higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N4

(10010474)

15 October 2020 (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. Start each section on a new page.
5. Use only a black or blue pen.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

Choose a description from COLUMN B that matches an item/term in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–M) next to the question number (1.1–1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.1	Hem allowance	A	two-fold lines of each pleat are turned towards each other and must meet
1.2	Bishop sleeve	B	used in blouses, and is suitable for light weight fabric types, such as cotton, chiffon and voile
1.3	Contour dart	C	done before grading to get an even width or at corners of collars and pockets
1.4	Piped tuck	D	worked from right to left towards you, to hold two layers of fabric together
1.5	Ease	E	mostly cut in one with interfacing only on one side, or cut in two with interfacing on the one piece
1.6	Shirt collar	F	placket that is bound with a strip of fabric cut on the grain, and is 1.5 to 2 cm wide
1.7	Continuous wrap	G	can either be cut one-piece or two-piece
1.8	Straight cuff	H	the longer side of a seam is pinned to match or fit into the shorter seam, without gathers or pleats after stitching
1.9	Diagonal tacking	I	folded with a cord inside along the fold and a zipper foot is used to stitch close to the cord
1.10	Faggoted seam	J	in tailored garments where seams need to be emphasised
		K	at the waist of a one-piece dress, jackets and coats
		L	set-in sleeve that is narrower from the sleeve head and has more volume at the hem, an ideal sleeve for blouses
		M	certain predetermined width of fabric that can be stitched down either by hand or the machine

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2

Give one term for each of the following descriptions by writing it next to the question number (2.1–2.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

2.1 A very sturdy seam, since it is formed on the right side, it is also decorative showing two stitches.

2.2 Made of a single layer of fabric, top edge can be finished off with bindings, facings or hemmed.

2.3 Made up of a separate garment and pocket piece that are joined in the seamline.

2.4 Bands of fabric used to neaten edges and can be said to be a trimming that adds design value to pockets and necklines.

2.5 A bias strip that is folded lengthwise, right sides together, and stitched even width from the fold, then turned inside out for seam allowances to be inside the loop.

2.6 Cut-out using a pattern, to the same shape and on the same grain as the edge it will finish.

2.7 The diagonal joining of two edges at a corner; it can be folded in place or stitched.

2.8 Used to prevent seams from stretching out of shape and to support the grainline.

2.9 Slits cut into the seam allowances of convex curves that permit the edges to spread when completed.

2.10 Used to stitch with all needle positions, stitching on hems, tucks and sewing lace and ribbon.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 3

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (3.1–3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.1 Satin-backed crepe is a dull, crinkled fabric owing to the use of twisted yarns.

3.2 Angora is made from wool or synthetic fibres with a soft napped finish and a 'kid glove' feel.

3.3 Habutai is a lightweight, less expensive silk used for linings and scarves.

3.4 Chino is a lightweight plain weave fabric printed with flowers, sometimes figures and birds.

3.5 Canvas is light supple, plain weave fabric of wool, rayon, cotton, or blends. Traditionally printed on dark background with floral or paisley design.

3.6 Calico is lightweight plain weave cotton, mainly used in fashion industry for samples.

3.7 Acrylic is a synthetic fabric, mainly used in sportswear and is fluffy, wool like fabric that absorbs water poorly.

3.8 Poodle cloth is tightly-woven, hard-wearing fabric with a fine horizontal rib.

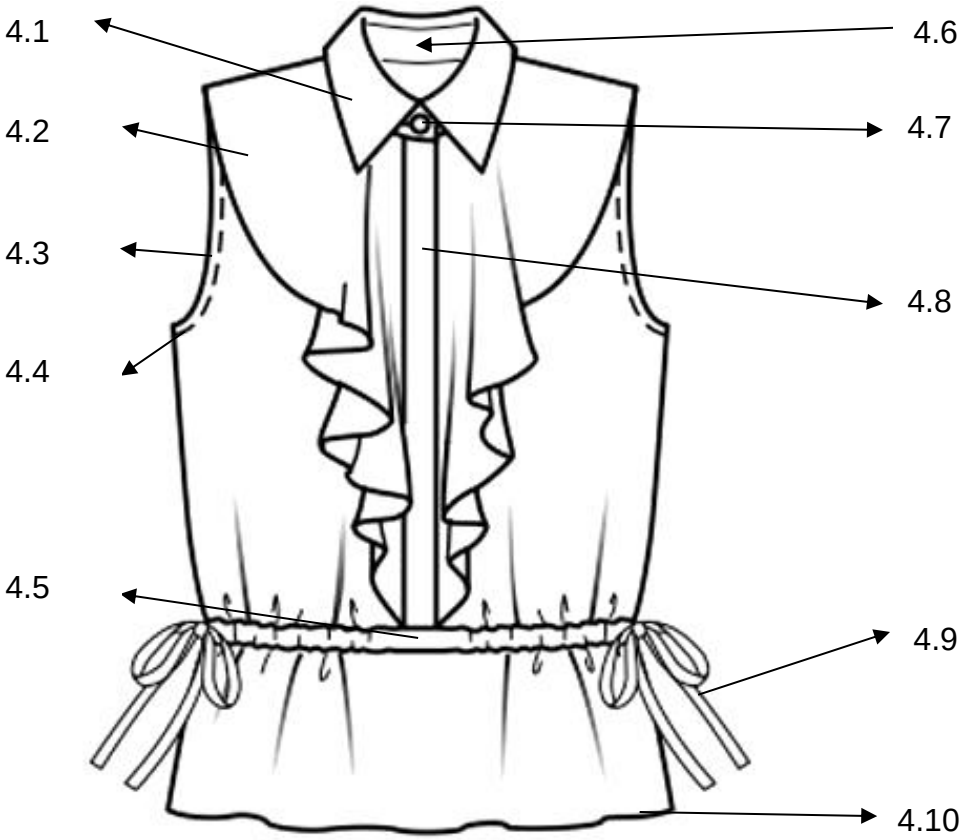
3.9 Plush is a cotton or cotton blend fabric woven with small, raised geometric patterns on a loom with a dobby attachment.

