



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

CONSUMER STUDIES

GRADE 8

NEEDLEWORK PRODUCTION: PATCHWORK AND QUILTING TEACHER GUIDE



GRADE 8	TERM 1
Week 1:	
Orientate the learners in the workplace room.	
Week 2 & 3:	
Hygiene, Health, and Safety	
Activity	
Rules and safety precautions	
Activity	
Personal hygiene, health, and safety.	
Practical Lesson 1:	
Personal Hygiene, Health & Safety	
Equipment, tools and notions	
Week 4 – 6:	
Basic hand stitches	
Practical Lesson 2:	
Identification of Needlework equipment and tools	
Week 7:	
Activity:	
Basic Hand stitches for sewing and embroidery	
Practical Lesson 3:	
Measuring tools	
Week 8:	
Practical Skills Test 1	
Basic hand stitches for sewing and embroidery on swatches	

	TERM 2
Week 1 and 2	
Activity	
Basic Embroidery stitches	
Activity	
Basic Embroidery stitches	
Stitches	
Week 3 - 5:	
Measuring tools	
Practical Lesson 4:	
Embroidery tools and equipment	
Activity	
The sewing machine	
Practical lesson 5	
Parts of the sewing machine and decorative stitches	
Week 6 & 7:	
Planning and preparation for the article	
Practical Lesson 6	
Joining hand stitches and decorative stitches	
Week 8:	

Practical Skills Test 2 Methods of sewing	
TERM 3	
Week 1:	
Practical lesson 7	
Measure & cut chosen article	
Week 2 & 3:	
Activity	
Assemble as per pattern instructions	
Activity	
Sew/Hand stitch article	
Week 4 & 5:	
Activity	
Decorate with embroidery stitches	
Complete the article	
Week 6 & 7:	
Activity	
Decorate with embroidery stitches	
Complete the article	
Week 8:	
Practical Skills Test 3 How to use equipment	
TERM 4	
Week 1 - 3	
Project based Learning Task <i>(Marketing and selling a product.)</i>	

1. INTRODUCTION

Consumer Studies is a totally new world of learning that needs to be explored by the Grade 8 learner. Learners going into Grade 8 have no background in this subject and subsequently have a lot of skills and techniques to attain. These practical lessons in this document were developed to assist the new teacher as well as the new Grade 8 learner in developing the basic skills that are normally neglected due to the emphasis on the theory component.

These are the minimum practical lessons required for assessment. After completion of these lessons more lessons can be done for drilling of techniques or as incentives.

WEEK 1 TERM 1**Introduction To Procedures To Follow During Practical Lessons****Notes to the Teacher:****ORIENTATION**

- Ensure the room has all of the basic furniture and equipment.
- Notes on procedures to follow in the sewing classroom during practical lessons
- Emphasize advantage of practical skills
- Presentation on programme of assessment

RULES AND DISCIPLINE IN THE SEWING CLASSROOM

- (a) Students should follow the instructions given by the teacher.
- (b) Students should not enter the laboratory unless a teacher is present.
- (c) Students should not remove anything from the classroom without permission.
- (d) Students should not run around or play in the classroom.
- (e) Classroom tools and equipment should be returned to the appropriate places immediately after use
- (f) Students should immediately report all accidents and breakages to their teacher.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS TO FOLLOW IN THE SEWING CLASSROOM

- Clean worktables before use.
- Wash your hands before and during sewing.
- Never touch electrical appliances with damp or wet hand or when standing on a wet surface. Keep the floor dry and clean.
- Take out only the equipment you need and replace it when you are finished with it.
- Keep a small bin close to you or tape a plastic bag to the edge of the table. Get into the habit of throwing all your bits of thread and waste into it.
- When you are finished sewing, put everything away in the correct place.
- Adopt correct postures when lifting and moving heavy equipment.
- Always pack all your equipment safely away when you are done sewing.
- Clean up the area you have used when you are done sewing.
- Report immediately all accidents and breakage to the teacher.
- Switch off and unplug the appliances when not in use.
- Clean equipment, large and small, regularly.
- HIV infection precautions when you are helping a bleeding person:

All open wounds should be covered with a clean plaster.

- Protect your eyes and your mouth.
- There should be gloves in all first aid kits – use them.
- If you pricked yourself or anyone else's finger and there is blood, discard of the pin (throw in dustbin) and clean the wound.

LARGE EQUIPMENT FOR THE SEWING ROOM:

1. Electrical extension cord (leads)
2. Tables with holder for all small equipment per sewing station
3. Chairs (2 per sewing station)
4. Teacher's demonstration table or large table for cutting
5. Good electric and natural lighting
6. Waste bins: 1 per sewing station
7. Posters of sewing safety rules, basic stitches
8. Floor that is easy to clean, must be swept daily, washed weekly
9. Washing basin with soap, water, and paper for drying hands.
10. Large basin for washing of fabric
11. Drying lines outside
12. Big rubbish bin where small bins can be emptied into
13. The teacher should have a basic first aid kit in the classroom.

SMALL EQUIPMENT:

1. Holder for all small equipment per sewing station



- The planning of space and equipping of special rooms for practical subjects like Patchwork and Quilting should be carefully considered.
- It is at the planning stage that basic safety measures must be examined.
- The room must provide adequate means of escape in case of an emergency
- Always sit correctly on the chair, to prevent strain on your back.



WEEK 2 TERM 1**Hygiene, Health & Safety****Notes to the Teacher:****ORIENTATION**

- Safety rules for the classroom
- Electric power points distributed around the room
- Fire extinguisher on the wall
- Basic first aid box
- A hand wash basin close to the door with soap dispenser and hand towel/paper towels/hand drier

Safety measures for working with electrical appliances in the sewing room

- See that all three-pin plugs are wired correctly.
- Repair any old or broken electric wires and flexes.
- Never pull out the plug by its cord. Take hold of the plug itself and remove it from the socket.
- Never use electrical appliance when you are barefoot or standing on a wet floor.
- Never push metal objects or your fingers into a socket.
- Never overload a wall-socket. Do not plug in more than two appliances at the same time. Make use of appropriate adaptors.
- Be sure to follow the school's fire drill. Explain regularly.

FIRE DRILL

SAFETY SIGNS: Explain each sign.



First aid

What is first aid?

First aid is the emergency help given to an injured or suddenly ill person using readily available materials.



The first aid box

Requirements for the first aid box:

2 Triangular bandages	Scissors	Cotton wool	Tweezers
Bandages	Medicine dropper	Plasters	Safety pins
Adhesive tape	Gauze	Antiseptic	Pain killers
Pencil and writing pad	Torch	disposable plastic gloves	

Cuts and bleeding are control by:

Direct pressure to the bleeding site

Elevation Support the injured part



Hand washing



Practical lesson 1 - Term 1 - Health, Hygiene & Safety Worksheet		
Total: 20 marks		
Name:		Grade 8
1. "Electricity can be very dangerous if we use it incorrectly." Describe the precautions to use:		
1.1	Your hands are wet:	(1)
1.2	Pulling the plug from the socket:	(2)
1.3	You have four electrical appliances to use at the same time:	(2)
1.4	Your feet are bare:	(2)
1.5	You need to adjust on your sewing machine:	(1)
1.6	Using an electrical cord:	(2)
		(10)

2. HIV/Aids can spread through open wounds and cuts. When helping a person who are bleeding, how will you avoid blood contact? Name FOUR precautions to take.	
2.1	
2.2	
2.3	
2.4	

(4)

3. Match safety sign in COLUMN A with the meaning in COLUMN B			
Write only the number and the LETTER, i.e. 5.1 C			
	COLUMN A		COLUMN B
3.1		A	Wet floor
3.2		B	Do not enter
3.3		C	Danger
3.4		D	Fire extinguisher
3.5		E	High voltage
3.6		F	First aid

(6)

Total 20

Practical lesson 1 - Term 1 - Health and Safety Worksheet		
MARKING GUIDELINE		
Surname, Name:		Grade 8
1. Electricity can be very dangerous if we use it incorrectly. Describe the precautions you need to take in the next scenarios when using electricity.		
1.1	You have wet hands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dry your hands thoroughly before touching electricity plugs and switches/ Never touch electrical plugs and switches with wet hands 	(1)
1.2	Pulling the plug out of the wall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hold firmly to the plug, do not pull the plug off the wall socket by pulling the cord 	(2)
1.3	You have 4 appliances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use appropriate adaptors to accommodate different appliances, ensuring that they use the same voltage/wattage/ Do not overload plugs use a maximum of two appliances at a time 	(2)
1.4	You are bare foot: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the floor you are standing on is dry before you remove the plug from the socket/ Do not operate electrical appliances near water unless it is meant to be like a steam iron 	(2)
1.5	You need to adjust on your sewing machine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Switch off the sewing machine at the wall socket before making any adjustments to the sewing machine 	(1)
1.6	The electrical cord: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the cord is not broken and exposing the metal wires, repair immediately/ Ensure that the cord is not pressed down by anything when you are using it 	(2)

(10)

2. HIV/Aids can spread through open wounds and cuts. When helping a person who are bleeding, how will you avoid blood contact? Name FOUR ways.	
2.1	- Avoid getting any of their blood into any sores or cuts that you may have on your skin.
2.2	- Also protect your eyes and your mouth.
2.3	- There should be gloves in all first aid kits – use them.
2.4	- If you pricked yourself or anyone else's finger and there is blood, discard of the pin (throw in dustbin) and clean the wound.

(4)

3.

		COLUMN B
3.1	C	Danger
3.2	A	Wet floor
3.3	B	Do not enter
3.4	E	High voltage
3.5	F	First aid
3.6	D	Fire extinguisher

(6)

Total: 25 marks

WEEK 3-4 Needlework equipment, tools, and notions**Basic equipment and tools****CUTTING EQUIPMENT**

1. Dressmakers' shears
Scissors
2. Small cutting scissor
3. Embroidery scissor
4. Seam ripper/ Quick-unpick

Operating a pair of scissors

<https://youtu.be/QYiWKFpA6Zg>

Using a seam ripper

https://youtu.be/3s_9lhVjl8

using a pinking shears

<https://youtu.be/bZNwa6P3QBY>

using a thread snip

<https://youtu.be/aUwrqsuEjBl>



using rotary cutters

<https://youtu.be/GqpR0kiPPnl>



**How to care for sewing scissors:**

- Avoid moisture.
- Tighten the pivot screw and apply oil periodically
- Keep them sharp.
- Use them for their correct purpose
- Wipe them clean
- Retract the blade after use.
- Always avoid cutting over pins.
- Do not drop them



<p>MARKING EQUIPMENT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water Soluble or Disappearing Ink Pens. ... 2. Ceramic Lead Pens. ... 3. Tailor's Chalk. ... 4. Chaco Liner Pens. ... 5. Tracing/Carbon Paper and Tracing Wheel. ... 6. Bar-Soap Slivers. ... 7. Tailor's Tacks 8. Hera Marker (or Any Sturdy Plastic Tool Like a Point Turner) <p>❖ Power point presentation on marking tools</p> <p>How to care for marking tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of them are soft, they must be handled with care • They must not be dropped • Do not apply force when using • Pack them carefully soon after use 	 
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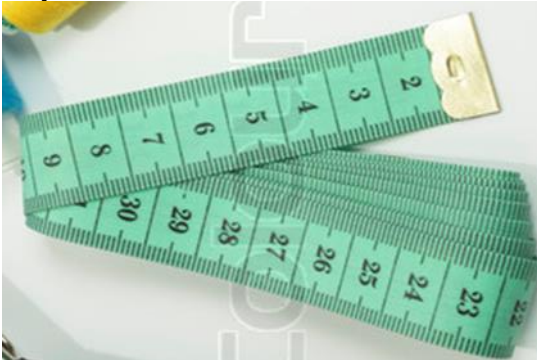

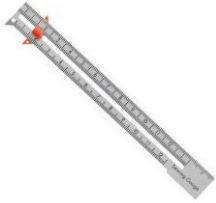
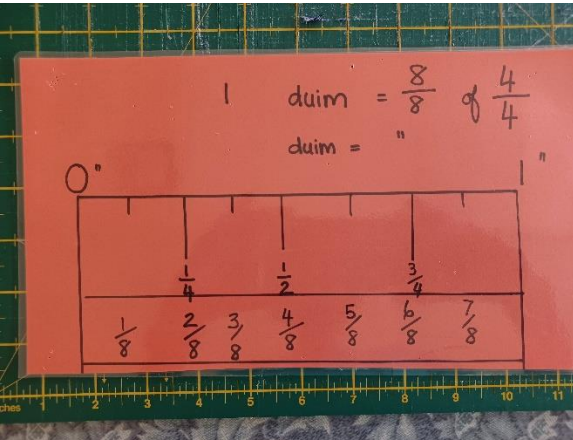
Cutting equipment:

<p>1. Self-healing cutting mat</p> 	<p>3. Rotary cutter</p> 
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IRONING AND PRESSING EQUIPMENT:

1.	Steam iron 		Ironing board 
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MEASURING EQUIPMENT:


1.	Tape measure 	3.	Quilter's ruler 
2.	Sewing gauge 	4.	Cardboard note for inches 


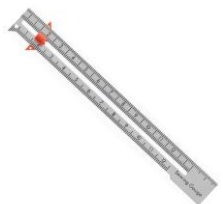

Extra notions and small equipment

1.	 <p>Needles</p>	6. Quilting thread 
2.	Pins and a pincushion or sewing  <p>Magnet</p>	7. Polyester batting 
3.	100 % cotton sewing thread 	8. Backing: 100 % unbleached cotton 
4.	 <p>Thimble</p>	9.

