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TLE-HE-DRESSMAKING

Quarter 1 – Module 1:

PRODUCE LADIES SKIRTS (SK)

*Pattern Drafting, Sewing, and Marketing
Finished Product*



PAGMAMAY-ARI NG PAMAHALAAN
HINDI IPINAGBIBILI

TLE – Grade 10

Alternative Delivery Mode

Quarter 1 – Module 1: Produce Ladies Skirts (SK): Pattern Drafting, Sewing, and Marketing Finished Product

First Edition, 2020

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TLE

Quarter 1 – Module 1:

Produce Ladies Skirts (SK)

*(Pattern Drafting, Sewing, and
Marketing Finished Product)*



Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to TLE-10 Dressmaking Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Produce Ladies Skirts: Pattern Drafting, Sewing, and Marketing Finished Product!

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: Pattern Drafting, Sewing, and Marketing Finished Product!

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.

The module covers one lesson and four learning outcomes:

- Lesson 1 – Produce Ladies’ Skirt
 - LO 1 Draft and Cut Materials
 - LO 2 Prepare and Cut Materials
 - LO 3 Assemble Garment Parts
 - LO 4 Apply Finishing Touches

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Plan garment design
2. Take client’s body measurement
3. Draft basic/block pattern
4. 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. This is the center of interest in a given garment.
A. Balance B. Emphasis C. Harmony D. Proportion
2. It is a design created in garment by adding interesting accessories.
A. Decorative design C. Garment design
B. Structural design D. All of the choices
3. Which of the dress line adds height to one's body figure?
A. Curve line B. Horizontal line C. Vertical line D. Diagonal
4. This is the style that instantly captures the attention of the consumer.
A. design B. fad C. fashion D. look
5. The repetition of accent that creates an interesting design
A. Rhythm B. emphasis C. Harmony D. proportion
6. An element of design which easily attracts the attention of the client and becomes the basis in choosing her apparel
A. Balance B. Color C. Harmony D. proportion
7. It refers to the lightness and darkness of a color.
A. value B. intensity C. monochromatic D. tint
8. It is the other name for color.
A. hue B. value C. intensity D. contrast
9. They are the basic colors.
A. primary color B. secondary color C. tertiary color D. triad
10. This is the combination of primary and secondary colors.
A. primary color B. secondary color C. tertiary color D. triad
11. The color which suggests strength and dignity and symbolizes mourning and death.
A. blue B. pink C. red D. black

12. A warm color that suggests deliciousness and ripeness.
A. blue B. yellow C. red D. black
13. The color which makes us feel bold and daring. It connotes passion and bravery.
A. blue B. pink C. red D. black
14. It is the comparative harmonious relationship between two or more elements in a composition with respect to size, color, quantity, degree, setting
A. Proportion B. Balance C. Harmony D. Rhythm
15. When major parts of the garment design radiate from the central part of the garment, creating a sunburst.
A. Radial balance B. Repetition C. Symmetrical D. Asymmetrical

Lesson

1

Produce Ladies Skirts (SK)

Pattern Drafting, Sewing & Marketing Finished Product

The lesson deals with the client's job requirements in accordance with standard operating procedure such as the preparation of garment design. It also includes selection of designs and fabrics and incorporation of special needs of clients in the design based on procedure

Good luck 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. Why is it important to plan garment design in producing ladies skirt?
2. What are the things to be considered before cutting and sewing ladies skirt?



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 involves the relationship of one part to another.

	R				T				N
--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---

2. The feeling of rest and equilibrium.

		L				E
--	--	---	--	--	--	---

3. The surface quality of a fabric.

	E	X				E
--	---	---	--	--	--	---

4. It is said to be the basic part of any design

		N	
--	--	---	--

5. It is the center of interest in a design.

E		P			S		
---	--	---	--	--	---	--	--



What is It

Principles and Elements of Design

To create, recognize, or criticize dress design or any object of art, one must understand the basic principles of design as well as its elements. To achieve effectively what is pleasing not just to the eyes of the beholder but brings confidence and grace to our personality, the use of principles and elements of design is aligned to the dresses we must be wearing. Understanding better the principles and elements of design is a great factor that will contribute a lot to our personality development.

