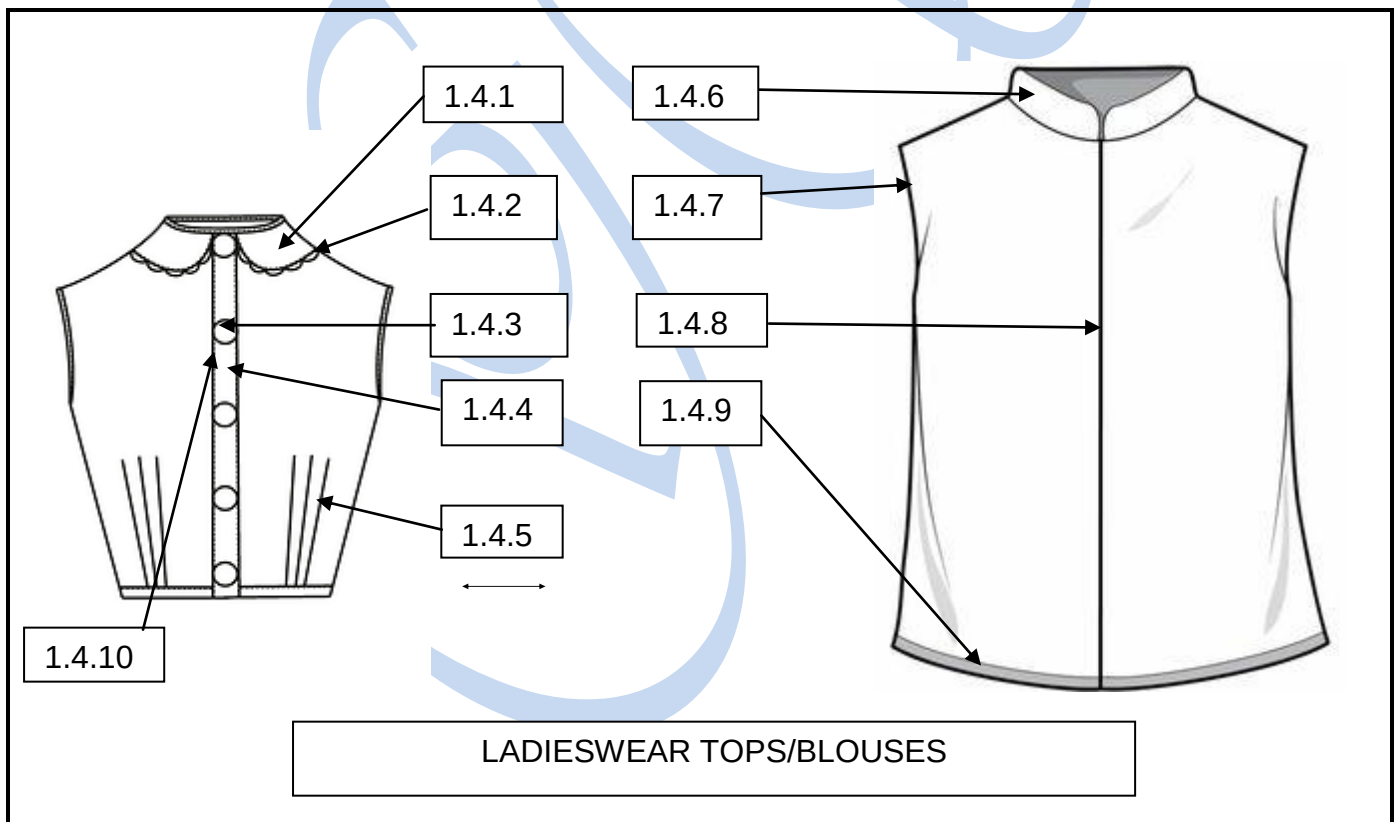
1.3 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.10) on the ANSWER SHEET.

- 1.3.1 Acetate is a synthetic, fluffy, wool-like fabric that absorbs water poorly.
- 1.3.2 Chino is medium-weight twill weave cotton or cotton polyester with a slight sheen.
- 1.3.3 Brocade is a rich jacquard weave fabric with an embroidered look and intricate patterns all-over.
- 1.3.4 Dimity is strong, twill weave fabric, traditionally made with coloured warp and white weft.
- 1.3.5 An underarm dart extends diagonally from the side seam through the waist and hip area to the bust.

