



**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
REGION X - NORTHERN MINDANAO
DIVISION OF CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY**

Fr. William F. Masterson, SJ Avenue, Upper Balulang, Cagayan de Oro City

Learning Activity Sheets

Dressmaking



SHARED OPTIONS

Senior High Alternative Responsive Education Delivery

Preface

It has been elaborated in research and literature that the highest performing education systems are those that combine quality with equity. Quality education in the Department of Education (DepEd) is ensured by the learning standards in content and performance laid in the curriculum guide. Equity in education means that personal or social circumstances such as gender, ethnic origin or family background, are not obstacles to achieving educational potential and that inclusively, all individuals reach at least a basic minimum level of skills.

In these education systems, the vast majority of learners have the opportunity to attain high-level skills, regardless of their own personal and socio-economic circumstances. This corresponds to the aim of DepEd Cagayan de Oro City that no learner is left in the progression of learning. Through DepEd's flexible learning options (FLO), learners who have sought to continue their learning can still pursue in the Open High School Program (OHSP) or in the Alternative Learning System (ALS).

One of the most efficient educational strategies carried out by DepEd Cagayan de Oro City at the present is the investment in FLO all the way up to senior high school. Hence, Senior High School Alternative Responsive Education Delivery (SHARED) Options.

Two secondary schools, Bulua National High School and Lapasan National High School, and two government facilities, Bureau of Jail Management and Penology-Cagayan de Oro City Jail and Department of Health-Treatment and Rehabilitation Center-Cagayan de Oro City, are implementing the SHARED Options.

To keep up with the student-centeredness of the K to 12 Basic Education Curriculum, SHARED Options facilitators are adopting the tenets of Dynamic Learning Program (DLP) that encourages responsible and accountable learning.

This compilation of DLP learning activity sheets is an instrument to achieve quality and equity in educating our learners in the second wind. This is a green light for SHARED Options and the DLP learning activity sheets will continually improve over the years.

Ray Butch D. Mahinay, PhD
Jean S. Macasero, PhD

Acknowledgment

The operation of the Senior High School Alternative Responsive Education Delivery (SHARED) Options took off with confidence that learners with limited opportunities to senior high school education can still pursue and complete it. With a pool of competent, dedicated, and optimistic Dynamic Learning Program (DLP) writers, validators, and consultants in Senior High School Technical Vocational Livelihood Learning activity Sheets , the SHARED Options is in full swing.

Gratitude is due to the following:

- ❖ Schools Division Superintendent, Cherry Mae L. Limbaco, PhD, CESO V, Assistant Schools Division Superintendent Alicia E. Anghay, PhD, for buoying up this initiative to the fullest;
- ❖ CID Chief Lorebina C. Carrasco, and SGOD Chief Rosalio R. Vitorillo, for the consistent support to all activities in the SHARED Options;
- ❖ School principals and senior high school teachers from Bulua NHS, Lapanan NHS, Puerto NHS and Lumbia NHS, for the legwork that SHARED Options is always in vigor;
- ❖ Stakeholders who partnered in the launching and operation of SHARED Options, specifically to the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology-Cagayan de Oro City Jail and the Department of Health-Treatment and Rehabilitation Center-Cagayan de Oro City;
- ❖ Writers and validators of the DLP learning activity sheets, to which this compilation is heavily attributable to, for their expertise and time spent in the workshops;

- ❖ Alternative Learning System implementers namely Willy P. Calo Ailiene P. Libres, Rubeneth V. Salazar and Metocila O. Agbay, Puerto National High School, Leneth G. Udarbe, Lapasan National High School and Pinky B. Dela Calzada, for the technical assistance given to the sessions.
- ❖ Reproduction LRMDs Staff: Gemma P. Pajayon and Lanie Signo; and
- ❖ To all who in one way or another have contributed to the undertakings of SHARED Options.

Mabuhay ang mga mag-aaral! Ito ay para sa kanila, para sa bayan!

Ray Butch D. Mahinay, PhD
Jean S. Macasero, PhD

DRESSMAKING NC 2

ACTIVITY NUMBER	LEARNING ACTIVITY TITLE	DATE	SCORE	ITEM
1	DESIGNS OF BLOUSE			5
2	TYPES OF FABRIC			5
3	TYPES OF NECKLINES			5
4	TYPES OF SLEEVES			5
5	TYPES OF FACING AND INTERFACING			5
6	TYPES OF POCKETS			5
7	BODY MEASUREMENTS FOR LADIES BLOUSE			5
8	PROCEDURE IN TAKING BODY MEASUREMENTS FOR LADIES BLOUSE			5
9	DRAFTING BASIC/ BLOCK LADIES BLOUSE PATTERN			5
10	DRAFTING COLLAR PATTERN			5
11	DRAFTING SLEEVE PATTERN			5
12	TECHNIQUES IN CUTTING FINAL PATTERN			5
13	LAYING OUT PATTERN PIECES FOR LADIES BLOUSE			5
14	TRANSFERRING MARKS TO THE FABRIC			5
15	CUTTING THE FABRIC			5
16	PROCEDURE IN ASSEMBLING LADIES BLOUSE			5
17	EVALUATION OF FINISHED LADIES BLOUSE			5
18	TYPES OF FASTENERS			5
19	FINISHING TOUCHES			5
20	TRIMMING, ACCESSORIES, ACCENTS FOR LADIES BLOUSE			5
21	PROCEDURE IN PRESSING LADIES BLOUSE			5
22	LABELLING OF GARMENTS			5
23	KINDS OF PACKAGING MATERIAL			5
24	DESIGNS FOR LADIES TROUSERS			5
25	TYPES OF FABRIC SUITED FOR LADIES TROUSERS			5
26	BODY MEASUREMENTS FOR LADIES TROUSERS			5
27	PROCEDURE IN TAKING BODY MESUREMENTS			5
28	PROCEDURE IN DREFTING LADIES TROUSERS			5
29	CHARACTERISTICS OF A WELL TAILORED LADIES TROUSERS			5
30	EVALUATION OF FINISHED TROUSERS			5
31	TYPES OF FASTENERS FOR LADIES TROUSERS			5
32	PROCEDURE IN PRESSING LADIES TROUSERS			5

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING NC 2		
Lesson Title : Designs of Blouse		
Learning Competency : LO1: Draft and cut pattern for ladies blouse. (TLE_HEDM9-12BL-IIa-d-5)		
References : https://www.quora.com/What-are-the-types-of-blouses		LAS No.: 1

CONCEPT NOTES

Blouse

A blouse is a tailored shirt, usually lightweight, loose-fitting garment for women and children. It covers the body from the neck or shoulders more or less to the waistline, with or without a collar and sleeves. It is worn inside or outside a skirt, slacks for aesthetic purposes and for comfort.

Designs of Blouse

Button-Down Blouses



features a neck collar and buttons attached to the front of the garment.



It features a surplice collar, which overlaps fabric into a V-shaped

Casual Blouse



A tailored tops to be worn by jeans or trouser.

