



higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

N120(E)(N19)H

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N4

(10010474)

19 November 2018 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 12 pages and an answer sheet of 3 pages.

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.
-

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	Buckram	A	cuff end stitched in line with the placket edge and has no extension
1.1.2	French dart	B	heavy woven fabric with tight curly pile imitating pelt of unborn lambs
1.1.3	Chambray	C	used to attach facings or bindings and centre front or back openings
1.1.4	Plain tuck	D	construction method mainly applied to the bottom edge of narrow skirts to allow ease of movement
1.1.5	Enclosed seams	E	fine twill-weave fabric with broken rib pattern and pebbly surface originally wool or silk but now of various fibres
1.1.6	Corduroy	F	stiff open-weave fabric/form of cheesecloth with a glued finish
1.1.7	Slip opening	G	used primarily on tailored garments
1.1.8	Astrakhan	H	cotton-weft pile fabric woven and cut to produce vertical ribs
1.1.9	Hemming stitch	I	has a seam allowance instead of a wide fold
1.1.10	Barathea	J	wool or wool-blend fabric of looped or knotted yarn giving a nubby surface
		K	detail mostly with decorative purpose but also for shaping
		L	plain-weave cotton or cotton-polyester/ rayon-polyester blend with dyed warp and white weft
		M	seam allowance covered with facing or inside the garment

(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 Seam used to set gathers into a sleeve cuff
- 1.2.2 Nonwoven fabric made of wool, fur or hair fibres meshed together by heat, moisture and mechanical action
- 1.2.3 Turned in one direction with one foldline and one placement line
- 1.2.4 Any woven or knitted fabric with metallic yarn to give either the pattern or background a glittery effect
- 1.2.5 Used to control fullness and release it at a certain point as desired
- 1.2.6 Woven or knitted fabric with a thick, short pile
- 1.2.7 Cut to various shapes and sizes and visible on the outside
- 1.2.8 Generic term for plain-weft knitted fabrics with extensive crosswise stretch
- 1.2.9 Only the pocket opening of this pocket is visible on the outside – it hangs loose on the inside of the garment and forms interest in the style of the garment
- 1.2.10 Fine net of silk or more often nylon

(10 × 1) (10)

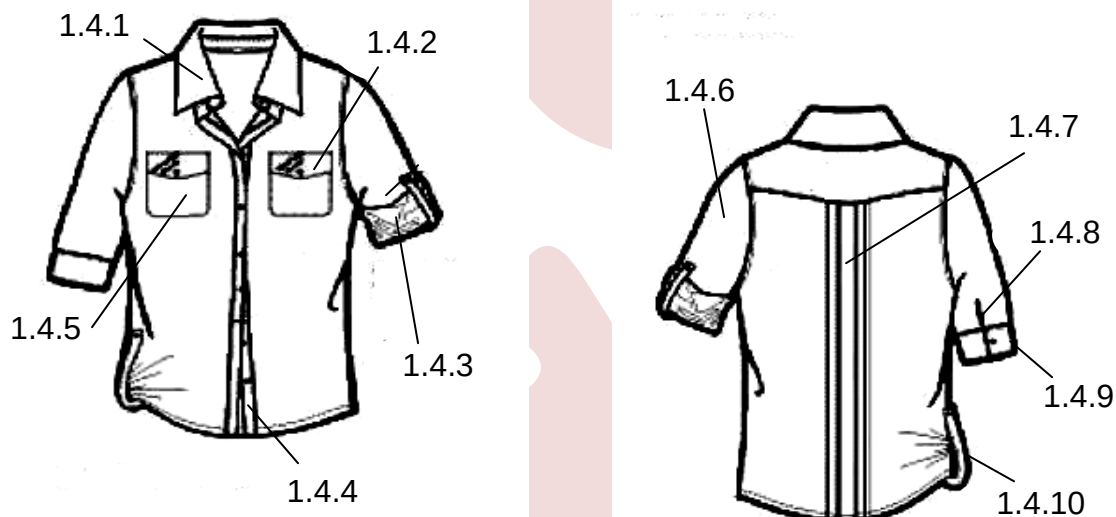
1.3 Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.3.1–1.3.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

- 1.3.1 Tweed is a woven fabric with a hairy surface characterised by coloured slubs of yarn.
- 1.3.2 The finished width of a French seam is 8 mm and stitched twice – once from the right side and once from the wrong side.
- 1.3.3 Voile is a lightweight plain weave, crisp, sheer fabric of cotton or cotton blends.
- 1.3.4 A flat-felled seam can be decorative since it is formed on the right side, showing two stitches.
- 1.3.5 Pique is a cotton or cotton-blend fabric woven with small, raised geometric patterns on a loom with a dobby attachment.