- 1.3.6 Grading is the cutting of seam allowances in different widths; the seam allowances nearest to the garment's side are always the widest.
- 1.3.7 Stitch-in-ditch is used instead of machine stitching to keep more layers of fabric together.
- 1.3.8 Angora is the extremely soft hair fibre from the angora rabbit, usually blended with wool.
- 1.3.9 Batik is an Indonesian dyeing method in which fabric not being dyed is covered with wax.
- 1.3.10 Chiffon was originally made from silk but is now often made from polyester.

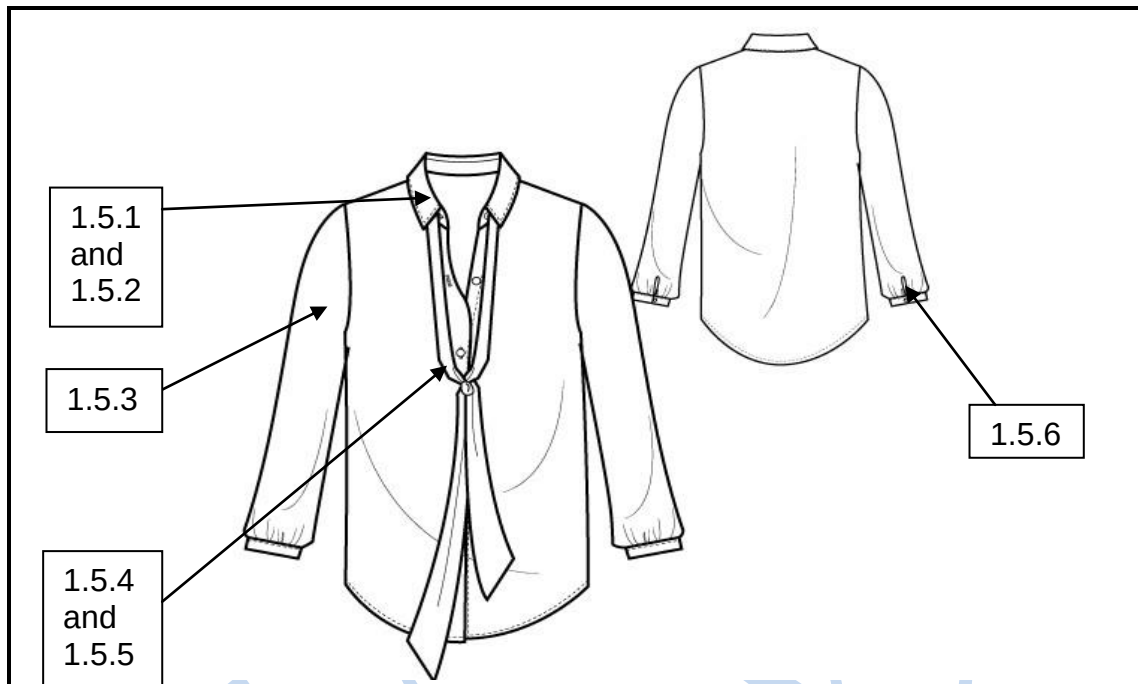
(10 × 1) (10)

- 1.4 Name the construction processes or parts of the garments indicated on the sketches below. Write only the answer next to the question number (1.4.1–1.4.10) on the ANSWER SHEET.



(10 × 1) (10)

- 1.5 Study the garments below and answer the questions that follow on the ANSWER SHEET.



- 1.5.1 The neckline of the blouse above has been finished by using a collar.
Name the collar that has been constructed on the blouse. (1)
- 1.5.2 How could the collar be strengthened to ensure it keeps its shape? (1)
- 1.5.3 Study the sleeve on the blouse above and answer the questions:
- (a) What type of sleeve is used on the blouse?
- (b) Name the detail that has been used to create fullness at the bottom of the sleeve.
- (c) The bottom edge of the sleeve has been finished using two even pieces of fabric. Name the finish that neatens the bottom edge of the sleeve. (3 × 1) (3)
- 1.5.4 State the term used for the detail that has been used on the blouse to enhance the design of the garment. Only the specific name of the detail will be accepted as the correct answer. (2)
- 1.5.5 On which grain is the detail mentioned in QUESTION 1.5.4 cut to guarantee the required finish and draping effect? (1)
- 1.5.6 How has the opening on the back part of the sleeve been created? State only the edge finishing that has been applied to the raw edge. (2)

