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SCHOOLS DIVISION OF NEGROS ORIENTAL
REGION VII

Kagawasan Ave., Daro, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental



TLE-HE-DRESSMAKING

Quarter 1 – Module 6:

PRODUCE LADIES SKIRTS (SK)

Preparing and Cutting the Fabric



PAGMAMAY-ARI NG PAMAHALAAN
HINDI IPINAGBIBILI

TLE – Grade 10

Alternative Delivery Mode

Quarter 1 – Module 6: Produce Ladies Skirts (SK: Preparing and Cutting the Fabric

First Edition, 2020

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TLE

Quarter 1 – Module 6:
Produce Ladies Skirts (SK)
(Preparing and Cutting the Fabric)



Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to TLE-10 Dressmaking Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Produce Ladies Skirts: Preparing and Cutting the Fabric!

This module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators both from public and private institutions to assist you, the teacher or facilitator in helping the learners meet the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum while overcoming their personal, social, and economic constraints in schooling.

This learning resource hopes to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Furthermore, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:



Notes to the Teacher

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.









As a facilitator, you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Furthermore, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.




For the learner:

Welcome to TLE-10 Dressmaking Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Produce Ladies Skirts: Preparing and Cutting the Fabric!

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning resource while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:

 <i>What I Need to Know</i>	This will give you an idea of the skills or competencies you are expected to learn in the module.
 <i>What I Know</i>	This part includes an activity that aims to check what you already know about the lesson to take. If you get all the answers correct (100%), you may decide to skip this module.
 <i>What's In</i>	This is a brief drill or review to help you link the current lesson with the previous one.
 <i>What's New</i>	In this portion, the new lesson will be introduced to you in various ways; a story, a song, a poem, a problem opener, an activity or a situation.
 <i>What is It</i>	This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.
 <i>What's More</i>	This comprises activities for independent practice to solidify your understanding and skills of the topic. You may check the answers to the exercises using the Answer Key at the end of the module.
 <i>What I Have Learned</i>	This includes questions or blank sentence/paragraph to be filled in to process what you learned from the lesson.
 <i>What I Can Do</i>	This section provides an activity which will help you transfer your new knowledge or skill into real life situations or concerns.

 Assessment	This is a task which aims to evaluate your level of mastery in achieving the learning competency.
 Additional Activities	In this portion, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson learned.
 Answer Key	This contains answers to all activities in the module.

At the end of this module you will also find:

References

This is a list of all sources used in developing this module.

The following are some reminders in using this module:

1. Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
2. Don't forget to answer *What I Know* before moving on to the other activities included in the module.
3. Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
4. Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
5. Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next.
6. Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

We hope that through this material, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deep understanding of the relevant competencies. You can do it!



What I Need to Know

This module was designed and written with you in mind. It is here to help you master the nature of Dressmaking. The scope of this module permits it to be used in many different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students. The lessons are arranged to follow the standard sequence of the course. But the order in which you read them can be changed to correspond with the textbook you are now using.

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Prepare the materials/fabric for ladies' skirt;
2. Layout, pin and mark pattern on the materials; and
3. Cut materials.



What I Know

Direction: Read and understand each item being described below. Choose the letter of the correct answer and write your answer in your quiz notebook.

1. This refers to the finished edge of the fabric that does not ravel.
A. Pattern B. Selvage C. cutting edge D. raw edges
2. These construction process draws up a piece of larger fabric so that it will fit on to a smaller piece of fabric. They often appear at waistlines or yoke lines of skirts.
A. dart B. gathers C. pleats D. hem
3. What are the tips in determining the right and wrong side of the fabric?
A. The selvage, or the finished edge of the fabric is smoother on the right side.
B. Loose thread ends can be found on the wrong side of the fabric.
C. Prints are clearer and brighter on the right side.
D. All of the above
4. Which fabric folding technique is used when the fabric is folded lengthwise at the center with selvages together?
A. Lengthwise centerfold C. Crosswise Centerfold
B. Off-center lengthwise fold D. Off-center crosswise fold
5. What folding technique is used when the cloth is folded with the raw edges meeting at the center.
A. Lengthwise centerfold C. Crosswise Centerfold
B. Off-center lengthwise fold D. Off-center crosswise fold
6. It is the very bottom or the folded edge of a piece of clothing usually at the ends of your sleeves, the bottom of your skirt, or along the edge of your t-shirt.
A. French seam B. hem C. bound seam D. lining
7. It is an extra fabric cut with the same shape as the facing and inserted between the facing and the garment to prevent stretching and sagging. It provides shape and structure in a garment or in soft furnishing.
A. buttonhole B. interfacing C. zipper D. pocket
8. A marking material used along with a tracing wheel to transfer pattern markings to fabric and this comes in a variety of colors.
A. Dressmaker's carbon paper C. tailor's chalk
B. crayon D. liquid marking pen

9. It is the crease or fold line along which a hem is marked.
A. hem B. hem allowance C. hemline D. fold line
10. The outer side of a fabric where prints and cloth designs are brighter and the surface is smoother.
A. Wrong side of the fabric C. Bias facing
B. Right side of the fabric D. fold line
11. The V-shaped marking on a pattern piece used for aligning one piece with another. These V-shaped cuts are taken to reduce seam bulk.
A. clip B. Notch C. cut edge D. seam allowance
12. These are dress construction symbols printed on a paper pattern to indicate the fabric grain, fold line, and construction details, such as darts, notches, and tucks. It should be transferred to the fabric using tailor's chalk or tailor's tacks.
A. pattern markings B. cut edge C. blue print D. seam allowance
13. Lay out and pin the pattern pieces on the cloth as _____ possible in preparation for material cutting.
A. Economically B. Legitimately C. Probably D. Grateful
14. This is how patterns are arranged economically on fabrics
A. Along the centerfold C. Apart
B. Along the selvage D. Close to each other
15. This is the best tool in cutting the fabric.
A. Dressmaker's shears C. trimming shears
B. button hole scissors D. Scissors

Lesson

6

Produce Ladies Skirts (SK) *Preparing and Cutting the Fabric*

The lesson deals with the knowledge and skills and attitudes required in preparing and cutting materials for ladies' skirt. It includes the layout of pattern, pinning, marking and preparing fabric for cutting.

Goodluck and use this learning material as your guide to become a successful dress provider in the future.



What's In

Direction: Answer the questions below on your notebook.

1. What are the pointers in identifying the right side of the fabric?
2. Why is preshrinking of fabric important?
3. Explain briefly the technique in preparing the fabrics before cutting?



Notes to the Teacher

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners. The following are information that would lead to the activities and assessment. Some activities may need your own discretion upon checking, or you may use rubric if provided. Please review the activities and answer keys and amend if necessary.



What's New

Can You Guess the Missing Words?

Guess the word based on the given definition in each number. Write the missing letters of the word inside the letter blocks below the definition.

1. It is a cloth/material from which garments are made.

	A				C
--	----------	--	--	--	----------

2. This refers to the grain of the fabric that is the strongest and has less stretch.

			G			W			E
--	--	--	----------	--	--	----------	--	--	----------

3. It is done to avoid shrinkage after laundering.

P			S				G
----------	--	--	----------	--	--	--	----------

4. The direction or arrangement of fabric yarn

G		A		
----------	--	----------	--	--

5. The process of pulling the cloth diagonally from one corner to the opposite corner thus making lengthwise to be at right angle.

S				T			I		
----------	--	--	--	----------	--	--	----------	--	--



What is It

What is fabric?

Fabric is the basic material in making garments. In order to produce quality products, there is a need to check it for faults. Use the checklist to help you examine your fabric.

Common Faults Found in Fabrics

Yarn Flaws- his fabric defect is defined by irregular lines that run from side to side. Fabric defects Horizontal lines are generally caused by:

Faults in the bobbin (the barrel used to hold yarn in place) Irregular thread tension



Color Changes- One of the more obvious visual defects that can be found on raw textiles, shade variation is defined by a difference in depth of shade and color from roll to roll or piece to piece. Shade variation in fabric is caused by: fabric defects

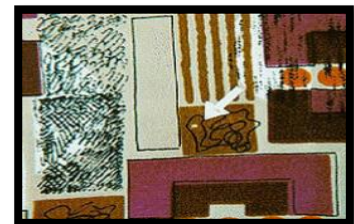
Mixing of fabrics used in production, Variations in the production process with regard to time and speed, Improper cutting, bundling and/or numbering, Unequal fabric stretching



Misprinted pattern- Misprint defects are only relevant to printed fabrics. Misprint is when the print of the fabric does not match your specified design. This is usually displayed in one of the following ways:

Colors and/or patterns are completely or partially missing

Colors and patterns are incorrectly positioned relative to each other



Grease or oil spots- Stains can appear on fabrics from just about any source. Dirt from the factory floor, oil from machinery and dyes are all known sources. Stains are relatively easy to identify and prevent so long as suppliers are vigilant about fabric quality.



Tears or cuts- A hole is an imperfection where one or more yarns are sufficiently damaged to create an opening in the fabric.

Fabric defects holes are typically treated as a major defect in the fabric and are assigned either two or four penalty points during fabric inspection, depending on their size.