5.	100 % cotton fabric	10	
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Practical lesson 2 – Term 1 IDENTIFICATION TEST WORKSHEET NEEDLEWORK TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT, USES AND CARE			
NAME:		GRADE 8 _____ DATE: _____	
TASK: 1. Use the worksheet for your answers. 2. Ensure you write your name, date and class in the spaces provided. 3. Write neatly and clearly DURATION: 30 minutes. TOTAL: 25 marks			
<u>Worksheet:</u> Needlework tools and equipment, uses and care 1. Give the FOUR categories (groups) of needlework equipment. 1.1 _____ 1.2 _____ 1.3 _____ 1.4 _____ 1.5 _____ (5)			
2. Identify the equipment in column A. Complete the table. 2.1 Column A: Name of equipment 2.2 Column B: Use 2.3 Column C: ONE care instructions (12)			
	2.1 COLUMN A Name of equipment	2.2 COLUMN B Use	2.3 COLUMN C Care
1			

2			
3			
4			

3. Describe the appearance of a well pressed article.

(3)
Total: 20 Marks

Practical Lesson 2 – Term 1 - Marking Guidelines**Needlework tools and equipment, uses and care****Worksheet: Needlework tools and equipment, uses and care**

1. Give the FOUR categories(groups) of needlework equipment.

- 1.1 Marking tools
- 1.2 Measuring tools
- 1.3 Cuttings tools
- 1.4 Pressing tools
- 1.5 Sewing tools

(5)



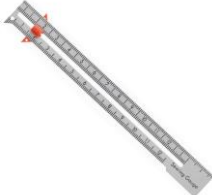
2. Identify the equipment in column A. Complete the table.


2.1 Column A: name of equipment

2.2 Column B: Use

2.3 Column C: TWO care instruction

(12)

	2.1 COLUMN A Name of equipment	2.2 COLUMN B Use	2.3 COLUMN C Care
1	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rotary cutter✓ 	Use with quilters ruler on cutting mat✓	Do not let it fall✓ Blade must be sharp and nick free✓ Nut and bolt must be secure✓ Replace blade when blunt✓
2	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tailor's chalk✓ 	Transfer of patterns markings✓	Most of them are soft, they must be handled with care✓ They must not be dropped✓ Do not apply force when using✓ Pack them carefully soon after use✓
3	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewing gauge 	Measure seam allowances and hems✓	Soft metal, handle carefully so it does not bend.✓

4	 Embroidery scissors✓	Cutting sewing thread✓ Cutting stitching✓	Avoid moisture. ✓ Tighten the Pivot Screw and Apply Oil Periodically✓ Keep them sharp. ✓ Use them for their correct purpose✓ Retract the blade after use✓ Wipe them clean✓ Always avoid cutting over pins✓. Do not drop them! ✓
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(12)**3. Describe the appearance of a well pressed article.**

Lies flat✓, smooth✓ without creases✓ seam allowances are pressed in the correct direction,✓ seams are open and flat ✓

(3)

Total: [20]

WEEK 5-7**Introduction of basic hand stitches****Patchwork and quilting**

Patchwork is the joining of different pieces of fabric to form a larger piece of fabric.

Quilting means to make an article from two layers of fabric with padding in between, stitching through all layers in specific patterns/lines.

The layers are sewn together by machine or hand to form different patterns to form a subtly textured fabric.

The **top** layer is called the **quilt top**, the **padding** is known as **batting or wadding**, and the **bottom layer** is called the **backing fabric**.

Quilt top fabrics	Batting/wadding	Backing fabric
		

NOTE: These three layers can be quilted together, using hand stitches or a sewing machine.



Choice of fabric for patchwork:

Patchwork and quilting is usually worked in **100% cotton** fabric. Keep to the same type of fabric within a project.

Fabric should be **pre-shrunk** before you use it.


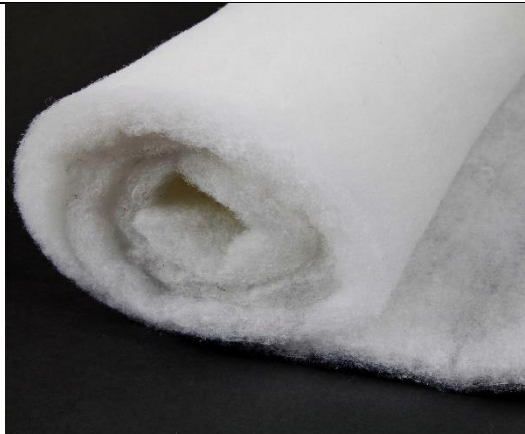
When choosing fabric for your quilt top:

- Stick to a **colour scheme** and use a variety of prints that work together.
- Choose one fabric with a large print
- Choose two fabrics with a small print
- Choose two plain fabrics
- Be sure to balance the light and dark fabric.

**Choice of batting:**

This is the padding in a quilt.

Batting is the term most commonly used for cotton, while **wadding** is used for polyester.

Cotton batting:	Polyester wadding:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thin • Hardwearing • Drapes well • Washes easily • Expensive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thicker than cotton • Lighter than cotton • Easy to use • Washes well • Cheaper than cotton
	

Cutting of fabric for patchwork:

Cut strips or squares very accurate. This can be done by using a **steel ruler** and a **rotary cutter** on a **cutting mat**. Mats have printed grid lines, which makes cutting of strips or squares easier.

**Prepare the fabric – cut straight strips:**

Use the rotary cutter, steel ruler and the cutting mat to cut straight strips very accurately

A metal/steel ruler will not be damaged by the rotary cutter

If the rotary cutter is not available, a dressmaker's scissors can be used.



Function of hand stitches:

- To quickly hold fabrics/seams together during sewing
- To mark construction details onto the fabric
- To hold hems, seams, and darts in position ready for final stitching.
- To mark for positioning, items to be included on the garment such as zips, fasteners, pockets etc.

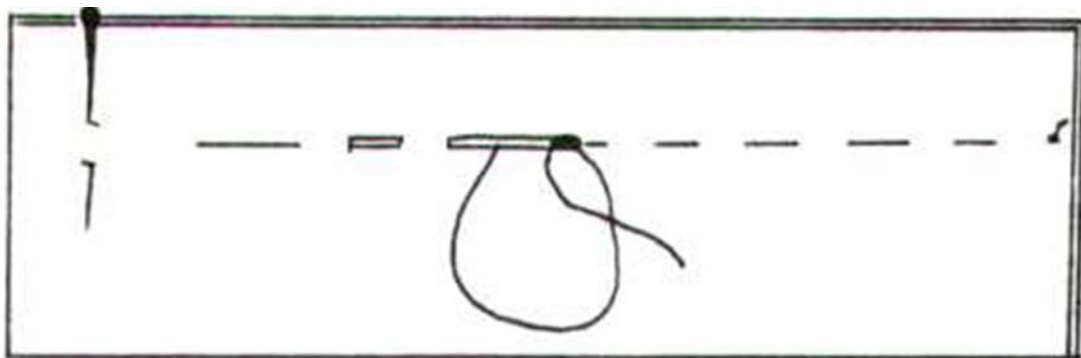
Classification of stitches:

- **Temporary stitches** - are used for a short time then they are removed, their purpose is to hold two or more layers of fabrics/seams together before permanent stitches are worked.

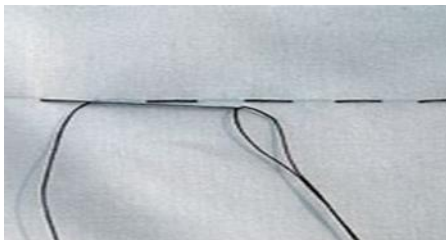
Tacking / Basting Stitch

Simple tacking stitches are used for holding two pieces of fabric together and making temporary hems.

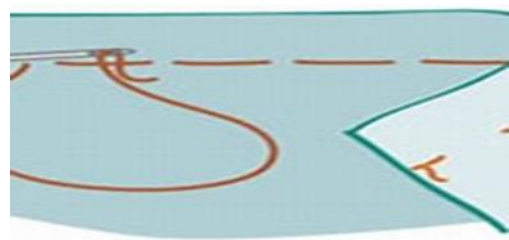
Start with a knot. End with a double stitch. Use a single thread.



1.1.1 Even tacking



1.1.2 Uneven tacking



- **Permanent stitches** – are used to hold pieces of fabric permanently, they are not removed, and they remain on the article.

Hand stitches and their classification

TYPE OF STITCHES	CLASSIFICATION
Running	Temporary and Permanent
Backstitch	Permanent
Slipstitch	Permanent

NB: Running stitch is a temporary stitch when used for easing or gathering fabric, in this case the stitches are longer and looser 3-6mm long.

Running stitch is a permanent stitch when the stitches are shorter and tighter.

Stitches are 2-3mm long.

Running stitch



It is straight stitching used where there's not too much strain, and for easing and gathering. A long fine needle should be used, pushing it in and out for a number of stitches before pulling the thread out.

Basic stitches to do patchwork and quilting by hand:

Running stitches:

This stitch is similar to tacking and is generally used for decorating a finished project. Simply bring your needle up and down through the fabric at regular intervals to create evenly-spaced stitches.

Make sure that all the stitches are the same length and the spaces between them too – this is particularly important if you are using it as an embellishment.

It is also used for quilting.

Back stitches – basic backstitch / stem stitch.

A strong stitch that is used for joining two pieces of fabric together permanently.

It is stronger and firmer than the running stitch. It can be used if a sewing machine is not available to sew.

It's also a decorative embroidery stitch

Embroidery stitches:

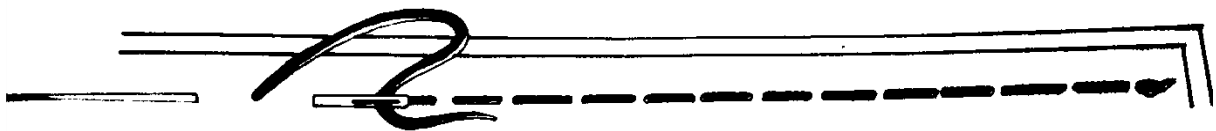
Basic embroidery stitches are useful for decorating items. You can decorate clothes, sheets, pillowslips, cushions, bags and so on. Decoration adds value to an item, making it unique and accentuating your personal style.

Threaded backstitch

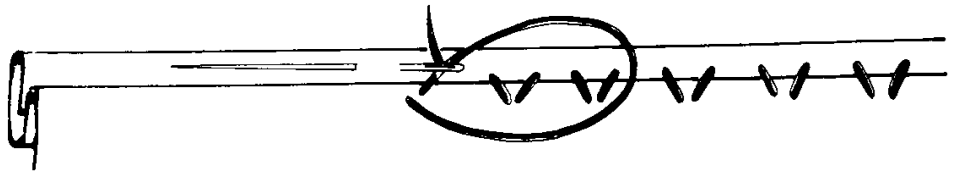
Use the basic back stitch as explained before and add threads to serve as decoration.

Different colour threads can be used.

This is an easy way to add colour to your patchwork once you are done joining the strips together.

Back stitch

This is a strong stitch that can be used in place of straight machine stitching. The stitches look like machine stitches on the right side.

