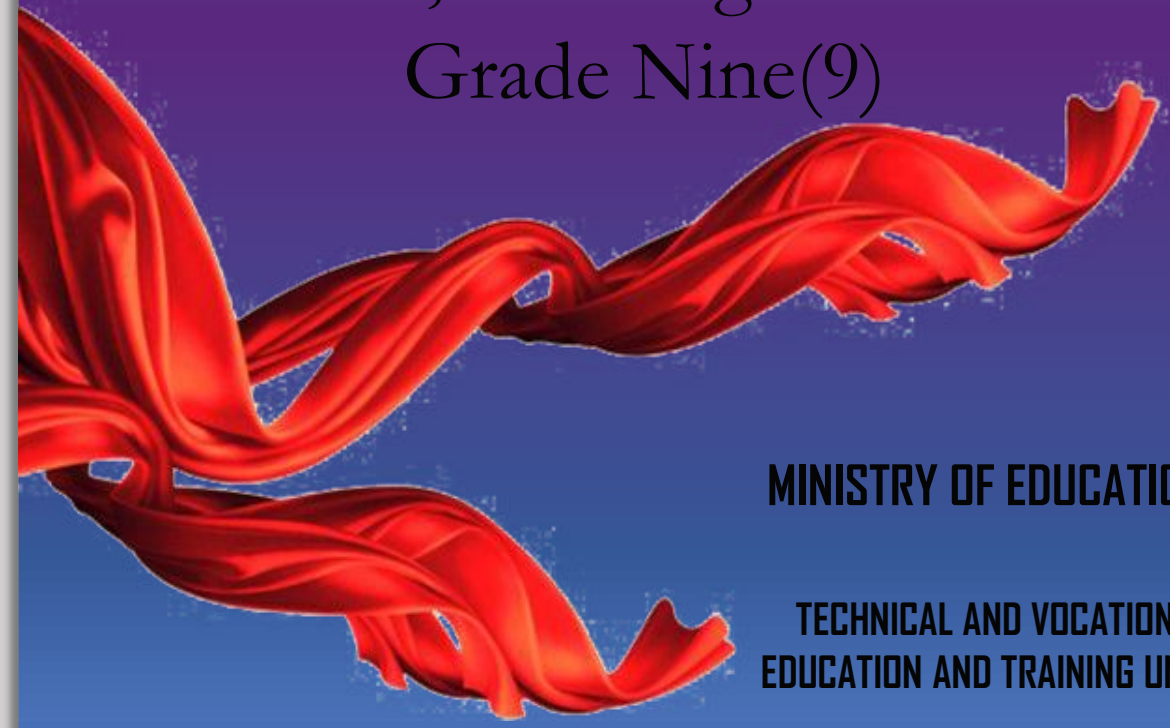
Practical's Enforced in Textiles, Clothing & Fashion Grade Nine(9)



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING UNIT

Booklet Template Created and Designed by:
Philana Roberts – Peters

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Introduction

Welcome to the Grade 9 Textiles, Clothing and Fashion Practical Workbook. This workbook has been designed to support students in developing the knowledge, skills, and creativity required in the study of Textiles, Clothing and Fashion. It provides opportunities for hands-on activities, investigations, and practical experiences that will help students understand the properties of fabrics, the use of tools and equipment, pattern drafting, garment construction, and the principles of fashion and design.

Through the completion of the activities in this workbook, students will strengthen their problem-solving abilities, improve their practical skills, and develop an appreciation for safe and efficient work practices. Students are encouraged to work carefully, think creatively, and maintain high standards of craftsmanship while recording their observations and completed tasks.

This workbook is aligned with the Grade 9 Curriculum of the Ministry of Education, Guyana, and aims to foster confidence, responsibility, and a lifelong appreciation for textiles and fashion.

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The Ministry of Education wishes to acknowledge the work done by the following persons who were involved in the production of the **Grade 9 Textiles, Clothing and Fashion National Practical Workbook.:**

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Technological developments in fibre and fabric construction.

Portfolio Evidence Activity

Instructions:

1. Research at least five modern fibres or fabrics (e.g., bamboo fibre, microfibre, recycled polyester, hemp, and smart textiles).
2. Collect or obtain small samples where possible.
3. Mount each sample on a portfolio page.
4. Annotate each sample with:
    - Name of fibre/fabric.
    - Source of fibre.
    - Properties.
    - Uses.
    - Advantages and disadvantages.
5. Include research notes and references.

Materials:

- Fabric samples.
- Internet/library resources.
- Portfolio folder.
- Glue, labels, and markers.

Modern Fibres & Fabrics

Portfolio Evidence Activity

Aim: To research and investigate modern fibres and fabrics, including their sources, properties, uses, advantages and disadvantages.

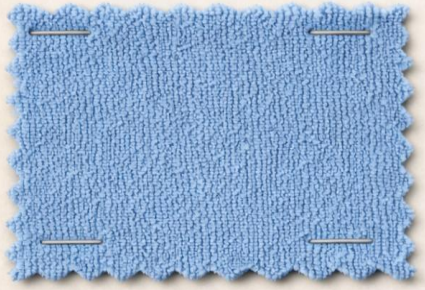
1 Bamboo Fibre



- **Source:** Bamboo plant (cellulose extracted from bamboo pulp).
- **Properties:** Soft. Breathable. Moisture-wicking. Antibacterial. Biodegradable.
- **Uses:** Clothing. Socks. Underwear. Bedding. Towels.

- **Advantages:** Sustainable. Biodegradable. Comfortable. Good moisture absorption. Antibacterial.
- **Disadvantages:** Can be expensive. Requires chemical processing. Less durable than some fibres.

2 Microfiber (Polyester/Polyamide)



- **Source:** Synthetic – made from petroleum-based polymers (polyester or polyamide).
- **Properties:** Very fine fibres. Strong, Lightweight. Quick-drying.
- **Uses:** Clothing, Cleaning, Wrinkle-resistant.
- **Advantages:** Durable, Stain resistant, Affordable. Easy care. Retains shape.
- **Disadvantages:** Not biodegradable. Sheds microplastics in washing. Can retain odour.

3 Recycled Polyester



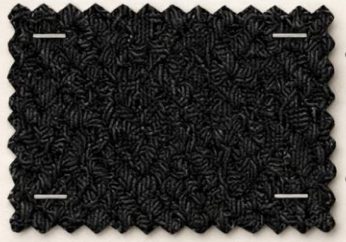
- **Source:** Recycled PET bottles and post-consumer plastic waste.
- **Properties:** Strong. Durable. Lightweight. Moisture-wicking. Quick-drying.
- **Uses:** Clothing. Bags. Outdoor gear. Home furnishings.
- **Advantages:** Reduces plastic waste. Lower carbon emissions than virgin polyester.
- **Disadvantages:** Still petroleum-based. Sheds microplastics, Not biodegradable.

4 Hemp Fibre



- **Source:** Hemp plant (bast fibre from stem).
- **Properties:** Very strong. Durable. Breathable. Moisture-wicking. Mildew resistant. Biodegradable.
- **Uses:** Clothing. Bags. Canvas. Ropes. Home textiles.
- **Advantages:** Sustainable. Requires little water or pesticides.
- **Advantages:** Coarse texture (can feel stiff). Limited colour
- **Disadvantages:** Can wrinkle easily.

5 Smart Textiles (Temperature-Regulating)



- **Source:** Engineered textiles using advanced fibres and technology (e.g. phase change materials. Conductive fibres).
- **Properties:** Respond to environmental changes. Temperature-regulating. Moisture control. Sometimes with *embedded* sensors.
- **Uses:** Sportswear. Medical wearables. Military uniforms. Smart garments.
- **Advantages:** Enhances comfort and performance. Innovative. Can benefit health or environment.
- **Disadvantages:** Expensive. Requires specialised care. Technology may have limited lifespan.

Research Notes

- Modern fibres focus on sustainability, performance and functionality.
- Natural fibres (bamboo, hemp) are renewable and biodegradable.
- Recycled and synthetic fibres offer durability and affordability but raise environmental concerns (microplastics, non-biodegradability).
- Smart textiles represent the future of fabric innovation.

Research Notes (continued)

- Bamboo and hemp are cellulosic fibres but processed differently.
- Recycled polyester helps reduce landfill waste and conserves resources.
- Microfibers are widely used but contribute to microplastic pollution – filters and careful washing can help.
- Smart textiles combine textiles with technology for enhanced function and user experience.

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Ellen MacArthur Foundation. (2017). *A new textiles economy: Redesigning fashion's* future. https://ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/

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Review Questions: Technological Developments in Fibre and Fabric Construction

1. Compare natural fibres with modern manufactured fibres. State one advantage and one disadvantage of each.
2. Explain how technological developments have changed the textile and clothing industry over the years.
3. In your opinion, which technological development in fibres or fabrics has had the greatest impact on modern clothing? Give reasons for your answer.

Design Portfolio Using CAD

Objective:

Use Computer-Aided Design (CAD) software to create fashion sketches.

Materials:

- Computer.
- CAD software (CorelDraw, Adobe Illustrator, CLO3D, Canva, etc.).