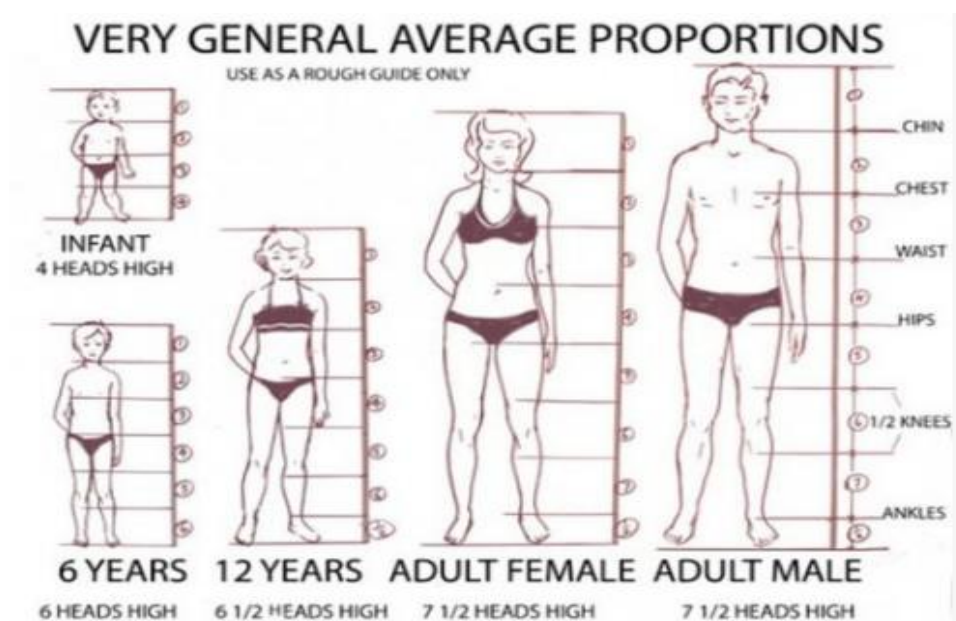
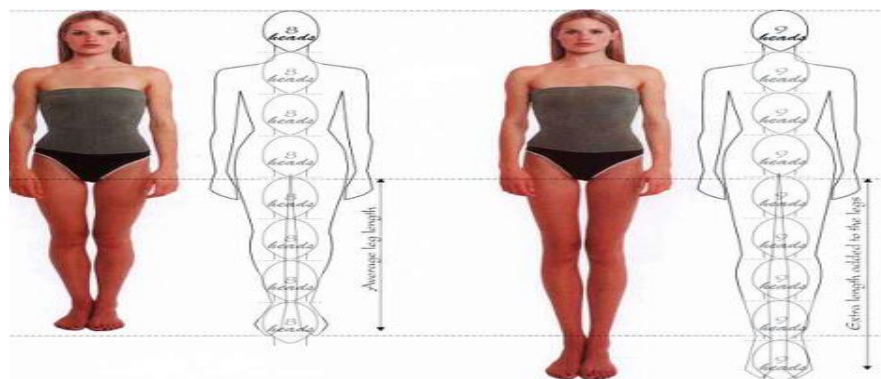
Art and design are the application of skill and taste that make a thing beautiful. It is a fact that our clothes are worn for their artistic qualities which make us more attractive and confident. Clothes are worn to emphasize the good points and hide the defects or imperfection of our physical trait.

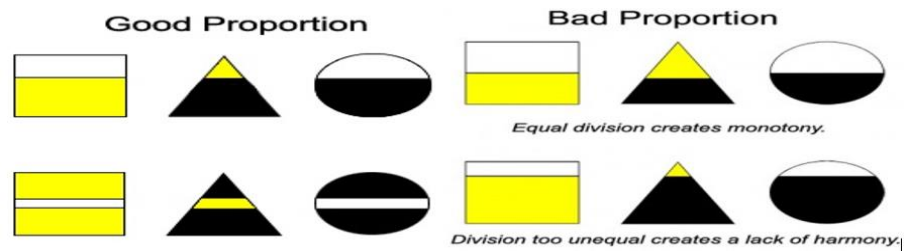
Principles of Design

Good outfit should have proportion, balance, harmony, emphasis and rhythm to express art principles. The law of area states that the division should be $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of an area, and that equality in proportion should always be avoided.

1. **Proportion** is the principle of art that refers to relative size. ... Most, if not all of the principles of art deal with how the elements art are arranged in a work of art. Proportion is largely about the relationship of the size of one element when compared to another

Proportion in art is the comparative harmonious relationship between two or more elements in a composition with respect to size, color, quantity, degree, setting





COLUMN OF COLOR USING RULE OF THE THIRDS



Pictures showing proper proportion in dress

In choosing accessories, proportion should always be considered. For example, a woman with large facial features would not choose a small bag or a small hat which will make her feature even larger, or vice-versa.

There should be balance- either formal or Asymmetrical balance. The heavier weight must be placed nearer the center. If there is proportion and balance in a dress, there is a feeling of harmony. There is uniformity and order in the design, there is unity and similarity rather than contrast.