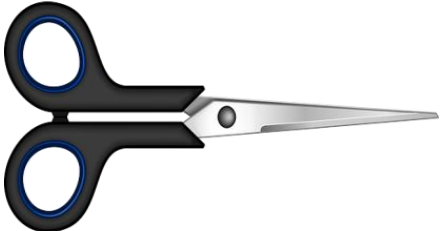


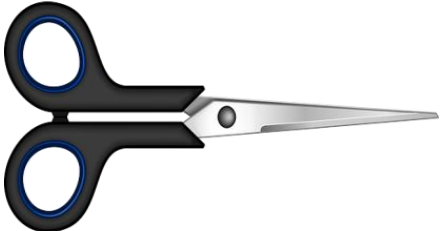


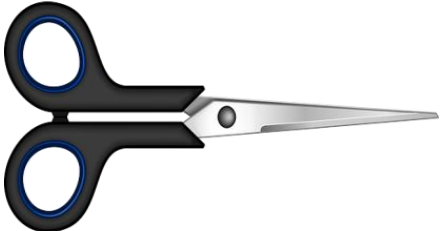


Slip (hem)stitch

It is used to hold down a hem and the stitching is invisible from both the right and wrong sides of the garment

Practical Lesson 3 – Term 1 - Basic hand stitches	
Name:	Grade 8
TASK: Read the instructions. Complete the practical task below. Make swatches of each of the following stitches. (One sampler of all the stitches can also be made. Be sure to label each stitch correctly.)	
INSTRUCTION	PASTE SWATCH HERE
1. Running stitches	(4)
2. Backstitches / Stem stitch	(4)
3. Blanket stitch	(4)
4. Slip hemstitches	(4)
5. Herringbone stitches	(4)
Total: 20 marks	

Practical Lesson 3 – Term 1 - Basic hand stitches Marking Guidelines	
Name:	Grade 8
PRACTICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES SUITABILITY FOR SELLING:	
Prescribed techniques completed	/4
Workmanship Stitching	/4
Stitches labelled correctly	/4
Finishing: clean, neatly pressed swatches or sampler	/4
Suitability to sell	/4
TOTAL	/20

If no sewing machines are available, learners can continue with making the article by hand.

NAME: <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-top: 10px;"/>	GRADE 8 _____ DATE: _____												
TERM 1: SKILLS TEST HEALTH, HYGIENE & SAFETY; IDENTIFICATION OF EQUIPMENT; BASIC HAND STITCHES. <p>Each learner must work individually on the task given. Write neatly and clearly.</p> <p>DURATION 45 minutes TOTAL 25 MARKS</p>													
<p>1. Describe what you need to do when there is a fire drill. (4)</p> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-top: 10px;"/> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-top: 10px;"/> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-top: 10px;"/>													
<p>2. Sewing requires that one has specialist tools to be able to find production of quality clothing and soft furnishings easier to attain. Identify from the table below and write the function of the equipment in the table.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> <th style="width: 45%;">SEWING TOOL</th> <th style="width: 45%;">FUNCTION</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;">2.1</td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">  </td> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;">Small sharp pointed scissors</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;">2.2</td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">  </td> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;">Thimble</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;">2.3</td> <td style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">  </td> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;">Needles</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			SEWING TOOL	FUNCTION	2.1		Small sharp pointed scissors	2.2		Thimble	2.3		Needles
	SEWING TOOL	FUNCTION											
2.1		Small sharp pointed scissors											
2.2		Thimble											
2.3		Needles											

2.4



Rotary cutter

(4)

3. Give the names of the THREE fabrics used during patchwork quilting

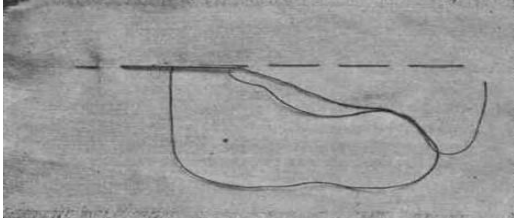
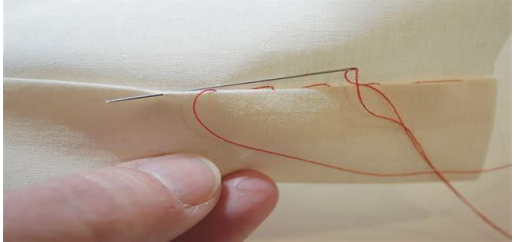
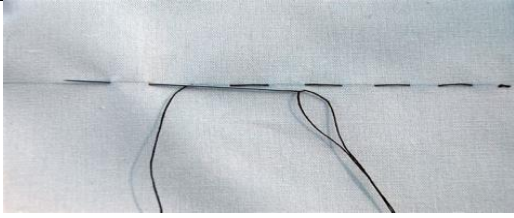
3.1 _____

3.2 _____

3.3 _____

(3)

4. Study the samples of stitches in the table and complete their names and classification

		Name of stitch	Classification
4.1			
4.2			
4.3			

(6)

5. Give the names of the THREE fabric layers used during patchwork quilting

(3)

6. To demonstrate your knowledge and understanding of the good habits to observe when working in the needlework classroom, carefully read the following paragraph and identify and underline FIVE words that make some the statements incorrect.

Rewrite the sentences correctly below

Work on a clean table. Wash your hands after sewing. Keep your sewing equipment close at hand. Take out only the equipment you need and replace it when you are finished with it. Work gently and carelessly with your equipment and fabric. Keep a small bin close to you or tape a plastic bag to the edge of the table. Do not get into the habit of throwing all your bits of thread and waste into it. When you are finished sewing, leave everything in the wrong place. Never pack your equipment safely away when you are done sewing. Clean up the area you have used when you are done sewing.

Example: When you have finished sewing, pack everything in the correct place.

6.1

6.2

6.3

6.4

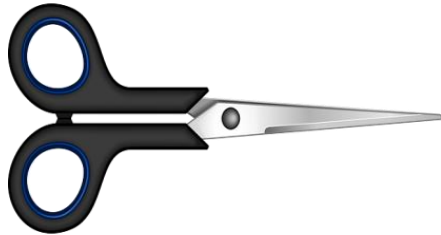



6.5

(5)

TOTAL 25 MARKS

SKILLS TEST 1 - MARKING GUIDELINES

1. Describe what you need to do when there is a fire drill
 - a. Stop✓/ walk do not run✓
 - b. Walk out of the building/Follow your teacher/ Walk with your class/ Get into line✓
 - c. Listen to your teacher when it is safe to go back to class/ Listen for the all clear✓
2. Sewing requires that one has specialist tools to be able to find production of quality clothing and soft furnishings easier to attain. Identify and write the function of the equipment listed.

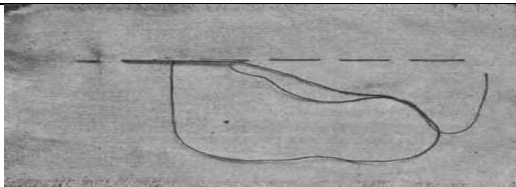
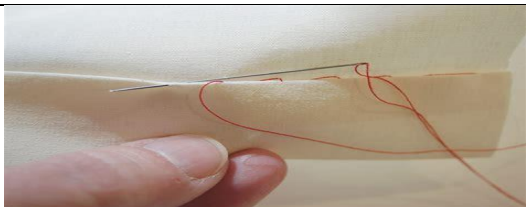
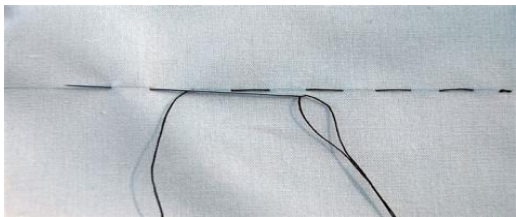
	SEWING TOOL	FUNCTION
2.1		Small sharp pointed scissors Removing tacking stitches and for close trimming work✓
2.2		Thimble Protects the finger when pushing the needle through fabric✓
2.3		Needles For hand sewing✓
2.4		Rotary cutter To cut several layers at the same time✓ cut out even sized patchwork pieces ✓ any one ✓

(4)

3. Give the names of the THREE layers used during patchwork quilting
 - 3.1 Cotton layer/Top✓
 - 3.2 Batting✓
 - 3.3 Cotton layer/Bottom✓

(3)

4. Study the samples of stitches in the table and complete their names and classification

		Name of stitch	Classification
4.1		Uneven tacking✓	Temporary✓
4.2		Slip stitch✓	Permanent✓
4.3		Even tacking✓	Temporary✓

(6)

5. Give the names of the THREE fabrics used during patchwork quilting

4.1 Top fabric

4.2 Batting/wadding

4.3 Backing

(3)

6. To demonstrate your knowledge and understanding of the good habits to observe when working in the sewing classroom, carefully read the following paragraph. Identify and underline FIVE words that make some the statements to be incorrect. Rewrite the sentences correctly below.

Work on a clean table. Wash your hands **after** sewing. Keep your sewing equipment close at hand. Take out only the equipment you need and replace it when you are finished with it. Work gently and **carelessly** with your equipment and fabric. Keep a small bin close to you or tape a plastic bag to the edge of the table. Do **not** get into the habit of throwing all your bits of thread and waste into it. When you have finished sewing, leave everything in the **wrong** place. **Never** pack your equipment safely away when you are done sewing. Clean up the area you have used when you are done sewing

Example: When you have finished sewing, pack everything in the correct place.

6.1 Wash your hands **before** sewing.

6.2 Work gently and **carefully** with your equipment and fabric

6.3 **Do get** into the habit of throwing all your bits of thread and waste into it.

6.4 When you have finished sewing, leave everything in the **right** place.

6.5 **Always** pack your equipment safely away when you are done sewing.

(5)

TOTAL 25

TERM 2**Week 1-2****Embroidery Checklist for Good Embroidery**

What does it take to make a good embroidery?

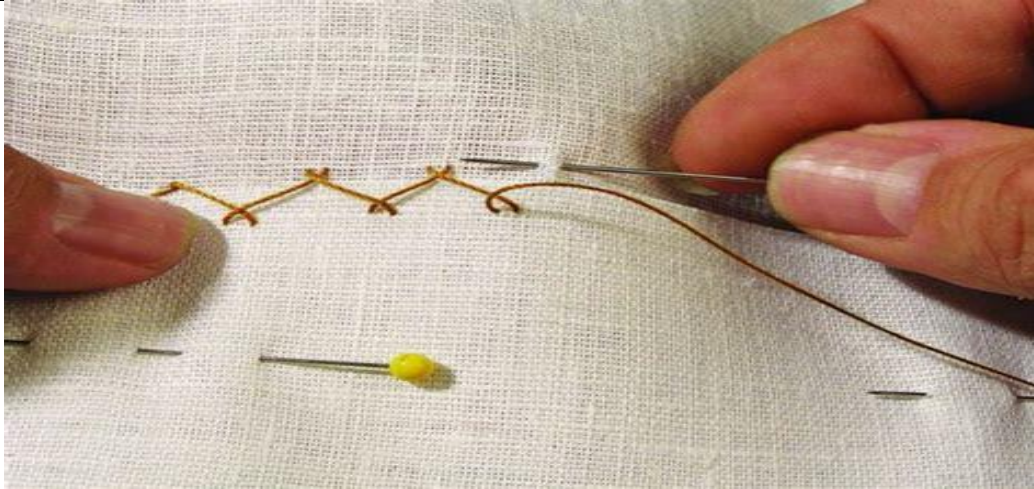
The following is a list of things to check while ascertaining the quality of your embroidery.

- **Flexibility**
Pick up the embroidery- twist and roll it; see what it feels like. Is it flexible?
- **Alignment:** The embroidery should fit together and be properly aligned, without gaps between the borders.
- **Puckering**
- The uneven pull in and around the design is unacceptable. The fabric should be smooth all around the embroidered area. Puckering can be caused by a too tight thread or fabric tension; too wide satin stitches; a dull needle; an unstable fabric (none or wrong choice of backing) and structural jamming. An embroidery hoop may be helpful.
- **Good Stitch Density**
Stitches should be tight and evenly spaced. If there is a lot of space between stitches or you are able to pick them with a fingernail; they are too long and will degrade quickly when the garment is laundered.
- **Balanced Tension**
If there is puckering or pulling of the material around the design, look for proper tension (a balance of top thread and bobbin thread). Turn the garment over to see if there is a balance. You should see 1/3% white stitches in the centre and a balance of coloured stitches on both sides of the white stitches. Too much bobbin will also show on top of the design. If you do not see a balance, tensions are not set. (It may be helpful to thread the bobbin thread through the bobbin case lever such as used for buttonholes.)

TIP: Use a water-soluble blue marking pen to draw on material when teaching a new stitch

NAME OF EMBROIDERY TOOLS	
1.	Embroidery hoop
2.	Crewel needles
3.	Embroidery floss
4.	Embroidery scissor
5.	Fabric for protection of work
6.	Medium work cutting scissor
7.	Tape measure
8.	Pincushion with pins

HOW TO HOLD THE FABRIC AND NEEDLE



Basic Embroidery Stitches

Embroidery thread

Cotton embroidery floss or stranded cotton:

Most commonly used for hand embroidery. You can divide the strands and use 1, 2, 3 or 4 strands.