Peasant Blouse



A peasant style, which emphasizes a free-flowing materials.

Panelled Blouse



It features long sleeves, at relaxed fit, modern panel detailing and a folded asymmetrical design.

EXERCISE. Look for the following concepts/terms from the crossword.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

C	P	A	R	W	E	C	I	L	P	R	U	S
I	A	L	P	E	A	S	A	N	T	D	A	H
D	R	S	Z	W	M	Y	Q	L	C	B	T	V
X	J	B	U	T	T	O	N	D	O	W	N	K
Z	B	V	F	A	Y	C	U	I	O	P	K	N
P	A	N	E	L	L	E	D	A	S	Y	G	I

PEASANT
 SURPLICE WRAP
 BUTTON-DOWN
 CASUAL
 PANELLED

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING NC 2		
Lesson Title :Types of Fabric Suited for Ladies Blouse		
Learning Competency: Lo.1 Draft and Cut Pattern for Ladies Blouse TLE_HEDM9-12BL-IIa-d-5 1.1 Plan Garment Design		
References: https://www.toray.co.id/en/products/textiles/tex_id0010.html https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China_Cotton_Association		LAS No.: 2

CONCEPT NOTES

Fabric is a **cloth** or other material produced by weaving together cotton, nylon, wool, silk, or other threads. **Fabric** is used in making **clothes**, curtains, and sheets.

THE FIVE TYPES OF CLOTH

1. **Chinese Cotton** is a soft, fluffy staple fiber that grows in a boll, or protective case, around the seeds.
2. **Oxford** is a type of woven dress shirt fabric, employed to make a particular casual-to-formal cloth in dress shirts.
3. **Tetoron** is the registered trademark of polyester fiber by Teijin and Toray Industries and made from cotton fiber
4. **Katrina** Cloth thick raw fabric comes in assorted colors for various needs.
5. **Pitch twill** is a type of textile weave with a pattern of diagonal parallel ribs (in contrast with a satin and plain weave).

Note : Teacher should provide real sample of fabric.

Exercises: In the space provided, write T if the statement is true and F if the statement is false.


- _____ 1. Chinese cotton is a woven dress shirt fabric, employed to make a particular casual-to- formal cloth.
- _____ 2. Katrina Cloth thick raw fabric that comes in assorted colors.
- _____ 3. A type of textile weave with a pattern of diagonal parallel ribs is called Pitch twill.
- _____ 4. Katrina is a soft, fluffy staple fiber that grows in a boll.
- _____ 5. Tetoron is the registered trademark of polyester fiber.

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING		
Lesson Title: Types of Necklines		
Learning Competency: LO1. Draft and Cut Pattern for Ladies Blouse.TLE_HEDM9-12BL-IIa-d-5 1.1 Plan Garment Design		
References : https:// "Definition of neckline". Retrieved 2016-09-02. LAS No.: https://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-a-square-neck.htm https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scoop_neck		3


CONCEPT NOTES

Neckline is the shape opening of clothing worn around the neck. It also refers to the overall line between all the layers of clothing, through the neck and shoulders of a person.


TYPES OF NECKLINES




Round neckline is sometimes called a crew neck. This design of neckline follows the natural contour of the base of the neck, and is generally a gentle curve.




Square neckline. It forms a square-shaped frame that aligns to the collarbone.



Sweetheart neckline is a distinctive heart-shaped style .
Inverted heart shaped neckline is acceptable.



Scoop or deep U- shaped neckline. It drops significantly below average depth of neckline .



V - neckline . Resembles the shape of letter "V".

Exercises: Matching Type. Match column A with Column B. Write the letter of your chosen answer on the space provided.

Column A

_____1. Scoop Neck

_____2.V Neck

_____3. Round neckline

_____4.Square Neck

_____5. Sweetheart

Column B

A. Sometimes called a crew neck

B. Drops significantly below normal limits.

C. Resembling the shape of the letter "V"

D. Forms a square-shaped frame

E. Is a distinctive heart-shaped style

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING NC 2		
Lesson Title : Types of Sleeves		
Learning Competency: LO 1 Draft and Cut Pattern for Ladies Blouse 1.1 Plan Garment Design		
References: https://www.textileschool.com/502/types-of-sleeves-set-in-sleeves-raglan-sleeves-and-kimono-sleeves/		LAS 4

CONCEPT NOTES

SLEEVE is the part of a garment, which covers the arm of the body and is attached to the armhole of the main garment part. Sleeves support the design and functional element of a garment.

TWO TYPES OF SLEEVES

1. Set in sleeve a type of sleeve that is assembled first before joining to the main part of the garment. Example of Set in sleeve



Basic or Plain Sleeve

2. Shirt Sleeve a type of sleeve that is attach directly to the armhole of the main part of the garment and followed by the stitching of underarm and side seams. Example of Shirt sleeve



T- Shirt Sleeve

Exercises: In the space provided, write T if the statement is true and F if the statement is false.

- _____ 1.A sleeve is not attached to the armhole of the garment main part.
- _____ 2.A good example of set in sleeve is T - Shirt sleeve.
- _____ 3.A shirt sleeve is directly attached to the garment part.
- _____ 4. A sleeve assembled first is set in sleeve.
- _____ 5.A sleeve does not support the design of garment.

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING NC 2		
Lesson Title: Types of Facing and Interfacing		
Learning Competency: Draft and Cut Pattern for Ladies Blouse 1.1 Plan Garment Design		
References : <i>Picken, Mary Brooks</i> (1957). <i>The Fashion Dictionary</i> . Funk and Wagnalls. <i>Shaeffer, Claire B.</i> (2007). <i>Couture Sewing Techniques</i> . Taunton. <i>ISBN 978-1-56158-497-0</i> .		LAS No.: 5

CONCEPT NOTES

FACING is a small piece of fabric, separate or a part of the fabric itself, used to finish the fabric edges. Facing makes a garment look professionally finished.

TYPES OF FACING

Shaped facing is cut to match the outside shape in order to provide a neat finish, and is often cut from the same **pattern** pieces.

Extended facing is an extension of the garment fabric, folded back and usually stabilized.

Bias facing is a finish in which bias tape is sewn onto the raw edge, then folded over to the wrong side (so that it's invisible from the outside) and sewn in place. It replaces a conventional 'facing', which is a piece of fabric cut in the shape of a neckline or armhole, sewn to the raw edge and turned inward.

INTERFACING is a material used to give additional strength, support or shape.

Types of Interfacing

Fusible is a heat-activated adhesive on one side done by ironing.

Sew In . It is in between layers of fabric and sewn into place.

Exercises: Matching Type. Match column A with Column B. Write the letter of your chosen answer on the space provided.

