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ABSTRACT

GRADES OR AGES: 9-12. SUBJECT MATTER: Home economics; clothing and related areas. ORGANIZATION AND PHYSICAL APPEARANCE: The guide provides for four semesters with special provision for high school boys and adults. There are six main sections: 1) basic clothing and grooming for the teenager; 2) clothing construction and consumer education for the teenager; 3) clothing for the girl and her family; 4) clothing and family management; 5) adult clothing, clothes for the family; and 6) evaluation. The guide is mimeographed and spiral-bound with a soft cover. OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES: The objectives have been planned to develop a variety of skills and to provide instruction on grooming, personal appearance, and the purchase and care of clothing. Detailed objectives are listed in each section. INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS: Lists of materials, including texts and films, are found in each section, with a list of sources on p.88-89. STUDENT ASSESSMENT: Tests and answer keys are included for each of the first four sections. (MEM)

HOME ECONOMICS CURRICULUM GUIDE

CLOTHING AND RELATED AREAS - GRADES 9-12

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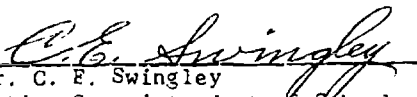
Lillian Rey

## FOREWORD

This guide for teaching high school clothing includes contributions from the entire clothing staff. During last year at various in-service meetings, the clothing teachers analyzed the program and proposed guidelines for the special summer committee. After evaluation and some experimentation during summer session the guide emerged.

There are four semesters of clothing for the pupils with special provision for high school boys and adults. The young men are enrolled in the regular school day, but the adults attend evening classes.

The objectives have been planned to provide learning experiences to expand and enrich the seventh- and eighth-grade curriculum guide. Units on selection and purchase of garments, construction, care of clothing, and personal appearance have been included in the sequence most meaningful for our communities.

  
Dr. C. E. Swingley  
Acting Superintendent of Schools

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CLOTHING I  
Basic Clothing and Grooming for the Teenager

INTRODUCTION

This course, "Basic Clothing and Grooming for the Teenager," has been designed to provide meaningful learning experiences for the beginning student, and also for those who have had 7th and/or 8th-grade clothing.

Because the teacher wants to provide useful activities for all of these students, a variety of skills has been specified for this level. The teacher is expected to use her judgment in determining those appropriate for the individual student.

The course organization relies on developing skills and techniques that are basic to clothing by having the student make a skirt, blouse, skimmer, pajamas or other nightwear, robe, and/or half-lined skirt. The decision on choice of garments will be guided mainly by the teacher. The aim will be to have the students work on the types of garments which provide the opportunity to acquire the suggested skills and techniques. These skills will be strengthened and others added as subsequent projects (also from the above listing) are selected.

Because of individual interest and ability, some students will work faster than others, and may acquire more skills than others. Teachers are not asked to require the same number of projects from all. The emphasis should be on the acquisition of skills; and even this primary objective will have to be influenced by what the student is really able to do. Consideration must be given to motivation, reading ability and comprehension, muscular coordination, and manual dexterity. An indication of competence in these areas can be gained as the student works on the first simple project.

Although suggested in this guide, the order in which the different sections of this course are presented to the class is left to the teacher. However, a certain chronology is implied. Lessons on pattern and fabric selection must precede those on buying patterns and fabrics. Some teachers will find it useful to include lessons on grooming and personal appearance in one "block"; others will intersperse them throughout the semester. Whatever sequence the individual teacher chooses, one idea should be understood. This guide is provided in the hope that all will be convinced that class time must be carefully used in an assortment of activities. The decisions that these students will have to make as consumers demand that they know much more about clothing than simple construction techniques.

Any number of suitable texts covering some, or all, of the various phases of clothing and grooming may be used as aids in organizing the daily lessons. Experiences in Clothing, by L. Belle Pollard, has been adopted as the basic textbook. A good supplementary text and reference is Bishop Method of Clothing Construction, Bishop & Arch. J.B. Lippincott Co. Both of these are highly recommended.

To use the teaching aids suggested to greatest advantage, it is advisable to begin assembling them at least two weeks before anticipated use. Since a scheduling problem is connected with some of the films, ordering a semester in advance is recommended.

## CLOTHING I

### Basic Clothing and Grooming for the Teenager

Adopted Text: Pollard, L. Belle. Experiences with Clothing. Ginn and Co.

Objectives	Weeks to Teach (x means continuous & overlapping)
GAINING CONFIDENCE IN THE CLASSROOM SITUATION	x
INCREASING PRIDE IN PERSONAL APPEARANCE	3 Weeks
PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR APPLYING ART PRINCIPLES IN THE SELECTION OF FABRICS FOR THE WARDROBE	1 Week
DEVELOPING COMPETENCE IN PATTERN AND FABRIC SELECTION	2 Weeks
PROMOTING UNDERSTANDING OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PATTERN DESIGN AND FIGURE TYPES	1 Week
DEVELOPING AND IMPROVING SKILLS IN THE USE OF THE SEWING MACHINE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT	14 Weeks x
PERFECTING SKILLS IN CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES	14 Weeks x
GAINING EXPERIENCES IN MINOR PATTERN ALTERATIONS	1 Week
GAINING KNOWLEDGE OF CARE REQUIRED OF THE FABRICS SELECTED FOR CLASS ACTIVITY	1 Week
ENCOURAGING UNDERSTANDING AND USE OF CLOTHING TERMINOLOGY	x

## CLOTHING I

### Home Economics for Boys

Cost, Construction, and Care

UNDERSTANDING THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD GROOMING	2
UNDERSTANDING THE NAMES, COSTS, FABRICS, AND WEARING QUALITIES OF MEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING	2
ACQUIRING SKILL IN CARE AND USE OF SEWING MACHINE AND SMALL EQUIPMENT	x
UNDERSTANDING THE PATTERN AND ITS FUNCTION	x
DEVELOPING SKILL IN CONSTRUCTING GARMENTS FOR THEMSELVES AND FAMILY MEMBERS	16

## CLOTHING I

### SKILLS

#### Repeat Learnings

1. Buying pattern and fabric
2. Preparation of fabric
3. Fitting patterns
4. Minor pattern alterations
5. Interpretation of pattern markings
6. Using the machine and other equipment:
  - scissors and shears
  - measuring tape
  - seam gauge
  - iron
  - tracing wheel and paper
7. Basic machine stitching techniques:
  - stay-stitching
  - gathering
  - directional stitching
  - top-stitching
8. Basic hand stitching techniques:
  - basting
  - slip-stitching
9. Applying facings:
  - fitted
  - bias
10. Simple pressing
11. Simple fasteners:
  - snaps
  - hooks and eyes

#### New Learnings

1. Further pattern alterations
2. Figure measurements
3. Attaching collars
4. Set-in sleeves
5. Using seam binding and tape
6. Attaching the waistband
7. Attaching the half-lining
8. Finishing the crotch
9. Inserting the interfacing
10. Simple seam finishes
11. Inserting the zipper



TOPICAL OUTLINE (4 Weeks) CLOTHING I

OBJECTIVES	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
<p>(1st Week) Gaining confidence in the classroom situation</p> <p>Increasing pride in personal appearance</p>	<p><u>Introduce</u> course (including an estimate of costs for materials, etc.)</p> <p><u>Get acquainted</u> with each other - room and equipment</p>	<p><u>Discuss</u> meaning of good grooming for girls and boys</p> <p><u>Assignment:</u> <u>Bring</u> in a list of activities considered to be a part of grooming</p>	<p><u>Students</u> complete lists on the board.</p> <p><u>Compare</u> the importance of each item listed. <u>Plan</u> to demonstrate or study special grooming needs of the class</p>	<p><u>Film</u> on an aspect of good grooming. <u>Use guide</u> questions to evaluate and discuss film.</p> <p><u>Discuss</u> letter to parents and send it home.</p>	<p><u>Divide</u> into groups to discuss criteria for a grooming rating chart.</p> <p><u>Develop</u> a chart to go in clothing notebook.</p>
<p>(2nd Week) Developing competence in pattern and fabric selection</p> <p>Developing skill in the use of the sewing machine and related equipment</p>	<p><u>Using</u> swatches of various cottons, <u>compare</u> various fabric properties</p> <p><u>Demonstrate</u> bias and grain line. (Students always repeat a procedure demonstrated.)</p>	<p><u>Compare</u> and discuss figure types.</p> <p><u>Demonstrate</u> taking measurements needed for a blouse.</p>	<p><u>Exhibit</u> suitable blouse patterns.</p> <p><u>Discuss</u> criteria for pattern selection.</p> <p><u>Students</u> take measurements.</p>	<p><u>Film</u> on fabric selection</p> <p><u>Discuss</u> film.</p> <p><u>Complete</u> "Clothing Buying Guide" (See 7th Gr. Guide.)</p>	<p><u>Demonstrate</u> machine operation.</p> <p><u>Assign</u> students to machines for practice in making a simple project</p>
<p>(3rd Week) Developing skill in the use of sewing machine and other equipment</p> <p>Perfecting skills in clothing construction techniques</p>	<p><u>Make</u> a simple project at a machine.</p> <p><u>Study</u> and <u>compare</u> the tools for measuring.</p>	<p><u>Make</u> a wrist cushion, head scarf, or pot holder.</p> <p><u>Assignment:</u> <u>Look</u> up history of sewing equipment.</p>	<p><u>Study</u> information on pattern pieces, primer, and envelope.</p> <p><u>Label</u> each piece.</p> <p><u>Continue</u> head scarf, etc.</p>	<p><u>Quiz</u> on Measuring Tools (15-20 Min.)</p> <p><u>Demonstrate</u> fitting the pattern, selecting the layout, laying out the pattern and materials.</p>	<p><u>Complete</u> head scarf, etc.</p> <p><u>Lay-out</u> and <u>cut</u></p>
<p>(4th Week) Developing skill in use of sewing machine and equipment</p> <p>Perfecting skills in clothing construction techniques</p>	<p><u>Continue</u> with lay-outs and cutting.</p> <p><u>Demonstrate</u> techniques for transferring pattern markings.</p>	<p><u>Demonstrate</u> stay-stitching, directional stitching, making darts.</p> <p><u>Continue</u> cutting and marking.</p>	<p><u>Continue garment construction</u></p> <p><u>Report</u> on history of sewing equipment</p>		

## CLOTHING I

OBJECTIVES	LEARNING EXPERIENCES
Gaining confidence in the classroom situation	<p>Students introduce themselves to each other, relating something interesting or unusual.</p> <p>Discuss course objectives and students' objectives.</p>
Increasing pride in personal appearance	<p>Develop a chart to be used in rating class on grooming. Use for a week's evaluation of class grooming during a given week of each marking period.</p> <p>Post illustrations of styles suited to straight, curly, or super-curly hair.</p> <p>Debate the use of cosmetics for the high school girl.</p> <p>Have dentist or school nurse speak on proper care of the teeth.</p> <p>Appoint a committee to find information on how to care for the nails. Demonstrate a manicure.</p> <p>Discuss: The characteristics of various fabrics used in underwear; various types of foundations. What care does each require? (Contact Sears, Roebuck &amp; Co. for Foundation Display.)</p> <p>Demonstrate techniques for evaluating skin type and discuss care required for each.</p> <p>Panel discussion on use of deodorants, anti-perspirants, depilatories, dress shields.</p> <p>Suggest ways to correct these habits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-nail biting</li><li>-pulling at, or twisting hair</li><li>-poor sitting posture</li><li>-picking the teeth</li><li>-pulling at clothing in public</li><li>-improper or excessive snacking</li><li>-squeezing pimples</li><li>-public grooming</li></ul> <p>Arrange a contest for class members to select Miss Top Teen or Miss W C (Well Groomed) or ...</p>

CLOTHING I

GENERALIZATIONS

A pleasant atmosphere encourages student participation and increases learning opportunities.

Good grooming assists in making that first impression a good impression.

A knowledge of good grooming is as important to attractiveness as the wardrobe.

Correct health habits are a part of good grooming.

TEACHING MATERIALS

Adopted Text:  
Pollard, Experiences with Clothing  
Ginn and Co.

Supplementary Text:  
Houghton Mifflin  
Fashion and Fabrics Rathbone,  
Tarpley, East and Ahern

Other Materials:  
Miss America's Tips for Best-Tressed Teens, Toni Company

How To Be Well-Groomed From Heel to Toe, Johnson's Wax

The Clothes We Wear, NEA

Basic Skin Care, Natone Co.

Contact Sears, Roebuck and Co.'s cosmetic department.

Films:  
Charm by Choice (FS) Association  
Films

Good Looks, Association Films

CLOTHING I

OBJECTIVES

Providing opportunities for applying art principles in the selection of fabrics for the wardrobe.

LEARNING EXPERIENCES

Classify the complexion of each member of the class as pale, average, vivid. Suggest several colors that are very becoming to each type of individual.

Study the three or four current fashion color leaders to see how they can be brightened or muted to suit each complexion type.

Choose any color and demonstrate how one of its tints or shades can be selected to compliment any complexion, from the very light to the very dark.

Measure your figure by the number of head lengths. Compare this with figures from different fashion magazines. From the result be able to suggest why fashions sometimes look quite different in a picture than when worn by a person.

Show, by the arrangement of articles on your desk or table, that you understand "balance."

Prepare a checklist of the art principles:  
emphasis            rhythm  
balance             harmony  
proportion

Evaluate your fabric choices as to the degree to which they follow the principles.

Prepare a bulletin board of fabric samples used by the class to illustrate the difference between art principles and design elements.

Experiment with scraps, belts, and other accessories to show the true effect of art principles on dress.

CLOTHING I

GENERALIZATIONS

Vertical lines add height and make the figure appear more slender; and horizontal lines add width and make the figure appear broader.

Light, bright colors seem to increase the size of the figure; but dark and subdued colors seem to decrease the size of the figure.

A costume should have just one center of interest.

An appropriate costume color depends upon the figure, age, and coloring of the wearer.

TEACHING MATERIALS

Other Materials:

Penney's Fashion and Fabrics,  
Spring-Summer 1966 J.C. Penney Co.

Art and Textiles - Primitive to Pop, American Fabrics

Fashions for the Sew Set, FS-S66E  
McCall's

Films:

Line In Your Wardrobe,  
Color As You Wear It,  
Color and You,

J.C. Penney Company

Clothes and You: Line and Proportion  
Coronet Films

## CLOTHING I

### OBJECTIVES

Developing competence in pattern and fabric selection

### LEARNING EXPERIENCES

Review and complete "Clothing Buying Guide" in preparation for selecting fabric and other supplies.

Collect samples of ten or twelve different kinds of cotton. Learn the correct name of each. How do they compare in appearance, feel, weight, tightness of weave, luster, tendency to ravel, cost? To what use(s) is each best suited?

Discuss and demonstrate how to judge materials (when shopping) by appearance and "feel."

Bring hang tags to class (or write down information found on bolt end). Compare types of information supplied: generic name and percentage of fiber, width, finish, suggested care, name of fabric.

Plan attractive posters using samples of various kinds of fabrics used by the class.

Compare any two of the following patterns:  
- subteen      - junior miss   - half-size  
- teen         - miss

In what ways are they different

List three characteristics of a pattern suitable for a first project; three characteristics suitable for the student who had clothing in junior high school.

Look up the history of one of the pattern companies and be able to relate it to the class.

Discuss the information found on the pattern envelop, the primer, the individual pattern pieces.

Demonstrate taking the measurements used to select a blouse pattern, a skirt pattern, a pants pattern.

Classify and discuss various figure types, including how to emphasize or de-emphasize certain figure characteristics through the use of fabric.

Make a list of things which should influence choice of pattern, of fabric.

CLOTHING I

GENERALIZATIONS

Everyone can wear a plain fabric if it is the right color and texture, but everyone cannot wear all figured materials.

Texture, the surface characteristic of fabric, may be coarse or fine, rough or smooth, lustrous or dull, transparent or opaque.

There are styles suitable for every figure; so the styles selected should be those which compliment the figure.

TEACHING MATERIALS

Other Materials:

Your Clothing Dollar, Household Finance Corporation

Buying by Size, not Age, Cornell Extension Bulletin HES

Textile Handbook, AHEA

Pattern envelopes showing current teen styles.

Posters on figure types.

Swatches of appropriate fabrics:  
Fabric Collection Kit (40 Fabrics)  
Hoye Textile Company

Films:

How to Select Fabrics  
J.C. Penney Company

Fabric Story - Personality Through Pattern, Hartley Productions

CLOTHING I

OBJECTIVES	LEARNING EXPERIENCES
<p>Promoting understanding of the relationship between pattern design and figure type</p>	<p>Make a folder of pattern designs showing how different hem lengths affect the figure.</p> <p>Prepare a bulletin board display showing the effect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- various collars and necklines on the face</li> <li>- different bodice lengths on the figure</li> <li>- various skirts on the figure</li> <li>- a variety of sleeve styles on the figure</li> </ul> <p>Contact McCall consultant for demonstration of line and design.</p>
<p>Developing and improving skills in the use of the sewing machine and related equipment</p>	<p>Identify and explain the use of different kinds of pressing tools, cutting tools, tools for stitching and measuring.</p> <p>Open the machine. Locate each part. Study its use. Demonstrate operation.</p> <p>Make a hem gauge.</p> <p>Discuss and demonstrate minor machine care and repair.</p> <p>Practice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- winding the bobbin, threading the machine</li> <li>- testing the stitching: straight, circular, pivoting</li> <li>- fastening machine stitching by: tying threads, back stitching; lap stitching</li> </ul> <p>Look up the history of needles, scissors, thread, thimble, pins, or sewing machines. Make notes so that you can relate it in class. Give references used.</p> <p>Practice correct sitting posture at the machine.</p> <p>Evaluate progress by making a head scarf, wrist cushion, or pot holder.</p>



CLOTHING I

GENERALIZATIONS

TEACHING MATERIALS

The silhouette determines which styles are most becoming to the figure.

The illusion of a well-proportioned figure can frequently be created through the proper selection of pattern design.

To function at its best, equipment requires an operator who uses skill and care.

Skill in the use of equipment requires knowledge and practice.

There are correct ways to handle equipment, which ensure proficiency and safety.