Very affordable with a wide range of colours

Perlé thread:

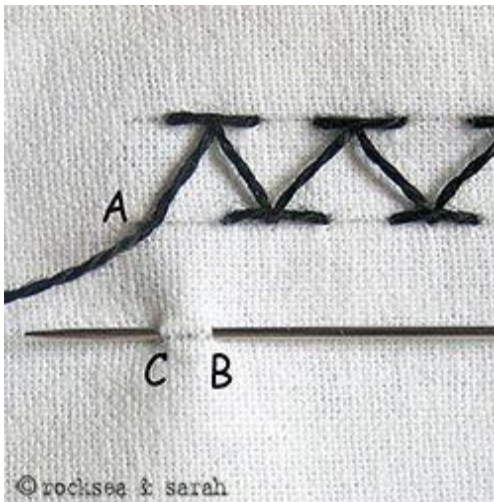
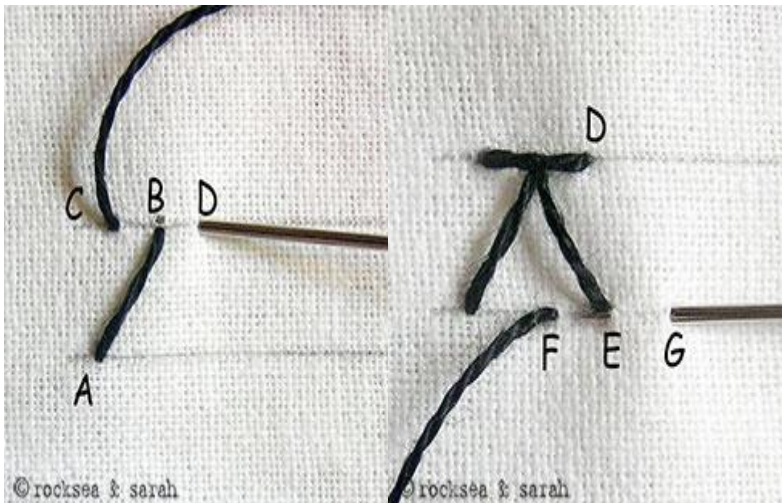
This is a thicker cotton thread and non-divisible. It comes in different thicknesses.

It has a sheen and comes in a variety of colours.

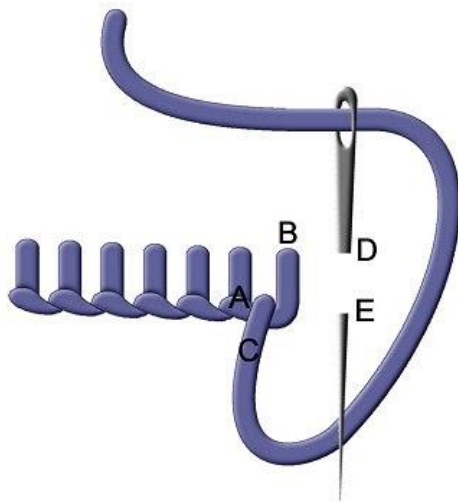


Chevron stitch

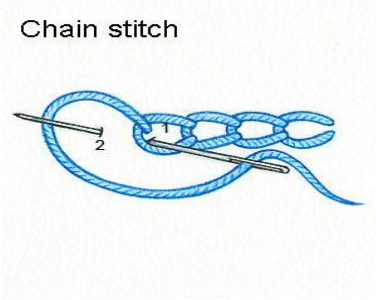
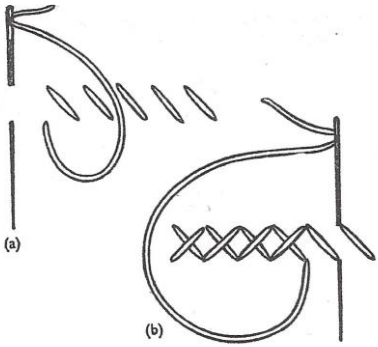

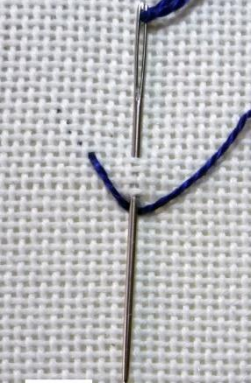
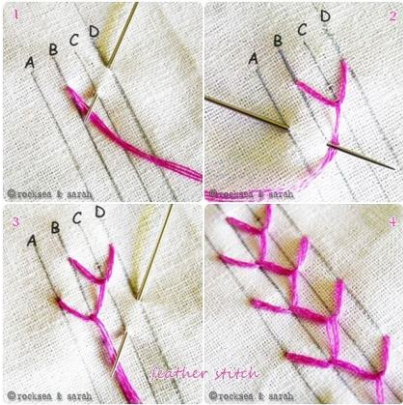
Follow the diagram below to sew the chevron stitch.



Blanket Stitch



This can be used to **edge blankets** as well as for **stitching appliqué to the base fabric**.

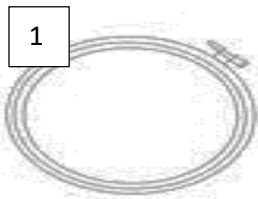
<p>Chain Stitch</p>  <p>The diagram shows a needle and thread creating a chain stitch. The thread forms a series of interlocking loops. A needle is shown passing through the loops, with arrows indicating the direction of the thread. The text 'Chain stitch' is written above the diagram.</p>	<p>This stitch is every efficient to use as a decorative pattern and can be used as a border for a hem and decorative facing. It can also be used as a filling for applique work.</p>
<p>Cross Stitch</p>  <p>The diagram shows two parts of a cross stitch. Part (a) shows a single cross stitch being formed by two intersecting diagonal lines. Part (b) shows a series of cross stitches forming a larger, more complex pattern. The text '(a)' and '(b)' are written below the respective diagrams.</p>	<p>This stitch is used together with other embroidery stitches to form decorative patterns.</p>
<p>Herringbone Stitch</p>  <p>The image shows a close-up of a herringbone stitch on a piece of fabric. The stitch is a series of V-shaped or zigzag patterns, created with a blue thread. The fabric has a fine, grid-like texture.</p>	<p>We use this stitch in ordinary needlework and in fashion design. Working single hems on the wrong side of wool fabrics, to mend lingerie and as an embroidery stitch.</p>
<p>Feather Stitch</p>  <p>The image shows a close-up of a feather stitch on a piece of fabric. The stitch is a series of V-shaped or feather-like patterns, created with a blue thread. The fabric has a fine, grid-like texture.</p>	 <p>The diagram shows four steps of a feather stitch. Step 1 shows the needle entering the fabric at point A. Step 2 shows the needle exiting at point B. Step 3 shows the needle entering at point C. Step 4 shows the needle exiting at point D. The text 'Feather stitch' is written below the diagrams. The diagrams are labeled 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the corners.</p>

ACTIVITY 1 EMBROIDERY TOOLS & EQUIPMENT, STITCHES**NAME:****GRADE 8** _____**DATE:** _____**TASK:**

1. Learners must work individually on the task given.
2. Write neatly and clearly.

DURATION: 40 minutes**TOTAL: 25 marks****Embroidery tools and equipment**

1. Embroidery requires specialist tools to produce quality clothing and soft furnishings. Study the pictures below and write name of the equipment next to the number. Use the table below.

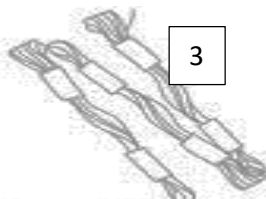


1

1



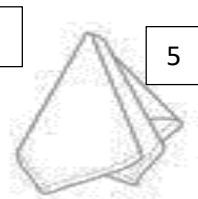
2



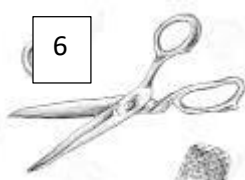
3



4



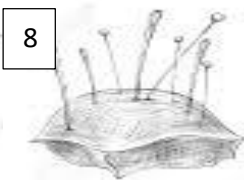
5



6



7

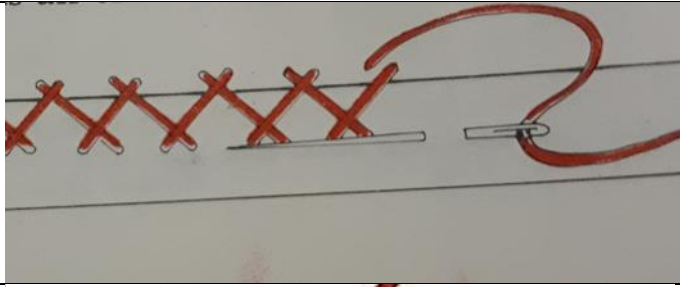
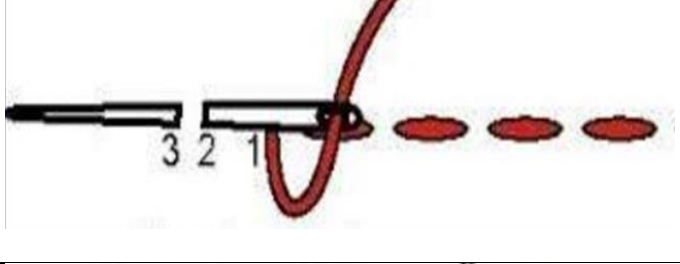
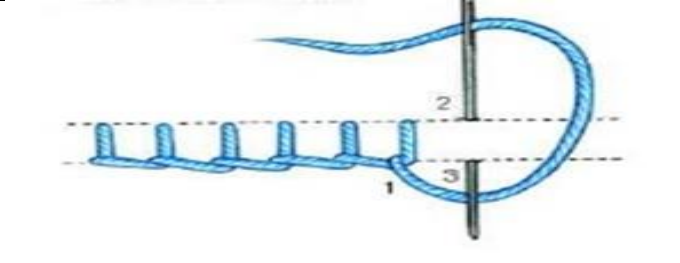
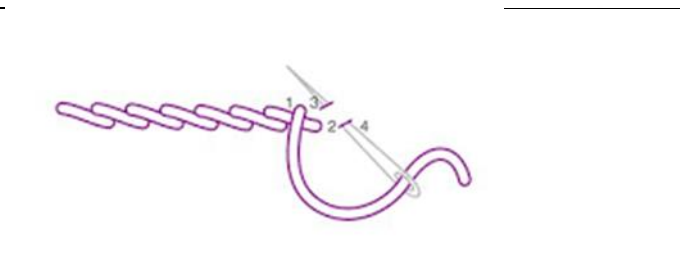
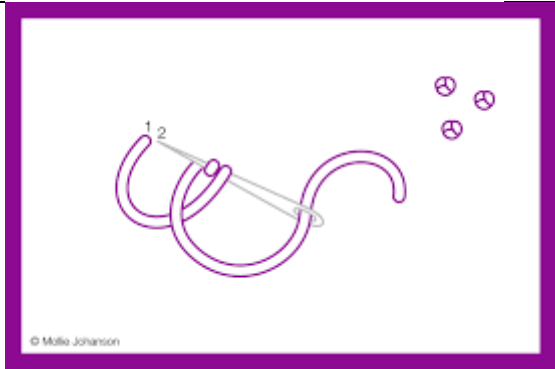
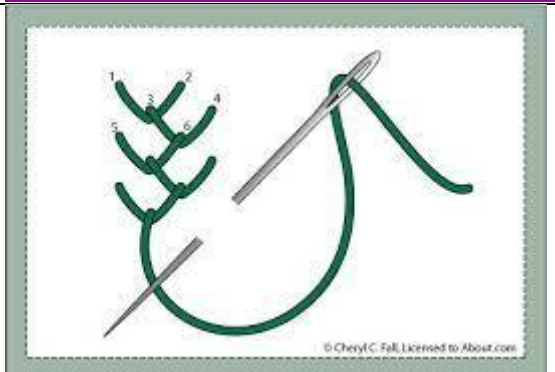


8

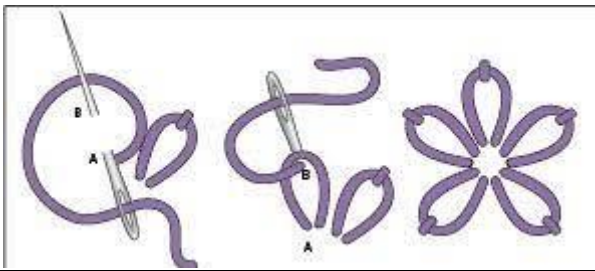
	NAME OF EMBROIDERY TOOLS
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	

(8)

