

**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

NEEDLEWORK AND CLOTHING SG

QUESTION / VRAAG 1				
1.1	A	B	C	D
1.2	A	B	C	D
1.3	A	B	C	D
1.4	A	B	C	D
1.5	A	B	C	D
1.6	A	B	C	D
1.7	A	B	C	D
1.8	A	B	C	D
1.9	A	B	C	D
1.10	A	B	C	D
1.11	A	B	C	D
1.12	A	B	C	D
1.13	A	B	C	D
1.14	A	B	C	D
1.15	A	B	C	D
1.16	A	B	C	D
1.17	A	B	C	D
1.18	A	B	C	D
1.19	A	B	C	D
1.20	A	B	C	D

(20)

QUESTION 2.1 / VRAAG 2.1	
2.1.1	C
2.1.2	F
2.1.3	E
2.1.4	B

(4)

QUESTION 2.2 / VRAAG 2.2	
2.2.1	E
2.2.2	D
2.2.3	A
2.2.4	C
2.2.5	B

(5)

QUESTION 2.3 / VRAAG 2.3 OR/OF		
2.3.1	F	D
2.3.2	E	E
2.3.3	D	F
2.3.4	C	C
2.3.5	B	B

(5)

QUESTION 2.4 / VRAAG 2.4	
2.4.1	Interfacing / Tussenbelegsel
2.4.2	Abrasion resistance / Slytbestandheid
2.4.3	Lining / Voering
2.4.4	Thermoplastic / Termoplasties
2.4.5	Antistatic finish/Antistatiese afwerking

(5)

QUESTION 2.5 / VRAAG 2.5	
2.5.1	C
2.5.2	E
2.5.3	B
2.5.4	A
2.5.5	D

(5)

QUESTION 2.6 / VRAAG 2.6					
2.6.1	LOUW 1 32	9 318	A	C	E
2.6.2	–	8 376	A	D	F

(3)

(3)

[50]

SECTION B
TEXTILES
QUESTION 3

3.1

FUNCTIONAL FINISHES		DECORATIVE FINISHES	
Stain and spot repellent finish		Embossing	
Waterproof finish		Printing	
Flame retardant finish		-	
Napping (possible with both finishes)			
9 277 / Sill 1.10 (3)		(3)	

(6)

- 3.2 Informative labels
- The name of fibre
 - The manufacturer's name, address or registration numbers supplied
 - Size
 - Care instructions
 - Price
 - Style number/code number
 - Colour
 - (Accept all correct answers.)
 - 9 276 /Sill 1.10
- (5)

3.3

FIBRE	3.3.1 BURNING/MELTING	3.3.2 SMELL	3.3.3 NATURE OF ASH
Cotton	Burns in and out of flame (1)	Burning paper (1)	Small amount of grey or white powdery ash (1)
Nylon 9 283 / Sill 1.10	Melts and shrinks from flame / Does burn when in flame (1)	Celery or chemical smell (1)	Hard, usually light coloured round bead or brown bead (1)

(6)

3.4

3.4.1 WEAVE METHODS	3.4.2 INFLUENCE THE APPEARANCE AND/OR PROPERTIES
A. Plain weave B. Satin weave C. Gauze weave 9 286 / Sill 1.10	Furnish strength/stable Smooth surface/shiny appearance Sheer open fabric/air circulation (Accept all correct answers.) (3)

(6)

- 3.5 Cotton
- Good affinity for moisture
 - Absorb moisture from body
 - Make body feel cool in hot weather
 - 8 344 / Sill 1.10
- (2)

[25]

TOTAL FOR SECTION B: [25]

SECTION C CLOTHING

QUESTION 4

4.1	4.1.1 DESIGN PRINCIPLE	4.1.2 OBTAINED BY	
(i)	Formal balance	Created when construction details such as seam lines, collar, pockets, are identical on either side of the centre front / Identical style detail on either side of centre front	
(ii)	Rhythm	Repetition of binding, decorative design on collar/lapel	
(iii)	- Emphasis 9 313 / 28 Sill 1.5 (2)	Decoration on collar/lapels (2)	(4)

Any two

- 4.1.3 Lines
- Vertical lines
 - 300 / Sill 1.4
- (1)

- 4.2 Fullness – skirt
- Box pleats OR inverted pleats (in between box pleats)
 - Louw 1 139 //Sill 1.12 (Take both answers as correct.)
- (1)

4.3	STRUCTURAL DESIGN	DECORATIVE DESIGN	
	- Seams - Collar - Pockets - Sleeve - Buttons and buttonholes 9 300 / Sill 1.4	- Binding around collar - Binding at seam line - Binding around pockets - Pattern on collar, beads/decoration - Topstitching at seamlines	Binding (3) (6)

- 4.4 Advantages of linings
- To prevent stretch when worn
 - Protect the inside of a garment
 - Give neat finish to inside
 - Give more body and improve fit
 - Prevent sheer fabric from being transparent
 - Louw 1 397/98
 - Clothes don't cling or stick
 - Easy to put on – smooth
 - Sill 1.13
- (5)

4.5 Fashion Cycle

Introductory stage

- Fashions are distributed to retailers.
- Prices are high – few people wear the fashion.
- Risk that might not be accepted.
- Production cost is high.