Film:

Figure Flattery Through Optical Illusion, (FS) Singer

Other Materials:

Sewing Machine Manual Singer

Pressing In Dressmaking  
Cornell Extension Bulletin #765

CLOTHING I

OBJECTIVES	LEARNING EXPERIENCES
<p>Perfecting skills in clothing construction techniques</p>	<p>Using a pattern enlargement, identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- make of pattern</li> <li>- marks used for correct placement on straight of goods</li> <li>- mark used to show placement on fold of fabric</li> <li>- purpose of each set of notches</li> <li>- width of seam allowance and how marked</li> <li>- marks used to show darts, pleats, hemline.</li> </ul> <p>Demonstrate fitting the pattern, explaining why seams, darts, etc., are placed away from the body.</p> <p>Demonstrate pattern adjustment: when vertical adjustments are required; when horizontal adjustments are required.</p> <p>Describe how to select and identify the layout for placing the pattern on the fabric.</p> <p>List the differences in style or view of the pattern. What purpose do these serve?</p> <p>Demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- straightening a washable fabric</li> <li>- laying pattern pieces</li> <li>- pinning pattern to fabric</li> <li>- cutting out a garment</li> <li>- transferring pattern markings.</li> </ul> <p>List reasons why notches are cut as projections into the extra material rather than into the garment.</p> <p>Discuss the value of the primer.</p> <p>Demonstrate and practice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- stay-stitching</li> <li>- directional stitching.</li> </ul> <p>Demonstrate the technique for pressing darts and seams.</p> <p>Demonstrate and practice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- joining a facing to a garment</li> <li>- finishing neck opening</li> <li>- hand finishing the hem</li> <li>- final pressing (and blocking).</li> </ul> <p>Repeat basic construction with another garment(s) adding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- attaching a waistband</li> <li>- zipper insertion</li> <li>- crotch project</li> <li>- collar</li> <li>- set-in sleeves</li> <li>- half-lining</li> <li>- work with interfacings.</li> </ul>

CLOTHING I

GENERALIZATIONS

Setting a high standard for the completed garment will make it easier to have high standards of workmanship.

Skill in construction techniques is gained by practice.

Each phase of the construction project, however tedious, is important to the finished project.

TEACHING MATERIALS

Other Materials:

Simplicity's Little Dictionary of Sewing Terms, 2nd Edition  
Simplicity Pattern Company

Sewing Know-How Series for Zippers, Plackets, Fastenings Patti Penn

For Perfect Finishing, Press The Professional Way, Dritz

Simplicity Sewing Book

McCall's Sewing Book

Hillhouse, Dress Selection and Design, Macmillan

Films:

Fashion Sewing the Bishop Way (FS)  
J. C. Penney Company

Part I - Basic Learnings

Part II - How To Make a Simple Skirt and Blouse

Part III - Cutting to Fit and Fitting

CLOTHING I

OBJECTIVES

LEARNING EXPERIENCES

Gaining experiences in minor pattern alterations

Discuss the unit construction method.

Evaluate achievement using a progress chart and pupil-teacher conference.

Demonstrate:

- raising or lowering bust dart
- lengthening or shortening darts
- lengthening or shortening bodice
- increasing or decreasing bustline
- increasing or decreasing hip measurement.

Demonstrate and practice fitting a garment.

Gaining knowledge of the care required of the fabric selected for class activity

Demonstrate and discuss pressing temperatures required for treated and untreated cottons, and cotton blends.

Describe and discuss simple techniques for identifying the different cotton finishes and cotton blends, by appearance, feel, odor

List the characteristics that indicate when fabric or garment maintenance requires:

- dry cleaning
- laundering
- spot cleaning.

What are satisfactory home methods of testing for:

- color fastness
- shrinkage or stretch.

Demonstrate a method of setting a color.

Discuss:

- bodice styles
- skirt styles
- sleeve styles
- collar and neckline styles.

Prepare a bulletin board illustration of several types of wash-and-wear fabrics.

Keep a list of new words encountered during each six-week period. Class define and discuss these words.

Encouraging understanding and use of clothing terminology

CLOTHING I

GENERALIZATIONS

Numerous mistakes, including errors in cutting & fabric waste, are reduced when the pattern is used correctly.

Proper fabric care saves money by keeping materials looking better longer, thereby reducing the need for frequent replacement.

Learning the correct techniques of fabric care requires patience and practice.

Being able to correctly identify procedures and equipment is a necessary part of classroom communication.

Ability to communicate is necessary to learning.

TEACHING MATERIALS

Other Materials:

What Pattern Type and Size for You, Simplicity Pattern Co.

Buying By Size, Not Age  
Cornell Extension Bulletin H6 8

Other Materials:

Home Laundry In Motion, Maytag Co.

Textile Handbook, AHEA

Know Your Laundry Recipes, Maytag Co.

Other Materials:

Dan River Dictionary of Textile Terms

Avisco Fiber Facts

AHEA Textile Handbook

CLOTHING I  
Home Economics for Boys  
 Cost, Construction and Care

OBJECTIVES	LEARNING EXPERIENCES
<p>Understanding the importance of good grooming</p>	<p>Describe a well-groomed young man. Read references</p> <p>Share ideas on how to be well groomed; such as</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">care of hair      care of clothes            care of hands    care of body</p> <p>Bring pictures of the clothing details which are important to a man's appearance -</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">length of shirt sleeves            proper socks            color balance            trouser length            accessories</p>
<p>Understanding the names, costs, fabrics, and wearing qualities of men's ready-made clothing</p>	<p>Discuss the fashion trends of the season</p> <p>Have a display of sport shirts, sweaters, and jackets. (Local store could bring garments to the school.)</p> <p>Compare the information found on the labels</p> <p>Analyze personal wardrobe and plan future needs. See p. 35 "Speaking of Fashions"</p> <p>Share ideas on minimum basic wardrobe</p> <p>Practice buying a few items to evaluate buying habits of men</p>

CLOTHING I  
Home Economics for Boys  
Cost, Construction, and Care

GENERALIZATIONS

Good grooming is important to achieve cheerfulness, self-assurance, and efficiency; but good grooming is the first requirement of being handsome.

OR

Personal satisfaction and social acceptability are related to good grooming

A clean body forms the basis for all good grooming

Proper and well-fitting clothes are essential for a desirable appearance

Basic styles have greater economic value than do fads

It is wise to select a good basic style which will last for several seasons

Making a plan for buying clothes will help to get the most for your money

Entire wardrobe will be coordinated if the clothes are planned in relationship to one another

TEACHING MATERIALS

Other Materials:

Young Men Take a Clothes Look,  
Cornell Extension, pp. 9, 24-26

How To Be Well-Groomed From Head to Toe, Johnson's Wax

As Others See Us, American  
Medical Association

The Clothes We Wear, Home Econ-  
omics Department, NEA

Call Me Mister, Milady Publishing  
Company

Success Insurance in a Man's  
World, Milady Publishing Co.

Film:

Dressing Up, Association Films

Other Materials:

Thresholds to Adult Living,  
Craig, p. 147

Fibers to Fabrics, Gregg

How They Choose What They Wear,  
American Institute

To Clothe the Male, You Often  
Have to Sell the Female,  
American Institute

"Speaking of Fashion" Sears Store

CLOTHING I  
Home Economics for Boys  
Cost, Construction, and Care

OBJECTIVES	LEARNING EXPERIENCES
Acquiring skill in the care and use of sewing machine and small equipment	Demonstrate threading and operation of the sewing machine. Stitch a hem or make a small project  Most of the learning experiences and generalizations noted in Clothing I can be utilized here
Understanding the pattern and its function	Teacher demonstrate the use of pattern helps to identify the pattern pieces
Developing skill in constructing clothing garments for themselves and family members	The choice of garment may be varied; however, most of the students enjoy making sport shirts, vests or pull-overs, nightshirts, robes, pajamas  Some of the students may desire to peg or cuff trousers, shorten jacket sleeves, or sew for family members.



CLOTHING I  
Home Economics for Boys  
Cost, Construction, and Care

GENERALIZATIONS

The correct use of each piece of equipment contributes to efficiency in sewing

TEACHING MATERIALS

Other Materials:

Singer Sewing Machine Manual.  
Singer

(Check Clothing I aids)

Most of the materials used for regular Clothing I can be utilized here.

## CLOTHING II

### Clothing Construction and Consumer Education for the Teenager

#### INTRODUCTION

Before entering Clothing II, the student should have had from one to three semesters of experience in clothing with Clothing I as a prerequisite. The aim of this course is to provide the student with more advanced skills and learning experiences that are built upon the knowledge previously gained. Some examples of these more difficult construction projects are: plaid or napped fabric, tailored cuffs, seam processes and complete linings.

Since a major emphasis will be placed on consumer education, it is suggested that fabric study be undertaken at the first of the semester. This would aid the student in selecting a desirable, well-constructed fabric to suit her pattern.

The unit on buying ready-to-wear garments would work in appropriately after the construction of the first garment. The other unit on the care of clothing might be used between projects to give the slower students time to complete their projects. This would enable all of the students to begin on their next project at the same time.

Although a number of learning experiences have been suggested, it is up to the individual teacher to decide which ones best suit her situation and her particular students.

The suggested text for this course is Belle Pollard's Experiences With Clothing. Oerke's Dress contains a number of helpful suggestions on consumer education and the care of clothing.

#### SKILLS

##### Repeat Learnings

1. Repeat learnings from 9th Grade level.
2. New learnings from 9th Grade level.

##### New Learnings

1. Joining a bodice and skirt
2. Machine buttonholes
3. Separate belt
4. Using a plaid, one-way design, or napped fabric
5. Using other sleeve design, such as kimono, raglan, or tailored cuffs
6. Using other construction processes such as tucks, gathers, or pleat
7. Using other seam processes, such as flat-felled, French, or welt seams
8. Repairing wool fabrics
9. Inserting full-lining in a skirt

## CLOTHING II

### Clothing Construction and Consumer Education for the Teenager

Adopted Text: Pollard, L. Belle. Experiences With Clothing. Ginn & Co.

OBJECTIVES	Weeks to Teach (x indicates continuous)
GAINING AN UNDERSTANDING OF COURSE OBJECTIVES	2 Days
DEVELOPING INTEREST IN INCREASING THE VOCABULARY	x
GAINING KNOWLEDGE OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF TEXTILE FIBERS AND THEIR PRODUCTION INTO FABRICS	1 Week
UNDERSTANDING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DYEING, PRINTING, AND FINISHING OF A FABRIC TO ITS USE AND CARE	1 Week
DEVELOPING REPEAT LEARNINGS AND INCORPORATING NEW SKILLS THROUGH THE CONSTRUCTION OF VARIOUS GARMENTS	14 Weeks
DEVELOPING A SET OF STANDARDS TO FOLLOW IN THE SELECTION OF READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS	2½ Days
GAINING AN UNDERSTANDING OF A CONSUMER'S RESPONSIBILITIES	2½ Days
UNDERSTANDING THE IMPORTANCE OF PROPER CARE AND STORAGE OF GARMENTS	1 Week
DEVELOPING THE ABILITY TO PROPERLY CLEAN AND LAUNDRER CLOTHING	3 Days

TOPICAL OUTLINE (4 Weeks) CLOTHING II

OBJECTIVES	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
<p>(1st Week) Gaining understanding of course objectives. Developing interest in increasing the vocabulary Gaining knowledge of textile fibers and fabric production</p>	<p><u>Get acquainted.</u> <u>Teacher-pupil planning</u> to set up objectives. <u>Exchange</u> ideas on students' sewing experiences.</p>	<p><u>Discuss</u> student needs in relation to previous experience. <u>Explain</u> room procedures and use of equipment</p>	<p><u>Fill out</u> chart designating duties for first week of construction. <u>Explain</u> notebook requirements: vocabulary and fabric swatch</p>	<p><u>Divide</u> into committees to begin fabric study. <u>Use</u> guide questions on problem-solving. <u>Bulletin board</u> on fabrics.</p>	<p><u>Continue</u> research for reports. <u>Teacher check</u> progress and material for reporting. <u>Discuss</u> clothing project and prepare to buy fabric.</p>
<p>(2nd Week) Understanding how dyeing, printing, and finishing of fabrics affect their use and care.</p>	<p><u>Reports on:</u> Classification of fibers and their characteristics. <u>Films:</u> "Cotton: Nature's Wonder Fiber" and "A Piece of Cloth" <u>Check on</u> pattern and fabric purchase</p>	<p><u>Reports on:</u> Identification, durability, and use of yarns and weaves. <u>Students</u> examine various fabrics to determine yarns and weaves.</p>	<p><u>Reports on:</u> Fiber finishes and their care. <u>Students run tests</u> to determine methods of dyeing, printing, and finishing. <u>Labels and regulations</u> for fabrics.</p>	<p><u>Reports on:</u> Care of fabrics. Teacher and students demonstrate cleaning various garments. <u>Summary</u> of unit <u>Review</u> fabric study and selection of fabrics.</p>	<p><u>Short quiz</u> on fibers and fabric <u>Students</u> explain details of fabric selected for project</p>
<p>(3rd Week) Reviewing repeat learnings and incorporating new skills through the construction of various garments.</p>	<p><u>Demonstrate</u> fitting patterns. <u>Girls fit</u> their patterns.</p>	<p><u>Review</u> straightening fabric. <u>Prepare</u> fabric for cutting.</p>	<p><u>Check</u> students' pattern layout. <u>Cut and mark</u> fabric.</p>	<p><u>Finishing</u> cutting and marking. <u>Begin</u> stay-stitching.</p>	<p><u>Review</u> progress. <u>Help</u> those who are in need of catching up</p>
<p>(4th Week) Continuation of above</p>	<p><u>Organize</u> into groups according to stage of progress.</p>	<p><u>Demonstrate</u> new learnings as students progress.</p>	<p><u>Construction</u></p>	<p><u>Students</u> may demonstrate new learnings to those who are at various stages of construction.</p>	<p><u>Evaluate</u> all progress. <u>Assign</u> outside homework.</p>



## CLOTHING II

### OBJECTIVES

Gaining an understanding of the course objectives

Developing interest in increasing the course vocabulary

Gaining knowledge of the characteristics of textile fibers and their production into fabrics

### LEARNING EXPERIENCES

Teacher-pupil planning to determine areas previously covered and to determine learning experiences desired by teacher and students.

Discuss procedures and use of equipment.

Keep a fabric vocabulary and swatch notebook.

Divide class into committees having the following suggested problems:

1. Classification of fibers and their characteristics.
2. Identification, use, and durability of yarns and weaves.
3. Fiber finishes and their care.
4. Labels and regulations for fabrics.
5. Care of fabrics by demonstrations

The following activities may be carried out by the class as a whole under the direction of the committee:

Reports on history of fibers.

#### Classification of fibers and their characteristics.

Compare fibers of cotton, linen, wool, silk, and synthetics by breaking, burning, microscope, and pictures.

Show samples of each type of fabric.

Trace as many fibers as possible from fiber to fabric through discussion and visual aids.

Display actual samples of important textile fibers in the clothing industry.

Run a few simple tests such as the following:  
Test acetate fabric with fingernail polish containing acetone

CLOTHING II

GENERALIZATIONS

A knowledge of textile terminology is necessary before fabrics can be carefully selected.

TEACHING MATERIALS

Adopted Text:

Pollard, L. Bella. Experiences with Clothing. Ginn & Company

Supplementary Text:

Oerke, Dress. Bennett Company  
pp. 165-204

Other Materials:

Fibers for Today's Consumer  
Cooperative Extension Service  
Purdue University, Lafayette  
Bulletin 529 November 1965

Clothing Fabrics: Facts for Consumer Education. Home Economics  
Research Report No. 1, Supt. of  
Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing  
Office, Washington, D. C. 25¢

Films:

Bedtime for Janie - complete  
story of cotton. 26 min.  
Association Films

CLOTHING II

OBJECTIVES	LEARNING EXPERIENCES
<p>Gaining knowledge of the characteristics of textile fibers and their production into fabrics, <u>continued</u></p>	<p>Immerse a few fibers of wool in chlorinated bleach in a small dish. Watch results closely. Discuss.</p> <p>Develop as a class a fiber identification chart based on tests.</p> <p><u>Identification, use, and durability of yarns and weaves.</u></p> <p>Collect samples of fabrics to note the differences in weaves.</p> <p>Examine various yarns with a magnifying glass.</p> <p>Unravel yarn from several fabrics and distinguish between spun and filament. Note texture.</p> <p>Examine a number of swatches to identify warp and filling.</p> <p>Observe fabric samples of blend and mixtures. Note differences.</p> <p>Find labels from garments made of blends.</p> <p>Compare several fabric blends, noting feel, general appearance, and cost.</p> <p>Use strips of construction paper to illustrate various weaves. (Use these or actual samples to mount in notebooks)</p> <p>Invite a resource person to explain operation of a loom and demonstrate weaving. (Art teacher, someone who has weaving as a hobby.)</p> <p>Compare loosely and tightly woven materials for durability by gripping opposite edges of cloth and pressing down on fabric with thumbs.</p> <p>List advantages and disadvantages of fabrics made of various weaves.</p> <p>Collect samples of non-woven fabrics. Example: cotton, wool, and fur felt. Discuss care and use.</p>

## CLOTHING II

### GENERALIZATIONS

### TEACHING MATERIALS

Yarns are made by twisting fibers together in various ways.

The type of yarn contributes to the texture of the fabric.

The warp runs parallel with the selvage and usually has the greater breaking strength.

A fabric is a blend if each yarn is composed of two or more different fibers.

#### Supplementary Text:

Carson. How You Look and Dress. McGraw-Hill pp. 91-97

Sturm and Grieser. Guide to Modern Clothing. McGraw-Hill

#### Other Materials:

Cotton: New Dimensions in Research  
National Cotton Council

Cotton from Field to Fabric

Cotton Panorama

The Story of Cotton

National Cotton Council

#### Films:

"Naturally Silk" International Silk

"The Romantic Story of Wool"

Pendleton Woolen Mills

"The Fibers and Their Properties"  
Burlington Industries, Inc.

"Fiber Facts", American Viscose Corp.

"A Piece of Cloth" Audio-Visual

Section, National Cotton Council



CLOTHING II

OBJECTIVES	LEARNING EXPERIENCES				
<p>Understanding the relationship between the dyeing, printing, and finishing of a fabric to its use and care</p>	<p><u>Students might use the following tests to determine method of dyeing:</u></p> <p>a. Solid-colored fabric</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Untwist several yarns in both warp and filling</li> <li>2. Note the evenness or unevenness of color penetration.</li> </ol> <p>Students determine if fabric sample is piece-dyed or yarn-dyed.</p> <p>b. Figured cloth</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unravel yarns in both warp and filling</li> <li>2. Note color of individual yarns.</li> </ol> <p>Students determine from discussion if individual yarns are the same color throughout or if more than one color. Determine whether design is printed or woven-in.</p> <p>c. Printed cloth</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Count colors in design</li> <li>2. Note shape, regularity, and order of pattern.</li> </ol> <p>Students determine by what method cloth is printed.</p> <p>Experiments may also be done to determine the fastness of dye to the following:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">a. Light</td> <td style="width: 50%;">c. Laundering</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Perspiration</td> <td>d. Crocking</td> </tr> </table> <p>Observe fabrics and garments with design printed off-grain. Discuss how this affects pattern lay-out and quality of ready-made garments.</p> <p>Panel discussion: Knowledge of designs and finishes helps make you an intelligent shopper.</p>	a. Light	c. Laundering	b. Perspiration	d. Crocking
a. Light	c. Laundering				
b. Perspiration	d. Crocking				

CLOTHING II

GENERALIZATIONS

A fabric is piece-dyed after weaving, knitting or other methods of construction.