Instructions:

1. Research current fashion trends.
2. Create mood boards showing inspiration.
3. Design two garments using CAD.
4. Include:
    - Front and back views.
    - Colour schemes.
    - Fabric choices.
    - Design notes.
5. Present designs in a professional portfolio.

Video link on using CAD:
https://youtu.be/zP9TLjp6ba4?list=PLVJyWwzycLEKJNvQniVwQ9IA_qtKdtaFq



PAGE 3

GARMENT 1

FRONT VIEW | BACK VIEW



FABRIC



Linen blend

COLOUR SCHEME



Olive Green, Sage, Beige

DESIGN NOTES

- Asymmetrical wrap skirt for movement
- Tailored bodice with lapel collar
- Belted waist to define silhouette
- Inspired by modern utility and nature

PAGE 4

GARMENT 2

FRONT VIEW | BACK VIEW



FABRIC



Satin + Cotton

COLOUR SCHEME



Lilac, Soft Grey, Navy

DESIGN NOTES

- Cropped utility jacket with oversized pockets
- Wide-leg pants for comfort and style
- Mix of soft sheen and matte textures
- Inspired by urban street style

Keep your text clear, concise and neat.

Use high-quality images and neat fabric swatches.

Present your portfolio with a clean cover and page numbers.

PAGE 5

REFLECTION

Reflect on your design process and what you learned.

This collection allowed me to explore the connection between nature and city life. I learned how to use CAD effectively to create accurate flats and present my ideas clearly. I also improved my understanding of colour harmony and fabric selection. In the future, I would like to experiment more with sustainable fabrics and innovative silhouettes.

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Proofread your work before submitting.

Review Questions: Design Portfolio Using CAD.

1. How does CAD improve the fashion design process compared with hand-drawn sketches?
2. Explain how a well-organised design portfolio demonstrates a designer's creativity and technical skills.
3. How can CAD contribute to reducing errors and saving time during the design process?
4. In your opinion, why is CAD an essential skill for modern fashion designers?

Project: Timeline of Fibre and Fabric Developments.

Title: Evolution of Fibres and Fabrics Through Time.

Objective:

Trace the historical development of fibres and fabrics.

Materials:

- Chart paper or digital presentation software.
- Research materials.

Instructions:

1. Research textile developments from ancient to modern times.
2. Include major discoveries such as:
    - Wool.
    - Cotton.
    - Silk.
    - Rayon.
    - Nylon.
    - Polyester.
    - Sustainable fibres.
3. Create a visual timeline.
4. Include dates, images, and descriptions.

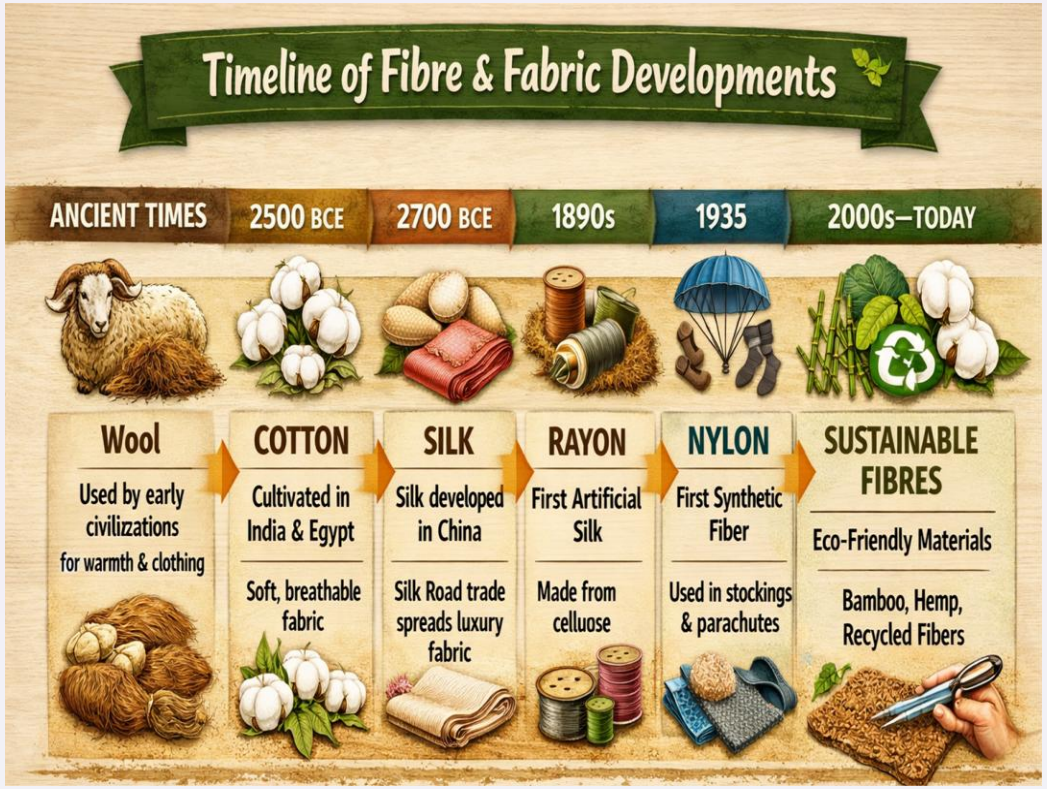


Figure 1. *Timeline of fibre and fabric developments.* Adapted from *Timeline of fibre and fabric developments* [Infographic], by Microsoft Copilot, 2026.

Video Link on History: https://youtu.be/Bq4inRYZAbw

https://www.youtube.com/shorts/zLZNIIpoCTM?feature=share

Portfolio Practical Activity.

Objective

Students will identify and analyse different fibres and fabrics.

Task

- Collect or draw samples of fabrics.
- Label each sample and include:
  - Fibre type.
  - Characteristics.
  - Uses.
  - Advantages and disadvantages.

Example

- Cotton: breathable, absorbent, used in shirts, and dresses.

Portfolio Evidence

- 5–8 labelled fabric samples.
- Short annotations beside each sample.

Example of Portfoilo Activity



Portfolio Reflection Questions

1. What new knowledge did you gain about fibre and fabric development?
2. How has this topic changed your understanding of modern clothing?
3. Why is it important to study the history of textiles and fabrics?

Review Questions: Evolution of Fibres and Fabrics Through Time

1. What are fibres and why are they important in fabric construction?
2. Name three natural fibres used in early textile production.
3. What is the difference between natural fibres and synthetic fibres?

Fabric Design

Title: Creating Original Fabric Designs

Objective:
Develop practical textile design skills.

Materials:

- Cotton Fabric.
- Beeswax.
- Stencils.
- Fabric dye.
- Fabric paint.
- Fabric glue.
- Appliqué.

Instructions:

1. Create three original fabric designs inspired by nature, culture, or geometric patterns.
2. Apply designs to fabric.
3. Explain:
    - Inspiration.
    - Colour choices.
    - Design elements used.

Note: Check the following textbooks for ideas on how to carry out various methods:

Dyer, R. (2005). *Clothing and textiles: CSEC and Beyond* (pp. 31–35).

Neal, M. M. (2005). *Needlework for Schools.* (2nd ed., pp. 169–172, 178–181).

Figure 1 Steps *in tie-dyeing fabric.* Adapted from *Steps in tie-dyeing fabric* [Infographic], by Microsoft Copilot, 2026.