Sheds wrinkles- A crease mark is a visible deformation in fabric. A crease mark differs from a crease streak, as it's unlikely to appear for an entire roll. Rather, it appears in just one spot on the fabric.

Fabric defects if final pressing cannot restore fabric to the original condition, a crease mark will be left on the final product. Discoloration can also be a problem associated with this fabric defect.



Oversized - Coarse end appears in fabric with warp yarn. fabric defects

Also known as heavy end, this is when the warp end is larger than normal in diameter, even sometimes double in size. The opposite is a fine end, when the warp end is smaller in diameter than normal.



The diameter of the yarn is too large, irregular or contains foreign material, which inhibits a smooth, even fabric.

Float- For producing float in a woven fabric, slack warp and faulty pattern card is the main reason.



Neps/knots

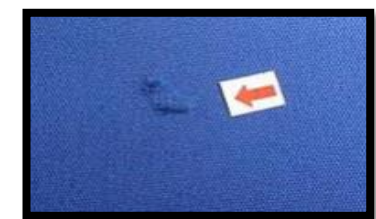
Neps are small, tightly tangled knot-like masses of unorganized fibers that form a pinhead shape. These knots are usually comprised of dead or immature fibers.

fabric defects Neps can be categorized into three types:

Biological: Found in raw materials, these neps contain foreign material such as seed coat fragments, leaf or stem materials. The manufacturer can usually remove them through wet processing.

Mechanical: Found in ginned lint, card web, yams and cloth, these neps are largely a result of mechanical processing.

White speck neps: Generally, not visible until dyeing, white speck neps contain immature clusters of fibers and are considered the most severe type of neps.



PREPARE AND CUT MATERIALS FOR LADIES SKIRT



Some of the criteria in judging a finished product are: The garment fits perfectly, holds its shape, and hangs well. This is why there is a need to prepare the fabric first before construction to have perfect output.

STEPS IN PREPARING THE FABRIC BEFORE CUTTING IT

A. Shrinking and soaking the fabric and drying

Procedure in Pre-shrinking washable fabric to prevent shrinkage

1. Fold the cloth neatly and soak it in a basin of water overnight.
2. Hang the cloth and let it dry.
3. If the cloth is not smooth when it dries, pressing is necessary.
4. If the cloth gets out of shape, straighten it by stretching it diagonally. Stretch and pull gently but firmly until the edge and selvages are even when the material is folded in half lengthwise.



B. Straightening the End of Fabrics

1. Clip the selvage on the shortest edge of the fabric.
2. Pick up a loose crosswise thread and pull it out slowly.
3. Pull the thread all the way across the selvage.
4. Cut along a pulled thread.



C. Stretching the Grains of the Fabric

1. Grasp opposite diagonal corners and pull.
2. Check to see if the fabric has been straightened.
3. Keep on pulling until the selvage comes together.
4. Smooth the material on the table and check if the fabric ends laid even.



D. Pressing

The process of removing wrinkles and creases in fabric by using the flat iron. The general rule is to press on the wrong side of the cloth in the lengthwise grain. Pressing may enlarge or shrink the fabric.



PRINCIPLES OF LAYING OUT PATTERN PIECES ON THE FABRIC

Patterns are laid out on the fabric to determine if the cloth is enough for all the pattern pieces. The process is known as pattern layout. In this method, lay out all pattern pieces in various positions on the fabric by trial and error until they all fit on the cloth. When all pattern pieces have been laid out, pin them securely on the fabric.

Determining the Right and the Wrong Side of the Fabric

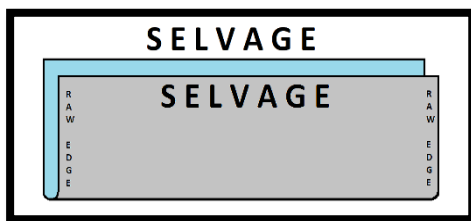
Before making a layout, determine the right side and the wrong side of the fabric. Fabric with printed designs is easy to identify but difficult for fabrics with plain colors because they are reversible. Tips to help you determine the right and the wrong side of the fabric:



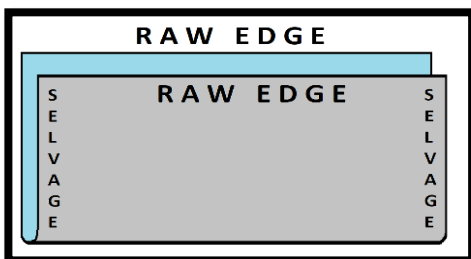
1. The selvage, or the finished edge of the fabric is smoother on the right side.
2. Loose thread ends can be found on the wrong side of the fabric.
3. Fabrics are folded right side in.
4. Prints are clearer and brighter on the right side.

Kinds of Fabric Folds

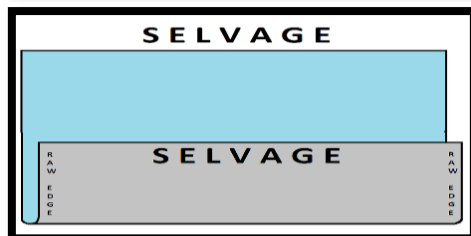
Deciding what kind of fold to use is based on the width of the fabric and the design of the garment.



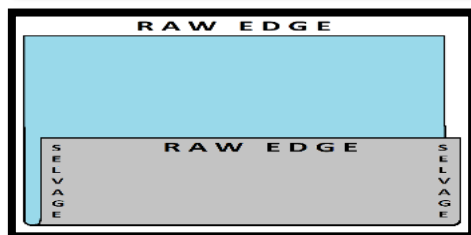
1. **Lengthwise centerfold**- The fabric is folded lengthwise at the center with selvages together.



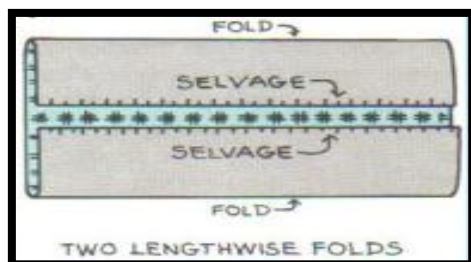
2. **Crosswise centerfold**- The fabric is folded crosswise at the center with the raw edges together.



3. **Off-center lengthwise fold**- The fabric is folded lengthwise with the raw edges meeting at the center.



4. **Off-center crosswise fold**- The fabric is folded crosswise with the raw edges meeting at the center.



5. **Double Fold** – the fabric is folded lengthwise with selvage edges meeting at the center

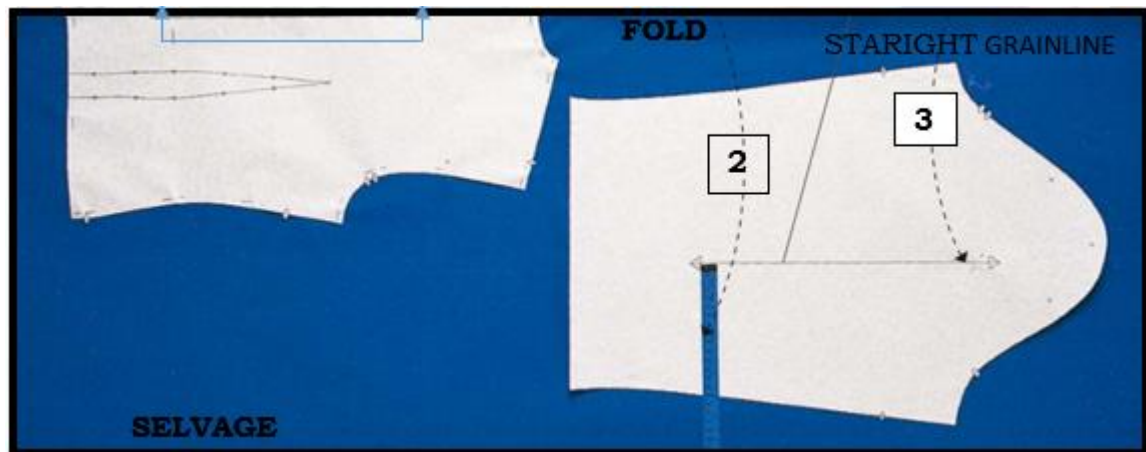
LAYING OUT PATTERN PIECES

Depending on the fabric's width, be sure to fold the fabric on grain. Be sure to put in and mark the necessary allowances on all parts of the garment. Mark the allowances with tailor's chalk or with colored pencil. These allowances are represented by broken lines in the illustrations. Cut along markings of the allowances. The amount of fabric needed will depend on the width of the fabric and the length and style of the skirt.

POINTERS IN LAYING OUT PATTERNS

1. Make a temporary pattern layout especially if the fabric is too small.
2. Determine the right side of the fabric.
3. Fold the fabric with the right side in and the wrong side out on a lengthwise centerfold.
4. Always make your layout on the wrong side of the fabric. Pattern markings should not be seen on the right side.
5. Lay out big pattern pieces first. Fit the small pattern pieces in between the large pieces. Fit the pieces close together to avoid wastage.
6. Check that the design and grain line of the pattern correspond to those of the fabric.
7. Pin the patterns in place. Pins should be placed outward perpendicular to the seam line and along the seam allowance space.