3.10 Organdie is sheer fabric that is crisp and silk like with a sheen and can also be made from synthetic fibres.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 4

Name the following construction processes or parts of the garments indicated on the sketch in FIGURE 1 below. Write only the answer next to the question number (4.1–4.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.



LADIES TOP/BLOUSE

FIGURE 1

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 5

Study the sketch of the jacket below and answer the questions (5.1–5.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

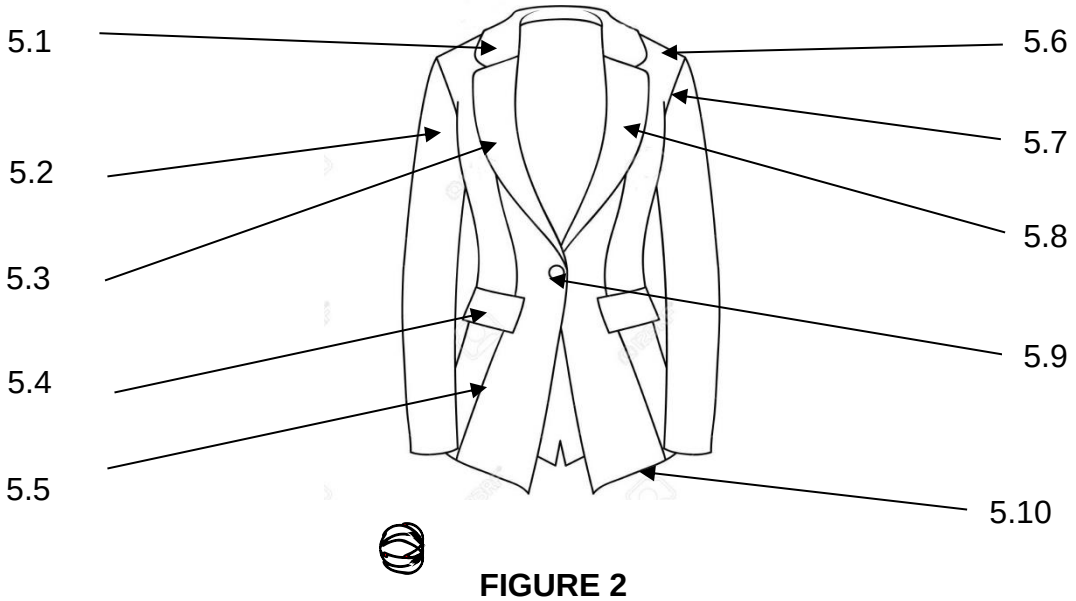


FIGURE 2

5.1 How would you stabilise the top collar so that it retains its shape and is strengthened at the same time?

5.2 Which other sleeve would you suggest for the jacket? The sleeve you choose can change the upper section of the bodice towards the shoulder.

5.3 If the jacket is constructed from a plain white denim fabric, suggest an alternative black contrasting fabric that is floral or a scroll design.

5.4 The flap on the jacket has squared corners. Which alternative is there to finish off the corners and still maintain good design?

5.5 How can you create interest in the seam of the jacket by adding a trim that is inserted into the seam?

5.6 What would you add to the shoulders of the jacket if your client/customer has sloping or bony shoulders?

5.7 When there is limited movement around the armhole, what has been eliminated from the sleeve head that normally makes movement around the armhole possible?