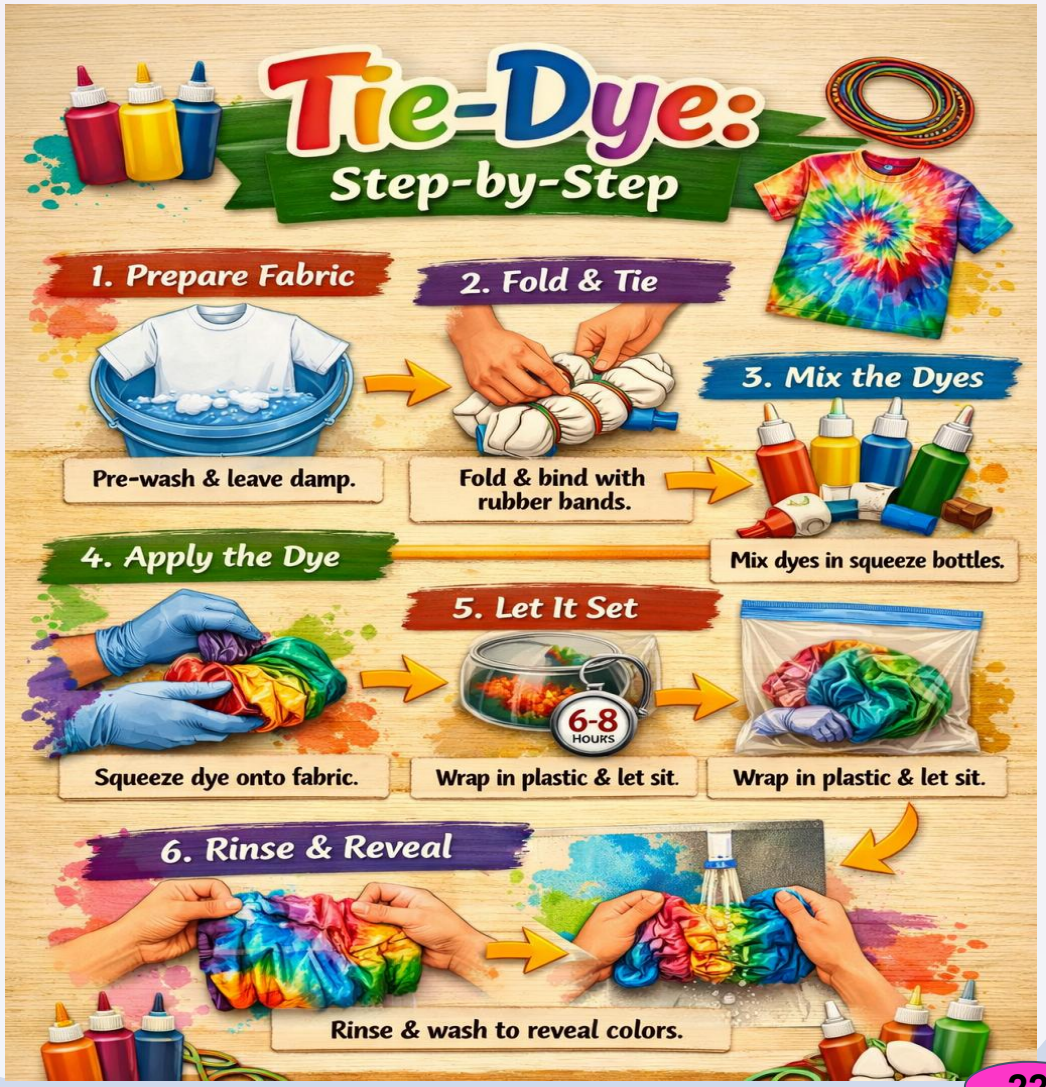
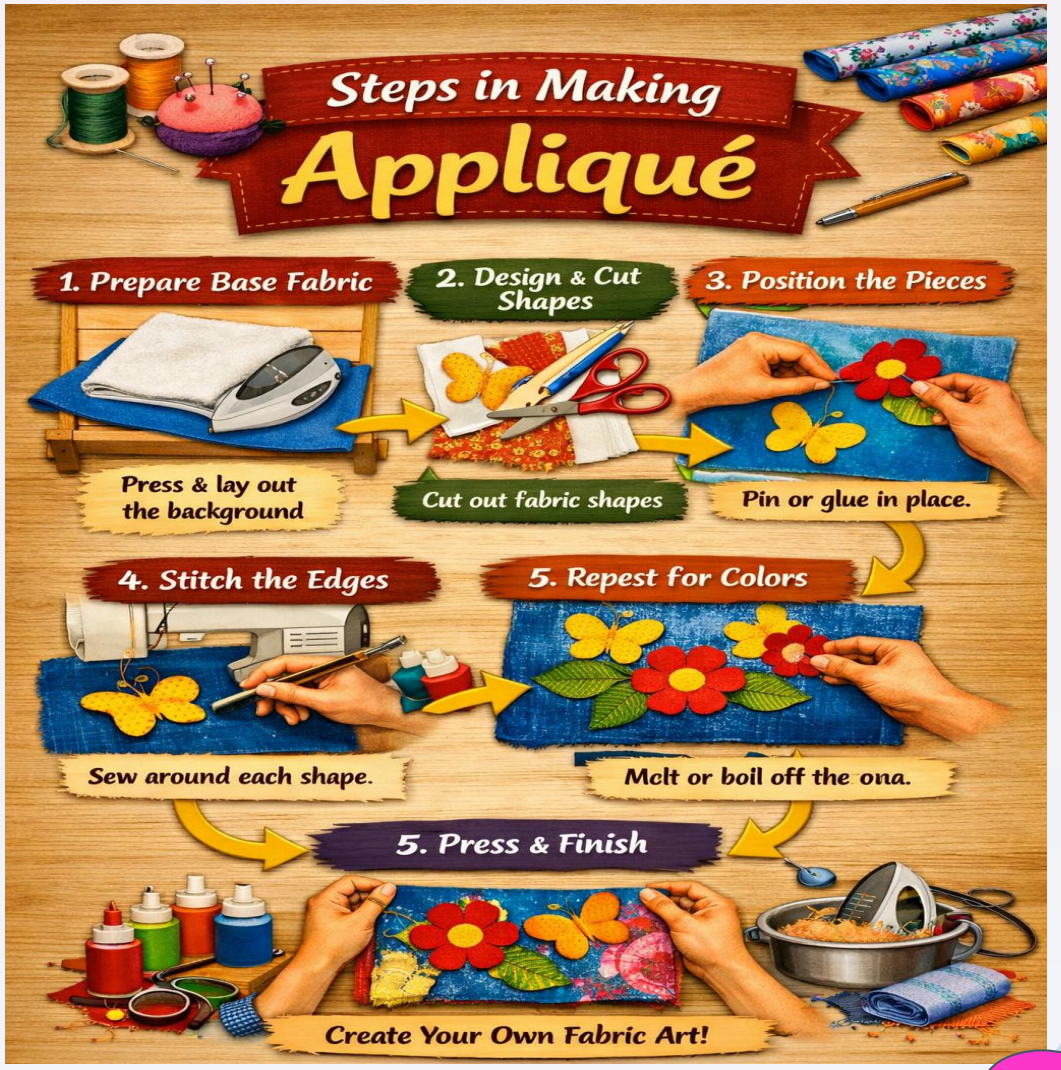


Figure 2: *Steps in making batik fabric.* Adapted from *Steps in making Batik fabric* [Infographic], by Microsoft Copilot, 2026.



Figure 3: *Steps in making appliqué fabric art.* Adapted from *Steps in making appliqué fabric art* [Infographic], by Microsoft Copilot, 2026.



Video link on

Tie-dyeing: https://youtu.be/XLlSpW8vJs4

Batik: https://youtu.be/OeLFU_Ul6eU

Applique: https://youtu.be/7rgyyGvX3L0

Dyer, R., & Maynard, N. (2005). *Clothing and textiles: CSEC and beyond.* Macmillan Education.

Neal, M. M. (2005). *Needlework for schools* (2nd ed.). Macmillan Education.

Instructions for Portfolio Activity.

Topic: Fabric Design Techniques (Tie-Dye, Appliqué and Batik).

📝 What You Are Required to Do?

You are to complete a portfolio showing your practical skills in three fabric decoration techniques: **tie-dye, appliqué, and batik**.

✂️ Step-by-Step Instructions

Step 1: Research and Planning.

- Research the three fabric decoration techniques:
  - Tie-dye.
  - Appliqué.
  - Batik.
- Find out how each technique is done and what materials are used.
- Plan simple designs for each technique.

Step 2: Create Design Sketches

- Draw **one design idea for each technique**:
  - Tie-dye pattern design.
  - Appliqué design (shape or motif).
  - Batik design (pattern or motif).
- Label your sketches clearly.

Step 3: Prepare Materials

- Collect all required materials such as fabric, dyes, thread, scissors, wax, and brushes.
- Ensure your work area is clean and safe.

Step 4: Practical Work: use link to guide practicals.

Video link on:

Tie-dyeing: https://youtu.be/XLlSpW8vJs4

Batik: https://youtu.be/OeLFU_Ul6eU

Applique: https://youtu.be/7rgyyGvX3L0

Step 5: Finishing Work.

- Allow all fabric pieces to dry properly.
- Remove any excess wax (batik) if needed.
- Neatly press or finish all samples.

Step 6: Portfolio Evidence.

Include the following in your portfolio:

- Research notes.
- Step-by-step photos or drawings of your work.
- Finished fabric samples.
- Short written reflection.

Step 7: Portfolio Reflection

Write a short reflection explaining:

1. What did you learn from each technique?
2. Which technique did you enjoy the most, and why?
3. What challenges did you face, and how did you overcome them?

Practical Design Challenge

Topic: Indigenous Materials in Fashion

Title: Sustainable Fashion Using Indigenous Materials.

Instructions: What Must Students Do?

Step 1: Research

- Research indigenous materials used in your local environment (focus on coconut leaves, sea shells, and coconut husk).
- Find out how these materials are traditionally used and how they can be used in fashion or craft design.

Step 2: Design Ideas

- Sketch **three different design ideas**:
  - One bag made from coconut leaves.
  - One jewellery item (sea shell necklace).
  - One dishwashing cloth made from coconut husk.
- Label each sketch clearly and show design details.

Step 3: Select Final Designs

- Choose **one final design** for each product:
  - Bag.
  - Necklace.
  - Dishwashing cloth.

Step 4: Prepare Materials

- Collect and clean all materials needed:
  - Coconut leaves (for bag).
  - Sea shells (for necklace).
  - Coconut husk (for cloth).
- Prepare tools such as scissors, needles, thread, and sandpaper.

Step 5: Construct the Products

- Follow your design sketches to make the following:
  - A woven coconut leaf bag.
  - A sea shell necklace.
  - A coconut husk dishwashing cloth.
- Ensure careful, neat, and safe construction.

Step 6: Finishing and Decoration

- Strengthen and finish all edges securely.
- Smooth or decorate items where necessary.
- Ensure each item is functional and well-presented.



