



**higher education
& training**

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

INTRODUCTORY CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION N4

8 November 2022

This marking guideline consists of 8 pages.

SECTION A**QUESTION 1**

1.1	1.1.1	C	(10 × 1)	(10)
	1.1.2	C		
	1.1.3	B		
	1.1.4	B		
	1.1.5	B		
	1.1.6	C		
	1.1.7	D		
	1.1.8	D		
	1.1.9	B		
	1.1.10	B OR C		
1.2	1.2.1	True	(10 × 1)	(10)
	1.2.2	True		
	1.2.3	True		
	1.2.4	False		
	1.2.5	False		
	1.2.6	True		
	1.2.7	False		
	1.2.8	True		
	1.2.9	False		
	1.2.10	True		
1.3	1.3.1	D	(10 × 1)	(10)
	1.3.2	F		
	1.3.3	A		
	1.3.4	K		
	1.3.5	B		
	1.3.6	C		
	1.3.7	E		
	1.3.8	H		
	1.3.9	L		
	1.3.10	G		

1.4	1.4.1	Natural fibres		
	1.4.2	Tape measure		
	1.4.3	Embroidery scissors		
	1.4.4	Cutting lines		
	1.4.5	Sleeve board		
	1.4.6	Blanket stitch		
	1.4.7	Patch pocket		
	1.4.8	Knife pleats		
	1.4.9	Extended facing		
	1.4.10	Tailor's ham		
			(10 × 2)	(20)
				[50]
			TOTAL SECTION A:	50

SECTION B**QUESTION 2**

2.1	2.1.1	Thread guides and holder		
	2.1.2	Handle		
	2.1.3	Left needle thread tension dial		
	2.1.4	Right needle thread tension dial		
	2.1.5	Upper looper thread tension dial		
	2.1.6	Lower looper thread tension dial		
	2.1.7	Chain stitch looper tension dial		
	2.1.8	Throat plate		
	2.1.9	Cloth plate		
	2.1.10	Looper cover		
	2.1.11	Power & light switch		
	2.1.12	Stitch length dial		
	2.1.13	Hand wheel		
	2.1.14	Spool stand		
	2.1.15	Cone adapter		
	2.1.16	Spool pin		
	2.1.17	Presser bar lifter		
	2.1.18	Differential feed adjusting lever knob		
			(18 × 1)	(18)

- 2.2 2.2.1 It prevents the seams from stretching out of shape and supports the grainline.
- 2.2.2 Keeps more layers together, it is done from the right side of the garment inside the groove of the first stitching line for invisibility.
- 2.2.3 Plain straight stitch is done from the right side for decorative reasons.
- 2.2.4 Used for decorative purposes and also to neaten the raw edges
- 2.2.5 Used to secure the stitching at the beginning and end/to reinforce the seamline where it stops for inserting pockets or zips
(5 × 2) (10)
- 2.3 • If carefully handled and looked after, it will give years of service.
 • Follow the instructions on how to use the machine strictly.
 • Keep the machine in good working order.
 • Put all the accessories back into their respective places after use
 • Dust the machine, close it up and put it away
 • Follow the instructions for the weekly maintenance and oiling of the machine strictly.
(Any 5 × 2) (10)
- 2.4 • Can be used for decoration
 • To neaten the raw edges
(2 × 2) (4)
- 2.5 • Blind hemming
 • Narrow machine-stitched hem
 • Topstitched hem
 • Narrow topstitched hem
(4)
- 2.6 • Bernina
 • Bernette
 • Elna
 • Empisal
 • Janome
 • Singer
 • Finesse
 • Husqvarna
 • Phaff
(Any 2 × 1) (2)
- 2.7 This is attached near the feeding plate of the machine to act as a guide for stitching seams and edges evenly.
(2)
[50]

QUESTION 3

3.1	3.1.1	Puff sleeve	(1)
	3.1.2	Sailor collar	(1)
	3.1.3	• All collars consist of a double layer of fabric • Neckline edges must be stay-stitched before applying the collar • Under collar must be under-stitched • The top collar must cover the under collar • Collars must be trimmed, graded, snipped, and notched to reduce the bulk of enclosed seams • Collars can be topstitched for decoration • Under collar should be interfaced • Points of collars must be symmetrical in shape and positioning • Collars must lie flat on the shoulders or stand neatly against the neck.	(Any 5 × 2) (10)
	3.1.4	Gathering	(1)
	3.1.5	• To support the garment, fabric, and design • Since it is usually a sturdier fabric, it is used for underlining • It is used to reinforce and prevent stretching • It gives shape and stabilises areas, edges, and details of the garment • It can be applied to the entire garment but is usually applied to parts	(5)
	3.1.6	• Buttons must be colourfast. • Colour of the buttons must be the same as the garment unless specified otherwise. • Buttons must be sewn securely. • No loose threads and when trimming threads don't cut tying stitches. • Buttons must be spaced at intervals unless style specified otherwise. • To prevent gaping of buttons, in ladies wear, place a button and buttonhole in line with the bust point.	(Any 5 × 2) (10)
	3.1.7	• Poly-cotton • Silk • Soft denim • Taffeta	(Any 2 × 1) (2)