A fabric is yarn-dyed if the yarns are dyed before the fabric is constructed.

Color and design are applied to fabrics in various ways.

The method of dyeing or printing affects the quality of the finished product.

TEACHING MATERIALS

Supplementary Text:

Wingate. Textile Fabrics and Their Selection. Prentice-Hall, Inc.

Other Materials:

Today's Fabrics, Marjorie Mead  
Circular 917 U. of Illinois  
Cooperative Extension Service

CLOTHING II

OBJECTIVES	LEARNING EXPERIENCES
<p>Understanding the relationship between the dyeing, printing, and finishing of a fabric to its use and care, <u>continued</u></p>	<p>Class members bring in samples of different finishes, advertisements, and labels.</p> <p>Discuss characteristics of various finishes and their desirability to the consumer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Sanforized, Sanforlan, preshrunk</li><li>b. Drip-dry, wash and wear</li><li>c. Vat-dyed, colorfast</li><li>d. Crease-resistant, wrinkled and mercerized.</li><li>e. Permanent press</li></ul> <p>List finishes which improve appearance but do not affect usefulness. Discuss.</p> <p>List finishes which both improve appearance and affect usefulness.</p> <p><u>Discuss ways in which we can know the fiber content of a fabric.</u></p> <p>Examine garment labels for fiber content information.</p> <p>Discuss provisions of Textile Fiber Identification Act L-22.</p> <p>Develop a check list for fabric selection.</p> <p>Role-play a situation in which a student goes out to buy fabric for a clothing project.</p>

CLOTHING II

GENERALIZATIONS

Not all finishes which improve appearance contribute to usefulness.

TEACHING MATERIALS

Supplementary Texts:

Lewis, Bowers, & Kettunen. Clothing Construction and Wardrobe Planning. Macmillan

Carson. How You Look and Dress. McGraw-Hill

Oerke. Dress. Bennett Co.  
pp. 172-163, 211-214

Other Materials:

"A Definite Guide to Permanent Press"  
Celanese

"Permanent Press Progress Reports I and II" each \$1.00 American Fabrics

"Federal Textile Laws for Your Protection"  
Pamphlet - Michigan Univ. Ext. Bulletin  
No. 373

"Fashion and Fabrics" J. C. Penney Co.  
1966 p. 13

"Textile Fiber Products Identification Act" 1960 Fed. Trade Commission

Films:

"How to Select Fabrics" J.C. Penney Co.

OBJECTIVES	LEARNING EXPERIENCES
<p>Developing repeat learnings and incorporating new skills through the construction of various garments</p>	<p>Cooperative teacher-pupil planning to determine skills already acquired and those they need to learn.</p> <p>Discuss types of garments that may be constructed to include the following new skills:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Joining bodice and skirt</li> <li>2. Using plaid, one-way design, or napped fabric</li> <li>3. Using other sleeve finishes such as kimono, raglan, or tailored cuff</li> <li>4. Inserting full-lining in sleeve</li> <li>5. Constructing belts and machine buttonholes</li> <li>6. Using seam processes such as flat-fell, French, and welt.</li> <li>7. Using tucks, gathers, and pleats.</li> </ol> <p>Students choose garments to construct that will offer new learning experiences.</p> <p>Demonstrate new learning experiences as students progress.</p>

CLOTHING II

GENERALIZATIONS

New skills develop through the selection of projects that strengthen repeat learnings and provide opportunity for the development of these new skills.

TEACHING MATERIALS

Supplementary Texts:

Lewis, Bowers, and Kettunen  
Clothing Construction and Wardrobe Planning. Macmillan Company

Other Materials:

"Simplicity's Guide to Napped Fabrics:  
How to Cut - How to Handle"  
Simplicity Pattern Company, Inc.

Bishop and Arch. The Bishop Method of Clothing Construction. Lippincott

Simplicity's Little Dictionary of Sewing Terms 2nd Ed. Simplicity Pattern Co.

## CLOTHING II

### OBJECTIVES

Developing a set of standards to follow in selecting ready-to-wear garments

### LEARNING EXPERIENCES

Gain interest by directing lesson on wardrobe inventory to a particular season or around a holiday, such as Easter.

Through classroom discussion, make a list of items that might be considered essential for a minimum but adequate wardrobe.

Have students investigate wardrobe to determine needs.

Discuss with class average amount spent for ready-to-wear garments. Bring out fact that expenditure is often more for one season than for another.

Have each student make out a clothing budget to fit the family's clothing allowances.

Suggest ways in which clothing allowance might be supplemented.

Discuss how to plan a wardrobe considering color and design.

Discuss items to be purchased to supplement present wardrobe, giving reasons for each purchase.

Discuss use of following shopping guides:  
Advertisements: Students bring in newspaper clippings and other advertisements. Evaluate them as guides for determining current styles, prices, availability. Analyze type of emotional appeal in advertisement.

Labels and Tags: Using information from Federal Trade Commission, discuss information that should be found on tags and labels.

Students then bring in labels and tags and evaluate each for information given. Suggest use of home label file with each label marked as to type of garment.

CLOTHING II

GENERALIZATIONS

An attractive wardrobe depends upon wise planning and careful purchasing.

Needs determine the basic garments of one's wardrobe.

One's clothing expenditures are affected by the amount of the family income, clothing needs and wants, activities, and number in the family.

To receive satisfaction for money spent, the majority of the clothing allowance should be directed toward clothes which receive the most wear and are good for most occasions.

TEACHING MATERIALS

Supplementary Text:

Bishop and Arch. Bishop Method of Clothing Construction J.B. Lippincott

Sturm and Griener. Guide to Modern Clothing. McGraw-Hill

Oreke. Dress. Bennett Co. p. 79

Other Materials:

"Money Management"

"Your Clothing Dollar"

Household Finance Corp.



CLOTHING II

OBJECTIVES

Developing a set of standards to follow in selecting ready-to-wear garments, continued

LEARNING EXPERIENCES

Brands: Discuss use of brand names as a guide to quality

Stores: Discuss differences in the following types of stores in terms of variety of selection, price ranges, and services available.

1. Department stores
2. Large specialty shops
3. Small specialty shops
4. Dime stores
5. Discount and outlet stores
6. Mail-order firms

Student panel discuss pros and cons of buying clothes on credit.

Discuss how wise "bargain" shopping can stretch the budget.

Discuss importance of consumer's knowing the meaning of the following types of sales: end-of-the-month, beginning-of-the-season, special purchase, inventory, and other.

Have a "white elephant day" in which pupils bring their wardrobe misfits bought impulsively.

Price: Discuss the following items that influence prices:

- a. Fiber and fabric
- b. Manufacture of garment
- c. Mark-up added by dealer

List factors that determine quality in merchandise. Emphasize that these quality points be considered before buying a garment.

Re-emphasize importance of informative labels and tags on ready-made garments.

Bring in ready-made garments of different qualities and have students use their buying guides to evaluate each garment.

Bring in a garment or accessory considered "high style" when purchased, but soon out of style.

Students debate: "Fad vs Fashion"

## CLOTHING II

### GENERALIZATIONS

A wise consumer reads and judges information on labels before making purchases.

A wise consumer watches advertising of reliable stores and buys where the best value can be received for the money spent.

The price tag on a garment is not always an indication of its true worth.

Fabric workmanship and style should determine the price paid for a garment.

Quality in ready-made garments is determined by the following:

1. Fabric and trimming construction
2. Workmanship
3. Fit and style
4. Ease of care

### TEACHING MATERIALS

#### Supplementary Texts:

Rathbone, Tarpley, East, and Ahern. Fashion and Fabrics. Houghton, Mifflin Company

Strum and Grieser. Guide to Modern Clothing. McGraw-Hill p. 138

#### Other Materials:

"Teen-Age Consumer" Consumer Reports, March 1957 pp. 139-142

"Federal Textile Laws for Your Protection" Extension Service Kansas State U.

Extension Bulletin 373 OES Michigan State

"The Quality of Textiles"

"The Quality of Textiles"

"The Quality of Textiles"

Changing Times

#### Films:

"Follow It All The Way" Consumer Protection, J.C. Penney Co. S-837

"Wise Use of Credit" 22 min. Consumer Finance Assn.

## CLOTHING II

OBJECTIVES	LEARNING EXPERIENCES
<p>Gaining an understanding of a consumer's responsibilities</p>	<p>Students observe shopping practices and list features observed.</p> <p>Discuss shopping etiquette.</p> <p>Develop a check list of good shopping manners and/or develop a code of behavior for shoppers.</p> <p>Students give a dramatization illustrating poor and acceptable shopping etiquette.</p> <p>Have two groups of students present (a) poor, and (b) desirable practices observed in sales people such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Urging customers to buy an article that is unbecoming or is not needed.</li><li>2. Pointing out advantages and disadvantages of an article of clothing.</li></ol> <p>Have a panel on the consumer's responsibility as a shopper. Follow this with class discussion.</p>

CLOTHING 11

GENERALIZATIONS

Good shopping habits aid in the enjoyment of shopping.

A knowledge of shopping courtesies helps the consumer receive better service.

A well-informed shopper saves time, energy, and money.

TEACHING MATERIALS

Other Materials:

"Quality Guides in Buying" USDA  
Leaflet No. 105

CLOTHING II

OBJECTIVES	LEARNING EXPERIENCES
<p>Understanding the importance of proper care and storage of garments</p>	<p>Students write a short paragraph on how they usually care for their clothing.</p> <p>Discuss advantages of daily clothing care related to the following items:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Airing garments</li><li>2. Removing spots and stains</li><li>3. Attending to minor repairs</li><li>4. Laundering hose and undergarments</li><li>5. Polishing shoes</li></ol> <p>Explain how pre-season care will protect the life of garments.</p> <p>Discuss between-season care and storage of various fabrics, such as cotton, linen, fur, and woollens.</p> <p>Use buzz groups to suggest methods of storage for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Out-of-season clothes</li><li>2. Shoes</li><li>3. Formals</li><li>4. Accessories</li></ol> <p>Determine which clothes should be hung, folded, or wrapped.</p> <p>Exhibit clothing damaged because of improper care.</p> <p>Students draw illustrations of their present closet arrangements.</p> <p>Evaluate arrangements through class discussion and magazine illustrations of proper closet organization.</p> <p>Exchange ideas with class members concerning space-saving tricks.</p> <p>Students make a second sketch of their clothing storage and compare with first arrangement.</p>

CLOTHING II

GENERALIZATIONS

Well cared for clothing helps to build self-confidence.

Daily care of clothing reduces the family clothing budget.

Clothing will retain optimum serviceability and can be attractive longer if given regular daily, weekly, and seasonal care.

Not all clothing should be stored in the same manner.

Thoughtful planning is needed to arrange closet and drawer space efficiently.

A well-planned closet simplifies clothing care.

The article used most frequently should be stored within easy reach.

TEACHING MATERIALS

Supplementary Texts:

Lewis, Bowers, Kettunen. Clothing Construction and Wardrobe Planning. Macmillan, pp. 326-334

Starr. Management for Better Living. Heath, pp. 130-137

Fitzsimmons and White. Management For You. Lippincott, pp. 206-212

CLOTHING II

OBJECTIVES	LEARNING EXPERIENCES								
<p>Developing the ability to properly clean and launder clothing</p>	<p>Teacher demonstrate general techniques of proper method of spot removal.</p> <p>Experiment with a variety of common stain removers on the type of stain for which they are intended.</p> <p>Students record results for effectiveness and ease in using.</p> <p>Explain difference between a soap and a detergent.</p> <p>Illustrate on chalkboard how they clean.</p> <p>Discuss good wash-day practices, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sorting as to color, amount of soil, type of fabric</li> <li>2. Pre-treatment</li> <li>3. Correct water temperature</li> <li>4. Drying place, time, and temperature.</li> </ol> <p>Discuss:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Influence of fabric weave on washability</li> <li>2. Use of washer and dryer for synthetics and blends</li> <li>3. Time and effort required in hand washing versus machine washing.</li> </ol> <p>Students give reports on methods of washing and drying the following fabrics:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. Silk</td> <td>5. Other man-made fabrics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Rayon</td> <td>6. Cotton</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Acetate</td> <td>7. Linen</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Wool</td> <td>8. Wash and wear</td> </tr> </table> <p>Students demonstrate proper laundering of (1) sweaters, (2) hose, (3) gloves.</p> <p>Demonstrate proper pressing techniques and use of equipment.</p> <p>Discuss proper procedures to follow before sending a garment to the cleaners.</p> <p>Visit a commercial dry cleaner to observe cleaning processes used.</p> <p>Student demonstrate dyeing a garment.</p> <p>Discuss care of garments in dressing.</p> <p>Students demonstrate proper method of putting on: girdle, slip, hosiery, skirts and dresses, gloves.</p> <p>Discuss tips on the use and care of clothing.</p>	1. Silk	5. Other man-made fabrics	2. Rayon	6. Cotton	3. Acetate	7. Linen	4. Wool	8. Wash and wear
1. Silk	5. Other man-made fabrics								
2. Rayon	6. Cotton								
3. Acetate	7. Linen								
4. Wool	8. Wash and wear								

CLOTHING II

GENERALIZATIONS

Each spot should be treated individually to prevent "setting" spots.

The fabric as well as the spot should be considered in stain removal.

A routine of good laundry practices is necessary for effective, efficient care of clothing.

The method used in washing clothing depends upon the article to be washed, the textile fibers from which it is made, and the construction of the fabric.

Proper care of garments determines their length of service.

TEACHING MATERIALS

Supplementary Texts:  
Sturm and Grieser. Guide to Modern Clothing. McGraw-Hill, p. 186

Oerke. Dress. Bennett Co., p. 105

Other Materials:

"Removing Spots and Stains"  
Form 19YG, Maytag Company  
"Home Laundry in Motion"  
Maytag Company

"Stain Removal from Fabrics"  
USDA Bulletin No. 1474

"Today's Soaps and Detergents"  
Oregon State U. Cooperative  
Extension Service, PNU Bulletin 36

"Know Your Laundry Recipes" Maytag  
Company

"Handbook on Fabric Care" American  
Institute of Laundering

"Problem Laundry Solutions" Maytag  
Company

Encyclopedia of Home Laundry  
Maytag Company

"For Perfect Finishing: Press  
the Professional Way"  
John Dritz & Sons, Inc.



## CLOTHING III

### Clothing for the Girl and Her Family

#### INTRODUCTION

Clothing III is designed to provide opportunities for students to increase their understanding of the suitable wardrobe for themselves and their families, and to develop skills in clothing construction to a higher level of perfection.

Since all students will probably not finish a project at the same time, it will be wise if extra activities are provided those who do finish early. For example, students who finish their construction project early might make an accessory. Those who finish their remodeling early might repair a garment.

Although many learning experiences are suggested, the teacher should use her discretion in choosing and/or revising the learning experiences that best fit her classroom situation. Those learning experiences should be selected that will encourage students to choose projects offering new learning skills for themselves.

The adopted text for this course shall be Sturm & Greiser. Guide to Modern Clothing. Webster Division, McGraw-Hill Book Company. Clothing I and II are prerequisites to this course. Check Clothing I and II for detailed learnings.

#### SKILLS

##### Repeat Learnings

1. Repeat learnings from Clothing I and II
2. New learnings from Clothing I and II

##### New Learnings

1. Using suitable fasteners
  - a. frogs
  - b. loops
  - c. tailored buttonholes
  - d. self-covered buttons
2. Decorations for child's garment using the zig-zag machine
  - a. textile painting
  - b. decorative stitches
3. Inserting self-help and growth features
  - a. elastic waists
  - b. deep hems
  - c. long and front openings
4. Applying trims
  - a. sashes
  - b. ribbons
  - c. lace
  - d. rickrack
5. Simple garment remodeling
  - a. ripping
  - b. re-dyeing
  - c. recutting
  - d. reassembling
6. Handling of felt, leather and other difficult fabrics

### CLOTHING III

#### Clothing for the Girl and Her Family

Adopted Text: Sturm & Grieser. Guide to Modern Clothing  
Webster Division, McGraw-Hill Book Company

OBJECTIVES	Weeks to Teach (x indicates continuous)
PROVIDING CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES TO HELP DEVELOP SELF-CONFIDENCE IN THE STUDENT	x
GAINING AN UNDERSTANDING OF PROPER DRESS	1½ Weeks
DEVELOPING THE ABILITY TO EVALUATE ONE'S WARDROBE	1½ Weeks
GAINING SATISFACTION IN MAKING CLOTHES IN ORDER TO HAVE A SUITABLE WARDROBE	8 Weeks
CREATING INTERESTING AND APPROPRIATE ACCESSORIES	1 Week
GAINING AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE IMPORTANCE OF REMODELING AND REPAIRING ONE'S CLOTHING	2 Weeks
GAINING INCREASED KNOWLEDGE OF A CHILD'S CLOTHING NEEDS	1 Week
DEVELOPING SKILLS IN CONSTRUCTING A CHILD'S GARMENT	3 Weeks

