Consumer studies Grade 8 Learner guide

CLOTHING OR SOFT FURNISHING

Consumer studies: Clothing or Soft Furnishing

Practical lessons – Grade 8

TERM 1 **Week 1:** **Orientate** the learners in the workplace room.
Week 2 & 3: **Practical Lesson 1:** Personal Hygiene, Health & Safety Activity: Safety in the sewing room (Group work)
Week 4 – 6: **Activity:** Basic sewing equipment **Activity:** Measuring equipment **Activity: (Demonstration)** Measuring **Practical Lesson 2:** Identification of Needlework equipment and tools **Practical Lesson 3:** Measuring equipment and tools
Week 7: **Activity:** Basic Hand stitches for sewing and embroidery **Activity:** Basic Hand stitches for sewing and embroidery on an article
Week 8: **Practical Skills Test 1** Basic hand stitches for sewing and embroidery on swatches

TERM 2 **Week 1:**
Activity: Sewing machine **Activity:** Function, threading, winding the bobbin
Week 2 & 3:
Practical Lesson 4: The Sewing Machine: parts, functions, thread, winding bobbin
Week 4 & 5:
Practical Lesson 5: The sewing licence
Week 6 & 7:
Practical Lesson 6: Commercial pattern **Activity:** Sew seams on an article
Week 8:
Practical Skills Test 2 Evaluate a label for a product

TERM 3 **Week 1:** **Activity:** Enclosed single seam, shaped facing
Week 2 & 3: **Practical Lesson 7:** · Seams: The enclosed single seam on a sampler
Week 4 & 5: **Activity:** Seams on article / garment **Practical Lesson 8:** Hems sampler
Week 6 & 7: **Apply** hems on article **Practical Lesson 9:** Labelling **Activity:** Advertisement
Week 8: **Practical Skills Test 3** Make an enclosed single seam on an article / garment

TERM 4 **Week 1 - 3**
Project based Learning Task **(*Marketing and selling a product.)***

Grade 8 Term: 1	• **Hygiene, Safety and Security** • **Introduction to the laboratory / workplace**
Introduction: The environment in which you work influences your behaviour. To be truly productive, it is important to have a workplace where the furniture is well arranged. It must be arranged in such a way that activities can be performed with ease and with safety in mind. It's everyone's responsibility to keep the workplace and workstation clean and organized.	

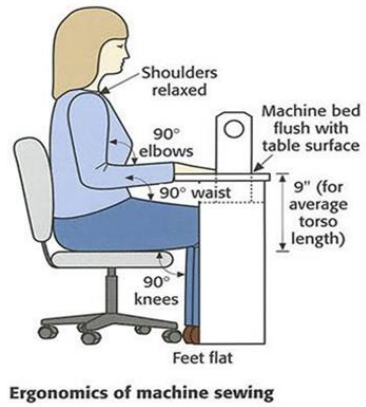
It is also important to wash your hands before touching your sewing fabrics and to wash them in-between working to prevent making your article dirty.

General safety rules in the Needlework class:

- Do not run in the class – you can be seriously hurt or damage appliances.
- Scissors are very dangerous, don't run or play with it.
- Be careful when working with irons or steam irons, you can burn if you do not handle them correctly.
- No learner is allowed to work without supervision in the needlework room.
- Report injuries immediately.
- Never touch blood if someone is injured, report immediately so the correct procedure can be followed.
- When helping someone that has a bleeding cut, always wear gloves so as to prevent HIV transmission.
- Make sure that there is a fire extinguisher in class and that it is in a working order.
- **Always concentrate on your own work.** While talking to a friend you may sew or cut something incorrectly.
- Avoid loose clothing or jewellery and tie up hair to prevent it from becoming tangled in the moving parts of the machine.

Basic safety rules for working with a sewing machine:

- Hold head up and out of the way of moving parts.
- Sit with back straight to help with concentration.
- Work should be done in a sitting position.



CORRECT SITTING POSITION

- Only use the sewing machine in the designated area in the classroom.
- Equipment and appliance should be arranged in such a way as to allow for safe movement.
- Keep your fingers away from the needle and moving parts of the sewing machine.
- Do not press the foot peddle on someone else's sewing machine.
- Electric cords must be out of the way as tripping over wires can cause injury and damage equipment.

- Switch current off before inserting or removing plugs from sockets.
- Switch off your sewing machine when making adjustments.
- Make sure you have good lighting while you are sewing.
- Make sure the machine is switched off and packed away when finished

Safety measures for working with electrical appliances, e.g. ironing equipment

- See that all three-pin plugs are connected correctly

- Examine old electric wires and flexes to see whether there are any broken places – repair immediately.
- First put plug in wall socket. Then switch the plug on. Do not ever switch the switch on first.
- Never pull out the plug by its cord. Take hold of the plug itself and remove it from the socket.
- Never use electrical appliance when you are barefoot.
- It is dangerous to use any electrical appliance close to water.
  Never touch anything electrical with wet hands or while standing in water.
- Never push metal objects or your fingers into a plug.
- Never overload a wall-socket. Do not plug in more than two appliances at the same time. Make use of appropriate adaptors

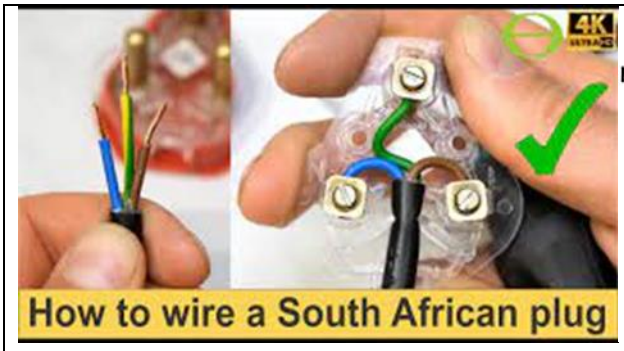
How to wire a plug?

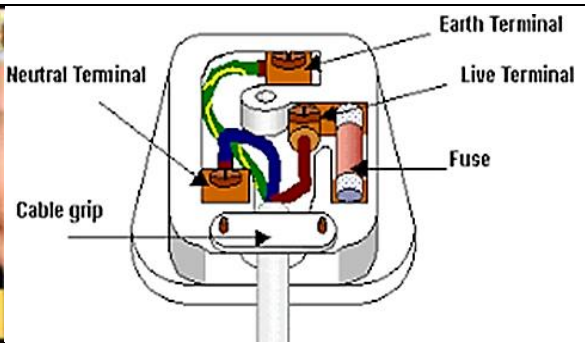
Inside the plug there are three terminals:

Earth: Top, centre - this is where the green & yellow wire goes – however double insulated appliances do not have an earth wire

Live: The brown wire goes to the live terminal, which is on the right side of the plug.

Neutral: The blue wire connects to the blue terminal on the left of the plug.





Fire Drill Safety Rules:

- Listen carefully to directions.
- Quietly line up
- Walk carefully out of the building to your assigned place.
- Stay with your class at all time.
- Wait with your teacher until it is safe to return to your classroom.

How to use the fire extinguisher

Remember the words **PASS**

- **P**ull the pin in the handle.
- **A**im the nozzle at the base of the fire.
- **S**queeze the lever slowly.
- **S**weep from side to side

SAFETY SIGNS

BASIC FIRST AID

Always wash your hands. This helps to avoid infection.

Activity: Hand washing (Group work)

Learners do research about the steps in the hand washing procedure. Learners design and make an A-4 poster illustrating the steps in the hand washing procedure.

Poster: Handwashing

Use plastic gloves to protect youself against infection.	
Rinse the wound with clean water. Wash out the wound with running water this Will help reduce the risk of infection, or use a disinfection wipe.	
Remove any dirt with tweezers that is cleaned with disinfectant. See a doctor if you cannot remove all the dirt.	

Stop any bleeding. Small cuts or scraps usually stop bleeding on their own.
If needed apply gentle pressure with a bandage or clean cloth.
If bleeding does not stop elevate the wound above the heart.

Apply an antibiotic or petroleum jelly. Apply a thin layer of ointment or Vaseline to keep surface moist and help prevent scarring.

Cover the wound with a bandage or plaster, this also helps to keep the wound clean.

Change the dressing often. At least once a day.

Get a tetanus injection if the wound is deep or dirty.

Watch for signs of infection. See a doctor if there is any signs around the wound that is re, increasing pain or swelling.

HIV/AIDS

HIV / AIDS is cause by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).
When a person is now very ill because of the virus they have acquired immune deficiency syndrome

HIV is mainly transmitted through sexual intercourse, but can also be spread through open wounds and cuts.

Once a person is infected, the virus remains in the body for life.

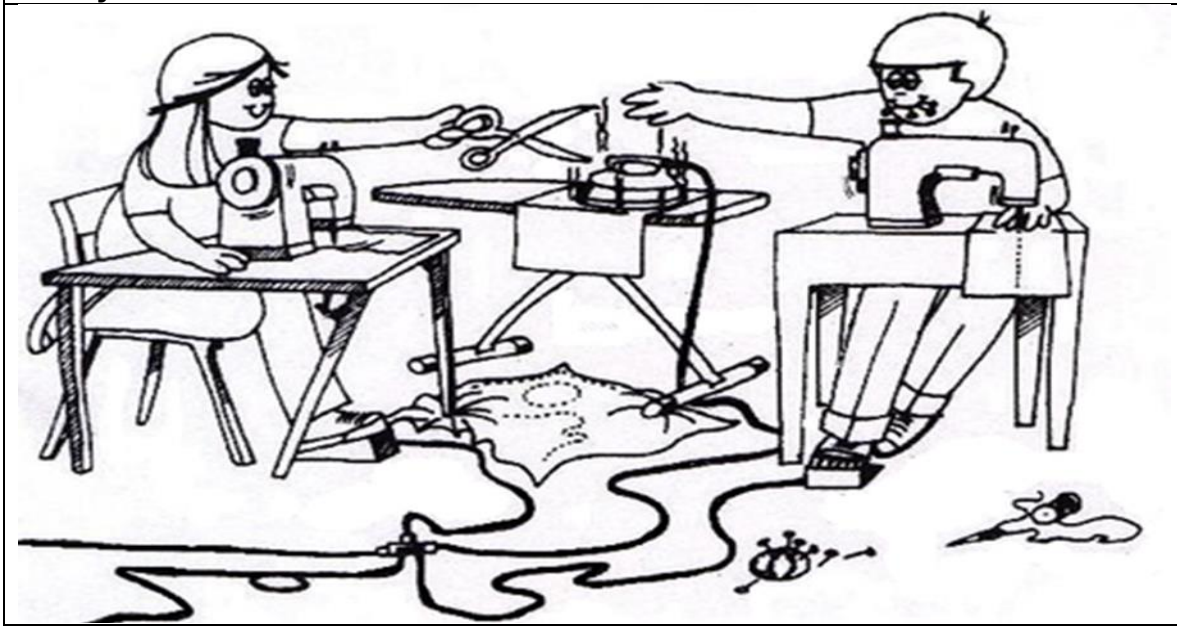
There is no cure for HIV/AIDS, but there are drugs/medications that help to control the virus.

Avoid contact with blood

If you are helping a bleeding person:

- Avoid getting any of their blood into any sores or cuts that you may have on your skin.
- Also protect your eyes and your mouth.
- There should be gloves in all first aid kits – use them.
- If you pricked yourself or anyone else's finger and there is blood, discard of the pin (throw in dustbin) and clean the wound.

