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TLE-HE-DRESSMAKING

Quarter 1 – Module 5:

PRODUCE LADIES SKIRTS (SK)

Manipulating and Cutting Final Pattern



PAGMAMAY-ARI NG PAMAHALAAN
HINDI IPINAGBIBILI

TLE – Grade 10

Alternative Delivery Mode

**Quarter 1 – Module 5: Produce Ladies Skirts (SK) Manipulating and Cutting
Final Pattern**

First Edition, 2020

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TLE

Quarter 1 – Module 5:
Produce Ladies Skirts (SK)
*(Manipulating and Cutting Final
Pattern)*



Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to TLE-10 Dressmaking Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Produce Ladies Skirts: Manipulating and Cutting Final Pattern!

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: Manipulating and Cutting Final Pattern!

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. Lay out pattern in accordance with the standard procedure;
2. Manipulate basic/block pattern in accordance with the customers' specification
3. Label, fill and secure the final patterns as per standard operating procedure;
4. Cut the final patterns with seam allowance in accordance with the customers specification; and
5. Check the cut final pattern.



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. The pattern construction process which means to adjust the fit of garment.
A. Pattern making
B. Pattern alteration
C. pattern cutting
D. Pattern layout
2. The pattern manipulation method which is done by cutting and the dispersing the other part of the pattern to increase the size or length.
A. Slash and overlap or pleat method
B. Slash and Spread method
C. Cutting
D. Pleating method
3. Which pattern manipulation process is done by folding the basic pattern to decrease the length or width?
A. Slash and overlap or pleat method
B. Slash and Spread method
C. Cutting
B. Pleating method
4. All except one is the consideration before cutting the basic skirt pattern in order to lengthen and shorten the basic skirt pattern.
A. Preserve pattern outline whenever possible.
B. Preserve the original grainline whenever possible.
C. changes and disturb darts or decorations, by making changes between the dart
D. When altering adjoining edges, proportional length must be preserved
5. All except one is not included in way to lengthen the fitted skirt?
A. Preserve pattern outline whenever possible.
B. Slash all sections of the skirt through the grainline, approximately parallel to the waistline.
C. Spread the desired amount, keeping grainline straight.
D. When the grainline is in the center, correct cutting line by adding all increased widths to both sides of lower section
6. How to transform the basic / foundation skirt pattern into a flared skirt pattern?
A. Draw a straight line from the hemline to the dart.
B. Slash along the straight line extending it to the waistline leaving 1 centimeter away from the top edge.
C. Spread the piece with the grainline keeping the centerline straight.
D. All of the above

7. All except one is not part of the pattern alteration used in making flared skirt from basic /block skirt pattern.
- A. Draw 4 straight line from the hemline to the dart.
 - B. Cut the 4 constructed line from hemline to waistline.
 - C. Spread the pieces together.
 - D. Trace and cut excess.
8. 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
9. Which fabric folding technique is used when the fabric is folded lengthwise at the center with selvages together?
- A. Lengthwise centerfold
 - B. Off-center lengthwise fold
 - C. Crosswise Centerfold
 - D. Off-center crosswise fold
10. What folding technique is used when the cloth is folded lengthwise with the raw edges meeting at the center?
- A. Lengthwise centerfold
 - B. Off-center lengthwise fold
 - C. Crosswise Centerfold
 - D. Off-center crosswise fold

Lesson**5****Produce Ladies Skirts (SK)**
Manipulating and Cutting Final Pattern

Pattern drafting is not difficult if you already have in mind the picture of what style and design of skirt you want. It only takes knowing the art of pattern drafting and doing the actual process so that you will be able to sew different garments correctly.

Foundation and style patterns are some of the basics that every dressmaker must know, as this is crucial to making clothes. In this lesson, you will learn about manipulating and cutting final pattern when producing skirts.

***What's In***

Direction: Answer the questions below on your notebook.

1. Why is it important to lay out pattern in accordance with the standard operating procedure?
2. What are ways to manipulate basic/block pattern in accordance with the customers' specification?
3. When is the best time to cut the final skirt pattern?

***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 the template from which the parts of a garment are traced onto fabric before being cut out and assembled

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2. a woman's outer garment fastened around the waist and hanging down around the legs.

S				T
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3. A small adjustment or movement made to achieve a desired Skirt fit, appearance, or result.

A			T			A			N
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4. The plan or design or arrangement of pattern laid out to save fabric or cloth when cutting.

L	A			O	
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5. The band of cloth that encircles the waistline which is to finished the waistline part of the skirt, trousers and shorts.

		I	S				N	
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What is It

A flat pattern designing is working out the pattern by cutting of a garment either in the material itself or by cutting a pattern using the foundation pattern as a basis

After drafting the basic /block pattern, you are now ready to manipulate the basic pattern into a skirt apparel in accordance to the style specification.

Basic/Block Skirt

1. Prepare the necessary tools, supplies and materials needed:
 - a. Tape measure
 - b. Transparent ruler
 - c. French Curve
 - d. Hip curve
 - e. Pencil
 - f. Pattern paper 2 pcs /manila paper
 - g. Pins
 - h. Scissors
 - i. Eraser
 - j. Weight
 - k. Skirt pattern
2. Lay the basic skirt pattern on the pattern paper with necessary allowance for the style Skirt.
3. Trace the front and back basic skirt patterns
4. Manipulate the basic pattern to the desired style.

ADDING SEAM ALLOWANCE TO YOUR SKIRT

Before manipulating the basic pattern, decide first how much seam allowance you use. Some commercial patterns use the same seam allowance on every seam, but it is better off changing the allowance depending on kind of the seam. This will help you get cleaner and more professional finish.

In determining the seam allowance, it requires identification of the size of fabric you're using, and how you will be finishing the seams too. For example, you are making a silk chiffon top, it is best to use a narrow seam allowance, so you don't have a bulky seam that shows through. A silk chiffon top is a delicate piece of clothing that is not worn every day and is normally hand washed, so smaller seam allowances is possible. But, if you are making a pair of skirt, trousers, and a coat, you need seams that that can withstand constant pressure and especially in places where tension is put on the seams

like the crotch of trousers and the back part of the skirt. Therefore, it needs a seam allowance that is wider than what you would use for your chiffon top.

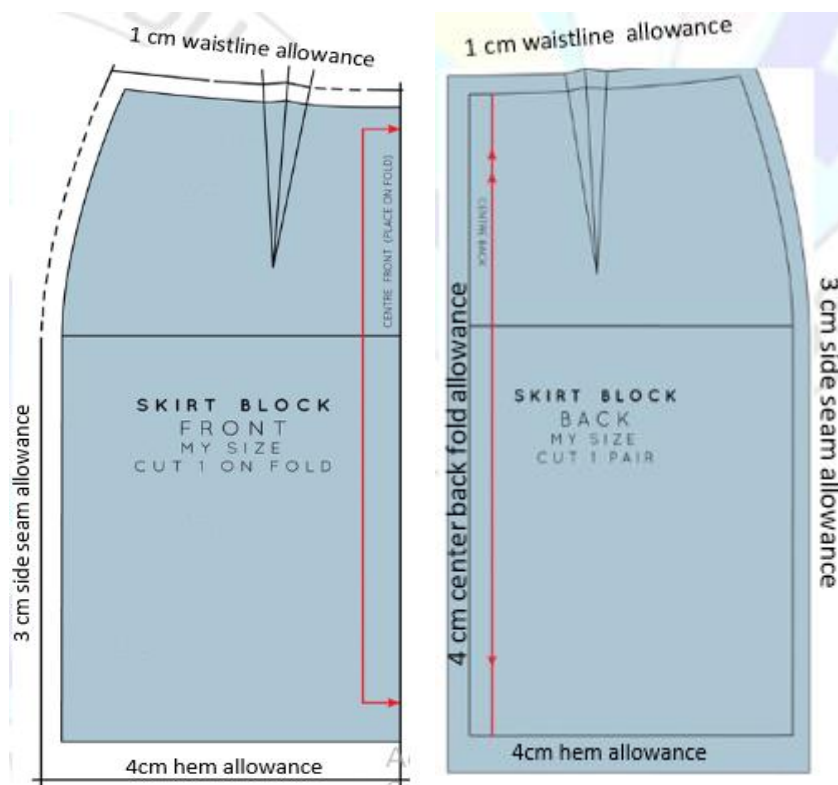
WHAT IS SEAM ALLOWANCE?