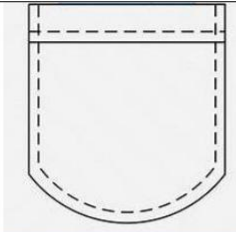




Column A	Column B
_____1. Fusible	A. To finish fabric edges
_____2. Sew In	B. Cut to match outside shape
_____3. Bias facing	C. True Bias
_____4.Shaped facing	D. Placed between layers of fabric
_____5. Facing	E. Heat activated adhesive

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING NC 2		
Lesson Title: Types of Pockets		
Learning Competency: LO 1 Draft and Cut Patterns for Ladies Blouse 1.1 Plan Garment Design		
References : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pocket https://www.craftsy.com/sewing/article/kinds-of-pockets		LAS No.: 6

CONCEPT NOTES

POCKET is a bag or envelope with an opening or slot which primarily serves for utility purpose and decoration.

Types of Pocket

	Patch pocket: can be lined or unlined, and can be made in any shape desired. The shape of patch pocket is based on its bottom; namely, squared, tapered and round and it is primarily located at the surface of the garment.	
	In-seam pocket: A pocket in which the opening falls along a seam line of the garment. This type of pocket can be found in pants, skirts, trousers, shorts, kids' wear, kurtas and pyjamas.	
Slash pocket: It lies inside the garment. The slash pocket is subdivided into three types; namely, bound, welt and flap		
		

- EXERCISE. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word.
- _____falls along the seamline of the pocket.
 - The shape of patch pocket is described through its _____.
 - _____ lies inside the garment.
 - _____ is a bag or envelope with an opening or slot that serves as utility or decoration.
 - _____ is a pocket shape visible outside the garment surface.

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING		
Lesson Title: Body Measurements for Ladies Blouse		
Learning Competency: Draft and Cut Pattern for Ladies Blouse. TLE_HEDM9-12BLIIa-d-5 1.1 Plan Garment Design		
References: https://www.clothingpatterns101.com/body- LAS No.: 7 measurements.html Erwin, Mabel D. Clothing for Moderns. Sixth Edition. JMC Press, Inc., 1979. Hilario, Carmelita B. Clothing Technology (Made Easy). Valenzuela City. 24k Printing Co., Inc.,		

CONCEPT NOTES


Body Measurement- is measurements involve in the specific points of the body.

KINDS OF BODY MEASUREMENTS

Horizontal measurement- taken from the left figure to the right.

Vertical measurement- taken from the top of the body figure to its base.

Circumference measurement- taken around the body.

Vertical	Horizontal	Circumference 
Figure Front and Back Sleeve Length Apex Height	Shoulder width Apex width Chest Across Back	Bust Waist Hips Armhole Girth Neck

EXERCISE. Assign the type of body measurements according to parts given.

Vertical, horizontal, circumference

_____ 1.Apex Height

_____ 2. Across Back

_____ 3. Hips

_____ 4. Waist

_____ 5. Armhole

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING		
Lesson Title: Procedure in Taking Body Measurement for Ladies Blouse		
Learning Competency: Draft and Cut Pattern for Ladies Blouse. TLE_HEDM9-12BLIIa-d-5 1.2 Take client's body measurement		
References: Avelina M. Marcos, et al. Technology Phoenix, Publishing House, Inc Berta Carson, How to Look and Dress, Mc Graw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York , Toronto, London Margil Vanderhoff, Associate Professor, Indiana University		LAS No.: 8

CONCEPT NOTES

Procedure in taking body measurements.

Proper posture of the person taken by the measurement.

Proper Sequence and standard position of the taker must be applied.

CIRCUMFERENTIAL MEASUREMENT

Bust- taken around the bust using the tape measure snugly. the sides.

Waist- taken around the smallest part of the torso.

Hip- taken around the fullest part of the hip.

Armhole- taken around the armhole.

Arm girth- taken around the arm where the sleeve length falls.

Neck - taken around the neck with ease (2 fingers inserted on tape measure)

HORIZONTAL MEASUREMENTS

Shoulder width taken from one shoulder tip to the other passing the center base of the neck back.

Apex width taken from one apex point to the other

Chest taken from left armcye to right armcye

Across Back taken from back armcye to the other passing through the shoulder blades.

VERTICAL MEASUREMENTS

Figure Front and Back taken from shoulder neck point down to the desired length
Sleeve Length taken from shoulder tip down to the desired length.

Apex Height taken from Shoulder Neck Point to the tip of the apex.

EXERCISE: Performance Task. Execute the taking of body measurements.

Criteria	Pass	Failed
Completed the task		
Correct sequence in taking body measurement		
Correct Position in taking body measurement		
Teachers Signature		

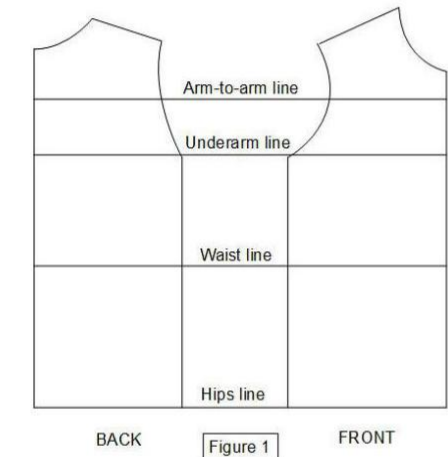
Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING NC 2		
Lesson Title: Drafting basic/block pattern for ladies blouse		
Learning Competency: LO 1 DRAFT AND CUT PATTERNS FOR LADIES BLOUSE 1.3 Draft Basic/ Block Pattern		
References : http://en.inthemoodforcouture.com/how-to-draw-the-blouse-pattern-part-i/		LAS No.: 9

CONCEPT NOTES

DRAFTING BLOUSE PATTERN

Pattern is a hard paper which is made by following each individual component for a style of garment or apparel. Pattern is a template from which the parts of a garment are traced onto fabric before being cut out and assembled. Pattern making is a highly skilled technique which calls for technical ability, sensitivity for design interpretation and a practical understanding of garment construction.

In drafting of blouse pattern always start with the back. The pattern can be easily recognized through three features.

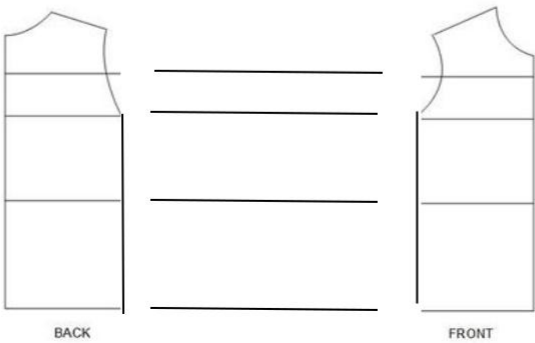


Neckline and armhole are shallow
Bust line is narrow than the front
Bodice length is shorter than the front except for persons who have prominent shoulder.

While the Front Pattern is drafted the same manner as the back. They only differ in neckline and armhole curves and bust line as well as the darts.

Note: Teacher will proceed with drafting of patterns using their own procedure and handouts.

Exercise: Label the Parts of the pattern. (4pts.)



Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING NC 2		
Lesson Title: Drafting Basic/Block Pattern for Ladies b\Blouse (Convertible Collar)		
Learning Competency: LO 1 Draft and Cut Patterns for Ladies Blouse 1.3 Draft Basic/Block Pattern		
References : https://shwinandshwin.com/2011/08/sewing-101-flat-collars.html		LAS No.: 10

CONCEPT NOTES

Drafting Convertible Collar



The convertible collar offers a bit more structure to a shirt or blouse than the Peter Pan, but is not as tailored as a banded shirt collar. It can be worn open or closed (hence the name), and looks very nice in a contrast fabric.

Procedure

1. $AB = \frac{1}{2}$ front and back neckline measurements
2. $AC = 8$ cm Width of Collar.
3. $AB=CD$
4. Extend point D = 1.5 cm
5. Raise point B = .5 cm
6. Connect points base on figure 1.

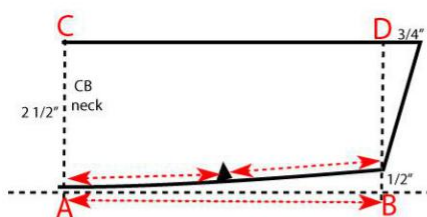


Fig. 1 Pattern Construction

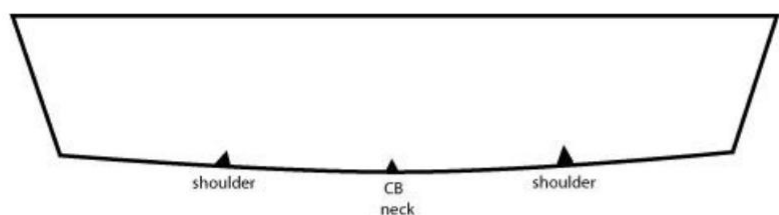


Fig. 2 Final Pattern

Note: Convert inches into centimeters.

Performance Task. Drafting of convertible collar.

EXERCISES. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate answer.

1. _____ = $\frac{1}{2}$ front and back neckline measurements
2. _____ = 8 cm Width of Collar.
3. _____ = CD
4. _____ = 1.5 cm
5. _____ = .5 cm

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING NC 2		
Lesson Title: Drafting Basic/Block Pattern for Ladies Blouse (Sleeve Pattern)		
Learning Competency: LO 1 DRAFT AND CUT PATTERNS FOR LADIES BLOUSE 1.3 Draft Basic/Block Pattern		
References https://lapparel.wordpress.com/lesson-3/drafting-the-basic-pattern/drafting-patterns/		LAS No.11

CONCEPT NOTES

DRAFTING OF SLEEVE PATTERN

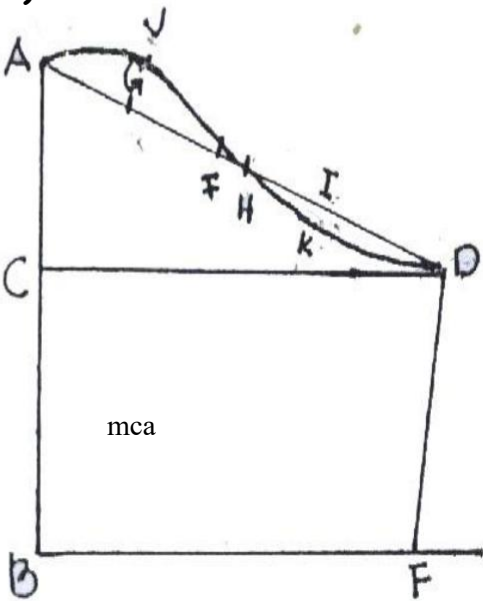
The sleeve pattern for the ladies blouse is just a plain short sleeve pattern.

MEASUREMENTS NEEDED

- sleeve length
- girth (divided by 2)
- armhole of drafted bodice patterns (divided by 2)

PROCEDURE

- 1.AB = sleeve length
- 2.AC = 10.5 cm
- 3.AD = $\frac{1}{2}$ of total armhole on front & back bodice
- 4.BE = $\frac{1}{2}$ of girth
- 5.F= $\frac{1}{2}$ AD
- 6.G = $\frac{1}{2}$ AF
- 7.H = 1 cm from F
- 8.I = $\frac{1}{2}$ FD
- 9.G = J = 1.5 cm
- 10.Ik = 0.5 cm



Note: Performance Task. Drafting of sleeve.

EXERCISES. Matching type. Match the item in column A with column B.
Connect answer by drawing a line.

Column A	Column B
AB	sleeve length
AC	10.5 cm
AD	$\frac{1}{2}$ of total armhole
BE	$\frac{1}{2}$ of girth
F	$\frac{1}{2}$ AD mca
G	$\frac{1}{2}$ AF
H	1 cm from F
I	$\frac{1}{2}$ FD
GJ	1.5 cm
Ik	0.5 cm

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING		
Lesson Title : Techniques in Cutting Final Pattern		
Learning Competency : LO1: Draft and cut pattern for ladies blouse. (TLE_HEDM9-12BL-IIa-d-5)		
References: https://www.slideshare.net/KenzieAncheta/techniques-in-drafting-and-cutting-pattern-88870385		LAS No.: 12

CONCEPT NOTE

Techniques in Cutting Final Pattern

In cutting the final pattern, standard procedures are always followed to avoid mistakes in cutting the pattern which would affect the shape and style of the blouse.

- Follow the procedure on how to lay-out the pattern pieces.
- Make sure that the pattern is facing on the right side of the fabric.
- Do not forget to put allowance.
- Pin the rest of the pattern onto your fabric-it is straight. Just stick in as many pins as you need to keep it flat when you cut it.
- Double check the place of pattern to the fabric.
- Avoid errors or mistakes when cutting the fabric.

EXERCISE.

Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

1. To avoid mistakes in cutting the pattern always follow the standard _____.
2. Let's make sure that the pattern is facing on the _____ side of the fabric.
3. Don't forget to put _____ on the fabric.
4. Always double check the placement of the _____ onto the fabric.
5. In _____ the fabric, avoid errors and mistake.

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING		
Lesson Title : Laying-out Pattern Pieces for Ladies Blouse		
Learning Competency : LO. 2. Prepare and Cut Materials for Ladies Blouse (TLE_HEDM9-12-IIe-6)		
References : https://katrinakaycreations.com/how-to-lay-out-pattern-pieces-for-sewing-success/		LAS No. 13

CONCEPT NOTE

Laying Out Pattern Pieces for Ladies Blouse

- PRESSING**- Set iron on the desired setting. Press fabric before laying out the pattern.
- PATTERN LAY-OUT GUIDE**- Follow the layout guide that comes with your pattern to ensure the best results with the most efficient use of your fabric.
- GRAINLINES**- Follow grainline direction as specified in the pattern piece. The lengthwise grain line is always parallel to the selvage. The crosswise grain is folded halfway.
- CUTTING**- Cut fabric with one hand flat on the pattern piece at all times.
- MARKING**- Mark fabric according to pattern specifications.