PINNING THE PATTERN TO THE FABRIC

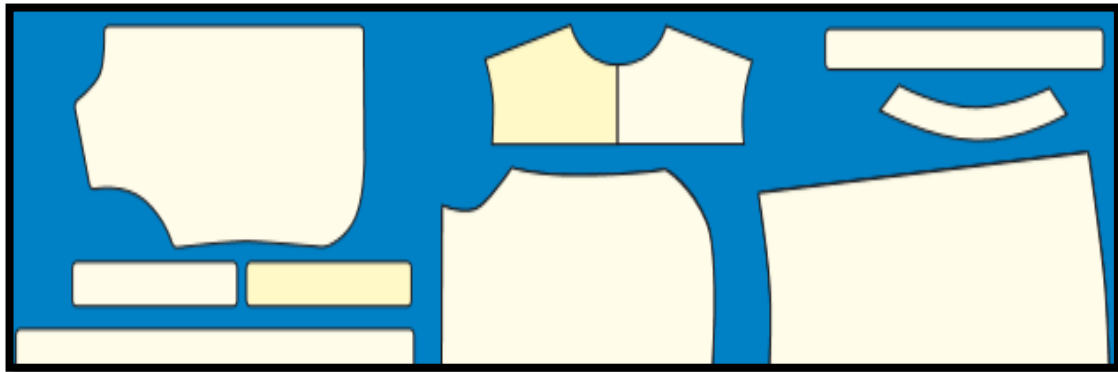


1. The “to fold” symbol indicates the pattern piece is to be pinned carefully to the folded edge of the fabric. To check the straight of grain on the other pattern pieces, place the grain arrow so that it looks parallel to the selvage, then pin to secure one end of the arrow.
2. Measure from the pinned end to the selvage.
3. Measure from the other end of the arrow to the selvage.

4. Move the pattern piece slightly until this measurement is the same as the pinned end, then pin in place.
5. Once it is straight, pin around the rest of the pattern piece, placing pins in the seam allowances.
- 6.

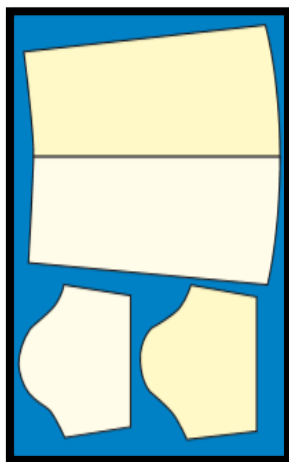
GENERAL GUIDE TO LAYOUT

SELVAGE



FOLD

Selvages



1. Place the pattern pieces on the fabric with the printed side facing up. Some pieces will need to be placed to a fold.

2. The darker shaded pieces are cut out a second time.

Pattern layout

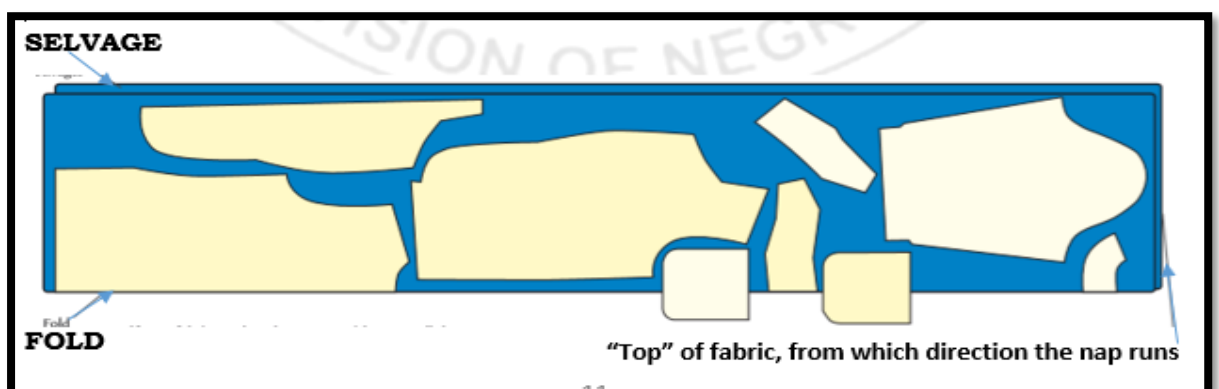
3. If a piece has to be cut twice in a fold, this will need to be done after the other pieces have been cut and the fabric can be refolded.

4. If using a single layer of fabric, the pieces will need to be cut twice, reversing for the second piece.

Selvages

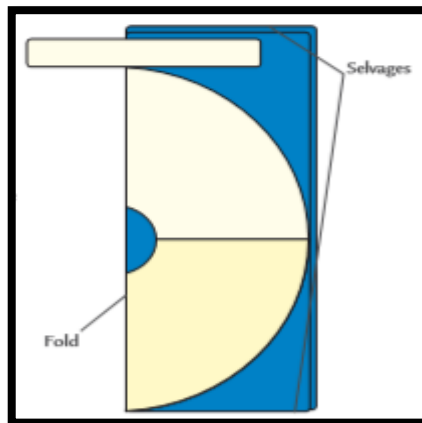
LAYOUT FOR FABRICS WITH A NAP OR A ONE-WAY DESIGN

If your fabric needs to be cut out with a nap, all the pattern pieces need to be placed so the nap will run in the same direction in the made-up garment.

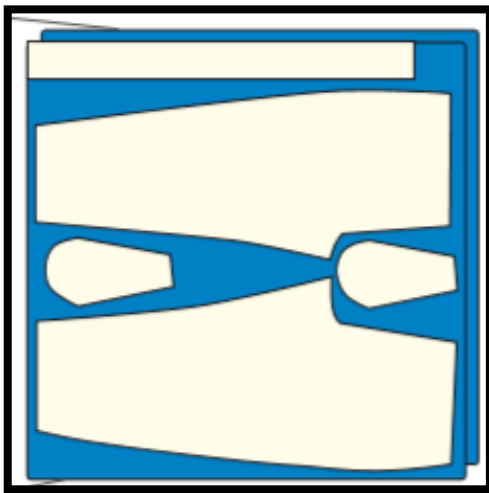


LAYOUT ON A CROSSWISE FOLD

Occasionally a fabric is folded across the grain. This is usually done to accommodate very large pattern pieces.



SELVAGE



LAYOUT ON A CROSSWISE FOLD WITH A NAP

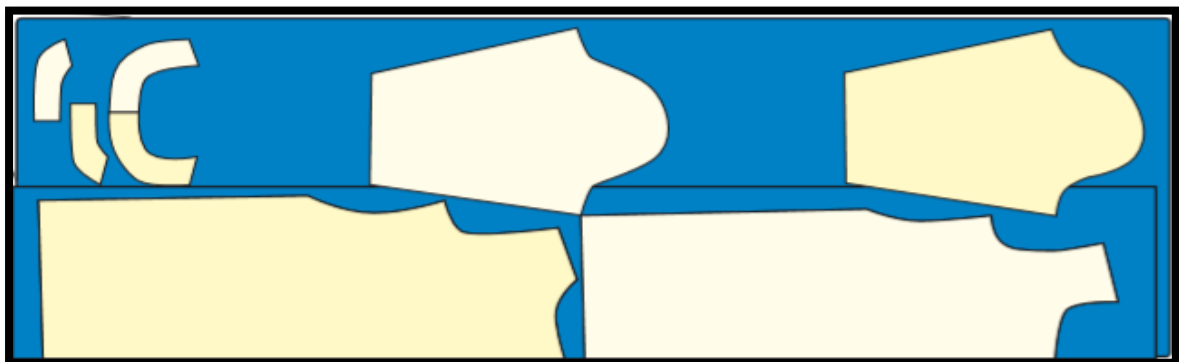
If a crosswise fold is required in a fabric with a nap, fold the fabric with the wrong sides together, then cut into two pieces. Turn one around to make sure that the nap is running in the same direction on both pieces. Place the two pieces of fabric together, wrong side to wrong side.

SELVAGE

LAYOUT ON A PARTIAL FOLD

The fabric is folded part way to enable you to cut some pattern pieces on a fold and the remainder from single fabric

SELVAGE



FOLD

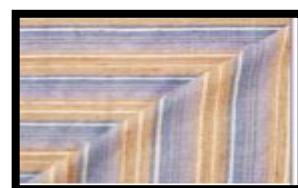
STRIPES AND PLAID

For fabrics with a stripe or plaid pattern, a little more care is needed when laying out the pattern pieces. If the checks and plaid are running across or down the length of the fabric when cutting out, they will run the same direction in the finished garment. So it is important to place the pattern pieces to ensure that the plaid and stripes match and that they run together at the seams. If possible, try to place the pattern pieces so each has a stripe down the center. With plaid, be aware of the hemline placement on the pattern.

A. EVEN STRIPES

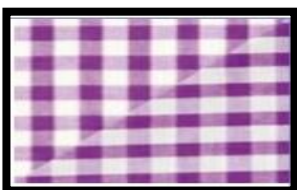


When a corner of the fabric is folded back diagonally, the stripes will meet up at the fold.