Seam allowance is the extra space you add around the edge of a pattern piece so that it can be sewn together.

If you do not plan to make up a toile of your pattern (in the case of pattern blocks), then there is no need to add seam allowance. When you are using a block to create a pattern it is much easier to use it without seam allowance and then add seam allowance once the pattern is complete.

HOW TO ADD SEAM ALLOWANCE?

The easiest way to add seam allowance is with a long transparent ruler. But if transparent ruler is not available you can use an ordinary ruler and mark the seam allowance width at intervals along the seam and then draw the line through all the points.



HOW TO MAKE A SEWING PATTERN BIGGER OR SMALLER

Grading sewing patterns is the act of making a pattern bigger or smaller so that it fits your body measurements.

Pattern grading is a very interesting process because it's not just a matter of gradually increasing or decreasing between sizes. It takes into consideration the nature of human body proportions and how they grow in different sizes.

How much you are supposed to grade a pattern depends on your body measurements, but also on the human growth proportions. This means that your body grows differently in different areas and in a different age.

HOW TO MEASURE FOR PATTERN GRADING?

To grade an existing pattern accurately, you need to have in mind all the design elements (like gathering and pleats) that add volume to the pattern as well as the wearing ease included. Then, you need to consider how they relate to the body measurements for that size.

METHODS OF PATTERN GRADING

There are four basic methods to grade a sewing pattern up or down: the slash and spread method, the shift method, grading nested (evenly graded) patterns and computer grading. You can use each one to get an accurately graded pattern, no matter if you are a home sewist or an independent designer.

The slash and spread method is one of the most popular way to resize a pattern. Its name suggests what you have to do. First, you need to draw lines through the pattern in locations where the body usually grows or shrinks. Then, you need to cut through those lines and spread or overlap the pattern pieces.

What you are going to need is just a clear grid ruler, some tape, paper scissors, and a pen.

You can see different variations of the position and number of the lines through which you are supposed to cut and spread. There also are different grading rules thought in different books and schools.

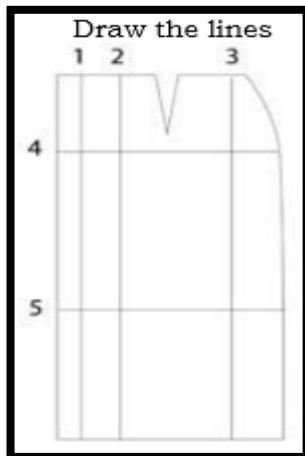
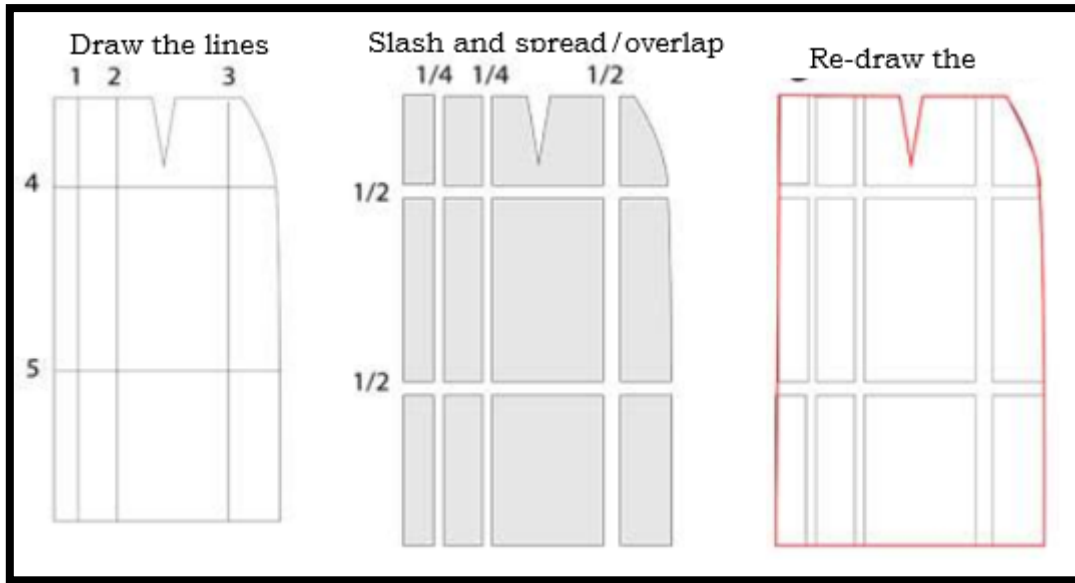
HOW TO MAKE A SKIRT PATTERN BIGGER OR SMALLER

To change the size of a skirt pattern (which is usually for $\frac{1}{4}$ of the body), you need to divide the difference by four. Let's use the same example and increase with 4 inches all around the body.

The front skirt piece is for $\frac{1}{4}$ of the body, so you need to divide those 4 inches by 4. That makes 1-inch overall increase. Then, you need to spread that one inch across the skirt front at the slash and spread lines.

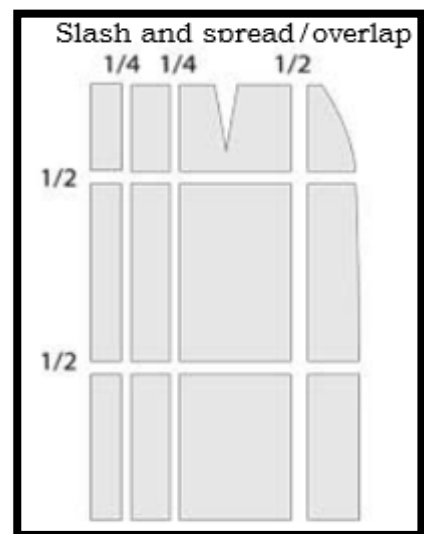
Draw three vertical lines through the skirt from waistline to hem: two between the center front and the dart (lines 1 and 2), and one between the dart and the side seam (3).

Then, draw two horizontal lines - one at the hipline (4) and one at mid-thigh (5).
(5).

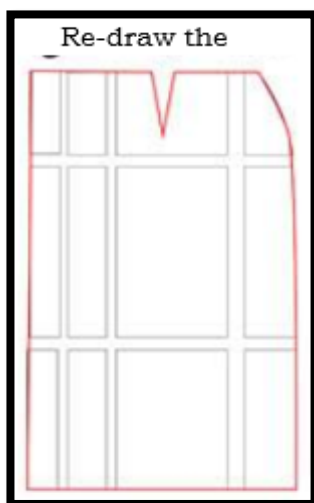


1. Cut through the lines and divide that one inch across the lines as shown on the image above. Add $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at line 1 and 2. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at line 3. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at each horizontal line (lines 4 and 5).

Here is an example in centimeters.



2. Let's say we need to upgrade the pattern with 4 cms. For a $\frac{1}{4}$ skirt that would be 1 cm. We spread at the lines and leave 0.25 cm at lines 1 and 2. Then, leave half a centimeter at lines 3, 4 and 5.



3. Redraw the pattern, following the new outlines.

If you need to make the pattern smaller, instead of spreading the pattern pieces, overlap them following the same instructions.

Make the same adjustment to the back skirt pattern piece as well.