EXERCISE. Write letter T if the statement True and F if statement is False. Write your answer on the space provided.

- _____ 1. Iron in desired setting can safely press fabric without damage.
- _____ 2. It tells the direction of the pattern piece by following grainline.
- _____ 3.The pattern lay out guide will not ensure to have the best result.
- _____ 4. The proper cutting of fabric ensures stability while cutting.
- _____ 5. Marking symbol is an aid for sewing.

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING		
Lesson Title: Transferring of Marks onto the Fabric		
Learning Competency: LO.2 Prepare and Cut materials for Ladies Blouse. TLE_HEDM9-12BL-IIe-6		
Reference https://www.google.com/search?biw=1366&bih=657&tbm=isch&sa=1&ei=_AYwXb-6KZT_wAOK8Z_ICQ&q=what+is+TRANSFERRING+marks&oq		LAS No.: 14

CONCEPT NOTES

Transferring Markings from Pattern to Fabric using tracing wheel and carbon paper.

Procedure:

- Fold the carbon paper in half with carbon side out.
- Place the carbon paper between the two layers of cloth under the marks you wish to transfer.
- Put the upper layer of cloth and pattern piece back in place and pin if necessary.
- Roll the tracing wheel over the mark you wish to transfer.
- Check to make sure the mark has transferred properly.

EXERCISES: SEQUENCING

Arrange the following procedures according to their sequence. Number them 1-5 on the space provided.

- _____ Roll the tracing wheel over the mark you wish to transfer.
- _____ Place the carbon paper between the two layers of cloth under the marks you wish to transfer.
- _____ Check to make sure the mark has transferred properly
- _____ Put the upper layer of cloth and pattern piece back in place and pin if necessary.
- _____ Fold the carbon paper in half with carbon side out.

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING		
Lesson Title : Cutting the Fabric		
Learning Competency : LO. 2. Prepare and Cut Materials for Ladies Blouse (TLE_HEDM9-12BL-IIe-6)		
References : https://www.wikihow.com/Cut-Fabric#/Image:Cut-Fabric-Step-18.jpg		LAS No.: 15

CONCEPT NOTE

CUTTING THE FABRIC

Cutting fabric is easy, but knowing how to do it the right way can make your sewing project easier. If you don't take the necessary preparatory steps, such as pre-washing, your finished garment could end up being too small, especially after the first time you wash it.

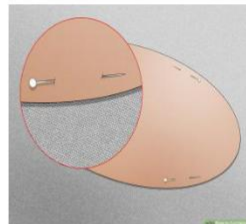
1. Cut the pattern out using regular scissors



3. Trace around the pattern paper, then remove the pattern



2. Pin the pattern to
lines
the fabric according
to the instruction



4. Cut along the
you traced using
fabric scissors.

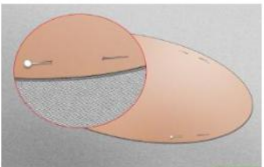






5. Press the fabric with iron when needed.



EXERCISE. Picture Sequencing.

Arrange the pictures according to their sequence by writing A,B,C,D and E.

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING NC2		
Lesson Title : Procedure in Assembling Ladies Blouse		
Learning Competency: LO.3 Assemble Garment Parts for Ladies Blouse TLE_HEDM9-12BLIIf-i-7 3.1 Prepare cut parts		
References: https://www.slideshare.net/RochelleNato/unit-method-of-assembling-garment-part		LAS No.: 16

CONCEPT NOTES

Procedure:

1. Finish raw edges (use of edging machine).
2. Sew the darts (Fold the fabric on the wrong side on the Centre lines of the dart mark stitching with pins).
3. Join the shoulder seams Front and Back
4. Join the side seam.
5. Assemble and attach the sleeves.
6. Assemble and attach the collar.
7. Sew hemline.
8. Work on buttonholes (Vertical buttonholes, Horizontal buttonholes).
9. Sew on buttons.
10. Apply finishing touches.

EXERCISES: SEQUENCING

Arrange the following procedures according to their sequence. Number them 1-5 on the space provided

- _____ Pin the side or underarm seams together
- _____ In a set-in sleeve the cap fullness is eased into the armhole.
- _____ Use of edging machine.
- _____ The neck and armhole edges should be matched at the seam line.
- _____ Fold the fabric on the wrong side on the Centre lines of the dart mark stitching with pins.

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING NC 2		
Lesson Title: Evaluation of finished ladies blouse		
Learning Competency: LO 3 Assemble Garment Parts for ladies blouse 3.3 Alter completed garment TLE_HEDM9-12BL-II-6		
References : CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION Shiksha Kendra, 2, Community Centre, Preet Vihar , Delhi-110301		LAS No.: 17

CONCEPT NOTES

Garment Fitting

Fit refers to how well a garment conforms to the three-dimensional human body. Good fit is crucial. In evaluating the fit of the garment, all the sides of the garment must be examined. The fitting should start from the top and move downwards. Balance occurs when the garment is in equilibrium.

The following body parts should appear as:

1. Shoulders should appear smooth and feel comfortable.
2. A well-fitted dart always points towards the fullest part of the of the body curve.
3. Necklines should be large enough to fit without pulling or chafing but not so large that it doesn't lie flat against the body in front and back.
4. Collar circumference should be at least 1/4th of an inch bigger than that of the neckline or just large enough for one to insert two fingers between the neck and collar.
5. Armscye must fit well and large enough so they do not pull at the front and back of the garment, but not so large that it gapes.
6. Sleeves that fit well are attractive and comfortable does not bind or has wrinkles horizontally around the arm.
7. Waistline fit is essential for comfort. The waistline of the garment should not be so tight that it binds and rolls.

Exercises : Fill in the blanks with appropriate term. Write your answer on the space provided.

1. _____ should not be so tight that it binds and rolls.
2. _____ at least 1/4th of an inch bigger than that of the neckline.
3. _____ appear smooth and comfortable.
4. _____ should be large enough to fit the neckline.
5. _____ it occurs when the garment is in equilibrium.

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING		
Lesson Title : Types of Fasteners		
Learning Competency : LO. 4 Apply Finishing Touches on Ladies Blouse (TLE_HEDM9-12BL-IIj-8)		
References : https://sewguide.com/sew-fasteners/		LAS No.: 18







CONCEPT NOTE

Types of Fasteners

One of the essential parts of applying finishing touches for ladies blouse is the fasteners.

A **fastener** is a fastening system used to hold together at least two pieces of material. It is typically a single item (button) that often works in concert with another device (buttonhole). Temporary fasteners, such as hook and eye closures for bras, can adjust garment size.

EXERCISE. Identification.

1. Snaps are the easiest of all fasteners and are hence seen frequently in baby clothes. 	2. Velcro tapes have two parts the hooks and loops. They are pressed together overlapping to close the opening. 	3. Hook and eye is used on overlapping or edge to edge fastening where there is a strain. 
4. Frog fastener is an ornamental braided loop fastening usually seen in the front of garments. 	5. Buttons are small instruments use to fasten two parts of a garment. 	6. Grommets/ eyelets are metal or plastic rings that reinforce holes in fabrics. 

