higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N4

(10010474)

31 May 2021 (X-paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 11 pages.

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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. Write neatly and legibly.

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SECTION A

QUESTION 1

Choose a term from COLUMN B that matches a description 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1.1	Heavy fabric with crosswise ribs of varying widths, originally made with silk warp and wool weft	A	selvage
1.2	Rough surface of linen, cotton, or rayon	B	canvas
1.3	Heavy, smooth satin-weave fabric with muted sheen	C	knits
1.4	Can be mercerised to make it smoother, shinier, and stronger	D	percale
1.5	Formed by interlocking loops of yarn, horizontal rows called courses and lengthwise rows called ribs	E	warp
1.6	Makes fabric seem crooked even if grainlines are true	F	rib
1.7	Heavy, strong, plain-weave fabric usually made of cotton but sometimes from synthetic fibres or blends	G	coarse
1.8	Fine, lightweight, plain weave fabric with a smooth finish, cotton or a blend of cotton and polyester	H	ottoman
1.9	Type of wool yarn and fabric in which fibres are combed and carded to remove short fibres	I	peau de soie
1.10	Firmly woven strip formed along each lengthwise edge of finished fabric	J	worsted
		K	quilt
		L	off-grain
		M	cotton

(10 × 1) **[10]**

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 Darts on opposite sides of a garment must be situated in the same position and length

2.2 Gathers fall best on the cross grain.

2.3 Inverted pleats are turned in one direction and have one fold line and one placement line.

2.4 The contour dart extends diagonally from any section of a garment. Both the shoulder dart and waist darts are closed to accommodate the contour dart.

2.5 Gathers in a skirt waistline can be finished using an enclosed seam, such as a waistband.

2.6 Enclosed seams are formed by pinning two layers of fabric right sides together and at regular intervals, matching notches along the seamline.

2.7 The edges of seams on skirts can be pinked, zigzagged or overlocked.

2.8 Belt loops on the waistbands of ladies' skirts can be of any width that suites the design.

2.9 The waistband for a ladies' skirt has to be folded in half, right sides outside, to iron a fold for a guideline.

2.10 When applying a faced edge hem, hem allowance is eliminated and the raw edge encased by a banding or binding.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

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QUESTION 3

Give ONE term for each of the following descriptions by writing only the term next to the question number (3.1–3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

3.1 Stitch fold in fabric, mostly for decorative purposes but also for shaping

3.2 Used to control fullness and then released at desired point such as bust area

3.3 Used along back side of shoulder seam, at elbow position instead of dart or over bust area in princess-style lines

3.4 Panel having two fold lines and two placement lines

3.5 Sturdy, decorative seam formed on right side, showing two rows of stitches on right side of the garment

3.6 Self-enclosed seam with all seam allowances contained within finished seam

3.7 Visible on outside of garment and cut to various shapes and sizes

3.8 Collar lying flat on shoulders against garment, rising only slightly above back of garment

3.9 Type of collar made up of stand and collar section

3.10 Cut slightly bigger than area it fits into so that there is movement

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 4

Name the construction processes or detailing in FIGURE 1 by writing only the answer next to the question number (4.1–4.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

