

CONSUMER STUDIES

YEAR 1

NEEDLEWORK PRODUCTION: PATCHWORK AND QUILTING

TEACHER GUIDE



| YEAR 1 | 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 Activity 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 | |

1. INTRODUCTION

Consumer Studies is a totally new world of learning that needs to be explored by the YEAR 1 learner. Learners going into YEAR 1 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 YEAR 1 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: 25 marks | | |
| Name: | | Year 1– |
| 1. "Electricity can be very dangerous if we use it incorrectly." Describe the precautions to use: | | |
| 1.1 | Your hands are wet: | |
| 1.2 | Pulling the plug from the socket: | |
| 1.3 | You have four electrical appliances to use at the same time: | |
| 1.4 | Your feet are bare: | |
| 1.5 | You need to adjust on your sewing machine: | |

(5)







2. Describe how you should wash your hands properly. Write FOUR sentences in the correct order.

(4)

| | |
|--|--|
| 3. 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. | |
| 3.1 | |
| 3.2 | |
| 3.3 | |
| 3.4 | |

(4)

| |
|--|
| 4. 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 |
| 4.1 |  | A | Wet floor |
| 4.2 |  | B | Do not enter |
| 4.3 |  | C | Danger |
| 4.4 |  | D | Fire extinguisher |
| 4.5 |  | E | High voltage |
| 4.6 |  | F | First aid |

(6)

Grand total (25)

| Practical lesson 1 - Term 1 - Health and Safety Worksheet | | |
|---|--|----------------|
| MARKING GUIDELINE | | |
| Surname, Name: | | Year 1– |
| 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 | |
| 1.2 | 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 | |
| 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 | |
| 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 | |
| 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 | |

5x2 (10)

2. Describe how you should wash your hands properly. Write **FOUR** sentences in the correct order. (4)



| | |
|---|--|
| 3. 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. | |
| 3.1 | - Avoid getting any of their blood into any sores or cuts that you may have on your skin. |
| 3.2 | - Also protect your eyes and your mouth. |
| 3.3 | - There should be gloves in all first aid kits – use them. |
| 3.4 | - If you pricked yourself or anyone else's finger and there is blood, discard of the pin (throw in dustbin) and clean the wound. |
| 3.5 | - Seek help as soon as possible |

(5)

4.

| | | |
|-----|---|-------------------|
| | | COLUMN B |
| 4.1 | C | Danger |
| 4.2 | A | Wet floor |
| 4.3 | B | Do not enter |
| 4.4 | E | High voltage |
| 4.5 | F | First aid |
| 4.6 | 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 |   |
|---|---|

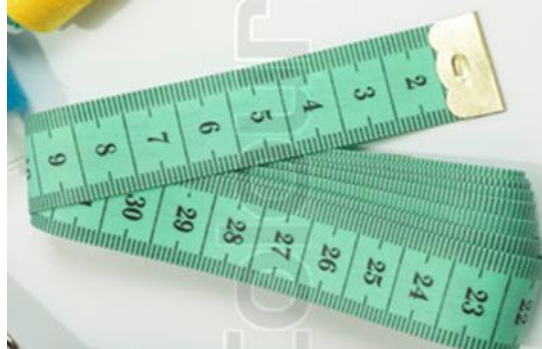

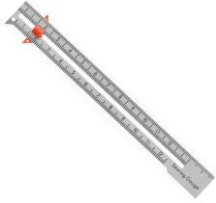
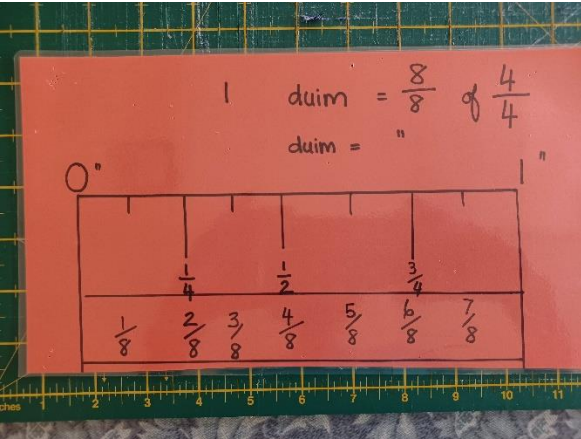
Cutting equipment:

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Self-healing cutting mat</p>  | <p>3. Rotary cutter</p>  |
|---|---|








IRONING AND PRESSING EQUIPMENT:

| | | | |
|----|---|--|---|
| 1. | Steam iron  | | Ironing board  |
|----|---|--|---|

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 | |
|----|---------------------|----|--|



Practical lesson 2 – Term 1
IDENTIFICATION TEST WORKSHEET
NEEDLEWORK TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT, USES AND CARE

NAME:

YEAR 1 _____

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: 20 marks

Worksheet: Needlework tools and equipment, uses and care

1. Give the FIVE 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.


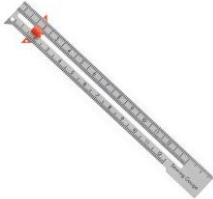

2.1 Column A: name of equipment

2.2 Column B: Use

2.3 Column C: One care instruction

(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.