Identify the following pictures. Write your answer on the blank.



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING		
Lesson Title : Finishing Touches		
Learning Competency : LO. 4. Apply Finishing Touches on Ladies Blouse (TLE_HEDM9-12BL-IIj-8)		
References : https://www.sewmamasew.com/2010/06/finishing-touches-for-garment-sewing/		LAS No.: 19

CONCEPT NOTE

Finishing Touches

Finishing Touches is a final process given to a lady's blouse to give a good appearance, desirable feeling and impact to the wearer.

- **Topstitching-** is usually done to add a professional and finished look to garments, but it can also be used to hold layers of fabric in place and prevent facings from shifting while being worn. Topstitching is always done on the right side (or "top" side of the garment) because tension differences will often cause the stitches on the top to be of better quality.
- **Pressing-** The easiest of all finishing techniques is pressing. Using as much heat as is appropriate for our fabric, press firmly downward, without sliding the iron back and forth. Using tools such as a pressing ham or sleeve board can help us get to tricky corners or three dimensional areas like darts.
- **Neat & Tidy-** trim all unnecessary threads.

EXERCISE. Read each sentence. Match the word with the description. Write only the letter on the space provided.

A. Topstitching	B. Pressing	C. Neat and Tidy
-----------------	-------------	------------------

- _____ 1. It is used to hold layers of fabric in place.
- _____ 2. The easiest of all finishing techniques.
- _____ 3. Trim all the excess threads.
- _____ 4. This is always done on the right side of the garment.
- _____ 5. Use much heat to the appropriate fabric and firmly press downward.

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING NC2		
Lesson Title :Trimming Techniques for Ladies Blouse		
Learning Competency: LO.4 Applying finishing touches on ladies blouse TLE-HEDM9-12BLIIj-8 4.1 Applying finishing touches		
References : http://www.garmentsmerchandising.com/difference-between-trimmings-and-accessories/		LAS No.: 20

CONCEPT NOTES

TRIMMING- The materials which are attached with the body of garments by sewing are termed as trimmings and all the trimmings are used as functional purposes.

➤ Trimmings and Accessories Used in Apparel Industry

In garments manufacturing, fabrics is not the only material to make a garments. Trimming and accessories for both decorative and functional purposes table, by which you can easily differentiate between trimmings and accessories.

Different types of trimmings items

	RIC - RAC		INTERLINING,
	ZIPPER		TWILL TAPE
	BUTTON		LACE

Exercise:

Draw the final output of different trimming and accessories




1. Lining
2. Elastic
3. Hook and Loop
4. Metal Badge
5. Shoulder Pad

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING NC 2		
Lesson Title: Procedure in pressing ladies blouse		
Learning Competency: LO 3 Apply Finishing Touches on Ladies Blouse 4.2 Press finished garment TLE_HEDM9-12BLIIj-8		
References : https://www.wikihow.life/Iron		LAS No.: 21

CONCEPT NOTES

PRESSING is to put the iron down and press hard to create or reinforce the folds of hems, pleats etc (i.e. to create creases) and is an essential part of making clothes. **Ironing** involves sliding an iron back and forth to remove wrinkles and is normally done on finished garments.

Steps how to Press ladies blouse.

	Prepare iron and iron board.
	Set up iron according to fabric requirement. Start at a low heat setting and gradually increase it as needed to get a professional-looking finish in pressing.
	Start at the center of the underside of the shirt collar and work to the edge, sleeves and main body.
	Always press fabric on the back side (wrong side) whenever possible. Practice Occupational Health and Safety Standards.

Exercises : Fill in the blanks with the correct term. Write the answer on the space provided.

1. _____ to press iron down and hard to create folds and etc.
2. _____ involves sliding and iron to remove wrinkles.
3. Prepare _____ before starting the pressing.
4. Set up the _____ requirement.
5. Start at the _____ and way down to the sleeve..

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING		
Lesson Title: Labeling of Garments		
Learning Competency : LO. 4. Apply Finishing Touches on Ladies Blouse (TLE_HEDM9-12BL-IIj-8) 4.3 Pack Finished Garment		
References : http://www.garmentsmerchandising.com/different-types-of-label-used-in-garments/		LAS No.: 22

CONCEPT NOTE

Labeling of Garments

Labelling of garment is the process of packing the finished garment.

- ✚ Brand or Main Label -Main labels indicate the Brand name or Brand Logo of the company that originates and sells clothes. Brand labels play a big role to customers because customers know the brand and they buy the branded one.
- ✚ Size label -defines a specific set of body measurements such as S for Small, M for Medium and L for Large size garments.
- ✚ Care Label -This label includes care, wash care and ironing instructions.
- ✚ Flag Label - A small label attached outside seam. Normally made of brand logos and they are used as design features.
- ✚ Manufacturer Label - This label includes manufacturer's code given to buyers.
- ✚ Batch Mark Label - A label that indicates which sewing line or batch had made the particular garment.
- ✚ Special Label - 100% Cotton, Organic Cotton is example of such special labels. Special labels normally attached to draw customer attention at time of purchasing.
- ✚ Price Label - Price label indicates the price of the garments.

EXERCISE. Multiple Choice. Encircle the letter of the correct answer.

1. The label that includes care, wash care and ironing instruction.
 - a. Care label b. Flag label c. Size label
2. It defines the specific body measurement of the garment.
 - a. Care label b. Flag label c. Size label
3. What label indicates the name and the logo of the company?
 - a. Batch mark label b. Brand label c. Manufacturer's label
4. Which label indicates the price of the product?
 - a. Manufacturer's label b. Price label c. Special label
5. This label is normally attached to draw costumer's attention at the time of purchasing.
 - a. Manufacturer's label b. Price label c. Special label

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING		
Lesson Title: Kinds of Packaging Materials		
Learning Competency : LO. 4. Apply Finishing Touches on Ladies Blouse (TLE_HEDM9-12BL-IIj-8)		
References : http://www.dotugo.com/blog/92-packaging/283-different-types-of-packaging-materials.html		LAS No.: 23

CONCEPT NOTE

Kinds of Packaging Materials

A. Paper and Board- Paper is widely used because it is low cost, holds its shape, and is easily decorated. Paper and board are usually measured by weight or caliper.

B. Glass - Commercially-available glass is made from silica, sodium carbonate and calcium carbonate. Other compounds can be added to give colour, sparkle or heat shock resistance. Glass can be directly decorated but is most commonly labelled.






C. Plastic Materials- It has revolutionized the packaging industry. These types of package are durable and air tight. They can carry liquid and does not absorb moisture.

D. Aluminum- is widely used for products such as sodas, beer, canned goods and animal foods. Because of the high cost of using aluminum to package products, most industries take donations of recycled canned goods to help save money in their business.

E. Metals - used in packaging are predominantly tin-plate or aluminum and are used to make food and drink cans, aerosol cans, tubes, drums and slip or hinged for gift sets and selections of confectionery or biscuits. All packs are recyclable.