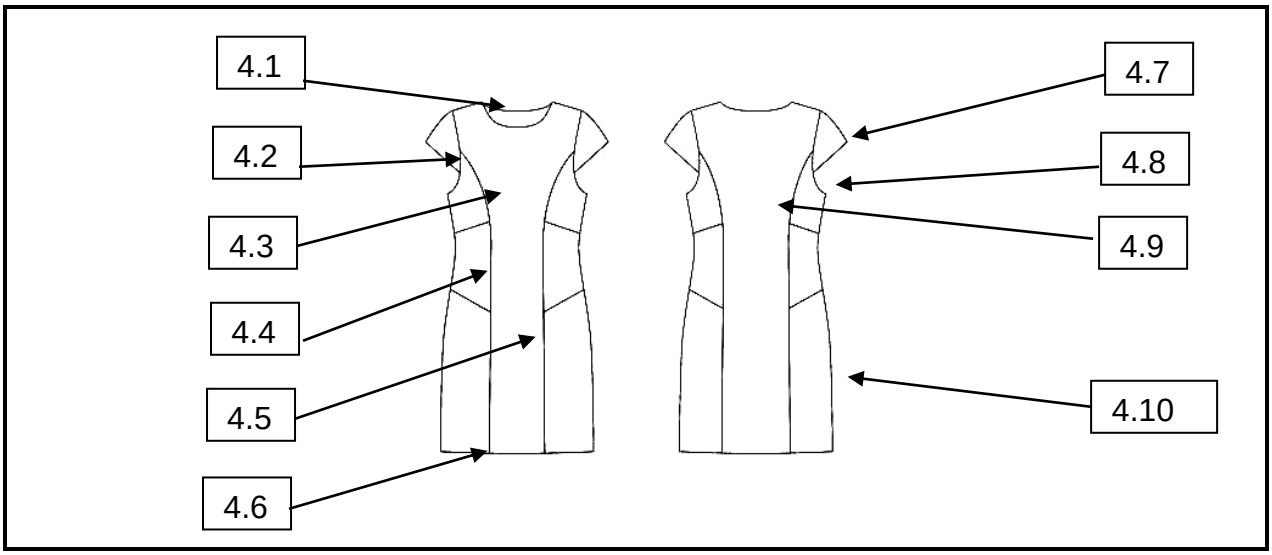

FIGURE 1 (10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 5

Study the sketch of the blouse design in FIGURE 2 and answer the questions.