Altering the basic/block pattern

Adjustments to the fit of a garment must be made before the pattern is cut out. Once you cut the pieces out of the fabric, it is too late to add extra inches that you may need. If the garment is too large, the extra effort in redoing your work to make the garment fit is tedious and discouraging.

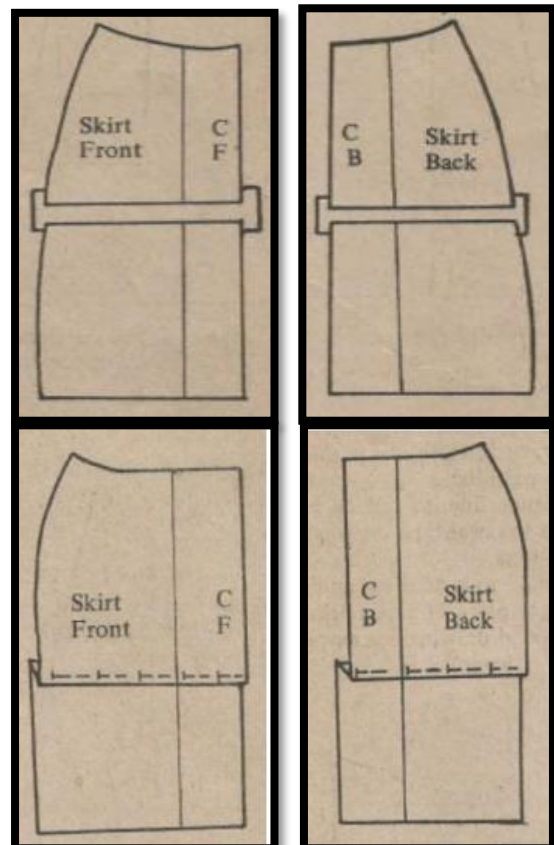
General Principles for Pattern Alterations

According to Ines Alcantara de Guzman, in her module in Dressmaking I, there are four principles applied to all pattern alterations:

1. Preserve pattern outline whenever possible.
2. Preserve the original grain line whenever possible.
3. Avoid changes that disturb darts or decorations, by making changes between the dart and outside edge whenever possible.
4. When altering adjoining edges, proportional length must be preserved.
These are best accomplished by using slash and spread, slash and overlap or pleat method.

1. The Slash and Spread Method

- a. Skirt is lengthened between hip and hemline
- b. Position line for increasing width of waist, hip and hemline.
- c. Alterations of the waistline must be made on both bodice and skirt.



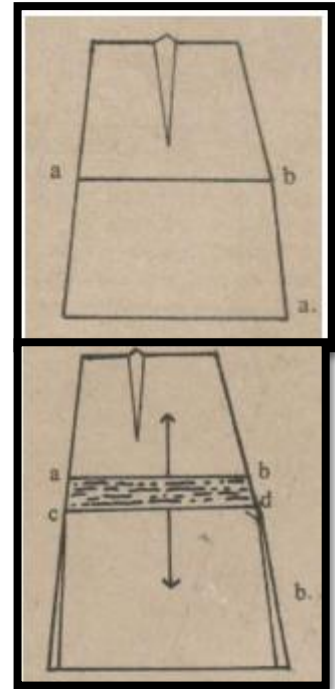
2. The Slash and Overlap or Pleat Method

- a. Length of skirt is reduced in between hips and hemline.
- b. Position line for reduction in width of waist, hip and hemline.

Lengthening or Shortening Skirts

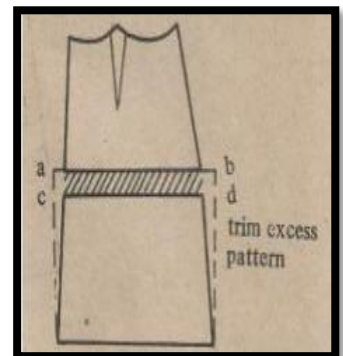
1. To lengthen the fitted skirt

- Starting below the hip, slash all sections of the skirt through and at right angles to the grain line.
- Spread the desired amount keeping grain line straight (a to b).
- Increase width below the spread by extending cutting lines to conform to slant of the upper section on both sides of the pattern (a to c, b to d), and adjust seam lines to parallel.
- Slash the pattern and spread putting the pieces of paper in between. Pin all sides.
- When the enlargement extends only partially through the pattern section, slash, spread and pin to heavy paper.
- If the slash crosses the grain line, be sure this grain line is kept straight when pattern is spread.



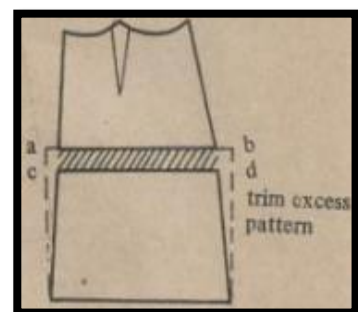
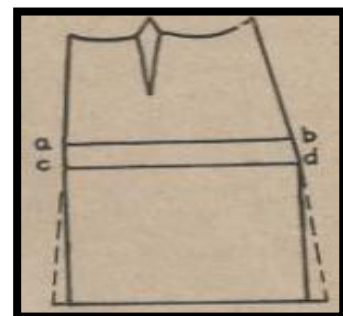
1. To shorten the fitted skirt

- Starting below the hipline, fold a pleat, half the desired amount of the skirt keeping approximately parallel to the waistline (a to b)
- Straighten seam line by trimming excess pattern, tapering from a to c and b to d.



2. To lengthen the flared skirt

- Slash all sections of the skirt through the grainline, approximately parallel to the waistline.
- Spread the desired amount, keeping grainline straight (a to b)
- When the grainline is in the center, correct cutting line by adding all increased widths to both sides of lower section (a to c, b to d).

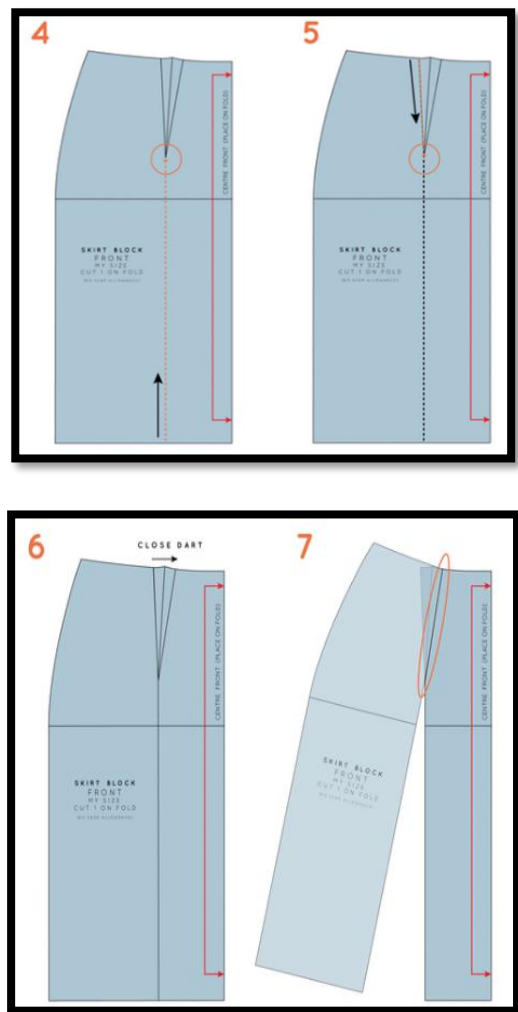


A. HOW TO USE THE CUT AND SPREAD TECHNIQUE TO DRAFT AN A-LINE SKIRT

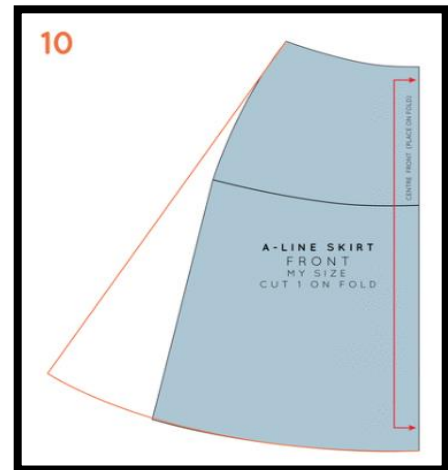
Now that you have a skirt basic/block that fits you well, you can transform them into different style of skirts.