2. Study the samples of stitches in the table and complete their names

		Name of stitch
2.1		
2.2		
2.3		
2.4		
2.5		
2.6		

2.7



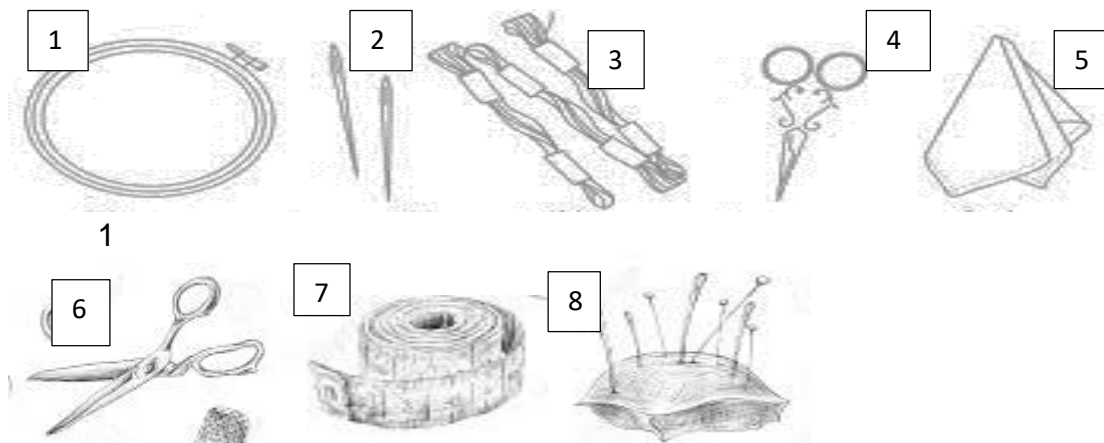
(7)

3. List five requirements for good embroidery.

(10)

MARKING GUIDELINES: EMBROIDERY TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

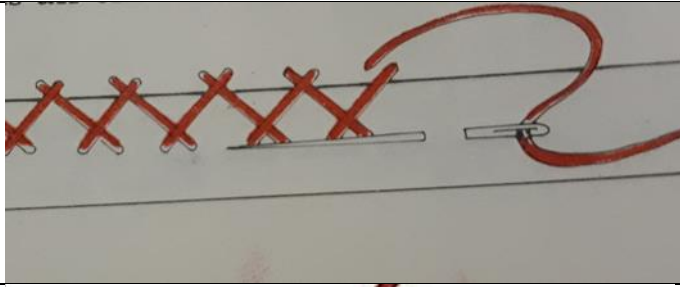
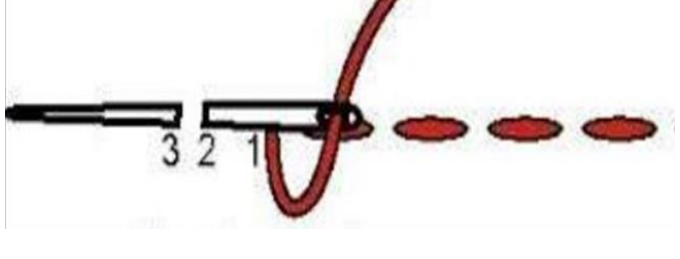
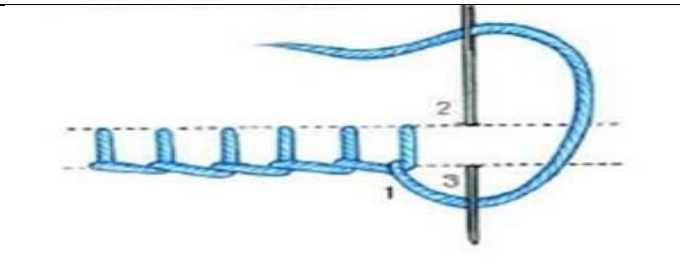
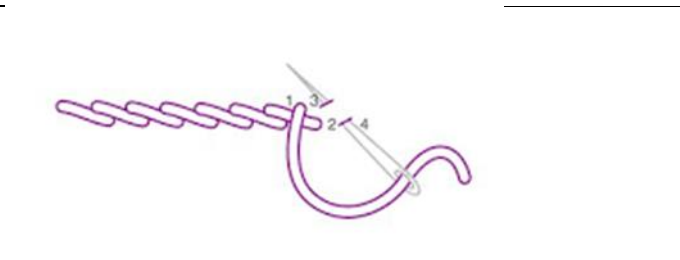
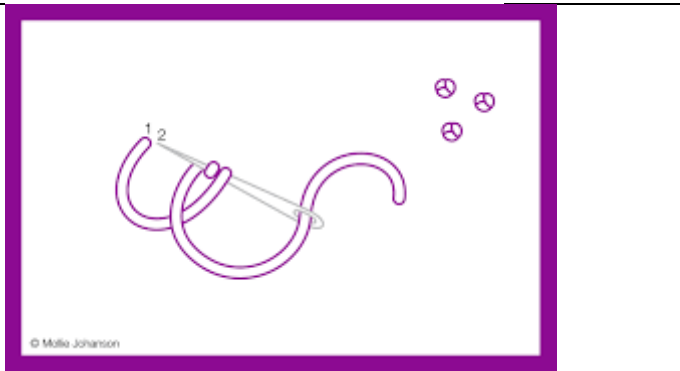
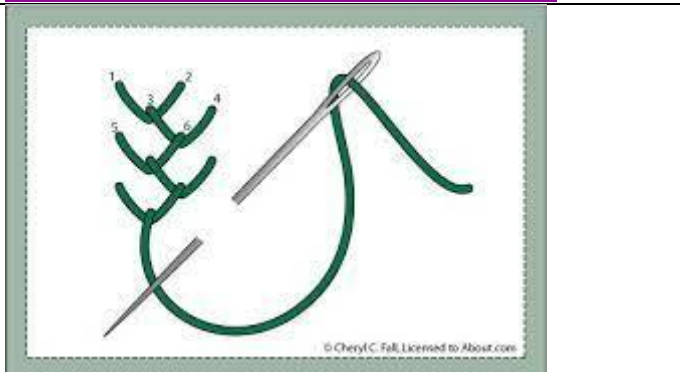
1. Embroidery requires specialist tools to produce quality clothing and soft furnishings. Study the pictures below and write name of the equipment next to the number. Use the table below.

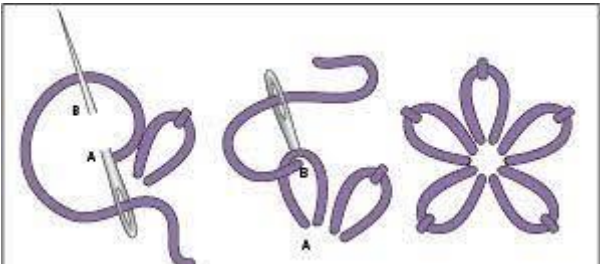


NAME OF EMBROIDERY TOOLS	
1.	Embroidery hoop
2.	Crewel needles
3.	Embroidery floss
4.	Embroidery scissor
5.	Fabric for protection of work
6.	Medium work cutting scissor
7.	Tape measure
8.	Pincushion with pins

(8)

2. Study the samples of stitches in the table and complete their names

		Name of stitch
2.1		Herringbone
2.2		Running stitch
2.3		Blanket stitch
2.4		Stem stitch
2.5		French knot
2.6		Feather stitch




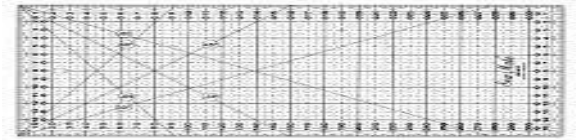
2.7		Lazy daisy stitch	
3. List five requirements for good embroidery.			(7)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good alignment • No puckering • Good / balanced tension • Stitches all the same size • Flexibility 			(10)
			(25)

Practical Lesson 1 Term 2 Joining hand stitches and decorative stitches	
Name:	Grade 8
1. Read the instructions and complete the practical task below:	
INSTRUCTION	PASTE SWATCH HERE
1. On a fabric swatch, demonstrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Running stitches 	(4)
2. On a fabric swatch, demonstrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backstitches 	(4)
3. On a fabric swatch, demonstrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slip stitches 	(4)

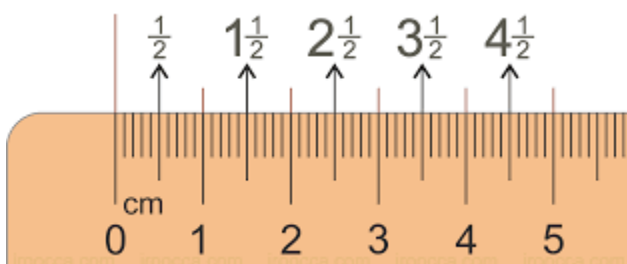
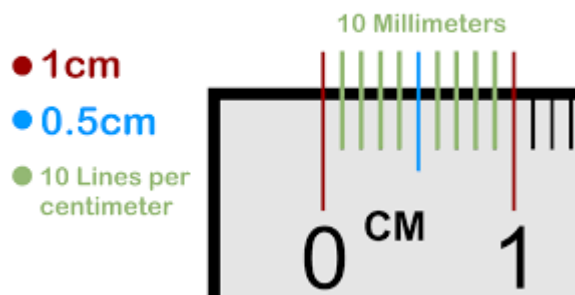
Read the instructions and complete the practical task below for stitches used when decorating Patchwork and Quilting articles.	
4. On a fabric swatch, demonstrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain stitches 	(4)
5. On a fabric swatch, demonstrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Herringbone stitches 	(4)

Total: 20

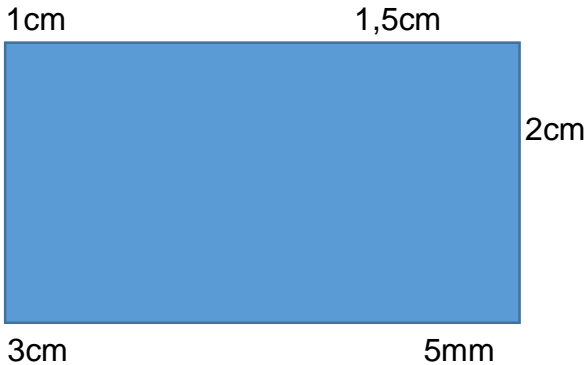
Practical Lesson 1 Term 2 MARKING GUIDELINES	
Prescribed techniques completed	/4
Workmanship Stitching	/4
Stitches labelled correctly/ or placed correctly	/4
Finishing: clean, neatly pressed swatches or sampler	/4
Suitability for selling	/4
TOTAL	/20
Final Mark	

WEEK 3	
Measuring tools - Introduction to new hand stitches	
Equipment Tape measure 	Use Take measurements of fabric
Measuring card 	Measure hems and seams
Sewing gauge 	Sliding gauge to measure seam allowances and hems
Quilter's ruler 	Use with rotary cutter on cutting board to measure cutting of fabric pieces

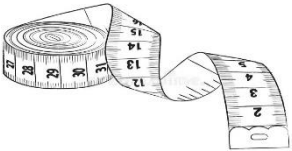
Identifying different measurements on measuring tools



Measuring card with 1cm and 1.5cm
Please note: Do the same for inches.

Practical lesson 2 – Term 2 Measuring tools & equipment	
Name:	Grade 8
<p>1. Which equipment would you use for the following tasks:</p> <p>1.1 Measure the width of a hem.</p> <p>1.2 Use the slider marker to measure different hem- and seam widths.</p> <p>1.3 Take body measurements.</p> <p>1.4 the type of material a flexible tape measure is made of. (4)</p> <p>2. Use a tape measure to draw lines of the following lengths next to the measurements:</p> <p>2.1 15cm</p> <p>2.2 9cm</p> <p>2.3 12,5cm</p> <p>2.4 5cm (4)</p> <p>3. Use the card below to show the following measurements:</p> <p>3.1 3cm</p> <p>3.2 1cm</p> <p>3.3 1,5cm</p> <p>3.4 2cm</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 20px 0;">  </div> <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p>	

4. Give the name of the equipment in the illustration. List any THREE properties of this equipment. Use the table for your answer.

Name (2)	Properties (3)
4.1 	1. 2. 3.

(3)

5. **Classify the following equipment into:**

5.1 Ironing equipment and

5.2 Measuring equipment.

Use the words in the block below.