Figure 1: *Steps in making a bag from coconut leaves.* Adapted from *Steps in making a bag from coconut leaves* [Infographic], by Microsoft Copilot, 2026.

Making bags from coconut leaves: https://youtu.be/X_PFfgldh3g



Figure 3 *Steps in making a dishwashing cloth from coconut husk.* Adapted from *Steps in making a dishwashing cloth from coconut husk* [Infographic], by Microsoft Copilot, 2026.

Making dishwashing cloth from coconut husk: https://youtu.be/CFk7yhPxvKc



Figure 2: *Steps in making a shell necklace.* Adapted from *Steps in making a shell necklace* [Infographic], by Microsoft Copilot, 2026.

Making a jewelry shell necklace:

https://www.youtube.com/shorts/wwFAzGJ8CE4?feature=share

Presentation of Finished Items.

Students will present their completed work and explain the following:

- Materials used.
- Construction process.
- Cultural significance.
- Sustainability benefits.
- Challenges and solutions.

Portfolio Evidence.

Students should submit:

- Research notes.
- Design sketches.
- Step-by-step construction photos.
- Finished product evidence.
- Written reflection and evaluation.

🌿 **Review Questions: Indigenous Materials in Fashion**

1. What are indigenous materials?
2. Name three indigenous materials that can be used in fashion or textile design.
3. State two examples of indigenous materials found in your local environment.
4. Do you think indigenous materials can compete with modern fabrics in fashion? Give reasons for your answer.

Stains

Practical Activity One(1)

Title: Investigation of common stains .

Objective: To develop practical garment care skills by identifying, categorizing, and removing different types of stains using appropriate stain removal methods.

Materials

- White cotton fabric samples.
- Coffee.
- Ketchup.
- Ink.
- Grass.
- Mild detergent.
- Dishwashing liquid.
- White vinegar.
- Baking soda.
- Cold water.
- Warm water.
- Gloves.
- Observation worksheet.

Instructions:

1. Examine each stained fabric sample carefully.
2. Observe the colour, texture, and appearance of each stain.
3. Identify the likely source of the stain.
4. Categorize each stain according to its type.
5. Record your observations in the table provided.
6. Suggest an appropriate stain removal method for each stain.

Stain Categories

- Protein Stains.
- Tannin Stains.
- Oil and Grease Stains.
- Dye Stains.
- Combination Stains.
- Natural Stains.

Observation Table

Stain Sample	Source of Stain	Category of Stain	Characteristics Observed	Suggested removal method
Sample 1				

Stains

Practical Activity Two (2)
Title: Removal of Stains

Objective : To develop practical skills in removing common stains using appropriate stain removal techniques and products.

Instructions:

1. Select at least four different stained fabric samples.
2. Identify the stain before treatment.
3. Choose a suitable stain removal method.
4. Apply the treatment carefully.
5. Allow the treatment to remain for the recommended time.
6. Rinse and wash the fabric.
7. Observe and compare the results.
8. Record findings in the results table.
9. Attach photographs or fabric samples showing before and after results.

Results Table

Type of Stain	Removal Method Used	Before Treatment	After Treatment	Was the Method Effective?
Tea				
Oil				
Ink				

Explain:

1. Which stain removal method was most effective?
2. Which stain was most difficult to remove?
3. What precautions should be taken when removing stains from fabrics?
4. How can proper stain removal help to extend the life of clothing?

Knitted Fabrics

Title: Designing and Creating a Knitted Item.

Objective: To develop practical knitting skills through the creation of a functional and creative knitted item.

Materials

- Knitting needles.
- Knitting yarn.
- Scissors.
- Measuring tape.
- Yarn needle.

Suggested Knitted Items

- Scarf.
- Dishcloth.
- Coaster.
- Headband.
- Mug Cozy.
- Bookmark.

Practical Activity: Creating a Knitted Item

Instructions:

1. Select a knitted item you would like to create.
2. Choose suitable yarn and knitting needles.
3. Plan your design, including size, colour, and pattern.
4. Cast on the required number of stitches.
5. Knit using the appropriate knitting technique until the desired size is achieved.
6. Cast off neatly.
7. Weave in loose ends using a yarn needle.
8. Check the finished item for neatness and accuracy.
9. Attach photographs of the completed item.

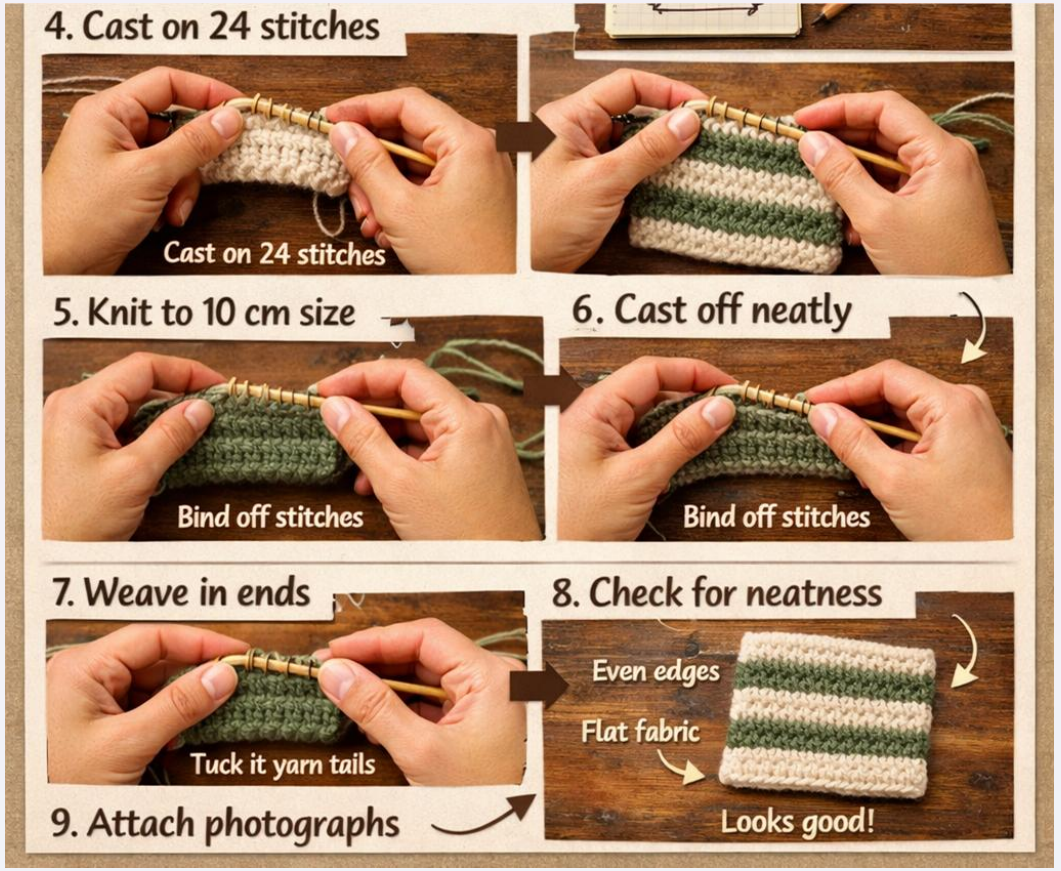
Basic Knitting Techniques: https://youtu.be/p_R1UDsNOMk

How to Knit a Simple Scarf ?: https://youtu.be/24lR2IRS57A

How to Knit a Coaster ?: https://youtu.be/o0t7J5M4LJY

Knitted Fabrics Display of Practical Activity





Crocheting

Title: Designing and Creating a Crocheted Item Using at Least Two Stitches .

Objective: Designing and Creating a Crocheted Item Using at Least Two Stitches

Materials:

- Crochet hook.
- Crochet yarn.
- Scissors.
- Measuring tape.
- Yarn needle.
- Stitch markers (optional).
- Pattern guide (optional).

Suggested Crocheted Items:

- Coaster.
- Scarf.
- Headband.
- Dishcloth.
- Pencil Holder Cover.
- Small Pouch.
- Mug Cozy.

Practical Activity: Creating a Crocheted Item.

Instructions:

1. Select an item to crochet.
2. Choose suitable yarn colours and a crochet hook.
3. Plan your design, including size, shape, and colour combination.
4. Create your item using at least two different crochet stitches.
5. Continue crocheting until the desired size is achieved.
6. Fasten off and weave in loose ends neatly.
7. Check the finished item for neatness and accuracy.
8. Attach photographs showing the construction process and completed item.

Basic Crochet Stitches: https://youtu.be/aAxGTnVNJiE

Single Crochet Stitch: https://youtu.be/wgVOkQcf5qw

Double Crochet Stitch: https://youtu.be/5xKssKskNzo

Crocheting Display of Practical Activity

How to Crochet a Mug Cozy

STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE

1 Select the item



We'll make a cozy that wraps around a mug.

2 Gather materials



Yarn, crochet hook, scissors, yarn needle.

3 Plan the design



Measure size and decide stitch pattern & button placement.

4 Make a foundation chain



Chain enough stitches to match mug height.