When a corner of the fabric is folded back diagonally, the stripes will not match at the fold.

B. EVEN OR UNEVEN PLAID



When a corner is folded back diagonally, the plaid will be symmetrical on both of the fabric areas.



When a corner of the fabric is folded back diagonally, the plaid will be uneven lengthwise, widthwise, or both.

MATCHING STRIPES OR PLAID ON A SKIRT

1. Place one of the skirt pattern pieces on the fabric and pin in place
2. Mark on the tissue the position of the boldest lines of the plaid or stripes
3. Place the adjoining skirt pattern piece alongside, with notches matching and side seams even. Transfer the marks across.
4. Move the second pattern piece away, matching up the bold lines, and pin it in place.





MATCHING STRIPES OR PLAID AT THE SHOULDER



1. Mark the boldest lines of the stripes or plaid around the armhole on the front bodice pattern.

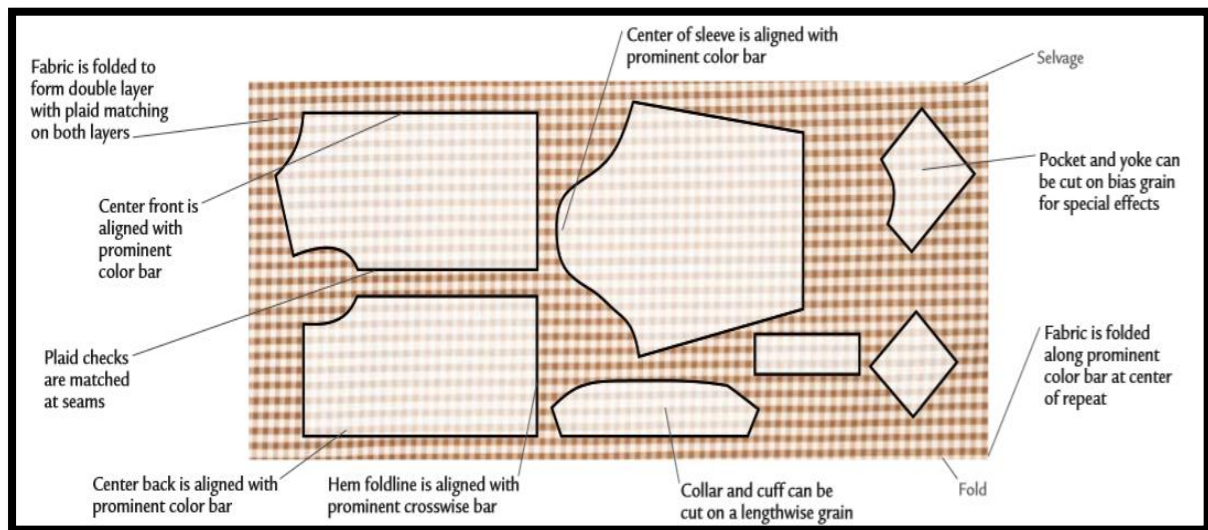


2. Place the sleeve pattern on to the armhole, matching the notches, and copy the marks on to the sleeve pattern.

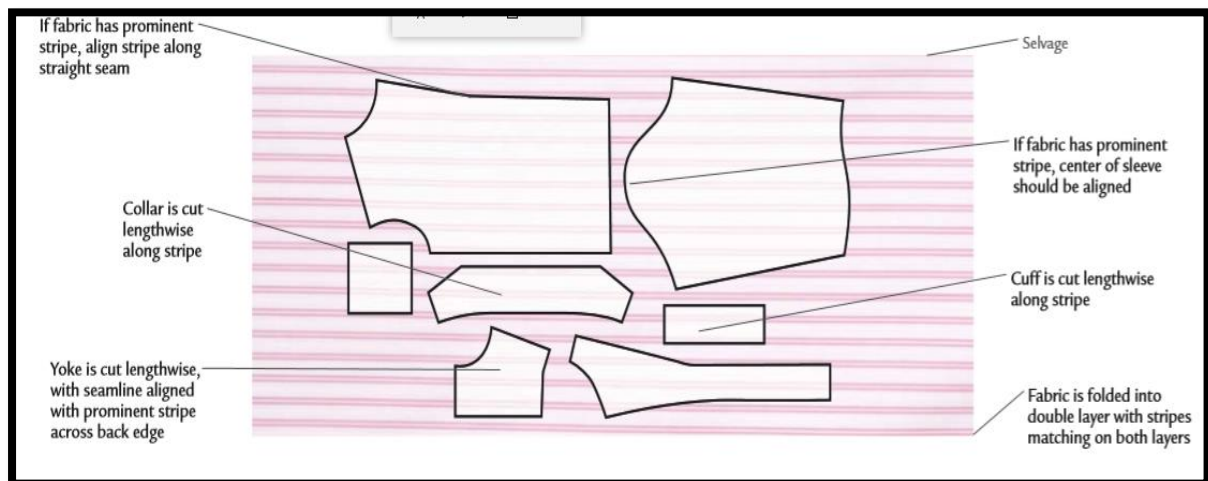


3. Place the sleeve pattern on to the fabric, matching the marks to the corresponding bold lines, and pin in place.

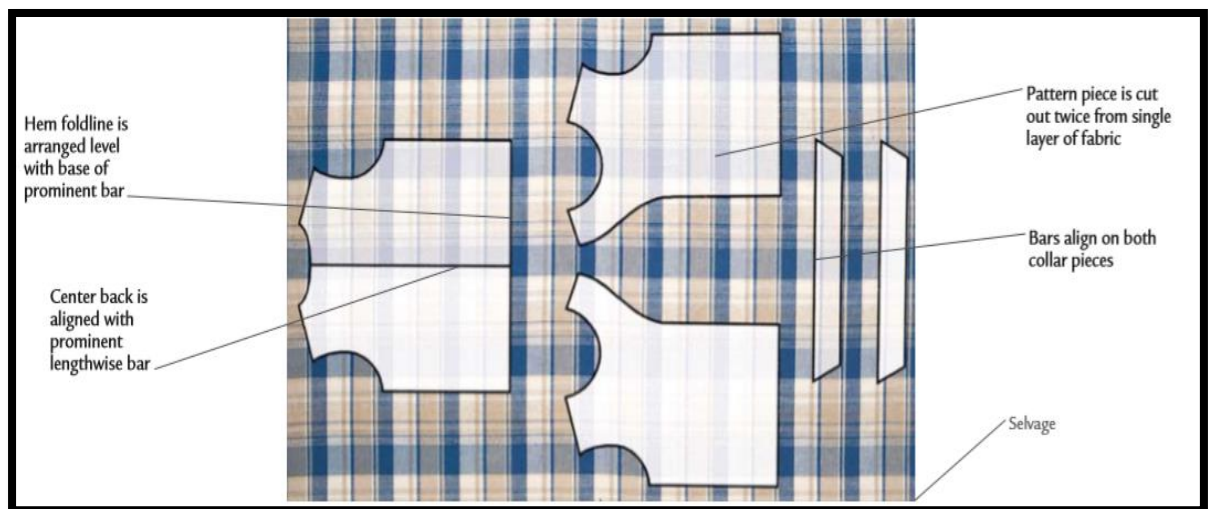
LAYOUT FOR EVEN PLAID ON FOLDED FABRIC



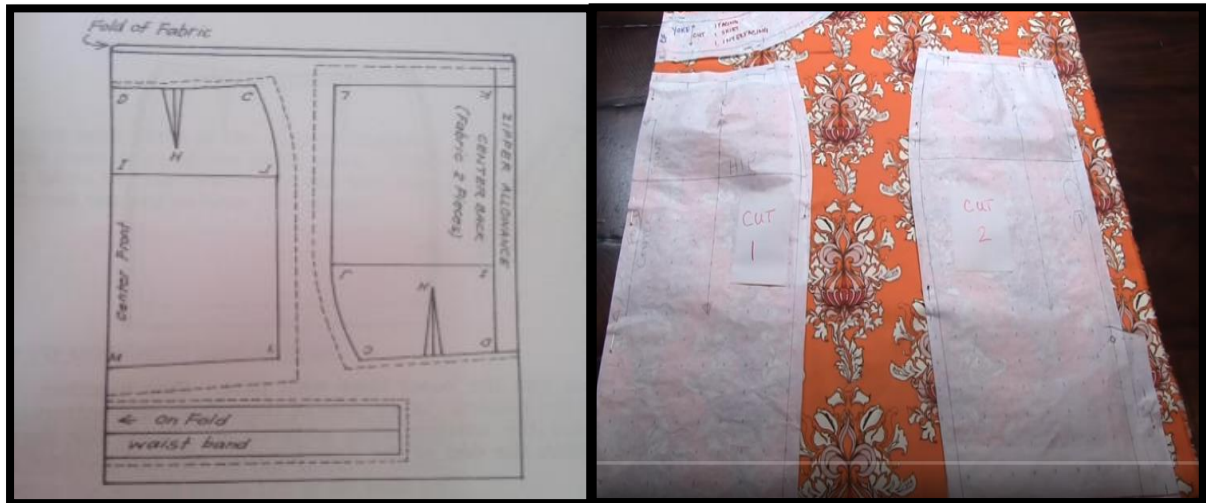
LAYOUT FOR EVEN STRIPES ON FOLDED FABRIC