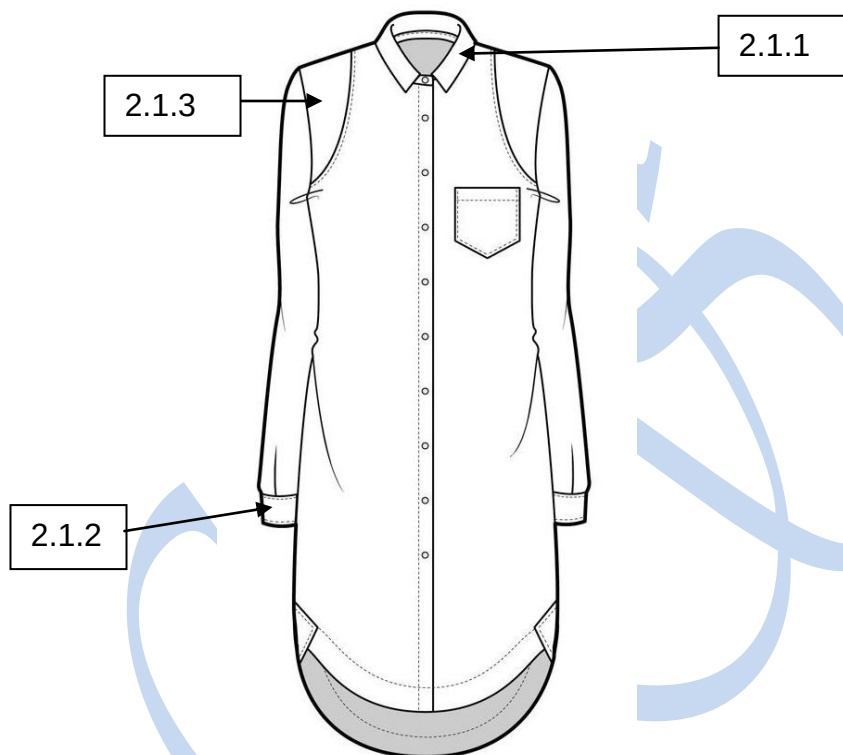
[10]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

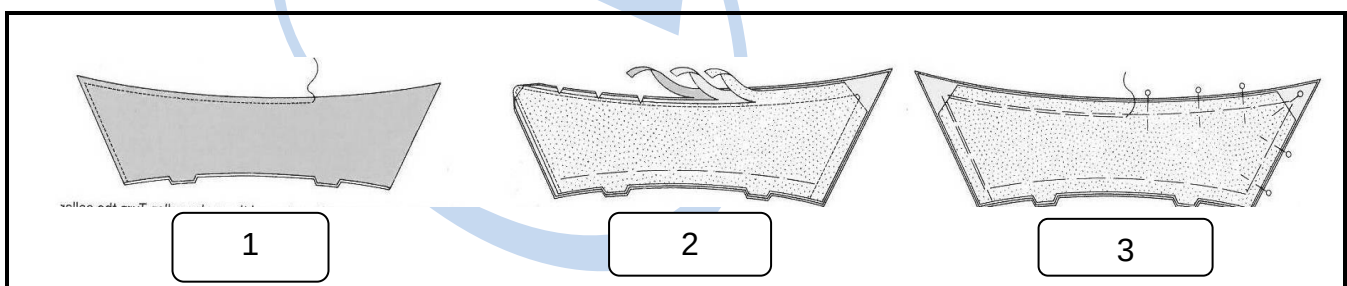
SECTION B

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Study the sketch of the lady's shirt dress below and answer the questions that follow.



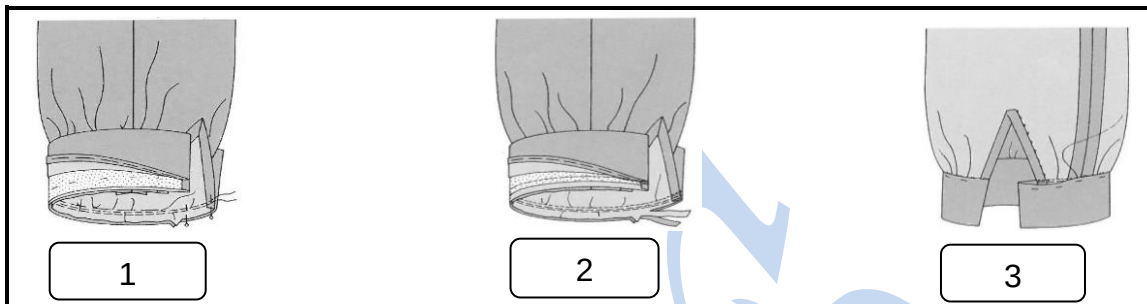
- 2.1.1 Explain how the top collar will be constructed before applying it to the neckline edge of the garment. Study the sketches below as a guide to answering the question.