Growth/Rise stage

- Fashion becomes popular.
- Many garments are manufactured and sold.
- Decline in selling price, which stimulates sales.

Maturity/Peak fashion

- Fashion popular and worn by many people
- Can be worn for a short period or long period
- Fashion reaches its peak. Many garments of same style manufactured and sold.

Decline

- Prices are reduced and discounts are offered.
- Retailers and manufacturers want to get rid of stock
- New fashion already on its way
- 9 243
- Sill 1.3

(8)
[25]**QUESTION 5**

5. Jacket

5.1.1 Horizontal area of jacket

- American yoke / yoke
- Louw 1 193/96

(1)

5.1.2 Sleeves

- Tight-fitting sleeve/simple long sleeve/smooth fitting long sleeve
- Louw 1 217/21 / Sill 1.13

(1)

5.1.3 Interfacing

- To add a measure of stiffness
- To preserve the shape of certain parts
- To strengthen the parts that are subjected to strain
- Louw 1 393 / Sill 1.13

(2)

5.1.4 Jacket style

- Classic style
- 9 236

(1)

5.1.5 Colour harmony

- Complimentary colours
- Louw 148/Sill 1.5

(1)

5.2 To sew own clothes

- Exclusive clothing styles according to the newest fashion
- Colour to suit you perfectly
- Chosen style to match the types of face and figure
- Daily wearing clothes can be economically sewn at home
- If you have available time to sew
- The variety of shops and the stock don't fall in your taste.
- If you live in country shopping opportunities may be restricted.
- Make according to own measurements
- Fit better
- 9 257 Sill 1.17.

(4)

5.3

5.3.1 COLOUR CHOICE	5.3.2 COLOUR HARMONY	5.3.3 MOTIVATION
• Lime, dark green, apple-green • Blue, blue-purple, purple • 9 302 / Sill 1.5	• Monochromatic harmony • Analogous harmony	• Cool colours • Suitable for warm areas
(2)	(1) (1)	(1) (1)

(6)

5.4 Terminology

INDIVIDUALITY	TWO EXAMPLES
• The sum of the characteristics that make each person a special human being/unique characteristics of human being • You are distinctive and have special qualities.	• Reject styles that are in fashion but are not compatible to own personality. • To be yourself and do own thinking • Express own opinion • Do not necessarily follow groups. • Know who you are • Not afraid to project own image. OR examples of outfits for specific personalities (Accept all correct answers. They will differ.)
(1)	(2)
CONFORMITY	TWO EXAMPLES
• You do not recognise your own specialness and uniqueness. • 9 302 /303 Sill 1.2	• You follow others without questioning • Afraid to dare and do things on your own • School uniforms • Choir gowns • Sports teamwear, etc. and other examples
(1)	(2)

(6)

5.5 Fashion leaders

- The wealthy, socially prominent people, actors and actresses
- Political and business leaders
- Celebrities
- People who are willing to take risks
- 9 240 / Sill 1.3
- Fashion leaders / innovators

(3)

[25]

QUESTION 6

6.1 Functionality in design:

- **Serviceable** and **practical features** that a customer longs for in a garment
- Fabrics used in sportswear and everyday wear should be **durable** and **easy to care for**.
- The garment should be **comfortable** and
- It should be **designed for a specific purpose**.
- Examples: (ONE EXAMPLE CAN BE MARKED.)
 - A coat should be warm.
 - A tennis outfit should allow freedom of movement.
- 9 247 / Sill 1.4

(5)

6.2.1 Disadvantages of mail-order system

- Clothing cannot be inspected before purchasing.
- Clothing cannot be fitted before purchasing.
- Colour cannot be viewed.
- Delivery can take a long time.
- 9 252 / Sill 1.6

(2)

6.2.2 Labelling

6.2.2.1	6.2.2.2	6.2.2.3	6.2.2.4
Dry cleaning 270/73 / Sill 1.7	Drip-dry	Warm iron	Wool blend

(4)