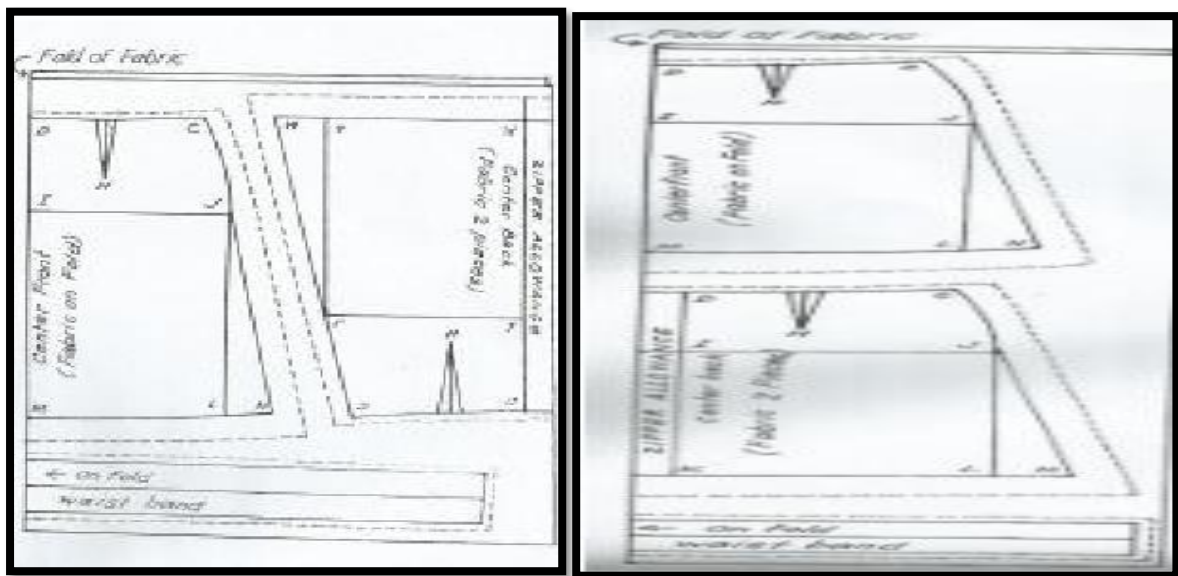
LAYOUT FOR UNEVEN PLAID OR STRIPES ON UNFOLDED FABRIC



How to Layout Pattern Pieces of the Basic Straight Skirt Pattern on the Fabric



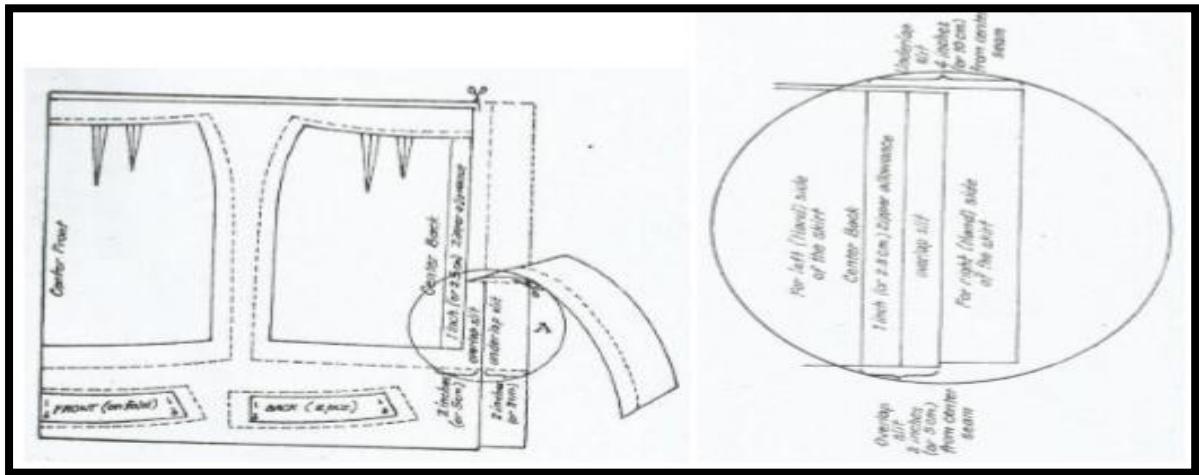
How to Layout Pattern Pieces of a Basic A-Line Skirt on the Fabric



On a 45-inch width fabric

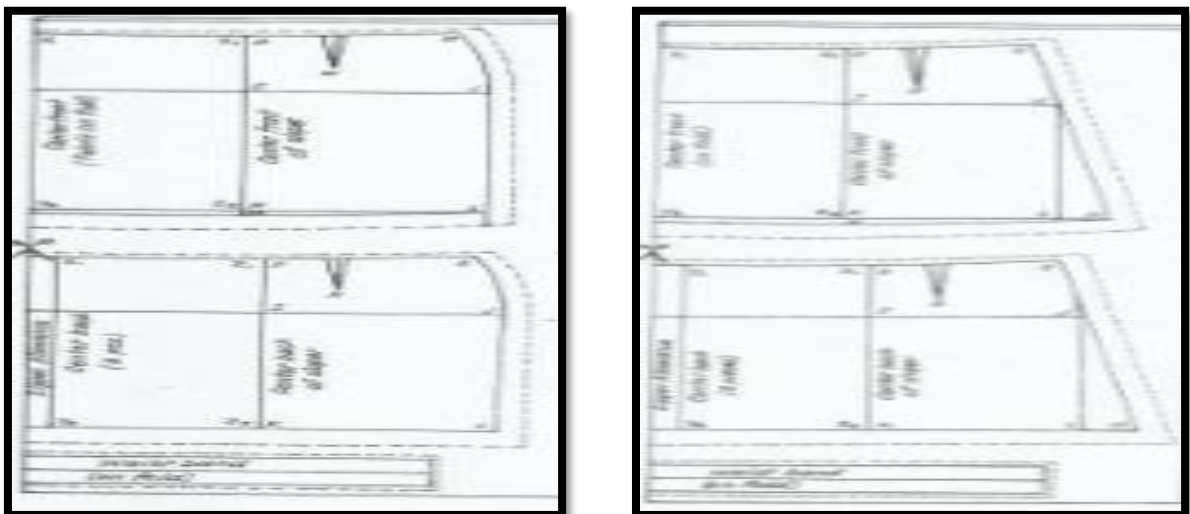
On a 60-inch width Fabric

How to Layout the Pattern of the Four Darted Skirt with Waistline Facing and Overlap Slit on the Fabric



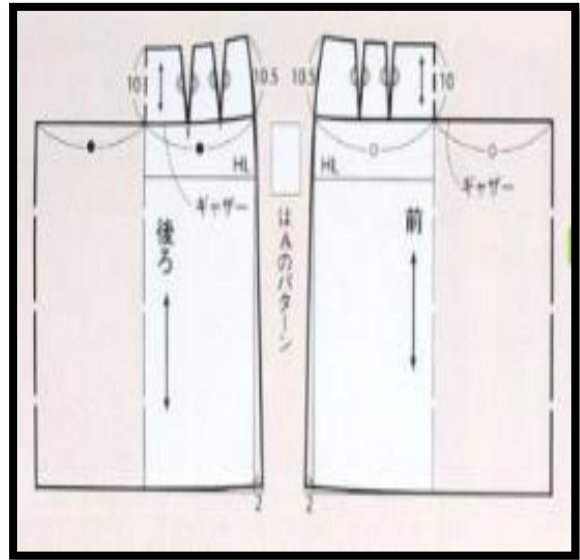
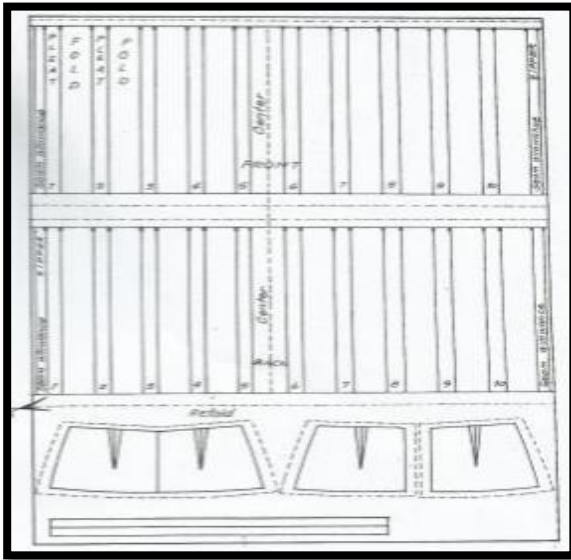
1. Fold the fabric with two inches (5cm.) jutting out of the under-laying fabric. Layout and pin the patterns of the front and back skirt. The center front of the front skirt pattern is joined on the fold of the fabric. The center back of the back skirt is pinned 1 inch (2.5cm.) away from the edge of the upper fabric. The 1-inch (2.5cm.) allowance is for the fold of the overlap slit.
2. Mark the needed sewing allowances. Mark the desired length of the overlap 6 to 8 inches long (15.5 to 20.5cm.)
3. Cut along the sewing allowances.
4. For the overlap slit, cut excess fabric as shown the illustration above, and just leave the allowances needed for the overlap slit.
5. Mark the sewing lines.

