higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

N120**(E)**(M31)H

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N4

(10010474)

31 May 2019 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

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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. Start each question on a NEW page.

6. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

1.1 Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches a term in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–M) next to the question number (1.1.1–1.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.1.1	Crepe	A	consists of two parallel rows of zigzag stitches, and two ends finished with a bar tack
1.1.2	Interfacing	B	ball halves are on one side and socket halves on the other
1.1.3	Shawl collar	C	at least 5 cm wide and formed to fit body's curves
1.1.4	Kimono	D	must be cut large enough to comfortably encircle the arm
1.1.5	Tucks	E	usually made of lining fabric and kept on the inside of garment
1.1.6	Hemline	F	woven fabrics with dull crinkled surface due to use of twisted yarn
1.1.7	Armhole	G	used at centre front or back of garment
1.1.8	Contour waistband	H	generally applied to wrong side of under-collar or cuff
1.1.9	Inside pockets	I	differs from a notched collar as its upper collar and lapels are cut from a single pattern piece
1.1.10	Centred	J	cut as an extension of the main bodice piece and can either be loose or close fitting
		K	a stitched fold of fabric that is mostly decorative, but can also be a shaping device
		L	folded inside the garment, then secured by hand and varies according to garment shape
		M	appearance of hand finishing but more durable

(10 × 1) (10)

1.2 Give ONE term for each of the following descriptions. Write only the term next to the question number (1.2.1–1.2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.2.1 Fold lines turned in one direction with one fold line and one placement line

1.2.2 Any technique used to make a seam look neater and to keep it from fraying

1.2.3 Strips of bias used for decorative purposes and finishes on almost anything, such as ladies' and kiddies' wear

1.2.4 After it has been attached to the garment's edge, it is turned to the inside of the garment

1.2.5 A sleeve joined to the garment with a style line running diagonally down from the front neckline to the underarm, and up towards the back neckline

1.2.6 An open space in a seam or style line of the garment, mostly used in skirts and dresses to show the leg

1.2.7 A pattern piece that fits over the shoulders mainly used for decoration and to hold gathers in place

1.2.8 A dainty edge-finish invisible on the right side, used on sheer fabrics and on circular skirts or evening garments

1.2.9 A shoulder sponge formed in a specific shape depending on the style of the garment

1.2.10 A piece of fabric used in the sleeve head between the top armhole seam and the sleeve head

(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) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.3.1 Ramie may be dry-cleaned or laundered, depending on the care instructions.

1.3.2 Wool fibre is made from the fleece of domesticated sheep, and is warm and resilient.

1.3.3 Acrylic fibre is very fluffy and absorbent, holds body heat and resists wrinkles.

1.3.4 Shantung is a twill weave, smooth fabric made from wool or wool blends.

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1.3.5 Tartan is a cotton fabric with loop piles on one or both sides.

1.3.6 Linen is made from the flax plant, and is very strong and absorbent, creases unless treated, and is very comfortable in hot weather.

1.3.7 Tulle is a strong woven or knit base fabric coated with polyvinyl chloride.

1.3.8 Polyester is strong, not very absorbent, keeps its shape well and wrinkles little.

1.3.9 Tweed is a woven fabric with a hairy surface, characterised by coloured slub yarn.

1.3.10 Thai silk is a luxury wild silk fabric, with slight slubs and available in iridescent colours.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.4 Name the following construction processes or parts of the garment indicated in FIGURE 1 on the sketches below. Write only the answer next to the question number (1.4.1–1.4.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