(12)

- 2.1.2 A cuff has been applied to finish off the sleeve edge.

Study the illustrated construction of the lapped cuff to the sleeve edge on the sketches below and explain the construction process.



(12)

- 2.1.3 Considering cuffs and the quality they add to sleeve edges, explain at least THREE quality standards that you must keep in mind when constructing cuffs to the sleeve edges of any shirt or blouse.

(3 × 2)

(6)

- 2.1.4 Name TWO other sleeves that can be applied to the shirt dress in QUESTION 2.1 that will change the design of the garment. The choice of sleeves is not limited.

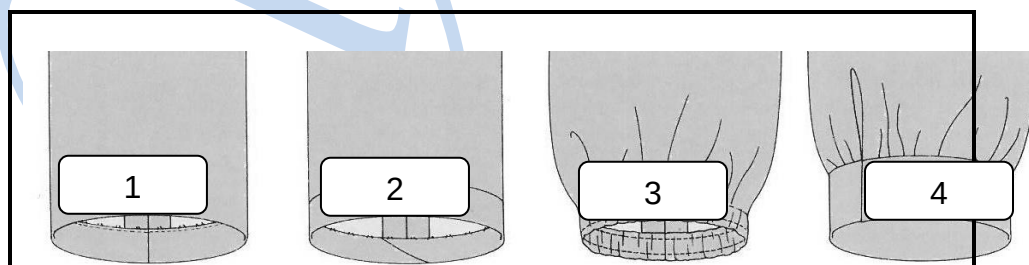
(2)

- 2.1.5 The construction used on the shirt dress in QUESTION 2.1 is an example of a decorative yoke, used either on ladies- or menswear.

Give the definition of an American yoke and explain in full detail.

(8)

- 2.1.6 Study the sketches below and name the different sleeve edge finishings applied to the sleeve edges. Write only the answer next to the number (1–4) in the ANSWER BOOK.



(4)

- 2.1.7 A patch pocket has been used on the shirt dress in QUESTION 2.1.

List any THREE other pockets that can be incorporated in the design and state the placement of each.

(3 × 2)

(6)

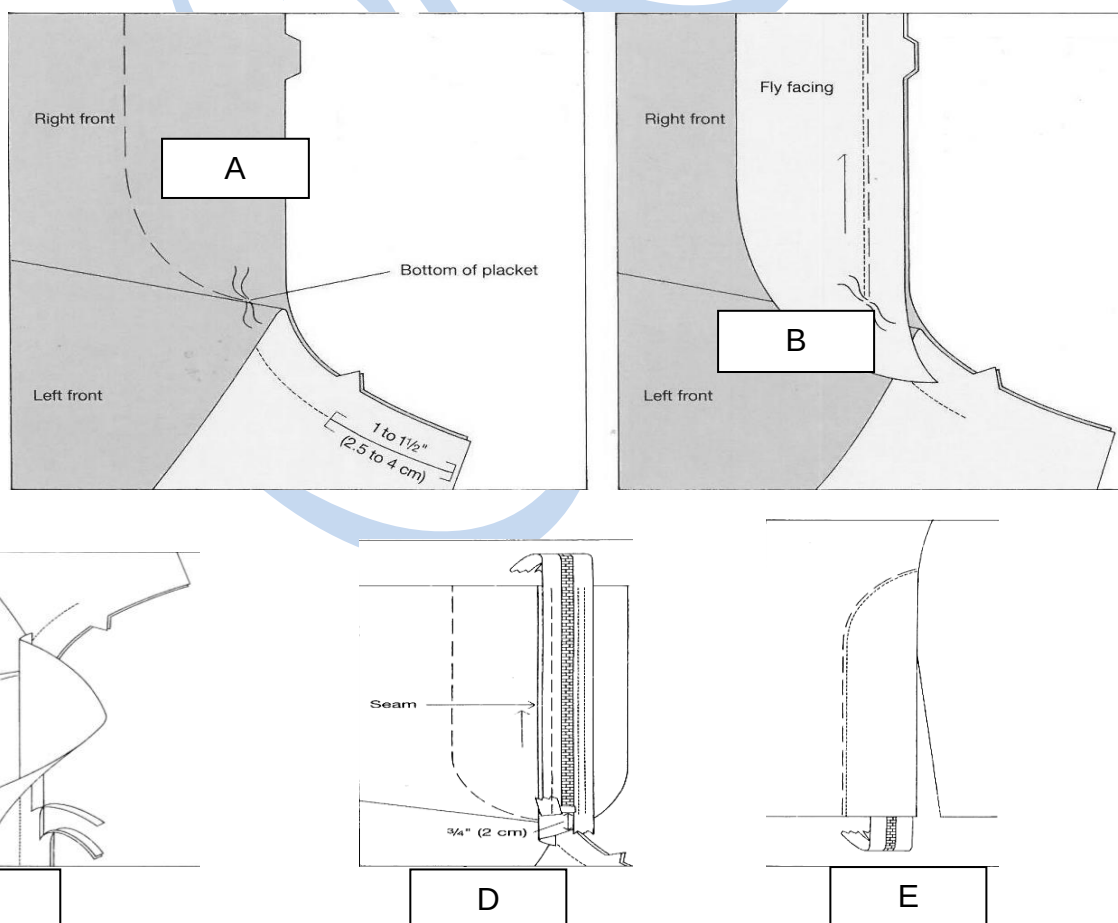
[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Study the sketch of pants below and answer the questions.



