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SCHOOLS DIVISION OF NEGROS ORIENTAL  
REGION VII**

Kagawasan Ave., Daro, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental



# **TLE – HE-DRESSMAKING**

## **Quarter 1 – Module 1:**

### **PLAN GARMENT DESIGN**



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**TLE – Grade 9**  
**Alternative Delivery Mode**  
**Quarter 1 – Module 1: Plan Garment Design**  
**First Edition, 2020**

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# **TLE**

## **Quarter 1 – Module 1:**

# **Plan Garment Design**





## ***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 Plan Garment Design. 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.

The module covers Lesson 1 – Plan Garment Design

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Plan, design and sew sleeping garments;
2. Recognize the finishing touches on sleeping garments and pack the finished garments attractively; and
3. Apply the principles and elements of design.



## ***What I Know***

**Directions:** Read the statements carefully. Choose the letter that best describes the statement. Write the letter of the correct answer your notebook.

1. The principles of design which can be achieved by creating a center of interest in the garment.  
a. Proportion      b. Emphasis      c. Balance      d. Hue
2. The relationship in size between various parts and the whole.  
a. Proportion      b. Value      c. Emphasis      d. Harmony
3. Which of the following is the arrangement of design on a space resulting to sense of equilibrium?  
a. Line      b. Balance      c. Color      d. Harmony
4. Which of the following is the repetition of an accent to create an interesting design?  
a. Emphasis      b. Proportion      c. Balance      d. Rhythm
5. Which of the following is the pleasing and congruent arrangements of parts?  
a. Line      b. Color      c. Harmony      d. Balance
6. The elements of design that creates a visual dimension of length and width.  
a. Color      b. Line      c. Hue      d. Value
7. The basic colors where different colors originated.  
a. Tertiary Color      b. Primary Color      c. Secondary Color      d. Intermediate Color
8. These are the colors formed by mixing the primary color.  
a. Secondary Color      b. Primary Color      c. Tertiary Color      d. Intermediate Color
9. The lightness and darkness of color.  
a. Color      b. Intensity      c. Hue      d. Value
10. Which of the following is the area inside an enclosed shape?  
a. Texture      b. Value      c. Space      d. Form
11. Which color scheme is one color harmony?  
a. Adjacent Color  
b. Monochrome  
c. Single Split Complementary Color  
d. Complementary Color
12. Which color scheme uses colors that neighbor each other on the color wheel?  
a. Adjacent Color  
b. Monochrome  
c. Single Split

d. Complementary Color

13. Which color makes us feel bold and daring?  
a. Red                      b. blue                      c. Green                      d. White
14. This is the color of royalty, but it can also symbolize suffering.  
a. Green                      b. Black                      c. Purple                      d. Orange
15. Which color represents truth, loyalty, calmness and wisdom?  
a. Yellow                      b. Blue                      c. Red                      d. White

## **Lesson**

# **1**

## **PLAN GARMENT DESIGN**

A person's clothing style can say a lot about them. In other words, how you dress and what you wear says a lot about your personality. The process of making a garment is an orderly and creative profession. It takes a variety of materials and involvement of many steps. Good outfit should have proportion, balance, harmony, emphasis and rhythm to express art principles.

The design of the garment has a big impact to wearers comfort to avoid hindering mobility. Appropriate design features enhance physiological comfort by reducing the build of heat and moisture around the skin.



### ***What's In***

Why is it important to know the principles and elements of design before making your own design of sleeping garments? What are the things to consider in making sleeping garment?



### ***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***

#### **Design your garment**

**Direction:** Draw your ideal sleeping garment in a short-sized bond paper applying the principles and elements of design.

**Be a fashion designer and sketch your own birthday outfit.** *Do your sketch inside the box (You may do this on your activity sheet of notebook.)*



## PRINCIPLES AND ELEMENTS OF DESIGN

Why is there a need to know the principles and elements of design? How?