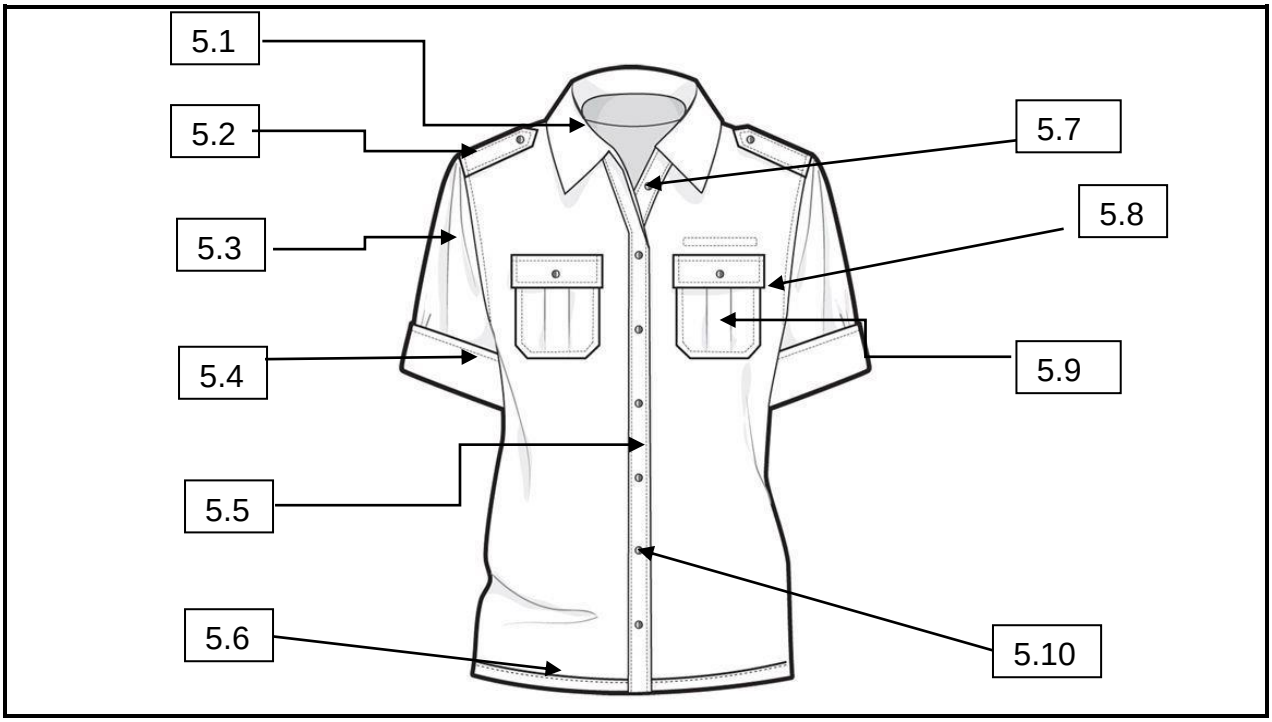

FIGURE 2

5.1 Name the collar of the blouse.

5.2 How is the epaulette, stitched into the armhole seam, stabilised?

5.3 Name the type of sleeve.

5.4 Name the detailing applied to the edge of the sleeve.

5.5 How wide should the buttonhole stand be finished?

5.6 Which stitch is used for an invisible hemline?

5.7 What is the purpose of the detailing shown in QUESTION 5.7 above?

5.8 Which other shape is used on pocket flaps besides the squared corners?

5.9 Name the pleat on the design of the pocket in QUESTION 5.9.

5.10 Which button size would you use on the opening of the blouse if the finished width of the stand is 2,5 cm?

(10 × 1) **[10]**

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 6

6.1 Textiles are an important part of any design and the fabrics are chosen according to their characteristics and weight.

Explain the following terms regarding textiles:

6.1.1 Felting

6.1.2 Fusing

6.1.3 Satin weave

6.1.4 Plain weave

(4 × 5) (20)

6.2 Explain the construction method used to apply the standing collar to the neckline in the design shown in FIGURE 3.

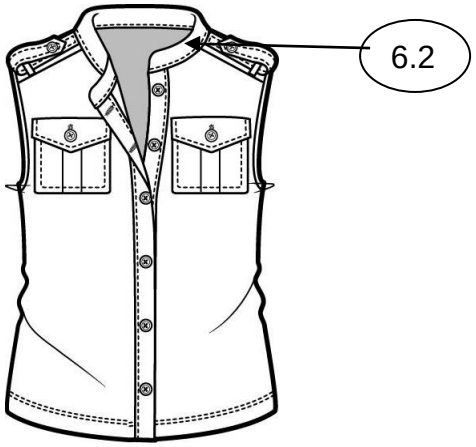

FIGURE 3 (10)

6.3 Study the sketches in FIGURE 4 and explain the lapped method of applying a zip to a skirt opening.

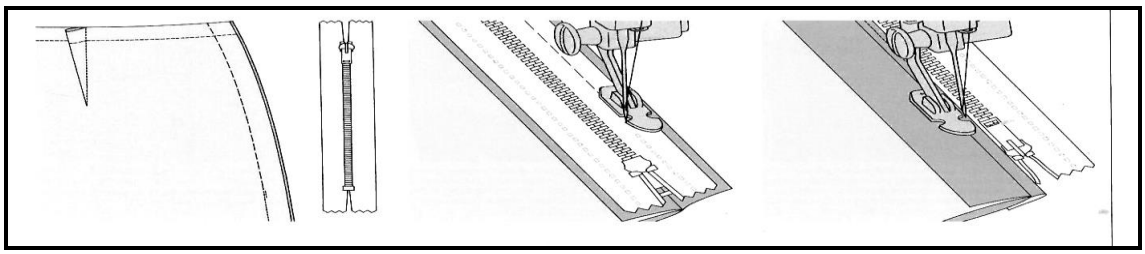

FIGURE 4 (10)

6.4 Seams need to be neatly done as stitching forms part of the finish of a garment.

Name THREE quality standards to which should be adhered when constructing seams for dress designs. (3 × 2) (6)

6.5 List any FOUR seams that can be used on ladies' dress designs. (4)

[50]

QUESTION 7

Study the sketches of the ladies' slacks in FIGURE 5 and answer the questions.

