



higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N4

(10010474)

20 November 2019 (X-Paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 14 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	Tailor's ham	A lengthwise rows of the interlocking loops for knitted fabrics 
1.1.2	Chintz	B important matching point for sleeves should sit exactly on top of the shoulder
1.1.3	Hips	C used for transferring individual pattern symbols, such as dots, to double layers of fabric.
1.1.4	Ribs	D should be cut large enough so that it can comfortably encircle the arm
1.1.5	Plaids	E shaped to fit the edge it will finish either during cutting or just before application
1.1.6	Tailor's tacking 	F fabrics with a dull crinkled surface due to use of twisted yarn
1.1.7	Shirring	G generally cut as an extension of the main bodice piece and can be either loose or close fitting 
1.1.8	Facing	H generally applied to the wrong side of the under collar or a cuff
1.1.9	Shoulder point	I designs of woven or printed colour bars that intersect at right angles
1.1.10	Kimono	J used for pressing shaped areas such as bust darts and curved seams 
		K this measurement determines the pattern sizes for skirts and pants
		L closely woven, plain weave fabric printed with flowers, sometimes figures and birds
		M formed by multiple rows of gathering and is primarily a decorative way of controlling fullness

(10 × 1) (10)

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

1.2.1 This stitch is used to make joins, attach lace to underwear, complete bands/belts and for patching. 

1.2.2 Used for sewing in zips and sewing against cord in pipings.

1.2.3 A stitch in the fabric, mostly for decorative purposes, but also for shaping.

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

1.2.5 The pocket itself is used to finish off or bind the edges of the slash in the garment.

1.2.6 Used for buttonholes on the edge of the garment or cuff, or skirt loops.

1.2.7 This is cut out as an extension of the garment and is folded back along the edges it finishes. 

1.2.8 A very wide sleeve set into a wide lowered armhole.

1.2.9 The top end of this fastener should be stitched 6 mm below the upper stitching line and below the bottom stop.

1.2.10 A certain width of fabric that is folded to the inside and depends on whether the finished edge of the garment is flared, curved or straight.

(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 Mitring is the diagonal joining of two edges at a corner. It can be folded in place or stitched in place. 

1.3.2 Raglan shoulder pads are shorter in front and longer at the back, and are different in shape on the left and right side.

1.3.3 There are only THREE methods to mark the hemline of any type of garment. 

1.3.4 The bottom of the zip tape extensions should be at least 15 mm and after completion the tape is attached to the seam allowances.

- 1.3.5 Faced plackets are shaped pieces or a piece cut on the grain used to face the placket opening and can be visible on the outside.
- 1.3.6 Slip openings are spaces in a seam or style line of the garment, mostly used in skirts and dresses to show the leg.
- 1.3.7 Collars must be trimmed, graded, snipped and/or notched to reduce bulk in enclosed seams. 
- 1.3.8 Rolled collars lie flat against the neckline, then hangs over the front neckline and back of the neck, resting against the garment.
- 1.3.9 When a bias strip is to be stitched to a curved edge, such as a hem or neckline, it will be easier and the finished edge smoother if you shape the strip first. 
- 1.3.10 The pocket bag must be at least deep enough to except the hand up to the knuckles and pockets with a diagonal mouth requiring a deeper bag to ensure contents will not fall out.

(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.