### ***What is It***

Designs in our clothes add interest and beauty. Design in fabric refers to a pattern or figure that is printed on it. The personality of the wearer shows the kind of image she projects. Personalities differ depending on the kind of clothing people wear. Most **introvert persons** prefer clothes of simple yet classical cut with pastel or light colors. **Extroverts**, on the other hand are creative, artistic, expressive and energetic. Hence, they prefer clothing that is comfortable, attractive and fashionable. They can wear all kinds of clothing of varied style, colors and design with confidence.

No matter who and what we are, we must be well-groomed every day to be attractive and to project a pleasing personality. Designs in our clothes add interest and beauty. Design in fabric refers to a pattern or figure that is printed on it.

**There are two basic ways which design is applied:**

- a. design by printing; and
- b. design by weaving

**Design by Printing** is the use of dye or ink on the surface of the fabric. They are called “**prints**”. They are often attractive because variety of colors can be combined. When designs are printed all over the fabric, it is called “**all-over print**”



**Designs by Weaving** are permanent because of the “*color-fast dyes*” as the fabric is woven. They maybe in solid or in combination colors woven to form special designs. Designs such as stripes use more colors of yarn and will always be straight because they form “**grain line**” on the fabric. When horizontal lines cross vertical lines to form rectangles or square, it is called

**plaid.** When the design is formed by mixing certain colors of nappy yarns to have speckled effects, it is called “tweeds”



a. dress with plaid design



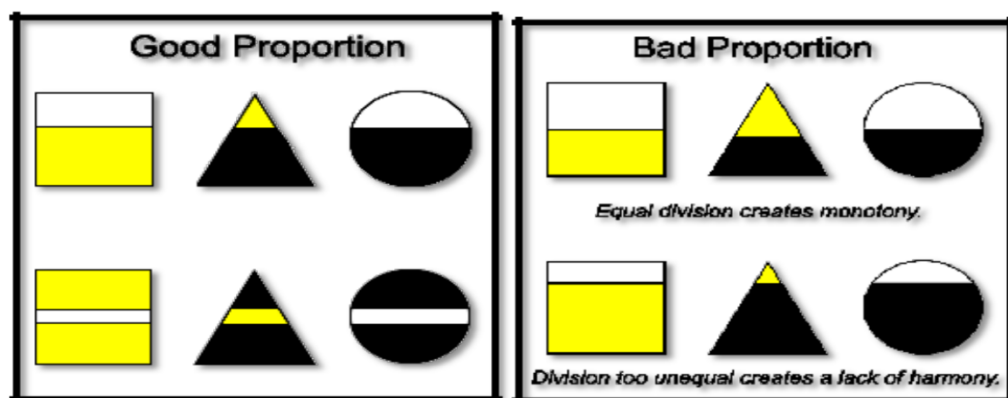
b. dress with tweed design

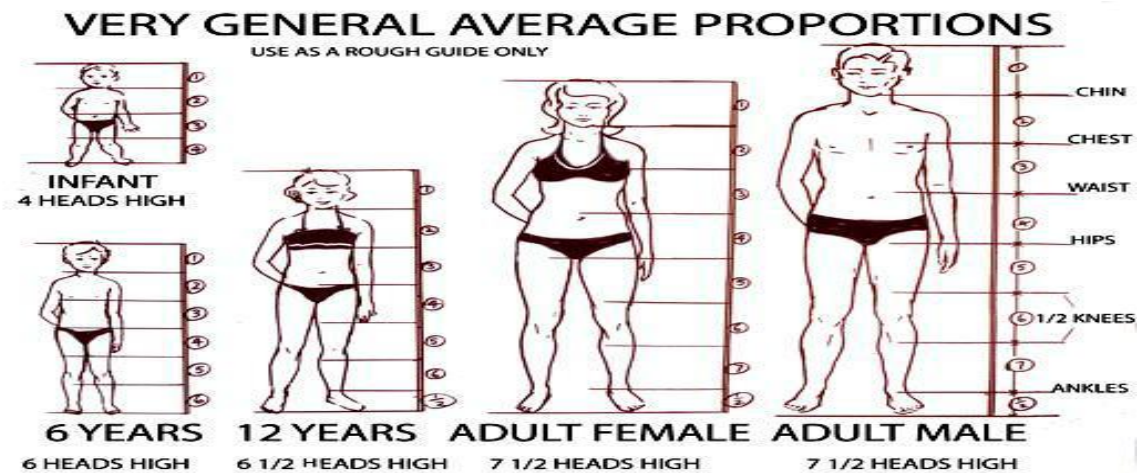
**Designs by Weaving** are permanent because of the “color-fast dyes” as the fabric is woven. They maybe in solid or in combination colors woven to form special designs. Designs such as stripes use more colors of yarn and will always be straight because they form “**grain line**” on the fabric. When horizontal lines cross vertical lines to form rectangles or square, it is called **plaid**. When the design is formed by mixing certain colors of nappy yarns to have speckled effects, it is called “tweeds”