TOPICAL OUTLINE (4 Weeks) CLOTHING III

OBJECTIVES	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
<p>(1st Week)</p> <p>Developing self-confidence in the students</p> <p>Gaining an understanding of proper dress</p>	<p><u>Introduction</u> to course.</p> <p><u>Discuss</u> objectives and areas to be covered.</p> <p><u>Explain</u> reasons and procedures for keeping folder.</p>	<p><u>Review</u> figure types. Analyze students' figures.</p> <p><u>Discuss</u> elements of design.</p> <p><u>Study</u> pictures of various colors and designs.</p>	<p><u>Select</u> lines, colors, and designs for each figure type.</p> <p><u>Film</u>: Line in Your Wardrobe</p>	<p><u>McCall's</u> resource person to talk on line, color and design.</p> <p><u>Make</u> plans for exhibit of styles and colors suitable for each figure type.</p>	<p><u>Complete</u> plans for exhibit.</p> <p><u>Set up</u> exhibit.</p> <p><u>Discuss</u> exhibit.</p>
<p>(2nd Week)</p> <p>Continuation of above</p>	<p><u>Discuss</u> effect colors, lines and designs have on each figure type.</p> <p><u>Decide</u> colors, lines, and designs good for each student.</p> <p>Assignment: Plan costumes suitable for themselves.</p> <p><u>Use</u> pamphlet - McCall's Patterns</p>	<p><u>Discuss</u> activities in relation to costumes.</p> <p><u>Discuss</u> clothing needs and construction project.</p> <p>Inform students when to be ready to begin sewing.</p>	<p><u>Plan for Fashion Show</u> by pupils</p> <p><u>Approve</u> patterns selected by students</p>	<p><u>Check</u> students' folders.</p>	<p><u>Fashion Show</u></p> <p><u>Evaluation</u></p> <p><u>Quiz</u></p>
<p>(3rd Week)</p> <p>Developing the ability to evaluate one's wardrobe</p>	<p><u>Discuss</u> clothing inventory and inventory chart.</p> <p><u>Divide</u> class into groups.</p> <p><u>Discuss</u> responsibilities of each group.</p> <p><u>Students</u> take clothing inventory</p>	<p><u>Discuss</u> wardrobe planning and basic wardrobe principles.</p> <p><u>Discuss</u> family clothing budget.</p>	<p><u>Resource</u> person to talk on - selecting a suitable wardrobe.</p> <p>Assignment: Students list their major activities and plan their wardrobes.</p>	<p><u>Group</u> reports on clothing needs of a specific type of individual</p> <p><u>Students</u> work on their wardrobe plans</p>	<p><u>Assign</u> tote drawers and machines.</p> <p><u>Check</u> students' folders.</p> <p><u>Remind</u> students who to be ready to begin sewing</p>
<p>(4th Week)</p> <p>Making clothes in order to have a suitable wardrobe</p>	<p><u>Discuss</u> advantages of making one's clothing.</p> <p><u>Approve</u> patterns selected by students not earlier approved.</p>	<p><u>Discuss</u> fabrics suitable for the garments and linings.</p> <p><u>Make</u> preliminary plans for construction project.</p>	<p><u>Students</u> bring all necessary materials for sewing.</p> <p><u>Begin</u> preparing pattern and fabric.</p>	<p><u>Layout</u> and cut</p> <p>Begin sewing _____</p>	<p><u>Demonstrate</u> or show film.</p>

CLOTHING III

OBJECTIVES	LEARNING EXPERIENCES
<p>Providing classroom activities to help develop self-confidence in the student</p> <p>Gaining an understanding of proper dress</p>	<p>Survey the class to see what students would like to gain from the course.</p> <p>Discuss course objectives and areas to be covered.</p> <p>Students start a folder to be kept throughout the course. Include material on the appropriate clothes for themselves.</p> <p>Review the various figure types and facial features.</p> <p>Analyze each student's figure and facial features.</p> <p>Students make a list of features to be emphasized and/or camouflaged.</p> <p>Discuss line, color, and design in relation to each figure type and facial features.</p> <p>Students work in groups with color samples, choosing colors good for each student.</p> <p>Make an exhibit showing styles and colors suitable for the various figure types and facial features.</p> <p>Examine pictures of various designs and colors.</p>

CLOTHING III

GENERALIZATIONS	TEACHING MATERIALS
<p>Self-confidence adds to the enjoyment and success of classroom activities.</p> <p>Understanding one's figure type and facial features can aid one in dressing properly.</p> <p>Used skillfully, line, color and design can improve one's appearance.</p> <p>Personal satisfaction is achieved through the ability to select colors suitable for the individual.</p> <p>Styles and colors suitable for an individual depend upon his figure type and facial features.</p>	<p>Adopted Text:</p> <p>Sturm &amp; Grieser. <u>Guide to Modern Clothing</u>. Webster Division, McGraw-Hill Book Company</p> <p>Supplementary Texts:</p> <p>Pollard. <u>Experiences with Clothing</u>. Ginn and Company</p> <p>McDermott and Nicholas. <u>Homemaking for Teenagers</u>. Bennett</p> <p>Other Materials:</p> <p>McCall resource person</p> <p><u>For That High Priced Look</u>. Pellon</p> <p>McCall's Patterns</p> <p><u>Fashion and Fabrics</u> Spring &amp; Summer 1966. J.C. Penney Company</p> <p><u>Be Color Wise</u> <u>Be Line Wise</u> J.C. Penney Company</p> <p>Fashion magazines, newspapers, catalogs, fabric samples</p> <p>Films:</p> <p>"Line in Your Wardrobe" "Color As You Wear It" "Color and You" J.C. Penney</p>

CLOTHING III

OBJECTIVES	LEARNING MATERIALS
Gaining an understanding of the proper dress, <u>continued</u>	<p>Plan a bulletin board illustrating principles for combining colors, lines, and designs to create certain effects.</p> <p>Students decide what colors, lines, and designs are most becoming to themselves.</p> <p>Plan casual costumes indicating colors, lines, and design.</p> <p>Make a list of various types of activities in which students participate.</p> <p>Discuss appropriate attire for the activities.</p> <p>Plan a display illustrating five "Do's" and "Dont's" for dressing properly.</p> <p>Plan a class fashion show in which students model appropriate costumes for their figure types, facial features, and planned activity.</p>
Developing the ability to evaluate one's wardrobe	<p>Discuss advantages of taking a clothing inventory.</p> <p>Acquaint students with an inventory chart.</p> <p>Students take an inventory of their wardrobes using the chart.</p> <p>Discuss the basic wardrobe principles.</p> <p>Divide the class into groups. Each group obtain information on the clothing needs of a specific type of individual.</p> <p>Discuss wardrobe planning in relation to the family clothing budget.</p>

### CLOTHING III

#### GENERALIZATIONS

Color, line and design can change one's appearance and shape.

The lines, colors, and designs should be suitable for the individual.

To determine whether one is properly dressed, the activity should be considered as well as the figure type.

The attire should be appropriate for the activity.

Clothes that are suitable to the person and the activity help to build self-confidence and poise.

To evaluate one's wardrobe, critically, a clothing inventory must be taken.

The basic wardrobe principles should be used as guides to planning a suitable wardrobe.

The clothing needs of an individual will depend upon age, major activities, figure type and personality.

The clothing budget should be considered when planning a wardrobe.

#### TEACHING MATERIALS

##### Supplementary Texts:

Pollard. Experiences with Clothing. Ginn and Co.

Tate and Glisson. Family Clothing. John Wiley & Sons

Barclay and Champion. Teen Guide to Homemaking. McGraw-Hill

##### Other Materials:

"Your Clothing Carousel" Dow Chemical Co.

"Wardrobe Magic" Bobbie Brooks

"Your Clothing Dollar" Household Finance Corp.

##### Films:

"Managing Your Clothing Dollar" Household Finance Corp.

"Clothes and You" Coronet

"The Right Clothes for You" (FS)

"Select Your Style" McGraw-Hill

CLOTHING III

OBJECTIVES

Developing the ability to evaluate one's wardrobe,  
continued

LEARNING EXPERIENCES

Students list activities in which they participate.

Invite a buyer from a good local store to come to talk about selecting a well-coordinated wardrobe.

Students plan as many outfits as possible from their inventory. List accessories with each outfit.

Evaluate the wardrobe by comparing the list of activities with the list of outfits.

List clothing deficiencies.

Each student make a plan to improve her wardrobe. Show how deficiencies will be met, and how each outfit will emphasize or camouflage certain of her features.



CLOTHING III

GENERALIZATIONS

TEACHING MATERIALS

One must recognize his activities in order to plan a suitable wardrobe.

To successfully add to the wardrobe, the individual should recognize outfits already on hand.

Each planned activity should have an appropriate costume.

Clothing deficiencies are guides to the individual's clothing needs.

A well-planned wardrobe is practical and economical.

CLOTHING III

OBJECTIVES	LEARNING EXPERIENCES
<p>Gaining satisfaction in making clothes in order to have a suitable wardrobe</p>	<p>Discuss the advantages of making one's clothing.</p> <p>Discuss types of lined garments to be made:            A. Dress      D. Jacket            B. Suit      E. Coat            C. Skirt      F. Slacks</p> <p>Students choose a garment to make that will offer new learnings.</p> <p>Discuss various fabrics suitable for the various garments and lining.</p> <p>Make necessary plans for constructing the garment.</p> <p>Demonstrate learnings new to the students.</p> <p>Make the garment.</p> <p>Plan a fashion show or exhibit of the garments made.</p>
<p>Creating interesting and appropriate accessories</p>	<p>Discuss the advantages of planning for appropriate accessories.</p> <p>Study pictures of garments with and without accessories. Compare.</p> <p>Collect dolls with wardrobes. Dress them without accessories, add accessories, compare.</p> <p>Discuss appropriate accessories for various figure types and occasions.</p> <p>Display garments with accessories using dress forms.</p> <p>Select appropriate accessories for various occasions. Plan a bulletin-board display.</p> <p>Plan accessories for outfits in the wardrobe.</p> <p>Collect pictures illustrating the accessories. Make a plan, showing how these accessories will be obtained(made, bought, gift.)</p>

CLOTHING III

GENERALIZATIONS

The clothing budget can be stretched by making clothes.

Constructing garments can be an enjoyable and satisfying experience.

Displaying garments an individual has made increases pride in the individual.

A suitable wardrobe contains not only essential garments, but the accessories needed to make complete outfits.

With appropriate accessories, fewer outfits are needed.

Thoughtful selection of accessories adds originality to the outfits.

Accessories should be chosen according to figure type and occasion.

A satisfactory wardrobe will include accessories that may serve many needs.

TEACHING MATERIALS

Supplementary Texts:

Bishop and Arch. The Bishop Method of Clothing Construction  
J. B. Lippincott

Other Materials:

Simplicity's Guide to Napped Fabric, How to Handle, How to Cut.  
Simplicity Sewing Book  
Simplicity Pattern Co.

How to do Dressmaking Tailoring  
Singer

Secrets of Sewing with Plaids  
Dan River

Films:

Tailoring Techniques and New Clothing Construction  
How to Select Fabrics  
J.C. Penney Co.

Material for Clothing  
Encyclopaedia Britannica Films

Supplementary Texts:

Barclay and Champion. Teen Guide to Homemaking. McGraw-Hill

Other Materials:

Magazines, catalogs, fashion books, newspapers.

Severn, Hand In Gloves. McKay Company

CLOTHING III

OBJECTIVES	LEARNING EXPERIENCES
<p>Gaining an understanding of the importance of remodeling and repairing one's clothing</p>	<p>Discuss the importance of remodeling and repairing clothes.</p> <p>List most common types of repair problems. Discuss ways to repair each.</p> <p>List ways in which a garment could be remodeled without involving much labor.</p> <p>Students bring to class a garment they want to remodel.</p> <p>Study fashion books and find designs that would be suitable to use for the garment.</p> <p>Make a list of ways the garment is to be remodeled.</p> <p>Demonstrate as many as possible ways the garments could be remodeled.</p> <p>Remodel the garment.</p>
<p>Gaining increased knowledge of a child's clothing needs</p>	<p>Visit a nursery school and help the children dress.</p> <p>List and discuss self-help and growth features found on the children's garments.</p> <p>Visit a large department store. Notice the children's styles.</p> <p>Discuss advantages and disadvantages of each style.</p> <p>Invite to class mothers with small children. Talk with them about the clothing needs of children.</p> <p>Make a list of fabrics suitable for a child's garment. Collect and study samples.</p> <p>Plan a bulletin board illustrating suitable clothing for a child.</p> <p>Plan a complete wardrobe for a child.</p>

### CLOTHING III

#### GENERALIZATIONS

Repairing and remodeling clothes make them last longer, look better, and reduce clothing expenditure.

Remodeling a garment should be worth the labor put into it.

Satisfaction is achieved through the ability to restyle and remodel a garment.

Clothes with self-help features will give the child pride in dressing himself.

Children's clothes with growth features are economical.

Styles for children's clothing should offer comfort.

The clothing needs of a child will depend to a great extent upon age, climatic conditions, general health, and activities of the child.

Fabric for a child's garment should be soft, comfortable and easy to care for.

The wardrobe for a child should be chosen with as much care as that of any family member.

#### TEACHING MATERIALS

##### Supplementary Text:

Pollard. Experiences with Clothing  
Ginn and Co.

##### Other Materials:

G. Butt. Mending Clothes and Household Fabrics. Cornell University

##### Your Clothing Carousel

"Your Clothes Are Talking About You"  
Dow Chemical Co.

How to Mend and Refit. Singer

Magazines and fashion books

##### Supplementary Texts:

Pollard. Experiences with Clothing.  
Ginn and Company

##### Other Materials:

A Look at Children. USDA

##### Film:

Selecting Children's Clothing (FS)  
McGraw-Hill

CLOTHING III

OBJECTIVES	LEARNING EXPERIENCES
Developing skills in constructing a child's garment	<p>Discuss child's garments to be made:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Dress</li><li>2. Shirt or blouse</li><li>3. Pants (Shorts)</li><li>4. Gown</li><li>5. Play-suit</li></ol> <p>From the child's wardrobe, students choose a garment to make.</p> <p>Select a style that offers self-help and growth features for the child and new learning skills for the students.</p> <p>Select the fabric.</p> <p>Make necessary plans for constructing the garment.</p> <p>Make the garment.</p> <p>Demonstrate and/or show films when feasible.</p> <p>Plan an exhibit of the garments.</p>

CLOTHING III

GENERALIZATIONS

TEACHING MATERIALS

Satisfaction and pride is increased when the individual can construct a garment for someone other than himself.

Making necessary plans should result in wise use of time, energy, money, and other resources.

Supplementary Texts:

Pollard. Experiences with Clothing. Ginn and Company

Other Materials:

Fashion magazines, catalogs,

How to Sew for Babies. Singer

## CLOTHING IV

### Clothing and Family Management

#### INTRODUCTION

This course has been planned to provide the students with opportunities to improve skills in clothing construction, to acquire knowledge and skills in money management, and to use creativity in the home. By the time students enter Clothing IV, they should have developed most, or all of the skills presented in Clothing I, II, and III. In this course, students should be encouraged to use creativity in constructing garments requiring more detailed construction and consequently improve skills previously practiced.

The basic textbook suggested for use in this course is Sturm & Griesser. Guide to Modern Clothing. Webster Division, McGraw-Hill Book Company.

#### SKILLS

##### Repeat Learnings

1. Repeat learnings from 11th Grade level
2. New learnings from 11th Grade level

##### New Learnings

1. Dressy dress
2. Tailored suit
3. Trench coat
4. Slacks suit
5. Reversible article
6. Knitting or crocheting
7. More difficult patterns
8. Articles for the home



CLOTHING IV

Clothing and Family Management

Supplementary Text: East & Wines. Fashion Your Own.  
Houghton Mifflin

OBJECTIVES	Weeks to Teach (x indicates continuous)
BECOMING ACQUAINTED WITH THE CLASSROOM OBJECTIVES	x
GAINING KNOWLEDGE OF THE CLOTHING NEEDS OF THE ENTIRE FAMILY	2-3 Days
DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF THE TOTAL INCOME THAT CAN BE USED WISELY FOR CLOTHING NEEDS	2-3 Days
DEVELOPING THE ABILITY TO MAKE WISE DECISIONS IN SPENDING THE FAMILY CLOTHING DOLLAR	x
UTILIZING PERSONAL RESOURCES ALONG WITH CAREFUL MONEY MANAGEMENT IN MEETING THE FAMILY CLOTHING NEEDS	x
IMPROVING AND INCREASING SKILLS IN MAKING GARMENTS REQUIRING MORE DETAILED CONSTRUCTION	13 Weeks
INCREASING INTEREST IN USING CREATIVITY IN CONSTRUCTING ARTICLES FOR THE GIRL AND HER HOME	3 Weeks

TOPICAL OUTLINE (4 Weeks) CLOTHING IV

OBJECTIVES	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
<p>(1st Week) Becoming acquainted with the classroom objectives</p> <p>Gaining knowledge of clothing needs of family</p>	<p><u>Get acquainted</u></p> <p><u>Teacher-pupil plan</u> to determine objectives</p> <p><u>Discuss</u> course objectives</p>	<p><u>Money Questionnaire</u> p.36</p> <p>Curriculum Guide</p> <p><u>Discuss</u> importance of knowing family clothing needs</p>	<p>Construct charts for students to record family clothing needs</p> <p><u>Assignment:</u> fill out charts with aid of family</p>	<p><u>Discuss</u> meaning and advantages of using a budget</p> <p><u>List</u> advantages of using a budget.</p>	<p><u>Using</u> film-strips, pamphlets, <u>Students</u> list factors that determine family clothing budget</p>
<p>(2nd Week) Determining amount of total income to be wisely used for clothing needs</p> <p>Developing the ability to wisely spend family clothing dollar</p>	<p><u>Discuss</u> findings in relation to own family situation</p> <p><u>Use</u> guides to set up apportionment of clothing funds</p>	<p><u>Determine</u> factors that require one member to spend more than others.</p> <p><u>Divide</u> into groups to develop clothing budget for a problem family.</p>	<p><u>List and discuss</u> common reasons for overspending.</p> <p><u>Discuss</u> need for wise spending on a smaller income.</p>	<p><u>Assignment:</u> <u>Students work with parents</u> in planning budget.</p> <p><u>Students make</u> out budget on paper using charts showing family needs and estimated costs.</p>	<p><u>List and discuss</u> resources that may be used to meet family clothing needs.</p> <p><u>Discuss</u> how these resources may be used more advantageously through class activities.</p>
<p>(3rd Week) Using personal resources, along with careful spending in meeting the clothing needs</p>	<p><u>Role-play</u> situation in which student wastes resources in buying fabric.</p> <p><u>Draw conclusions</u> for wise management of time, energy, and money.</p> <p><u>REVIEW</u></p>	<p><u>Short quiz</u> on managing clothing dollar</p> <p><u>Cooperative teacher-pupil planning</u> to determine skills students need to improve</p>	<p><u>Discuss</u> types of garments students may construct with a more professional look.</p> <p><u>Students select</u> project.</p>	<p><u>Discuss</u> fabrics suitable for each garment.</p> <p><u>Review</u> fabric selection.</p> <p><u>Make</u> necessary plans for constructing garment.</p>	<p><u>Continue</u> making plans for construction</p>
<p>(4th Week) Improving and increasing skill in making garments with more detailed construction</p>	<p><u>Begin</u> fitting pattern and prepare for cutting of fabric</p>	<p><u>Check</u> students' pattern layout.</p> <p><u>Cut and mark</u> fabric.</p>	<p><u>Begin</u> stay-stitching.</p> <p><u>Review</u> progress.</p> <p><u>Help</u> those in need of catching up.</p>	<p><u>Organize</u> girls in groups according to stage.</p> <p><u>Demonstrate</u> new learnings as students' progress.</p>	<p><u>Evaluate</u> all progress.</p> <p><u>Assign</u> outside homework.</p>

CLOTHING IV

OBJECTIVES	LEARNING EXPERIENCES
<p>Becoming acquainted with the classroom objectives</p> <p>Gaining knowledge of the clothing needs of the entire family</p>	<p>Teacher-pupil planning to determine areas of family clothing management students would like to study.</p> <p>Present outline for class study.</p> <p>Give "Money Opinionnaire" to determine students' goals. Discuss in relation to class objectives.</p> <p>Discuss the importance of knowing the family's clothing needs.</p> <p>Discuss and/or demonstrate methods of determining family's clothing needs. a. family council    b. personal inventories</p> <p>Through cooperative planning, construct individual charts to show clothing needs of each family member.</p> <p>Students fill these out with the assistance of family members.</p> <p>Review the meaning of the term budget. List advantages of using a budget to plan spending.</p> <p>Students use filmstrips, texts, pamphlets, etc., to develop a list of factors that determine a family's clothing budget.</p>

## CLOTHING IV

### GENERALITIES

A knowledge of one's needs and wants is necessary before setting up classroom objectives.