Dressmaker's scissor	Ironing board	Sewing gauge
Embroidery needles	Measuring tape	Steam iron
Ruler	Pins	Pinking shears

Classification of sewing tools / equipment

5.1 Ironing equipment	5.2 Measuring tools/equipment

(5)

TOTAL 20 MARKS

Practical lesson 2 – Term 2 – Measuring tools & equipment

MARKING GUIDELINES

Name:

Grade 8–

1. Complete the following by filling in the missing words:

1.1 hem guide/sewing gauge ✓

1.2 sewing gauge ✓

1.3 tape measure ✓

1.4 non-stretch / glass fibre

(4)

2. Use a tape measure to draw lines of the following lengths next to the measurements:

2.1 15cm

2.2 9cm

2.3 12,5cm

2.4 5cm

(4)

3. Mark on the card below the following measurements:

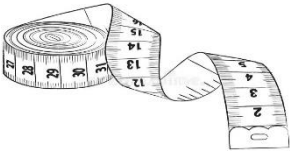
3.1 3cm

3.2 1cm

3.3 1,5cm

3.4 2cm

(4)

Name (2)	Properties (3)
Measuring tape ✓✓ 	1. 150 cm in length ✓ 2. Made of non-stretch material ✓ 3. Marked in mm and cm on both sides ✓ 4. metal tips to ensure accuracy ✓

(3)

5. Use the words in the block to complete the classification of tools and equipment.

Classification of sewing tools / equipment

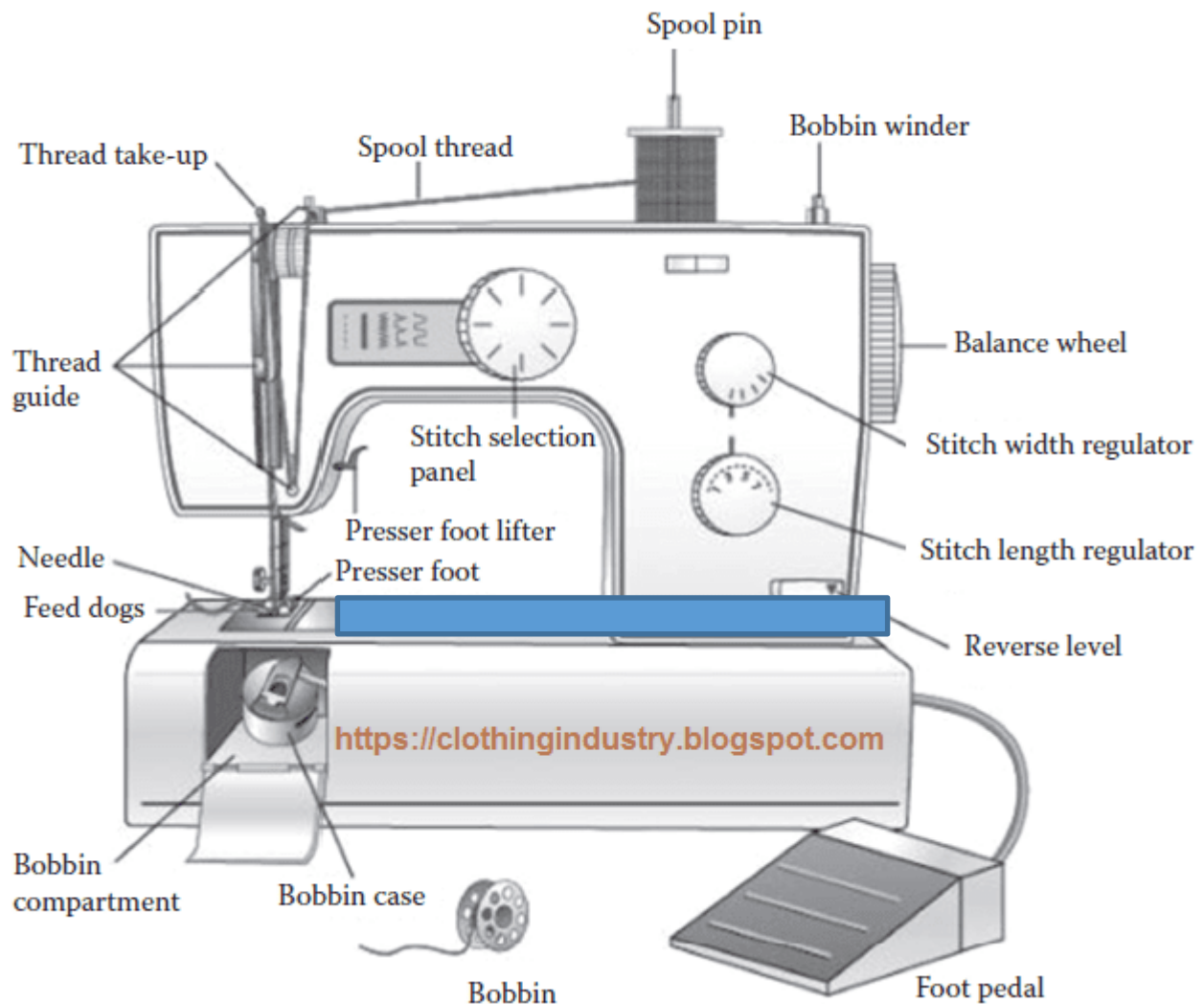
Ironing equipment	Measuring tools/equipment
Ironing board ✓ Steam iron ✓	Measuring tape ✓ Sewing gauge ✓ Ruler ✓

(5)

TOTAL 20 MARKS

WEEK 4: The Sewing Machine

Please note: Teachers should use a picture of the sewing machine that they have in class and use the same labels.

**Uses of the parts of a sewing machine**

1. Spool pin hold sewing thread from the top
2. Bobbin holds the lower sewing thread from the under side
3. Bobbin case houses the bobbin
4. Thread guides hold the upper thread from the spool to through to the needle
5. Take up lever pulls the thread from the spool and holds it tight
6. Presser foot holds the fabric in position during sewing
7. Presser foot lever lifts and lowers the presser foot
8. Bobbin winder fills the thread onto the bobbin
9. Hand wheel controls the machinery of the machine
10. Stitch length regulator controls the size of the stitches
11. Hand wheel screw controls which parts of the machine can be moved



Doing Patchwork and Quilting by machine

<https://youtu.be/eRjIBL4BTig>

<https://youtu.be/QFbw1LAPZjg>

<https://youtu.be/Eq3koiH4B8M>

Practical Lesson 3 Term 2**Sewing machine and decorative stitches used when doing Patchwork and Quilting****TOTAL 20 MARKS****Name:****Grade 8****1. Match The part of the machine in COLUMN A to its use in COLUMN B**

	COLUMN A: parts of the machine		COLUMN B: use
A	Spool pin	1	Moves the fabric during sewing
B	Thread guides	2	Holds the lower thread
C	Feed dog	3	Tightens the needle in position
D	Bobbin case	4	Holds the thread in position
		5	Holds the top thread in position to the needle
		6	Needle clamp
		7	Pulls the thread from the spool and holds it tight

(4)**2. Label the parts of the sewing machine indicated with arrows on the diagram below.**

2.1 A _____

2.2 B _____

2.3 C _____

2.4 D _____

(4)

3. Read the instructions. Complete the practical task below for stitches used when decorating Patchwork and Quilting articles.

3.1

On a fabric swatch (or Sampler), demonstrate:

- Chain stitches

(4)

3.2

On a fabric swatch, demonstrate:

- Herringbone stitches

(4)

3.3

On a fabric swatch, demonstrate

- Blanket Stitch

(4)

TOTAL: 20 MARKS

Practical Lesson 3 Term 2**Sewing machine and decorative stitches used when doing Patchwork and Quilting
MARKING GUIDELINES****Surname, Name:****Grade 8–****1. Match The part of the machine in COLUMN A to its use in COLUMN B**

1.1.	D✓
1.2	E✓
1.3	A✓
1.3	B✓

(4)**2. Label the parts of the sewing machine indicated with arrows on the diagram below.**

2.1 A Presser foot/needle

2.2 B Feed plate

2.3 C Bobbin winder

2.4 D Hand wheel

(4)

3. Read the instructions and complete the practical task below for stitches used when decorating Patchwork and Quilting articles.	
3.1 On a fabric swatch (or Sampler), demonstrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain stitches 	(4)
3.2 On a fabric swatch, demonstrate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Herringbone stitches 	(4)
3.3 On a fabric swatch, demonstrate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blanket Stitch 	(4)
Prescribed techniques completed Workmanship Stitching Stitches labelled correctly/ or placed correctly Finishing: clean, neatly pressed swatches or sampler	
TOTAL /20	

WEEK 5-7**PLANNING AND PREPARATION FOR AN ARTICLE**

Choose anyone of the following 3 practical items to complete during term 3. Make use of the planning and preparation done during weeks 5-7 of term 2, to complete the item. Fast learners may finish a second and/or third article. ONE article is compulsory.

OPTION 1: Potholder

OPTION 2: Placemat

OPTION 3: Spectacle Case

PLANNING AND PREPARATION FOR AN ARTICLE

1. Choose a suitable product

EXAMPLES OF PRODUCTS THAT CAN BE MADE

Placemat



Potholder/pot stand



Tissue box covers



Key pocket holder



Home decorations



Cushion covers



Place mats

**Cellphone bag****Spectacle Case**

2. Choose suitable 100 % cotton fabrics.

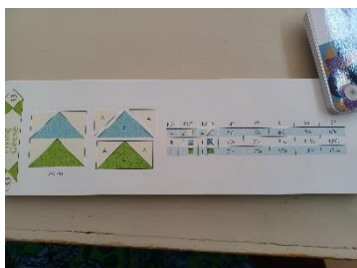
The designs must be a combination of small, medium, and large designs.



3. Decide on your colour combination. Use the colour wheel or choose one fabric and repeat the different colours in the design.
4. Shrink fabrics in cold water, dry and press.
5. Decide on the construction method: hand or by machine.



6. Use a block tool. Use INCHES for measuring.
7. Choose the pattern.



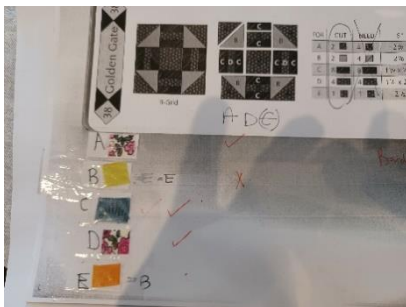
Strip patch work



Crazy patchwork

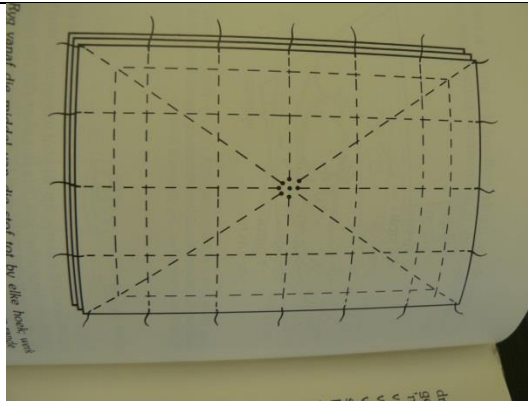


8. Make a simple work sheet, showing which part of the design is used for which fabric. or colour the pieces

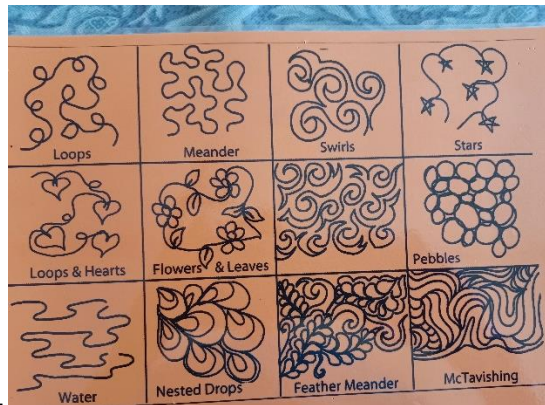


OR

9. Measure and cut correctly.
10. Pieces are pinned to paper.
11. Construction starts. It is essential to square the fabric and press as you go along.
12. Place the three layers: patchwork, batting and backing (unbleached cotton) in correct sequence. Tack from the centre outwards. NO MORE PRESSING / IRONING. ONLY STEAMING.



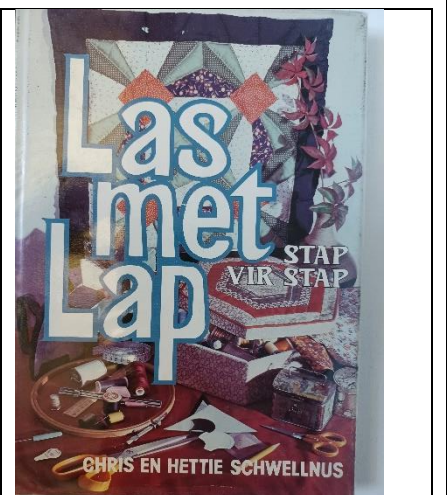
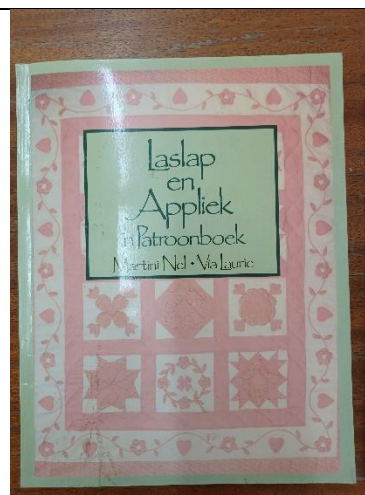
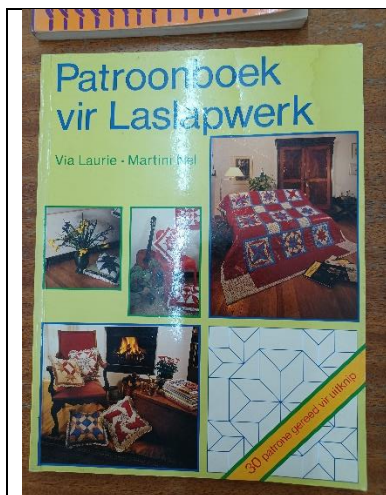
13. Start quilting: by machine or by hand.