5.8 The top part of the lapel forms part of which garment section?

5.9 The opening of this jacket has been trimmed with a single button.

Name one type of material that buttons can be manufactured in.

5.10 How many centimetres are trimmed from the lining, in order for the body fabric to be pulled towards the lining once it is stitched?

(10 × 1) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 6

Study the sketches in FIGURE 3 below of the ladies' dress and answer the questions.

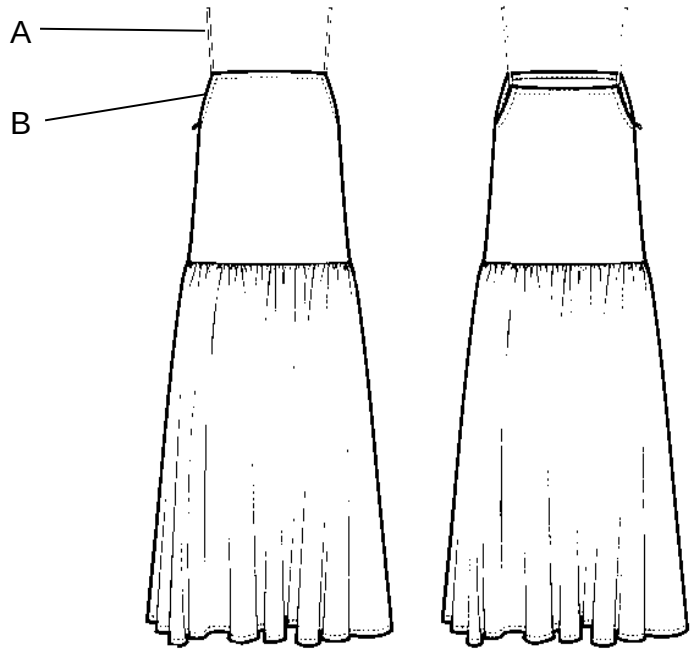


FIGURE 3

6.1 The skirt section of the dress in FIGURE 3 above has been cut using gathers. Study the sketch below and explain how you would set gathers into a closed seam.

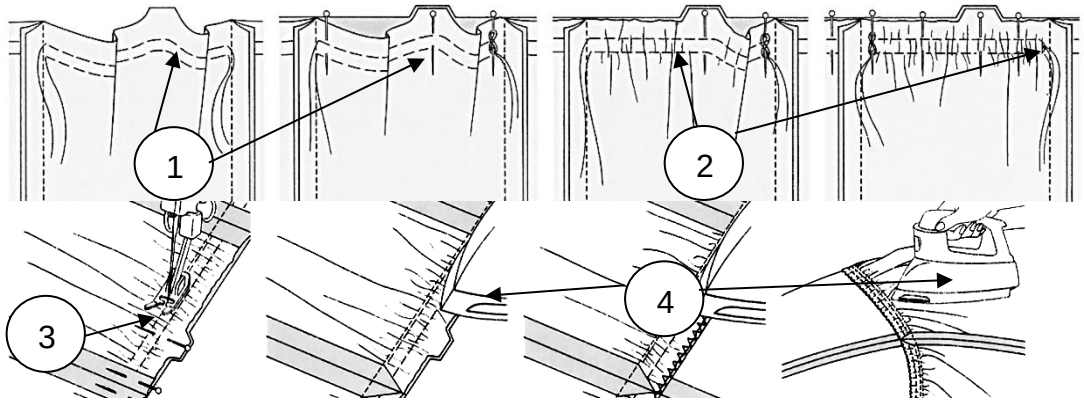


FIGURE 4 (11)

6.2 Briefly explain the TWO uses for setting gathers into a lapped seam when adding gathers to a dress as in FIGURE 3 above. (2 × 2) (4)

6.3 When gathers are applied to any part or section of a dress design it creates an interesting feature.

Explain the THREE characteristics of gathers. (3 × 2) (6)

6.4 Gathered skirts are not the only type of skirts that can be designed for ladieswear.

Name FIVE other types of skirts that are popular for womenswear. (Any 5 × 1) (5)

6.5 Rouleau strips are used to make the straps shown in A in the sketch in FIGURE 3.

Explain the method used to make rouleau strips. (7)

6.6 Openings on garments are important as they allow the wearer access into and out of a particular piece of clothing.

6.6.1 The LABEL B in FIGURE 3 above refers to the opening which is on the left front of the dress.

Which type of fastener is inserted into the seam of the opening on the dress? (1)

6.6.2 Name the FOUR types of zips that can be applied on skirt openings. (4 × 1) (4)

6.6.3 List THREE ways a zip can be applied onto any dress opening. (3 × 1) (3)

6.6.4 Which THREE installation tips would you recommend for zips applied on dress openings? (3)

6.6.5 Explain STEP 1 and 2 when applying the zip to a SKIRT opening using the lapped method.

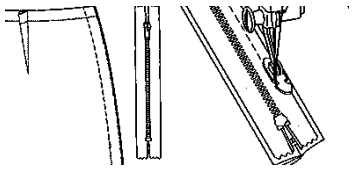


FIGURE 5 (6)