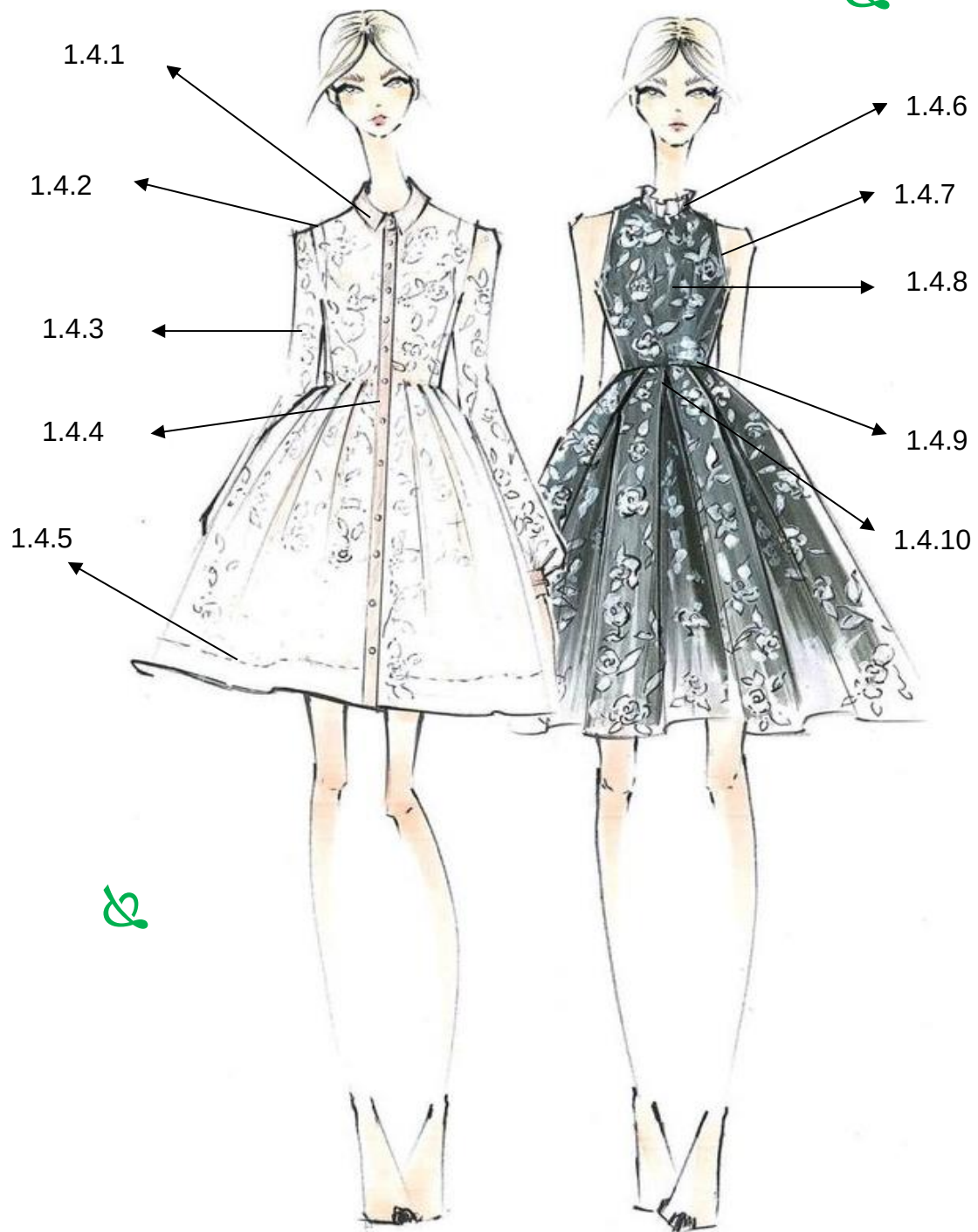


FIGURE 1

(10 × 1) (10)

- 1.5 Study the following garment in FIGURE 2 and answer the questions (1.5.1–1.5.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