To understand better how to consider designs and colors in buying fabrics let us review the following principles and elements of design.

## Principles of Design

**Proportion** is the relationship in size between various parts and the whole. Fashion designing is a creative expression. Exact mathematical proportions are not required as long as what you design is visually pleasing and in accordance with the size, shape and height of the bearer.





According to the some artists, normal humans are usually 7-8 times the height of their heads, meaning you can use the height of the head as a unit of measurement to give the “lay lines” for the parts of your body. Example for adult figure above labeled for 7.5 heads tall. Try to measure the proportion of your body.

**Balance** is the arrangement of a design on a space resulting to sense of equilibrium. It is the equal distribution of weight from a central point or area. There are three kinds of visual balance. They are the formal or symmetrical balance, informal or asymmetrical balance and radial balance.

**Formal or symmetrical balance** is the equal visual weight of each side of an imaginary central vertical line. It is achieved when each half of an object is exactly like the other. A jacket with two breast pockets and two hip pockets is formally

Formal or symmetrical balance



**Informal or asymmetrical balance** is when the design is balanced, but each side is different in some way. It is achieved when the two halves of a whole are different, but seem to be equal in weight or emphasis. For example, a jacket with a breast pocket on one side can be balanced by a pocket on the hip of the opposite side.

### Informal or asymmetrical balance



**Radial balance** is achieved when all parts of the design are at equal distance from a central point. A man wearing a sun design on the front of his shirt may have this kind of design.

### Radial balance



**Emphasis** is achieved by the designer's ability to create a center of interest by which the viewer's eyes are directed to a specific area of a garment or body part.



### Emphasis

**Rhythm** is the repetition of an accent to create an interesting design. Repeating an accent on different parts of the dress or one part of the dress will achieve a design that is harmonious and visually united.





Rhythm

**Harmony** is the pleasing and congruent arrangement of parts. It is the blending of all components of design. When the structural results



Harmony

## Elements of Design

**Line** creates a visual dimension of length and width. When lines meet, space is enclosed and a shape is defined. Lines direct the eyes to a certain path of vision, or it can draw the eyes away from an undesirable area of the body. It defines a shape or silhouette and conveys a mood of character. There are two kinds of lines in garments.

A. The **Directional line** such as vertical, horizontal, diagonal, checkered, broken and curved. These affect the height and size of an individual. Lines are serving as clothing designs like the art of printing flowers, dots and others on fabric.



A. vertical



B. horizontal



C. diagonal



A. Checkered



B. with curve neckline

**Structural lines** are found on necklines, armholes, hemlines, darts, side seams, sleeves, collars, tucks and pleats of garments.