Knowledge of the family's clothing needs is necessary in order to successfully plan the clothing budget.

A budget is a division of the family monetary allowance according to the needs of the family.

The amount a family spends for clothing depends upon the following family situations:

- a. number of family members
- b. needs of family members
- c. family's standards
- d. amount that can be spent.

### TEACHING MATERIALS

#### Adopted Text:

Sturm & Grieser. Guide to Modern Clothing. Webster Div., McGraw-Hill

#### Supplementary Texts:

Beck. Custom Tailoring for Homemakers. Bennett Co.

Lewis, Bowers, and Ketturen. Clothing Construction and Wardrobe Planning. Macmillan Co.

East & Wines. Fashion Your Own. Houghton Mifflin

#### Other Materials:

Money Opinionnaire (Back of Guide)

"Your Budget" Household Finance

#### Films:

"A New Look at Budgeting for Better Living" 108 frames, B&W Household Finance

"Your Family Budget" 16 min. Coronet

CLOTHING IV

OBJECTIVES	LEARNING EXPERIENCES																		
<p>Determining the amount of the total income that can be used wisely for clothing needs</p>	<p>Point out relationship between an individual's clothing allowance and the clothing allowance of the entire family.</p>																		
<p>Developing ability to use wise decision in spending family clothing dollar.</p>	<p>Discuss the use of following guide for apportionment of clothing funds:</p>																		
	<table> <tr> <td>Man</td> <td>- 27%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Woman</td> <td>- 31%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>12-year-old</td> <td>- 17%</td> <td>16-year-old girl</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8-year-old</td> <td>- 15%</td> <td>receives 32%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4-year-old</td> <td>- 10%</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>100%</u></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Man	- 27%		Woman	- 31%		12-year-old	- 17%	16-year-old girl	8-year-old	- 15%	receives 32%	4-year-old	- 10%			<u>100%</u>	
Man	- 27%																		
Woman	- 31%																		
12-year-old	- 17%	16-year-old girl																	
8-year-old	- 15%	receives 32%																	
4-year-old	- 10%																		
	<u>100%</u>																		
	<p>Determine factors that might require one family member to receive more for clothing than others.</p>																		
	<p>Divide class into groups giving each a typical family situation with a definite amount of income. Then, applying factors for determining family clothing budget, establish amounts to be spent by each family member. Use outline for determining family clothing budget.</p>																		
	<p>List common reasons for over-spending.</p>																		
	<p>Discuss need for greater care in planning and managing the clothing dollar on a smaller income.</p>																		
	<p>Students talk with parents about various family expenses. Estimate amount of total family income that can be spent for clothing.</p>																		
	<p>Using charts showing needs of family members and estimated costs, students make out a clothing budget to suit needs of their family.</p>																		

CLOTHING IV

GENERALIZATIONS

A family must cooperate in keeping needs and desires within the family income.

Around fifteen percent of the average family income is spent for clothing.

The smaller the amount of money available for clothing, the greater the necessity for careful planning and selection of a wardrobe.

Planning for and keeping accounts of monetary expenditures help in securing optimum satisfaction from money spent.

TEACHING MATERIALS

Supplementary Texts:

Oerke, Dress. Bennett Co. pp. 83-87

Pollard. Experiences with a Clothing  
Ginn and Company p. 23

Other Materials:

"Your Clothing Dollar" Extension  
Service, Oklahoma A & M College,  
Circular 561

"Budgets Are What You Make Them"  
National Thrift Committee

"Money Management Your Clothing  
Dollar" and "Budgeting for  
Better Living."  
Household Finance Corporation

CLOTHING IV

OBJECTIVES	LEARNING EXPERIENCES								
Utilizing personal resources along with careful money management in meeting the clothing needs	<p>List personal resources such as time, energy, abilities, knowledge, etc., that may be utilized in meeting the family clothing needs.</p> <p>Discuss how these resources may be used more advantageously through class activities.</p> <p>Role-play a situation in which a student uses time, energy, and money unwisely while purchasing fabric for a garment.</p> <p>Make a list of conclusions or rules for wise management of time, energy, and money.</p>								
Improving and increasing skills in making garments requiring more detailed construction	<p>Cooperative teacher-pupil planning to determine skills students need to acquire or improve.</p> <p>Discuss types of garments students may construct with a more professional look.</p> <p>Some suggested projects are:</p> <table data-bbox="611 1134 1233 1239"><tr><td>a. dressy dress</td><td>e. reversible article</td></tr><tr><td>b. tailored suit</td><td>f. knitting or crocheting</td></tr><tr><td>c. trench coat</td><td>g. garment from a more difficult pattern</td></tr><tr><td>d. slacks suit</td><td></td></tr></table> <p>Students choose project to construct that will offer new learning experiences and/or improvement of skills.</p> <p>Discuss fabrics suitable for each garment.</p> <p>Make plans for constructing first garment:</p> <ol data-bbox="611 1435 1072 1540" style="list-style-type: none"><li>make changes in pattern, if any</li><li>fit pattern</li><li>check lay-out</li><li>cut and mark</li></ol> <p>Begin construction of garment</p> <p>Demonstrate new learnings as students progress.</p> <p>Plan a fashion show in which students model garments.</p>	a. dressy dress	e. reversible article	b. tailored suit	f. knitting or crocheting	c. trench coat	g. garment from a more difficult pattern	d. slacks suit	
a. dressy dress	e. reversible article								
b. tailored suit	f. knitting or crocheting								
c. trench coat	g. garment from a more difficult pattern								
d. slacks suit									

CLOTHING IV

GENERALIZATIONS	TEACHING MATERIALS
<p>Management in clothing activities depends upon the planning and directing of resources to reach desired goals.</p> <p>Good management practices add to the enjoyment of sewing.</p>	<p>Supplementary Texts:</p> <p>Starr, J. <u>Management for Better Living</u>. Heath and Co.</p> <p>Craig, H. <u>Thresholds to Adult Living</u>. Bennett</p> <p>Fitzsimmons and White. <u>Management for You</u>. Lippincott</p> <p>Beck. <u>Custom Tailoring for Homemaking</u>. Bennett</p> <p>Bishop and Arch. <u>The Bishop Method of Clothing Construction</u>. J.B. Lippincott</p> <p>Other Materials:</p> <p><u>Your Clothing Dollar</u> Household Finance Corporation</p>
<p>Skills are improved through the selection of projects that offer increased learning experiences.</p>	<p><u>How to do Dressmaking-Tailoring</u> Singer Fashion magazines and catalogs</p> <p>Films:</p> <p>"Tailoring Techniques, New Clothing Construction"</p> <p>"How to Select Fabrics" J.C. Penney Co.</p> <p>"Material for Clothing" Encyclopaedia Britannica Films</p> <p>"Managing Your Clothing Dollar" Household Finance Corporation</p>



CLOTHING IV

OBJECTIVES	LEARNING EXPERIENCES
<p>Increasing interest in using creativity in constructing articles for the girl and her home.</p>	<p>Discuss ways students may use creativity in the home. Some suggested projects are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. oven mitts</li><li>b. pot holders</li><li>c. curtains or draperies</li><li>d. slip covers</li><li>e. place mats</li><li>f. throw pillows</li><li>g. table cloth</li><li>h. bedspread</li></ul> <p>Collect and display pictures of accessories and household articles that could be made.</p> <p>With parents' help, students decide on article to make for the home.</p> <p>Students use their creativity in selecting and/or revising the style of the article they are to make.</p> <p>Study samples of fabrics suitable for the article chosen. Decide which fabric will be used.</p> <p>Make final plans for constructing the article.</p> <p>Construct the article. Demonstrate construction techniques when necessary.</p> <p>Exhibit articles constructed by students.</p>

CLOTHING IV

GENERALIZATIONS

Satisfaction may be gained through the use of creativity in constructing an article for the home.

The type of fabric selected should be determined by the style of the article.

TEACHING MATERIALS

Other Materials:

Newspapers, magazines, catalogs, fashion magazines, fabric samples.

Booklets -

- No. 101 - How to make curtains
- 102 - How to make draperies
- 103 - How to make valances
- 104 - How to make bedspreads
- 113 - How to make slip covers
- 114 - How to make cafe curtains
- 120 - How to make cushions, pillows, and bolsters  
Singer Co.

Film:

"Color for Joy" Association Films



### MONEY OPIONNAIRE

The following are some opinion statements for your consideration. Write the answer which best expresses your degree of agreement or disagreement with the statement. Your answers will in no way affect your grade or standing in the class. Please answer as follows: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Undecided (U), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD):

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Money is one of the most important things in life.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Some people just do not have enough money to budget.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. One can take a prepared budget and use it as his own.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Parents should decide the amount of their children's allowances.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Adolescents should be paid for some of the regular work they do at home.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. It is better not to have a regular allowance because one can get more money by asking for it as he needs it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Money matters are serious to young people.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. A good credit rating is important.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Buying on credit encourages one to buy things one cannot afford.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Parents should let their young people find out what it means to earn, by earning some of their own money.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. A child is a big money problem to his parents; and, therefore, he has an obligation to them.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Deciding how to spend the family income should be a family project.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Father should have more authority as to how the family income should be spent since he earns the money.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Parents should let young people select their own clothing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Mother should control the purse strings, giving father his weekly allowance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. How each person chooses to spend his allowance should be an individual decision.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The only time most people talk about money is when someone is unhappy.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. One should pay back money that he borrows from his parents.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Each family should make its own individual budget to fit its needs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Money matters should be discussed before marriage in the light of day rather than in the moonlight.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Women are not supposed to know anything about business affairs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Newlyweds should be able to start housekeeping on the same economic level as their parents.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Working children should pay room and board if they live at home after graduation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. A wife adds to the family income when she performs her homemaking duties.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. When people get old and helpless their children should take the responsibility for caring for them.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. Life insurance should be taken out only when there are dependents.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Young married couples should think of saving for their immediate wants rather than their old age.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Social Security is "pennies from heaven" in old age.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. A good husband and father plans early in life for the protection of his family and his old age.

## ADULT CLOTHING

### Clothes For The Family

#### INTRODUCTION

An immediate interest in clothing for oneself and family is a factor in motivating adult students in clothing.

These students have some experience in buymanship, but need guidance. They may have some experience in construction; therefore, the activities offered the class must be flexible enough to maintain interest and enthusiasm while providing appropriate learning experiences.

Suitable projects are: a child's garment; tailored blouse or man's shirt; pajamas, shorts, or other crotch garment; lined or half-lined dress; lined jacket or topper. The teacher and student will evaluate the types of skills associated with each project before jointly deciding on which activities to perform.

Sturm and Grieser's Guide to Modern Clothing is recommended as the basic textbook for this course. The texts adopted for Clothing I through Clothing IV can serve as supplementary texts. For any projects involving men's wear, please refer to teaching materials in the guide "Clothing for Young Men."

#### SKILLS

##### Repeat Learnings

1. Repeat Learnings from Clothing I level
2. Joining skirt and bodice
3. Inserting the zipper

##### New Learnings

1. Making and attaching collar
2. Set-in sleeves
3. Self-covered buttons and belt
4. Half-lining or lining
5. Using a plaid, one-way design or napped fabric
6. Using a variety of interfacings
7. Round buttonholes
8. Trouser fly

ADULT CLOTHING

Clothes For The Family

Adopted Text: Sturm and Grieser. Guide to Modern Clothing.  
McGraw-Hill

OBJECTIVES	Weeks to Teach (x indicates continuous)
GAINING SKILL IN SPENDING THE CLOTHING DOLLAR	3 Weeks
DEVELOPING AND IMPROVING SKILLS IN THE USE OF THE SEWING MACHINE AND RELATED EQUIPMENT	14 Weeks x
ACQUIRING SKILL IN SIMPLE ALTERATIONS OF PATTERNS AND GARMENTS	8 Weeks x
ACQUIRING SKILLS IN FAMILY CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES	12 Weeks x
DEVELOPING STANDARDS OF GOOD GROOMING	2 Weeks

ADULT CLOTHING

OBJECTIVES	1ST DAY	2ND DAY
<p>(1st Week) Gaining skill in spending the clothing dollar</p>	<p>Give an overview of the class objectives</p> <p><u>Discuss</u> student objectives</p> <p>Give and discuss a pre-test on buying an article of ready-to-wear</p>	<p><u>Discuss</u> and illustrate <u>Fabric</u> qualities</p> <p><u>Discuss</u> and illustrate figure types</p> <p><u>Prepare</u> a shopping guide</p> <p><u>Discuss</u> criteria for <u>pattern</u> and fabric selection</p>
<p>(2nd Week) Gaining skill in spending... Acquiring skills in family clothing techniques</p>	<p><u>Discuss</u> wardrobe requirements for the family</p> <p><u>Assignment</u>: inventory wardrobe as 1) use as is, 2) repair, 3) discard</p> <p><u>Demonstrate</u> pattern fitting and alterations</p>	<p><u>Discuss</u> differences in pattern sizes and ready-to-wear</p> <p><u>Film</u> on pattern or fabric selection</p> <p><u>Discuss</u> techniques for updating wardrobe based on items in inventory</p>
<p>(3rd Week) Developing and improving skills in the use of sewing equipment</p>	<p><u>Continue</u> fitting patterns, laying and cutting out garment</p> <p><u>Demonstrate</u> machine operation. Make machine assignments.</p> <p><u>Demonstrate</u> transferring markings and making darts.</p>	<p><u>Demonstrate</u> directional stitching</p> <p><u>Practice</u> machine operation, making a wrist cushion, head scarf, or similar item.</p>
<p>(4th Week) Developing and improving skills in the use of sewing equipment  Acquiring skills in family clothing techniques</p>	<p><u>Continue</u> garment construction or small project</p> <p><u>Discuss</u> procedures for first fitting</p>	<p><u>Continue</u> garment construction</p> <p><u>Discuss</u> (and students demonstrate) daily care of garments.</p>

ADULT CLOTHING

OBJECTIVES

Gaining skill in spending the clothing dollar

LEARNING EXPERIENCES

List your five most recent clothing purchases. Evaluate as:

- very satisfactory
- not too satisfactory
- very unsatisfactory

Discuss satisfaction gained as related to amount spent, quality and fit, and suitability to accessory items already in the wardrobe.

Identify and discuss the characteristics that impart "serviceability" to a fabric.

Prepare a bulletin board showing the advantages of wool slacks over cotton slacks for winter sports; of nylon socks over woolen or cotton ones for longer wear; of a cotton shirt over a nylon shirt for summer wear.

Debate: The family can spend its clothing allowance and get more at a discount store than at a regular department store.

Bring a recent clothing purchase to class and evaluate its workmanship: cut, stitching, seam allowance, reinforcements, matching plaids or stripes, etc.

Demonstrate techniques for judging fabric by feel and appearance.

Discuss the measurements needed when buying a shirt, trousers, or suit for a man.

Discuss characteristics of a well-made child's garment. Have child's garment display on how to select wisely.

Discuss and demonstrate the care required for untreated cottons, treated cottons, cotton/synthetic blends, woolens, and woven vs. knit garments.



ADULT CLOTHING

GENERALIZATIONS

Having an attractive and useful wardrobe requires planning.

Knowledge of buying is essential in obtaining the clothes one needs.

Proper use of labels promotes wise buying.

TEACHING MATERIALS

Adopted Text:

Sturm and Grieser, Guide to Modern Clothing. McGraw-Hill

Other Materials:

30 Staple Cottons Swatch Booklet  
Hoye Textile Publishing Co.

Your Clothing Dollar. Household Finance Corp.

Textile Fiber Products Identification Act of 1960 Federal Trade Commission

White. Today's Fabrics: Products of Science. Cornell Univ. Extension Bulletin 972

Mead. Today's Fabrics. Univ. of Ill. Extension Service Circular 917

Fibers for Today's Consumer. Purdue University Extension Bulletin 529

Permanent Press Progress Reports I & II, American Fabrics

Buying Men's Shirts. Cluett, Peabody and Company, Inc.

Films:

Follow It All the Way - Consumer Protection, J. C. Penney Co.

Managing Your Clothing Dollar  
Household Finance Corp.

ADULT CLOTHING

OBJECTIVES

LEARNING EXPERIENCES

Developing and improving skills in the use of the sewing machine and related equipment

Use an identification chart of a sewing machine to review and identify each part.

Demonstrate and practice:

- oiling the machine
- lubricating the machine
- changing the light bulb
- changing the needle
- adjusting the tensions
- regulating the stitch

List and discuss equipment used for:

- stitching
- cutting
- pressing
- measuring
- marking

Compare various pressing cloths.

Make a pin cushion or a pot holder

Acquiring skill in simple alteration of patterns and garments

Compare characteristics of one group of the following:

- girls' sizes: subteen, teen, junior
- boys' sizes: boys and students
- women's sizes: misses, half-sizes
- men's sizes: small, medium, large, extra large

Demonstrate and practice, as needed:

- lengthening or shortening the bodice
- increasing or decreasing the hip or bust line
- inserting a gusset
- mending by darning or patching
- replacing zippers, linings, pants pockets

ADULT CLOTHING

GENERALIZATIONS

A knowledge of equipment is a prerequisite to using it efficiently.

The best way to handle equipment is also the safest way.

Practice leads to proficiency in the use of equipment.

A knowledge of the major alteration techniques is necessary in achieving a proper fit.

TEACHING MATERIALS

Other Materials:

Student's Test Chart for Threading and Identification of Parts, Singer

Sewing Machine Manual, Singer

Supplementary Text:

Other Materials:

Money Management: Your Clothing Dollar. Household Finance Corp.