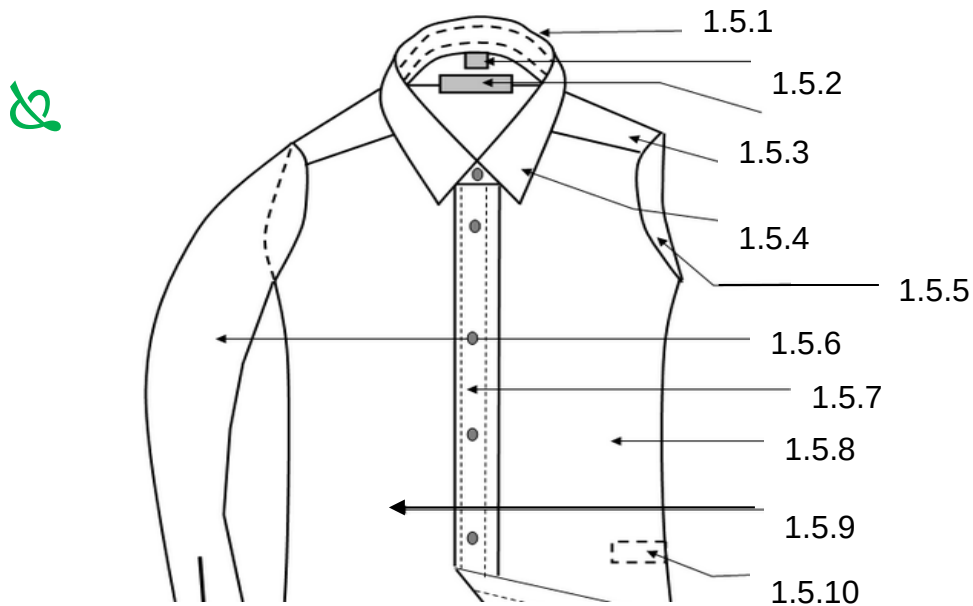


FIGURE 2

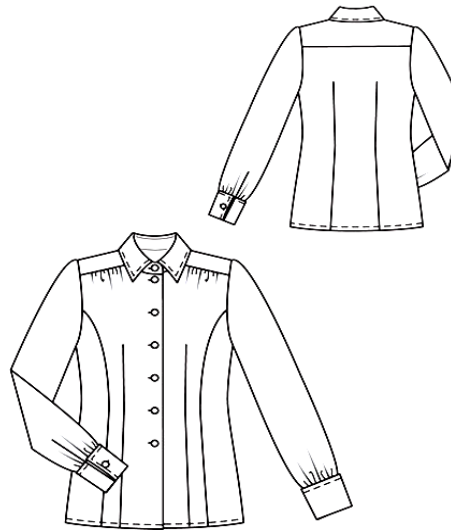
- 1.5.1 Name the garment part that gives the collar support around the neckline shown in FIGURE 2 above.
- 1.5.2 What purpose does 1.5.2 serve on all manufactured garments?
- 1.5.3 List any other area on a ladies' garment where this type of detail labelled 1.5.3 can be used.
- 1.5.4 Which type of collar is shown in 1.5.4 above?
- 1.5.5 Suggest a way to neaten the raw edge of part labelled 1.5.5.
- 1.5.6 This type of sleeve is popular on men's and ladies' wear. What sleeve is it?
- 1.5.7 Name ONE way that the garment part labelled 1.5.7 can be constructed on a garment.
- 1.5.8 Label the garment part in 1.5.8 above.
- 1.5.9 List any detail that can be stitched directly onto the upper part of this garment piece.

- 1.5.10 This label is found on the left-hand seam and usually carries valuable information. What is the label shown above in QUESTION 1.5.10 called? 

(10 × 1)

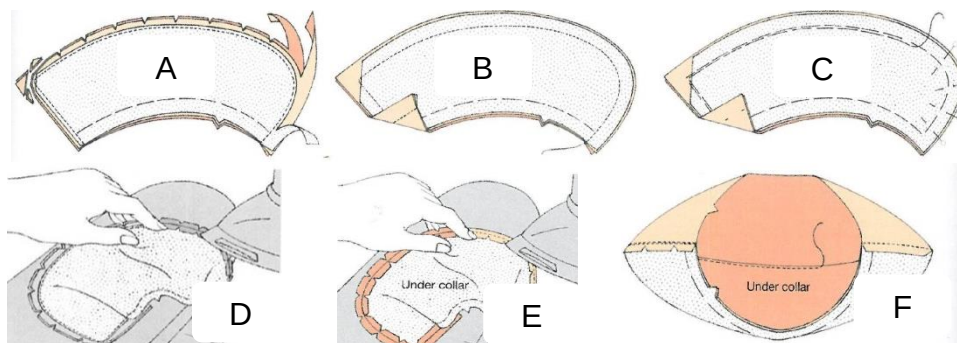
(10)
[50]**TOTAL SECTION A:****50****SECTION B****QUESTION 2**

2.1

**FIGURE 3**

Study the sketches of the ladies' blouse in FIGURE 3 above and answer the questions.

- 2.1.1 The shirt collar has been used on the design of the blouse in FIGURE 3 above. Study the steps in FIGURE 4 below of the flat collar and explain how the collar is prepared before it is attached to the neckline.

**FIGURE 4**

(15)

- 2.1.2 Disposal of fullness has been used on the blouse design in FIGURE 3 above.



Identify the FOUR ways you can pick out on the sketch in FIGURE 3.

(4)

- 2.1.3 Collars are not the only detailing that can be used to finish off the neckline of the blouse above. Study FIGURE 5 below and label each of the types of neck finishes shown below.