How to Layout Pattern of a Gathered Skirt on the Fabric



On a 45 or 60-inch width fabric, with a straight or A-line silhouette

How to Layout Pattern of an All-around Pleated Skirt with Hip Yoke on the Fabric



Refold fabric so that the front yoke may be laid out on the fold of the fabric.



START CUTTING FABRIC

Before you start, check your cutting tools. At a minimum, you will need



After the pattern pieces have been laid out on the fabric, the next step is to cut the fabric. Be very careful in cutting this. If you cut carelessly, time, effort, and money will be wasted. A good rule to remember is, always cut along the pattern so that your free hand rests on the pattern. For the right-handed person, cut to the right of the cutting line. The fingers of the left-hand rest lightly on the pattern along the cutting line. Reverse this if you are left-handed.



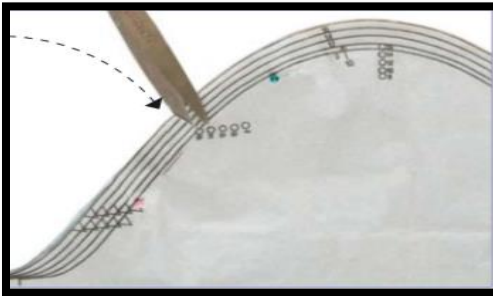
Pointers in Cutting the Fabric

1. Place the fabric and pattern flat on the table. Avoid moving or lifting the fabric while cutting.
2. Walk around the table as you cut instead of pulling the fabric toward you because the fabric may slip or stretch out of shape.
3. Use sharp shears for cutting, making long strokes along straight edges and short, even strokes along curved edges. Cut the edge straight since it serves as your guide in sewing.
4. Cut the fabric starting from the widest to the narrowest part of the pattern. Begin cutting at an edge which is easy to reach.
5. Cut with smooth, even strokes.
6. Keep the cutting edge of the top blade of the shears directly above the lower blade. Do not let the blades slant toward the table.
7. Cut similar patterns at the same time by cutting them out from two layers of fabric.
8. Close the points of the shears right up to the notch. Close the points at the exact stopping place. Cut outward from the pattern to the exact tip of the notch. Cut inward to complete the notch at the cutting line.
9. When cutting curves, make your strokes shorter. Keep the free hand close to the cutting line to have smooth curved line.
10. Set aside cut fabric pieces to avoid cutting them accidentally as you work on other parts of the fabric.
11. After cutting, do not remove the pins and patterns because you will need them in marking your fabric.
12. Collect and tie all scraps of cloth together for future use. You may be able to use these for your recycling projects.



How to cut

If you are right-handed, place your left hand on the pattern and fabric and hold them in place, and cut cleanly with the scissor blades at a right angle to the fabric.



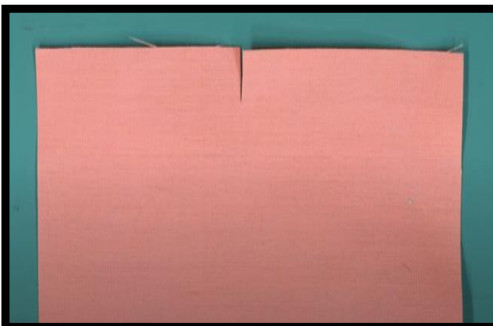
Marking Dots

You can cut a small clip into the fabric to mark the dots that indicates the top of the shoulder on a sleeve. Alternatively, these can be marks with tailor's chalk.



Marking Notches

Cut the mirror image of the notches out into the fabric, rather than cutting out each notch separately, cut straight across from one point to point.

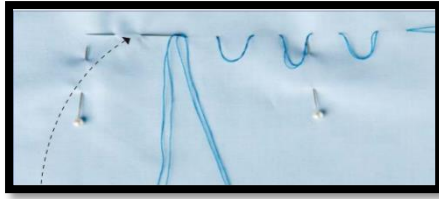


Clipping lines

A small clip or snip into the fabric is a useful way to mark some of the lines that appear on a pattern

Pattern Marking

Once the pattern pieces have been cut out, you will need to mark the symbols shown on the tissue through to the fabric. There are various methods to do this. Tailor's tacks are good for circles and dots, or mark these with a water or air-soluble pen (when using a pen, it's a good idea to test it on a piece of scrap fabric first). For lines, you can use trace basting or a tracing wheel with dressmaker's carbon paper.



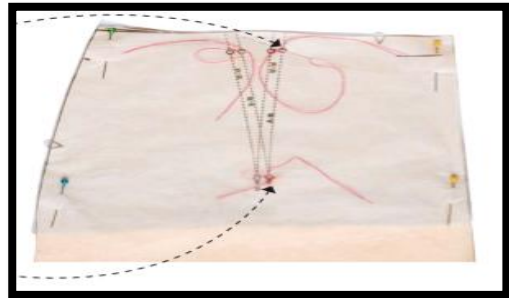
1. This is a really useful technique to mark center front lines, fold lines, and placement lines. With double thread in your needle, stitch a row of loopy stitches, sewing along the line marked on the pattern.



2. Carefully pull away the tissue. Cut through the loops, then gently separate the layers of fabric to show the threads. Snip apart to leave thread tails in both of the fabric layers.

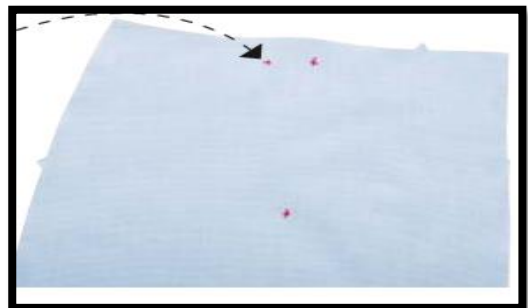
A. TAILOR'S TACKS

1. As there are often dots of different sizes, it is a good idea to choose a different color thread for each dot size. It is then easy to match the colors as well as the dots. Have double thread in your needle, unknotted. Insert the needle through the dot from right to left, leaving a tail of thread. Be sure to go through the tissue and both layers of fabric.



2. Now stitch through the dot again, this time from top to bottom to make a loop. Cut through the loop, then snip off excess thread to leave a tail.

3. Carefully pull the pattern tissue away. On the top side, you will have four threads marking each dot. When you turn the fabric over, the dot positions will be marked with an X.

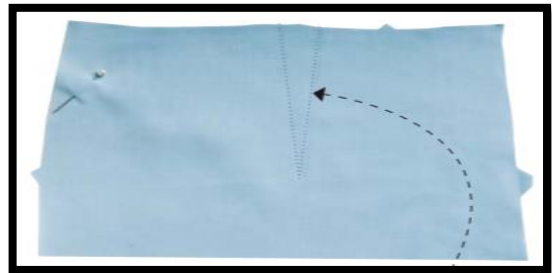
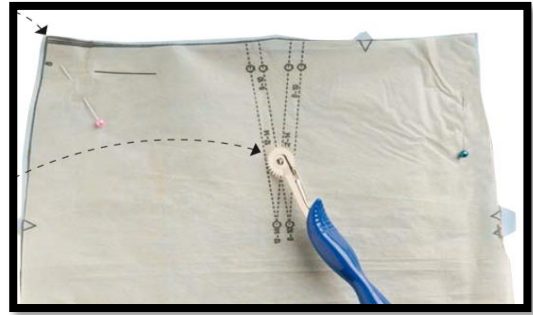


4. Gently turn back the two layers of fabric to separate them, then cut through the threads so that thread tails are left in both pieces of fabric.



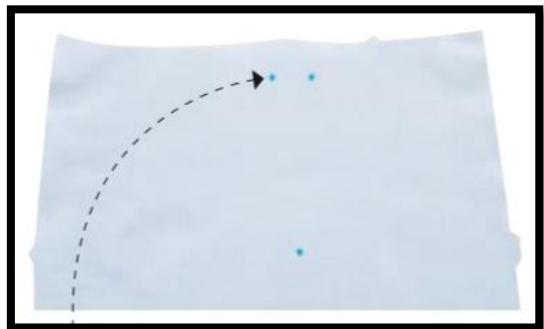
B. TRACING PAPER AND WHEEL

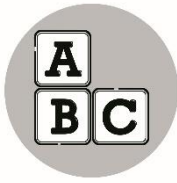
1. This method is not suitable for all fabrics as the marks may not be able to be removed easily. Slide dressmaker's carbon paper against the wrong side of the fabric.
2. Run a tracing wheel along the pattern lines (a ruler will help you make straight lines).
3. Remove the carbon paper and carefully pull off the pattern tissue. You will have dotted lines marked on your fabric.