5 Crochet the body



Work in rows of stitches until it fits around the mug.

6 Check the fit



Wrap cozy around mug to ensure it fits well.

7 Create a button loop



Make a loop at one end.

8 Attach the button



Sew the button securely on the opposite end.

9 Finish neatly



Weave in ends and trim excess yarn.

2 Evaluate the Finished Product

- ✓ Stitches are even
- ✓ Button is secure
- ✓ Cozy fits nicely
- ✓ Overall appearance is neat.

Finished Product



Enjoy your warm and cozy drink!

Lace

Title: Attaching Lace Trim to a Fabric Sample

Objective: To develop practical sewing skills by accurately and neatly attaching lace trim to a fabric sample.

Materials:

- Cotton fabric sample.
- Lace trim.
- Sewing needle.
- Thread.
- Scissors.
- Pins.
- Measuring tape or ruler.
- Tailor's chalk or fabric marker,
- Sewing Machine.
- Iron (optional).

Suggested Lace Applications:

- Handkerchief edging.
- Cushion cover trim.
- Garment hem decoration.
- Table linen decoration.
- Decorative border on fabric sample.

Practical Activity: Attaching Lace Trim

Instructions:

1. Prepare a clean fabric sample measuring approximately 20 cm × 20 cm.
2. Select a suitable lace trim that complements the fabric.
3. Measure and cut the required length of lace.
4. Position the lace along the edge or designated area of the fabric.
5. Pin the lace securely in place.
6. Thread the needle and secure the thread with a knot.
7. Attach the lace using neat and even stitches.
8. Remove pins as sewing progresses.
9. Check for neatness and ensure the lace is firmly attached.
10. Press the finished sample if necessary.
11. Attach photographs of the completed fabric sample.

How to Attach Lace Trim?:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eTrbhdediEw

How to Attach Lace Applique by Hand?:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZUYCZHs4vLc

Attaching Lace Display of Practical Activity

Practical Activity: Attaching Lace Trim

Step-by-Step Process

1 Prepare a clean fabric sample measuring approximately 20 cm × 20 cm.



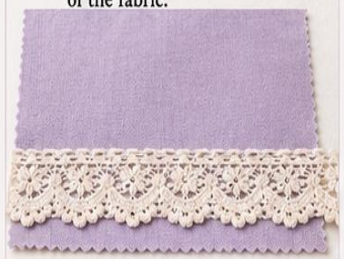
2 Select a suitable lace trim that complements the fabric.



3 Measure and cut the required length of lace.



4 Position the lace along the edge or designated area of the fabric.



5 Pin the lace securely in place.



6 Thread the needle and secure the thread with a knot.



7 Attach the lace using neat and even stitches.



8 Remove pins as sewing progresses.



9 Check for neatness and ensure the lace is firmly attached.



10 Press the finished sample if necessary.



Tips for Success

- Use matching thread for best results.
- Keep stitches small and even.
- Press gently to avoid damaging the lace.

Completed Fabric Sample





Facing

Practical Activity: Preparing and Applying a Neckline Facing

Topic: Neckline Facings

Objective:

Students will prepare and attach a facing to finish a neckline neatly and professionally.

Materials:

- Fabric pieces.
- Pattern for neckline and facing.
- Pins.
- Sewing machine.
- Scissors.
- Thread.
- Iron.

Procedure

1. Cut the garment neckline and matching facing pieces.
2. Stay-stitch the neckline to prevent stretching.
3. Join shoulder seams of the garment and facing.
4. Place facing and garment right sides together.
5. Pin and stitch around the neckline.
6. Clip curves and trim seam allowance.
7. Understitch the facing.
8. Turn facing to the inside and press.
9. Secure the facing at shoulder seams.

How to attach a Neckline Facing?:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tRZY1FsHg10

Facings

Objective:

Students will construct and attach one type of facing (bias, shaped, extended, fitted).

Materials:

- Fabric.
- Sewing tools.
- Iron.

Procedure:

1. Select a type of facing.
2. Cut facing and garment pieces.
3. Join seams where necessary.
4. Pin facing to garment with right sides together.
5. Stitch and trim seam allowances.
6. Turn facing to the wrong side.
7. Press and finish neatly.



Constructing facings: https://youtu.be/ElmIT3Y9-5o

Openings

Title: Investigating and Constructing Different Types of Openings.

Objective: To develop practical garment construction skills by examining different types of openings and constructing a continuous bound opening with a facing.

Materials:

- Cotton fabric samples.
- Fabric strip for continuous bound opening.
- Facing fabric.
- Thread.
- Samples or pictures of different garment openings.
- Sewing machine (optional).
- Pins.
- Scissors.
- Measuring tape.
- Tailor's chalk or fabric marker.
- Iron and ironing board.

Types of Openings to Examine:

- Continuous Bound Opening.
- Faced Opening.
- Placket Opening.
- Shirt Opening.
- Zipper Opening.
- Buttoned Opening.

Practical Activity: Examining and Constructing Openings.

Instructions:

Part A: Examination of Openings.

1. Observe samples or illustrations of different types of openings.
2. Identify each opening and its purpose.
3. Compare the construction methods used.
4. Complete the observation table provided.

Part B: Practical Construction.

1. Prepare a fabric sample measuring approximately 25 cm × 25 cm.
2. Mark the position of the opening.
3. Cut the opening carefully.
4. Construct a continuous bound opening using a fabric strip.
5. Prepare and attach a facing to the opening.
6. Press the completed sample neatly.
7. Examine the finished opening for accuracy and appearance.
8. Attach photographs of the completed work.

Part A: Examination of Openings



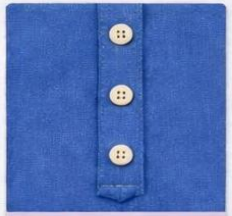
Slit Opening

Purpose: Ease / movement



Keyhole Opening

Purpose: Decorative closure



Placket Opening

Purpose: Functional opening for closure



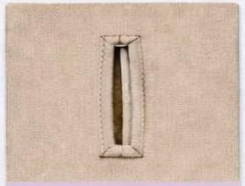
Bound Buttonhole

Purpose: Strong opening for busure



Neckline Opening

Purpose: For the head to pass through.



Bound Buttonhole

Purpose: Strong opening for buttons



Zipper Opening

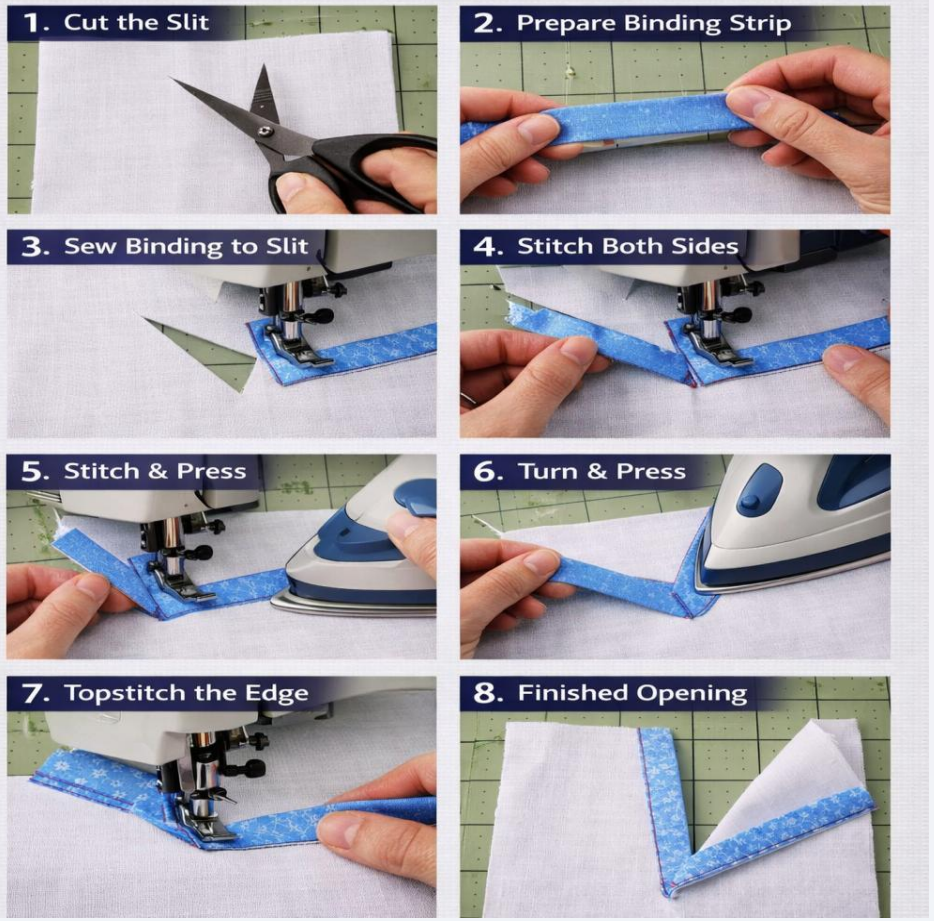
Purpose: Opening with zipper

OBSERVATION TABLE

Type of Opening	Purpose	Construction Method	Fabric Used
Slit Opening	Movement		Cotton
Keyhole Opening	Decorative Closure		Print Fabric
Placket Opening	Button & Loop		Chambray
Bound Buttonhole	Strong Closure		Wool
Zipper Opening	Zipper Closure		Polyester

Continuous Bound Opening

— Step-by-Step —



Fastenings

Title: Investigating and Attaching Fastenings to a Simple Textile Product.