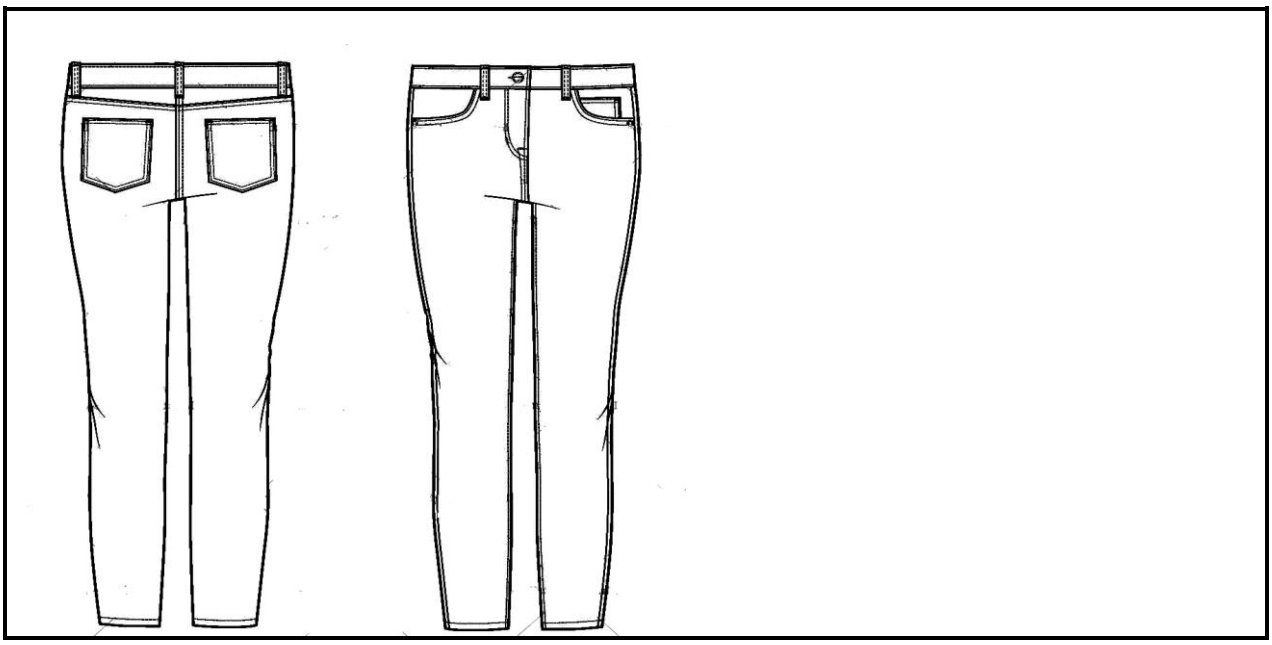

FIGURE 5

7.1 Which type of waistband is applied to the slacks? (2)

7.2 Which TWO methods of disposal of fullness can be used on ladies' slacks? (2)

7.3 List the garment sections to which interfacing would have to be applied. (4)

7.4 Identify THREE types of pockets on the design of the slacks. (3)

7.5 Which FOUR seams are ideal to be used on ladies' slacks? (4)

7.6 List FOUR seam techniques to ensure that all curved sections lie flat with no bulk on seams while still maintaining the original look of the garment. (4)

7.7 Describe the front hip pockets normally attached to slacks. (5)

7.8 Explain how to construct the front hip pocket before the pocket piece is pinned to the facing with the right sides together. (12)

7.9 List the different pocket pieces needed to cut out the hip pocket on fabric. (4)

7.10 Name any FIVE machine stitches that could be used on dresses to ensure that seams don't stretch while keeping fabric layers together and ensuring all sections lie flat against the garment. (5)

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7.11 Explain grading applied to garment sections during the construction of seams. (5)
[50]

QUESTION 8

Study the sketches of the ladies' jacket in FIGURE 6 and answer the questions.