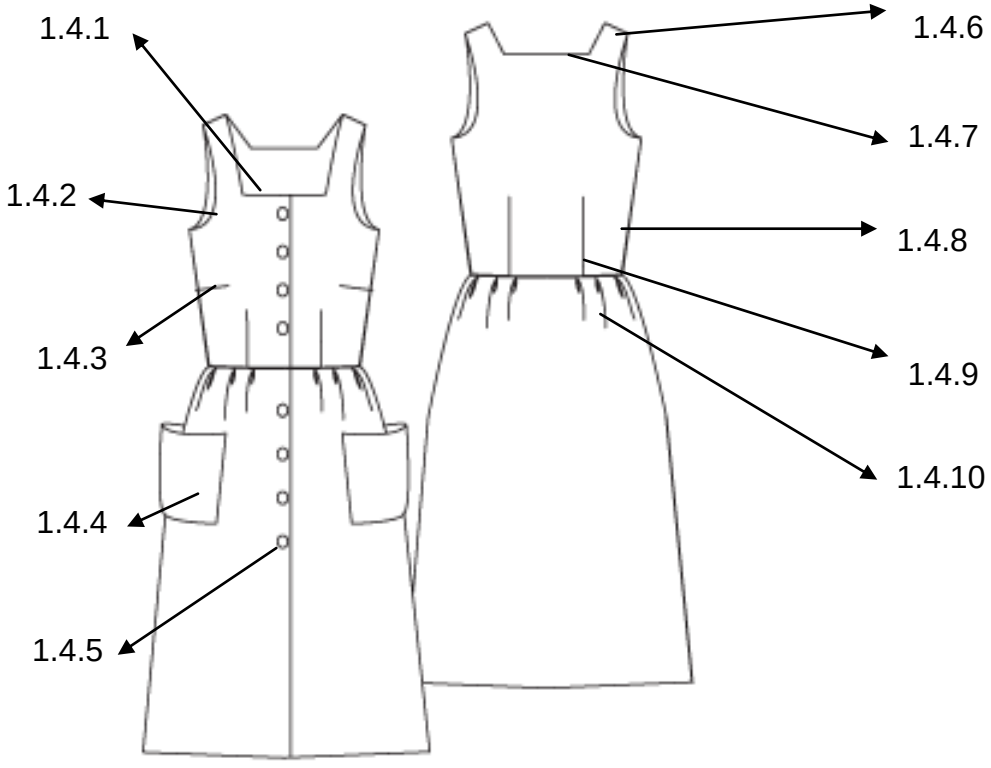

FIGURE 1

(10 × 1) (10)

1.5 Study the following garments in FIGURE 2 and answer the questions (1.5.1–1.5.9) in the ANSWER BOOK.

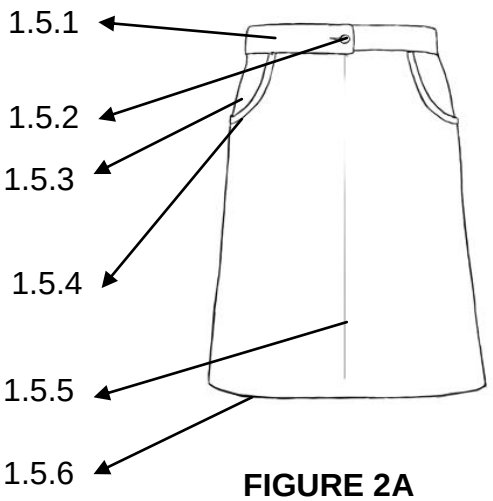

FIGURE 2A

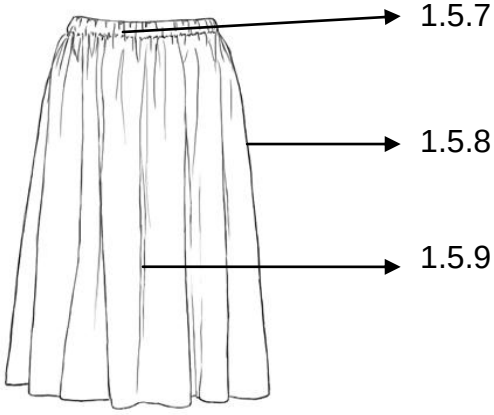

FIGURE 2B

1.5.1 Which type of waistband has been used to finish the waistline in FIGURE 2A above? (1)

1.5.2 Waistbands normally have added allowance to allow for easy access to the opening.

List the TWO important finishes needed on the waistband to allow for an easy fit to the garment. (2)

1.5.3 Name the pocket shown in FIGURE 2A above. (1)

1.5.4 How has the edge of this pocket been finished? (1)

1.5.5 List any method to increase the width of the bottom section of the skirt. (1)

1.5.6 The hemline of the garment has been finished using a blind-stitched hem. How wide should the hem allowance be in centimetres? (1)

1.5.7 Name the type of finish that has been applied to the waistline of the skirt in FIGURE 2B. (1)

1.5.8 How many seams would you recommend for the skirt in FIGURE 2B? (1)

1.5.9 Which method would you use to finish the hemline of the skirt in FIGURE 2B? (1)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

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SECTION B

QUESTION 2

2.1 Study the sketch of the ladies' dress shown in FIGURE 3A and answer the questions.

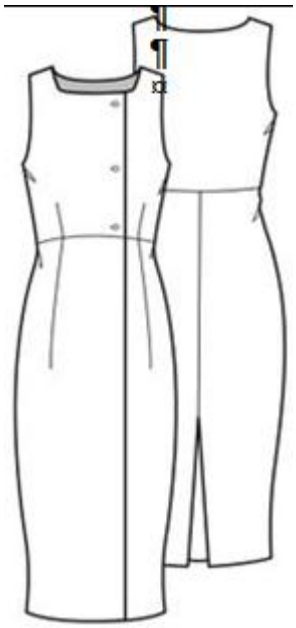


FIGURE 3A

2.1.1 The neckline and the front opening of the dress above may be finished by using an extended facing. Study the construction process in FIGURE 3B below and clearly explain the application for inserting the extended facing to the neck and front areas of the garment.