CLASS ACTIVITY	**GRADE 8 TERM 1**
Study the scenario below and create a poster about Hygiene, Health and Safety	

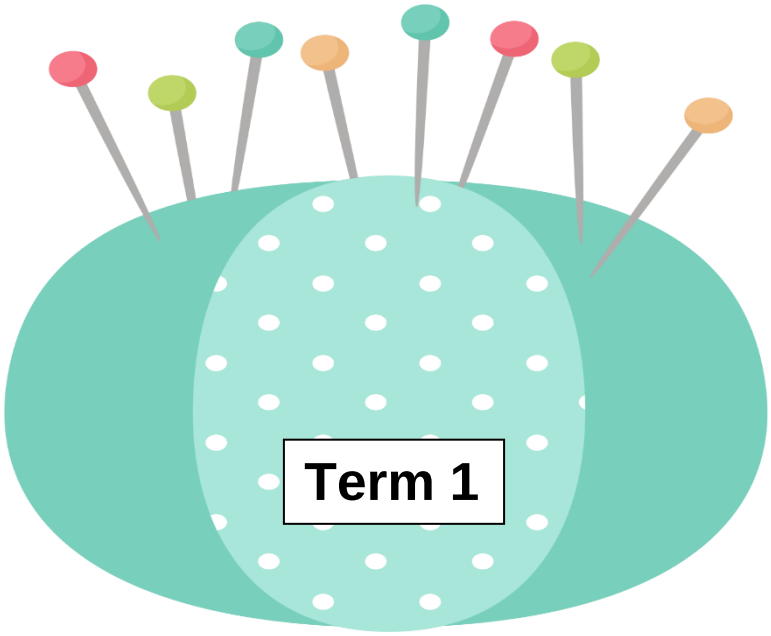


Consumer Studies

Clothing or Soft Furnishing Option

Grade 8 Term 1

Practical lessons and Skills Tests



Lesson 1

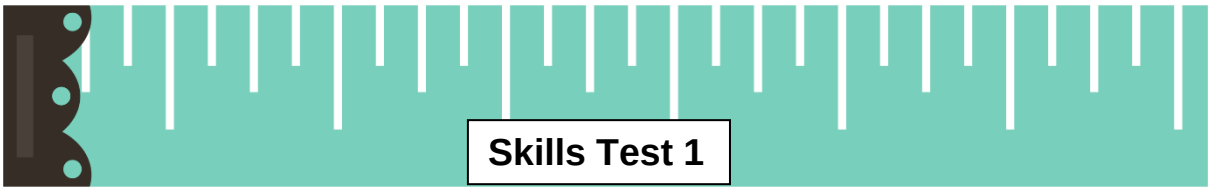
Hygiene, Safety and Security

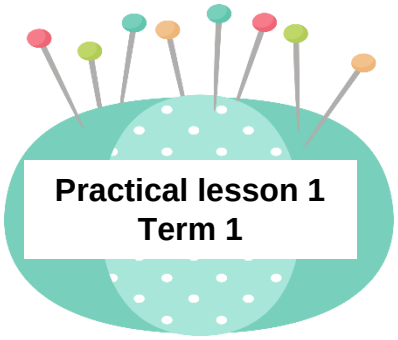
Lesson 2

Identification of Needlework Equipment

Lesson 3

Measuring equipment





Consumer Studies

Clothing or Furnishing Option

Hygiene, Health, and Safety

Name:	**Grade 8**

1.1 Study the words below and reorganise them in the correct sequence/order when we are washing hands

Rinse hands, apply soap, wet hands, dry hands, scrub hands

1.1	
	(5)

2. Electricity can be very dangerous if we use it incorrectly. Describe the pre-cautions you need to take when using electricity from the following scenarios.

2.1	You have wet hands:	
2.1		
2.2	Pulling the plug out of the wall:	
2.2		
2.3	You have 4 appliances:	
2.3		
2.4	You are walking barefooted:	
2.4		
2.5	You need to make adjustments on your electric sewing machine:	
2.5		
2.6	The electrical cord:	
2.6		

(6)

3. State what this sign means
3. (1)
4. In the event of a fire, how will you operate the fire extinguisher? Name the FOUR steps.

4.1	
4.2	
4.3	
4.4	(4)

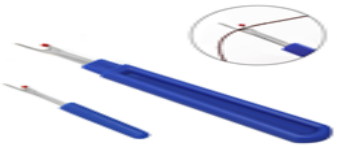
5. HIV/AIDS can spread through open wounds and cuts through contact with blood. Name FOUR precautions to keep in mind so as to avoid contact with their blood.

5.1	
5.2	
5.3	
5.4	(4)

Total (20)

Grade 8 Term 1 **Practical lesson: 2**	**Identify basic sewing equipment and tools** **- name their uses and** **- care**
It is important to use the correct equipment / tools when you sew. The equipment and tools are categorized into FIVE groups **Sewing tools, Cutting tools, Marking tools, Ironing tools, Measuring tools**	

1. Sewing equipment and tools

1.1 Cutting Equipment / Tools			
Name	**Properties**	**Use**	**Care**
Dressmaker's scissors: 	• large handle • long, sharp blades	• use **only** to cut fabric	• Keep away from moisture • Do not drop • Pass scissors with the handle towards the person who is going to receive them. • Carry with sharp points downwards • Do not run with scissors in your hands • Do not cut paper with it. • Tighten the pivot screw and apply oil periodically • Always avoid cutting over pins.
Embroidery scissors: 	• small • sharp point	• cut threads • finer cutting of corners and edges	
Pinking scissors: 	• serrated blades	• cut a zig-zag edge in fabric to prevent it fraying (unravelling)	
Quick unpick / seam ripper: 	• sharp point • hook-like shape	• take out sewing mistakes • use to cut open button holes	

Operating a pair of scissors **https://youtu.be/QYiWKFpA6Zg**	**Using a seam unpick** **https://youtu.be/_3s_9IhVjI8**	**using a pinking shears** https://youtu.be/bZNwa6P3QBY	**using a thread snip** https://youtu.be/aUwrqsuEjBI

1.2 Sewing Tools			
Name	**Properties**	**Use**	**Care**
Pins:	• long • thin • rust free • sharp points	• keep units together before sewing	• Store in a pin box or on a pin cushion • Keep away from moisture • Discard blunt or broken pins
Needles:	• A selection of different needles are available • No 1 needle is long and thick • No 10 needle is short and thin	• Use a no 8 – 10 needle for general sewing • Use a thin needle for thin fabric.	• Keep needles separate from pins • Keep needles away from moisture.
- **Embroidery needle**	• Sharp point • Thin • Long eye	• Use for embroidery	
- **Tapestry needle**	• Short, thick needle • Blunt point	• Use for coarse embroidery on gauze or netting	
Thimbles:	• A thimble should fit the middle finger.	• Protects the finger when doing a lot of hand sewing	• Keep safe with other needlework equipment.

1.3 Marking Tools			
Name	**Properties**	**Use**	**Care**
Marking pen:	• Blue = water soluble • Purple = disappears after 24 hours	• Make pattern markings on fabric	• Keep in a safe place. • Use only on fabric.
Tailor's chalk:	• Can be a colour pencil OR • Triangle shaped chalk	• Make pattern markings on fabric	• Keep in a safe place. • Use only on fabric. • They break easily, use with care
Tracing wheel and - paper:	• A tracing wheel is used together with special dressmaker's carbon paper	• Make pattern markings on the wrong side of the fabric	• Store in a safe place • Use only on fabric

1.4 Sewing Thread

Sewing thread:	• A variety is available • Use good quality thread • Cotton for cotton fabric • Polyester for polyester fabric	• Use white or yellow thread for tacking. • Use a matching colour thread for sewing and over locking.	• Secure end before storing • Keep neatly in a dust free container. • Do not stick needles in it.

The success of sewing will be determined by good ironing and pressing of the article/garment. It is important to iron after each step.

1.5 Ironing equipment		
Equipment / Tools	**Use**	**Care**
Iron 	- A good steam iron is essential for pressing seams and smoothing out fabric.	- Iron must be clean. - Use cooled off boiled water. - Empty iron after use. - Store in upright position after it has cooled down. - Do not wind the electrical cord around a warm iron.
Ironing board **Sleeve board** 	- Use with steam iron. Use it for ironing sleeves and small parts.	- Ironing board must be sturdy. - Cover must be clean.
Press cloth: A big white calico cotton cloth.	- Use with iron to prevent shiny marks on fabric.	- White cotton works the best. - Must be clean. - Store only when dry.

A well-ironed garment will be:

- **Flat**, **smooth** and **free of creases**.
- Seams and hems will not show through to **the right side**.
- Garments will **not have an over-pressed** and **limp** look.
- Fabrics with a **dull** surface should **not** be ironed until they become shiny.
- Be careful when ironing **stretchy fabric** or loosely woven fabrics so that you do not **change the shape of the garment**.

CLASS ACTIVITY **Grade 8 TERM 1**

SEWING EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS

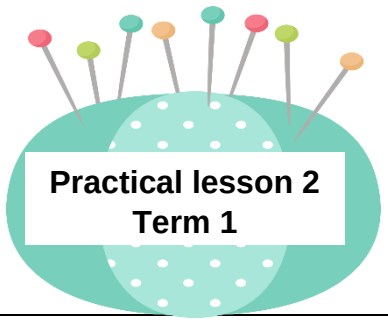
NAME_____

Study the names of sewing equipment and tools in COLUMN A and match them to the properties and functions in COLUMN B. Write the correct matches in COLUMN C.

	COLUMN A **Sewing equipment/tool**		**COLUMN B** **Properties and function**	**COLUMN C**
1	Tape measure	A	For cutting fabric only	
2	Thread	B	Right size for fabric	

3	Dressmakers Scissors	C	Hold pins temporarily during sewing	
4	Pins	D	150 cm	
5	Needles	E	Transferring pattern markings	
6	Thimble	F	Spool pin	
7	Pincushion	G	Hold pieces of fabric before sewing	
8	Tracing wheel	H	Protect finger during sewing by hand	
		I	Feeds the fabric during sewing	
		J	Colourfast	

(16)



Consumer Studies

Clothing or Soft Furnishing Option

Identification of Needlework Equipment

Name:	**Grade 8**
Practical lesson 2 – Term 1 – Identification of Needlework Equipment. Complete the name and use of the equipment displayed at the number	

1. Give any THREE categories of needlework tools you learnt about

   1.1 _____

   1.2 _____

   1.3 _____ (3)

2. **Complete the name and use of the equipment displayed in COLUMN A. Give its use in COLUMN B**

(14)

	2.1 **COLUMN A** The tool	**2.2 COLUMN B** Name of tool	2.2 **COLUMN C** Use of tool	

3. Describe a well pressed article.

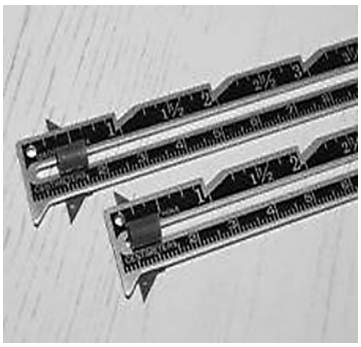
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

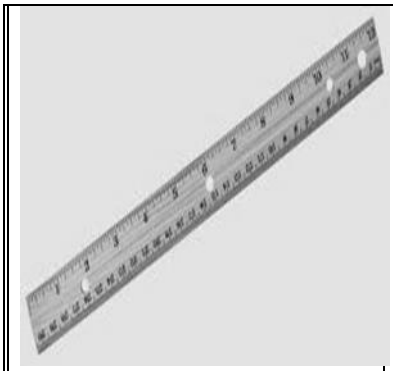
(3)

TOTAL: 20

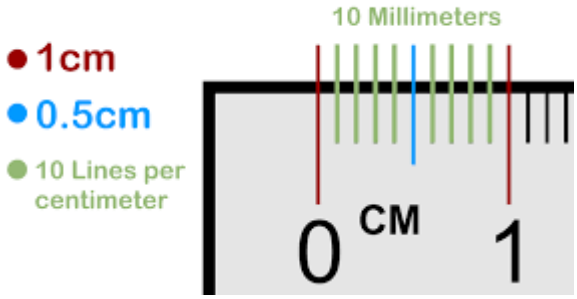
Grade 8 Term 1	**Identify basic measuring equipment and tools** - **name their uses and** - **care**
It is important to use the correct measuring equipment / tools when you sew.	