2. Balance is the feeling of rest and equilibrium. This is essential to the total design of a costume.



a. Formal or Symmetrical Balance is achieved when two sides of a design are alike on either side of its vertical center. Balance in the use of color is essential for a pleasing effect. The Law of Areas requires that the large areas of color should be low in intensity. A small area of intense color will balance a large area of dulled color. A very dark value such as black or charcoal gray may be balanced by a small amount of pure white. Medium gray requires a larger area of a pale gray to achieve balance.



b. Informal balance or Asymmetrical Balance is achieved by using space, color, and the varying importance of objects to produce a feeling of rest. It is more difficult to achieve than formal balance, but it lends itself to more interesting arrangements. A dress with side draping on the skirt might have a jeweled pin or a flower on the opposite side of the bodice to produce informal balance.



c. Radial Balance When major parts of the garment design radiate from the central part of the garment, creating a sunburst.

3. Harmony is the pleasing combination of hues, values, and intensities. The color wheel is presented so that you will learn the arrangement and relationship of colors to the proper dress that is best for your feature. Given as follows are illustrations of women wearing monochromatic harmony feature. Given as follows are illustrations of women wearing monochromatic harmony.



Dress Design with Harmony

- 4. Emphasis** means that one part of a design must be more important than the other parts. The eye should go first to this part. A repetition of line or placement of color is applied to achieve emphasis. A design which is too “busy” loses its point of emphasis and becomes confusing. Good design in dress leads the eye to the most attractive feature of face or figure.



Dress Design with Emphasis

- 5. Rhythm** is the movement of the eye from one part of the design to other parts. Repetition of a line or shape is one of the most common ways of attaining rhythm. In clothing, curved lines tend to be more rhythmic than straight lines because curved repeat the lines of the figure.



Dress Design with Rhythm

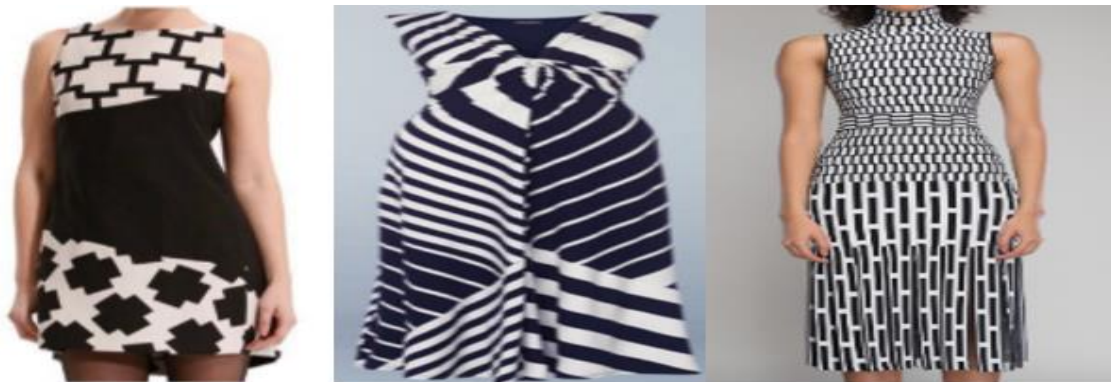
Rhythm could be depicted through:

- a. Repetition-** Rhythm could be achieved by repetition or regular recurrence of motifs of design, shapes, buttons, tucks, pleats, laces, edgings, color, textures, fabric designs etc. This can be done with all parts having the same shaped edges.



Dress Design with Rhythm by Repetition

- b. Progression-** Rhythm is also created by progression or by gradation. Gradation implies a gradual increase or decrease of similar design elements. The gradual changes provide continuity while giving a feeling of movement. Example: Colors can go from light to dark or textures from fine to coarse or vice versa, shapes may range from small to large, and lines may range from thin to thick.



Dress Design with Rhythm by Progression

- c. Transition-** Transition is a fluid rhythm created when a curved line leads the eye over an angle. The curved lines of transition cause the eye to change direction gradually rather than abruptly. Transitional lines and shapes sweep and glide over the figure in an undulating rhythm leading the eye gracefully and easily from one area or direction to another. They are found in dropped shoulder designs, puff sleeves and cap sleeves, etc.



Dress Design with Transition

- d. Radiation-** Rhythm by radiation creates a feeling of movement in different directions. This organized movement originates from a central point of gathers, folds, tucks, darts, pleats and lines. Direction of radiation may be in a similar or one direction, opposing direction or both the directions, several directions and all directions.