3.1.1 The application and/or construction of zip fasteners to specifically trousers/pants needs a lot of skill and a special technique. Study the steps shown below and explain in detail how the fly opening is constructed.



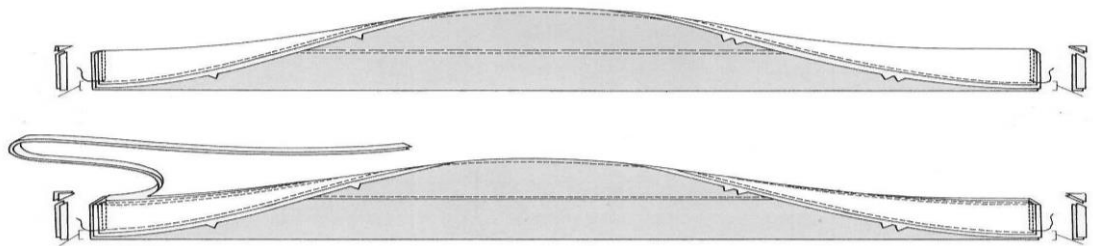
(12)

- 3.1.2 Various types of fasteners are used on openings of different types of garments. Metal studs are popular for use in denim jeans.

Explain THREE quality standards that metal studs need to adhere to in the manufacturing of garments. (3 × 2) (6)

- 3.1.3 There are different methods of finishing the waist area of skirts and trousers.

Study the sketches below and explain how the straight waist band is prepared before being applied to the garment waist edge.



(12)

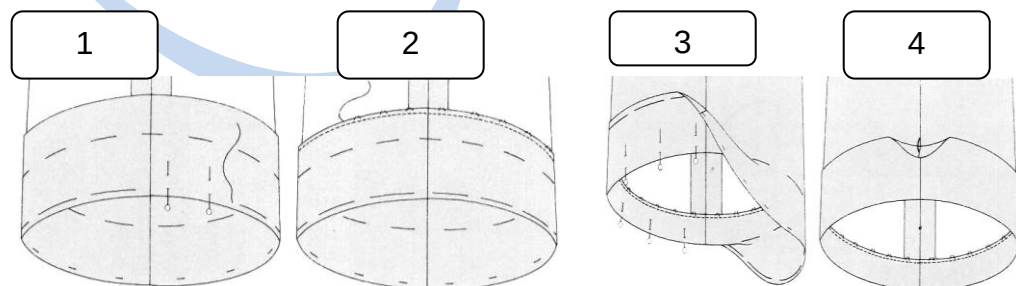
- 3.1.4 The cash pocket has traditionally been used on menswear. However, it is nowadays also used on ladieswear.

Answer the following questions on the cash pocket.

- (a) Give any TWO other names for the cash pocket. (2)
- (b) Explain where the cash pocket is positioned on a garment. (2)
- (c) State TWO quality standards for pockets. (2 × 2) (4)

- 3.1.5 The finishing of the hemlines on garments is as important as any other construction process.