Objective: To develop practical sewing skills by identifying different types of fastenings and accurately attaching a fastening to a simple bag, pouch, or pillow.

Materials:

- Fabric for bag, pouch, or pillow.
- Selected fastening (buttons, zipper, hook and eye, Velcro, press studs, snaps, etc.).
- Sewing needle.
- Thread.
- Sewing machine (optional).
- Pins.
- Scissors.
- Measuring tape.
- Tailor's chalk or fabric marker.
- Iron and ironing board.
- Samples or pictures of different fastenings.

Types of Fastenings to Examine.

- Buttons and Buttonholes.
- Zippers.
- Hook and Eye.
- Velcro.
- Press Studs/Snaps.
- Toggles.

Practical Activity: Examining and Attaching Fastenings.

Instructions:

Part A: Examination of Fastenings.

1. Observe samples or illustrations of different types of fastenings.
2. Identify each fastening and describe its purpose.
3. Examine how each fastening functions.
4. Complete the observation table provided.

Practical Activity: Examining and Attaching Fastenings.

Instructions:

Part A: Examination of Fastenings

1. Observe samples or illustrations of different types of fastenings.
2. Identify each fastening and describe its purpose.
3. Examine how each fastening functions.
4. Complete the observation table provided.

PRACTICAL ACTIVITY: EXAMINING AND ATTACHING FASTENINGS

PART A: EXAMINATION OF FASTENINGS

1. OBSERVE
Observe samples or illustrations of different types of fastenings.

2. IDENTIFY
Identify each fastening and describe its purpose.

3. EXAMINE
Examine how each fastening functions.

4. COMPLETE
Complete the observation table provided.

SAMPLES OF FASTENINGS


1. BUTTON & BUTTONHOLE


2. HOOK & EYE


3. ZIPPER


4. SNAP FASTENER


5. VELCRO (HOOK & LOOP)


6. TOGGLE


7. D-RING


8. BUCKLE


9. PRESS STUD


10. LACING

OBSERVATION TABLE (EXAMPLE)

No.	Type of Fastening	Purpose / Use	How it Functions	Advantages	Disadvantages	Where It is Used
1.	Button & Buttonhole					
2.	Hook & Eye					
3.	Zipper					
4.	Snap Fastener					
5.	Velcro (Hook & Loop)					
6.	Toggle					
7.	D-Ring					
8.	Buckle					
9.	Press Stud					
10.	Lacing					

Part B: Practical Construction:

1. Select a simple textile product (bag, pouch, or pillow).
2. Choose an appropriate fastening for the product.
3. Prepare the fabric pieces and construct the item.
4. Mark the position for the fastening.
5. Attach the fastening neatly and securely using appropriate sewing techniques.
6. Test the fastening to ensure that it opens and closes properly.
7. Press the completed item if necessary.
8. Attach photographs of the completed work.

Video References :

Zipper: https://youtu.be/O3cgrHnvd8w

https://youtu.be/cG8CSr11kjA

Buttons: https://youtu.be/UNPVqbgEUCU

Shank button: https://youtu.be/jiWTyrVsQ

Hooks and eyes: https://youtu.be/_d06GhQx_Wg

Press stud: https://youtu.be/-5mCbNoeRxI https://youtu.be/W0NMPTS6YGo

Portfolio Evidence:

- Completed observation table on different fastenings.
- Finished bag, pouch, or pillow with attached fastening.
- Photographs of the construction process.
- Photograph of the completed product.
- Student reflection.
- Teacher observation checklist.

Practical Construction of Fastenings

Practical Construction:

– Detailed Pillow Steps –

1. Select a simple textile product



Front & Back fabric pieces, Pillow insert.

2. Choose an appropriate fastening



Buttned: Zippens.



Snaps.





3. Prepare the fabric pieces and construct the item









4. Mark the position for the fastening



Measure & mark



Pin placement.



Trim corners.



5. Attach the fastening neatly and securely



Sew buttonholes.



Sew on buttons.

6. Test the fastening



Fasten & unfasten



Carefully press.

5. Attach the fastening neatly and securely



Sew buttonholes.



Sew on buttons.

7. Press the completed item



Finished pillow with buttons.

Practical Assessment: Taking Body Measurements.

Topic: Body Measurements.

Objective:

Students will accurately take body measurements required for garment construction.

Materials:

- Flexible tape measure.
- Measurement chart.

Measurements to Include:

- Bust/Chest.
- Waist.
- Hips.
- Hip depth.
- Shoulder width.
- Sleeve length.
- Back waist length.
- Neck circumference.
- Dress length.
- Across back width.
- Shoulder to bust.

Portfolio Activity: Body Measurements

Instructions:

1. Work with a partner to take accurate body measurements using a flexible tape measure.
2. Record the following measurements listed before on the measurement chart.
3. Label a body measurement diagram, indicating where each measurement is taken.
4. Organise all completed work neatly in your portfolio.



1 Bust/Chest
Measure around the fillest part of the bust.

2 Waist
Measure around the natural waistline.

3 Hips
Measure around the fullest part of the hips.

4 Hip depth
Measure from the natural waistline down over the fullest part of the hips.

5 Shoulder width
Measure from the edge of one shoulder to the edge of the other shoulder.

6 Sleeve length
Measure from the shoulder point down to the wrist.

7 Back waist length
Measure from the nape of the neck down to the natural waistline.

8 Neck circumference
Measure around the base of the neck.

9 Dress length
Measure from the highest point of the shoulder down to the desired dress length.

10 Across back width

Video link on taking body measurements: https://youtu.be/lupgQ3vbnYY

Note: Check the following textbooks for information on .the topic:

Dyer, R. (2005). *Clothing and textiles: CSEC and beyond* (pp. 100-102).

Reviewed Questions

1. Why is it important to take accurate body measurements before making a garment?
2. Why is it important for the person being measured to stand in a natural, upright position?
3. Which body measurement did you find the most difficult to take accurately, and why?
4. What did you learn from this activity that will help you when constructing garments in the future?

Practical Activity: Discovering Your Figure Type Using Body Measurements.

Objective:

Determine body shape and understand its influence on clothing selection.

Procedure:

1. Take bust, waist, and hip measurements.
2. Compare measurements.
3. Identify figure type:

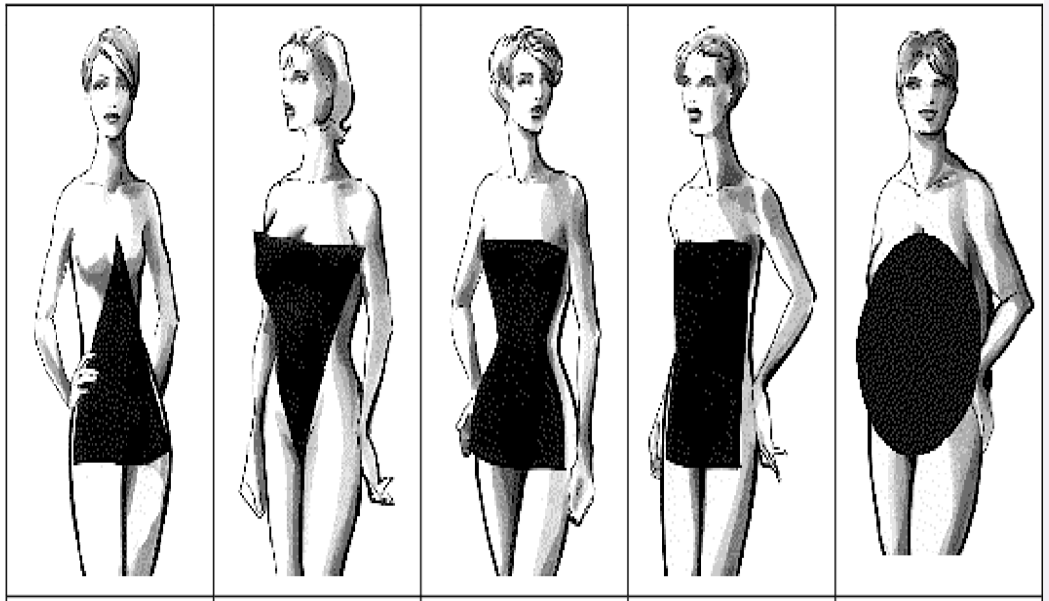
- Hourglass.
- Pear.
- Apple.
- Rectangle.
- Inverted Triangle.

4. Create a chart showing:
    - Measurements.
    - Figure type.
    - Suitable clothing styles.

Figure types: https://youtu.be/Fwv--P0lqK0

Note: Check the following textbooks for information on the topic:

Neal, M. M. (2005). *Needlework for schools* (2nd ed., pp. 127–129).