6.3 Figure irregularity

- Wide, flared skirts help to decrease the bust size.
- Avoid: - Tight-fitting bodice and close-fitting neckline.
- Soft fullness or diagonal lines, V-shaped necklines with the point of the V ending just below the fullest part of the figure (top).
- Dull fabrics, medium weight and dark colours are better choices.
- Raglan sleeves, dolman sleeves and three-quarter sleeves do not accentuate the bust.
- Blouses and bodices of dresses with just enough fullness below the bust would hide the big size of the bust.
- Louw 1 34

(5)

- 6.4 Evaluate quality
- Evaluate:
 - The stitching quality
 - Seam allowances
 - The quality of fasteners
 - The hemline
 - The grain of the fabric
 - The openings should be flat and strong.
 - The colour of the fasteners
 - Accept other correct aspects also.
 - 9 258
- (6)
- 6.5 Types of stores
- 6.5.1 D
 - 6.5.2 A
 - 6.5.3 B
 - 9 251 / Sill 1.4
- (3)
- TOTAL FOR SECTION C: [25]**
[75]

SECTION D

CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION AND EMBROIDERY

QUESTION 7

- 7.1.1 Neckline finish
1. Shoulder seam
 2. Clipping
 3. Stitching
 4. Facing
 5. Slip stitch
 6. Understitching
 - 9 406/ Sill 1.13
- (6)
- 7.1.2 Neckline finishes
- Extended facing
 - Binding
 - Crossway facing
 - Collar
 - 9 402 / Sill 1.13
- (Any two) (2)
- 7.1.3 Fasten underwear
- Fabric tab/loop
 - Thread tab/loop
 - Louw 351/352
- (2)
- 7.2 Rolled collar
1. Fall
 2. Stand
 3. Fold-line
 - Louw 1 199
 - 9 407
 - Sill 1.13
- (3)

7.3 Criteria for a hem

- Garment should hang evenly
- Should not show puckers
- Finished hem should be completely inconspicuous
- Width of hem should be even all round
- Hem width should be suitable for the type of hem, fabric and style
- Hemming stitch must be invisible.
- 9 421 / Sill 1.13

(3)

7.4 Fastenings

7.4.1 Differences between loops

Rouleau loops

- Made of crossway strips, thin fabric
- With thin fabric the loops are narrow

Thread loops

- Blanket stitch / loop stitch is used to make thread loops
- Length of loop is equal to the diameter of the button
- Louw 1 338/9 Sill 1.13

(4)

7.4.2 Two types of buttons

- Button with pierced holes
- Buttons with shanks
- Louw 1 324 / Sill 1.13

(2)

7.4.3 Handmade buttonholes with

- one round end and one barred end
- two barred ends
- two round ends
- Louw 1 324 / Sill 1.13

(3)

[25]

TOTAL FOR SECTION D:

[25]

SECTION E**QUESTION 8****8.1 Tucks****8.1.1 What are tucks?**

- Narrow folds
- Evenly stitched on the right side
- Louw 1 129/30 / Sill 1.12

(2)