Dress Design with Rhythm by Radiation

- e. Continuous line movement** -This type of rhythm is obtained by flowing lines of trims, bands of color, fabric designs etc., which make the eye move in a continuous line. This movement also unifies the garment design bringing about harmony.



Dress Design with Rhythm by continues line movement

In clothing, the best structural design follows the natural body lines. Decorative design gives emphasis to certain areas. Fact is when we attempt to clarify our figure types, we realize that only few has the perfect or in average figure type. The tall, thin girl seemed to be the ideal fashion figure nowadays. But no matter what figure type we may have, the lines of our figure will determine what designs are most appropriate for us.

In determining whether or not some new fashion is suitable for you, consider carefully the design of the garment. Do not wear a garment that does not suit your personality. The color must be appropriate to your skin tone as well as to the kind of occasion. Understand and apply the design properly, in this manner you will confidently be a well-dressed person.

Types of Design

- a. **Structural Design** are formed by the arrangement of lines, forms, colors, and textures. If these four elements are carefully arranged and applied on the materials used, they will create beauty to the finished garment. In a garment of solid-colored fabric, its structural design is its silhouette, neckline, placement of the waistline, sleeves, length, and location and fitting of darts and tucks.



Dress with Structural Design

- b. **Decorative Design** refers to the surface enrichments of a structural design. Its decorative design may consist of unusual buttons, a belt buckle, a contrasting collar and cuffs.



Dress with decorative design

Structural design is far more important than **decorative design** since every garment has it, while decorative design may or may not be added. **Simplicity** is the keynote to **beauty**. In a good design there should be **balance, harmony, rhythm, proportion and emphasis**. Their elements are **line, form, texture, color and shape**.

ELEMENTS OF DESIGN



1. Line

The basic part of any design is formed by lines. The eye tends to follow the direction of the line in a dress design or in the fabric of the dress. Lines may be horizontal, vertical, straight, curved, diagonal, radiating, down sweeping, up-sweeping, or angular, and they are capable of creating interesting illusions.

a. Horizontal- gives the impression of shorter and heavier. **b. Vertical** – gives the impression of height.



Lines in dress

Within the design of a composition, there are three main groups of lines: lines of repetition which follow each other, contrasting lines which go at opposite angles or in different directions, and transitional lines which modify or soften contrasting lines. A curved line between two opposing lines illustrates a transitional line. Lines of repetition create the closest harmony, whereas contrasting lines create the least harmony, and transitional lines give a qualifying effect which allow opposing lines to be used together with less startling effect.

2. Form

Form refers to the shape of an object as determined by line. In costume design the silhouette is the term used to describe form which may repeat, may contrast, or be transitional. When the lines of a dress repeat the form of the body too closely, they produce an uncomfortable, restricting effect. At the other

extreme, a silhouette which is completely opposed to the lines of the figure distorts rather than enhances the total design. A design suggests the contours of the body.



Dress Design with Form

3. Texture

The surface quality of a fabric comprises its texture. It appeals strongly to the sense of touch, whether it is coarse, fine, smooth, rough, wrinkled, sleek, glossy, slippery. Textures are affected by weave, finishes, and the nature of the fibers and yarns used in weaving. Textures as well as lines can create illusions, one must choose textures for clothes that will harmonize with the over-all design.

Texture affects color. A soft wool will give a quite different effect from the gloss and sheen of the satin in the evening dress. Texture also affects the apparent size of the design. Bulky, rough fabrics tend to increase the size of a design, whereas smooth fabrics decrease it. A rough texture also dulls color, but a shiny, smooth texture intensifies the hue. Textures used together in a design should be harmonious. Some contrast is desirable to add interest, but too great a contrast creates disunity. A velvet skirt worn with a silk crepe blouse combines textures consistent in purpose. The same velvet skirt worn with a cotton seer sucker blouse is unthinkable. Pig skin shoes and gloves worn with a woolen suit create a pleasant costume. Patent leather accessories with an embossed cotton summer dress make delightful accents in a harmonious costume.



Dresses showing Different Texture

4. Shape

Clothes reveal or disguise the natural body contour or shape. Choosing the right clothing shapes will make the person more flattering. Wide, full shapes clothes will make you look larger while trim, compact dress will make you look smaller. Straight, tubular shapes will make the wearer look taller while fitted clothes will



reveal the natural body contours.

Dresses showing shapes

5. Color

Color is light, and light contains within itself all the sun's rays, and when it is broken into wavelengths of light, a sensation is produced, upon the retina of the eye which is called color. The eye responds to color the same as the ear responds to music. One's reaction to color are both physiological and psychological. The varying properties of color can, like skillful use of line and proportion, make a large object appear smaller, or a small object seem larger. Some colors bring an object nearer, and others make it seem farther away. Colors affect the emotions that is why sometimes you do not realize what has made you cheerful, subdued or melancholy.