Triangular	Inverted triangle	Hourglass	Rectangle	Apple/Round
Small shoulders & bust, body widens to large round hips	Very wide shoulders/bust and body tapering to very narrow hips	Round bust and hips almost equal with a well-defined waist line	Bust, waist and hips almost equal small waist indentation	Fuller round bust, waist and hips that are almost equal

Fig. 1. Female predominant body shapes [13]

Portfolio Assessment of Completed Sketches.

Topic: Figure types- Fashion Illustration.

Objective:

Develop and present types—fashion collection of fashion sketches.

Requirements:

Students will submit a portfolio containing:

- Basic figure templates.
- Front and back views.
- Colour renderings.
- Garment details.
- Fabric suggestions.
- Accessories.
- Notes on design inspiration.

Minimum Requirement.

At least four completed sketches including:

1. Casual wear.
2. School wear.
3. Sportswear.
4. Evening wear.
5. Formal wear.
6. Cultural or traditional wear.

Sketching figure types:

https://youtu.be/_uUNMHFSsBk

https://youtu.be/UubyOFwTrzI?list=PLfJ6v7Bd5xzzO8QScSHbJoZDBAV_qgpVV

Here’s an example of the portfolio sketch layout for casual wear design. 🌿👗

It shows:

- **Front and back views** of a light blue blouse and white linen shorts outfit.
- **Fabric swatches** labeled *Cotton Voile* and *Linen Blend.*
- **Garment Details** with mini illustrations of the blouse and shorts.
- **Accessories** (straw hat, tote bag,and sandals).
- **Design Inspiration Notes** on a notepad graphic reading *“Easy & Breezy for Weekend Outings.”*

This layout demonstrates how to organize your sketch page professionally — combining visuals, fabric ideas, and design notes in one cohesive presentation.



Review Questions: Figure Types

1. What is meant by the term *figure type*?
2. Name five common figure types.
3. Explain how understanding figure types contributes to successful garment design and customer satisfaction.

Topic: Commercial Patterns.
Portfolio Evidence Activity: Investigating Commercial Patterns.

Objective:

Students will examine and interpret information found on a commercial pattern and compile evidence in a portfolio.

Materials:

- Commercial pattern envelope (Simplicity, Butterick, McCall's, Burda, etc.).
- Pattern instruction sheet.
- Portfolio folder.
- Glue, markers, and ruler.
- Internet resources.

Procedure:

1. Obtain a commercial pattern.
2. Examine the front and back of the pattern envelope.
3. Identify and label:
    - Pattern company.
    - Pattern number.

.

    - Illustration of garment views.
    - Size range.
    - Fabric suggestions.
    - Yardage requirements.
    - Notions required.
    - Finished garment measurements.
4. Paste or photograph the envelope and include it in the portfolio.
5. Write brief notes explaining the purpose of each part.

Portfolio Evidence

Students should include:

- Photograph or copy of pattern envelope.
- Labelled diagram of front and back views.
- Research notes.
- Explanation of symbols and markings.
- Reflection on the importance of commercial patterns.

Note: Check the following textbooks for ideas on how to carry out various methods:

Dyer, R. (2005). Clothing and Textiles: CSEC and beyond (pp. 115–121).

Neal, M. M. (2005). Needlework for Schools (2nd ed., pp. 120–124).

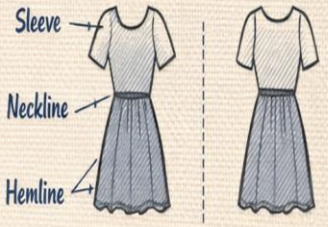
Pattern envelope: https://youtu.be/5wX22VH5

using

Portfolio Evidence

Paste Envelope Here

Front & Back Views



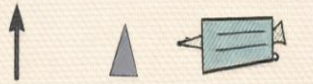
Front View

Back View

Research Notes

-
-
-

Symbols & Markings



Grainline Notches Dart & Fold Lines

Reflection

Why are commercial patterns important?

- Skills for garment construction
- Creativity & Precision in Design

Review Questions: Commercial Patterns

1. What is a commercial pattern?
2. Name three companies that produce commercial patterns.
3. State two advantages of using a commercial pattern.
4. What information is usually found on the front of a commercial pattern envelope?
5. List four pieces of information found on the back of a commercial pattern envelope.

Practical Activity: Demonstrating the Transfer of Pattern Symbols from Pattern Paper to Fabric.

Objective:

Students will demonstrate the correct techniques for transferring pattern symbols and markings from pattern paper onto fabric to ensure accurate garment construction.

Materials:

- Commercial pattern pieces.
- Fabric.
- Dressmaker's carbon paper.
- Tracing wheel.
- Tailor's chalk.
- Fabric marker.
- Pins.
- Hand-sewing needle and thread.
- Scissors.

Pattern Symbols to be Transferred.

Students should transfer the following markings:

- Darts.
- Notches.
- Grain line.
- Fold line.
- Placement lines.
- Buttonholes.
- Centre front and centre back lines.
- Seam lines.
- Match points.

Note: Check the following textbooks for ideas on how to carry out various methods:

Dyer, R. (2005). *Clothing and Textiles: CSEC and Beyond*. (pp. 115–121.).

Neal, M. M. (2005). *Needlework for Schools.* (2nd ed., pp. 120–124).

Commercial Pattern Procedure

Step 1: Prepare the Fabric

- Fold the fabric according to the layout instructions.
- Place pattern pieces on the fabric and pin securely.



Step 2: Identify Pattern Symbols

- Examine the pattern and locate all symbols and markings
- Discuss the purpose of each symbol.



Step 3: Transfer Markings

Dressmaker's Carbon & Tracing Wheel

- Use carbon paper and a tracing wheel.



Tailor's Tacks



- Sew loose stitches with contrasting thread

Tailor's Chalk or Fabric Marker.



- Mark with chalk or fabric marker

Step 4: Examine Accuracy

Check that:

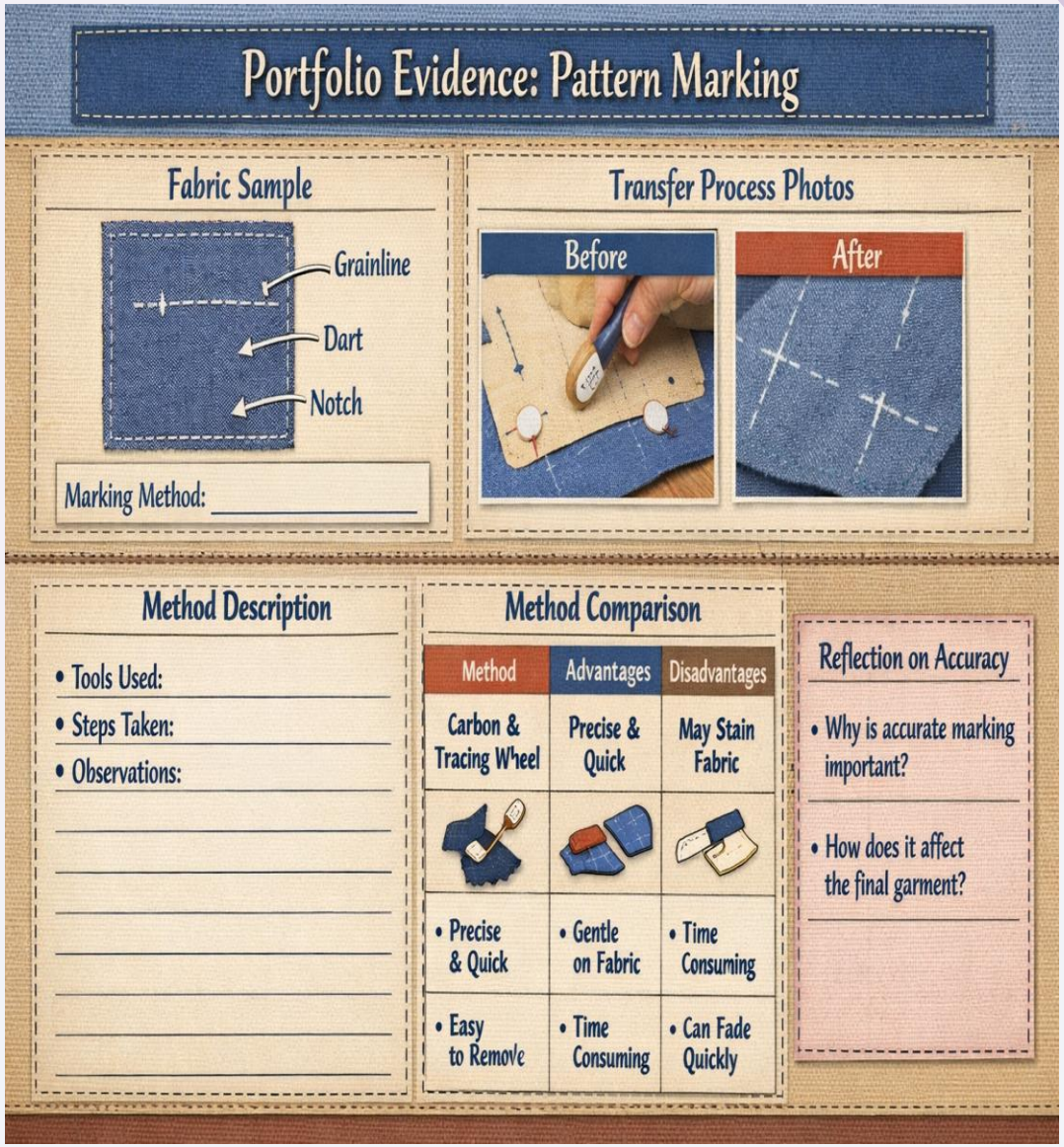
- All markings are present
- Symbols are transferred corectly
- Markings are visible but removable
- Fabric has not been damaged



Portfolio Evidence.