C. MARKERS

1. This method can only be used with a single layer of fabric. Press the point of the pen into the center of the dot marked on the pattern piece
2. Carefully remove the pattern. The pen marks will have gone through the tissue on to the fabric. Be sure not to press the fabric before the pen marks are removed or they may become permanent.





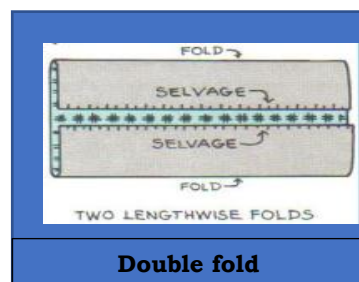
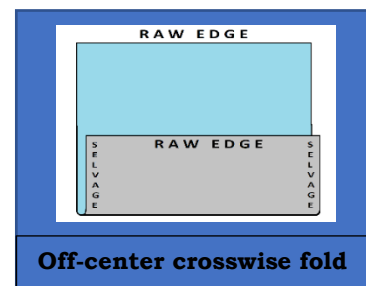
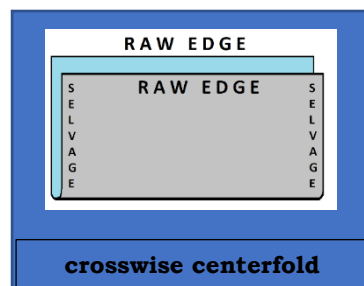
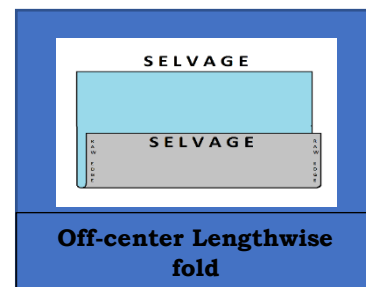
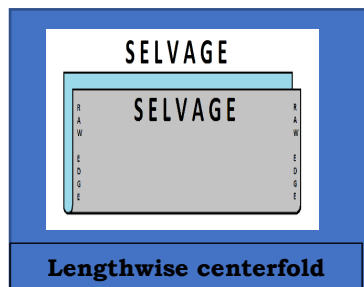
What's More

Activity 1 Miniature Fabric Folding (5pts each)

Directions:

1. Cut 5 pieces of 3 inches by 4 Inches scrap of cloth (4 inches is the selvage while 3 inches serves as raw edges or cut edges)
2. Fold the fabric correctly following the procedures in folding fabric
3. Label the type of fold below each fabric fold using the template below.
4. Paste your output on a long size bond paper make sure the fabric is in the right position.
5. Put it in a long plastic envelope for submission

Name _____ Date: _____
 Year and Section: _____ Score: _____









Checked by: _____

Date _____

Activity 2

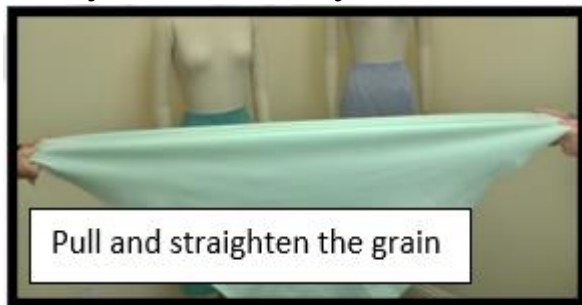
Direction: Name the following cutting tools used in dressmaking. Write your answer in your quiz notebook.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 



What I Have Learned

Direction: Arrange the step by step process in fabric preparation before cutting. Write your answers on your test notebook.





What I Can Do

CUT AN A-LINE SKIRT PROJECT:

(Watch the YouTube link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o5IXhVzoLVI>)

Directions:

1. Fold the 1.5 yards of cloth with 45 inches width fabric into a center lengthwise fold. Be sure cloth is folded right side in and right side out.



2. Lay the front skirt pattern on the center fold while the back-skirt center fold pattern is laid parallel to the selvage.
3. Transfer all the necessary markings and notches on the wrong side of the cloth.
4. Cut out the front and back skirt identical to the patterns laid on the fabric using the bent handled dressmaker's shears.



5. Then cut the waistband using a strip of cloth that has 4 inches width and the length equivalent to waistline measurement plus 3 inches allowance.



6. Finish/serge all the raw or cut edges except the waistline portion of the skirt.
7. Put the cut pattern pieces in a long plastic envelope properly labelled/marked for checking.

RUBRICS IN GRADING THE OUTPUT

Dimension	P E R F O R M A N C E L E V E L					
	Excellent (4 pts.)	Very Satisfactory (3 pts.)	Satisfactory (2 pts.)	Needs Improvement (1 pt.)	No Attem pt (0 pt.)	Point s Eame d
1. Use of tools and equipment	Uses tools and equipment correctly and confidently at all times	Uses tools and equipment correctly and confidently most of the times	Uses tools and equipment correctly and but less confidently sometimes	Uses tools and equipment incorrectly and less confidently most of the time	No attempt	
2. Application of procedures	Manifests very clear understanding of the step-by-step procedure	Manifests clear understanding of the step-by-step procedure	Manifests understanding of the step-by-step procedure but sometimes seeks clarification	Manifests less understanding of the step-by-step procedure seeking clarification most of the time	No attempt	
	Works independently with ease and confidence at all times	Works independently with ease and confidence most of the time	Works independently with ease and confidence sometimes	Works independently but with assistance from others most of the time	No attempt	
3. Safety work habits	Observes safety precautions at all times	Observes safety precautions most of the time	Observes safety precautions sometimes	Most of the time not observing safety precautions	No attempt	
4. Completeness of Task	Task is completed following the procedures in the	Task is completed following the	Task is nearly completed following the	Task is started but not completed following the	No attempt	
	activity improvement/innovations	the procedures in the project plan	procedures in the project plan	procedures in the project plan		
5. Time management	Work completed ahead of time	Work completed within allotted time	Work completed (mins./hours/days) beyond	Work completed (mins./hours/days) beyond	No attempt	
TOTAL POINTS						

(Use the sample project plan below as your guide)

Project Plan No. 1

Name: _____

Date Started: _____

Year and Section: _____

Date Finished: _____

I. Name of the Project: A-line Skirt with fitted waistband and zipper placket.

II. Objectives:

1. To construct a well fitted A-line skirt with fitted waistband and zipper placket

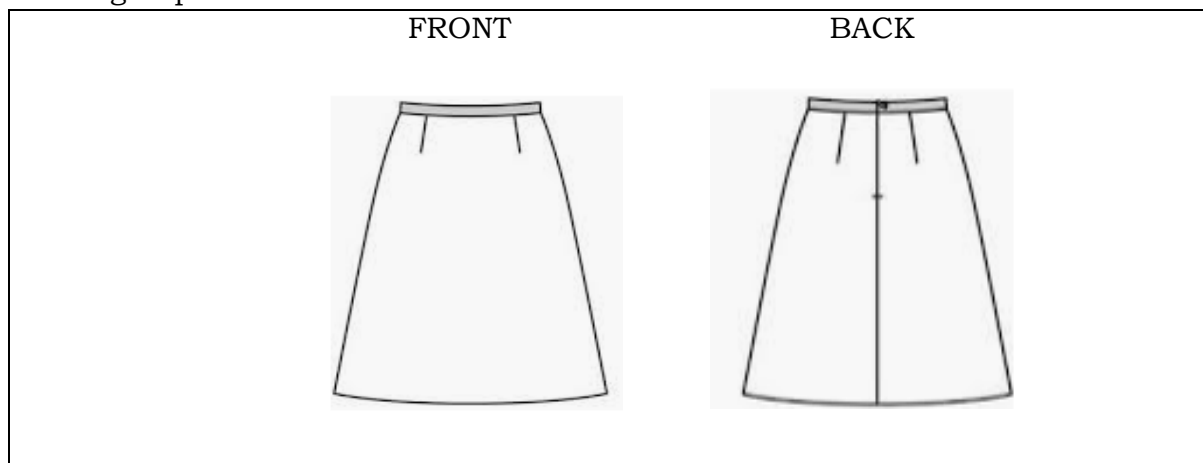
III. Tools and Equipment:

1. Cutting tools
2. Drafting tools
3. Sewing tools
4. Measuring tools
5. Marking tools
6. Sewing Machine

IV. Materials and Supplies Needed:

Quantity	Unit	Description	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Yard	Polyester cotton (60")	Php 75.00	Php 75.00
1	Spool	Color thread	Php 20.00	Php 20.00
1	Pc.	Pattern paper	Php 5.00	Php 5.00
1	Pc.	Zipper 8 "	Php 15.00	Php 15.00
1/8	Yard	Pelon	Php 10.00	Php 10.00
1	Set	Hook & eye	Php 0.50	Php 0.50
		TOTAL		Php 125.50

V. Design Specifications:



VI. Procedure:

- A. Pre-sewing stage
 - A1. Take body measurement
 - A2. Draft the basic skirt pattern
 - a. Front and back skirt
 - b. Fitted waistband
 - A3. Construct and manipulate final pattern
 - a. A-line pattern
 - A4. Draft final pattern
 - A5. Prepare materials or fabric
 - A6. Lay and pin pattern pieces on the fabric
 - A7. Cut the fabrics
 - A8. Transfer construction mark
- B. Sewing Stage

- B1. Prepare sewing machine
- B2. Stay stitching
- B3. Baste the interfacing of the fitted waistband
- B4. Overedge edges
- B5. Sew the darts
- B6. Join the in seam for the back skirt leaving 8 inches unsewn for zipper allowance
- B7. Attach the zipper
- B8. Prepare the fitted facing for the waistline
- B9. Join the side seams
- B10. Attach the fitted facing
- B11. Finish the hemline
- B12. Attached the hook and eye fastener
- B13. Press the finish skirt
- B14. Fit and evaluate

VII. Evaluation:

Criteria for Evaluation (Rubrics of Performance)

Evaluation	Weight	Student's Grade	Teacher's Grade
Workmanship	35%		
Accuracy	30%		
General Appearance	15%		
Speed	10%		
Work Habits	10%		
OVERALL	100%		

VIII. Comments and Recommendations:







Assessment

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Directions: Write the letter of your choice that corresponds the correct answer. Write your answer in your quiz notebook.