8.1.2 What are tucks used for?

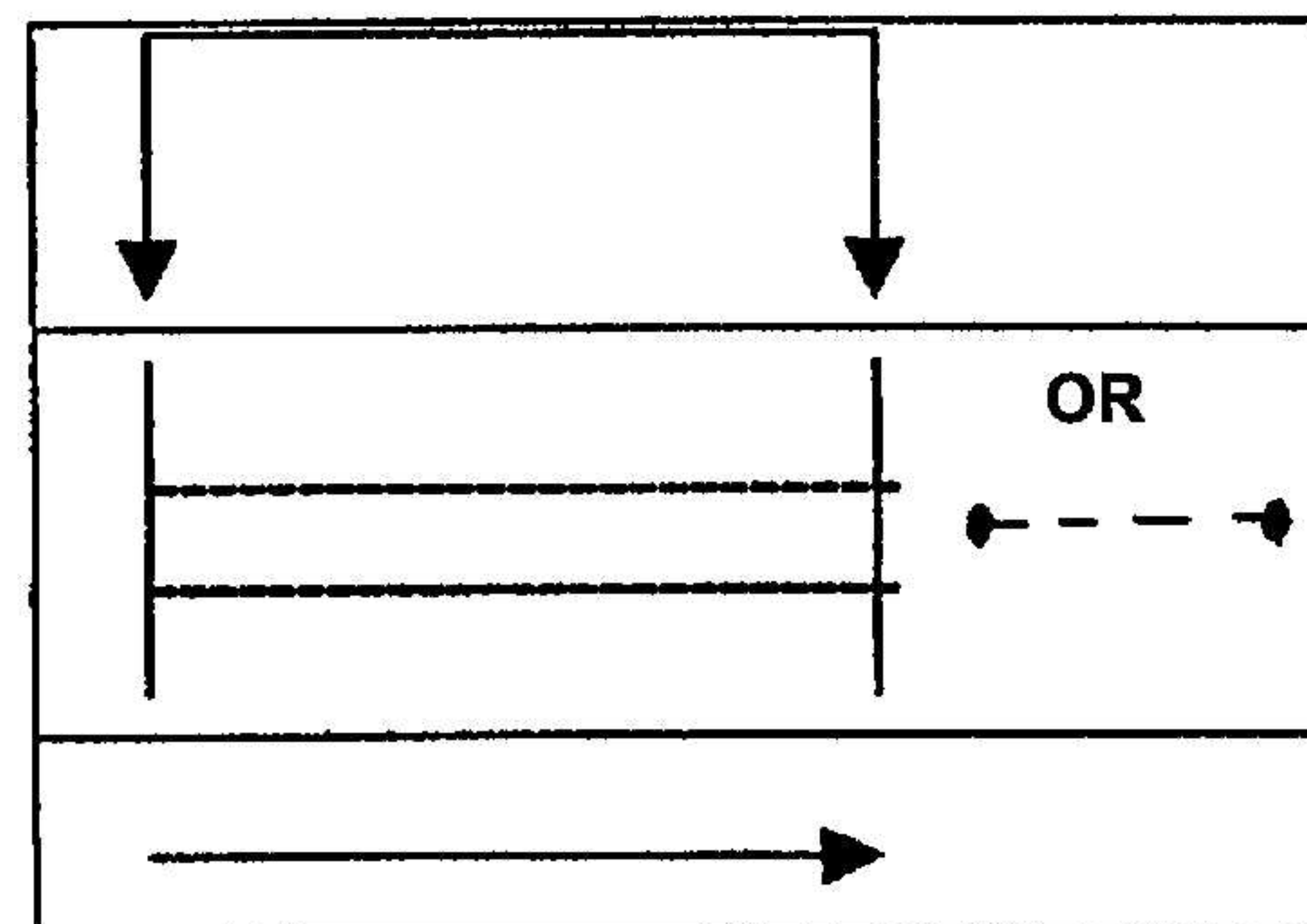
- Decoration
- Means of disposing of fullness at one end and giving fullness at the other side.
- To shape a section of a garment
- Means of taking up surplus length and width
- Louw 1 129 / Sill 1.12

(4)

8.1.3 FOUR areas on garments

- Yokes, collars, cuffs, blouse fronts, frocks for children and adults, lingerie, baby clothes, and skirts
- Louw 1 129/130

(4)

8.2 Symbols**8.2.1 Place pattern on the fold**

(1)

8.2.2 Indication of gathers

(1)

8.2.3 Direction in which to stitch
Sill 1.9

(1)

8.3 Equipment**8.3.1 Identify the equipment.**

- Stiletto

(1)

8.3.2 Equipment use for

- Pierce small eyelets
- Louw 1 464

(1)

8.4 Transferring markings

- Tracing paper and wheel / carbon paper
- Tailors' chalk
- Tailors' tacks
- 363/64 / Sill 1.11

(3)

8.5 Embroidery

[illegible]

- Louw 1 465 / Sill 2

[25]

TOTAL FOR SECTION E: [25]

TOTAL: 200

Moontlike Antwoorde November - 2004 722-2/0 W

GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN

NAALDWERK EN KLEDING SG

QUESTION / VRAAG 1				
1.1	A	B	C	D
1.2	A	B	C	D
1.3	A	B	C	D
1.4	A	B	C	D
1.5	A	B	C	D
1.6	A	B	C	D
1.7	A	B	C	D
1.8	A	B	C	D
1.9	A	B	C	D
1.10	A	B	C	D
1.11	A	B	C	D
1.12	A	B	C	D
1.13	A	B	C	D
1.14	A	B	C	D
1.15	A	B	C	D
1.16	A	B	C	D
1.17	A	B	C	D
1.18	A	B	C	D
1.19	A	B	C	D
1.20	A	B	C	D

(20)

QUESTION 2.1 / VRAAG 2.1	
2.1.1	C
2.1.2	F
2.1.3	E
2.1.4	B

(4)

QUESTION 2.2 / VRAAG 2.2	
2.2.1	E
2.2.2	D
2.2.3	A
2.2.4	C
2.2.5	B

(5)

QUESTION 2.3 / VRAAG 2.3 OR/OF		
2.3.1	F	D
2.3.2	E	E
2.3.3	D	F
2.3.4	C	C
2.3.5	B	B

(5)