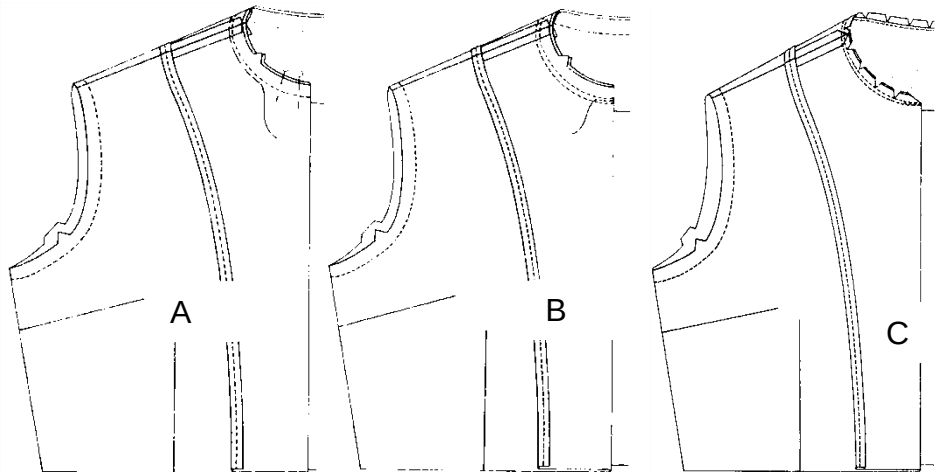


FIGURE 3B (12)

2.1.2 Ladies' dresses, jackets and blouses incorporate the disposal of fullness solely to define and shape the garment to fit the body accurately. Study the sketches in FIGURE 3C below and explain in detail how the French dart can be constructed in the design of the dress above.

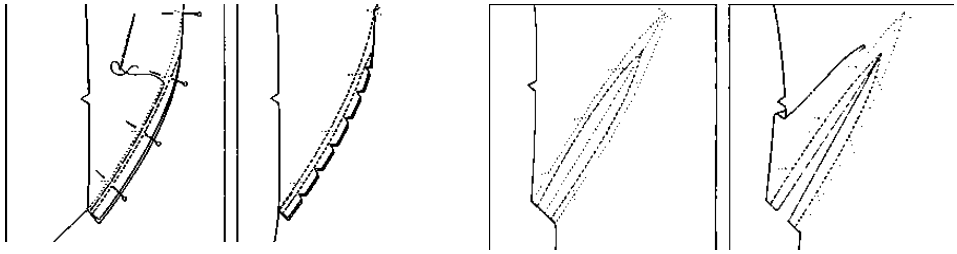


FIGURE 3C (10)

2.1.3 The hemline of the dress in FIGURE 3A narrows from below the hipline. The movement of the wearer will be restricted, and a slip opening is the obvious choice to apply to the bottom edge.

How would you describe the slip opening? (5)

2.1.4 Gathers may also be used in garments to dispose of fullness.

Which quality standards are important when applying gathers to garments areas? (8)

2.2 Study the sketch of a ladies' skirt in FIGURE 4 below and answer the questions.

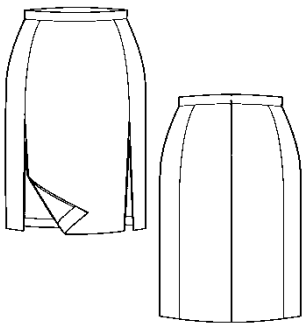


FIGURE 4

2.2.1 The straight waistband is used commonly on ladies' skirts and trousers and adds a quality finish to the waistline of skirts and trousers.

Study the sketches in FIGURE 5 below and explain how the straight waistband is applied to a skirt waistline.