- It is the crease or fold line along which a hem is marked.
 - hem
 - hem allowance
 - hemline
 - fold line
- The outer side of a fabric were prints and cloth designs are brighter and the surface is smoother.
 - Wrong side of the fabric
 - Right side of the fabric
 - Bias facing
 - fold line

3. These are dress construction symbols printed on a paper pattern to indicate the fabric grain, fold line, and construction details, such as darts, notches, and tucks. It should be transferred to the fabric using tailor's chalk or tailor's tacks.
a. pattern markings b. cut edge c. blue print d. seam allowance
4. The other term for cut edge of fabric that requires finishing, for example using zigzag stitch, to prevent fraying.
a. pattern markings b. Raw edge c. blue print d. seam allowance
5. The Line on paper pattern designated for stitching a seam; usually $\frac{5}{8}$ in (1.5/1 cm) from the seam edge
a. pattern markings b. Raw edge c. seamline d. seam allowance
6. The finished edge on a woven fabric. This runs parallel to the warp (lengthwise) threads.
a. raw edge b. selvage c. seamline d. seam allowance
7. Lay out and pin the pattern pieces on the cloth as _____ possible in prepare for material cutting.
a. Economically b. Legitimately c. Probably d. Grateful
8. It is an essential fabric marker that can be removed by brushing.
a. Tape measure b. Tracing wheel c. Tailor's chalk d. Wax chalk
9. It is the most important material used to make or construct dresses usually made of different color, design, and texture.
a. Thread b. Fabric c. Buttons d. Zipper
9. It is the most important material used to make or construct dresses usually made of different color, design, and texture.
a. Thread b. Fabric c. Buttons d. Zipper
11. The fabric is folded just enough to the number of the pattern pieces
a. Bias fold c. Crosswise center fold
b. Lengthwise center fold d. Off- center Fold
12. What do call the measurement added to the final pattern?
a. Seam Allowance b. Seam Finishes c. Bottom Seam d. Basic Seam
13. Which of the following is the proper way of determining the right side of the fabrics?
a. The print is not visible. c. The right has a rough surface.
b. The right side has a smooth appearance. d. The right side has loose thread.

14. Which of the following is the correct way of lay outing the pattern on the fabric?
- Lay the bigger pieces first before the smaller ones.
 - Lay the pattern far away to each other.
 - Lay the smaller pieces first before the bigger ones.
 - Secure the pattern with more pins
15. What is the pattern symbol for fold line?
- 
 - 
 - 
 - 



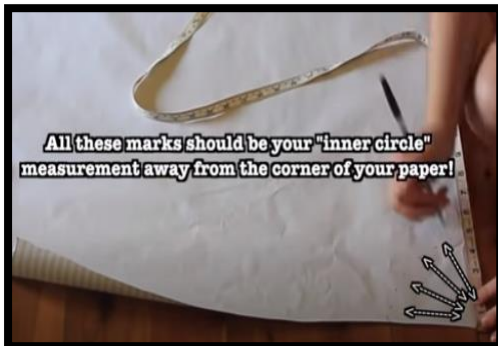
Additional Activities

Make a circular skirt pattern

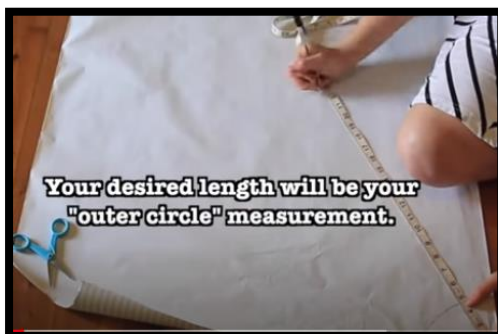
(Watch the You tube link : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ZpFlgD29nI>)

Direction:

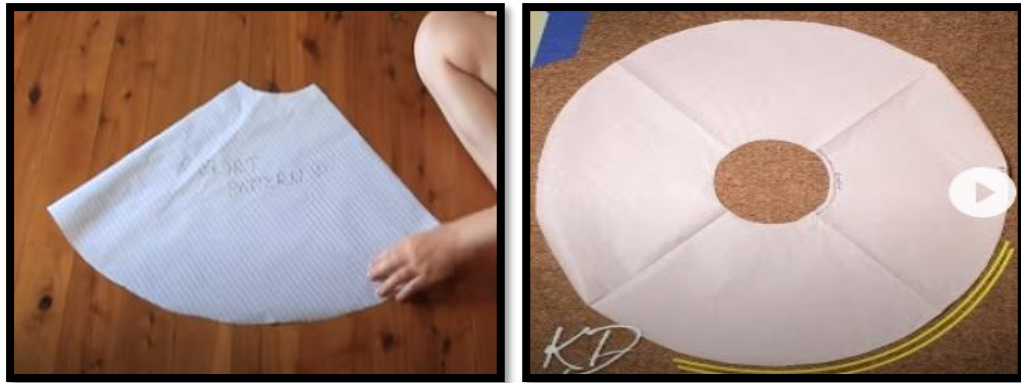
- Take your waist measurement and divide it by 6.28. The result will be the inner circle measurement.
- Get a ¼ size manila paper for making the quarter of the circular skirt.
- Draw your inner circle measurement as a quarter circle.



- The desired length will be your “outer circle” measurement.



5. Cut out the pattern's inner and outer quarter circle.



Alternative Activity: If you do not have internet access to view the aforementioned video on YouTube, you may do his activity instead:

Write at least an essay about your learning journey on this module using the guide phrases below. Write your answer on your notebook.

I have learned that

I have realized that

I will apply

Essay Rubrics

Areas of Assessment	A	B	C	D
Ideas	Presents ideas in an original manner 10 points	Presents ideas in a consistent manner 7 points	Ideas are too general 3 points	Ideas are vague or unclear 1 point
Organization	Strong and organized beg/mid/end 10 points	Organized beg/mid/end 7 points	Some organization; attempt at a beg/mid/end 4 points	No organization; lack beg/mid/end 1 point
Understanding	Writing shows strong understanding 10 points	Writing shows a clear understanding 7 points	Writing shows adequate understanding 4 points	Writing shows little understanding 1 point
Mechanics	Few (if any) errors 10 points	Few errors 7 points	Several errors 3 points	Numerous errors 1 point
TOTAL POINTS	<hr style="width: 80%; margin-left: 0;"/> /40 POINTS			

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- Wills, Lydia., The Complete Idiot's Guide. Pearson Education Asia, Pte. Ltd., Philippines, 2000.

Web Sites:

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- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M6bYEOImQ>
- <https://www.dresspatternmaking.com/garment-elements/skirts/a-line-and-flared-skirts/a-line-skirt-from-1-dart-block>
- <https://www.cutoutandkeep.net/projects/a-line-skirt>
- <https://blog.treasure.com/best-sewing-scissors/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IYoERcESpAI>
- <https://www.intouch-quality.com/blog/5-common-fabric-defects-prevent>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pq7WWNXVRv8>
- <https://katrinakaycreations.com/3-things-you-need-to-do-before-you-cut-your-fabric/>
- <https://www.wikihow.com/Sew-Using-Patterns>
- <https://inthefolds.com/blog/2015/11/25/how-to-draft-a-shaped-waistband>
- <https://inthefolds.com/blog/2015/10/22/how-to-add-dart-shaping>
- <https://inthefolds.com/blog/2015/10/15/draftingaskirtblock>
- https://static1.squarespace.com/static/55de7b84e4b05b5cc8c23805/t/563aa65fe4b03dcb68cc8625/1446684255441/inthefolds_skirtblock_printable.pdf
- <https://inthefolds.com/blog/2015/10/29/pattern-markings>
- <https://www.sewsimplehome.com/2015/03/sewing-101-pattern-layout-and-cutting.html>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YjYFnzzwkAE>
- <http://feliciazee.com/diy/diy-skirt/>
- <https://sewguide.com/a-basic-skirt-pattern/>

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