- 1.3.6 A shirt collar can be cut as one piece or two pieces and has a stand and top-collar pieces.
- 1.3.7 Pure nylon fabrics are durable but nonabsorbent, which make them uncomfortable especially in warm weather.
- 1.3.8 The sleeve-head measurement should not be longer than the armhole measurement.
- 1.3.9 Hopsack is usually a coarse fabric with a rough surface made from cotton, linen or blends.
- 1.3.10 The straight cuff is cut double in width so that it can fold back onto itself with the cuff end in line with the placket edge.

(10 × 1) (10)

1.4

**FIGURE 1**

Name the construction processes or parts of the garments shown in FIGURE 1. Write only the answer next to the question number(1.4.1–1.4.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

(10 × 1) (10)

- 1.5 Study the technical sketch of the shorts in FIGURE 2 and answer the questions.

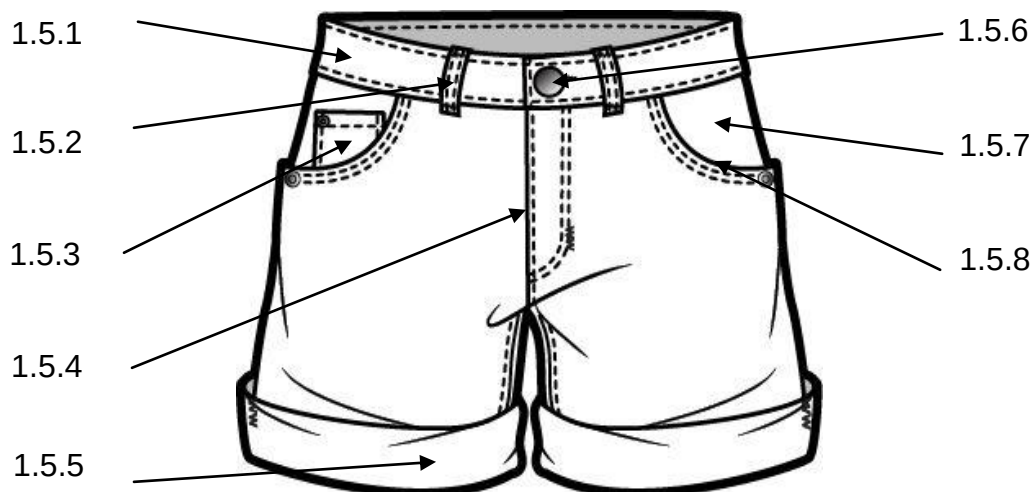


FIGURE 2

- | | | |
|-------|---|-----|
| 1.5.1 | How wide is the finish of the waistband on the shorts design? | (1) |
| 1.5.2 | What is the purpose of this detail? | (1) |
| 1.5.3 | Which type of pocket is shown here? | (1) |
| 1.5.4 | Name the method to construct this opening. | (1) |
| 1.5.5 | Give any other method that can be used to finish off the bottom edge of the shorts. | (1) |
| 1.5.6 | Name the fastener that has been used to hold the overlap and underlap of the waistband in position. | (1) |
| 1.5.7 | This piece is referred to as the ... | (1) |
| 1.5.8 | Which technique or method can be used to neaten this pocket edge? | (1) |
| 1.5.9 | Name TWO summer-type fabrics that would best suit the design. | (2) |

[50]

TOTAL SECTION A: 50

SECTION B

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Study the sketch of the ladies' trousers shown in FIGURE 3 and answer the questions.