Reed, Snellman, Harrell, How to Reline a Coat. Cornell Extension Bulletin 948

What Pattern Type and Size for You, Simplicity Pattern Co.

Clothing Repairs. Home and Garden Bulletin No. 107 USDA

## ADULT CLOTHING

### OBJECTIVES

Acquiring skills in family clothing construction techniques

### LEARNING EXPERIENCES

Discuss characteristics of correct and incorrect fit in a blouse, skirt, dress, pants.

For pattern and fabric selection, see learning experiences listed for Clothing I.

Make a time budget to allow for:

- selection of fabric and pattern
- study of directions for making the garment
- outlining the procedure to follow

Demonstrate and practice:

- laying the pattern
- cutting the garment
- transferring markings
- stay-stitching
- assembling blouse front, blouse back
- joining front and back
- completing collar
- attaching collar
- completing sleeves (and cuffs)
- joining blouse units

Demonstrate and practice (with subsequent selections)

- skirt units
- dress units
- pants units
- shirt units

Prepare visuals and samples explaining:

- seam constructions
- seam finishes
- sewing on buttons, snaps, hooks, and eyes
- making buttonholes
- making thread loops, belt carriers
- fitted and bias facings

Compare characteristics of various woven and non-woven interfacings.

Collect and study samples of dress fabrics having a right and a wrong side, or one-way design.

Illustrate:

- cutting out sleeves to avoid having both sleeves for one arm
- pattern lay-out for up-and-down design or napped fabric

ADULT CLOTHING

GENERALIZATIONS

Experiences in sewing can promote wise buying of ready-to-wear.

Each step of the construction process is important to the finished garment.

Well-fitted, attractive garments result from high standards of workmanship.

TEACHING MATERIALS

Supplementary Text:

Bishop Method of Clothing Construction  
Bishop & Arch. J.B. Lippincott Co.

Other Materials:

McCall's Sewing Book  
McCall's Pattern Company

Films:

Fashion Sewing the Bishop Way (FS)  
J.C. Penney Company  
Part I - Basic Learning  
Part II - How To Make A Simple  
Skirt and Blouse  
Part III - Cutting to Fit and  
Fitting

ADULT CLOTHING

OBJECTIVES	LEARNING EXPERIENCES
<p>Developing standards of good grooming</p>	<p>Arrange for professional demonstrations on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- hair care and styling</li><li>- manicure and pedicure</li><li>- make-up</li></ul> <p>Have the school nurse demonstrate correct posture and discuss corrective techniques for improving posture defects.</p> <p>Compare effectiveness of deodorants and anti-perspirants.</p> <p>Compare effectiveness of shaving and using depilatories.</p> <p>Develop a daily and weekly schedule for good grooming care.</p> <p>Discuss simple clothing care that promotes good grooming.</p> <p>Discuss various ways to accessorize the garments made in class.</p> <p>Contact Sears, Roebuck and Company's foundation department for a display.</p>

ADULT CLOTHING

GENERALIZATIONS	TEACHING MATERIALS
<p>It is possible to be well-groomed at all times.</p>	<p>Other Materials: <u>The Clothes We Wear.</u> NEA <u>Teaching Outline, The Corset and Brassiere Council</u></p>
<p>Accessories add individuality and variety to the costume.</p>	

## S O U R C E S

### TEXTS

Bennett, Inc., Charles A., 237 North Monroe Street, Peoria, Illinois  
Better Homes and Gardens, 1716 Locust Street, Des Moines, Iowa 50303  
Ginn and Company, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605  
Heath and Company, D. C., 1815 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60616  
Houghton Mifflin Company, 1900 S. Batavia Avenue, Geneva, Illinois 60134  
Lippincott Co., J.B., 333 West Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois 60606  
Macmillan Company, 434 West Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois 60605  
McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc. 330 West 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036  
McKay Company, David, 750 Third Avenue, New York, New York  
Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632  
Wiley and Sons, Inc., John, 605 Third Avenue, New York, New York  
Milady Publishing Corporation, 3839 White Plains Road, Bronx, New York 10467

### FILMS

Association Films, Inc., 561 Hillgrove Avenue, LaGrange, Illinois OR  
347 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10017  
Burlington Industries, Inc., Greensboro, North Carolina  
Coronet Instructional Films, 65 E. So. Water Street, Chicago, Illinois 60601  
Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Inc., 1150 Wilmette Avenue, Wilmette, Illinois  
Hanes Knitting Mills, Greensboro, North Carolina  
Hartley Productions, 339 E. 48th Street, New York, New York 10017  
Household Finance Corporation, Prudential Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60501  
J.C. Penney Company, 35th and Grant Street- at the Village, Gary, Indiana  
McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., Text-Film Dept., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10036  
National Cotton Council, P.O. Box 12285 Memphis, Tennessee 38112  
Pendleton Woolen Mills, 218 Southwest Jefferson Street, Portland 1, Oregon

### Other Materials

American Fabrics, 24 E. 38th Street, New York, New York 10016  
American Home Economics Association, 1600 20th Street, N.W., Washington 9, D. C.  
American Institute of Laundering, Joliet, Illinois  
American Institute of Men's and Boy's Wear, 430 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois  
American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60606  
American Viscose Corporation, 426 W. Randolph Street, Chicago 6, Illinois  
Bobby Brooks, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio  
Burlington Industries, Inc., Greensboro, North Carolina  
Celanese Fibers Marketing Co., 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10036  
Cluett, Peabody and Co., Inc., 530 Fifth Avenue., New York, N.Y. 10036  
Cornell Extension Publications, Stone Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850  
Corset and Brassiere Council, 180 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016  
Dan River Mills, Inc., 111 W. 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10018  
Department of Home Economics, National Education Association, Washington, D. C.  
Dritz and Sons, Inc., 1115 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10010  
Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Michigan  
DuPont de Nemours and Co., Inc., E. I., Textile Fibers Dept., 3156 Center Road  
Building, Wilmington, Delaware 19898  
Hoye Textile Publishing Co., 66 Leonard Street, New York, New York 10013  
Household Finance Corporation, Prudential Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60601



S O U R C E S, continued

Penney Co., J. C., 35th and Grant, Village Shopping Center, Gary, Indiana  
Johnson's Wax, Consumer Education Director, Racine, Wisconsin  
Kansas State University, Cooperative Extension Publications,  
Manhattan, Kansas

Maytag Company, Newton, Iowa, 50208  
McCall's Patterns, Educational Service, 230 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017  
Michigan State University, Cooperative Extension Publications, East Lansing, Michigan  
National Cotton Council, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tennessee  
National Dairy Council, 111 North Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois 60606  
National Thrift Committee, 121 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois  
Natone Company, 1207 W. Sixth Street, Los Angeles, California 90017  
Oklahoma S. & M. College, Extension Service, Stillwater, Oklahoma  
Oregon State University, Cooperative Extension Service  
Corvallis, Oregon

Patti Penn, Education Director, Penn Products Company, 963 Newark Avenue, Elizabeth,  
New Jersey 07207

Pellon Corporation, 350 5th Avenue, New York, New York 10001  
Purdue University, Cooperative Extension Service, Lafayette, Indiana  
Sears, Roebuck and Co., 813 Broadway, Gary, Indiana 46402  
Simplicity Pattern Company, Inc., 200 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016  
Singer Sewing Machine Company, Editorial Department, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York  
New York 10020

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402  
Toni Company, 456 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Illinois 60654  
University of Illinois, Cooperative Extension Service, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Suite 1823,  
Chicago, Illinois 60606

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service, Purdue University, Lafayette,  
Indiana 47907

Vogue Pattern Service, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10018

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class Hour \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

### CLOTHING I TEST

DIRECTIONS: If the following item is true, place a + in the blank. If it is false, place a 0 in the blank.

- \_\_\_ 1. The most important element of good grooming is good looks.
  - \_\_\_ 2. For cleanliness, a bath or shower is necessary at least once a week.
  - \_\_\_ 3. The body gives off about a quart of perspiration each day.
  - \_\_\_ 4. Taking a bath or shower every day eliminates the need for a deodorant.
  - \_\_\_ 5. A girl's hair style should be suited to her personality and facial features.
  - \_\_\_ 6. Everyone perspires.
  - \_\_\_ 7. Deodorants are designed to stop perspiration.
  - \_\_\_ 8. A good way to select a fragrance is to notice one you like on a friend and get the same one.
  - \_\_\_ 9. Curlers come in pretty colors, so it's all right to wear them in public.
  - \_\_\_ 10. If nail enamel becomes chipped, remove it even if you do not have time to replace it.
  - \_\_\_ 11. Being well-groomed improves one's self-confidence.
  - \_\_\_ 12. It is expensive to keep clothes neat and clean.
  - \_\_\_ 13. To wind the bobbin, loosen the stop-motion screw.
  - \_\_\_ 14. The feed dog holds the fabric in place while stitching.
  - \_\_\_ 15. The take-up lever should be at its highest point when beginning and ending a seam.
  - \_\_\_ 16. To turn a corner when stitching, raise the needle and leave the presser foot down.
  - \_\_\_ 17. The smallest number on the stitch regulator makes the smallest stitch.
  - \_\_\_ 18. When stitching, the largest part of the fabric should be to the left of the needle.
  - \_\_\_ 19. The hand wheel turns toward the operator when stitching forward and when back-stitching.
  - \_\_\_ 20. The opening for the machine needle is found in the slide plate.
  - \_\_\_ 21. The needle-thread tension tightens and loosens the machine stitch.
  - \_\_\_ 22. To back-stitch on the machine, raise the take-up lever to its highest point.
  - \_\_\_ 23. To begin stitching, lower the presser foot before lowering the needle.
  - \_\_\_ 24. The seam guide lines are found on the throat plate.
- \_\_\_ The stop-motion screw should be tightened when threading the upper part of the machine.

DIRECTIONS: Select the word (or words) which best completes the statement. Place the letter in the space to the left of the number.

- \_\_\_ 26. Which two elements of design are a part of every costume?  
 A. shape and texture                      C. line and color  
 B. color and value                          D. line and shape
- \_\_\_ 27. The value of a color is its  
 A. name    C. brightness or dullness  
 B. lightness or darkness                  D. warmth or coolness
- \_\_\_ 28. Which lines appear to add the most width?  
 A. diagonal                                    C. horizontal  
 B. vertical                                     D. curved
- \_\_\_ 29. Which is the best combination of textures?  
 A. wool skirt and taffeta blouse  
 B. corduroy skirt and silk blouse  
 C. velvet skirt and cotton blouse  
 D. wool skirt and cotton blouse
- \_\_\_ 30. In which skirt fabric will a tall, slender girl look her best?  
 A. large plaid of bulky wool  
 B. baby check of light weight wool  
 C. vertically striped corduroy  
 D. small printed wool knit
- \_\_\_ 31. Which ensemble best follows the principle of design?  
 A. red and black plaid skirt and a red sweater with white trim  
 B. orange and brown striped flared skirt and a beige ruffled blouse  
 C. black and white check skirt and a pink check blouse  
 D. green tweed jumper with white blouse
- \_\_\_ 32. Which type of skirt would be most becoming to a tall, heavy girl?  
 A. pleated                                      C. slightly flared  
 B. straight                                     D. full gathered
- \_\_\_ 33. The best color choice for a dress for a heavy person is  
 A. aqua    C. red  
 B. navy    E. yellow
- \_\_\_ 34. Pleasing agreement between all parts of a design is termed  
 A. monotony                                    C. repetition  
 B. harmony                                     D. balance
- \_\_\_ 35. Which is the warmest color?  
 A. blue    C. orange  
 B. green                                         D. pink
- \_\_\_ 36. Dark colors affect the wearer by  
 A. increasing apparent width  
 B. adding apparent height  
 C. decreasing apparent size  
 D. increasing apparent size
- \_\_\_ 37. Which word means the same as color?  
 A. shade                                         C. value  
 B. intensity                                    D. hue

- \_\_\_ 38. Which principle of design is based upon the relationship of size, one part to another?
- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. balance    | C. repetition |
| B. proportion | D. harmony    |
- \_\_\_ 39. Which of the following body measurements is most important in selecting the pattern size for a flared skirt?
- |          |                      |
|----------|----------------------|
| A. bust  | C. hips              |
| B. waist | D. back waist length |
- \_\_\_ 40. To choose the correct pattern size for a person, it is important to know her
- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A. ready-to-wear size | C. age               |
| B. personality        | D. body measurements |
- \_\_\_ 41. In choosing fabric for hard and long wear, one should
- |  |
|--|
| A. count the threads per inch              |
| B. try stretching the cloth to its maximum |
| C. rub the surfaces together               |
| D. look for a close weave                  |
- \_\_\_ 42. The hip measurement is most important in determining the pattern size of a skirt which is
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. gathered | C. straight |
| B. pleated  | D. flared   |
- \_\_\_ 43. For a good figure to look best, clothing should be
- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| A. fashionable      | C. elaborately decorated |
| B. brightly colored | D. well-fitted           |
- \_\_\_ 44. The general becomingness of a dress may be influenced by the
- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| A. neckline      | C. shape of the skirt |
| B. sleeve length | D. all of the above   |
- \_\_\_ 45. Alterations of more than one inch should be made before the
- |                                  |
|----------------------------------|
| A. pattern is cut out            |
| B. garment is pinned together    |
| C. garment is basted for fitting |
| D. garment is sewn for fitting   |
- \_\_\_ 46. Needles called sharps are best to use for
- |                            |                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| A. embroidering            | C. general sewing  |
| B. sewing on large buttons | D. machine hemming |
- \_\_\_ 47. A tape measure should have metal tips on the ends and should be
- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| A. easy to read   | C. numbered from opposite ends on reverse side |
| B. plastic coated | D. all of the above                            |
- \_\_\_ 48. A metal thimble is better to use than a plastic thimble because it
- |                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. is more comfortable | C. has sharply cut depressions |
| B. comes in more sizes | D. can be used on either hand  |
- \_\_\_ 49. Scissors and shears are different, scissors have
- |   |
|---|
| A. blades of more than 6 inches in length         |
| B. handles with one small hole and one large hole |
| C. a bent handle                                  |
| D. blades less than 6 inches in length            |



- \_\_\_ 61. In hand sewing, a double thread should be used in  
 A. basting C. sewing on buttons  
 B. hemming D. all of the above
- \_\_\_ 62. Long temporary stitching by hand or machine is called  
 A. slip-stitching C. hem-stitching  
 B. backstitching D. baste-stitching
- \_\_\_ 63. Constructing one section of a garment before going on to another section is called  
 A. garment construction C. piece construction  
 B. sectional construction D. unit construction
- \_\_\_ 64. The pressing of a dart is done  
 A. before fitting a garment  
 B. before it is crossed with a seam  
 C. after each unit is completed  
 D. before hemming the garment
- \_\_\_ 65. The purpose of stay-stitching is to  
 A. keep seams from raveling  
 B. keep seams from stretching  
 C. serve as a guide for stitching  
 D. keep seams from ripping out
- \_\_\_ 66. Interfacing is used in the garment  
 A. to finish edges, such as necklines  
 B. to give support to areas receiving hard wear  
 C. to line the garment  
 D. to provide stretch in areas such as the waist band
- \_\_\_ 67. In pressing a fabric blend, choose a dial setting which is  
 A. half-way between the settings for the individual fibers  
 B. correct for the more heat tolerant fiber  
 C. used for steam ironing  
 D. correct for the more sensitive fiber
- \_\_\_ 68. Stay-stitches are used on all  
 A. selvage edges C. crosswise edges  
 B. straight edges D. curved and bias edges
- \_\_\_ 69. From the seamline, stay-stitches are placed  
 A. 1/8 inch C. 5/8 inch  
 B. 1/4 inch D. 1/2 inch
- \_\_\_ 70. A method used to fasten the ends of a line of machine stitches  
 A. stay-stitching C. slip-stitching  
 B. backstitching D. edge-stitching
- \_\_\_ 71. Extra fabric is usually required when making a garment from  
 A. plain fabric C. an all-over print  
 B. plaid fabric D. small checked fabric

DIRECTIONS: Place the largest measurement in the space in front of the number.

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ___ 72. 3/8 inch or 1/4 inch | ___ 77. 1/4 yard or 1/2 yard |
| ___ 73. 1/2 inch or 3/4 inch | ___ 78. 1/8 yard or 1/4 yard |
| ___ 74. 5/8 inch or 3/4 inch | ___ 79. 7/8 yard or 3/4 yard |
| ___ 75. 1/4 inch or 1/2 inch | ___ 80. 3/8 yard or 3/4 yard |
| ___ 76. 1/8 inch or 1/4 inch | ___ 81. 2/3 yard or 3/8 yard |

DIRECTIONS: Find the word (or words) in Column B which best completes the statement in Column A. Place the letter in the space at the left of the number.

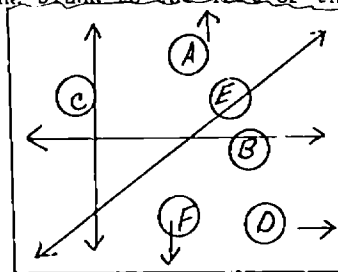
Column A

Column B

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| ___ 82. A fold made in the same direction as the selvage                         | A. clip            |
| ___ 83. To secure the ends of a line of machine stitching                        | B. crosswise fold  |
| ___ 84. A shaped skirt section that is wider at the hem                          | C. back-stitch     |
| ___ 85. To cut into the seam allowance   | D. dart            |
| ___ 86. A finish that does not show on the right side                            | E. gore            |
| ___ 87. Cutting to make the seam narrower  | F. grain           |
| ___ 88. Stitching two pieces of fabric a desired width with right sides together | G. lengthwise fold |
| ___ 89. A short seam stitched to a point at one or both ends                     | H. fifty           |
| ___ 90. Woven fabric is given color by dipping in large vats                     | I. plain seam      |
| ___ 91. An easy care man-made fiber  | J. Dacron          |
| ___ 92. A common size of thread used for most home sewing                        | K. trim            |
| ___ 93. Needle size most usable for hand sewing                                  | L. felting         |
| ___ 94. The tightness of thread in machine sewing                                | M. eight           |
|  | N. piece dye       |
|  | O. sizing          |
|  | P. twelve          |
|  | Q. tension         |

DIRECTIONS: Identify the parts of the fabric which shown in the drawing at the right by writing the correct letter in the blank to the left of the number.