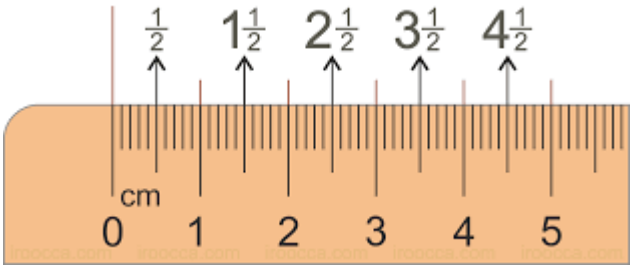
Measuring tools (equipment)			
Name	**Properties**	**Use**	**Care**

Tape measure:	• 150 cm in length • made of non-stretch material • marked in mm and cm on both sides • metal tips to ensure accuracy	• Taking of body measurements – width and length • Measure fabric • Start measuring at the metal tip	• Wipe with a damp cloth • Store rolled up
Sewing gauge: 	• A short metal or plastic ruler with an adjustable sliding marker	• measure small distances like seams, hems and button holes	• Keep in a safe place
Measuring card	• Can be home made with stiff cardboard	• Use to measure seams, hems and buttonholes.	• Do not bend • Keep dry
Ruler	• Made of plastic or wood. • Calibrated in both mm and cm	• Not commonly used in sewing • It is used to measure short measurements in a more steady	• Do not break

		way than a tape measure • Can be used to measure hems accurately	

Identifying different measurements on measuring tools





Measuring card with 1cm, 1.5cm, 2cm, 2,5cm, 3,5cm, 6cm

Body measurements – Recap

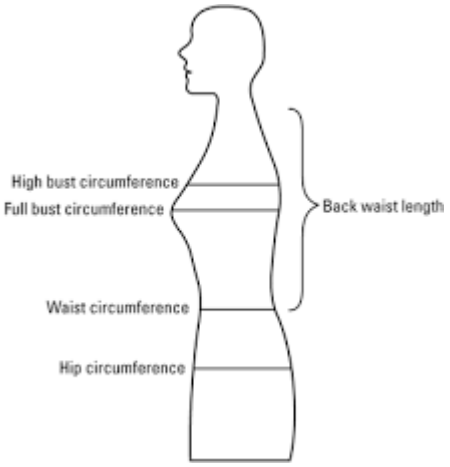
A standard **body measurements chart** can be found on all commercial patterns. You need to take your body measurements first to determine which size pattern you need to buy.

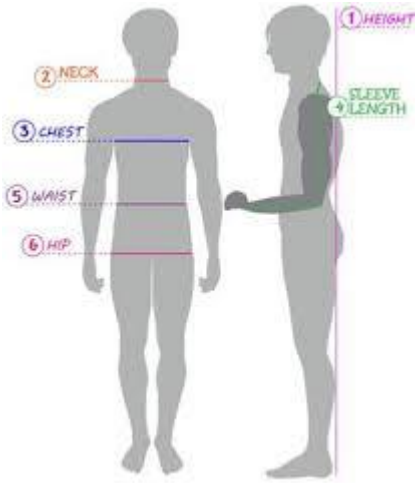
When choosing a pattern for a shirt, blouse, or top, use your bust measurement as guide. Dresses, skirts and trousers are based on waist and hip measurement. Choose a pattern according to your bust and hip measurement and make any adjustments before laying out and cutting the fabric.

Body measurements:

Take your body measurements with a **tape measure.**

Take your measurements as follow:



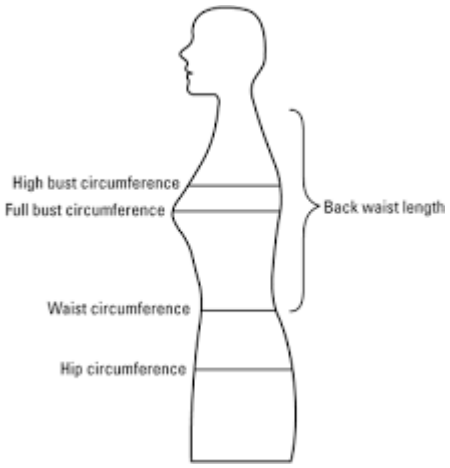


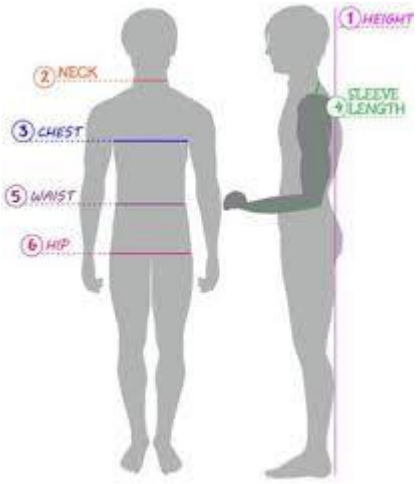
Bust/Chest:	keep the measuring tape flat and measure around the broadest part.
Waist:	measure around the natural waistline.
Hips:	measure about 20 cm below the waistline, around the broadest part of the hips.
Neck-to-waist:	measure from the prominent bone at the back of the neck to the waistline**.**

CLASS ACTIVITY	**GRADE 8 TERM 1**
USING MEASURING EQUIPMENT	**Body measurements:**

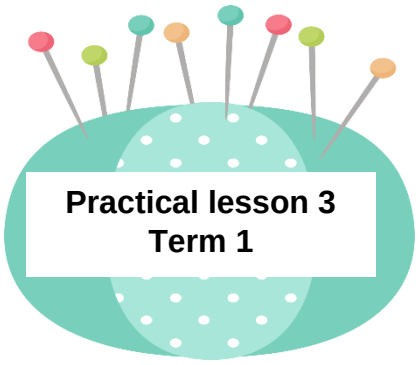
1. Using hard paper make your own measuring card with 5mm, 1cm, 1.5cm,
2. In pairs take your body measurements with a **tape measure.**

Take your measurements as follow:





Bust/Chest:	keep the measuring tape flat and measure around the broadest part.
Waist:	measure around the natural waistline.
Hips:	measure about 20 cm below the waistline, around the broadest part of the hips.
Neck-to-waist: the waistline**.**	measure from the prominent bone at the back of the neck to



Consumer Studies

Clothing or Soft Furnishing Option
Measuring equipment and tools

1. Use a tape measure to draw lines in your book of the following lengths:

   2.1 15cm

   2.2 9cm

   2.3 12,5cm

   2.4 5cm

   2.5 2,5cm

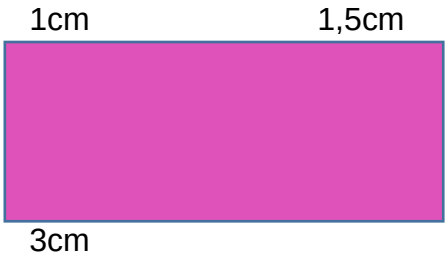
(5)

2. Use stiff cardboard to make your own measuring card. The following measurements must be displayed:

   3.1 3cm

   3.2 1cm

   3.3 1,5cm



(5)

3. In pairs, demonstrate the correct use of the tape measure by taking the following measurements of your friend:

3.1 Waist measurement: _____

3.2 Hip measurement: _____ (5)

4. Use the words in the block to complete the classification of tools and equipment.

Dressmaker's scissor	Ironing board	Sewing gauge
Embroidery needles	Measuring tape	Steam iron
	Sleeve board	

Classification of sewing tools / equipment

Ironing equipment	**Measuring tools/equipment**
	(5)

Total = (20)

Grade 8 Term: 1 **Practical lesson**	**Explain and demonstrate: Basic Hand stitches for sewing and embroidery**

Hand stitches

1. Types of Basic hand stitches for sewing and embroidery:

For most projects you will need to do some sewing by hand – for example, making hems and stitching trickier areas.

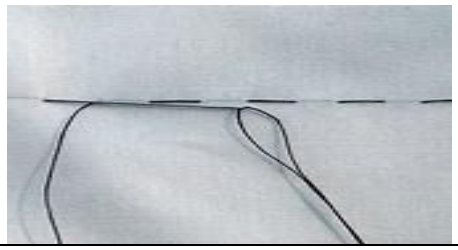
1.1 Tacking / Basting Stitch

Simple tacking stitches are used for holding two pieces of fabric together and making temporary hems.

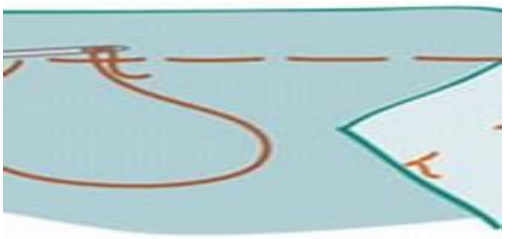
Since the stitches won't be staying in the fabric, you can use a knot to start off.

Just use a single thread to make straight stitches

1.1.1 Even tacking



1.1.2 Uneven tacking

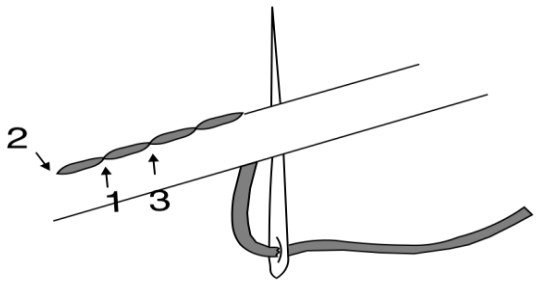


1.2 Running stitches:

This stitch is similar to tacking and is generally used for decorating a finished project. Simply bring your needle up and down through the fabric at regular intervals to create evenly-spaced stitches. Make sure that all the stitches are the same length and the spaces between them too – this is particularly important if you are using it as an embellishment. It is also used for quilting.

1.3 Back stitch / stem stitch.

A strong stitch that is used for joining two pieces of fabric together permanently. It is stronger and firmer than the running stitch. It can be used if a sewing machine is not available to sew. It's also a decorative embroidery stitch.

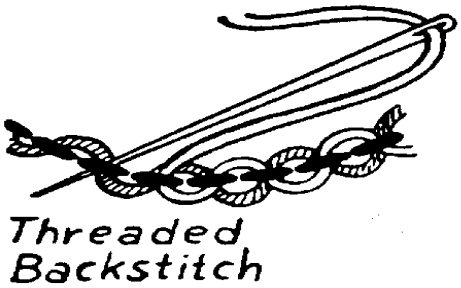


back stitch

Go up through your fabric at 1...
Back down at 2..
Up at 3...
Back down at 1...
Keep going back on yourself

1.4 Threaded backstitch

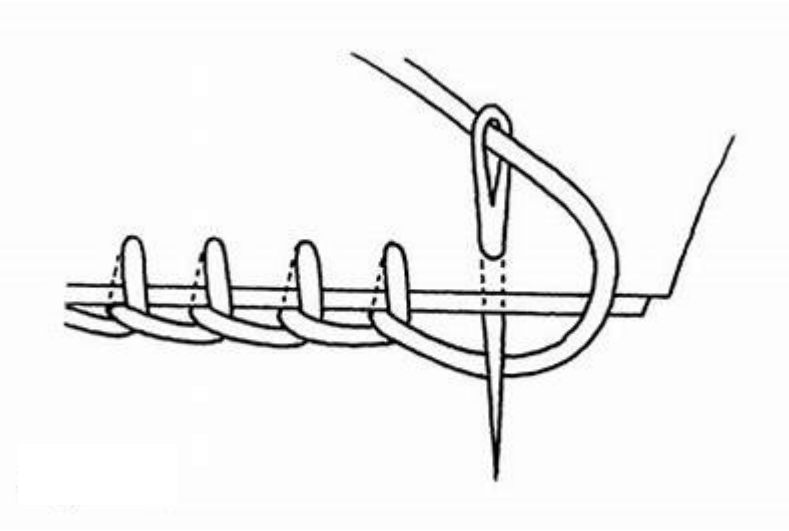
Use the basic back stitch as explained before and add threads to serve as decoration. Different colour threads can be used. This is an easy way to add colour to your patchwork, once you are done joining the strips together.



1.5 Slip stitch:

The slip stitch is a very important sewing stitch to know. It is perfect for closing up small holes you leave in order to flip a project right side out.

1.6 Blanket stitch



1.7 **Herringbone stitch**

Basic stitches to do patchwork and quilting by hand:

2.1 Running stitches:

This stitch is similar to tacking and is generally used for decorating a finished project. Simply bring your needle up and down through the fabric at regular intervals to create evenly-spaced stitches.

Make sure that all the stitches are the same length and the spaces between them too – this is particularly important if you are using it as an embellishment.

It is also used for quilting.

Back stitches – basic backstitch / stem stitch.

A strong stitch that is used for joining two pieces of fabric together permanently.

It is stronger and firmer than the running stitch. It can be used if a sewing machine is not available to sew.

It's also a decorative embroidery stitch

Embroidery stitches:

Basic embroidery stitches are useful for decorating items. You can decorate clothes, sheets, pillowslips, cushions, bags and so on. Decoration adds value to an item, making it unique and accentuating your personal style.