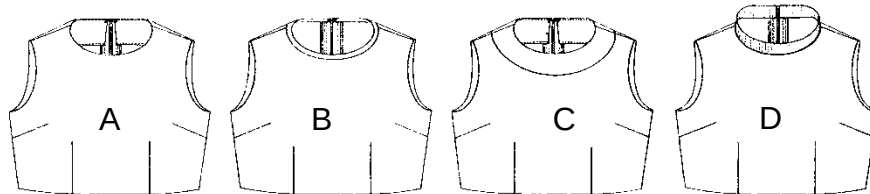


FIGURE 5

(4)

- 2.1.4 Darts are commonly used on ladies wear designs and they have a very beneficial impact on the overall design of garments.



Study the examples of darts on the sketches in FIGURE 6 below and name any FOUR other types of darts that can be applied on garment areas.

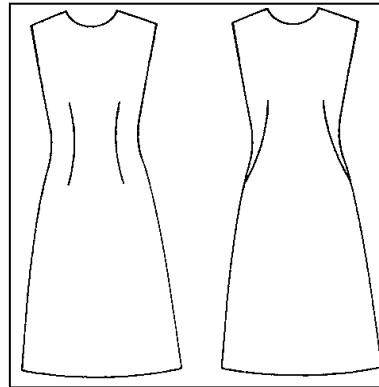


FIGURE 6

(4)

- 2.1.5 Referring to the sketch in FIGURE 6 above, give a clear definition of the plain darts, which are mostly used on dresses, blouses and jackets.



(5)

2.2 Sleeves and sleeve edge finishings are as important to the overall design of the garment as any other garment part. 

2.2.1 The sleeve applied to the blouse design in FIGURE 3 above is a basic set-in sleeve.

Study the sketches in FIGURE 7 below and explain how the set-in sleeve is prepared and constructed onto the armhole seam.

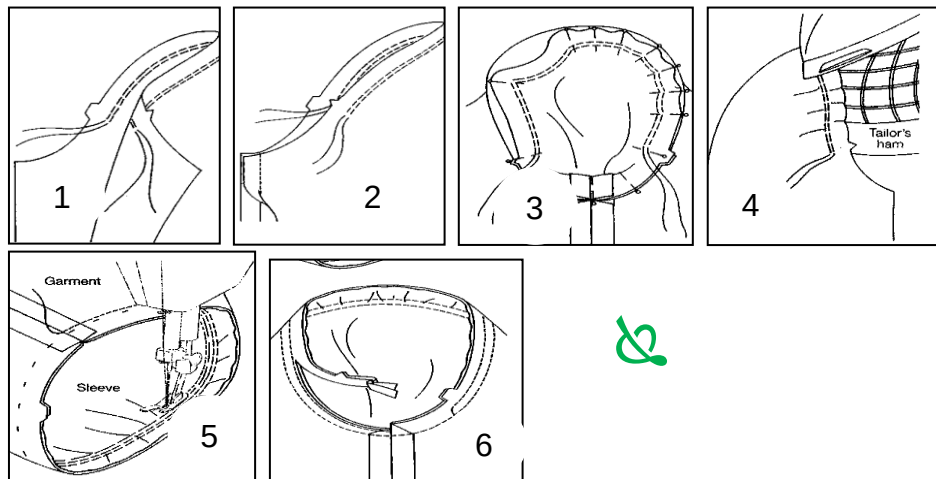


FIGURE 7 

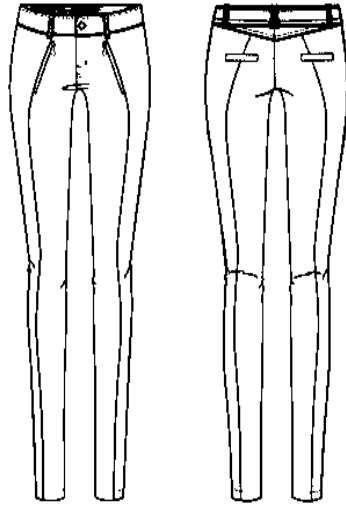
2.2.2 List any THREE ways of finishing the hem edge of the sleeve.  (12)

2.2.3 When a cuff is applied to the edge of the sleeve, which three types of cuffs can be applied to the hem line of the sleeve? (3)

[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Study the sketch of the pants in FIGURE 8 and answer the questions.