Analyse the sketches below and explain the construction of the pants cuff. Write each step of the process next to the number (1-4) in your ANSWER BOOK. (12)



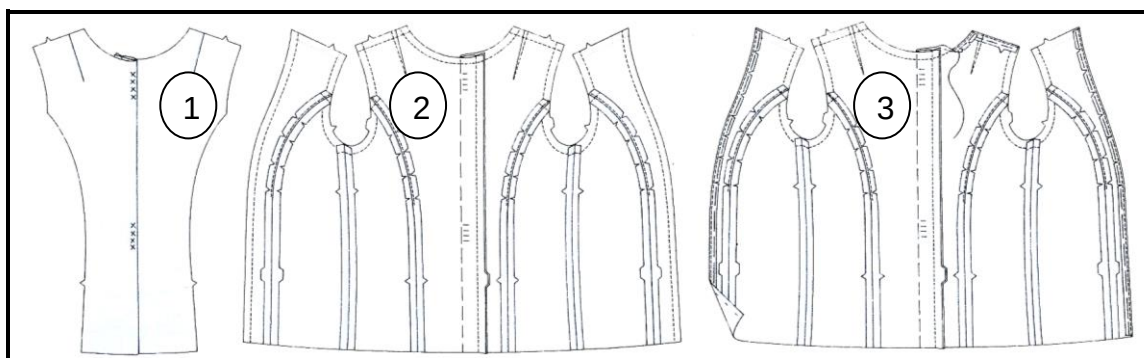
[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Linings are added mainly to formal/tailored garments.

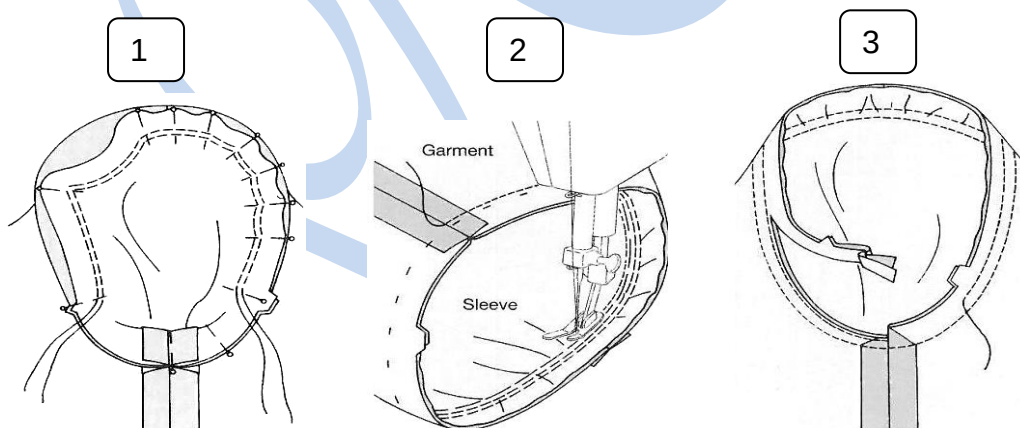
Study the sketches below and explain the process to join the main lining pieces. Write each step of the process next to the number (1–3) in your ANSWER BOOK.

(14)



4.2 A set-in sleeve has been applied to the design in QUESTION 4.1 above.

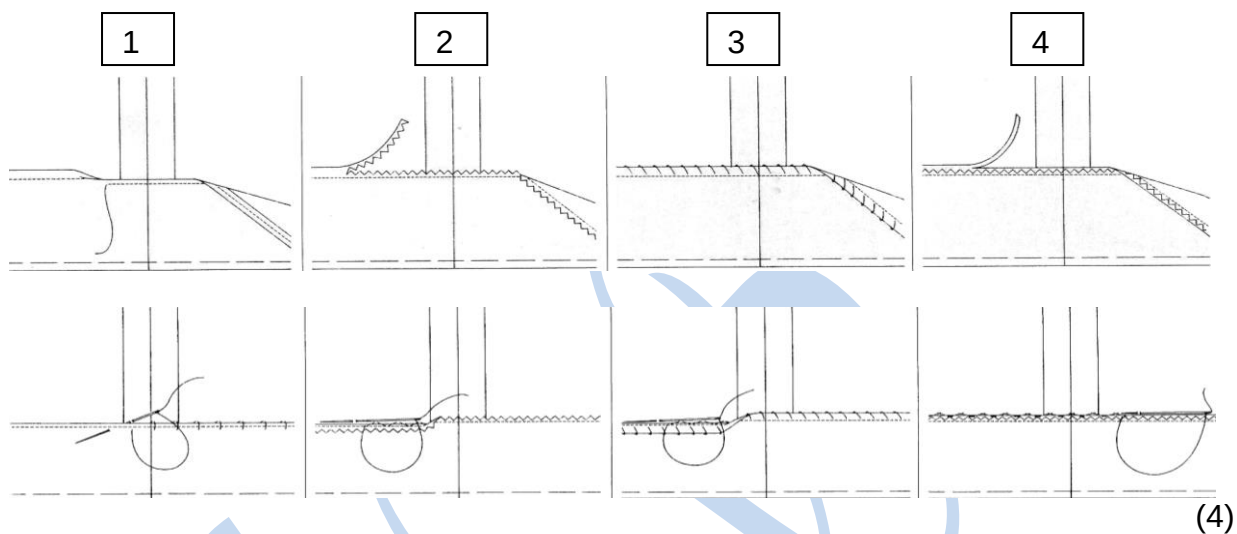
Use the illustrations below as a guideline and discuss the process used to insert the sleeve into the armhole. Write each step of the process next to the number (1–3) in your ANSWER BOOK.