QUESTION 2.4 / VRAAG 2.4	
2.4.1	Interfacing / Tussenbelegsel
2.4.2	Abrasion resistance / Slytbestandheid
2.4.3	Lining / Voering
2.4.4	Thermoplastic / Termoplasties
2.4.5	Antistatic finish/Antistatiese afwerking

(5)

QUESTION 2.5 / VRAAG 2.5	
2.5.1	C
2.5.2	E
2.5.3	B
2.5.4	A
2.5.5	D

(5)

QUESTION 2.6 / VRAAG 2.6					
2.6.1	LOUW 1 32	9 318	A	C	E
2.6.2	—	8 376	A	D	F

(3)

(3)

[50]

AFDELING B
TEKSTIELE
VRAAG 3

3.1

FUNKSIONELE AFWERKING	DEKORATIEWE AFWERKING
Vlekwerende afwerking	Bosselering
Waterdigte afwerking	Bedrukking
Vlamtraagafwerking	-
Nopvorming / Poolvorming (by beide afwerkings moontlik)	
9 286 – 288 / Sill 1.10 (3)	(3)

(6)

3.2

Inligtingsetikette

- Die naam van die vesel
- Die vervaardiger se naam, adres en registrasienommer verskaf
- Grootte
- Versorgingsinstruksies
- Prys
- Stylnommer of kodenommer
- Kleur
- (Aanvaar alle korrekte antwoorde.)
- 9 285 / Sill 1.10

(5)

3.3

VESEL	3.3.1 BRAND/SMELT	3.3.2 REUK	3.3.3 AS
Katoen	Brand binne en buite vlam Hou aan brand (1)	Brandende papier (1)	Klein bietjie grys of wit poeieragtige as (1)
Nylon 9 293 / Sill 1.10	Smelt en krimp van die vlam / Brand wel in vlam (1)	Seldery of chemiese reuk (1)	Hard, gewoonlik lig kleurige ronde kraal of bruin kraal (1)

(6)

3.4

3.4.1 WEEFMETODES	3.4.2 INVLOED OP DIE VOORKOMS EN/OF EIENSKAPPE
A. Effe weef B. Satynweef C. Gaasweef 9 296 / Sill 1.10	Dit is sterk/stewig Gladde oppervlak/blink oppervlak Dun en lugtige tekstielstowwe/lugsirkulasie (Aanvaar alle korrekte antwoorde.) (3)

(6)

3.5

Katoen

- Goeie affiniteit vir vog
- Absorbeer vog van lyf
- Laat liggaam koel voel in warm weer
- 8 343 / Sill 1.10

(2)

[25]

TOTAAL VIR AFDELING B:

[25]

AFDELING C KLEDING

VRAAG 4

4.1	4.1.1 ONTWERPBEGINSEL		4.1.2 VERKRY DEUR	
	(i)	• Formele balans	Geskep deur konstruksie besonderhede soos naatlyne, kraag, sakke identies weerskante van sentrale lyn, hierdie middelvoor-lyn	
	(ii)	• Ritme	Oppervlak verryking, skuinsband wat herhaal word (patroon op kraag)	
	(iii)	• Nadruk • 9 322 / 28 Sill 1.5 (2)	Versiering op kraag/lapel	

(4)

Enige twee

- 4.1.3 Lyn
- Vertikale lyne
 - Louw 1 415 / Sill 1.12
- (1)

- 4.2 Volheid – romp
- Stolpplooi OF omgekeerde stolpplooi. (Tussenin stolpplooi)
 - Louw 1 139 //Sill 1.12 (neem albei antwoorde as korrek.)
- (1)

4.3

STRUKTURELE ONTWERP	DEKORATIEWE ONTWERP		
• Naatlyne • Nate • Kraag • Mou • Sakke • 318 / Sill 1.4	<table><tr><td> • Skuinsband om kraag • Skuinsband by naatlyn • Skuinsband om sakke • Patroon op kraag • Bo-opstiksels by nate </td><td>} skuinsband / band / omboorsel band of omboorsel</td></tr></table> (3)	• Skuinsband om kraag • Skuinsband by naatlyn • Skuinsband om sakke • Patroon op kraag • Bo-opstiksels by nate	} skuinsband / band / omboorsel band of omboorsel
• Skuinsband om kraag • Skuinsband by naatlyn • Skuinsband om sakke • Patroon op kraag • Bo-opstiksels by nate	} skuinsband / band / omboorsel band of omboorsel		

(6)

- 4.4 Voordele van voering
- Om rekking te voorkom wanneer gedra word.
 - Beskerm die binnekant van 'n kledingstuk
 - Gee 'n netjiese afwerking aan die binnekant
 - Gee meer volheid en verbeter passing
 - Voorkom dat dun kledingstowwe deurskyn
 - Klere klou nie aan liggaam of onderste lae nie
 - Trek maklik aan – glad
 - Sill 1.13
- (5)