The techniques used in the flat pattern-making, is relocating darts. This is a good start! Once you know how to do it, you will be able to use this technique on any pattern that has darts.

1. To start, you will need your skirt block. The process is done by showing the front pattern piece, but the principle is exactly the same for the back-pattern piece.
2. Trace a copy of your skirt block, without seam allowance.
3. Draw a line, parallel to the center front, from the tip of the dart, down to the hemline.
4. Starting at the hemline, cut along this line, until you are 1-2mm from the dart point.
5. Now focusing on the outside dart arm (the dart closest to the side seam), cut down from the waistline towards the dart point, once again stopping 1-2mm from the dart point. This will create a small 'hinge,' so that the two parts of your pattern remain attached. But you will be able to open and close your dart with ease.
6. Close the waist dart by rotating the pattern, until the cut dart arm sits on top of the inner dart arm.
7. When in position, tape (or glue) in place. You will see that, by closing the dart, you have opened up the hemline, giving the skirt an A-line shape.
8. Take a separate piece of pattern paper and use a weight to hold it in place on top of the pattern. Trace around the pattern. You will see that the waistline has become quite angular since removing the dart, so you will need to redraw it with a soft curve. You will also need to redraw the hem with a smooth curve.
9. Add pattern details, notches and repeat for the back pattern piece.



10. If you would like a more drastic A-line you can redraw the side seam as a straight line (this will remove any shaping around the waist). To complete the pattern, add seam allowance.



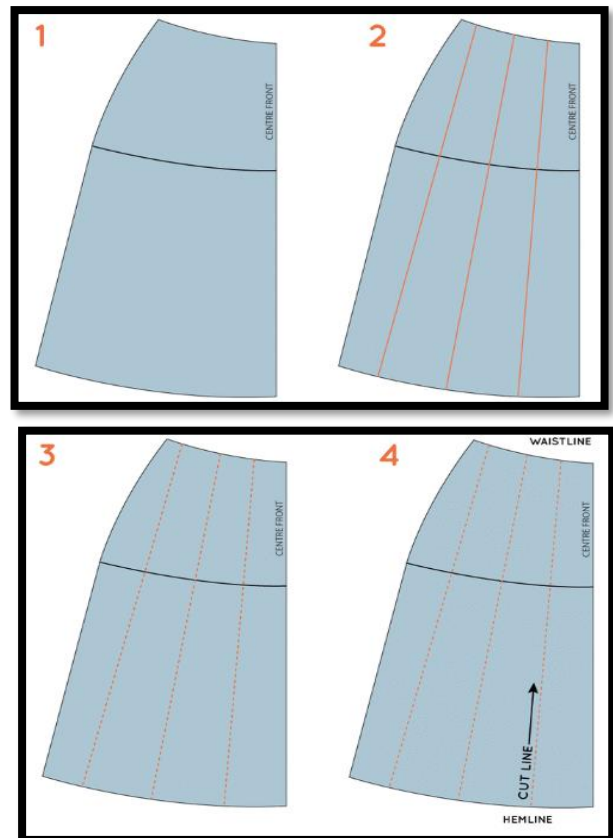
B. CUT AND SPREAD TECHNIQUE TO ADD VOLUME TO A SKIRT PATTERN

The previous pattern manipulation shows how to draft an A-line skirt, by relocating the fullness of the dart to the hemline, using the cut and spread technique.

This time you will know how to add more volume to the skirt block, using this same technique. You can use this same method to add fullness to just about any pattern piece: sleeves, trousers, blouses and jackets, and many more.

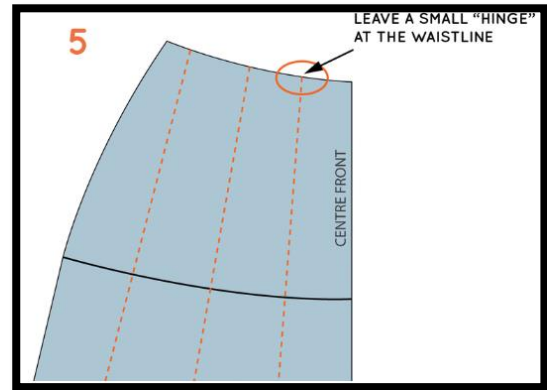
MARK THE CUT AND SPREAD

1. Using your skirt block pattern with darts removed, as shown in the illustration. As always, it is best to have a copy of your pattern, without seam allowance. It is much easier to make adjustments with seam allowance removed.
2. Draw three lines (this is only a suggestion, you could use more or less) down the length of your pattern, roughly parallel to the center front. Space them out, with roughly even gaps between them.
3. You will be cutting these lines, to add volume to the pattern. Wherever there is a line, this is where more fabric will be added - that's why it is best that they are evenly spaced.



4. Take your scissors and cut along the first guideline, from the hemline up towards the waistline.

5. Do not cut all the way through the pattern. Stop a few millimeters (1/16 in) from the waistline, leaving a 1-2mm "hinge" to keep the two pieces together.



HOW MUCH VOLUME TO ADD?

Think about how much volume you want to add to the overall pattern. You may want to do this by eye (just cut along the line and then spread until it looks as though enough volume has been added), or by an exact amount. If you are just opening up a hemline, I would say that doing it by eye is fine. But if, for example, the hip-line of a pattern is too tight and you are spreading the pattern to accommodate this, then finding an exact amount is better to avoid future problems.

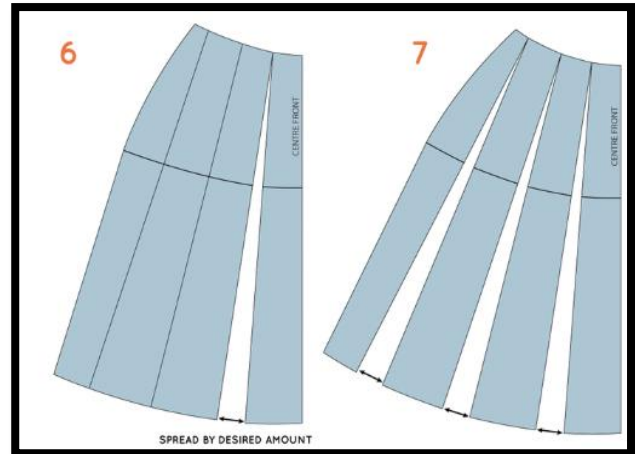
If you have found an exact measurement, you will need to divide this figure by four, as the volume will need to be distributed between the four pieces that make up the skirt pattern (front right, front left, back left and back right). Then divide the number again, by the number of guidelines you have on your pattern piece.

For example, if you would like to add an overall 30cm to the hemline, you will be adding 7.5cm to each pattern piece and 2.5 cm spread opening.



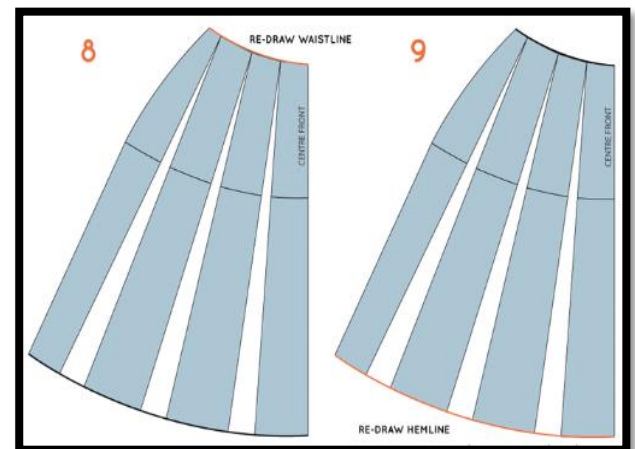
CUT AND SPREAD

6. Slide a separate piece of pattern paper under your pattern, so that you will have something to stick the pattern to once you make the adjustments. Spread the hemline by the amount worked out in the previous step. Use tape or glue to secure in place.
7. Repeat process for the other lines, spreading each opening by the same amount as the first.