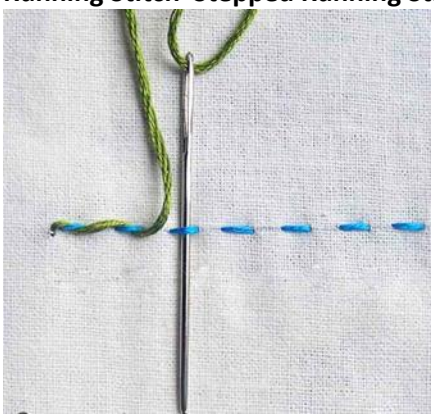
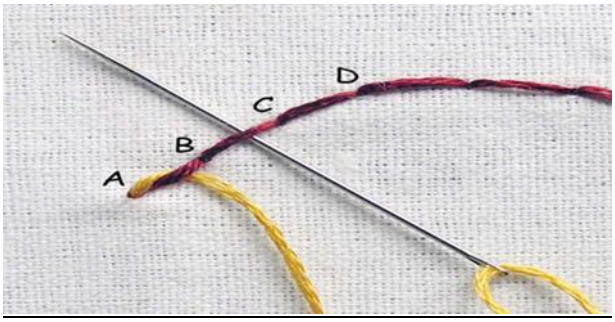
3.2 Threaded backstitch

Use the basic back stitch as explained before and add threads to serve as decoration.

Different colour threads can be used.

This is an easy way to add colour to your patchwork, once you are done joining the strips together.

Embroidery Stitches	
Embroidery thread	
Cotton embroidery floss or Stranded cotton: Most commonly used for hand embroidery. You can divide the strands and use 1, 2, 3 or 4 strands. Very affordable with a wide range of colours 	**Perle thread:** This is a thicker cotton thread and non-divisible. It comes in different thicknesses. It has a sheen and comes in a variety of colours.

Running Stitch Stepped Running Stitch 	**.** This stitch is similar to tacking and is generally used for **decorating a finished project** and for **gathering fabric**  **Whipped Running Stitch**

CLASS ACTIVITY	**GRADE 8 TERM 1**
NAME_____	

Worksheet: Basic stitches

1. Name any FIVE hand sewing stitches.

   1.1 _____

   1.2 _____

   1.3 _____

   1.4 _____

   1.5 _____ (5)

2. Name a hand sewing stitch used to sew gathers. _____ (1)

3. List THREE types of tacking stitch. _____ (3)

4. Which stitch can you use for hemming _____(1)

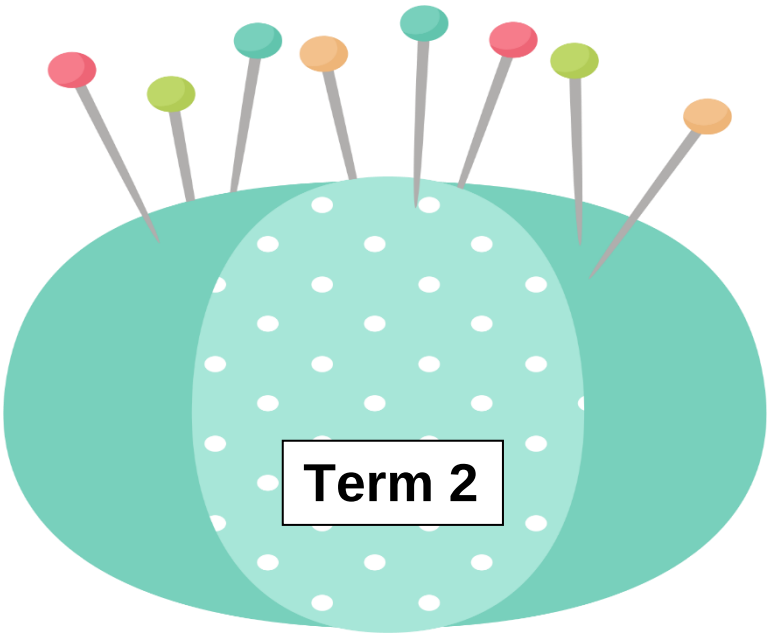
TOTAL [10]

Skills Test 1	**20 marks**

Consumer Studies

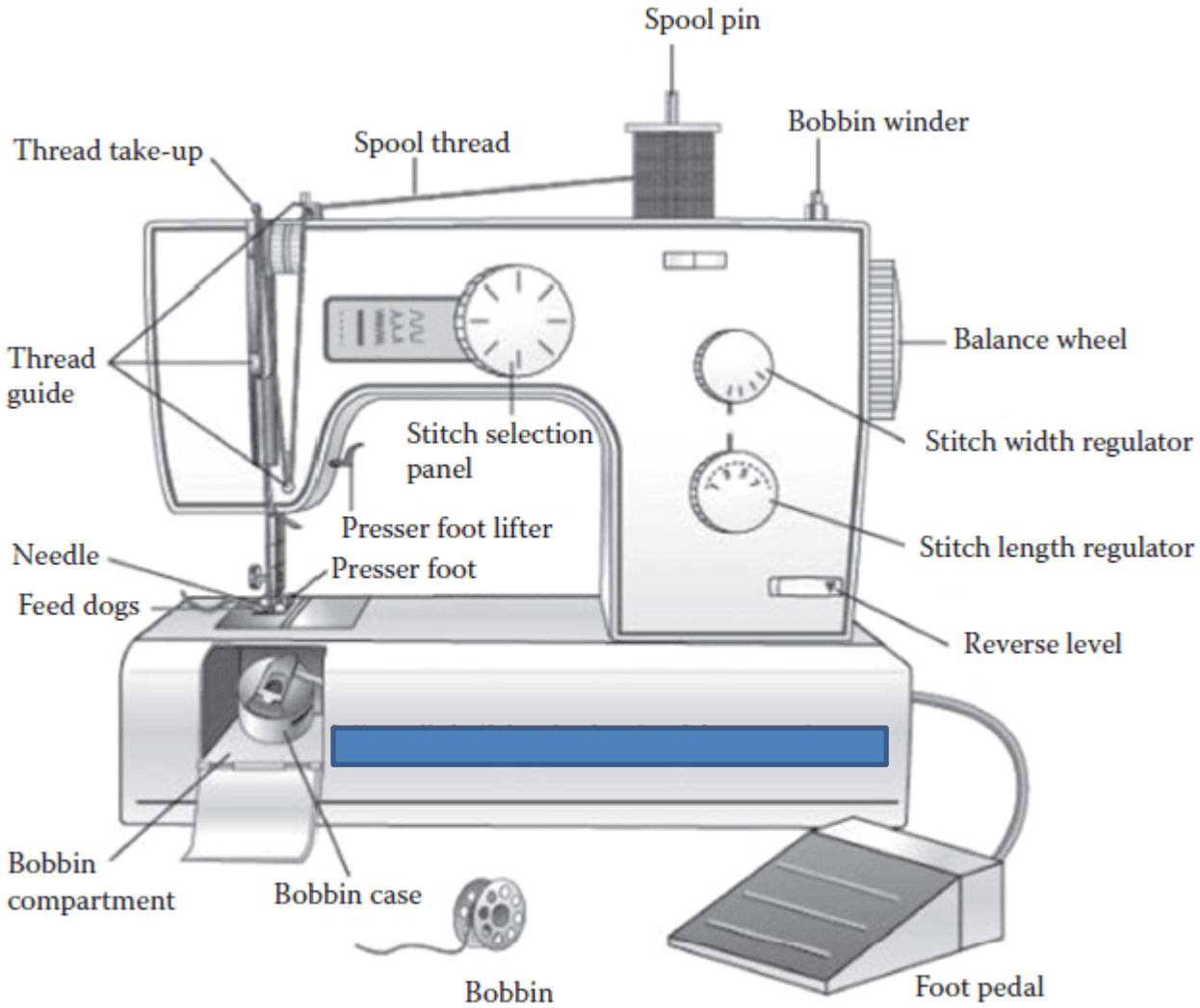
Clothing or Soft Furnishing Option

Grade 8



Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6
The Sewing Machine	The “sewing Licence”	Commercial pattern

The Sewing Machine



Uses of the parts of a sewing machine

1. Spool pin hold sewing thread from the top
2. Bobbin holds the lower sewing thread from the under side
3. Bobbin case houses the bobbin
4. Thread guides hold the upper thread from the spool to through to the needle
5. Take up lever pulls the thread from the spool and holds it tight
6. Presser foot holds the fabric in position during sewing
7. Presser foot lever lifts and lowers the presser foot
8. Bobbin winder fills the thread onto the bobbin
9. Hand wheel controls the machinery of the machine
10. Stitch length regulator controls the size of the stitches
11. Hand wheel screw controls which parts of the machine can be moved

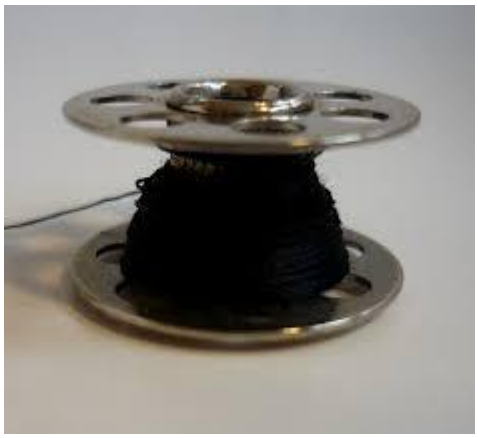
3. Threading the Sewing machine:

All sewing machines are threaded in a similar way. You can follow the instructions in the manual or use the diagram as a guide.

The correct threading is important to ensure that the stitches will be perfect.

4. Winding of the bobbin:

Follow the instructions in the manual to ensure that the bobbin is winded correctly. Wind the bobbin evenly to ensure even stitching.



Wrong

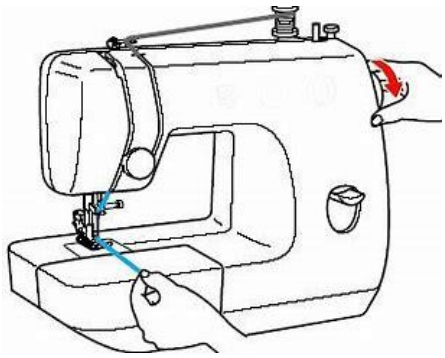
Correct

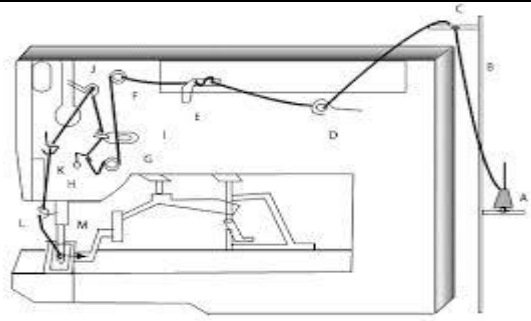
The bobbin is placed in the bobbin holder in a specific way. Follow the instructions in the manual and place the bobbin holder in the machine. Make that you sure anchor it securely.

5. How to pull the lower thread up:

Before you can start sewing, you need to pull up the lower thread.

- Hold the top thread in you left hand
- Turn the balance wheel towards you with your right hand – the needle must pass into the hole and out again to bring the lower thread up
- Pull both threads towards the back of the sewing machine



PARTS OF A SEWING MACHINE	Function/Use
	A bobbin For winding the bottom thread
	Bobbin case Holds the bobbin
	Spool pin Holds the thread for the top thread
	**Thread guides** Guides the thread from the spool pin

	The thread take up lever Moves upwards and downwards to tighten the thread when the stitch has been completed
	A **presser foot** Holds the fabric firmly in position during stitching
	Feed dogs Moves the fabric backwards after each stitch is made
	T**he presser foot lever** Raises and lowers the presser foot

	The feed plate Provides a smooth surface for sewing and is often marked with stitching guidelines
  Automated bobbin winder **Bobbin winder on a sewing machine**	**Bobbin winder** Is used to wind thread around the bobbin automatically
 	Stitch length regulator, sets the length of the stitches

	The hand wheel controls the up and down motion of the needle and needle bar
	Hand wheel screw is used to start or stop (tightening or stop (loosening) the stitching mechanise when winding the bobbin

	Tension dial Adjusting the tension on a sewing machine to control how tight the thread is

CLASS ACTIVITY **GRADE 8 TERM 2**

NAME:_____

<u>Worksheet:</u> Parts of the sewing machine and its uses

1. Give the relationship between a bobbin and a bobbin case

   1.1 _____

   _____

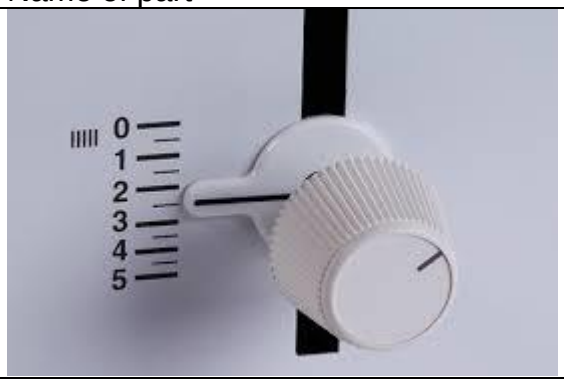
(2)

2. Identify TWO sewing tools for each of the three categories of basic sewing equipment and tools displayed on the teacher's table and fill in the columns following the instructions below.