a. with bateau neckline



b. with plunging



c. with cape collar neckline



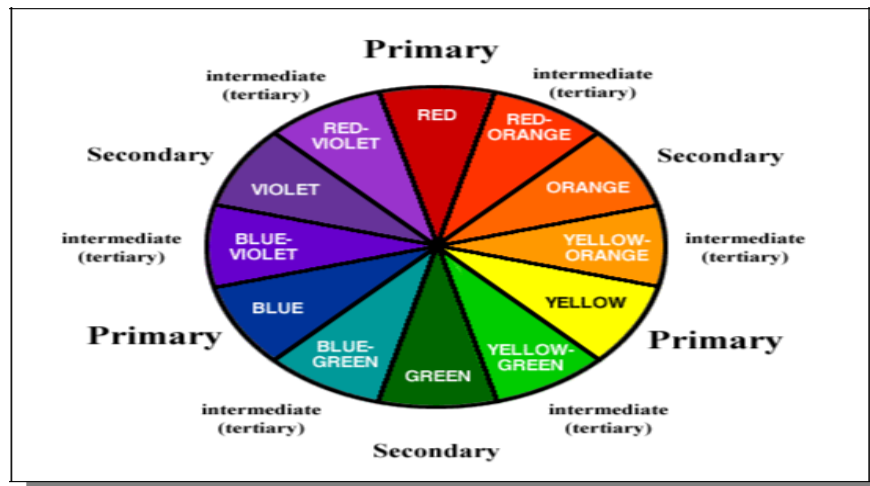
d. skirt with pleats

**Color** is a radiant energy loosely termed light that produces sensation in our eyes. The color of the dress easily attracts the client's attention and becomes her basis in choosing her apparel. It is the most powerful element.

### The Color Wheel

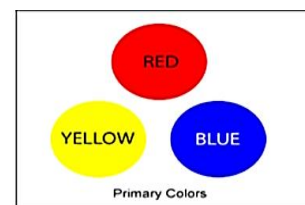
A color circle, based on red, yellow and blue, is traditional in the field of art. Sir Isaac Newton developed the first circular diagram of colors in 1666. Since then, scientists and artists have studied and designed numerous variations of this concept. Differences of opinion about the validity of one format over another continue

to provoke debate. In reality, any color circle or color wheel which presents a logically arranged sequence of pure hues has merit.



**Hue** is the other name for color. It is the particular shade of color that differentiates one from another.

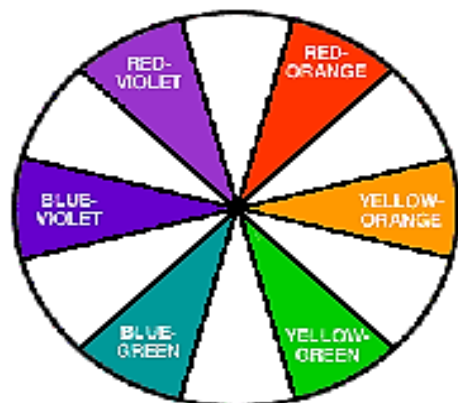
**Primary colors** are red, blue and yellow. They are the basic colors where different colors originated.



**Secondary Colors:** Green, orange and violet. These are the colors formed by mixing the primary colors

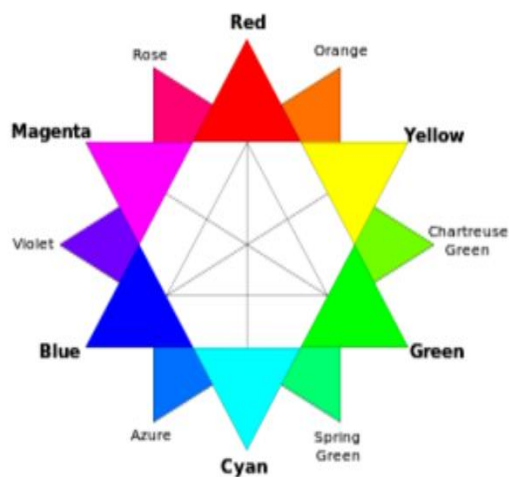


**Intermediate Colors** stem from the combination of primary and secondary colors

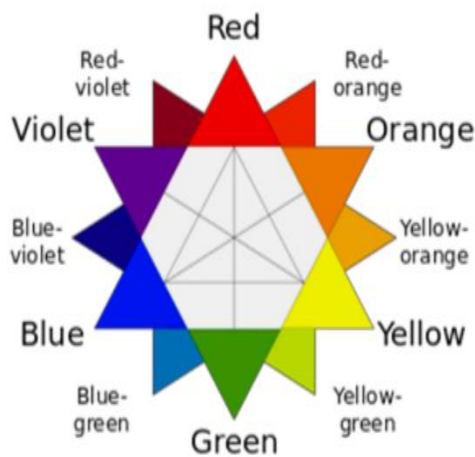


**Tertiary colors** are made by mixing either one primary color with one secondary color, or two secondary colors. Tertiary colors are a combination of full saturation of one primary color plus half saturation of another primary color and none of a third