4.5 Modesiklus

Bekendstellingsfase

- Mode word versprei na kleinhandelaars
- Pryse is hoog
- Risiko dat mode verwerp mag word / of nie aanvaar word nie
- Produksiekoste is hoog

Ontwikkelingsfase / Opwaartse fase

- Mode word gewild
- Baie kledingstukke word gemaak en verkoop
- Pryse word verlaag, wat verkope stimuleer

Hoogtepunt / Piekfase

- Mode gewild word deur baie mense gedra
- Kan vir 'n kort periode of lang periode gedra word
- Mode bereik hoogtepunt. Baie kledingstukke van dieselfde styl word vervaardig en verkoop

Afname fase / Dalende fase

- Pryse word verlaag, klere word teen afslagpryse aangebied
- Vervaardigers en kleinhandelaars wil van voorraad ontslae raak
- Nuwe mode is reeds oppad
- 9 250/51
- Sill 1.3

(8)
[25]**VRAAG 5**

5. Baadjie

5.1.1 Horisontale area op baadjie

- Amerikaanse skouerstuk / skouerstuk
- 9 250

(1)

5.1.2 Moue

- Nousluitende mou / eenvoudige langmou / gladpassende langmou
- Louw 1 202/03 / Sill 1.13

(1)

5.1.3 Tussenbelegsele

- Om 'n mate van styfheid te gee
- Om fatsoen van sekere dele te behou
- Om kledingstukdele te versterk
- Louw 1 410 / Sill

(2)

5.1.4 Baadjiestyl

- Klassieke styl
- 9 236

(1)

5.1.5 Kleurharmonie

- Komplimentêre kleure
- Louw 148/Sill 1.5

(1)

5.2 Om eie klere te maak

- Eksklusiewe kledingstukke volgens nuutste mode
- Kleur wat jou perfek pas
- Gekose styl om die tipe gesig en figuur te pas
- Daaglikse kleredrag kan ekonomies gemaak word by die huis
- Die tyd beskikbaar om klere te maak
- Die verskeidenheid klerewinkels en die voorraad val nie in jou smaak nie.
- As jy op die platteland woon is aankoopgeleenthede beperk
- Maak volgens eie mates
- Pas beter
- 9 266 Sill 1.17.

(4)

5.3

5.3.1 KLEURKEUSE	5.3.2 KLEURHARMONIE	5.3.3 MOTIVERING
• Lemmetjiegroen, donker groen, appelgroen • Blou, blou-pers, pers • 9 3.2 / Sill 1.5	• Monochromatiese harmonie • Analogiese harmonie	• Koel kleure • Geskik vir warm area
(2)	(1)	(1)

(6)

5.4 Terminologie

INDIVIDUALITEIT	TWEE VOORBEELDE
• Die som van die karaktertrekke wat elke mens 'n spesiale mens maak/unieke eienskappe van die mens • Jy word onderskei en het spesiale kwaliteite.	• Verwerp style wat nie in die mode is nie, maar aanpasbaar vir jou eie persoonlikheid. • Om jouself te wees en self te dink • Gee uitdrukking aan jou eie opinie • Volg nie noodwendig groepe nie. • Weet wie jy is • Nie bang om eie beeld te projekteer nie. OF Voorbeelde van uitrustings vir sekere persoonlikhede (Aanvaar alle korrekte antwoorde. Hulle sal verskil.)
(1)	(2)
KONFORMITEIT	TWEE VOORBEELDE
• Jy erken nie jou besonderheid en uniekheid nie. • 9 311 / Sill 1.2	• Volg ander sonder vrae • Bang vir uitdagings en dinge op jou eie te doen • Skooluniforms • Koortogas / klede • Sportspandrag en ander voorbeelde
(1)	(2)

(6)

5.5 Modeleiers

- Die rykes/welgestelde, sosiale bekende mense, akteurs en aktrises
- Politieke- en besigheidsleiers
- Beroemdes
- 9 247 / Sill 1.3
- Mense wat bereid is om te waag
- Modeleiers / innoveerders

(3)

[25]

VRAAG 6

6.1 Funksionaliteit in ontwerp:

- Betrekking op die **bruikbaarheid en praktiese eienskappe** wat 'n verbruiker van 'n kledingstuk verlang
- Kledingstowwe vir sportklere en draklere behoort **duursaam** te wees en **min sorg te vereis**.
- Die kledingstuk behoort **gemaklik** te wees.
- Dit behoort **ontwerp** te wees **vir 'n spesifieke doel**.
- Voorbeelde: (EEN VOORBEELD KAN GEMERK WORD.)
 - 'n Jas behoort warm te wees.
 - 'n Tennisuitrusting behoort genoeg beweegruimte toe te laat.
- 9 255 / Sill 1.4