Color is a powerful element in our life. It has vibration, light and energy which affects us.



Use of Color in Clothes

1. Black, dark tones or deeply grayed colors tend to make the figure appear smaller or slimmer than bright or light colors.



2. A plain color makes the figure look slimmer than a combination of contrasting colors. A two-tone effect broken across the figure makes it look shorter and

broad. A lengthwise contrast helps to give an illusion of slenderness. Large prints or plaids may make the figure appear large or heavier.



3. A very small figure should not wear over large designs in prints, plaids, or stripes; the person with a large figure should avoid them as well as a too-dainty design. This type should choose motifs that are moderate and avoid the conspicuous or too sharply designed.



4. A very small figure should not wear over large designs in prints, plaids, or stripes; the person with a large figure should avoid them as well as a too-dainty design. This type should choose motifs that are moderate and avoid the conspicuous or too sharply designed.



5. Contrast and accent should be done with care. A little accent, perhaps a touch of red on many blues at the throat or shoulder is smarter than a repeated accent. If you have a particular figure problem, such as large bust or hips, place your color contrast in such a way that it draws away the eye and emphasize a good point.



The simplest harmony is the dominant harmony. It is a harmony of two or more tones of one color or a harmony in which one color pervades such as tints and shades of brown, tints and shades of green. They are found in nature.

Analogous harmony is a harmony of two or more colors alike in some ways but different in others. It is based on the contrast in value. Examples are red, red-violet, and violet.



A contrasting harmony is a combination of two colors which are different in hue and which require a third color to bring them together. It is the hardest color to combine. Examples are sage-green, cream, rose and black, black or gold, gray-blue, red with black or gold



BELOW IS A COCKTAIL DRESS COLOR WHEEL CONSISTING OF TWELVE COLORS WITH COMPLEMENTARY ACCESSORIES WHICH WILL GIVE YOU AN IDEA TO MAKE SUCCESSFUL CHOICE OF COLOR.



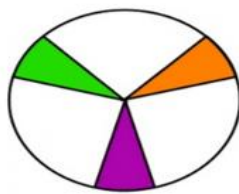
APPLY PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN IN CREATING GARMENT DESIGN

Isaac Newton in 1666, and has been used in the decorative arts ever since. From painting and landscaping to fashion and home décor, you can use the color wheel to determine which colors “go together” in any of your projects. It’s a fun, easy way to breathe new life into your old favorites. How can you do that?

The three **primary colors** are red, blue and yellow. Primary colors all go together...



When you mix them with each other, you get orange, green, and violet, which are referred to as **Secondary Color**.



secondary



When you mix the three-secondary color with the three primary colors, you get six **Tertiary Color** or **Intermediate Colors**, which are lighter variations of the secondary colors.



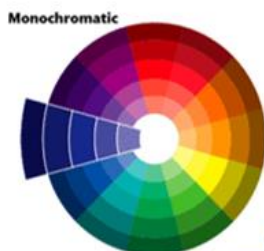
intermediate



COLOR SCHEME

A. Related Colors

1. Monochromatic Harmony- One color of different shade



Monochromatic



2. Analogous Harmony

Three neighboring colors, one of which is dominant or Colors that sit next to each other on the color wheel are called **Analogous Colors**.



B. Contrasting Colors

1. **Complementary Colors** opposite each other in the color wheel. Each secondary color sits directly opposite a primary color on the color wheel. That opposite relationship is called **Complementary Color**.

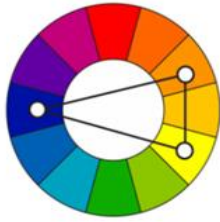


2. **Double Complementary**- Two neighboring colors and their opposite colors

They also work with their complementary or "opposite" color on the color wheel.



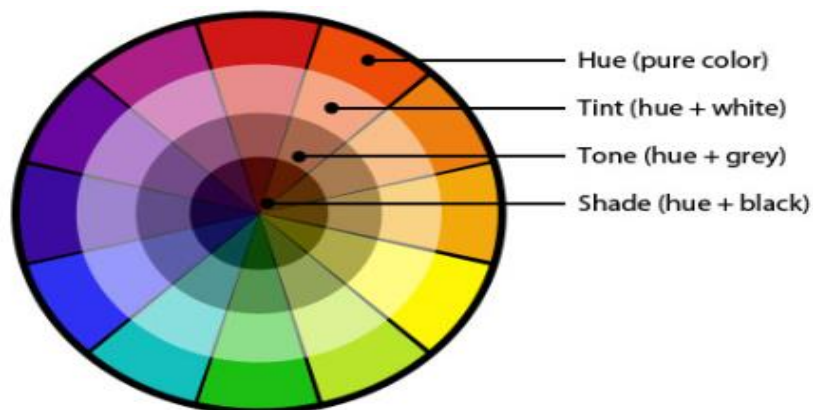
3. **Split complementary** color scheme is one where a primary color is used with the two analogous colors to its complement. In this case, blue is matched up with yellow and orange red. Orange is the direct complement to blue and orange red and yellow are the analogs to orange.