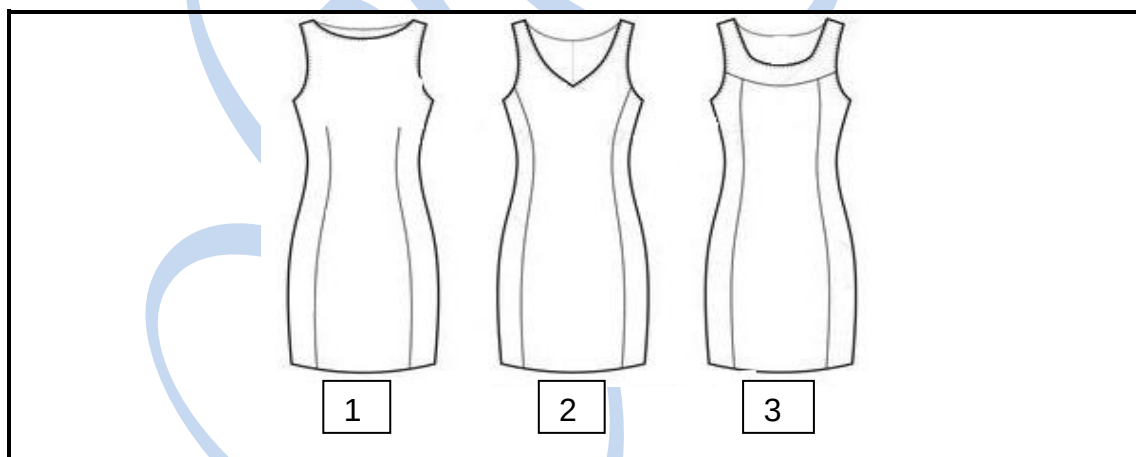
(10)

- 4.3 While overlock machines or sergers can be used to finish seam edges and sew hems quickly, it is important to be able to secure hems by hand.

Label the uncovered hem edges shown in the illustrations below. Write only the answer next to the number (1–4) in your ANSWER BOOK.

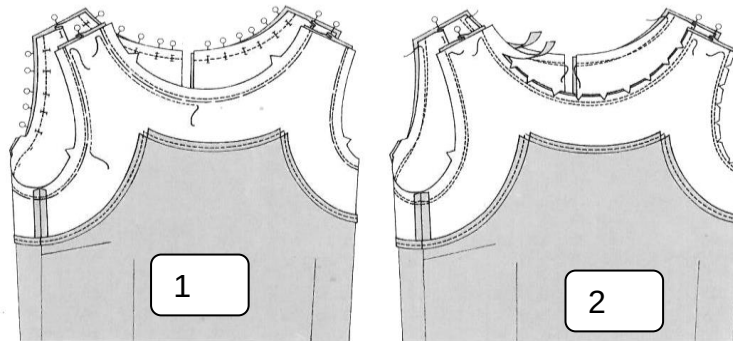


- 4.4 List the different types of necklines shown in the sketches below. Write only the answer next to the question number (1–3) in the ANSWER BOOK.



- 4.5 The neckline and the armholes of the dresses in QUESTION 4.4 above can be finished by using combined facing.