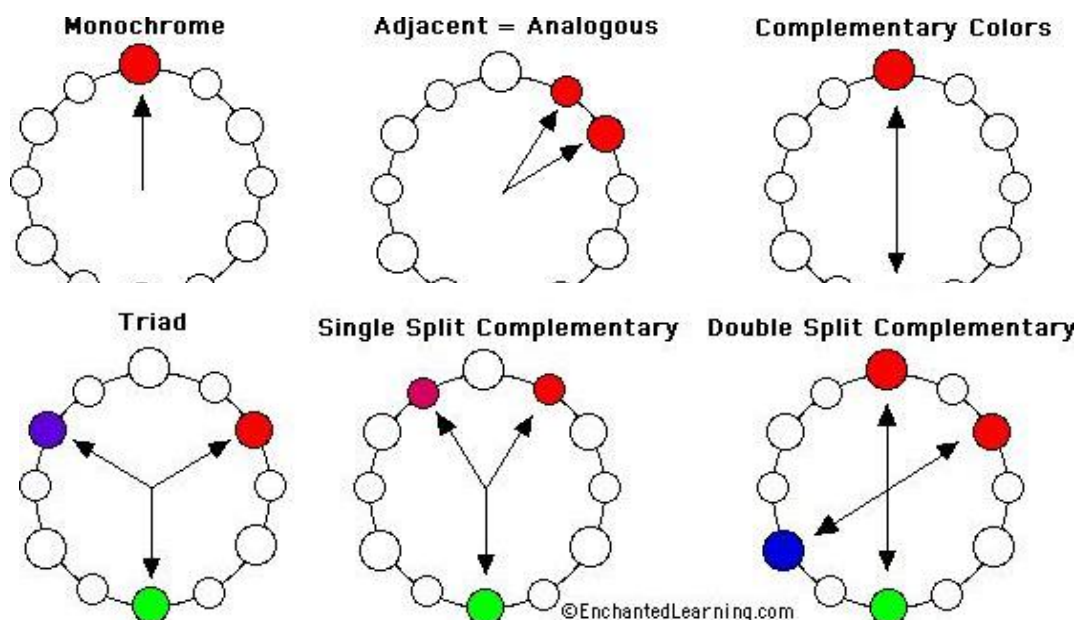
primary color. They have specific names, one set of names for the RGB color wheel and a different set of names and colors for the RYB color wheel.



a. Primary, secondary, and tertiary colors of the commonly RGB color wheel

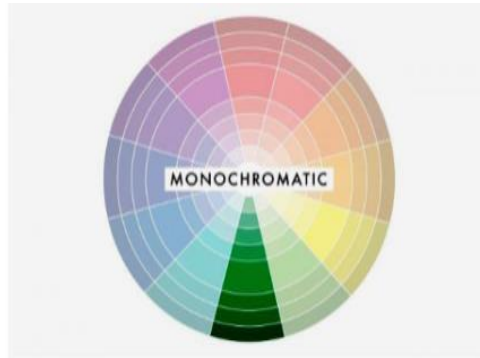


b. A traditional RYB color wheel.  
Violet is called purple



**Monochrome** or one color harmony includes only one color of different value, and intensity. An example of a monochrome color scheme could include any color mixed with white, gray, or black.





**Adjacent colors** (also called analogous colors) uses colors that neighbor each other on the color wheel. An example is a color scheme that includes various values and intensities of reds and oranges



Colors opposite each other on the color wheel are called **complementary colors** for example, violet and yellow, red and green, and blue and orange.

A **single split complementary** uses a primary color plus colors on either side of its complement. An example is a color scheme that includes various values and intensities of greens, violet-reds and red-oranges.

A **double split complementary** (also called tetradic) uses two pairs of complements, one apart on the color wheel. An example is red, green, orange, and blue.