CHECK PATTERN

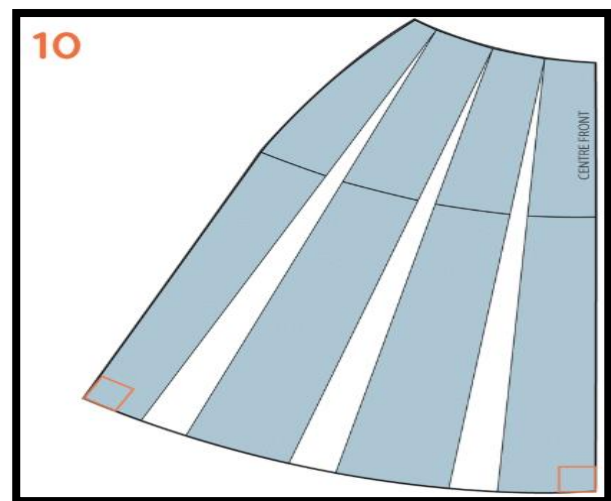
8. Redraw the waistline with a smooth curve.
9. Redraw the hemline with a smooth curve.

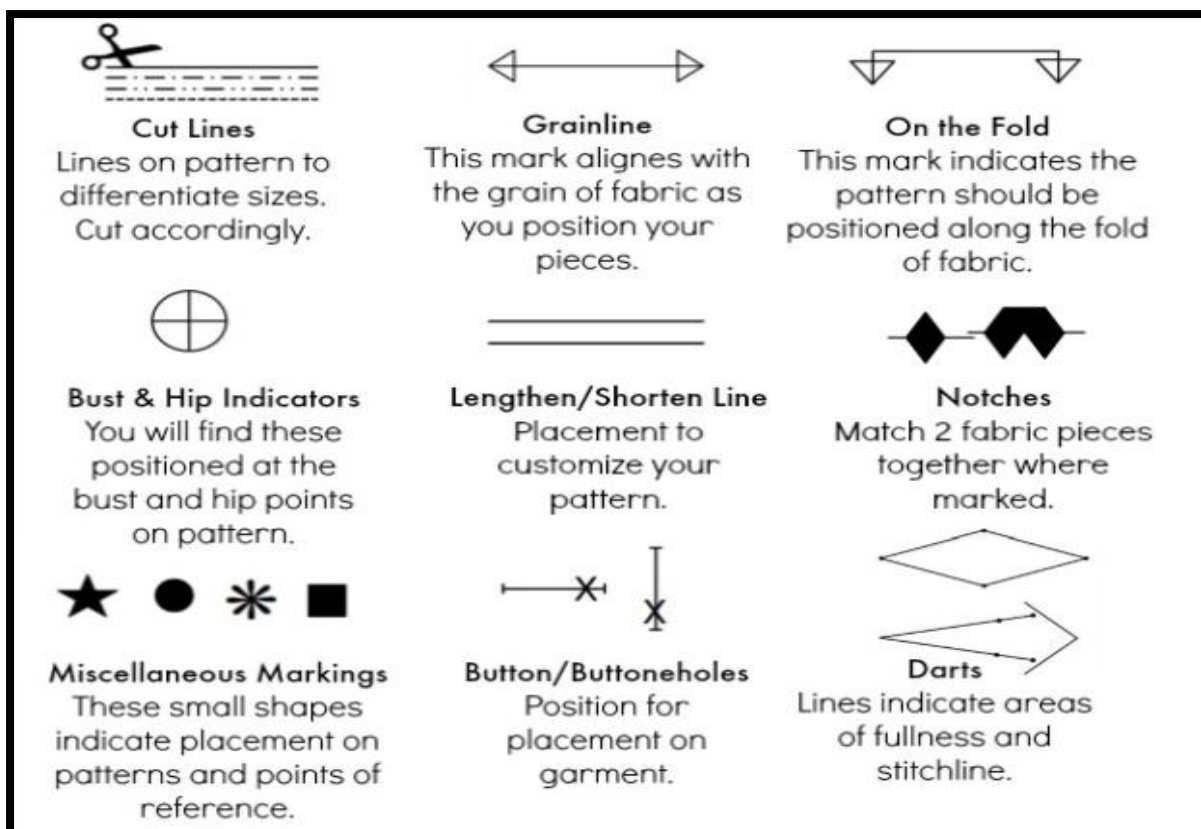


10. Check the hemline meets the side seam and the center front with a right angle. This will help you get a nice smooth hemline between front and back pattern pieces.

COMPLETE THE PATTERN

The pattern is done and you can now add seam allowance. If the pattern is a bit of a mess, with all that tape and extra paper, then simply trace a copy onto a separate piece of paper. There are a number of markings you should always add to your pattern pieces. They help you with laying patterns on the fabric correctly when cutting your fabric, and also help when sewing your garment together.

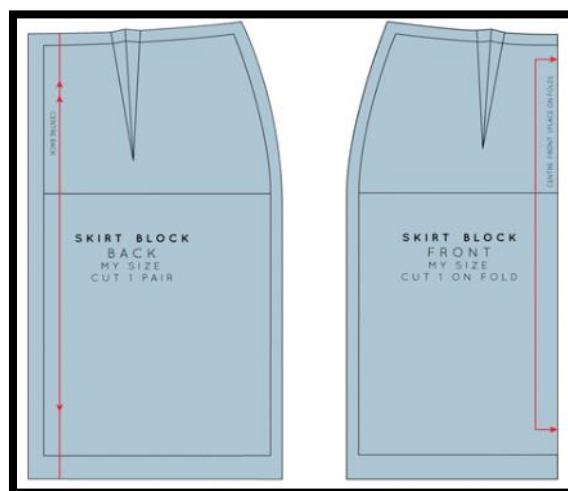




THE GRAINLINE

The grainline ensures that the pattern is placed on the fabric the right way. If the grain is not straight (and it is intended to be), you may end up with a badly fitted garment. The grainline usually runs vertically through a pattern, although in some cases it will run horizontally or even diagonally (bias cut patterns). Arrows used to indicate the top and bottom of the pattern - this can help when you have a directional print or a pattern piece that is an unconventional shape.

The double arrow points towards the top, and the single arrow points towards the bottom. And also draw grainlines so they run from one edge of the pattern to the other, this is really hand when using a striped fabric, to ensure your placement is exactly right.



NOTCHES

Notches are small cuts in the fabric that guide you while you are sewing (they are also commonly indicated with small triangles).