- \_\_\_ 95. lengthwise thread
- \_\_\_ 96. crosswise thread
- \_\_\_ 97. true bias
- \_\_\_ 98. selvages
- \_\_\_ 99. raw edge
- \_\_\_ 100. cut edge



CLOTHING I KEY

1. 0	26. D	51. A	76. 1/4
2. 0	27. B	52. C	77. 1/2
3. +	28. C	53. C	78. 1/4
4. 0	29. D	54. C	79. 7/8
5. +	30. A	55. C	80. 3/4
6. +	31. A	56. D	81. 2/3
7. 0	32. C	57. C	82. H
8. 0	33. B	58. D	83. C
9. 0	34. B	59. D	84. F
10. +	35. C	60. B	85. A
11. +	36. C	61. C	86. K
12. 0	37. D	62. D	87. L
13. +	38. B	63. D	88. K
14. 0	39. B	64. B	89. D
15. +	40. D	65. B	90. O
16. 0	41. D	66. B	91. M
17. 0	42. C	67. D	92. I
18. +	43. D	68. D	93. N
19. +	44. D	69. A	94. R
20. 0	45. A	70. B	95. C
21. +	46. C	71. B	96. B
22. 0	47. D	72. 3/8	97. E
23. 0	48. C	73. 3/4	98. D
24. +	49. D	74. 3/4	99. A
25. +	50. D	75. 1/2	100. F



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class Hour \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

### CLOTHING II TEST

DIRECTIONS: If the following item is true, place a  in the blank. If it is false, place a  in the blank.

1.  To avoid cutting both sleeves for the same arm, place either the right or wrong sides of the material together.
2.  The large pieces of the pattern should be placed on the material before placing the smaller pieces.
3.  When placing a pattern on the fold, the most economical plan is to fold the material down the center with the selvages together.
4.  When cutting a garment, use short strokes with the shears.
5.  Keep the shears to the right of the pattern when cutting.
6.  Markings are placed on the right side of the fabric.
7.  One side of the garment is marked at a time.
8.  To determine stitching direction, run your finger along the cut edge.
9.  When pinked seams are to be used, the recommended practice is to cut out the garment with pinking shears.
10.  Lock-stitch at beginning and end of permanently stitched darts.
11.  When joining shoulder seam, stitch from armseye to neckline.
12.  Small facings and collars need not be placed on the straight grain of the fabric.
13.  The usual way to shorten a shirt pattern is to cut it off at the waist edge.
14.  As many alterations as possible should be taken care of before cutting out a pattern.
15.  The underarm seam of a dress should hang straight from the center of the arm pit, perpendicular to the floor.
16.  To get the best results in pressing rayon, use a hot iron.
17.  To baste-stitch by machine, push the stitch regulator to bottom of indicator.
18.  When sewing darts, start at the point and sew to the wide part of the dart.
19.  Press in the opposite direction of stitching.
20.  The folded edge of dart is pressed toward the center of the garment.
21.  Skirt seams from top to bottom.
22.  Skirt seams are trimmed to 1/2 inch.

23. \_\_\_ Stay-stitch the skirt pieces after seams are closed.
24. \_\_\_ If unsure of the fit, permanently stitch side seams and try on skirt.
25. \_\_\_ The placket is placed on the right side of the skirt.
26. \_\_\_ Pressing seams before crossing them with a row of machine stitching is a recommended procedure.
27. \_\_\_ Darts should usually be slit open and pressed flat.
28. \_\_\_ A bias strip of material makes a more satisfactory binding for a curved edge than does a strip cut on the crosswise of the material.
29. \_\_\_ Place pins perpendicular to the edge of the material in preparing to stitch seams.
30. \_\_\_ Rayon seam binding is used on wool hems.
31. \_\_\_ Skirt hems may be satisfactorily put in by the machine.

The following statements refer to the preparation of washable fabric for cutting:

32. \_\_\_ Tear, if possible, or pull a thread so fabric may be cut on crosswise thread.
33. \_\_\_ Fold fabric with wrong sides together.
34. \_\_\_ Fold several times and soak in tepid water.
35. \_\_\_ Press while wet.
36. \_\_\_ Smooth occasionally while drying to insure grain perfection.
37. \_\_\_ Clip selvages if they shrink.
38. \_\_\_ Twist to remove excess water.
39. \_\_\_ Lengthwise and crosswise threads should be at right angles.
40. \_\_\_ A preshrunk fabric which is off grain does not need to be dipped in water.

DIRECTIONS: Identify the fabrics on the left with the correct weave on the right. The weaves may be used more than once.

<u>FABRIC</u>		<u>WEAVE</u>
41. ___ Turkish towels	47. ___ Denim	A. Plain weave
42. ___ Printed percale	48. ___ Muslin	B. Twill weave
43. ___ Velvet	49. ___ Corduroy	C. Satin weave
44. ___ Sateen	50. ___ Flannel	D. Cut pile weave
45. ___ Gabardine		E. Uncut pile weave
46. ___ Broadcloth		

**DIRECTIONS:** Use the chart below to answer items 51 and 52:

View 1	Sizes	10	12	14	16
35" or 36" without nap		2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 3/8 Yds.
35" or 36" with nap		2 3/4	2 3/8	2 1/2	2 5/8 Yds.
44" or 45" without nap		1 5/8	1 5/8	1 3/4	2 Yds.

View 2	Sizes	10	12	14	16
35" or 36" without nap		2	2	2 1/4	2 3/8 Yds.
44" or 45" without nap		1 5/8	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4 Yds.
54" without nap		1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 3/8 Yds.

51. \_\_\_ How much fabric is needed for View 2, size 12, with 45" fabric?  
 A. 2 1/4 yards  
 B. 2 yards  
 C. 1 3/4 yards  
 D. 1 5/8 yards
52. \_\_\_ To make View 1 in size 14 with 36" corduroy, how much fabric is needed?  
 A. 1 3/4 yards  
 B. 2 1/4 yards  
 C. 2 3/8 yards  
 D. 2 1/2 yards.

**DIRECTIONS:** If the following practice helps in planning or buying a basic wardrobe within a limited budget, place a + in the blank. If it does not help, place a 0 in the blank.

53. \_\_\_ Asking the clerk few questions.
54. \_\_\_ Buying garments with elaborate trimming.
55. \_\_\_ Planning the wardrobe before buying garments.
56. \_\_\_ Planning the wardrobe around a basic color scheme.
57. \_\_\_ Buying articles which all the girls are wearing.
58. \_\_\_ Wearing or taking along the garments with which new garments must harmonize.
59. \_\_\_ Shopping first for the article which is to be worn for the greatest length of time.

**DIRECTIONS:** If the following item tends to increase the cost of a ready-made dress, place a + in the blank. If it has no effect or decreases the cost, place a 0 in the blank.

60. \_\_\_ Dress is sold by a chain store.
61. \_\_\_ Store offers no extra services such as alterations.
62. \_\_\_ Dress was originated by a well-known designer.
63. \_\_\_ Store has many dresses of the same model.
64. \_\_\_ Customer had the dress sent out on order.
65. \_\_\_ Store allows the customers to return a purchase within a reasonable time.

DIRECTIONS: For the following items select the one best answer and write that letter in the blank to the left of the sentence.

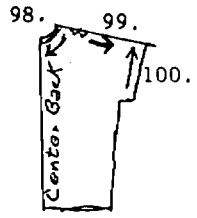
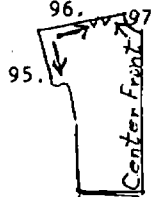
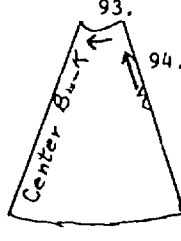
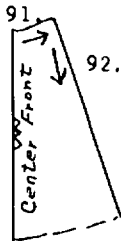
66. \_\_\_ Which of the following is not true with regard to a regular, basic pattern?  
 A. Neckline deeper in front than in back.  
 B. Bustline wider across front than across back.  
 C. Armhole deeper on the back than on the front.  
 D. Hipline wider across back than across front.
67. \_\_\_ In taking the hip measurement for patterns, the tape measure should be placed  
 A. around the fullest part of the hip.  
 B. 5 or 6 inches below the waist.  
 C. as tightly as possible.  
 D. with 2 or 3 inches of ease.
68. \_\_\_ A junior pattern is designed for the girl  
 A. who is a junior in school.  
 B. who is 11-16 years of age.  
 C. with a fully developed figure with a high bust and short waist.  
 D. who is about 5' 5" tall with an average figure for her age.
69. \_\_\_ In choosing the correct pattern size for a person, it is most important to know her  
 A. personality.  
 B. ready-made dress size.  
 C. age.  
 D. body measurements.
70. \_\_\_ Such things as zippers, buttons, and trims required for a pattern are listed on  
 A. the back of the pattern envelope.  
 B. the front of the pattern envelope.  
 C. the instruction sheet.  
 D. the pattern pieces.
71. \_\_\_ Notches to indicate where seams are to be joined should be  
 A. cut outward.  
 B. cut inward.  
 C. marked with colored pencil.  
 D. marked with tailors' chalk.
72. \_\_\_ When cutting out a garment, use  
 A. pinking shears  
 B. scissors  
 C. shears
73. \_\_\_ The Textile Fiber Products Identification Act requires that labels list  
 A. the method for care of fiber.  
 B. the amount of shrinkage.  
 C. fiber content by generic name.  
 D. precautions for using fiber.
74. \_\_\_ The difference between worsteds and woolens is a result of differences in  
 A. type of yarn and finish.  
 B. thread count.  
 C. type of weaves used.  
 D. the blends of fibers.

75. \_\_\_ Nylon tricot is an example of a fabric which is made by  
A. weaving  
B. knitting  
C. felting  
D. laminating
76. \_\_\_ Which of the following is considered an animal fiber.  
A. dacron  
B. wool  
C. linen  
D. cotton
77. \_\_\_ A fabric consisting of two layers held together with an adhesive is called a  
A. double knit fabric  
B. laminated fabric  
C. bonded fabric  
D. reversible fabric
78. \_\_\_ Of the following, the one least suitable for interfacing in a garment is  
A. plain percale  
B. the material itself  
C. medium weight pella  
D. permanent finish organdy
79. \_\_\_ Wool which is rewoven from fibers which have been woven but not used before is called  
A. reprocessed wool  
B. virgin wool  
C. re-used wool  
D. irregular wool
80. \_\_\_ Besides shrinking the fabric, dampening the fabric before using it has the advantage of  
A. getting rid of temporary finish  
B. making fabric easier to sew  
C. aiding in straightening the grain  
D. testing washability of cloth
81. \_\_\_ The process of making two pieces of a garment fit together even though they are slightly different lengths (such as set-in sleeve) is called  
A. clean finishing  
B. overlapping  
C. fitting  
D. easing
82. \_\_\_ The process described above is needed when  
A. pieces have been cut out carelessly  
B. seams vary in width  
C. fullness is allowed in the pattern for good fit  
D. it produces a neater seam than other methods
83. \_\_\_ A waistband or belt is usually made of fabric cut on the lengthwise grain because  
A. it will have a selvage edge.  
B. the crosswise grain may shrink.  
C. the lengthwise grain is stronger.  
D. the design will blend.

84. \_\_\_ Constructing one section of a garment before going on to another is called  
 A. garment construction  
 B. sectional construction  
 C. unit construction  
 D. tailoring
85. \_\_\_ The standard hem width for straight skirts and dresses is  
 A.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches  
 B.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches  
 C. 1 inch  
 D. 3 inches
86. \_\_\_ If the following items were arranged in order for putting in a hem, which would be the fourth step?  
 A. Machine stitch  $1/8$  inch from the fold  
 B. Mark with hem marker  
 C. Slipstitch by hand  
 D. Trim off to desired hem width and turn edge under  $1/8$  inch  
 E. Place pins perpendicular to folded hem edge to hold in position for stitching
87. \_\_\_ After laundering, it is often necessary to block back to the original shape, garments made by  
 A. weaving  
 B. knitting  
 C. felting  
 D. bonding
88. \_\_\_ Before laundering, clothing should be separated according to  
 A. fiber  
 B. soil  
 C. color  
 D. all of the above
89. \_\_\_ To remove paint spots on white cotton fabric, the best method to use is to  
 A. wash thoroughly in hot soapy water  
 B. let stain dry and then remove with cold water  
 C. sponge stain with turpentine from back of cloth  
 D. apply a mixture of lemon juice and salt
90. \_\_\_ Select the most logical order for the following steps to be arranged from the lists below.
- |               |                            |
|---------------|----------------------------|
|               | STEPS                      |
| A. b,d,a,c,e. | a. buy pattern             |
| B. b,d,c,a,e. | b. check needs of wardrobe |
| C. c,b,d,a,e. | c. buy fabric              |
| D. a,c,b,d,e. | d. take body measurements  |
|               | e. select layout diagram   |

DIRECTIONS: Illustrated below are pattern pieces on which the arrows indicate direction of stay-stitching. In the blanks below, after each corresponding number, place a + if the arrow is in the correct direction and a 0 if it is in the incorrect direction.

- 91. \_\_\_\_\_
- 92. \_\_\_\_\_
- 93. \_\_\_\_\_
- 94. \_\_\_\_\_
- 95. \_\_\_\_\_
- 96. \_\_\_\_\_
- 97. \_\_\_\_\_
- 98. \_\_\_\_\_
- 99. \_\_\_\_\_
- 100. \_\_\_\_\_



CLOTHING II KEY

1. +	26. 0	51. C	76. B
2. 0	27. 0	52. B	77. C
3. +	28. +	53. +	78. C
4. +	29. 0	54. 0	79. A
5. 0	30. +	55. +	80. A
6. 0	31. 0	56. +	81. D
7. +	32. +	57. 0	82. C
8. 0	33. 0	58. +	83. C
9. 0	34. +	59. 0	84. C
10. +	35. 0	60. 0	85. B
11. 0	36. +	61. 0	86. A
12. +	37. 0	62. +	87. B
13. +	38. +	63. 0	88. D
14. +	39. 0	64. +	89. C
15. +	40. 0	65. +	90. A
16. 0	41. E	66. C	91. +
17. +	42. A	67. A	92. 0
18. +	43. D	68. C	93. +
19. 0	44. C	69. D	94. +
20. 0	45. B	70. A	95. +
21. +	46. A	71. A	96. 0
22. 0	47. B	72. C	97. +
23. 0	48. A	73. C	98. +
24. +	49. D	74. A	99. +
25. +	50. A	75. B	100. 0

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class Hour \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

### CLOTHING III TEST

TRUE - FALSE Directions: This part consists of true and false statements. If the statement is correct place a  $\star$  in the blank at the left; if the statement is incorrect place an  $\bigcirc$  in the blank at the left. (The first statement is done correctly to show you how to proceed.)

$\star$  Baste-stitch waistband to skirt before trying it on for fit.

- 1. Mark termination points of darts with tracing wheel.
- 2. Use pinking shears to cut out a garment.
- 3. A placket is placed on the left side of a skirt.
- 4. The back shoulder should be eased to the front shoulder.
- 5. The width of the interfacing is the same as the neck facing.
- 6. Mark one side of a garment at a time when using tracing paper.
- 7. Seam binding is used on hems of corduroy skirts.
- 8. Bodice bust darts are pressed upwards.
- 9. Skirt darts are pressed toward the side seams.
- 10. Skirt patterns are easier to alter than blouse patterns.
- 11. Interfacing for a skirt band is cut on the bias.
- 12. Black, white, and gray are neutral colors.
- 13. Garments made of intense warm colors make one appear larger.
- 14. Colors that repeat the skin tone emphasize one's coloring.
- 15. A short, stout girl should avoid heavy, rough textures.
- 16. Shiny textures make one appear smaller.
- 17. Always match checks if they are  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch or over.
- 18. Orlon is used in sweaters because it adds bulk without weight.
- 19. Dacron sweaters do not soil readily.
- 20. Decorative design refers to the basic cut of a garment.
- 21. A monochromatic color scheme is a one-hue color scheme.
- 22. Fashions never repeat themselves.
- 23. Brocade dresses are suitable for school wear.
- 24. Clothing should be laundered or dry cleaned before remodeling.
- 25. Cotton is preferred for baby's clothing.



- \_\_\_26. One thick fabric is better than several lightweight fabrics for dress for baby.
- \_\_\_27. Babies should never be allowed to wear knit or flannelette nighties except at night.
- \_\_\_28. The skirt should be eased at least one inch on the waistband.
- \_\_\_29. Straps on shoes make the feet appear smaller.
- \_\_\_30. A two and one-half inch hem is preferred for a sheath dress.
- \_\_\_31. The primary purpose of stay-stitching is to prevent fraying.
- \_\_\_32. A casing is a hem through which elastic, ribbon, or a drawstring may be drawn.
- \_\_\_33. The stitch regulator controls the tightness or looseness of threads in the machine stitching.
- \_\_\_34. Bonding is the process by which the underlining is sealed to the fabric.
- \_\_\_35. Edgings and ruffles look best on figured fabrics.
- \_\_\_36. Linen is a natural fiber.
- \_\_\_37. Fads always reflect styles of good taste.
- \_\_\_38. We usually begin stitching from the pointed end of a dart.
- \_\_\_39. The folded edge of a dart should be pressed toward the side seam.
- \_\_\_40. The grain arrows of the pattern pieces should follow the crosswise threads.
- \_\_\_41. Fabric is off grain if the lengthwise and crosswise threads are at right angles.
- \_\_\_42. The dress type of zipper is open at the top end.
- \_\_\_43. The centered type of zipper application can be used in either the side or center back seam.
- \_\_\_44. The color cannot chip from a nylon zipper.
- \_\_\_45. It is easier to alter the side seams of a skirt if the skirt has a side placket.
- \_\_\_46. Wearing a jacket that ends at the hipline will make the hips appear to be larger.
- \_\_\_47. Vertical lines suggest dignity and give an illusion of height.
- \_\_\_48. Black and other dark colors add color to pale skins.
- \_\_\_49. Girls with heavy legs should not wear short skirts.
- \_\_\_50. Every outfit should have two points of interest.



**MULTIPLE CHOICE** Directions: This part of the test consists of statements with several completions to each statement. For each statement you are to decide which is the correct completion, then write the letter corresponding to this completion in the space at the left of the statement. (The first statement is done correctly to show you how to procede.)