(5)

6.2.1 Nadele van Postbestellingsdienste

- Kledingstukke kan nie ondersoek word voor aankope nie.
- Kledingstukke kan nie aangepas word voor aankope nie.
- Kleur kan nie besigtig word nie.
- Aflewering kan 'n lang tydperk neem.
- 9 260 / Sill 1.6

(2)

6.2.2 Etikettering

6.2.2.1	6.2.2.2	6.2.2.3	6.2.2.4
Droogskoonmaak	Droogdrup	Warm strykyster	Wolmengelmerk

(4)

6.3 Figuurafwykings

- Wye, klokrompe help om the buustegrootte te verklein.
- Vermyn: - Styfpassende lyfie en noutsluitende halslyn.
- Sagte volheid of skuinslyne / diagonale lyne, V-vormige halslyne met die punt van die V net onderkant die breedste deel van die figuur (bolyf).
- Dowwe kledingstowwe, medium gewig en donker kleure is beter keuses.
- Raglan-moue, dolmanmoue en driekwart moue beklemtoon nie groot buuste nie.
- Bloese en lyfies van rokke met genoeg volheid onderkant die buuste sal die grootte van die buuste verberg.
- Louw 1 34

(5)

- 6.4 Evalueer kwaliteit
- Evalueer:
 - Die stikwerk
 - Die naattoelating
 - Die kwaliteit van vasmaakmiddels
 - Die soomlyn
 - Die draadrigting van die kledingstuk
 - Openinge moet plat lê en sterk wees.
 - Die kleur van die vasmaakmiddels
 - Aanvaar ook ander korrekte aspekte.
- (6)
- 6.5 Tipes winkels
- 6.5.1 D
 - 6.5.2 A
 - 6.5.3 B
 - 9 259 / Sill 1.4
- (3)

TOTAAL VIR AFDELING C: [25]
[75]

AFDELING D KLEDINGKONSTRUKSIE EN BORDUURWERK

VRAAG 7

7.1.1 Halslynafwerking

1. Skouernaat
 2. Inknipsel
 3. Stiksel
 4. Belegsel
 5. Glipsteek
 6. Onderstiksel
- 9 417/19/ Sill 1.4

(6)

7.1.2 Halslynafwerkings

- Aangesnyde belegsel
- Band
- Omboorsel
- Skuinsbelegsel
- Kraag
- 9 418 / Sill 1.13

(Enige twee)

(2)

7.1.3 Skouerbande vir onderklere

- Weefstoflissie
- Garinglissie
- Louw 366/67

(2)

7.2 Kraag

1. Val / oorslag
 2. Stand / staan / hoogte
 3. Voulyn
- Louw 1 209

(3)

7.3 Kriteria vir 'n soom

- Kledingstuk moet gelyk hang
- Moet nie plooi en voue wys nie
- Voltooide soom moet heeltemal onsigbaar wees
- Soom moet oral ewe breed wees
- Breedte van soom moet geskik wees vir tipe soom, kleedstof en kledingstuk
- Soomsteek moet onsigbaar wees.
- 9 432 / Sill 1.13

(3)

7.4 Vasmaakmiddels

7.4.1 Verskille tussen lissies

Rouleau lissies

- Gemaak van skuinsstrook, dun kledingstof
- Met dun kledingstof is die lissies smaller

Garinglissies

- Komberssteek word gebruik om garinglissies te maak
- Lengte van lissie is gelyk aan die deursnee van die knoop
- Louw 1 367

(4)

7.4.2 Twee tipes knope

- Knope met gaatjies
- Knope met steeltjies
- Louw 1 357 / Sill 1.13

(2)

7.4.3 Handgemaakte knoopsgate met

- een ronde end en een balkhegsel
- twee ronde balkhegsels
- twee ronde ente
- Louw 1 339 / Sill 1.13

(3)

[25]**TOTAAL VIR AFDELING D:****[25]**

AFDELING E**VRAAG 8****8.1 Opnaaisels****8.1.1 Wat is opnaaisels?**

- Smal voutjies
- Eweredig op die regtekant gestik
- Louw 1 136 / Sill 1.12

(2)