Notches are used to indicate:

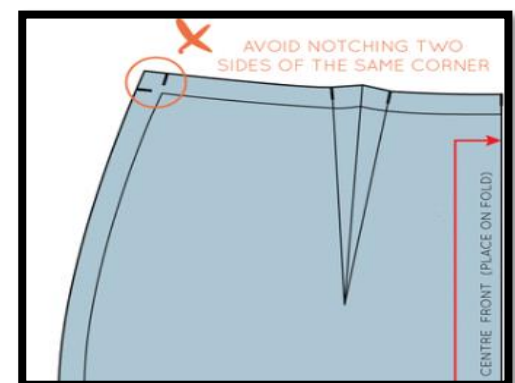
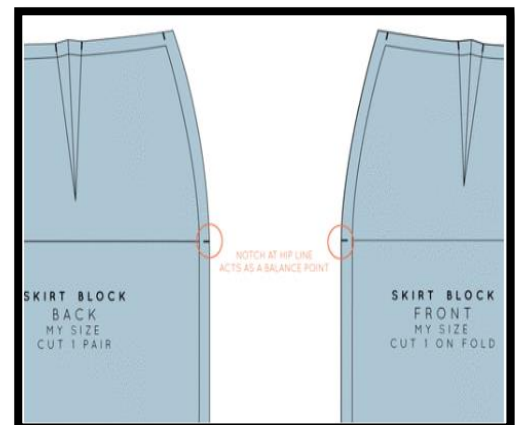
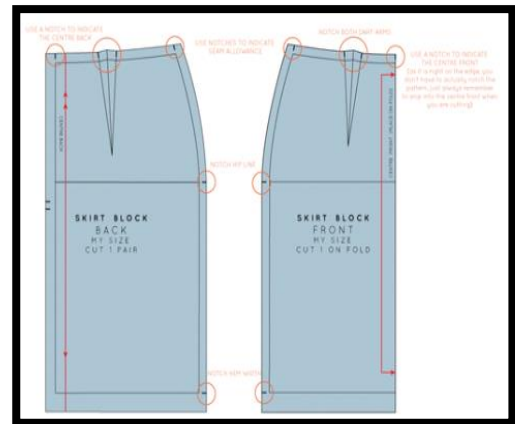
- seam allowance
- dart arms
- the location of design details such as: pleats, gathers or pockets
- the center front
- the center back
- balance points

Balance points are pointers on your pattern that help you put pieces together correctly, as well as help you when you are sewing a very long, or curved seam.

For example, you tend to add a balance point (or even two or three - depending on the length of the seam) part way down a side seam to ensure that the pieces are sewn together correctly and you will not left with excess fabric on one side of the seam at the end. Balance points also help to prevent stretching the seam when sewing. In the skirt block, for example, the notch at the hip line acts as a balance point.

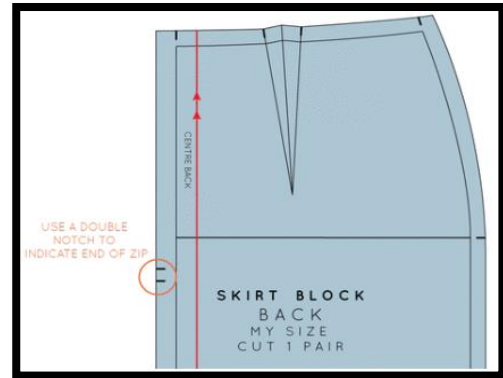
A NOTCHING NO-NO

Try to avoid notching both sides of a corner as this can weaken the fabric (as well as the pattern itself).



DOUBLE NOTCHES

Double notches are normally used to indicate the direction a piece should be sewn in (and generally indicate the back of the pattern piece). For example, a double notch is used on a sleeve cap to indicate where the sleeve cap meets the back armhole. In a side panel, a double notch is also often used to show where the piece meets with the back-pattern piece.



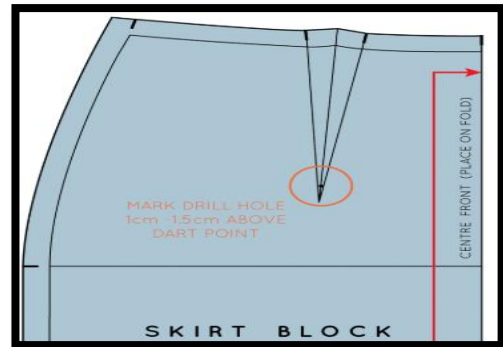
Use a double notch to indicate the end of a zip (using a zip in the center back).

DRILL HOLES

Drill holes are used to indicate a dart point. I prefer to place drill holes 1cm - 1.5cm up from the actual dart point, so that when the dart is sewn, the marking is hidden inside the dart.

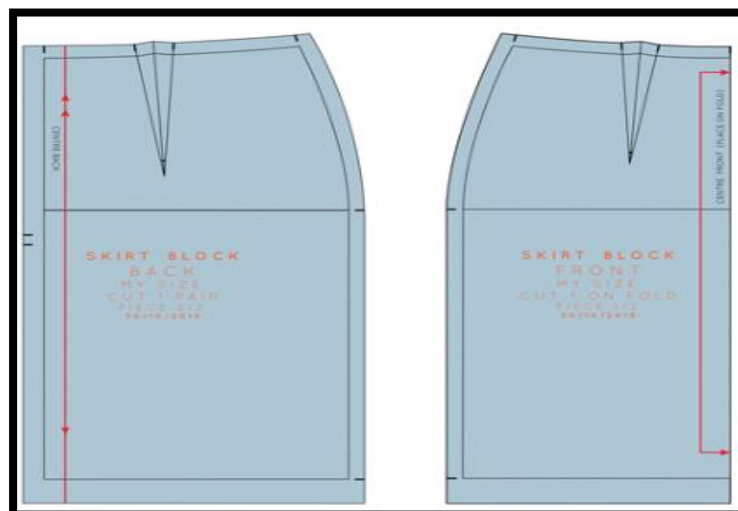
Drill holes can be used to indicate other design features, such as:

- placement of patch pockets
- placement of belt loops
- or any other design feature that is in an area where you are unable to mark a notch on a seam



PATTERN INSTRUCTIONS

Pattern instructions are your way of keeping track of, and identifying, pattern pieces.



On each pattern piece, you should include:

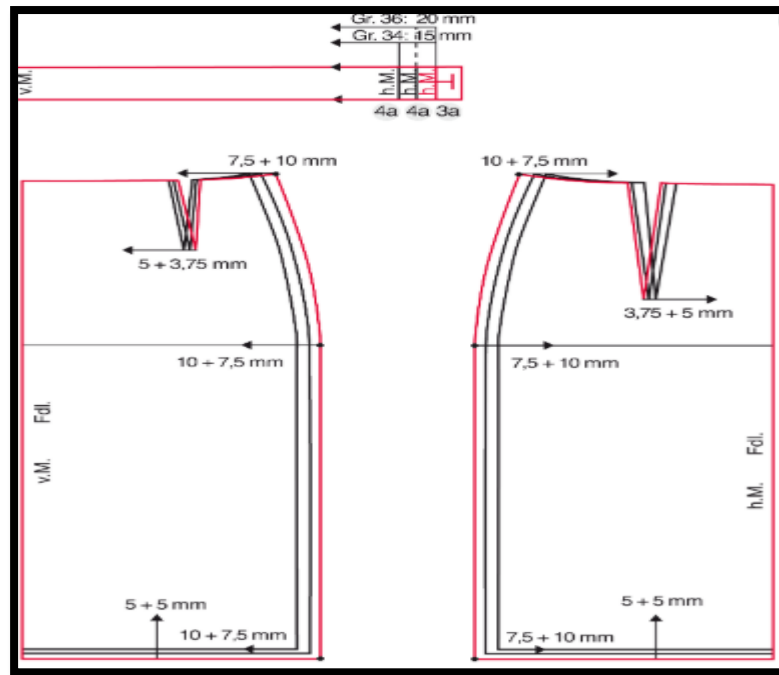
- the name of the pattern
- the name of the pattern piece
- size
- cutting instructions
- number of pieces
- date

Some of these things may seem quite obvious, but the clearer your markings are, the easier your pattern will be to use. Particularly if you decide to use the pattern in a month, or even a year! If the instructions are clear, you won't waste any time trying to remember the details of your pattern.

TECHNIQUES IN CUTTING FINAL PATTERN

Before cutting out, sort out all the pattern pieces that are required for the item you are making. Check them to see if any have special cutting instructions. If there are no more alterations to be made, just trim patterns to your size.