- a In cutting out a garment, one should
- estimate the placing of all pattern pieces first.
  - securely pin all the pieces of pattern.
  - place and cut part of the pieces.
  - place and cut one piece at a time.
- \_\_\_ 71. A well dressed person wears clothes that
- follow the latest styles.
  - are similar to what others are wearing.
  - are simple in design and color.
  - become her, are in good taste and are in good order.
- \_\_\_ 72. In order to look her best, a short, heavy girl should avoid wearing
- vertical lines.
  - small prints or plaids.
  - costumes of more than one color.
  - horizontal lines, such as a low waistline or contrasting trim around the hem.
- \_\_\_ 73. Plaid suits should not be worn
- by tall girls.
  - by small girls.
  - with a printed blouse.
  - without a plain blouse or sweater.
- \_\_\_ 74. Cotton is a good choice for children's clothes because
- it is washable and dries colorfast.
  - it has good draping qualities.
  - it is light weight.
  - it resists soil.
- \_\_\_ 75. We use mercerized thread when sewing colored fabric because
- it absorbs the dye and matches better.
  - it is stronger than other threads.
  - it has a shiny appearance.
  - it is easier to remove if we have to rip.
- \_\_\_ 76. When buying ready-made garments, one should always read the labels carefully because
- it tells you the characteristics of the yarns used in the fabric.
  - it gives the name of the manufacturer.
  - it gives directions for the care of the fabric.
  - it tells you what fibers are used in the garment.
- \_\_\_ 77. Planning a suitable wardrobe involves the following
- a knowledge of what your friends are buying.
  - an unlimited amount of money.
  - a plan that involves your idea of ideal requirements.
  - an inventory of what you have and what you need.
- \_\_\_ 78. Stay-stitching is a line of machine sewing
- near the cut edge of the fabric.
  - close to the seamline, within the seam allowance.
  - one-half inch from the seamline.
  - on the seamline.

- \_\_\_ 79. An appropriate outfit for school is
- a red wool skirt and a white taffeta blouse.
  - green culottes and green bulky sweater.
  - grey jumper and red printed blouse.
  - a black taffeta skirt and a black chiffon blouse.
- \_\_\_ 80. Accessories for school should include the following
- a few pieces with precious stones.
  - large pieces to add color.
  - only belts, scarves and color accents.
  - costume jewelry carefully chosen to add a touch of color and direction.
- \_\_\_ 81. Before remodeling a garment you should consider the following
- the amount of time required to remodel.
  - how much the garment cost when new.
  - is there sufficient strength in the fabric and enough fabric for the new garment?
  - is it the right color?
- \_\_\_ 82. The finish on a plain seam is determined by
- the weight of the material.
  - the use of the garment.
  - the type of fabric used and the location of the seam.
  - the width of the seam allowance.
- \_\_\_ 83. A girl with a long narrow face and a rather long thin neck will look best in
- a blouse or dress with a roll collar.
  - a sweater with a V neckline.
  - a garment with a square neckline.
  - a garment with a low round neckline with a flat collar.
- \_\_\_ 84. Nylon is a good choice for lingerie because it has the following characteristics
- a high ironing temperature resistance.
  - does not yellow or gray.
  - easy washing and quick drying .
  - is light weight.
- \_\_\_ 85. Select the line direction in a garment to create the feeling of repose and serenity.
- vertical
  - curved
  - horizontal
  - jagged
- \_\_\_ 86. Select the texture which would look the best on a large woman
- rough and dull
  - slightly rough and shiny
  - smooth and dull
  - smooth and shiny
- \_\_\_ 87. The value of a color is
- the lightness or darkness of the color.
  - the amount of red yellow, or green in a shade.
  - the brightness of a color.
  - the reflection of a color.

- \_\_\_ 88. Sara and Jane each receive a clothing allowance of \$5 a week. Sara appears to be better dressed. This may be because
- Jane buys inexpensive clothes
  - Sara buys her clothes at a thrift shop.
  - Jane buys more expensive clothes.
  - Jane dresses appropriately for occasions.
- \_\_\_ 89. Choose the characteristic least required of school clothing.
- durability
  - easy to launder
  - latest style
  - mixes well with other clothing
- \_\_\_ 90. A large woman should select a dress
- with a wide belt of a contrasting color.
  - and combine with it a very small purse.
  - and wear tiny feminine jewelry.
  - and wear large-scaled jewelry.
- \_\_\_ 91. Glove size is the actual measurement of
- the length of the longest finger.
  - around the palm of the hand.
  - around the wrist.
  - the length around the first finger joints.
- \_\_\_ 92. Winter hats might be made of
- straw
  - linen
  - velvet
  - picque
- \_\_\_ 93. Generally, an easy alteration is to
- lengthen the waistline of a dress with a waistline seam.
  - alter the shoulder seam.
  - make a princess-styled dress shorter waisted.
  - shorten a straight skirt.
- \_\_\_ 94. Poor features for children's clothing are
- front closers
  - large buttons
  - elastic waistbands
  - snaps or hooks and eyes
- \_\_\_ 95. A suitable fabric for a school dress for a third-grader would be
- velvet
  - organdy
  - gingham
  - wool crepe
- \_\_\_ 96. Wool fabrics most often come in these two widths
- 45 to 36 inches
  - 54 and 60 inches
  - 45 and 54 inches
  - 60 and 66 inches
- \_\_\_ 97. The selvage runs \_\_\_\_\_ to the lengthwise or warp threads.
- parallel
  - at right angles
  - at a 45 degree angle
  - at a 60 degree angle

- \_\_\_ 98. The long groove in the machine needle is placed facing the
- a. last thread guide
  - b. right side
  - c. front of the machine
  - d. left side
- \_\_\_ 99. The most common seam used in sewing is the
- a. French seam
  - b. overcasting seam
  - c. flat fell seam
  - d. plain seam
- \_\_\_ 100. The correct way of attaching hooks and eyes is with a
- a. catch stitch
  - b. overcasting stitch
  - c. slip-stitch
  - d. buttonhole stitch

CLOTHING III KEY

1. +	26. 0	51. I	76. c
2. 0	27. 0	52. C	77. d
3. +	28. +	53. F	78. b
4. +	29. 0	54. K	79. c
5. 0	30. +	55. A	80. a
6. 0	31. 0	56. M	81. c
7. +	32. +	57. H	82. c
8. 0	33. 0	58. L	83. a
9. 0	34. +	59. N	84. c
10. +	35. 0	60. U	85. c
11. 0	36. +	61. G	86. c
12. +	37. 0	62. D	87. a
13. +	38. +	63. E	88. d
14. +	39. 0	64. O	89. c
15. +	40. 0	65. B	90. d
16. 0	41. +	66. P	91. b
17. +	42. 0	67. R	92. c
18. +	43. +	68. T	93. d
19. 0	44. +	69. Q	94. d
20. 0	45. 0	70. S	95. c
21. +	46. +	71. d	96. c
22. 0	47. +	72. d	97. a
23. 0	48. 0	73. c	98. a
24. +	49. +	74. a	99. d
25. +	50. 0	75. a	100. d

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class Hour \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

CLOTHING IV TEST

TRUE-FALSE

Directions: If the following items are true, place  $\checkmark$  in the blank which is at the left of the number. If it is false, place  $0$  in the blank.

1. If the amount of your family budget is small, the individual's share will be limited.
- \_\_\_ 1. Bound buttonholes are suitable for use on a tailored suit.
- \_\_\_ 2. Garments made of plaid material can be attractively trimmed by using a bias trim of the same material.
- \_\_\_ 3. It is not necessary to use interfacing in the collar and front facing of a tailored suit.
- \_\_\_ 4. A rolled collar is becoming to a person with along, thin neck.
- \_\_\_ 5. Brocade is a suitable fabric for a dressy garment.
- \_\_\_ 6. The wise homemaker evaluates new fabrics before purchasing.
- \_\_\_ 7. If one has a small budget for clothing, it is best to purchase the most exciting and latest fashions.
- \_\_\_ 8. A person must have a great number of garments to be considered well-dressed.
- \_\_\_ 9. One must keep in mind the daily activities when choosing a wardrobe.
- \_\_\_ 10. Many different colors in the wardrobe will provide a variety of combinations.
- \_\_\_ 11. One's old clothes should be considered before purchasing new garments.
- \_\_\_ 12. Scarves, pins, and other accessories are good to give a new touch to plain or old garments.
- \_\_\_ 13. A bright plaid coat is considered a desirable selection if you have a number of subdued dresses.
- \_\_\_ 14. Since a girl's figure changes frequently during her teen years, remeasuring for foundation garments is needed every three months.
- \_\_\_ 15. The proper foundation can encourage good posture and help determine a girl's figure and appearance.
- \_\_\_ 16. Money planned for spending takes care of the family wants, needs, and savings - in that order.
- \_\_\_ 17. Bright colors make one appear larger in size.
- \_\_\_ 18. Some adjustment is necessary in the clothing budget from time to time.
- \_\_\_ 19. A fabric, consisting of two layers held together with an adhesive, is called a bonded fabric.



- \_\_\_ 20. Nylon tricot is an example of a fabric which is made by laminating
- \_\_\_ 21. When using plaids or stripes, avoid patterns with many pieces to fit together
- \_\_\_ 22. A plaid design requires little or no matching.
- \_\_\_ 23. Pile running in the down direction tends to make the fabric look lighter.
- \_\_\_ 24. Wool can absorb a great amount of moisture without feeling wet.
- \_\_\_ 25. Linen is a vegetable plant fiber.
- \_\_\_ 26. Silk is slowly leaving the market, due to the shortage in its production.
- \_\_\_ 27. Rayon is a natural fiber.
- \_\_\_ 28. Woven fabrics will ravel easier than knitted ones.
- \_\_\_ 29. The expression, "line of a garment", refers to its basic design.
- \_\_\_ 30. Vertical lines suggest dignity, giving an illusion of height and slenderness.
- \_\_\_ 31. An uneven distribution of gathers is recommended for the thin figure.
- \_\_\_ 32. Light colors are cooler than dark ones.
- \_\_\_ 33. A wardrobe planned around a basic color is a wise decision.
- \_\_\_ 34. Good taste in choosing clothes refers to being able to recognize good design and knowing how to choose clothes that suit the occasion.
- \_\_\_ 35. Skirt linings are used to preserve shape and give support to a particular silhouette
- \_\_\_ 36. When choosing a skirt lining, purchase one which has a firm weave, and of the same weight as the skirt.
- \_\_\_ 37. Ease is necessary at the waistline of a fitted dress or a fitted skirt.
- \_\_\_ 38. Relatively expensive ready-to-wear items can be duplicated at considerable savings if made at home, inexpensive ones cannot.

MULTIPLE CHOICE Directions. For the following items, select the one best answer and write that letter in the blank at the left of the number.

- \_\_\_ 39. The service of woolen clothes is extended after each wearing by  
 A. brushing and airing  
 B. airing and dry cleaning  
 C. dry cleaning and pressing  
 D. laundering and pressing
- \_\_\_ 40. Which process will make wool or rayon garments appear shiny?  
 A. dry cleaning  
 B. pressing with a pressing cloth  
 C. washing in lukewarm water  
 D. pressing on the right side of the fabric with a dry iron
- \_\_\_ 41. An effective finish for the neck edge and the armholes of a blouse or a dress would be  
 A. hemmed edges  
 B. bias facings  
 C. straight bindings  
 D. fitted facings

- \_\_\_ 42. When placing the pattern on a fabric with a nap, the pattern pieces are usually placed so that the nap will brush
- A. down on the back and up on the front
  - B. down
  - C. up
  - D. around
- \_\_\_ 43. An interfacing is applied to a garment to
- A. give support to areas receiving hard wear
  - B. finish edges such as the neckline
  - C. provide stretch in areas such as the waistband
  - D. line the garment
- \_\_\_ 44. Which type of line adds the least width to the silhouette?
- A. horizontal
  - B. curved
  - C. vertical
  - D. diagonal
- \_\_\_ 45. Of the following fabrics, which one would look best on a tall, slender girl.
- A. sheer wool in small vertical stripes
  - B. light weight corduroy in small checks
  - C. wool gaberdine in light solid colors
  - D. medium weight wool in large plaid
- \_\_\_ 46. Wise buying consists of
- A. buying on the spur of the moment
  - B. making a plan and shopping until one finds what fits into the plan
  - C. judging the quality by the price
  - D. shopping during sales and buying what is available
- \_\_\_ 47. The first step in planning a clothing wardrobe consists of
- A. taking a clothing inventory
  - B. considering your budget
  - C. thinking of seasonal clothes
  - D. clothes for a variety of activities
- \_\_\_ 48. The three primary colors are
- A. red, blue, and yellow
  - B. hue, value, and intensity
  - C. green, purple, and orange
  - D. blue, hue, and yellow
- \_\_\_ 49. Notions required for the garment are listed on the
- A. pattern's instruction sheet
  - B. front of the pattern's envelope
  - C. pattern pieces
  - D. on the back of the pattern's envelope
- \_\_\_ 50. A dart is correctly pressed
- A. over the end of a sleeve board
  - B. on a point presser
  - C. over a pressing ham
  - D. over the end of a laundry board
- \_\_\_ 51. The most suitable interfacing for a sail tone fabric is
- A. regular pellon
  - B. press-on pellon
  - C. muslin
  - D. hair canvas

- \_\_\_ 52. Before planning a budget, it is a good idea to
- A. refer to a record of past income and expenses
  - B. forget past spending plans and start afresh
  - C. set aside some of the income for the budget and spend the rest as needed
  - D. ask your friends how they buy
- \_\_\_ 53. When figuring out a budget, it is helpful to plan
- A. on minimum income, maximum expenses
  - B. on maximum income, minimum expenses
  - C. on minimum income, minimum expenses
  - D. on maximum income, maximum expenses
- \_\_\_ 54. When budgeting, try to figure expenses so that they
- A. are under-estimated
  - B. are equal to estimated income
  - C. are over-estimated
  - D. are the same as last year
- \_\_\_ 55. Money for fun
- A. is included if income is over \$4,000
  - B. has no place in a limited budget
  - C. has a place only when it is necessary
  - D. should be included in every budget
- \_\_\_ 56. Savings should be
- A. budgeted right along with expenses
  - B. money left over after expenses
  - C. money saved in a checking account
  - D. placed in a cookie jar
- \_\_\_ 57. Fixed expenses are those that
- A. are consistent, regular, and must be paid
  - B. are made monthly through impulse buying
  - C. can be fixed high or low
  - D. are fixed by the family
- \_\_\_ 58. One good way to balance a budget is to
- A. cut down expenses and increase income
  - B. take out a loan from a finance company
  - C. take money from savings
  - D. borrow money from family members
- \_\_\_ 59. The wise shopper will wait for
- A. fire sales
  - B. going-out-of-business sales
  - C. end-of-the-season sales
  - D. appearance on the market
- \_\_\_ 60. Before purchasing a garment the most important label to look for is the
- A. union-made tag
  - B. fiber identification label
  - C. label with manufacturer's name
  - D. inspection slip
61. For one to look one's best, clothing should be
- A. the latest style
  - B. well fitted
  - C. expensive
  - D. elaborately trimmed

- \_\_\_ 62. Vertical lines make the figure appear  
 A. taller  
 B. wider  
 C. shorter  
 D. heavier
- \_\_\_ 63. When making a wool tailored suit, the best selection for buttonholes would be  
 A. bound  
 B. loop  
 C. machine made  
 D. hand made
- \_\_\_ 64. A fabric made of two layers held together with an adhesive, is called  
 A. bonded  
 B. double knit  
 C. laminated  
 D. napped
- \_\_\_ 65. In putting two pieces of a garment together, if one part needs to be eased-in, hold the fullest part  
 A. away from you  
 B. next to you  
 C. in small tucks  
 D. in gathers

**MATCHING** Directions: Identify the fabrics on the left with the correct weave on the right. (The weaves may be used more than once.)

PART I	<u>Fabrics</u>	<u>Weaves</u>
___ 66.	Denim	A. Plain weave
___ 67.	Percale	B. Twill weave
___ 68.	Velveteen	C. Satin weave
___ 69.	Satin	D. Cut-pile weave
___ 70.	Crinkle Crepe	E. Uncut pile weave
___ 71.	Broadcloth	
___ 72.	Terry Cloth	
___ 73.	Batiste	
___ 74.	Corduroy	
___ 75.	Flannelette	

**PART II** Directions: Find the word (or words) in Column B which best matches the word (or words) in Column A

Column A	<u>Column B</u>
___ 76. Interfacing for wool	A. Corduroy
___ 77. Man-made fiber	B. Mercerized
___ 78. Number of threads per inch	C. Virgin wool
___ 79. Wool used for the first time	D. Thread count
___ 80. Decorative stitch	E. Inter facing
___ 81. Pellow	F. Cross stitch
___ 82. Finished lengthwise edge of material	G. Selvage
___ 83. Crinkled surface	H. Weaving
___ 84. Fabric finish	I. Crepe
___ 85. Napped material	J. Sanforizing
___ 86. Process to control shrinkage	K. Synthetic fabric
___ 87. Interlacing two sets of threads to make cloth	L. Hair canvas

SEQUENCE    Directions:    Place in each blank at the left, beginning with the number 1 for the first step, the numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., indicating the order in which each process would be completed.

88 to 92    Steps in putting in a skirt zipper

- \_\_\_ edge-stitch back seam allowance to zipper
- \_\_\_ baste-stitch and press the zipper placket area open
- \_\_\_ baste-stitch zipper tape to back seam allowance
- \_\_\_ stitch through zipper tape, front seam allowance and skirt
- \_\_\_ remove baste-stitching and press

93 to 96    Assembling a tailored blouse

- \_\_\_ stitch shoulder and underarm seams
- \_\_\_ attach collar
- \_\_\_ set in sleeves
- \_\_\_ complete units of the blouse

97 to 100    Construction of a full lining which is machine-stitched to the skirt

- \_\_\_ directional baste-stitch the lining to the front and back skirt sections
- \_\_\_ on a flat surface, pin-baste the lining to the wrong side of the skirt sections
- \_\_\_ baste the section on the fold line of the dart and along the pleat lines to hold the two layers together and to prevent shifting
- \_\_\_ handle skirt and lining as a single layer, (proceed to assemble skirt in the usual manner.)

CLOTHING IV KEY

1. +	26. +	51. C	76. L
2. +	27. 0	52. A	77. C
3. 0	28. 0	53. C	78. M
4. +	29. +	54. A	79. D
5. +	30. +	55. D	80. F
6. +	31. +	56. A	81. E
7. 0	32. +	57. A	82. G
8. 0	33. +	58. A	83. I
9. +	34. +	59. D	84. B
10. 0	35. +	60. B	85. A
11. +	36. 0	61. B	86. J
12. +	37. +	62. A	87. H
13. +	38. +	63. A	88. 3
14. +	39. A	64. A	89. 1
15. +	40. D	65. B	90. 2
16. 0	41. D	66. B	91. 4
17. +	42. B	67. A	92. 5
18. +	43. A	68. D	93. 1
19. +	44. A	69. C	94. 2
20. 0	45. C	70. A	95. 3
21. +	46. B	71. A	96. 4
22. 0	47. A	72. E	97. 3
23. +	48. A	73. A	98. 2
24. +	49. D	74. D	99. 1
25. +	50. C	75. A	100. 4