A **triad** uses colors at the points of an equilateral triangle (three colors spaced equally on the color wheel). These are sometimes called balanced colors. An example of a triadic scheme could be red, blue, and yellow; green, orange, and purple, etc.

## Psychological Effects of Colors on People

Colors bring life to us. Our looks and feelings are sometimes mirrored by our selection of colors. When we choose colors, it reveals our personality. They make us feel and look happy or pretty and sometimes make us look sad or ugly. Which of the colors below signifies the real you? Which one is your favorite?

## Psychology Colors in Marketing

**White** -makes us feel clean and fresh. White connotes innocence and purity.

**Red** -makes us feel bold and daring. Red connotes passion and bravery.

**Yellow**- makes us feel joyful. It also connotes cowardice and treachery.

**Blue**- represents truth, loyalty, calmness and wisdom. Deep blue could also make us feel depressed.

**Green** - suggests life and abundance as this is the color of plants, green could also suggest jealousy.

**Purple**- is the color of royalty, but it can also symbolize suffering.

**Orange**- is a warm color that suggests deliciousness and ripeness. Eateries, especially fast food joints use orange with a touch of green to stimulate appetite.

**Black**- suggests strength and dignity and is usually worn for formal evening affairs. Black also symbolizes mourning and death.

**3. Space** -is the area inside an enclosed shape. The use of space can lead to an interesting design. But the overuse of a space could make the design confusing while an empty space could be unattractive and boring.



**Form or shape** refers to the form of a person showing the curves of the body. This includes the shape of the face, neckline and the full body or figure.

**Form** – is a volume space enclosed a surface.

**Shape** – is simply a flat space enclosed by a line.



a. bell or hourglass

b. straight or tubular

c. inverted triangle

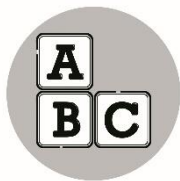
**Texture** is the surface quality of an object, rough, smooth, silky, etc.



a. soft dress



b. stiff dress



## ***What's More***

**Direction:** Identify and explain what element of design is used in the pictures.  
Write your answer on your notebook.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



## ***What I Have Learned***

**Direction:** Write a reflection about your learning in this module using the following guide phrases.

I have learned that

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---

I have realized that

---

---

---

I will apply

---

---

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## ***What I Can Do***

**Design your garment**

**Be a fashion designer and sketch your own birthday outfit.** Explain briefly what elements and principles of design you applied in your work. *Do your sketch in your activity sheet/notebook guided on below criteria.*

Scorecard	Points	Score
<b>A. Appearance</b> *Neatness *Design are appropriate for sleeping garments *Attractive	20%	
<b>B. Workmanship</b> *Apply the principles and elements of design *Explain it correctly	40%	
<b>C. Use</b> *Sleeping garments design use in actual cutting and sewing.	20%	
<b>D. Enthusiasm</b> *Enjoys doing the output *Finished the output on time	20%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	



## Assessment

### Identification

A. Directions: Identify the word(s) that best describes the following statements. Write your answer in your quiz notebook.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The kind of design that creates a center of interest
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The repetition of accent that creates an interesting design
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. An element of design which easily attracts the attention  
of the client and becomes the basis in choosing her apparel
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. It refers to the lightness and darkness of a color.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. It is the other name for color.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. They are the basic colors.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The combination of primary and secondary colors
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The color which suggests strength and dignity and symbolizes mourning and death.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. A warm color that suggests deliciousness and ripeness
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. A color which makes us feel bold and daring. It connotes passion and bravery.



## ***Answer Key***

<p><b>What I Know</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. B</li><li>2. A</li><li>3. B</li><li>4. D</li><li>5. C</li><li>6. B</li><li>7. B</li><li>8. C</li><li>9. D</li><li>10. C</li></ol>	<p><b>What I Can Do</b> (It will be graded using the rubric.)</p> <p><b>ASSESSMENT</b></p> <p><b>Post Test</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Emphasis</li><li>2. Rhythm</li><li>3. Color</li><li>4. Value</li><li>5. Hue</li><li>6. Primary Colors</li><li>7. Tertiary Colors</li><li>8. Black</li><li>9. Orange</li><li>10. Red</li></ol>
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