- 3.2 3.2.1 A calendering variation in which starch, glue or shellac is applied to the fabric before passing it between hot steel rollers that are moving faster than the fabric.
- 3.2.2 A process in which the fabric surface is brushed to raise the fibre ends
- 3.2.3 A pressing process in which fabric is passed between heavy rollers to make it smooth and glossy
- 3.2.4 A process whereby synthetic fibres are dyed in the solution stage before they are extruded into filaments
- 3.2.5 Designs are transferred to fabrics by means of rollers or screens
(5 × 2) (10)
- 3.3
 - It is preferable to buy fabrics which is furnished with proper labels.
 - Obtain the necessary information from the salesperson when buying washable textile fabrics without labels (indicating the fibre content)
 - If no label is available with regard to colourfastness and washability of the fabric, take a sample home to test it before buying
 - Test the fabric for crease-resistance, elasticity, warmth and softness by feeling it with the hand
 - Knowledge of the durability of the different weaves will help you to care for the fabric in the best possible way
 - The information on labels should assist you in determining what finishing processes have been used.
(Any 5 × 2) (10)
[50]

QUESTION 4

4.1	4.1.1	Knife pleats	(1)
	4.1.2	• Pleats should be stitched at the top either to another section of the garment or into a band • Pleats may be folded on the straight grain of the fabric or on the bias • Pleats should be folded and tacked before the side seams of the garment are stitched • If a joint in a pleated section of a garment is necessary, the seam should be completed before the section is pleated • Pleats on the straight grain of the fabric should be folded straight to a lengthwise thread along their entire length • Pleats should not be finally stitched before the garment has been tacked and fitted • The markings indicating the pleats should be transferred from the pattern to the fabric when the garment is cut out, be carefully measured, folded, and tacked • If a pattern is not used, the pleats should be measured, marked on the fabric, folded, and tacked • Press the pleats once they are completed • Do not press at the hemline before the pleats are completed and pressed	(Any 5 × 2) (10)
	4.1.3	Waist darts	(1)
	4.1.4	• Pleats must be evenly and accurately spaced. • Must be of even width from fold to fold • Pleats must lie flat and not be puckered up. • They must be pressed flat, sharply folded and without shine. • Must be stitched in a straight line parallel to the fold, and uniform in width • Thread and stitching quality must be correct	(Any 5 × 2) (10)

- 4.2
- Viscose rayon is reasonably strong, smooth, soft, and cool
 - It absorbs moisture and is washable, but stretches and loses its strength when wet
 - It is easily damaged when rubbed excessively
 - It dries slowly and must not be ironed with a hot iron
 - Strong acids will damage the fibre, but alkalis are harmless
 - It dry-cleans well, is resistant to sunlight and retains its white colour
 - Viscose rayon has very little resiliency and fabric creases easily
 - Excessive heat is harmful to Viscose-rayon
 - Viscose rayon is moth-proof, but not resistant to mildew and insects
 - It dyes easily and frays very easily (Any 4 × 2) (8)
- 4.3
- Edge of facing must be neatly overlocked.
 - Facings must not roll out when worn.
 - Facings must lie flat, without pulling
 - Facing seams must be trimmed, graded, clipped, or notched to reduce bulkiness.
 - Clipping and notching are not cut through all layers, but with intervals.
 - In most cases, facings must be interfaced.
 - Facings must not be visible on the right side of the garment, except if it is for decorative use (Any 6 × 2) (12)
- 4.4
- The illustrations of the back view of the style variations
 - Illustrations of all the pattern pieces numbered and labelled
 - The body dimensions of various sizes
 - The length of the fabric required for different styles, fabric width and pattern sizes
 - A list of suggested fabrics considered suitable for the style and type of garment
 - A list of miscellaneous items such as sewing thread, buttons etc. (Any 4 × 2) (8)
- [50]**

TOTAL SECTION B: 150
GRAND TOTAL: 200