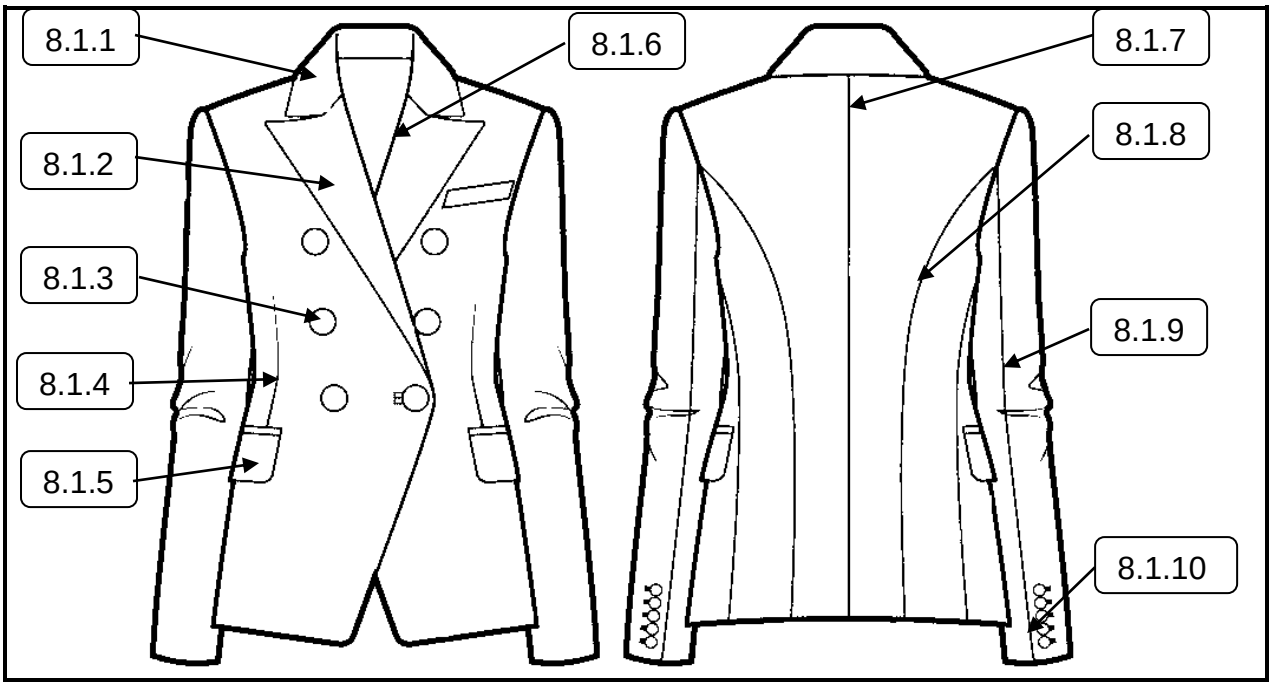

FIGURE 6

8.1 Identify each of the indicated construction details by writing the answer next to the question number (8.1.1–8.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK. (10)

8.2 Explain each of the following machine stitching techniques in detail:

8.2.1 Stay stitching (6)

8.2.2 Under-stitching (6)

8.2.3 Top-stitching (4)

8.3 Define *dart.* (4)

8.4 Explain how to construct the contour dart on the jacket in FIGURE 6. (10)

8.5 Study the sketches in FIGURE 7 and explain how an extended facing can be applied to the front of a dress.

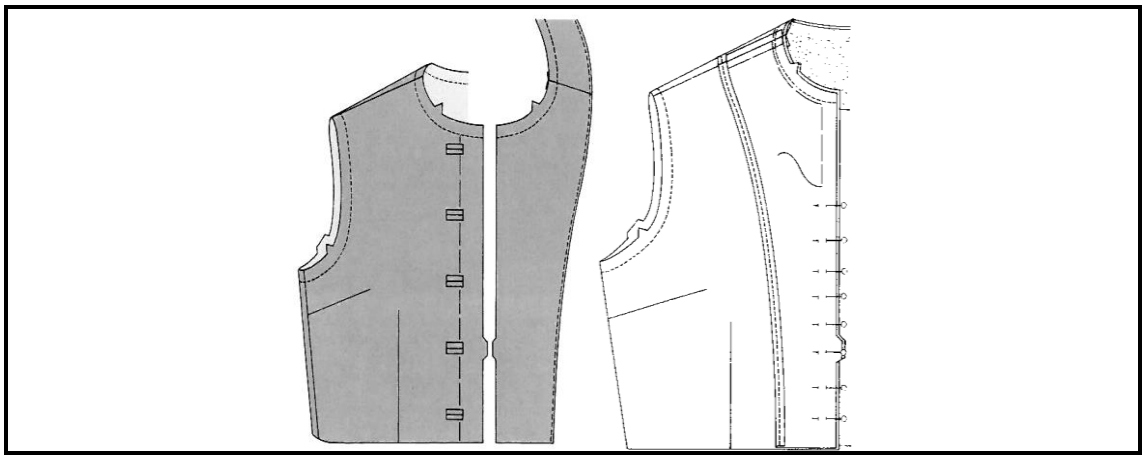

FIGURE 7

(10)
[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200

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