14.

15. STEAM the completed article.

16. Any of the following books are good for ideas.



PRACTICAL SKILLS TEST TERM 2**Notes to the Teacher:**

1. Assessment can only be done after all the stitches were demonstrated. Use pictures and tutorials to help the learners to understand the method to sew all the stitches.
2. Use the assessment grid – it will be possible to see which learners needs more assistance.

Name:**Grade 8**

1. Name THREE measuring tools you can use during needlework

1.1

1.2

1.3

(3)

2. Describe how a measuring gauge is **different** from a ruler.

_____ (2)

3. Mark the following measurements on the ruler below

3.1 0.6cm

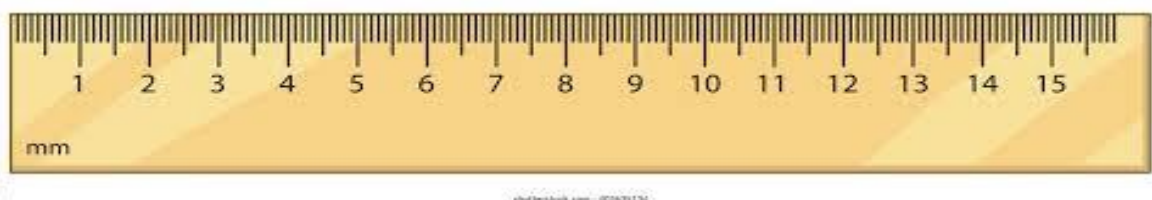
3.2 2cm

3.3 15mm

3.4 5cm

3.5 4,5cm

(5)



INSTRUCTION	PASTE SWATCH HERE
<p>On a fabric swatch, demonstrate: Decorative running stitches Start with a double stitch (✓) 1st stitch (✓) Choice of decorative thread (✓) 3rd stitch (✓) Same length stitches (✓)</p>	(5)
<p>On a fabric swatch, demonstrate: Threaded back stitches Start with a double stitch (✓) Make the backstitches (✓) Use 1st colour and tread around the backstitches (✓) Use 2nd colour as above (✓) Decorative value (✓)</p>	(5)
<p>On a fabric swatch, demonstrate: Chain stitches Start with a double stitch (✓) 1st stitch (✓) 2nd stitch back (✓) 3rd stitch to complete the chain (✓) Correctness of the stitch (✓)</p>	(5)
(25)	

PRACTICAL SKILLS TEST TERM 2

MARKING GUIDELINES

Notes to the Teacher:

1. Assessment can only be done after all the stitches were demonstrated. Use pictures and tutorials to help the learners to understand the method to sew all the stitches.
2. Use the assessment grid – it will be possible to see which learners needs more assistance.

Surname, Name:

Grade 8

1. Name THREE measuring tools you can use during needlework

Tape measure, sewing gauge, ruler, measuring card

Any 3

(3)

2. Describe how a measuring gauge is different from a ruler.

A measuring gauge has a sliding movable/adjustable marker✓. It enables it to measure even very small measurements ✓

(2)

3. Mark the following measurements on the ruler below

3.1 0.6cm

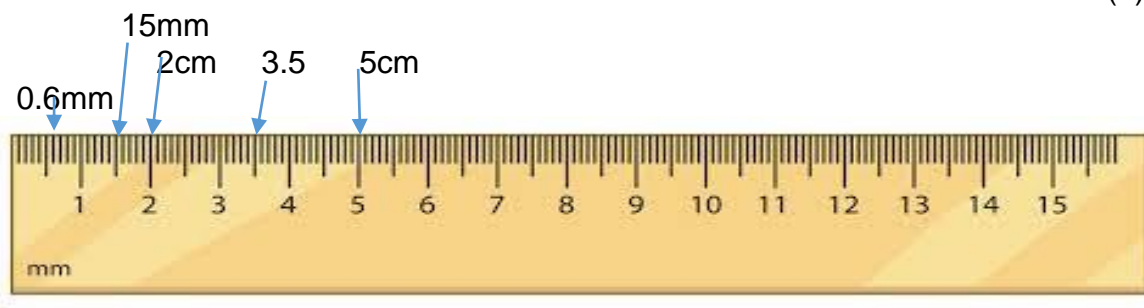
3.2 2cm

3.3 15mm

3.4 3,5cm

3.5 5cm

(5)



INSTRUCTION	PASTE SWATCH HERE
<p>1. On a fabric swatch, demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Running stitches • Start with a double stitch (✓) • 1st stitch (✓) • Choice of decorative thread (✓) • 3rd stitch (✓) • Same length stitches (✓) 	(5)
<p>2. On a fabric swatch, demonstrate:</p> <p>Threaded back stitches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start with a double stitch (✓) • Make the backstitches (✓) • Use 1st colour and tread around the backstitches (✓) • Use 2nd colour as above (✓) • Decorative value (✓) 	(5)
<p>3. On a fabric swatch, demonstrate:</p> <p>Chain stitches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start with a double stitch (✓) • 1st stitch (✓) • 2nd stitch back (✓) • 3rd stitch to complete the chain (✓) • Correctness of the stitch (✓) 	(5)
(25)	

TERM 3

Make use of the planning and preparation done during weeks 5-7 of term 2, to complete any one of the following 3 practical items during term 3.


Fast learners may finish a second and/or third article. ONE article is compulsory.


OPTION 1: Potholder/Decoration (Links To Videos On p 74)
OPTION 2: Placemat (Links To Videos On p 74)
OPTION 3: Spectacle Case (Pattern & Instruction On p 70-74)


Make use of the following guidelines, to complete the item in THREE practical lessons:

PRACTICAL LESSON 1: Measure & Cut	(20)
PRACTICAL LESSON 2: Assemble as per pattern instructions; Sew/Hand stitch.	(20)
PRACTICAL LESSON 3: Decorate with embroidery stitches. Complete the article.	(20)

MARKING GUIDELINES: PRACTICAL LESSONS 1-3

OPTION 1: POTHOLDER/DECORATION	PRACTICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES SUITABILITY FOR SELLING:
	Neatness of task 4
	Prescribed techniques completed 4
	Workmanship 4
	Construction 4
	Finishing 4
Scale for Assessment: 1. Unacceptable/poor, does not meet requirements, cannot sell 2. Average: acceptable, may sell 3. Very good, meets the requirements, should sell 4. Excellent, exceeds all requirements, will sell well	TOTAL 20

OPTION 2: PLACEMAT	PRACTICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES SUITABILITY FOR SELLING:
	Neatness of task 4
	Prescribed techniques completed 4
	Workmanship 4
	Construction 4
	Finishing 4
Scale for Assessment: 1. Unacceptable/poor, does not meet requirements, cannot sell 2. Average: acceptable, may sell 3. Very good, meets the requirements, should sell 4. Excellent, exceeds all requirements, will sell well	TOTAL 20

OPTION 3 Pattern & Instruction On Page 70-74	PRACTICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES SUITABILITY FOR SELLING:	
	Neatness of task	4
	Prescribed techniques completed	4
	Workmanship	4
	Construction	4
	Finishing	5
Scale for Assessment: 1. Unacceptable/poor, does not meet requirements, cannot sell 2. Average: acceptable, may sell 3. Very good, meets the requirements, should sell 4. Excellent, exceeds all requirements, will sell well	TOTAL 20	

SKILLS TEST - TERM 3		
Name:	Grade 8–	
TASK: 1. Describe how you would USE the equipment and fabric used for patchwork and quilting.		
No	NAME	USE
1.	Rotary cutter	
2.	Self-healing cutting-board	
3.	Quilters' Ruler	
4.	Backing fabric	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> 2. Explain why it is better to use a steel ruler or quilters' ruler instead of a measuring tape when cutting out strips of fabric for patchwork </div> <div style="text-align: right;">(4)</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div></div> <div style="text-align: right;">(4)</div> </div> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/>		
3. Identify a tool that can be used for cutting patchwork strips if one does NOT have a rotary cutter. <div style="text-align: right;">(1)</div> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 10px 0;"/>		
4. List THREE decorative stitches that can be used when doing patchwork and quilting		
4.1 _____		
4.2 _____		
4.3 _____		
		(3)

- 5. Describe what needs to be considered when choosing fabrics for the quilting article.**

(5)

- 6. Give advice to a person who wants to cut fabric for patchwork and quilting and give reasons for your advice.**

(8)

TOTAL: 25 MARKS

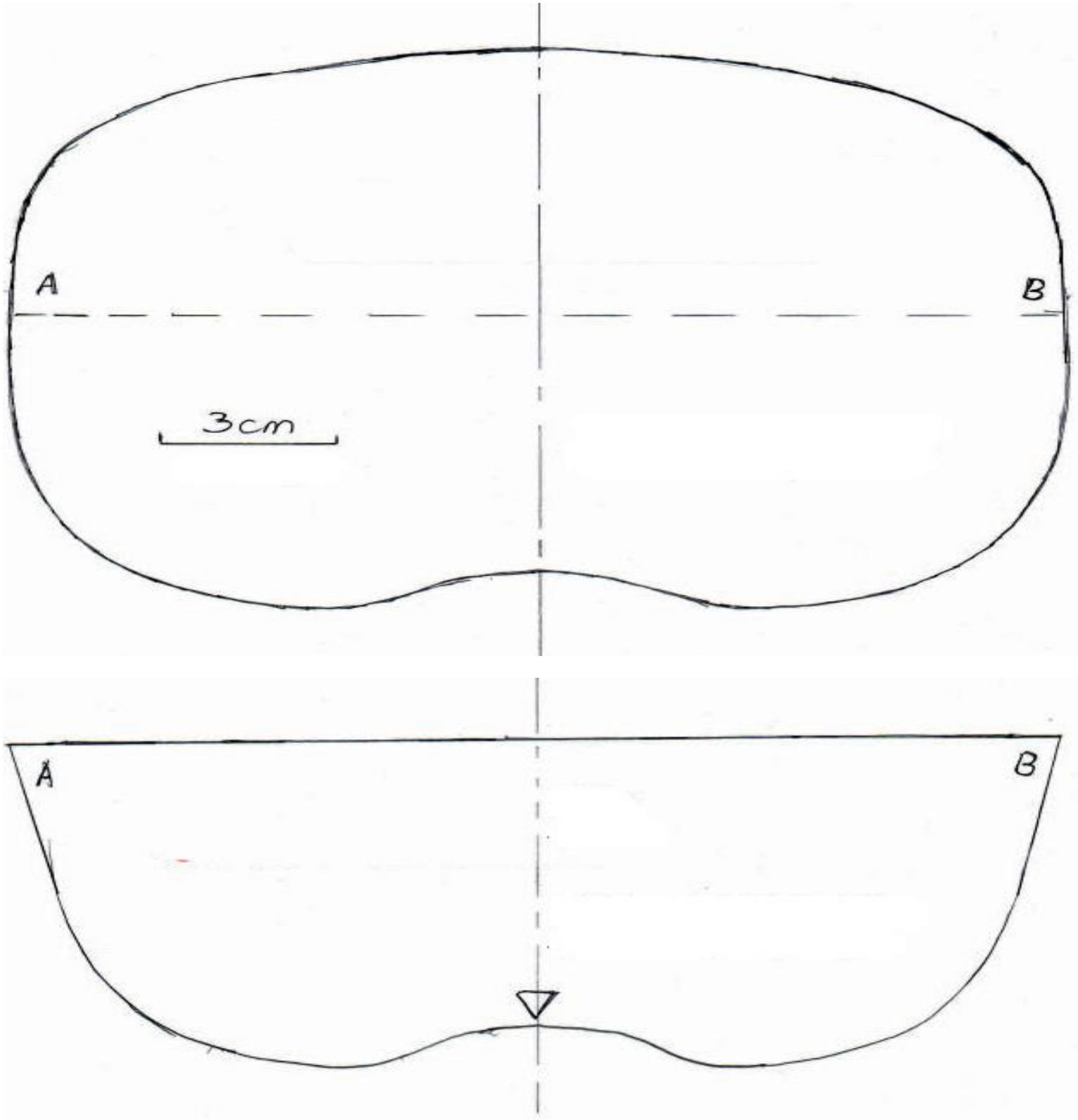
SKILLS TEST - TERM 3 MARKING GUIDELINES		
Surname, Name:		Grade 8
1. Complete the name and use of items used for patchwork and quilting.		
No	NAME	USE
1.	Rotary cutter	Use to cut fabric strips with the rotary cutter on a cutting mat. ✓ To cut several layers at the same time ✓ It makes it easier to cut out even sized patchwork pieces✓
2.	Rotary cutter board (self-healing cutting board)	To protect the table surface✓ It has geometric lines to guide cutting accurately✓
3.	Quilter's ruler	To guide when cutting ✓ To cut the correct measurement✓ To not be damaged by the rotary cutter✓
4.	Backing fabric	To be the bottom layer of the patchwork and quilting sandwich of fabrics✓
(4)		
2.	Explain why it is better to use a quilters 'ruler instead of a measuring tape when cutting out strips of fabric for patchwork	
2.1	It will not be damage by the rotary cutter✓	
2.2	It will maintain accurate measurements✓	
2.3	A tape measure is flexible, it can move and cause one to cut in correct measurements✓	
2.4	A tape measure is more difficult to keep in place with one hand✓	
(4)		
3.	Identify a tool that can be used for cutting patchwork strips if one does NOT have a rotary cutter.	
	Pair of scissors✓	
(1)		