2.1 In Column A name the machine part below the machine part

2.2 In Column B write down what it is used for

(10)

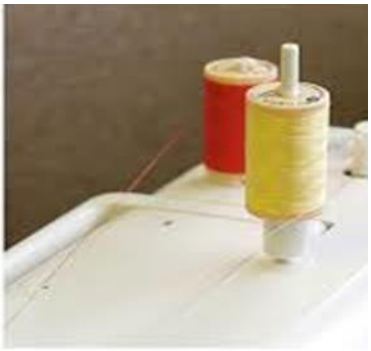
	2.1 COLUMN A Name of part	**2.2 COLUMN B** Use
1		
2		
3		

4			
5			

(10)

3. From the list of parts of sewing machines, identify the correct name for the part for the THREE pictures given below.

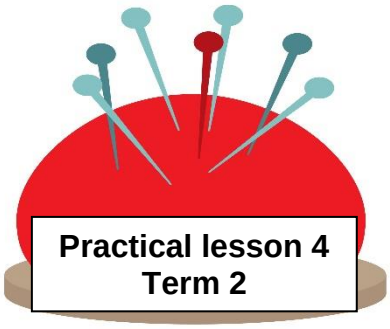
   Spool pin, take up lever, thread guides, bobbin winder, feed plate (3)

3.1	3.2	3.3
		

TOTAL [15]

CLASS ACTIVITY 2	SEWING LICENCE PRACTISE
• 1. Straight line	(2)
• 2. Zig zag	(2)
• 3. Diagonal line	(2)

- 4. Circle (2)
- 5. Corners (2)
- TOTAL MARKS 10



Consumer Studies

Clothing or Soft Furnishing Option

The Sewing Machine: parts, functions, thread, winding bobbin

Name: _____	Grade 8

DATE	ASSESSMENT	MARK	NOTES
	Threading the sewing machine: • Place thread on spool pin • Thread 1st thread guide • Straight down • Around bottom hook • Straight up • Hook around top thread guide • No crossed thread • Straight down • Through bottom thread guide • Thread the needle	**10**	
	Winding of the bobbin: • Bobbin on bobbin winder • Thread from spool crosses around top guide • Loosen balance wheel • Wind bobbin		

	• Fasten balance wheel • Place in bobbin case	6	
	Bringing the lower thread up: • Hold the top thread in left hand • Turn balance wheel towards you – needle in and out • Take bottom thread out • Pull both threads to the back – ready to sew	4	
	TOTAL	**20**	

Total = 20

DATE	ASSESSMENT	MARK	NOTES
	Threading the sewing machine: • Place thread on spool pin • Thread 1st thread guide • Straight down • Around bottom hook • Straight up • Hook around top thread guide • No crossed thread • Straight down • Through bottom thread guide		

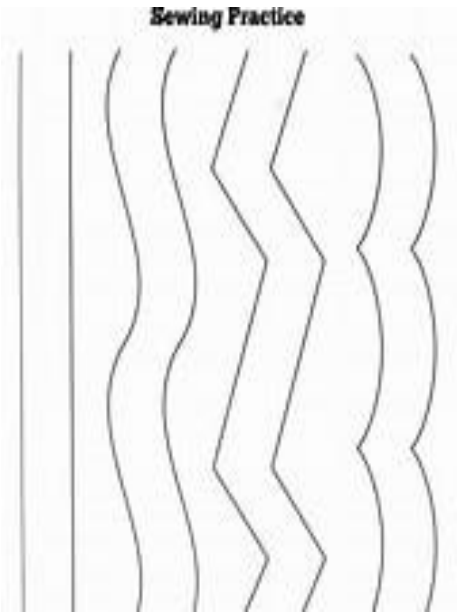
	• Thread the needle	10	
	Winding of the bobbin: • Bobbin on bobbin winder • Thread from spool crosses around top guide • Loosen balance wheel • Wind bobbin • Fasten balance wheel • Place in bobbin case	6	
	Bringing the lower thread up: • Hold the top thread in left hand • Turn balance wheel towards you – needle in and out • Take bottom thread out • Pull both threads to the back – ready to sew	4	
	TOTAL	**20**	

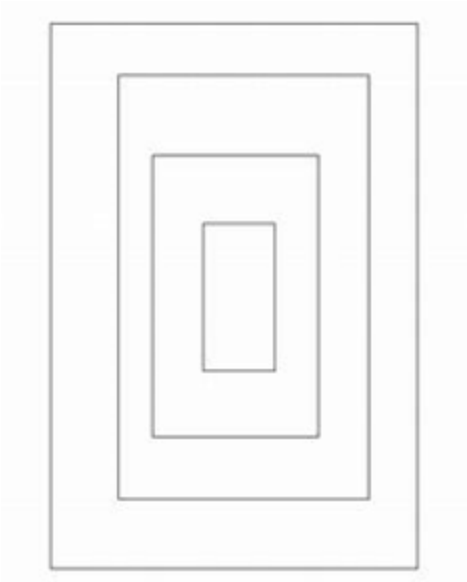
Total = 20

1. Practise using the sewing machine:

Use paper, gingham or unbleached cotton and draw the lines on it as shown below.

- Sew straight lines by using the inside edge of the presser foot.
- Corners – stop with needle in the corner, lift the pressure foot and turn, put the pressure foot down and continue.
- Curved lines - follow the curved lines

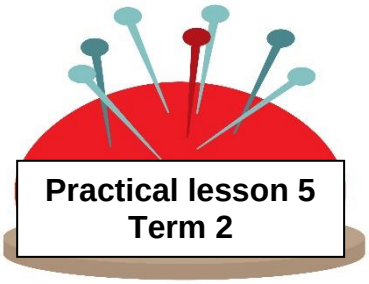




2. Practise on a fabric swatch:

- start and finish
- reverse stitching
- straight sewing
- sew straight lines by holding the side of the pressure foot on the side of the fabric and then on the previous sewing lines
- practise straight lines until it becomes easy to sew

CLASS ACTIVITY 2	SEWING LICENCE PRACTISE
• 1. Straight line	(2)
• 2. Zig zag	(2)
• 3. Diagonal line	(2)
• 4. Circle	(2)
• 5. Corners	(2)
• TOTAL MARKS 10	



Consumer Studies

Clothing or Soft Furnishing Option

The "sewing licence"

Name: _____	Grade 8

1. Use double fabric swatch – 15cm x 15cm – sew straight lines.

DATE	ASSESSMENT	MARK	NOTES
	Straight sewing – on 15cm x 15cm double fabric swatch • Fabric under pressure foot • Hold side of fabric on 15mm mark • Put pressure foot down • Hold both threads • Turn balance wheel towards you • Needle inside fabric • Start and sew 3 stitches • Reverse 3 stitches • Start sewing • Sew straight line on 15mm mark • Stop at end of fabric – not off fabric • Reverse 3 stitches • Stop – turn balance wheel until needle is in top position • Lift pressure foot • Pull threads towards back and snip	**15**	
	Sew straight lines: • Using the 1st sewing line as a guide – sew five more straight lines as above	**5**	
	TOTAL	**20**	

Term: 2 **Practical lesson**	**Pattern envelope, instruction sheet, pattern markings and laying out of pattern on fabric**

Commercial patterns

Every person who wants to make his/her own clothes/soft furnishing/patchwork can easily do so by using a commercial pattern. You can choose a pattern from a pattern catalogue which is available at needlework shops. Each catalogue is divided into different categories to make it easy to locate the pattern you will need. To be able to use a pattern, it is important to know and understand the information available on the pattern envelope, instruction sheet and pattern pieces.

1. The pattern envelope:

1.1 The information which can be found on the <u>front</u> of the pattern envelope:

- The **name** of the pattern
- The **number** of the pattern
- The **size** of the pattern
- **Colour drawings** or photographs of different views.

1.2 The information which can be found on the <u>back</u> of the pattern envelope:

- Required **amount** of fabric, according to different widths.
- **Recommended fabric** for the pattern.
- Required **notions**, for example buttons, zip, interfacing, etc.
- Sketches of the **back views**.
- **Body measurement** chart. (when applicable)

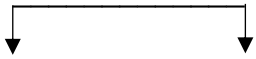
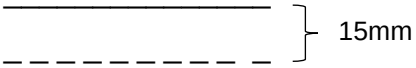
2. The instruction sheet:

The information which can be found on the <u>instruction</u> <u>sheet</u>:

- Sketches of the different pattern **views**.
- Sketches of **pattern pieces**.
- List of all **numbered** pattern pieces.
- How to **lay out** the pattern pieces on the fabric.
- **Step-by-step instructions** for completing the garment.
- **General sewing notes** on how to use the pattern.

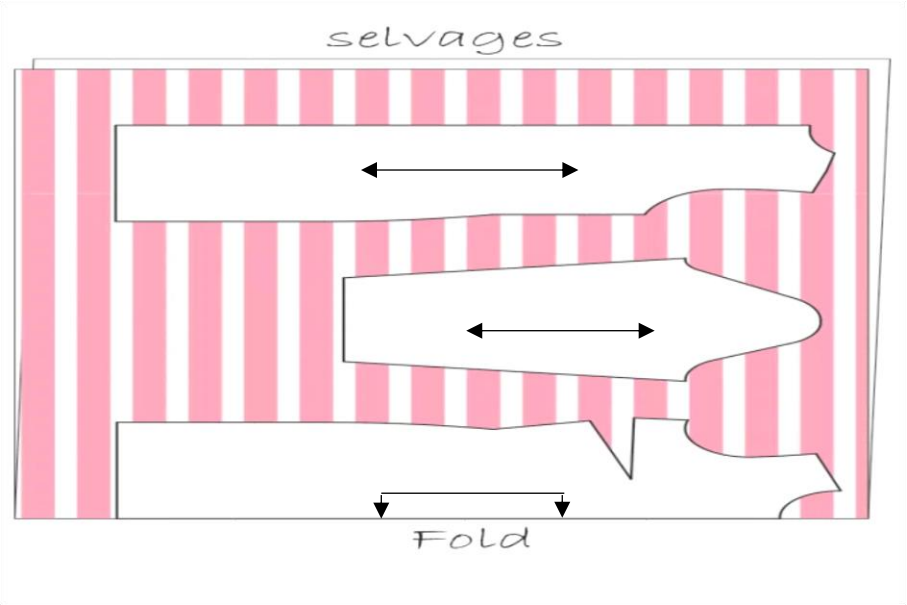
3. The tissue-paper pattern pieces:

These basic **pattern markings** can be found on each pattern piece:

Place on fold:	Place the pattern piece on the folded edge of the fabric	
Grainline:	Align the pattern's grain line with the fabric's lengthwise grain	
Notches:	Small marks made on the pattern to ensure that pattern pieces can match.	
Cutting line:	The outer edge of the pattern where you will cut	
Seam allowance:	The space between the side of the fabric and the sewing line = 15mm	
Stitching line:	The line on which to sew – 15mm from the edge of the fabric	

4. The laying out of the pattern on the fabric:

- Fold the fabric **double** with the selvages together.
- Remember that **right sides** must be together.
- Place the fabric **flat** on a big table.
- Choose the pattern pieces according to the **information** on the instruction sheet of the pattern.
- Lay the pattern pieces out according to **the lay out diagram**.
- First place the **largest** parts and then the smaller parts of the pattern.
- Make sure that the **grain line** on the pattern corresponds with the **lengthwise grain** of the fabric.
- **Pin** the pattern onto the fabric with pins.