1. Identify which size to be used for different areas of your body. Use a colored pen and trace the cutting lines.
2. Use a sharp pair of scissors in cutting the pattern. If you slip and make a cut where you shouldn't have, simply tape it back into place. The important thing is that the shape is retained and that you can still read the markings. Cut carefully along the cutting lines.
3. Check for seam allowances. Notice the grain lines. The word "directional" means moving with the grain. In cutting garment pieces from fabric, look at the pattern piece. You will notice that by cutting from wide to the narrow part of a piece, you cut with less pull on the grain of the fabric. This is called directional cutting.
4. Use long, even stroke about 1 inch from the end of the blades of the shears. If you close the blades with each stroke, the result cut edge will be choppy and uneven.
5. As you come to the notches (diamond-shaped marks) on the cutting line, cut them around away from the pattern.
6. Trim multi-size pattern pieces. Single-size pattern pieces do not need to be cut to shape; just cut around them roughly if there is excess tissue.

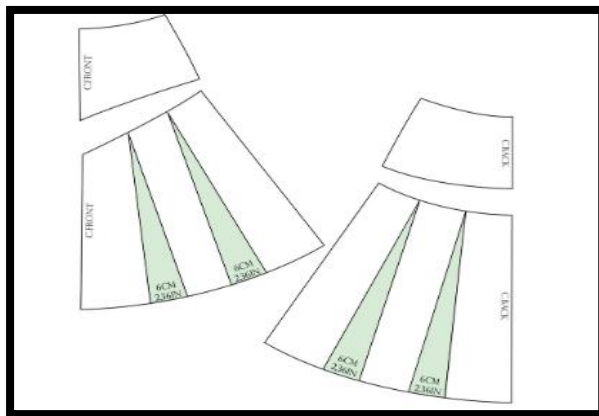


What's More

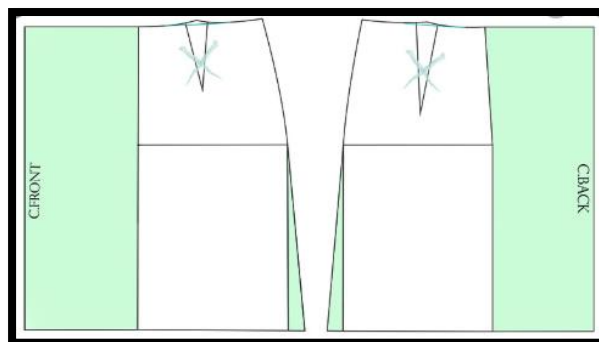
Activity 1

Directions: Draw the style of skirt produced in the pattern manipulation given below. Draw the front and back design on your test notebook.

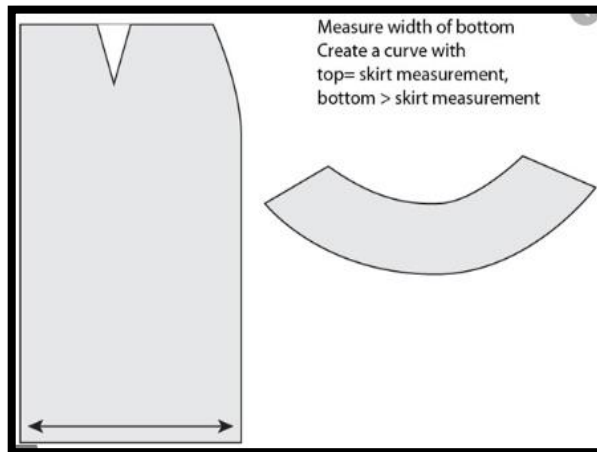
1.



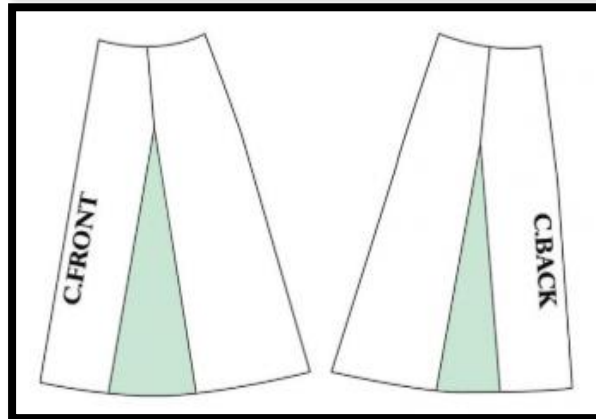
2.



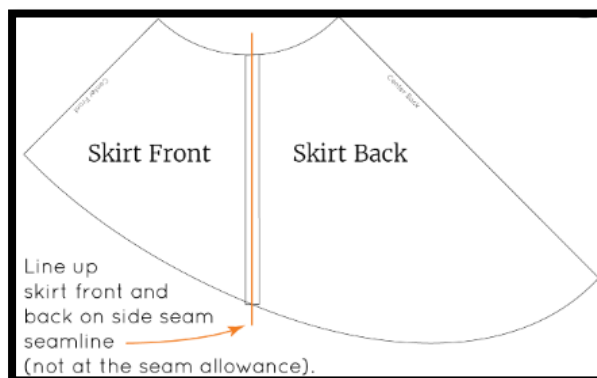
3.



4.



5.



Activity 2

Direction: Identify the pattern symbols below. Write your answer in your quiz notebook.

1.



6.




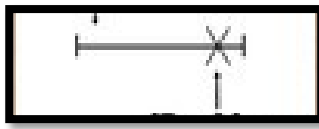
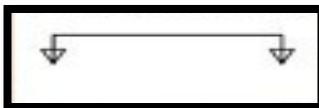
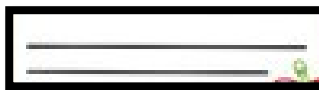


2.



7.

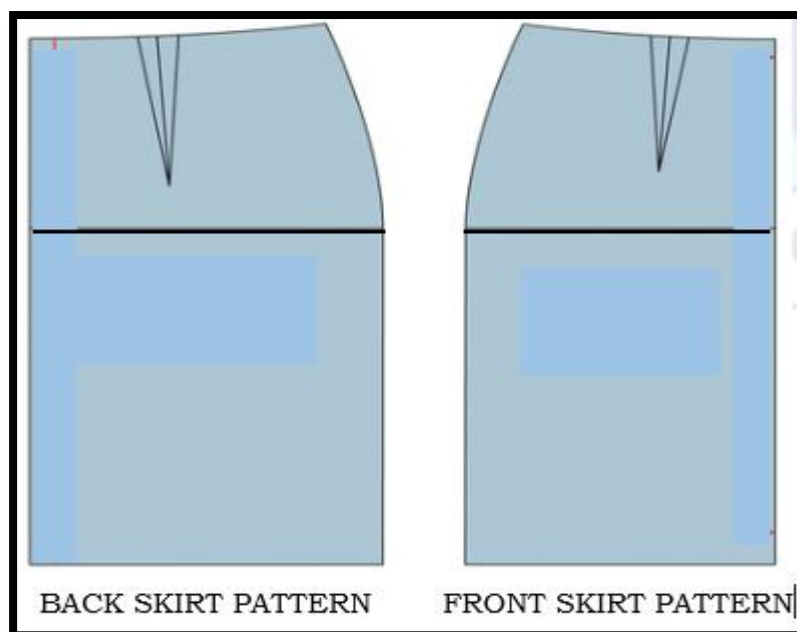


3. 
4. 
5. 
8. 
9. 
10. 



What I Have Learned

Direction. Label and mark necessary pattern symbols needed in a basic/block skirt pattern. Draw your answers on your quiz notebook.