3. Triad- The color in between three spaces in color wheel

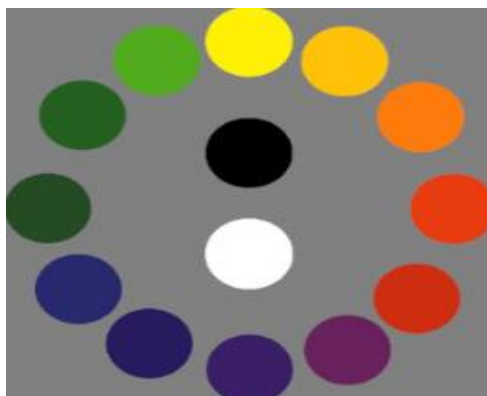


These twelve basic Colors are called “Hues”. You can darken them with black (“Shade”) mute them with gray(“tone”), or lighten them with white (“tint”) to get the different variations of the same color.



So how does this translate to clothes?

You can wear black or white with any hue on the color wheel. That is why black and white is often combined since they are so versatile. But if you take the tint very light or the shade or tone very dark, it becomes harder to combine them with black and white.



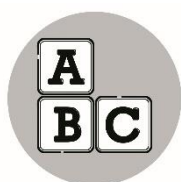
Classifications of Colors

According to some fashion designers, in wearing appropriate dress, we should consider the Law of the Dressing Scheme which emphasizes the harmonious combination of colors in costumes and the becomingness of the colors in bringing out the charm of the eyes, hair, and skin tone of the wearer.

To bring out the best in our personality, the color of the eyes, hair and complexion should always be considered. This determines that white complexioned prefers the light colors, green is the best color and tints of orange, blue, and red creamy, and white. Avoid brown, yellow and purple. Fair complexioned can wear light or dark colors but should avoid medium values.

Colors which harmonizes with the hair and eyes are becoming like old rose, deep reds, yellow gold. Avoid gray, blue gray, light and dark blue and olive green. Pale faced should avoid brilliant colors. Yellow complexion needs light tan and natural color and dark complexion can wear broken orange which adds life and personality. Purple is hard to wear because it gives the complexion a muddy appearance especially for the young girls but suitable for the gowns of older women.

Neutral and bright colors emphasize age, size, feature, and complexion and should be selected carefully. Light colors express gaiety and daintiness while dark ones give force and dignity.



What's More

Activity 1

Direction: Classify the following colors. Write PC for Primary color, SC for Secondary color and TC for Tertiary color. Write your answer on your answer sheet.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Blue | 6. Yellow-green |
| 2. Blue-violet | 7. Green |
| 3. Orange | 8. Red |

- 4. Red-violet
- 5. Yellow

- 9. Violet
- 10. Yellow- orange

Activity 2

Direction: What principles of design is used in the picture? Choose one from the box and write your answer in your quiz notebook.

ASSYMETRICAL	RHYTHM	EMPHASES	PROPORTION	TRIADIC
SYMMETRICAL	BALANCE	HARMONY	PRIMARY	SECONADRY
COLOR	TERTIARY	LINE	HUE	ANALOGOUS

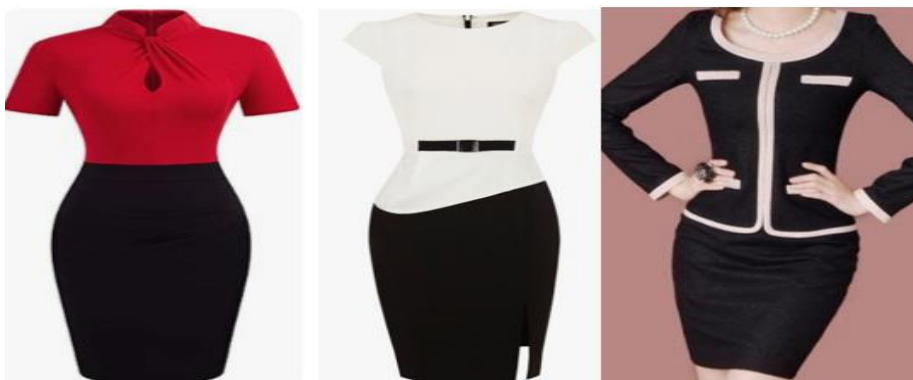
1. What principle of design is applied in this type of dress design?