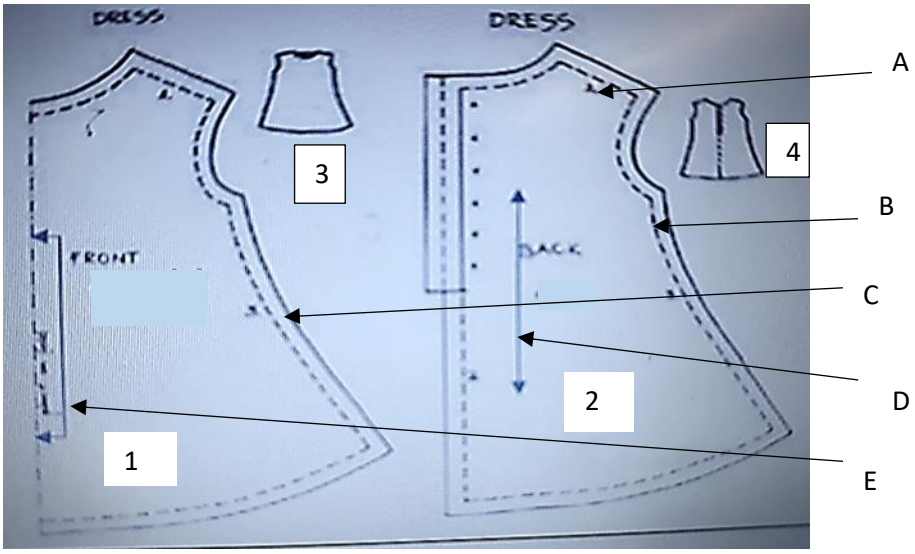
5. Cutting out the pattern pieces on the fabric:

- Keep the fabric flat on the cutting surface.
- Use a **sharp** pair of dressmaker's scissors.
- Cut with **long, even** strokes along the cutting line of the pattern.
- **Never lift** the fabric from the table.
- Move **around** the table whilst cutting.
- **Transfer** the necessary pattern markings on the fabric.

6.	**Transferring pattern markings onto the fabric pieces:**
	The pattern markings that you need to transfer onto the fabric will show you where sections are joined (notches) and details like darts, pleats, zip placement, etc. Select the marking method most suited for the fabric: • Marking pen or pencil • Pins and tailor's chalk • Tracing wheel and carbon paper

CLASS ACTIVITY	**GRADE 8 TERM 2**
Pattern	

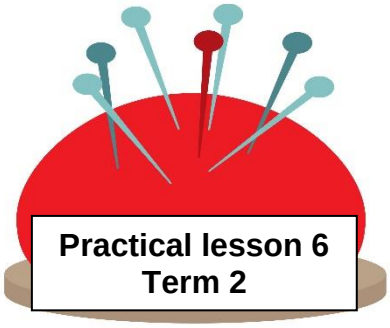
1. Name the pattern markings indicated on the dolls dress pattern pieces



(5)

2. Identify what numbers 3 and 4 diagrams on the pattern indicate (2)
3. Give the name of the space between the broken line in the pattern and the continuous line around the pattern pieces (1)
4. Explain why TWO pieces will be cut from pattern piece 2 (2)

(10)



Consumer Studies

Clothing or Soft Furnishing Option

The Commercial pattern

Name: _____	**Grade 8**

Choose the **correct** answer from Column B that goes with words in Column A.

Write the correct number in the answer block.

Answer	Column A	Column B
	Lengthwise grain	A. Number of the pattern
	Instruction sheet	B. Back of pattern
	Front of the pattern	C. Grain line
	Back of pattern	D. Sketches of pattern pieces
	Amount of fabric	E. Place on fold
		F. Notches
		G. Sketches of back views

(5)

2. Describe the meaning of the following pattern markings:

2.1 Notches: _____

2.2 Cutting line: _____

2.3 Grainline: _____

2.4 Place on fold: _____

2.5 Seam allowance: _____

(5)

3. Lay out the pattern pieces in the correct way.

3.1 Cut out the pattern pieces from the pattern sheet (2)

3.2 Lay out the pattern pieces on the fabric:

- Grainline (4)
- Place on fold (3)

3.3 Paste the pattern pieces on the fabric. (1)

(10)

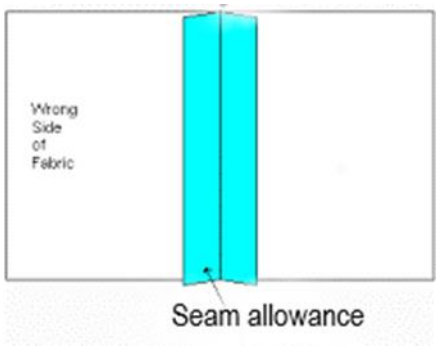
Total= 20

Term: 2	CONSUMER STUDIES Grade 8 – Clothing or Soft furnishing Option

Seams: Open single seam
Closed single seam

A seam is formed when two pieces of fabric are stitched together. The space between the side of the fabric and the sewing line, is the seam allowance. Most machine have a 15mm / 5/8 inch guideline etched onto the throat-plate. The seam allowance can be finished off with zigzag stitch, overlocking or a narrow edge stitching.

There are different types of seams, namely the open single seam, the closed single seam and the enclosed single seam.

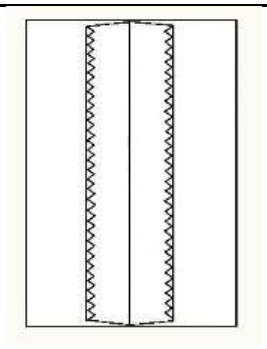
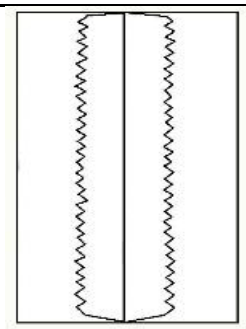
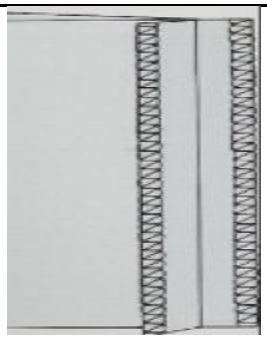
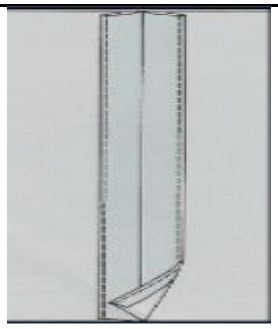


1. The Open single seam

- Pin **two** pieces of fabric, right sides together - raw edges and pattern markings matching. You can tack the pieces together before stitching on the machine.
- Stich on the **stitching line**, 15mm from the side. Use the guideline on the throat-plate of the machine.
- Press the seam allowances **open**.
- Each side of the seam allowance is finished off **separately.**
- You can use any of the following methods to end off the seam allowance.

Examples of how the seam allowances can be finished off:

Zigzag stitches	Pinking shears	Overlocking	Edge stitching

2. The Closed single seam

- Pin **two** pieces of fabric, right sides together - raw edges and pattern markings matching. You can tack the pieces together before stitching on the machine.
- Stich on the **stitching line**, 15mm from the side. Use the guideline on the throat-plate of the machine.
- Finish off the seam allowances **together**.
- Press the seam allowances to **one side**.

CLASS ACTIVITY	**GRADE 8 TERM 2**
Foloow the instructions and work the seam on your own	
WORKING AN OPEN SEAM **https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CBz4HFt-VFw** **WORKING A CLOSED SINGLE SEAM** **https://youtu.be/YrXto0ExPoI**	

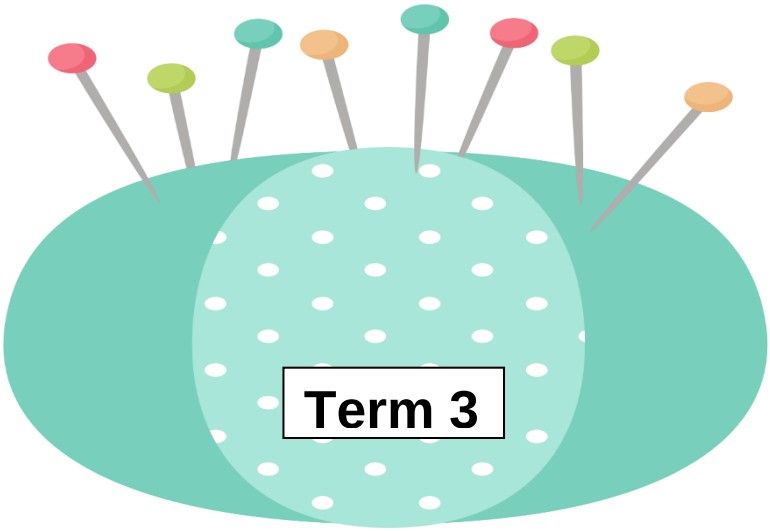
Closed single seam Pin RS facing Stitch - 15 mm wide Stitching – straight Press to one side Zig zag	5 5 5 5 **20**		
Open single seam Pin – RS facing stitch - 15 mm wide Stitching - straight Press open Zig zag		5 5 5 5 **20**	

Skills Test 2	**20 marks**

Consumer Studies

Clothing or Soft Furnishing Option

Grade 8



Lesson 7

Enclosed single seam

Lesson 8

Hems

Lesson 9

Labelling and Packaging

Consumer studies: Clothing / Soft Furnishing / Patchwork

Grade 8 - Practical lessons - Term 3

Term: 3	**Seams: The Enclosed single seam**

Seams

1. **Open single seam - recap**
2. **Closed single seam – recap**

3. **The enclosed single seam:**

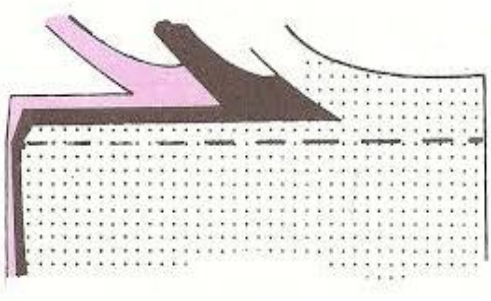
- Pin two pieces of fabric, right sides together - raw edges and pattern markings matching. You can tack the pieces together before stitching on the machine.
- Stich on the stitching line, 15mm from the side. Use the guideline on the throat-plate of the machine.
- The seam allowances are **graded, snipped and clipped** to ensure that it will lie flat when it is folded between the two layers of fabric.
- The seam allowances are **not over locked**.
- This seam is not visible, it is folded between two layers of fabric. For example, the seam inside a facing, waistband, pocket or collar.