Students should include:

- A labelled fabric sample showing transferred symbols.
- Photographs of the transfer process.
- Notes describing the methods used.
- A comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of each transfer method.
- A brief reflection on the importance of accurate pattern marking.



Practical Activity: Using Commercial Patterns to Construct an Article or Garment.

Objective:

Students will use a commercial pattern to plan, cut, and construct a simple article or garment while applying correct sewing techniques and pattern interpretation skills.

Suggested Articles/Garments.

Students may construct any one of the following:

Articles:

- Tote bag.
- Apron.
- Pillow cover.
- Cosmetic pouch.
- Drawstring bag.

Garments:

- A-line skirt.
- Shorts.
- Simple blouse.
- Children's dress.
- Pyjama pants.

Materials and Equipment:

- Commercial pattern.
- Fabric.
- Pattern instruction sheet.
- Measuring tape.
- Pins.
- Dressmaker's carbon or tailor's chalk.
- Sewing machine.
- Thread.
- Scissors.
- Iron and ironing board.
- Hand-sewing needle.

Procedure.

Step 1: Study the Pattern.

Students should:

- Examine the front and back of the pattern envelope.
- Identify pattern number, size, fabric requirements, and notions needed.
- Read and interpret the instruction sheet.

Step 2: Select the Correct Size.

- Take body measurements.
- Compare measurements with the pattern size chart.
- Choose the appropriate pattern size.

Step 3: Prepare the Fabric.

- Straighten and press the fabric.
- Fold according to layout instructions.
- Pin pattern pieces securely.

Step 4: Cut Out Pattern Pieces.

- Follow cutting lines carefully.
- Cut accurately.
- Label pattern pieces.

Step 5: Transfer Pattern Markings.

Transfer:

- Darts.
- Notches.
- Placement lines.
- Buttonholes.
- Match points.

using tailor's chalk, dressmaker's carbon, or tailor's tacks.

Step 6: Assemble the Article or Garment.

Follow the pattern instruction guide to:

- Join seams.
- Attach facings or waistbands if required.
- Insert fastenings.
- Finish edges.
- Press after each stage.

Step 7: Final Finishing.

- Remove loose threads.
- Press the completed item.
- Examine the finished article for fit, accuracy, and appearance.

Portfolio Evidence.

Students should include:

- Photograph or copy of the commercial pattern envelope.
- Fabric layout plan.
- Samples showing transferred markings.
- Photographs of construction stages.
- Finished article or garment.
- Written evaluation of the project.

Video links: Using a commercial pattern:

https://youtu.be/5xDHFr81fdA

https://youtu.be/ioLMA3N230U



Portfolio Reflection Questions

1. What new knowledge did you gain about commercial patterns during this unit?
2. How will understanding commercial patterns help you in future sewing or garment construction projects?

Practical Activity: Demonstrating the Use of Drafting Tools.

Topic: Drafting Tools.

Objective:

Students will identify and demonstrate the correct use of drafting tools used in pattern making and garment construction.

Procedure:

Step 1: Identify Drafting Tools.

Step 2: Demonstrate the Use of Each Tool.

Step 3: Produce a Sample Draft.

On pattern paper, students should draw:

- A vertical line (25 cm).
- A horizontal line (15 cm).
- A right angle.
- A curved neckline.
- A curved hip line.

Label each line and indicate the tool used.

Portfolio Evidence.

Students should include:

- Photographs or sketches of drafting tools.
- A labelled chart showing the name and function of each tool.
- A completed sample draft showing the use of straight and curved lines.
- A reflection describing the importance of drafting tools in garment construction.

Note: Check the following textbooks for ideas on how to carry out various methods:

Dyer, R. (2005). *Clothing and Textiles: CSEC and Beyond* .(pp. 103–113).

Video link drafting tools: https://youtu.be/VmEGI0YOTsQ



Review Questions: Drafting Tools

1. What are drafting tools?
2. Why are drafting tools important in patternmaking?
3. Name five drafting tools used in garment construction.

Topic: Drafting a Simple Skirt Block.

Practical Activity: Drafting a Simple Skirt Block.

Objective:

Students will use body measurements and drafting tools to draft a simple skirt block accurately and neatly.

Materials and Equipment:

- Pattern paper.
- Pencil.
- Eraser.
- Metric ruler.
- L-square.
- Hip curve/French curve.
- Tape measure.
- Pins.
- Colored pencils (optional).

Measurements Required:

- Waist.
- Hip.
- Hip-depth.
- Skirt length.

Follow the drafting steps from *Clothing and Textiles CSEC and Beyon*d. pp. 102-103.

Pattern drafting:https://youtu.be/-DuhaRJHyDg

Portfolio Evidence.

Students should include:

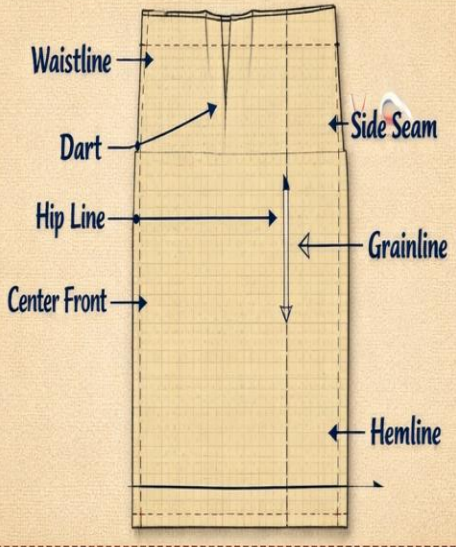
- A table of body measurements.
- A completed skirt block on pattern paper.
- Labelled pattern markings.
- Photographs of the drafting process.
- A brief reflection describing the importance of accuracy in pattern drafting.

Portfolio Evidence: Skirt Drafting

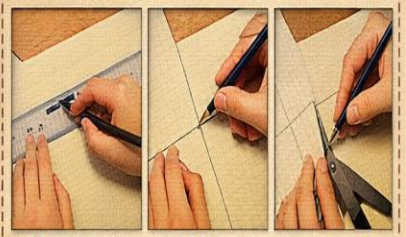
Body Measurements

Measurement	Size (inches)
Waist	26
Hip	36
Hip Depth	8
Skirt Length	22

Completed Skirt Block



Drafting Process



Drawing Guidelines | Adding Darts | Trueing & Cutting

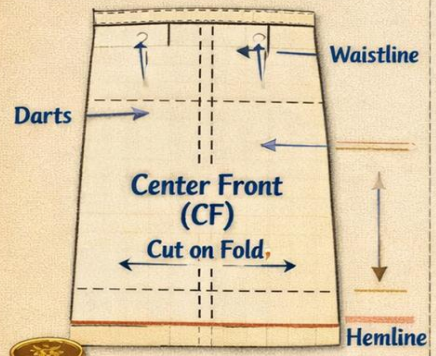


Importance of Accuracy in Pattern Drafting

- Precise measurements ensure correct fit.
- Accurate markings guide construction
- Consistency leads to professional results.

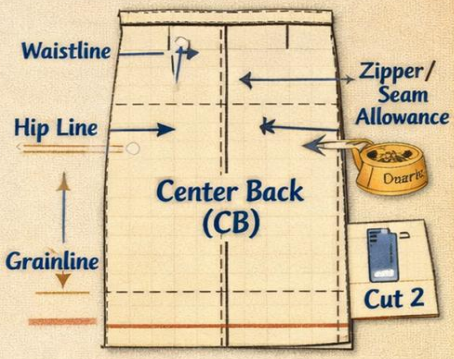
Center Front & Center Back of a Skirt

Center Front (CF)



- Cut on Fold
- ✓ No seam allowance
- ✓ Single piece

Center Back (CB)



- ✓ Has a seam
- ✓ Zipper at CB
- ✓ Two pieces

Comparison Chart

Feature	Center Front (CF)	Center Back (CB)
Fold or Seam	Cut on Fold	Has seam
Dart Position	Symmetrical from CF	Closer to CB
Zipper	None	Usually Placed Here
Grainline	Parallel to CF	Parallel to CB
Pieces Cut	1 (on fold)	2 (left & right)

Understanding CF & CB

- ✓ Ensures proper fit
- ✓ Guides garment construction
- ✓ Prevents distortion



Review Questions: Pattern Drafting

1. A student drafts a skirt block but forgets to include the fold line and pattern labels. What problems might occur during garment construction?
2. Compare a drafted pattern with a commercial pattern. State one similarity and one difference.
3. Explain how accurate pattern drafting can reduce fabric wastage and construction errors.
4. Why is it important to make corrections to a pattern on paper before cutting the fabric?

References

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