[50]

QUESTION 7

7.1 Pleats, tucks and dart tucks are widely used on ladieswear garments.

Which THREE quality standards can be considered important when applying pleats, tucks and dart tucks to blouses? (3 × 2) (6)

7.2 When attaching patch pockets to ladies' skirts, which FOUR corner reinforcement techniques can be applied? (4 × 1) (4)

7.3

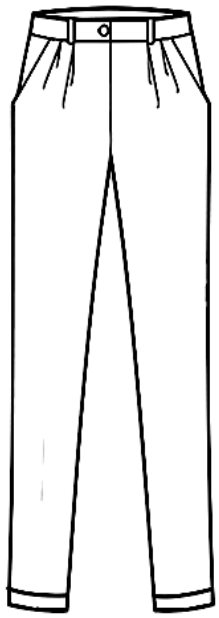


FIGURE 6

Study the slacks in FIGURE 6 above and answer the questions.

7.3.1 Which two of the garment sections on the ladies' slacks would need interfacing before construction begins? (2)

7.3.2 State how many pleats have been constructed on the front of the slacks. (2)

7.3.3 Name the pleats that have been applied to the front of the slacks. (1)

7.3.4 Explain how you would construct inseam pockets on the slacks before seam-finishing the raw edges separately. (8)

7.3.5 Estimate the finish in centimetres of the belt loops. (1)

7.3.6 What is the difference between the low set-in and high set-in pocket? (4)

7.4 Refer to the sketch in FIGURE 7 below and describe how you would construct the waistband before it is applied to the waistline of the slacks.

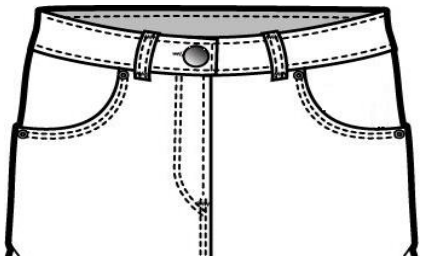


FIGURE 7 (14)

7.5 The buttonholes applied mainly onto the waistband overlap need to adhere to standards and quality.

List FOUR quality standards that are essential for the construction of buttonholes. (4 × 2) (8)

[50]

QUESTION 8

8.1 Study the sketch of the jacket in FIGURE 8 below and answer the question.

FIGURE 8

List FOUR areas where interfacings should be applied onto sections of the jacket shown in FIGURE 8 above. (4)

8.2 Lining is the last fabric layer to be added to the tailored garment. Study the sketches in FIGURE 9 and explain how the main lining pieces need to be joined.

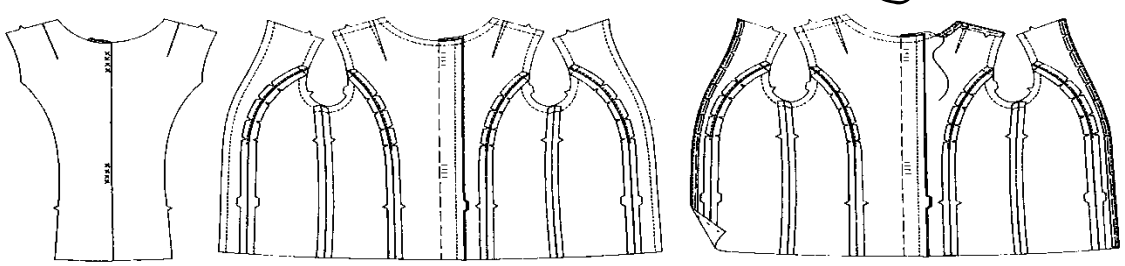


FIGURE 9 (16)

8.3 Shoulder pads give better fit and shape to jackets, coats and dresses.

Describe how you would cover your shoulder pads to achieve a quality finish. (5)

8.4 List the characteristics of the straight edge shoulder pads. (5 × 1) (5)

8.5 Pressing is an important process during the construction process and it forms part of the finish and quality standards required for the appearance of a garment.

8.5.1 Which THREE of the reasons for pressing would you recommend? (6)

8.5.2 Explain how you would ensure the fabric retains its original appearance. (3 × 2) (6)

8.6 Different fabrics need their own pressing techniques. How would you press the following fabric types:

8.6.1 Crepe (3 × 1) (3)

8.6.2 Sheers (2 × 1) (2)

8.7 List THREE fabrics that would be suitable for constructing ladieswear jackets. (3 × 1) (3)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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