F.Bamboo is emerging as a packaging material. The illustration shows bamboo cushions for cradling Dell netbooks and laptops.

EXERCISE. Briefly write the names of the different packaging materials on the blank.






1. _____ 	3. _____ 	
2. _____ 	4. _____ 	

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject DRESSMAKING		
Lesson Title :Design of Ladies Trousers		
Learning Competency: Lo1. Draft and Cut Pattern for Ladies Trousers TLE-HEDM9-12TR-IIIa-h-9 1.1 Plan Garment Design		
References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trousers https://www.popoptiq.com/types-of-pants/	LAS	No.: 24

CONCEPT NOTES

Trousers or are clothing that might have originated in East Asia, worn from the waist to the ankles, covering both legs separately (rather than with cloth extending across both legs as in robes, skirts, and dresses).

Types of Ladies Trousers

	Dress pants -This is the most common type of pants that most people probably own and are worn daily to work. Dress pants (or suit trousers as they are also called) are worn for formal to semi-formal outfit.
	Overalls or jumpsuits -These are pants which have bodice attached to it at the waistline. They have a long stitching line starting at the neck and going along the crotch line at the front as well as the back.
	Harem pants -These are trousers with garters at the waist and at ankles. The garters are held by elastic bands or waistbands with drawstrings.
	Bell Bottoms -These pants are fitted at the waist hips and thighs and flares from the knees.
	Peg-leg pants - These are relaxed fit pants with a cropped tapered leg; they taper and becomes fitting at the ankle where it ends. They have darts at the legs to make the pants slim fitting.

Exercise: Draw your own Ladies Trouser Design using your creativity.

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING		
Lesson Title: Types of Fabrics Suited for Ladies Trousers		
Learning Competency: LO 1. Draft and Cut Pattern for Ladies Trousers (TLE_HEM9-12TR-IIIa-h-9) 1.1. Plan Garment Design		
References : https://www.overstock.com/guides/womens-pants-buying-guide		LAS No.: 25

CONCEPT NOTE

Types of Fabrics for Ladies Trouser

Cotton- A natural fiber that is most often used in making shirts and it is also popular for casual pants.

Knit- A fabric made from only one set of yarns that all run the same direction; knit fabrics have a slightly bumpy texture.

Linens- A natural fiber produced from the stem of the flax plant. Linen cloth wrinkles easily, requiring more maintenance than cotton. Linen is the classic fabric of dressy summer pants.

Microfibers- A new class of synthetics spun thinner than silk, they approach the look and feel of natural fibers at much lower cost.

Silk- The finest natural fabric (spun on the looms of the gods, according to legend), nothing comes close in luster, warmth, strength or durability. Silk is also more expensive and more difficult to maintain than other materials. Silk makes the most luxurious women's pants.

Spandex- A name for elastic textile fabrics made of polyurethane. Spandex is often used in fabric blends to provide a stretchy, forgiving fit such as in stretch jeans or yoga pants.

EXERCISE. Matching Type. Match column A with Column B. Write the letter on the space provided.

COLUMN A

- _____ 1. A natural fiber from the stem of a flax plant.
- _____ 2. Made from one set of yarns that all runs the same direction.
- _____ 3. An elastic textile made of polyurethane.
- _____ 4. This fabric makes the most luxurious women's pants.
- _____ 5. A synthetic spun thinner than silk.

COLUMN B

- A. Spandex
- B. Linens
- C. Knit
- D. Microfibers
- E. Silk

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING		
Lesson Title :Body Measurements for Ladies Trousers		
Learning Competency: LO1. Draft and Cut Pattern for Ladies Trousers TLE_HEDM9-12TR-IIIa-h-9 1.2 Take Client's Body Measurement		
References: https://www.google.com/search?q=body+measurements+for+ladies+trousers+with+picture&tbm=isch&source=iu&ictx=1&fir=0r40b8Dxw2DkQM%253A%252CJYpQSVT4YTBBCM%252C_%26vet=1&usg=AI4_-kSsc5wzVPIIdTRGeX4DT5MxarUV5Ew&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjSnPO10dHjAhVQE4gKHSJSC04Q9QEwA3oECAgQCQ#imgsrc=0r40b8Dxw2DkQM:	LAS No.: 26	

CONCEPT NOTES

Body Measurements-is the measurement of the body parts which involved the specific area.

- 1. Waist-** Measurement from below the bust around your belly button.
- 1. Hips-** Measurement from the hips and just over the buttocks.
- 2. Waist to Crotch front-** measurement at the front middle of the waist and stretch down until crotch.
- 3. Waist to Crotch Back-**measurement at the back middle of the waist and stretch down until the crotch.
- 4. Waist to knee-** measurement from the waist until knee.
- 5. Thigh Round-** measurement of the circumference of one's thigh.
- 6. Knee-** measurement of the circumference of one's knee.
- 7. Ankle around-** measurement of the circumference of one's ankle.
- 8. Inseam-** measurement from the crotch till one's ankle.
- 10.Length of Garment-** Measurement of the length of the garment to get the perfect style and fit.

EXERCISES: Write I if the statement is correct and write F if the statement is wrong.

- _____

1. Waist to knee measurement from waist until knee.
 2. Measurement from hips and over the buttocks is called hips.
 3. Waist is the measurement from below the bust around your belly.
 4. Knee measurement from the circumference at your knee.
 5. Measurement from the crotch until your ankle is called ankle.

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING		
Lesson Title: Procedure in Taking Body Measurement for Ladies Blouse		
Learning Competency: Draft and Cut Pattern for Ladies Trouser		
References: Avelina M. Marcos, et al. Technology Phoenix, Publishing House, Inc Berta Carson, How to Look and Dress, Mc Graw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York , Toronto, London Margil Vanderhoff, Associate Professor, Indiana University		LAS No.: 27

CONCEPT NOTES

Procedure in taking body measurements.

Proper posture of the person taken by the measurement.

Proper Sequence and standard position of the taker must be applied.

CIRCUMFERENTIAL MEASUREMENT

Waist- taken around the smallest part of the torso.

Hip- taken around the fullest part of the hip.

Thigh - taken fro the topmost part of the legs

Knee circumference - taken around the knee level

Leg circumference - taken around the legs .

VERTICAL MEASUREMENTS

Length of Pants taken from the side waist point down to the desired length of pants.

Crotch taken either the person is seated or standing.

EXERCISE: Performance Task. Execute the taking of body measurements.

Rubrics for Taking Body Measurements for Ladies Trousers

Criteria	Pass	Failed
Completed the task		
Correct sequence in taking body measurement		
Correct Position in taking body measurement		
Teachers Signature		

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING NC 2		
Lesson Title: Procedure in Drafting of Patterns for Ladies Trousers		
Learning Competency: Draft and Cut Pattern for Ladies Trousers Draft Block/Basic Pattern for Ladies Trousers (TLE_HEDM9-12TR-IIIa-h9)		
References : https://www.clothingpatterns101.com/womens-pants.html		LAS No. 28

CONCEPT NOTES

Drafting of ladies trousers will always start with the back pattern. Back pattern is the basis in drafting front pattern of the ladies trouser.