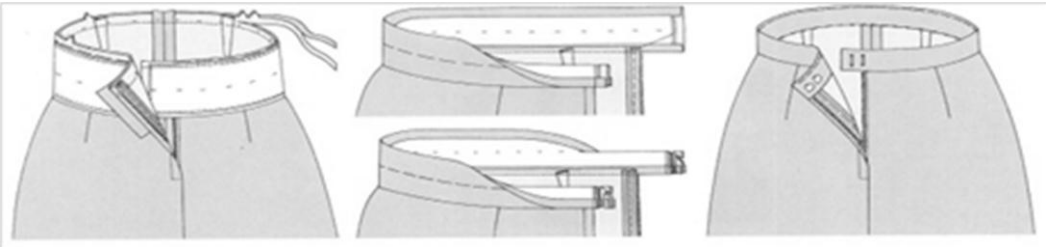


FIGURE 5 (10)

2.2.2 List any TWO areas on the skirt where the zip opening can be applied. (2)

2.2.3 Which TWO types of pockets would be suitable to apply to the design of the skirt? (2)

2.2.4 Which other type of fullness disposal can be incorporated into the design of the skirt in FIGURE 4 above? (1)

[50]

QUESTION 3

Study the sketch of the pants in FIGURE 6 and answer the questions.

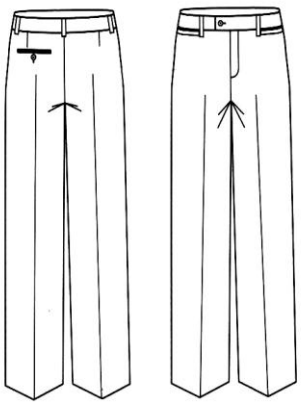


FIGURE 6

3.1 Name the type of waistband that has been applied to the trouser design in FIGURE 6 above. (1)

3.2 Consider your answer in QUESTION 3.1 and list THREE other waistband finishes you can apply to the waistline of the trouser design in FIGURE 6 above. (3)

3.3 When applying openings to garments, in which direction should you construct the overlap on the following?

3.3.1 Men's trousers/pants

3.3.2 Ladies' trousers/pants

(2 × 1) (2)

3.4 The quality of openings and the type of openings applied to garment designs will determine the ultimate standard of a completed garment. Study the sketches in FIGURE 7 and list each of the different methods of applying zips to garments.

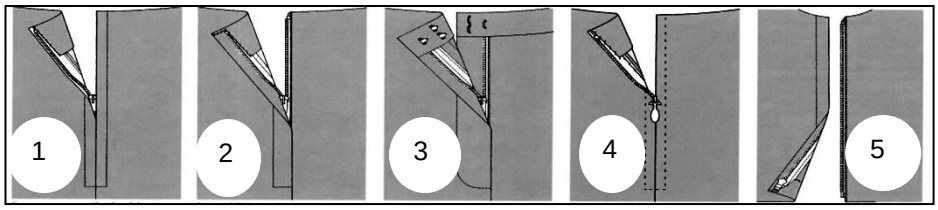
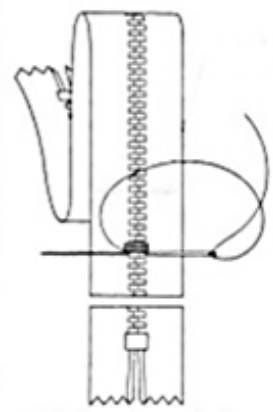


FIGURE 7 (5)

3.5 Zips are not always available according to the specific sizes needed. Explain how you would adjust a zip to the size needed for a specific garment. Study the sketch below before answering the question.



(3)

3.6 Standards and quality are important when applying trimmings to garments.

Explain any THREE quality standards that are important when using zips on openings. (3 × 2) (6)

3.7 Detailing on garments can include the use of pockets, and pockets may be applied to almost any area or part of a garment. Refer to the sketch in FIGURE 6 above and answer the following questions about pockets:

3.7.1 Name the pocket shown on the back of the trousers in FIGURE 6. (1)

3.7.2 List the techniques that can be applied to the corners of patch pockets to ensure that the corners are reinforced. (6)

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3.7.3 Where can in-seam pockets be attached to trousers? (2)

3.7.4 Which THREE methods can be used to attach the in-seam pocket to a garment? (3)

3.7.5 Describe the extension *in-seam pocket*. (4)

3.7.6 Explain how a patch pocket with rounded corners should be applied to the garment by hand and by using a machine.

Study FIGURE 8 below when answering the question.