4. List THREE decorative stitches that can be used when doing patchwork and quilting.
- 4.1 Chain stitch/Chevron stitch/stem stitch/decorated back stitch/feather stitch/herringbone stitch/cross stitch (Any 3) (3)
5. Describe what to consider when choosing fabrics for the quilt top.
- Patchwork and quilting is usually worked in 100% cotton fabric✓. Keep to the same type of fabric within a project✓ Fabric should be pre-shrunk before you use it.✓ Stick to a colour scheme and use a variety of prints that work together✓. Choose one fabric with a large print✓. Choose two fabrics with a small print✓ Choose two plain fabrics✓. Be sure to balance the light and dark fabric✓
- (Any 5) (5)
6. Explain giving reasons how you would advise someone who wants to cut fabric for patchwork and quilting.
- Use the rotary cutter, steel ruler/ quilter' ruler and the cutting mat ✓to cut straight strips very accurately.✓
 - A metal/steel/ quilter's ruler will not be damaged✓ by the rotary cutter ✓
 - If the rotary cutter is not available,✓ a dressmaker's scissors can be used ✓
- (8)


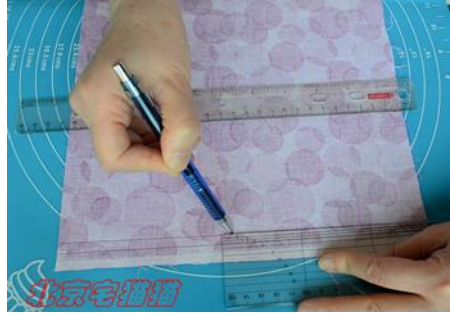


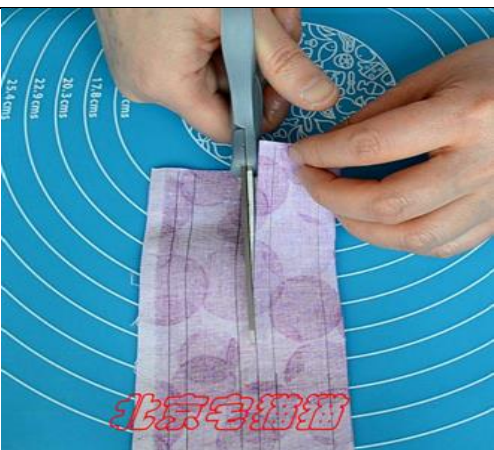
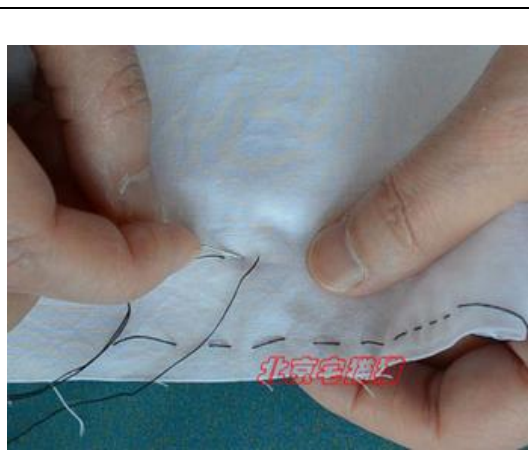

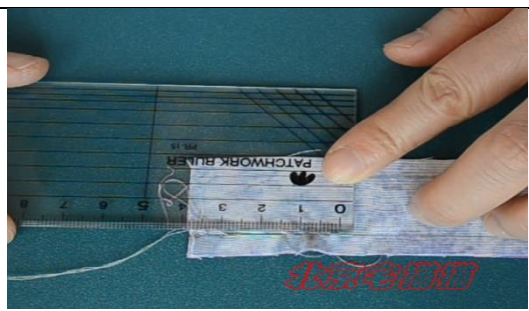
TOTAL: 25 MARKS


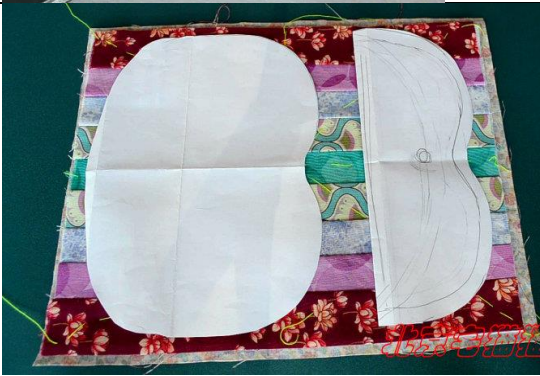



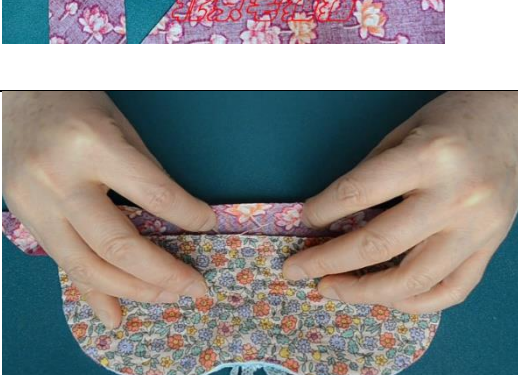
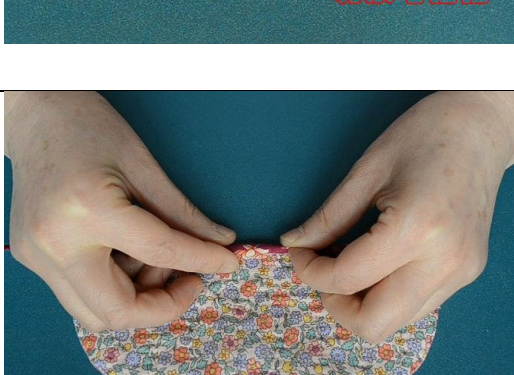
PATTERN AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SPECTACLE CASE

Pattern in actual size



Step	Process	Step	Process
------	---------	------	---------

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	

9.		10.	
11.		12.	
13.		14.	
15.		16.	

17.		18.	
19.		20.	
21.		22.	
23.		24.	



Spectacle Case

https://3.bp.blogspot.com/-q6HZsqUe9iY/VzGna70pKSI/AAAAAAAAAzNg/TEb_k2ooD3ghX9OGIb5DVPYjZAtds5VbQCLcB/s1600/314.jpg

Cell phone case necklace

https://za.pinterest.com/pin-builder/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fmadeit.com.au%2FMain%2FItem%3FitemId%3D1240094%23.YfDq4k-e5WM.pinterest&media=https%3A%2F%2Fmadeitsyd.blob.core.windows.net%2F2018-05-30%2F2_2x_8c9463c7982f439bb61fe9be6b0376a1IMG_6205.JPG&description=&method=button

Easy Quilt Place Mats

<https://www.aquiltinglife.com/2020/12/easy-quilt-as-you-go-place-mats.html/>

Term 4**PROJECT BASED LEARNING**

People were so impressed with the product you made for the skills test in term 3 that you decided to make more of the same item and to sell it. However, to ensure that people become aware of the product, you need to market it to the local community on social media. Use the following steps to help you with your marketing strategy.

1. Choose a creative, suitable trade name for your potential business. (2)
2. Invent a logo/slogan that is suitable for your business and that would attract potential new customers. (3)
3. Explain how you will package your item by doing the following: (Remember to use the rules of sustainability)
 - (i) Paste a picture, or make a drawing of the type of packaging material you will use to sell the product in. (2)
 - (ii) Briefly explain why you decided on this specific packaging named in (i) (3)

(iii) Design yourself a creative, attractive label that will fit the image of your product and will draw the attention of your target market. Make a real label that you attach to the item, in other words the label need to be the correct size and must include the needed detail to serve as a marketing tool for your product. For example, you need to include your trade name, logo, address/contact details, and the price. (6)

(iv) Design a basic care label. Show the following:

- Fabric content
- Washing, drying, ironing, and bleaching. (4)

4. Develop a full-A4 page, colourful advertisement suitable for social media (5)

TOTAL: 25

MARKING GUIDELINES: PROJECT BASED LEARNING

1. Suitable trade name for business, relevant to product and target market✓ and creative✓ (2)
2. Suitable logo / slogan that will capture customers' interest✓ is suitable for the product✓ and that is creative, short and sweet✓ (3)
3. Packaging details:
 - (i) Pictures / illustrations / drawings of packaging given ✓✓ or Type of material named e.g. Plastic, paper, etc (2)
 - (ii) 3 factors named that was kept in mind when choosing packaging material for example: durability✓, suitability for product✓, easy to handle✓, eco-friendly✓ protective ✓ suitable answers (3)
 - (iii) Label for product:
 Design creative, attractive and draws attention✓
 Loose label ✓with correct size (as per instruction) ✓
 All named information appear on label: trade name✓, logo / slogan✓ Price✓ address / contact details✓ (Any suitable answer) (Any 6)
 - (iv) Design a basic care label. Show the following:
 - Fabric content: 100 % cotton
 - Washing, drying, ironing, and bleaching. (all suitable for coloured Quilted cotton article). (4)
4. Advertisement criteria:

Different colours used / colourful /creative (1)

Suitable for social media (1)

Adhered to the following criteria

Place/ contact details given/ indicated ✓

Creative and eye catching✓

Layout simple, message clear and understandable✓ Suitable for newspaper

Product clearly stated or Suitable illustration✓

Price included✓

Trade name given✓

NO spelling errors in advertisement ✓ (3)

TOTAL: 25

ADDITIONAL LINKS TO RELEVANT VIDEOS:

<https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=http%3A%2F%2Fprettybyhand.squarespace.com>

https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fen.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2FQuilting&psig=AOvVaw0DQYZzbeU7IOdQnEZcGtUP&ust=1643743480493000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=2ahUKEwjOp6nj29z1AhVKw4UKHa2RD_4Qr4kDegQIARBK

https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fsewhappygeek.co.uk%2Findex.php%2F2011%2F07%2F26%2Fstashtacular-tutorial-tuesday-quilted-ipodphone-holder%2F&psig=AOvVaw3poc9AHEYrfRPFxpGKUwy_&ust=1643747856388000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=2ahUKEwjJ4vSJ7Nz1AhUGkRoKHRDnB4cQr4kDegUIARDDAQ

<https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=http%3A%2F%2Fprettybyhand.squarespace.com>

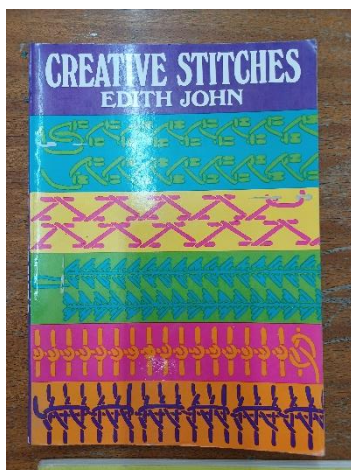
https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fen.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2FQuilting&psig=AOvVaw0DQYZzbeU7IOdQnEZcGtUP&ust=1643743480493000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=2ahUKEwjOp6nj29z1AhVKw4UKHa2RD_4Qr4kDegQIARBK

https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fsewhappygeek.co.uk%2Findex.php%2F2011%2F07%2F26%2Fstashtacular-tutorial-tuesday-quilted-ipodphone-holder%2F&psig=AOvVaw3poc9AHEYrfRPFxpGKUwy_&ust=1643747856388000&source=images&cd=vfe&ved=2ahUKEwjJ4vSJ7Nz1AhUGkRoKHRDnB4cQr4kDegUIARDDAQ



How to handle needle and fabric.webp

<https://www.wikihow.com/images/thumb/9/96/Mount-Fabric-in-an-Embroidery-Hoop-Final.jpg/aid841703-v4-728px-Mount-Fabric-in-an-Embroidery-Hoop-Final.jpg.webp>



Encyclopaedia of Embroidery Stitches, Including Crewel (Dover Embroidery, Needlepoint) _ Nichols, Marion_ 9780486229294_ Amazon.com_ Books.html

<https://www.amazon.com/Encyclopedia-Embroidery-Stitches-Including-Needlepoint/dp/>