**FIGURE 8**

3.1.1 Name the pocket that has been applied to the back of the trouser design in FIGURE 8 above. (1)

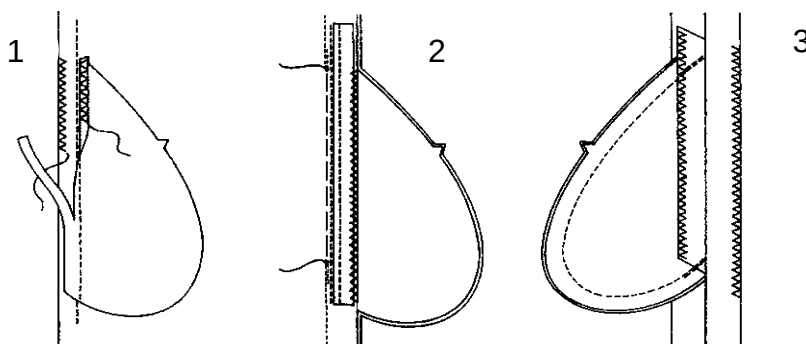


3.1.2 List TWO other pockets that can be applied to the design of the trousers. (2)

3.2 The in-seam pocket is usually applied to loose-fitting garments so that the pocket remains hidden. With changes in trends, these types of pockets are now applied in fitted garments too.



Study the sketch in FIGURE 9 below and explain the construction process involved in applying the in-seam pocket to a garment.

**FIGURE 9**

(15)

- 3.3 A straight waistband finishes the design in FIGURE 8 above. However, elasticated waist bands can also be applied to the waist area. 

Study the sketches below in FIGURE 10 and give a detailed description of the construction of the elasticated waistline.

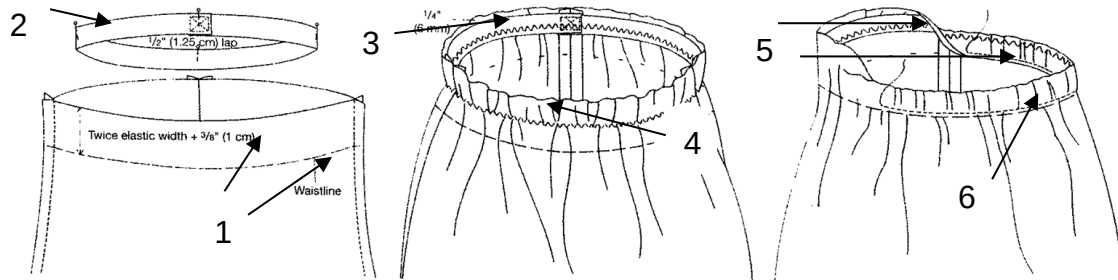


FIGURE 10

(14)

- 3.4 Hems are always the last step in the construction process of a garment. Study the sketches in FIGURE 11 below and explain how the turn back hem is constructed on trouser legs after all the seams have been pressed. 