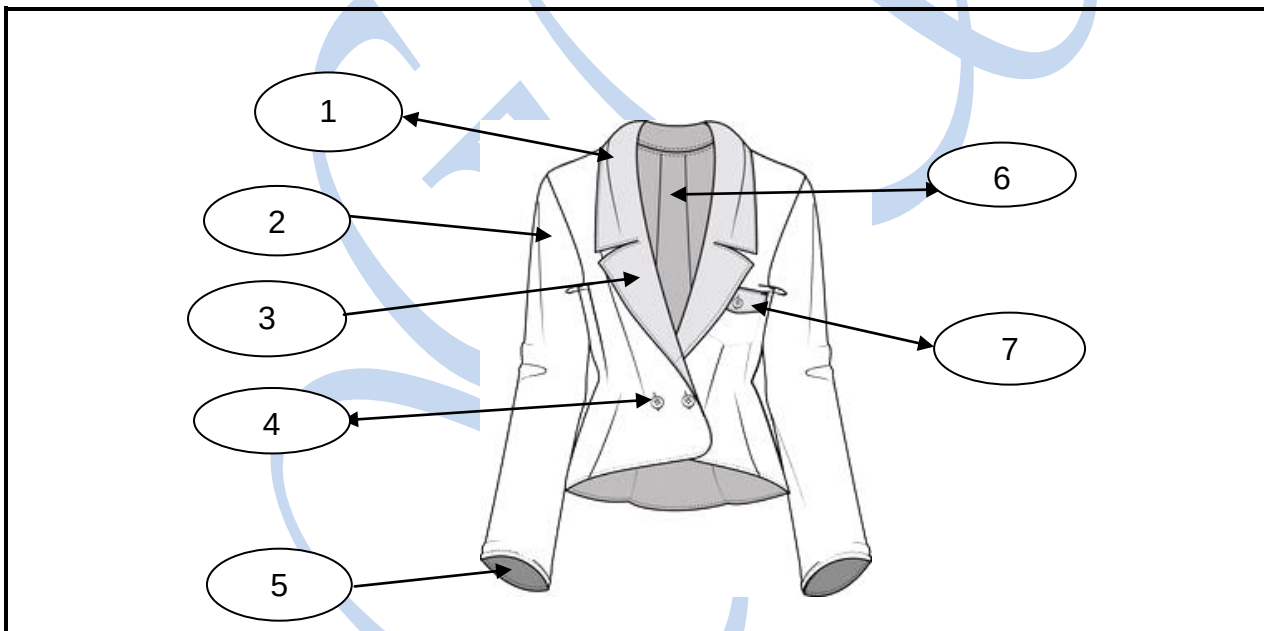
Study the construction process in the sketches below and clearly explain the application of the combined facing to the neck and armhole areas. Write each step of the process next to the number (1–2) in your ANSWER BOOK.



(12)

- 4.6 Study the sketch of a jacket below and label the detailing as shown. Write only the answer next to the question number (1–7) in the ANSWER BOOK.

(7)



[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

ANSWER SHEET**EXAMINATION NUMBER:**

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SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

1.1 1.1.1 _____

1.1.2 _____

1.1.3 _____

1.1.4 _____

1.1.5 _____

1.1.6 _____

1.1.7 _____

1.1.8 _____

1.1.9 _____

1.1.10 _____

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 1.2.1 _____

1.2.2 _____

1.2.3 _____

1.2.4 _____

1.2.5 _____

1.2.6 _____

1.2.7 _____

1.2.8 _____

1.2.9 _____

1.2.10 _____

(10 × 1) (10)

ANSWER SHEET**EXAMINATION NUMBER:**

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1.3 1.3.1 _____

1.3.2 _____

1.3.3 _____

1.3.4 _____

1.3.5 _____

1.3.6 _____

1.3.7 _____

1.3.8 _____

1.3.9 _____

1.3.10 _____

(10 × 1) (10)

1.4 1.4.1 _____

1.4.2 _____

1.4.3 _____

1.4.4 _____

1.4.5 _____

1.4.6 _____

1.4.7 _____

1.4.8 _____

1.4.9 _____

1.4.10 _____

(10 × 1) (10)

ANSWER SHEET EXAMINATION NUMBER:

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1.5

1.5.1

(1)

1.5.2

(1)

1.5.3

(a)

(b)

(c)

(3 × 1)

(3)

1.5.4

(2)

1.5.5

(1)

1.5.6

(2)

TOTAL SECTION A:

50