2. What principle of design is used in this picture?



3. What principle of design is applied in the picture below?



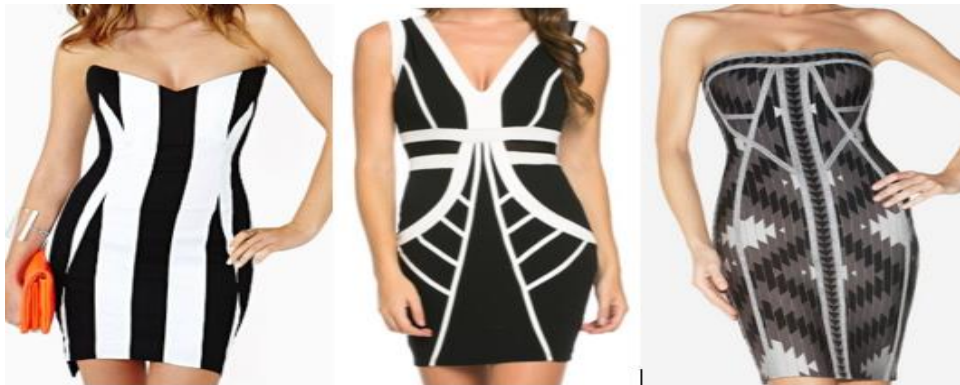
4. What principle of design is used in the dresses below?



5. What type of balance is applied in this dress design?



6. What type of balance is used?



7. What color scheme is used ?



8. What color scheme is used?



9. What color scheme is used?



10. What type of rhythm is used?





What I Have Learned

To bring out the best in our personality, the color of the eyes, hair and complexion should always be considered. This determines that white complexioned prefers the light colors, green is the best color and tints of orange, blue, and red creamy, and white. Avoid brown, yellow and purple. Fair complexioned can wear light or dark colors but should avoid medium values.

Colors which harmonizes with the hair and eyes are becoming like old rose, deep reds, yellow gold. Avoid gray, blue gray, light and dark blue and olive green. Pale faced should avoid brilliant colors. Yellow complexion needs light tan and natural color and dark complexion can wear broken orange which adds life and personality. Purple is hard to wear because it gives the complexion a muddy appearance especially for the young girls but suitable for the gowns of older women.

Neutral and bright colors emphasize age, size, feature, complexion and should be selected carefully. Light colors express gaiety and daintiness while dark ones give force and dignity.



What I Can Do

CREATE AND DESIGN 5 MINATURE DRESS/GOWN APPLYING THE PRINCIPLES AND ELEMENTS OF DESIGN BELOW:

- 1. Proportion**
- 2. Symmetrical Balance**
- 3. Asymmetrical Balance**
- 4. Rhythm**
- 5. Emphasis**

Materials

5 long bond paper
Embellishment/ decoration
Glue/double sided tape/fabric glue
Scissors

Scrap of cloth
1 Long plastic envelops
Needle

Procedure:

1. First, draw or sketch your design on the long bond paper.
2. Translate your plan design using scraps of cloth and embellishments to create a miniature dress design.
3. Apply the different principles of design, element of design, and color scheme in designing dress and do it correctly, neatly and beautifully.
4. Secure or glue your finished design onto the long bond paper and put the finished miniature creation on a long plastic envelope.
5. Document yourself while doing the task by taking picture or video. Post the video or picture in the google classroom or send it through this email judee.cabilin@deped.gov.ph/judee801@gmail.com. Or print the pictures and submit it together with your output. (Optional).

To ensure cleanliness and maintain the good quality of your work, always bear in mind the following good working habits.

1. Have clean sewing box with complete sewing tools.
2. Wash your hand before working.
3. Assemble all needed materials.
4. Clip or tie your hair while working so you can see your work clearly.
5. Use the appropriate tool for the right kind of job.
6. Put your scraps of cloth and thread in a plastic bag.
7. Use thread clipper in cutting thread, not your teeth.
8. An elbow length of thread is appropriate to use for easier sewing.
9. Work with your hands and not with your lips.
10. Follow the step-by-step procedure.
11. Keep your output in plastic envelop.
12. Clean your working area before leaving the room

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

Scorecard for Miniature Dress Design

Design and color 25%	PS	TS
Apply the principles and elements of design	10	
Simple and appropriate design	8	
Properly placed design	7	
Workmanship 50%		
Good working habits	20	
Used appropriate tools	15	
Following the correct procedure	15	
Neatness 10%		
No stain or dirt	5	
No ravels or hanging threads	5	
General appearance 15%		

Beautiful finished article	8	
Worthy of the time, effort and material used	7	
legend PS Perfect score TS Teacher's Score		

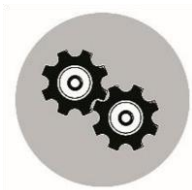


Assessment

Multiple Choice Test: Write the letter of your choice that corresponds the correct answer. Write your answer in your quiz notebook.