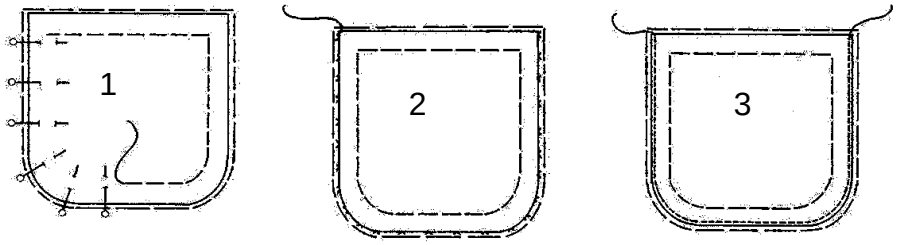

FIGURE 8 (12)

3.7.7 List TWO types of hem-edge finishing. (2)
[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Name the following construction processes or parts of the garments indicated in FIGURE 9 below. Write only the answer next to the question number (4.1.1–4.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

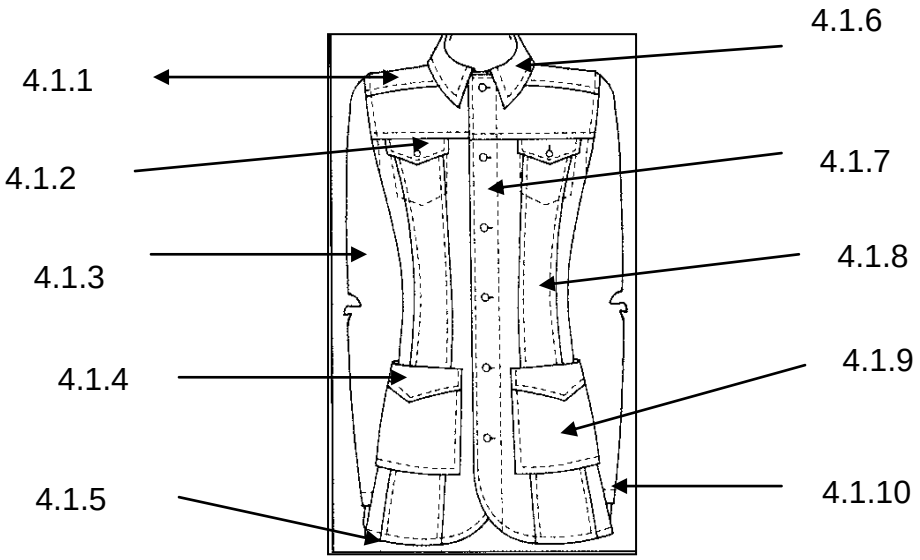

FIGURE 9

(10 × 1) (10)

4.2 How would you describe the detailing labelled 4.1.1 in the sketch of the jacket above? (4)

4.3 What is the purpose of the detailing labelled 4.1.1? (4)

4.4

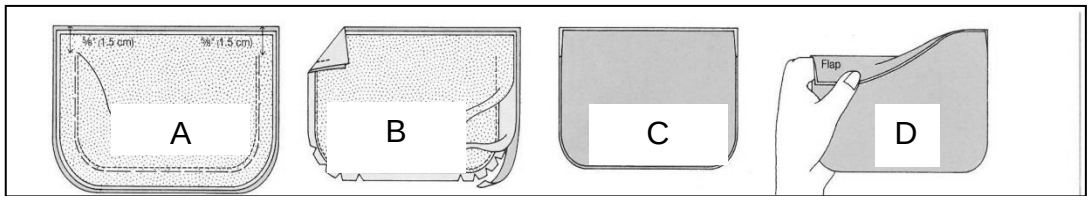

FIGURE 10

A separate flap is a popular detail used on garments to enhance the overall design and cost of the garment. Study the sketches above in FIGURE 10 and explain the construction of the separate flap. (10)

4.5

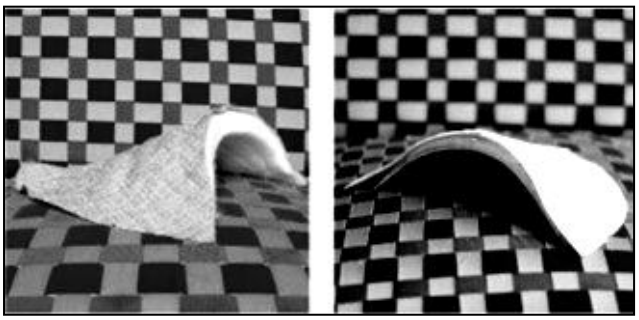

FIGURE 11

Shoulder pads can be seasonal. At present, the raised shoulder detail on garments is constructed for the young and trendy customer. Study the examples of shoulder pads in FIGURE 11 above and answer the questions that follow:

4.5.1 Which factors determine the use of shoulder pads on garments? (3)

4.5.2 Explain any THREE functions of shoulder pads. (3 × 2) (6)

4.5.3 Give a detailed explanation of how shoulder pads should be inserted onto a garment before stitching it. (3 × 2) (6)

4.5.4 List any TWO types of shoulder pads available for use on garments. (2)

4.5.5 Describe how you would stitch shoulder pads onto a garment's shoulder seam. (5)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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