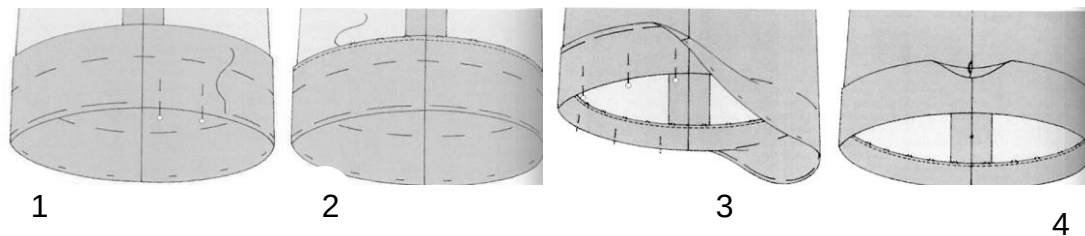


FIGURE 11

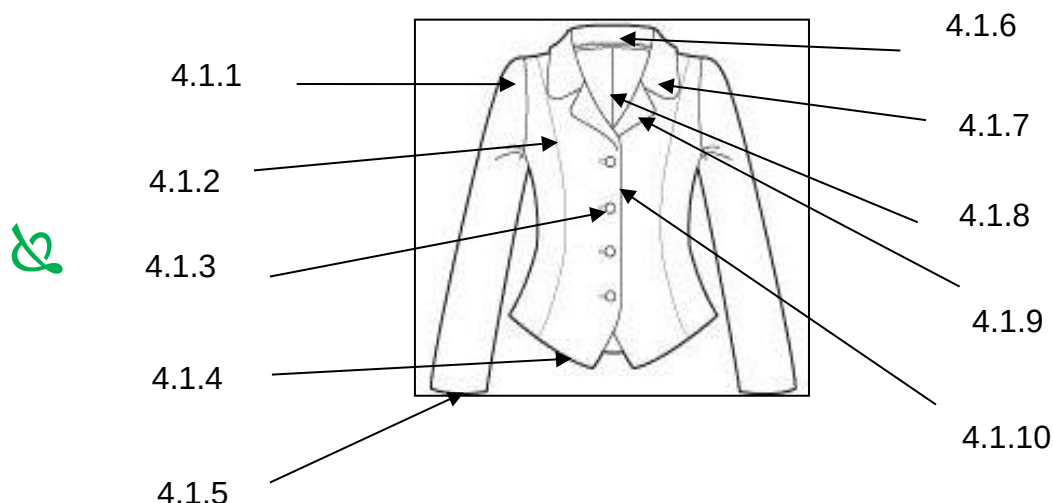
(8)

- 3.5 Explain the specific reasons for marking a hemline on any garment. (3)
- 3.6 There are THREE forms for hemming a garment. Describe the faced edge method of forming a hem.  (3)
- 3.7 Which TWO quality standards would you consider important when applying hems to the edges of your garments? (4)

[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1

**FIGURE 12**

Name the following construction processes or parts of the garments indicated in FIGURE 12 above. Write only the answer next to the question number (4.1.1–4.1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

(10 × 1) (10)

- 4.2 4.2.1 Buttons have been used on the design of the jacket in FIGURE 12 above. ✔
- (3 × 1) (3)
- 4.2.2 List THREE types of buttonholes that can be applied to a button stand. ✔
- (3 × 1) (3)
- 4.2.3 Which TWO considerations are extremely valuable when buttons and buttonholes are applied to garment parts? ✔
- (2 × 1) (2)
- 4.2.4 Name any TWO other types of fasteners that can be used on the front edge of a garment. ✔
- (2 × 1) (2)
- 4.3 Quality standards always need to be applied to all areas of the construction process. ✔
- Explain any THREE quality standards that need to be applied when using studs on your designs. ✔
- (3 × 2) (6)
- 4.4 There are two specific ways to neaten the edge numbered QUESTION 4.1.10.
- Which TWO techniques can be applied to the edge? ✔
- (2)

4.5 Ladies' jackets get their shape from the use of style lines and the linings fitted to the inside of the garment. Linings are the last fabric layer to be added to a tailored garment.

Explain how you would join the lining pieces by studying the sketches in FIGURE 13.

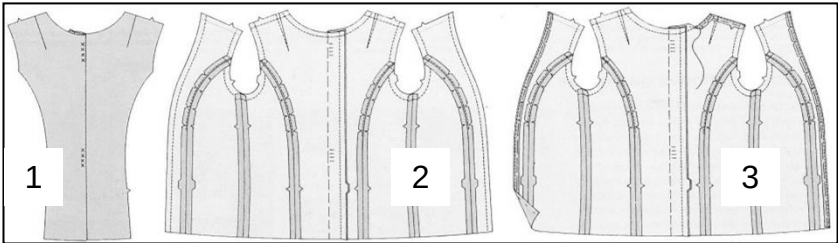


FIGURE 13

(14)

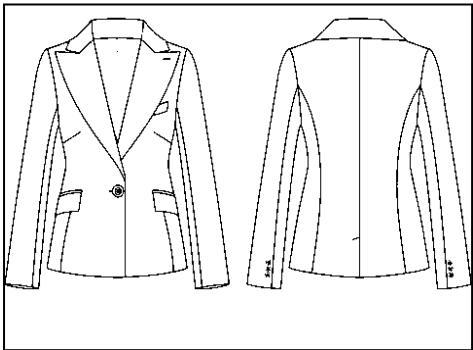


FIGURE 14

4.6 Perfectly shaped shoulders on tailored garments can only be achieved through the use of shoulder pads. The jacket in FIGURE 14 shows a good proportionate shoulder line.

4.6.1 The use of shoulder pads is mainly determined by trends or whether there is an individual need.

Which factors do you think determine the use of shoulder pads on garments? (2 × 1) (2)

4.6.2 When considering body types and disproportions, what would the TWO most important functions be of shoulder pads in any shoulder line? (2 × 2) (4)

4.6.3 List any TWO types of shoulder pads available for use on garments. (2 × 1) (2)

[50]

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200