4. **The shaped facing**

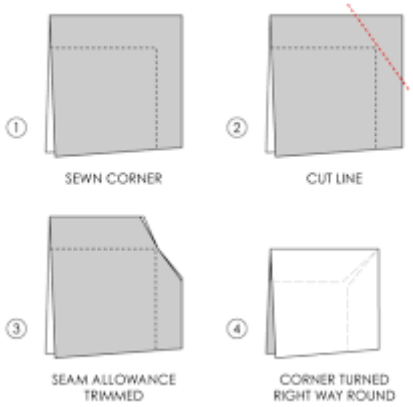
A shaped facing can also be used by the **waist line** of a **skirt or pants.**

- The shaped facing **prevents** the seam from **fraying** and add to the neatness of the garment.
- The shaped facing is only visible on the **wrong** side of the garment.
- The facings has the same **shape** and **size** as the waistline of the garment.
- Facings are made from the **same** fabric as the garment.
- **Inter facing** are ironed onto the facing to make it stiff.
- **The shaped facing are sewn onto the garment with an** enclosed single seam

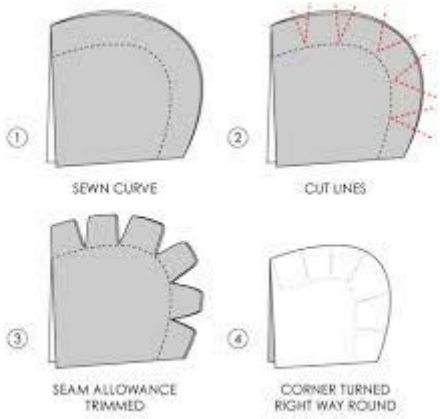
Grading of seam allowances to reduce bulk when turning right sides out

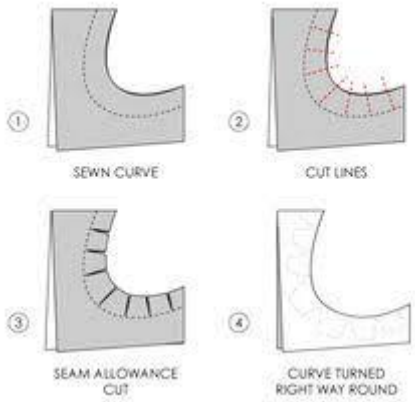


Snip corners to reduce bulk when turning right sides out



Snip and clip rounded seams to reduce bulk when turning right sides out





CLASS ACTIVITY RECAP		**GRADE 8 TERM 3**
Foloow the instructions and work the seam on your own		
WORKING AN OPEN SEAM **https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CBz4HFt-VFw** **WORKING A CLOSED SINGLE SEAM** **https://youtu.be/YrXto0ExPoI**		
Closed single seam Pin – RS facing stitch - 15 mm wide Stitching – straight Press to one side Zig zag	5 5 5 5 **20**	
Open single seam Pin – RS facing stitch - 15 mm wide Stitching - straight Press open Zig zag	5 5 5 5 **20**	

Consumer Studies

Clothing or Soft Furnishing Option

Seams: Enclosed single seam on a sampler

Name:	**Grade 8**
TASK: Complete the worksheet and sampler	**20**

Use two 15cm x 15cm swatches of fabric to make a sampler of an enclosed single seam with a corner.

Pin right sides together. Sew two sides to form a corner.

Grade and clip the seam allowances. **(20)**

Assessment criteria
0 - Unacceptable, does not meet the criteria
1 - Poor, meet some criteria
2 - Average, meets most criteria
3 Good, meets all the requirements
4- Excellent, exceeds all requirements

EVALUATION	MARK	REMARKS
Enclosed single seam on swatch		
Pin – RS together	**5**	
Stitch - 15 mm wide around two sides to form a corner	**5**	
Grade seam allowance	**5**	
Snip corner of seam allowance	**5**	
	20	

Total = 20

Consumer Studies Grade 8	**Option: Clothing / Soft furnishing**
Term 3 **Practical lesson**	**Hems**

Hems

A hem is a finishing that is used on the bottom edge of an article. It can be the hem of clothing, curtains, table cloths, the edge of a ruffle, etc.

1.1 The width of the hem:

The width of the hem will be determined by the type of article.

1.1.1 Wide hems are used on:

- **narrow** and **tight fitting** garments, for example pencil skirt and tight fitting dresses
- curtains

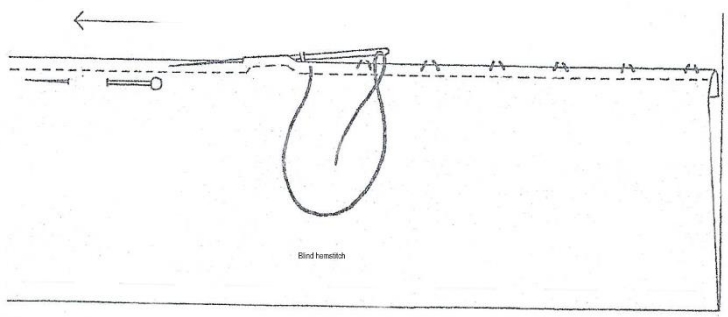
1.1.2 Narrow hems are used on:

- wide garments, for example a wide dress or skirt
- bed and table linen
- blouses
- lingerie (underwear)

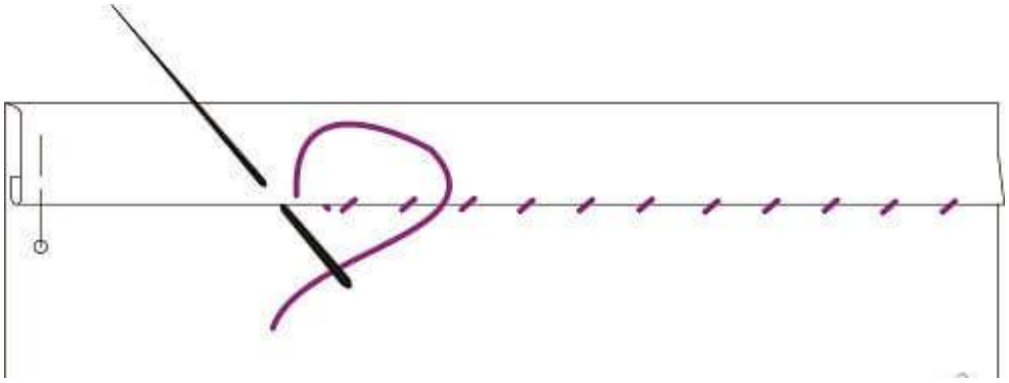
1.2 Methods to sew in hems:

1.2.1 Hand sewn hems:

- Blind-hemstitch is used to hold the hem securely in place. It should be **almost invisible** on the **right** side of the garment. Used on thick fabric and smart clothes, e.g. coats, jackets and pencil skirts.



- Hemstitches are small, strong stitch sewn on the wrong side of the garment, and **shows on the right side** of the garment.

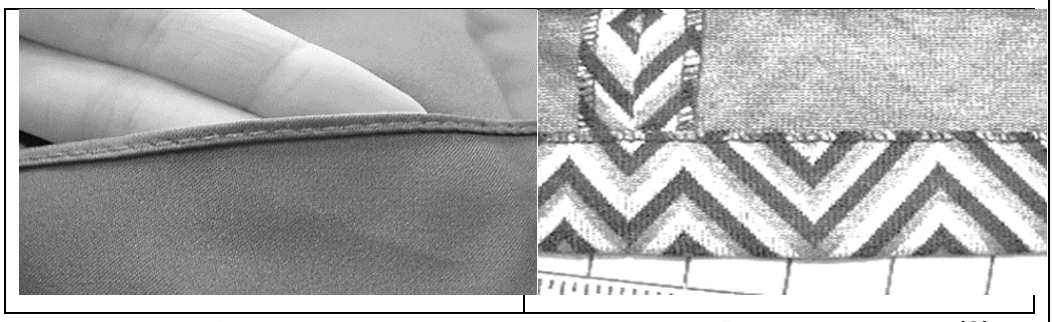


1.2.2 Machine sewn hems:

- Narrow hems are sewn in with the sewing machine, for example hems in blouses, shirts, underwear, pajamas and aprons.

CLASS ACTIVITY 3 **HEMS** **GRADE 8 TERM**

1. Give the type of hems illustrated in diagram A and diagram B



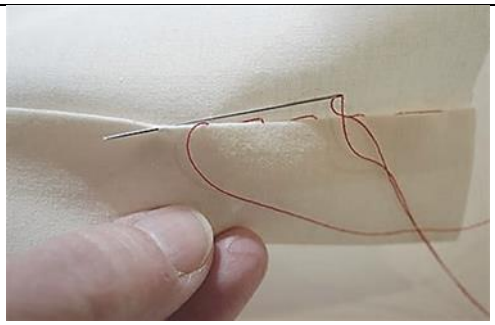
A B (2)

2. Explain the function of hems (2)

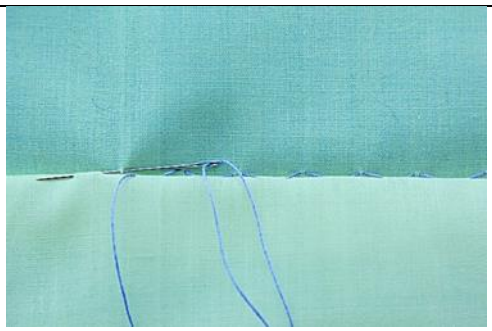
3. Match the method of holding down each of the hems below. Pick the method from the methods given.

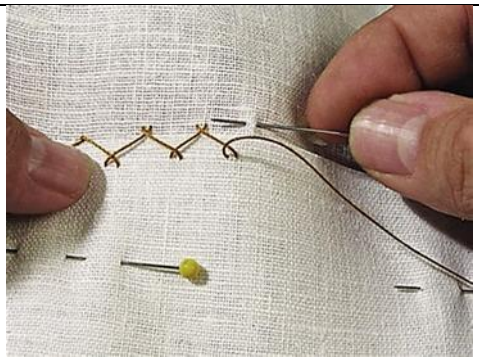
Machine sewn hem, Close hem stitches, Blind hem stitch, Herring bone held hem, False hem,

3.1



3.2



3.3 	
3.4	
3.5	

(5)
Total (9)

Total (9)

Consumer Studies

Clothing or Soft Furnishing Option

Hems

Name:	**Grade 8**
TASK:	**Make a sampler of a hem.** **- Use a 15cm x 15cm fabric swatch.** **- On the one end, fold over 1cm and tack.** **- Sew an edge stitching.** **- Fold a hem of 3 cm wide. Pin and tack in place.**

	- Sew hem with blind hemstitch.

Assessment criteria
0 - Unacceptable, does not meet the criteria
1 - Poor, meet some criteria
2 - Average, meets most criteria
3 - Good, meets all the requirements
4 - Excellent, exceeds all requirements

EVALUATION	MARK	REMARKS
Wide hem sewn with blind hemstitch:		
To start: Fold edge over – 1cm wide - Pin and tack - sew an edge stitching.		
Fold hem – 3cm wide tack in place	**5**	
Start and end blind hemstitch	**5**	
Sew blind hemstitch	**5**	
Neatness of stitches on RS	**5**	
	20	

Total = 20

Consumer Studies

Clothing or Soft Furnishing Option

Packaging and Labelling

Grade 8 **Term: 3** **Practical lesson: 9**	**Packaging and Labelling**

9. Packaging and Labelling

9.1 Packaging

Packaging protects the product and is designed to attract the attention of the consumer. It is designed to be easily displayed, handled and opened.
The packaging of some clothing products can be resealed after opening.
Different types of packaging can be used to persuade customers to buy a product.

9.1.1 Reasons for packaging:

- Improve Appearance & Hygiene because attractive products attract attention and will be chosen over another.
- Protect from damage e.g. Airtight package that prevent product from getting dirty.
- Improve handling and is therefore easier to transport and store
- Help to advertise the product because it helps: create market, cultivate loyalty and ensure quality.
- Contains a label that provides information on care and use.

9.1.2 Important factors to consider when choosing packaging:

- Be minimal - just enough to cover the product.
- Must be safe and hygienic.
- Be attractive and economical, preferably transparent.
- Suitable for product type & target market.
- Strong enough to protect product.
- Be user-friendly and provide information.
- Label must be clearly legible.
- Eco-friendly, preferably biodegradable / reusable / recyclable
- Don't mislead consumers (in terms of size, etc.)

9.2 Labelling

Two main functions of labels

9.2.1 To provide information to users

9.2.2 To advertise product

9.2.1 To provide information to users:

It is very important for us to know how to take care of our clothes / soft furnishing articles properly. There are labels inside garments/ soft furnishing articles with instructions on how to care for the item.

What information is displayed on labels?

- The name of the manufacture
- The fibre contents
- The size
- The care symbols

Care symbols:

These are important symbols that tell you how to care for your textile items. It is important to follow the care instructions to prevent garments / articles from being damage by the wrong treatment.