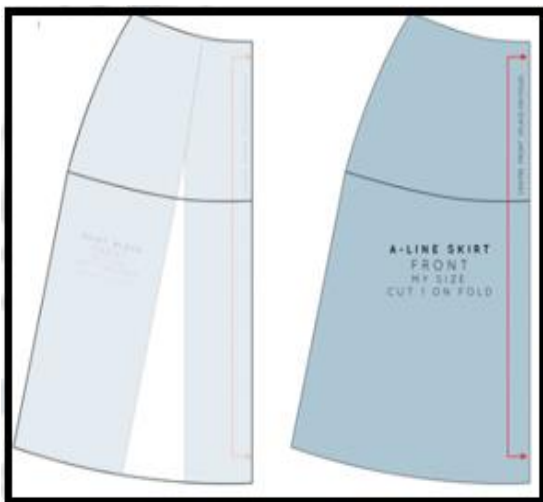




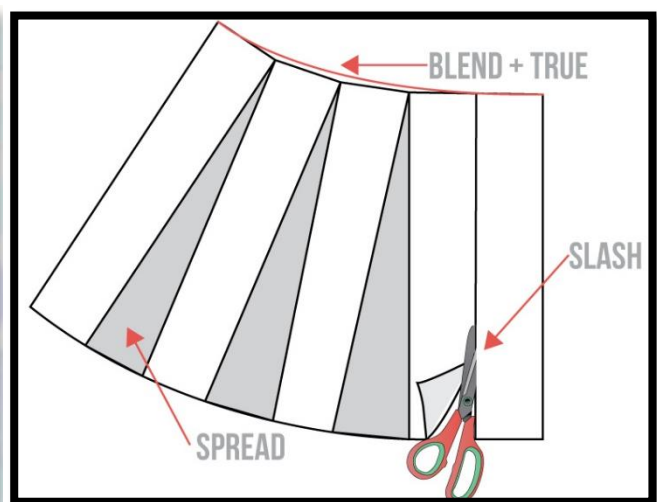
What I Can Do

CONSTRUCT AN A-LINE/FLARED STYLE SKIRT PATTERN

- Directions:**
1. Make an A-Line skirt/flared style pattern using your block/basic skirt pattern.
 2. Use the cut and spread method in pattern manipulation.
 3. Label and cut the style pattern with allowance.
 - a. waist line-1cm, side seams -3 cm, back center- 4 cm, hem-4 cm
 4. Use $\frac{1}{4}$ size Manila paper
 5. Finished output must be placed in a long plastic envelope.
 6. Observe safety in the use of sharp tools like scissors.



A-Line skirt



Flared skirt

Find out by accomplishing the Scoring Rubric honestly and sincerely. Remember it is your learning at stake!

The Rubric is used for evaluating the A-Line/flared style pattern

Item	3	2	1	Score	Weighted Score
Tools (10%)	Tools were complete, appropriate and correctly used.	Lack of one tool, some are appropriate and correctly used.	Lack of two or more tools, some are appropriate and not correctly used.		
Procedure (60%)	Used the correct method. Procedures correctly followed.	Used the correct method. Procedures incorrectly followed.	Failed to use the correct method. Procedures not followed.		
Pattern (20%)	All pattern details were correctly measured and accurately drafted.	Some pattern details were inaccurately drafted.	All pattern details are not drafted correctly and accurately.		
Speed (10%)	Finished the pattern ahead of time.	Finished the pattern on time.	Finished the pattern more than the allotted time.		
Total					

Legend:

Weighted Score: = Score x Item (weight)

Score Percentage = $\frac{\text{Total weighted score} \times 30}{\text{Perfect score (3)}} + 70$



Assessment

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

- The V-shaped marking on a pattern piece used for aligning one piece with another. These V-shaped cuts is taken to reduce seam bulk.
 - clip
 - Notch
 - cut edge
 - seam allowance
- 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.
 - pattern markings
 - cut edge
 - blue print
 - seam allowance
- The amount of fabric allowed for on a pattern where sections are to be joined together by a seam; usually this is 5/8in (1.5 cm).
 - pattern markings
 - Raw edge
 - seamline
 - seam allowance

4. 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
5. It gives the dressmaker a blueprint of what a garment will look like.
 - a. Sketching
 - b. Measuring
 - c. Pattern drafting
 - d. Sewing
6. The strip of fabric fastened at the top of trousers or skirt that fits around the waist.
 - a. yoke
 - b. waistband
 - c. broad band
 - d. scarf
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. Which of the following measurements is taken from the fullest part of buttocks.
 - a. Crotch
 - b. Waist
 - c. Bust
 - d. Hips
9. It is the exactness of a measured distance or circumference.
 - a. accuracy
 - b. calculator
 - c. Conversion
 - d. calculation
10. To change of figures like changing from centimeters to inches and vice versa
 - a. accuracy
 - b. calculator
 - c. Conversion
 - d. calculation
11. It is the adjustments made on pattern made the pattern is cut out
 - a. pattern accuracy
 - b. pattern alteration
 - c. pattern Conversion
 - d. calculation
12. The appropriate pattern markings used to indicate a dart point
 - a. drills a hole
 - b. double notch
 - c. slash/clip
 - d. grainline
13. All except one is not part of pattern manipulation technique
 - a. slash and overlap
 - b. slash and spread
 - c. fold the shorten & lengthen line
 - d. clipping
14. The following are the information to be filled when labelling commercial pattern except one.
 - a. name of owner
 - b. name of pattern piece
 - c. sizing information
 - d. cutting instructions
15. When is pattern alteration necessary?
 - a. When the pattern size is outgrown
 - b. When the pattern size is very big
 - c. When there's a need to adjust the length and width of the pattern
 - d. all of the above



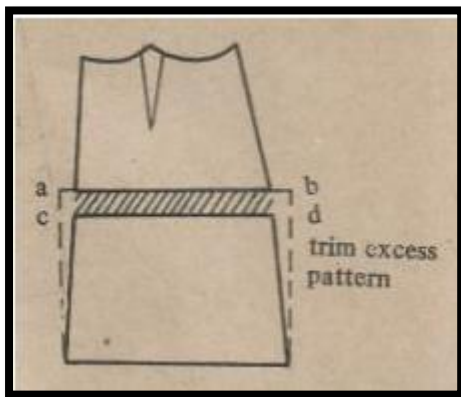
Additional Activities

And that's it! You can go ahead and make a mini A- line skirt from the style pattern created and see how it fits!

- Directions:**
1. Make a Mini A-line skirt style pattern using the style pattern created.
 2. Use the cut and overlap method in pattern manipulation. (Following the procedure and illustration below)
 3. Label and cut the style pattern with allowance.
 - a. waist line-1cm, side seams -3 cm, back center- 4 cm, hem-4 cm
 4. Use $\frac{1}{4}$ size Manila paper .
 5. Finished output must be placed in a long plastic envelope.
 6. Observe safety in the use of sharp tools like scissors.

PROCEDURE ON SHORTENING THE A-LINE SKIRT

- a. Starting below the hipline, fold a pleat, half the desired amount of the skirt keeping approximately parallel to the waistline (a to b in figure below)
- b. Straighten seamline by trimming excess pattern, tapering from a to c and b to d.



- c. Trace the final mini skirt A-line pattern
- d. label and put necessary pattern markings
- e. Cut the outline style pattern

Find out by accomplishing the Scoring Rubric honestly and sincerely. Remember it is your learning at stake!

The Rubric is used for evaluating the Mini A Line style pattern

Item	3	2	1	Score	Weighted Score
Tools (10%)	Tools were complete, appropriate and correctly used.	Lack of one tool, some are appropriate and correctly used.	Lack of two or more tools, some are appropriate and not correctly used.		
Procedure (60%)	Used the correct method. Procedures correctly followed.	Used the correct method. Procedures incorrectly followed.	Failed to use the correct method. Procedures not followed.		
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Total					

Legend:

Weighted Score: = Score x Item (weight)

Score Percentage = $\frac{\text{Total weighted score} \times 30}{70}$
 Perfect score (3)

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October 23, 2015
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