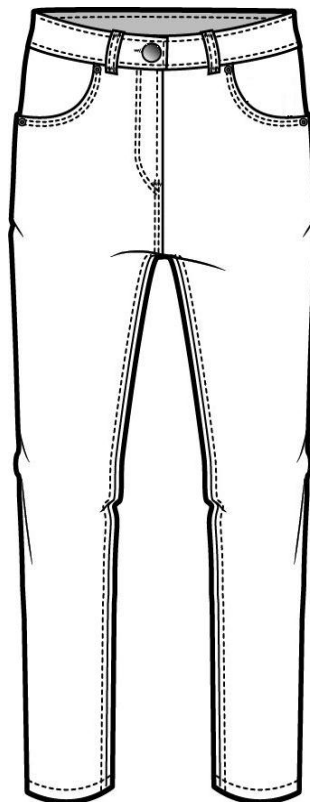


FIGURE 3

- 2.1.1 Hip pockets have been designed for the trousers.
Discuss the construction process to apply when stitching the hip pocket. (4 × 2) (8)
- 2.1.2 Which pattern pieces would be necessary to cut out all the garment sections if stitching the hip pocket correctly? (4)
- 2.1.3 Where are the hip pockets attached onto the garment? (2)
- 2.1.4 The hem finish that can be applied to trousers depends on the style and the wearer's choice
Explain the construction of the turnback hem. (6)
- 2.1.5 The turn-up hem is constructed using THREE guidelines or pattern markings.
Which THREE lines should appear on the pattern to ensure accuracy? (3)

- 2.1.6 What is the main purpose of sewing the 1 cm French tuck at the seams of turnback hems? (2)
- 2.1.7 Briefly explain the reason for marking a hemline. (4)
- 2.1.8 Give TWO ideal methods to mark a hemline. (2)
- 2.2 Explain which quality standards can ensure improved standards in the manufacturing process when applying pockets to skirt designs. (3 × 2) (6)
- 2.3 Necklines and collars of blouses must sit well on the body of the wearer and add interest to the design.
- List FOUR seam techniques that will guarantee a quality finish. (4)
- 2.4 Name THREE types of disposal of fullness that can be applied onto ladies' skirts. (3)
- 2.5 Which THREE seams would you recommend for skirt designs? (3)
- 2.6 Which precautions should be kept in mind when applying the ease stitch to either the sleeve or any other garment section on a blouse? (3)
- [50]**

QUESTION 3

Study the sketch of the dress in FIGURE 4 and answer the questions.

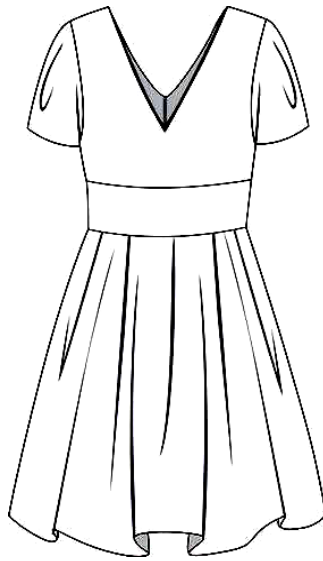


FIGURE 4

- 3.1 Disposal of fullness is applied to designs to shape in one area and allow for fullness in another.
- 3.1.1 How has disposal of fullness been applied to the bodice of the dress design? (2)
- 3.1.2 List THREE pleats that can be applied to the skirt section of the dress design. (3)
- 3.1.3 How will you neaten the V-neckline of the dress? (1)
- 3.1.4 Which type of facing can be applied to the V-neck of the dress? (1)
- 3.1.5 Briefly explain why combined facing would be best suited to the design when sleeveless designs with shaped necklines are manufactured. (4)
- 3.1.6 Discuss the construction process when applying shaped facing on a round neckline. (10)