8.1.2 Waarvoor word opnaaisels gebruik?

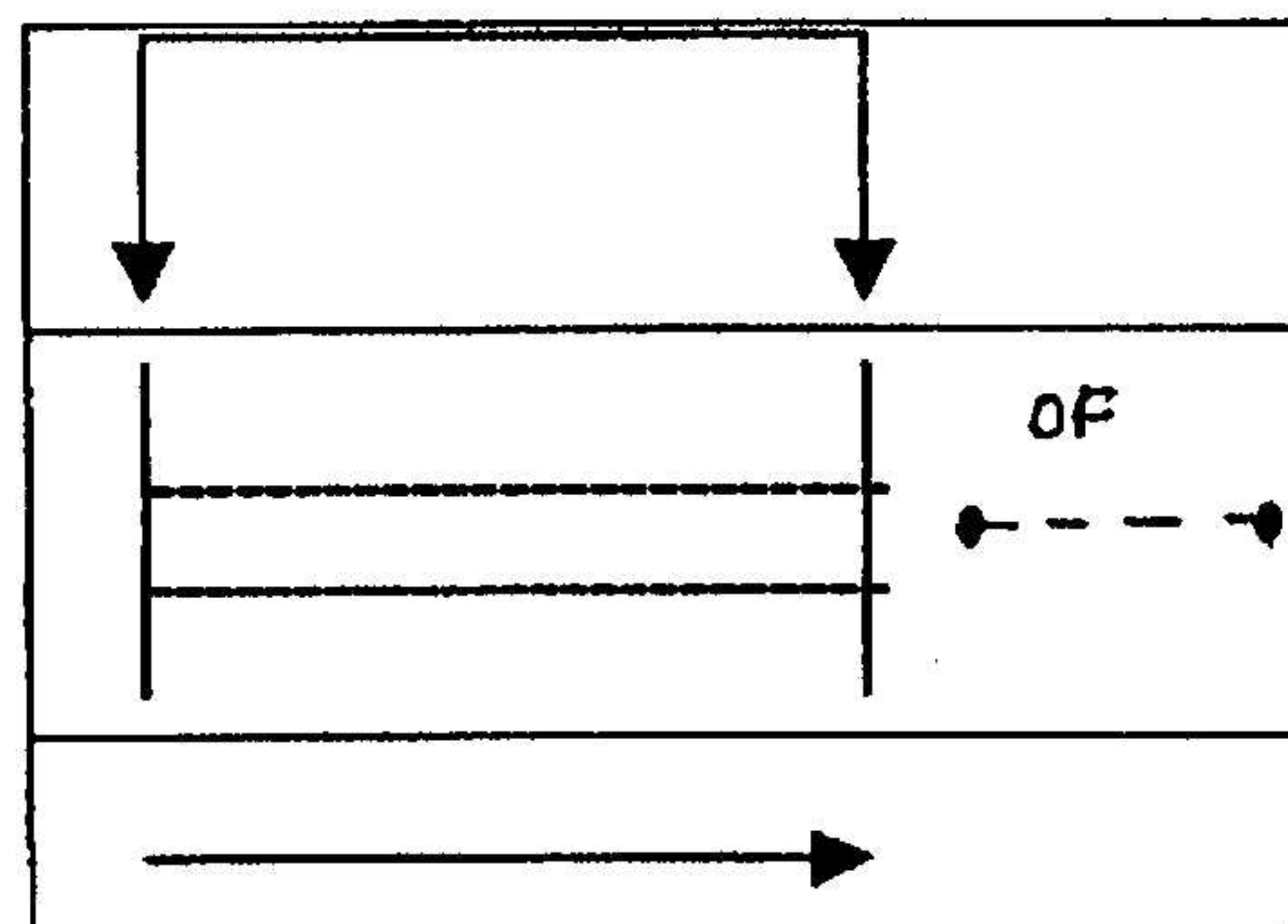
- Versierings
- Om volheid by die een ent weg te neem en by die ander ent te verskaf
- Om 'n kledingstuk te fatsoeneer
- Om oortollige wydte en lengte te verminder
- Louw 1 136 / Sill 1.12

(4)

8.1.3 VIER areas op kledingstukke

- Skouerstukke, krae, mouboordjies, voor op bloese, rokke vir kinders en volwassenes, onderklere, babaklere en rompe
- Louw 1 136

(4)

8.2 Simbole**8.2.1 Plaas patroon op die vou**

(1)

8.2.2 Dui rygplooitjies aan

(1)

8.2.3 Rigting waarin gestik word
Sill 1.9

(1)

8.3 Toerusting**8.3.1 Identifiseer die toerusting.**

- Stilet

(1)

8.3.2 Gebruik van toerusting

- Druk klein ogies deur
- Louw 1 483

(1)

8.4 Oordraging van patroonmerke

- Kleredeurslagpapier en aftrekwiel
- Kleremakerskryt
- Kleremakersrygsteek
- 9 375

(3)