- A type of balance in which both sides of a composition are balanced yet different is called _____.
A. asymmetrical B. radial C. symmetrical D. geometric
- Formal balance is another word for _____ balance.
A. asymmetrical B. radial C. symmetrical D. geometric
- Another word for “center of interest” is _____.
A. focal point B. emphasis C. dominance D. all of the above
- Visual _____ is achieved when all parts of a composition have equal weight and appear to be stable.
A. focal point B. unity C. balance D. pattern
- _____ is the suggestion of action or direction, the path our eyes follow when we look at a work of art.
A. Proportion
B. Simplicity or visual economy
C. Rhythm
D. Movement
- _____ is the relation of two things in size, number, amount, or degree within a design.
A. Proportion
B. Simplicity or visual economy
C. Rhythm
D. Movement
- _____ is the elimination of all non-essential elements or details to reveal the essence of a form.
A. Proportion B. Simplicity or visual economy C. Rhythm D. Movement

8. Symmetry, asymmetry and radial are all types of _____.
A. Texture B. Balance C. Patterns D. Form
9. Creating a sense of visual oneness in a work of art is called _____.
A. Form B. Value C. Unity D. Texture
10. The principles of good design are _____.
A. color, depth, form, line, shape, space, texture, and value
B. balance, contrast, emphasis, movement, proportion, repetition, simplicity, space, and unity
C. all of the above
D. none of the above
11. The elements of design are _____.
A. color, depth, form, line, shape, space, texture, and value
B. balance, contrast, emphasis, movement, proportion, repetition, simplicity, space, and unity
C. all of the above
D. none of the above
12. It is the currently accepted style of the moment or style of dressing that is prevalent among a group of persons at a given time.
A fashion B. Fad C. Couture D. look
13. It is a style that has captured the attention of the consumers instantaneously and briefly.
A. fashion B. Fad C. Couture D. look
14. It is the sum total of the elements which helps in determining the styles.
A. fashion B. Fad C. Couture D. look
15. It is a design created in garment by adding interesting accessories.
A. Decorative design
B. garment design.
C. Structural design
D. all of the choices



Additional Activities

A. Apply what you have learned with the color scheme used in this everyday office out- fit. Write your answer in your quiz notebook.



B. 1. With the psychology who is the boss?



A



B

2. Who has more power? A or B



Answer Key

<p>What I Know</p> <p>7. B 8. A</p> <p>8. D 9. A</p> <p>9. C 10. C</p> <p>10. B 11. D</p> <p>11. A 12. B</p> <p>12. B 13. C</p> <p>14. A 15. A</p> <p>What's New</p> <p>1. Proportion</p> <p>2. Balance</p> <p>3. Texture</p> <p>4. Line</p> <p>5. Emphases</p>	<p>What's More</p> <p>ACTIVITY 1</p> <p>1. PC 6. TC</p> <p>2. TC 7. SC</p> <p>3. SC 8. PC</p> <p>4. TC 9. SC</p> <p>5. PC 10. TC</p> <p>ACTIVITY 2</p> <p>1. COLOR</p> <p>6. SYMMETRICAL</p> <p>2. PROPORTION</p> <p>7. PRIMARY</p> <p>3. EMPHASES</p> <p>8. HARMONY</p> <p>4. HARMONY</p> <p>9. SECONDARY</p> <p>5. ASSYMETRICAL</p> <p>10. LINE</p>	<p>WHAT I CAN DO (It will be graded using the rubric.)</p> <p>ASSESSMENT</p> <p>1. B 8. A</p> <p>2. D 9. A</p> <p>3. C 10. C</p> <p>4. B 11. D</p> <p>5. A 12. B</p> <p>6. B 13. C</p> <p>7. A 14. A</p> <p>15. A</p> <p>ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES</p> <p>A.</p> <p>1. Monochromatic</p> <p>2. Analogous</p> <p>3. Triadic</p> <p>4. Complementary</p> <p>B. 1. B</p> <p>2. B</p>
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