- 3.2 The choice of fabric can be beneficial to the design or may not appeal to the flow, drape or shaping required.
- 3.2.1 Explain why dimity would be a good choice of fabric for ladies' dresses. (4)
- 3.2.2 Crepe is a woven fabric with a dull, crinkled surface due to twisted yarns.
- Name TWO other types of crepe available for use in ladies' dresses. (2)
- 3.2.3 Bengaline has particular characteristics that make it ideal for ladies' dresses.
- Describe bengaline. (3)
- 3.2.4 Pressing is important for different types of fabric or fibre.
- How should knit fabrics be press-stretched to avoid damage to the garments? (4)
- 3.3 The construction of seams is the foundation of any well-made garment.
- 3.3.1 List THREE things to consider when determining which seam finish to use. (3 × 2) (6)
- 3.3.2 Explain how a lapped seam is constructed before it is pressed on the wrong side and both seam allowances are trimmed. (6)
- 3.3.3 List FOUR seam finishes that can be applied to designs. (4)
- [50]**

QUESTION 4

Study the sketch of the jacket in FIGURE 5 and answer the questions.

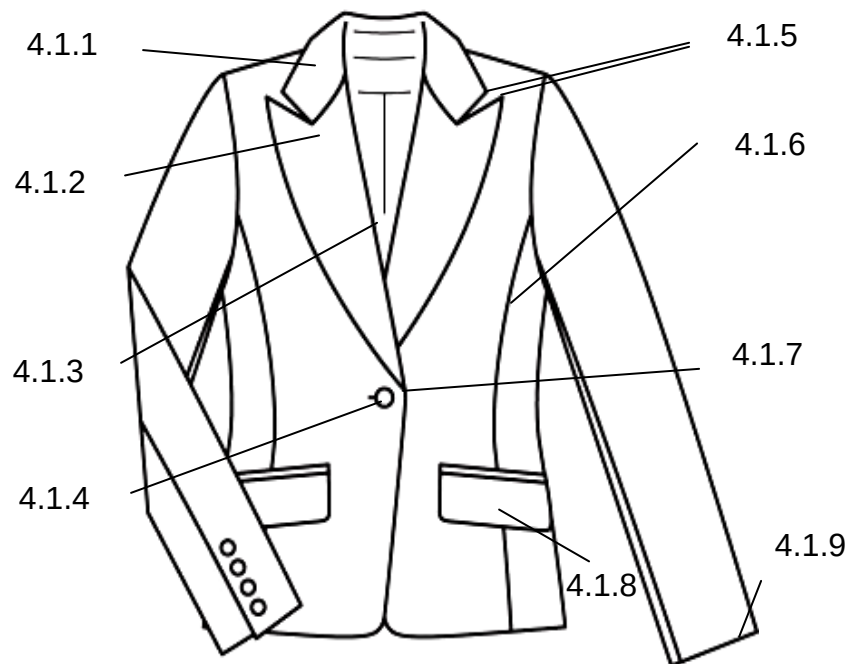


FIGURE 5

- 4.1 Label the construction by writing only the answer next to the question number (4.1.1–4.1.9) in the ANSWER BOOK. (9 × 1) (9)
- 4.2 Extended facing would be the best choice for the jacket.
Explain the construction process of extended facing. (12)
- 4.3 The shoulders of jackets are fitted with shoulder pads according to type of garment, style of garment or current trends.
- 4.3.1 List THREE types of shoulder pads available for use in garments. (3)
- 4.3.2 Define a *shoulder pad*. (4)
- 4.3.3 Which THREE functions of shoulder pads do you consider most important? (3 × 2) (6)
- 4.3.4 Briefly explain how to insert the shoulder pads onto a garment before they are stitched. (3 × 2) (6)
- 4.4 Tucks are a popular choice for blouses made from cotton rich fabrics.
Name THREE tucks that can be applied to blouse designs. (3)

4.5 Buttons are mainly used on blouses.

Which TWO quality standards for buttons should be focussed on during the manufacturing of garments? (2 × 2)

(4)

4.6 Which THREE types of seams can be useful when stitching ladies' trousers?

(3)

[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)

- 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)

1.5	1.5.1		(1)
	1.5.2		(1)
	1.5.3		(1)
	1.5.4		(1)
	1.5.5		(1)
	1.5.6		(1)
	1.5.7		(1)
	1.5.8		(1)
	1.5.9		(1)
			(2)
			[50]
TOTAL SECTION A:			50