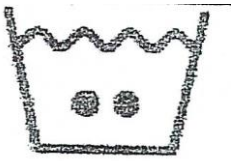
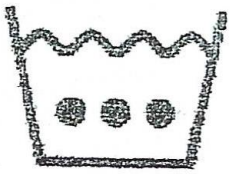
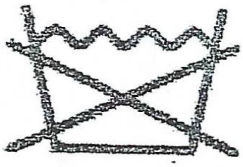
The following labelling codes are used throughout the world:

WASH	BLEACH	IRONING	DRYING	DRY-CLEANING

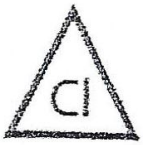
Examples of care instructions:

WASH

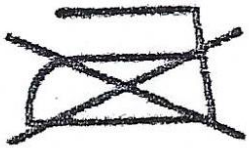
Hand wash only	

Wash in lukewarm water (40℃). For example, wool and synthetic fibres.	 Wash in warm water (60℃). For example, coloured cotton material
 Wash in very hot water (95℃). for example, white cotton material.	 Do not wash

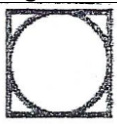
BLEACHING

 You can use Jik to bleach this garment	Do not bleach with Jik

IRONING

Iron with cool iron, for example acrylics, nylon and polyester	Iron with a warm iron, for example polyester blends and wool blends
Iron with a very hot iron for example, cotton and linen.	 Do not iron

DRYING

Hang on line	Drip-dry	Dry on flat surface
 Tumble-dry	Do not tumble-dry	

DRY-CLEANING

Clothes can be dry-clean	Do not dry-clean

9.2.2 To advertise the product:

Important factors for labels and advertisements used as Marketing tools:

- Place/ contact details must be given/ indicated.
- It must be creative and eye catching.
- The layout simple and the message must be clear and understandable, it must not be to “busy” or require too much reading.
- The product clearly stated or shown by a suitable illustration.
- Price must be included.
- Trade name must be given.
- There MAY NOT BE ANY spelling errors.

Examples of labels:

CLASS ACTIVITY	GRADE 8 TERM
Clothing labels, care symbols and packaging	

1. Study the label and analyse it for meeting labelling criteria. Give FOUR points that you agree with

2.

TASK:	Design a label for the garment or article

Assessment criteria
0 - Unacceptable, does not meet the criteria
1 - Poor, meet some criteria
2 - Average, meets most criteria
3- Good, meets all the requirements
4 - Excellent, exceeds all requirements

EVALUATION	MARK	REMARKS
Design a label		
Name of manufacturer	2	
Logo / photo of the manufacturer	2	
Size	2	
Care symbols	2	
Creativeness	2	
	10	

Consumer Studies

Clothing or Soft Furnishing Option

Clothing labels, care symbols and packaging

FORMAL ASSESSMENT Consumer Studies	
Practical lesson 9 – Reading a label **Term 3**	**TOTAL 20**
Name:	**Grade 8**

1. Study the following label and answer the questions that follow

A

B

C

D

1.1 Give the fibre content of Label A (2)

1.2 Draw the care label to show 'No bleach' on Label A (1)

1.3a) State what the following care symbols mean (2)

a) b)

1.4 Give the oldest and youngest age range size as indicated on the Label B (2)

1.5 Would the fabric used to make articles in Label B be suitable to use as an ironing cloth? Motivate your answer. (3)

1.6 Draw the suitable symbols identified by the arrows 1 and 2 in Label C (2)

1.7 Explain what 'dry inside out' means on Label C (1)

1.8 Mention what the names 'Levis' and 'Supreme' stand for on Label D (2)

1.9 Study Label D carefully. Using the information on the labels, predict the type of article 'Supreme' is. Explain the method you used to reach a conclusion. (3)

Describe TWO functions for having such labels on garments (2)

Skills Test 3	**20 marks**

Name:			Grade 8 Term 4
TASK	**PROJECT BASED LEARNING**	**POP UP STALL**	**20 marks**

PROJECT BASED LEARNING
Plan a "Pop up Stall"

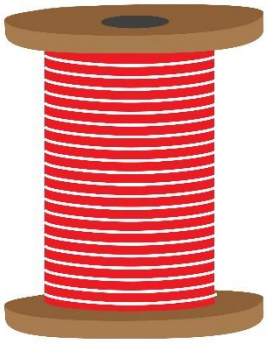
People was so impressed with the product you made for the skills test in term 3, that you decided to make more of the same item and to sell it.
Plan a "Pop up Stall" for a Market Day at your school where your class will be selling handmade items like;

Children's clothing, clothes to fit in simple styles, aprons etc for **Clothing Option** or bags, poaches, oven gloves, placemats, table runners, pillow cases etc for **Soft Furnishing Option**

Ensure that people become aware of the product you need to market it to the local community on social media.

Use the following steps to help you with your marketing strategy:

1. List THREE resources you need, apart from the product you will be selling. (3)
2. Describe what you would do to ensure that people prefer your stall. (2)
3. Explain the importance of greeting and serving customers. (2)
4. Choose a creative, suitable trade name for your potential business. (2)
5. Invent a logo/slogan that is suitable for your business and that would attract potential new customers (2)
6. Design yourself a creative, attractive label that will fit the image of your product and will draw the attention of your target market.
   Make a real label that you attach to the item, in other words the label needs to be the correct size and must include the needed detail to serve as a marketing tool for your product. For example, you need to include your trade name, logo, address/contact details, and the price. (4)
7. Develop a full-A4 page, colourful advertisement suitable for social media (5)



Examples of Articles that can be made by using the basic needlework equipment and a sewing machine.

The practical lessons are the <u>minimum</u> practical lessons required for assessment. After completion of these lessons more lessons can be done for drilling of techniques or as incentives.

The practical skills that were developed in the practical lessons are applied to practical items for selling.

Soft Furnishing: Examples such as: bags, poaches, oven gloves, placemats, table runners, pillowcases etc. can be selected.

Clothing: Examples such as children's clothing, clothes to fit in simple styles, aprons that cater for a variety of skills they need to learn can be selected

Choose articles that shows progression from Grade 8 to Grade 9.

New techniques are introduced namely disposal of fullness, fasteners and a shaped facing.

Look for articles that go with the current fashion trends. It will make learners excited to learn new skills. The focus is on machine stitching and entrepreneurship.

Make use of **Pinterest** to find interesting ideas.

The procedure followed for the application is illustrated in the examples below:

A small article can be made to get the learners confidence. Use your own imagination and the help of Pinterest to find an article that can be marketable, e.g. toiletry bag, earphone poach, glasses case, cell phone poach, etc.

Start with the garment / soft furnishing article

In Grade 9 it is possible to combine the different modules when choosing articles to make. Learners can make a bag or a pillow which includes patchwork/embroidery and then a garment to include all the prescribed techniques. By making a variety of articles, the learners won't get bored. It will also provide them with more ideas to use once they explore their entrepreneurial skills.

If you would like to include patchwork in the bag, make use of tutorials to broaden your scope of methods to use. It is a very good way for learners to hone their sewing skills.

There are many different ways to use straight strips or squares as the starting point. Very interesting patterns can be formed.

EXAMPLES OF SOFT FURNISHING ITEMS

a simple cushion cover

Power point presentation on making a cushion

Sunglass pouch

Oven gloves

Pot holders/Place mats

Pencil case

Bags

This size of the bag should fit most sunglasses. If yours are larger than normal, wrap a piece of fabric around them and see how much width you need. If it's more than 15.5cm you'll need to increase the size of the pouch.

DIY Easy Drawstring Sunglasses Case

SUPPLIES REQUIRED:

1 pieces fabric 17.cm x 20cm

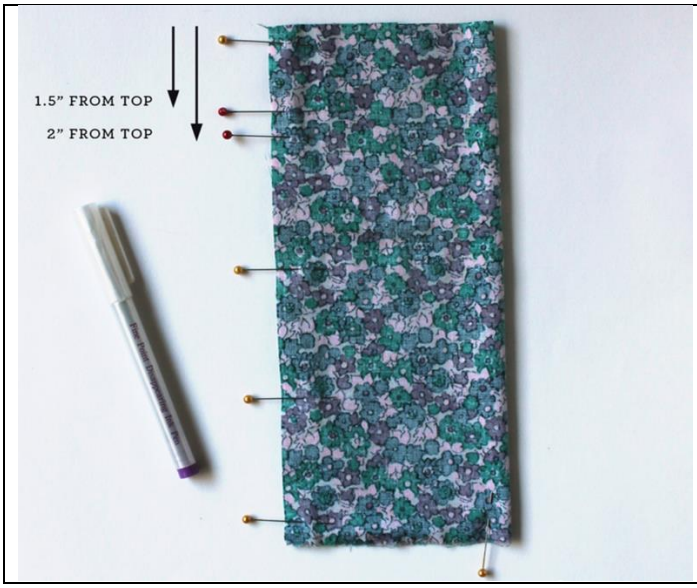
1 piece ribbon or bias tape, cut 36cm long

Needle and thread

pins

Safety Pin

INSTRUCTIONS:



Step 1: Finish fabric edges. Fold fabric lengthwise, right sides together. (Folded size is 9cm x 24cm) Using disappearing ink pen mark points 3.3 cm and 4 from top on side with raw edges. The section between the markings will be the opening for the drawstring

Step 2: Starting at top edge, stitch to marking, backstitch and cut thread. Start stitching again at next marking 4.5cm from top. Pivot at bottom corner, stitch to folded edge, backstitch and cut threads.	
	Step 3: Press seams open. Make the top casing. Fold top edge down 3 cm and press. Fold edge in .11cm and press. Pin if needed. Slip stitch casing in place, stitching close to folded edge about 2.2cm from top.
Step 4: Attach one end of ribbon to safety pin. Thread through casing. Knot ends if desired.	

Activity for book cover

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A5Ub6KvDe-0

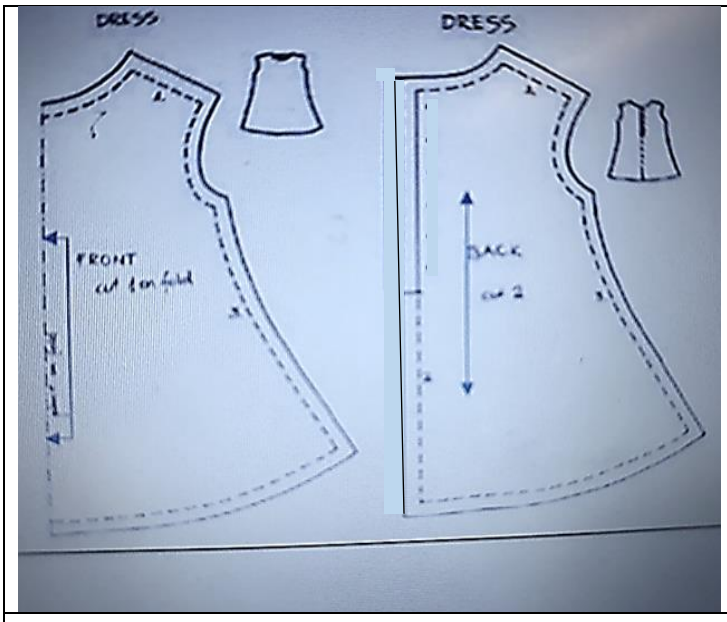
Basic book cover

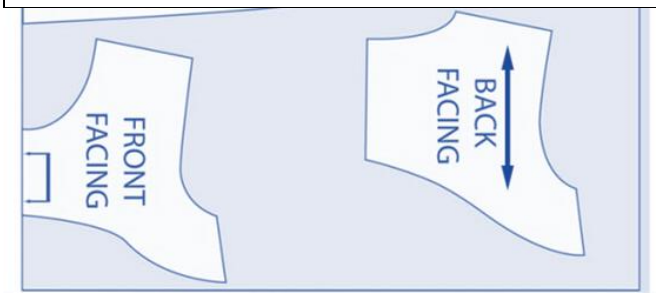
EXAMPLES OF CLOTHING ITEMS

Boys bow tie/Girls ribbon **Hair scrungy**

Activity 1 pieces.pdf

Pattern and instructions for the test





INSTRUCTIONS (increase the pattern proportionally as desired)

1. Cut out pattern pieces for the dress
2. Lay out the pattern pieces correctly on the fabric following the pattern markings for laying out
3. Pin and cut out the patterns on the fabric
4. Transfer pattern markings required for sewing the dress
5. Layout the front and back facing as shown on interfacing as well
6. Infuse the interfacing
7. Join the shoulder seams and side seams of the garment pieces matching edges. Make open seams. Press. Finish of the edges
8. Join the facings at the shoulder and under arm with open seams. Trim the seam allowance. Edge stitch the free edge
9. Match the right side of shoulder seams and under arm seams of the facings to the right side of the garment shoulder and under arm seams
10. Make an enclosed seam around the armholes and neckline
11. Press open the seams grade and snip and notch curved edges. Turn facing to the wrong side. Press
12. Hold down the facing at the under arm seam to secure in place
13. Fold the edge of the garment then turn in hem. Hold down with slip stitch
14. Fast learners can attach a pocket or 2 to their garment
15. Press garment

Submit the article for final marking

Kung Fu sleeveless top

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