Front pattern

Has shallow crotch curve.

Narrow width

Back Pattern

Has deep crotch curve.

Wider than the front with

1.5 cm

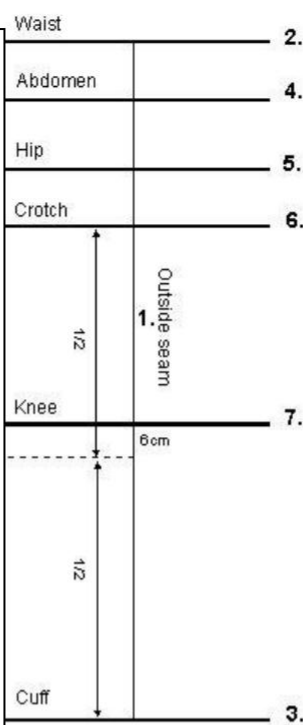


Figure 1

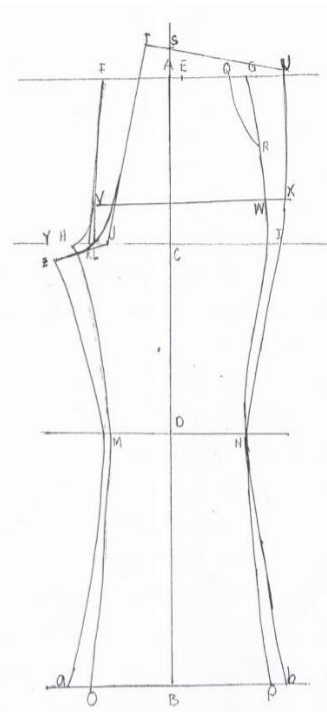


Figure 2 Final Pattern

Note: Teacher will provide handouts on pattern drafting for ladies trousers.

Exercises : Label the main parts of the pattern of ladies trouser.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING		
Lesson Title: Characteristics of a Well-Tailored Ladies Trousers		
Learning Competency : LO 3. Assemble Garment Parts for Ladies Trousers (TLE_HEDM9-12TR-Iva-h-11) 3.2 Sew and Assemble Ladies Trousers		
References : https://www.textileschool.com/amp/160/characteristics-of-well-finished-garments/		LAS No.: 29


CONCEPT NOTE

Characteristics of a Well-Tailored Ladies Trouser

A well-fitted garment is a source of satisfaction and looks nice. A well-fitted garment has the optimum amount of ease and its seam lines follow the general silhouette of the body.

- Any fitted garment is judged by its appearance on the wearer and its success depends on a great deal of its fitting.
- Fitted garment is comfortable and allow the wearer to perform normal activities.
- It also fit snugly on the body of the wearer.
- It drapes neatly and sets without any wrinkles without sagging or projecting out and will also be well balanced.
- A well-fitted garment should be checked properly and possess a good shape and proportion.
- While cutting the garment, it is necessary to follow accurate steps.

Most of the human figures might not be perfect or proportionate and therefore alterations and corrections are to be made.



EXERCISE. Essay.

1. Do we need to consider the characteristics of a well-tailored trouser? Why?

2. Did you fit your trouser? Can you describe your trouser as a well-tailored one? Why?

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING NC 2		
Lesson Title: Evaluation of Finished Trousers		
Learning Competency: Assemble Garment parts of Ladies Trousers Alter Garment Completed (TLE_HEDM9-12TR-Iva-h-j-12)		
References : https://www.classythreads.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/pj-pants-eval.pdf		LAS No. 30

CONCEPT NOTES

Evaluation of Finished Trousers

Evaluation of project is a process of making value judgements over a level of performance of every learner. This is where the level of knowledge , skill and attitude (KSA) of a learner is measured through presentation of his/her respective output. The following are the criteria to evaluate pants project.

A. Stitching	a. Even. b. Correct stitch length.
B. Seams	a. Correct width b. No puckers or bulges c. Matched seams and notches properly d. Backstitched at beginning and end. e. Finished by serger or zigzagging
C. Waistband	a. Edge finished by serger or zigzagging b. Casing specified width c. Elastic contains no twist
D. Hems	a. Edges turned evenly b. Flat and smooth c. Stitching neat and clean
E. Overall Appearance	a. Threads trimmed b. Well pressed c. Neat and clean d. Fit well (including length)

Exercises : Word

Puzzle

Instruction: Circle at least 5 words in the Table.

H	E	A	T	W	A	I	S	T	B	A	N	D
S	E	A	M	S	P	U	C	K	E	R	S	T
W	E	M	R	P	R	E	S	S	E	D	R	H
D	F	Y	S	T	I	T	C	H	I	N	G	O

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING		
Lesson Title : Types of Fasteners for Ladies Trouser		
Learning Competency: LO. 4. Apply Finishing Touches on Ladies Trousers (TLE_HEDM9-12TR-IVi-j-12)		
Enabling Skills: Types of Fasteners for Ladies Trouser		
References : https://fashion-history.lovetoknow.com/clothing-closures-embellishments/clothing-fasteners		LAS No.: 31



CONCEPT NOTE

Types of Fasteners for Ladies Trousers

A fastener is the essential part of a fastening system used to hold together at least two pieces of material.

- ❖ It is typically a single item (**button**) that often works in concert with another device (**buttonhole**).
- ❖ Apparel fasteners may be permanent or temporary. Permanent fastenings, such as stitching and fusing, create form and shape in tailored garments. Temporary fasteners take many forms, including basting used to hold fabrics in place before permanent machine stitching is applied. Temporary fasteners, such as **hook and eye** closures for bras, can adjust garment size.
- ❖ **Zipper** in trousers provide access for bodily functions. However, one most often thinks of apparel fastening as providing a method of "donning and doffing."








EXERCISE. Essay.

1. How to apply the finishing touches using buttons, hook and eye and zipper for ladies trousers?

Name:	Date:	Score:
Subject: DRESSMAKING NC 2		
Lesson Title: Procedure in Pressing Ladies Trousers		
Learning Competency: Apply Finishing Touches 4.3 Pressed Finished Garment		
References: https://www.realmenrealstyle.com/ironing-trousers-guide/		LAS No.32

CONCEPT NOTES

Steps in Pressing Trousers

Step #1 - The Pockets		
Step #2 - The Top of the Trousers		
Step #3 - The Bottom Crease		
Step #4 - The Top Crease		
Step #5 - The Middle Crease		
Step #6 - The Center Leg		
Iron Your Trousers: Final Touch-Up		

Exercises: Arrange the following in Proper order. Procedure in Pressing.
Write the number on the space provided.

_____The Bottom Crease

_____The Top Crease

_____The Center Leg

_____The Middle Crease

_____Final Touch-Up

_____The Top of the Trousers

_____The Pockets