(4)

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)



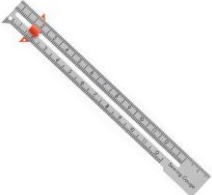
2. Identify the equipment in column A. Complete the table.


2.1 Column A: name of equipment

2.2 Column B: Use

2.3 Column C: One care instruction

(15)

| | 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! ✓ |
| <p>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 ✓ (5)</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">Total: [25]</p> | | | |

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 – straight strips:

Use the rotary cutter, and the cutting mat to 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.



cut

steel ruler
cut straight



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.

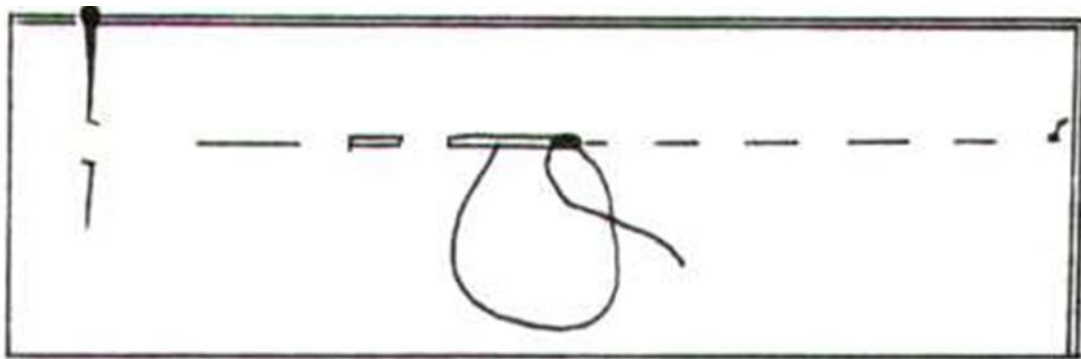
Classification of stitches:

- **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.

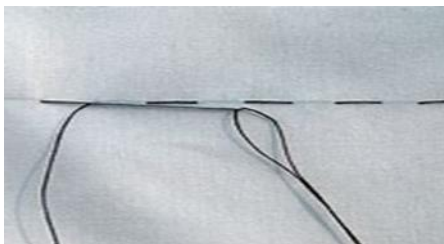
Tacking / Basting Stitch

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

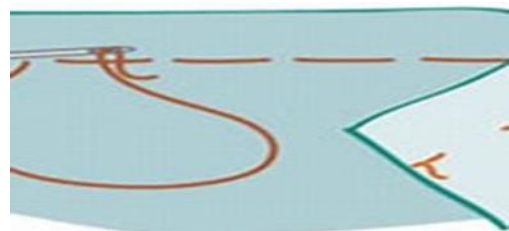
Start with a knot. End with a double stitch. Use a single thread.



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:

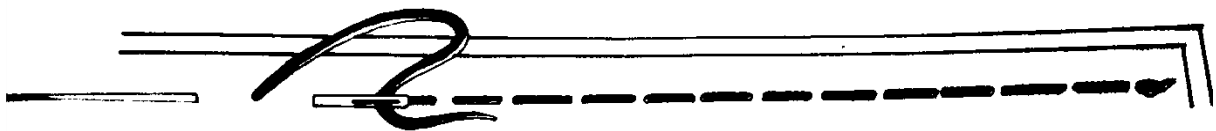
Basic embroidery stitches are useful for decorating items. You can decorate clothes, sheets, pillowslips, cushions, bags and so on. Decoration adds value to an item, making it unique and accentuating your personal style.

Threaded backstitch

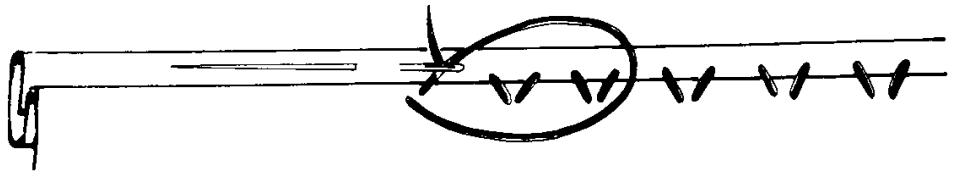
Use the basic back stitch as explained before and add threads to serve as decoration.

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: | Year 1 |
| 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 | (5) |
| 2. Backstitches / Stem stitch | (5) |
| 3. Blanket stitch | (5) |
| 4. Slip hemstitches | (5) |
| 5. Herringbone stitches | (5) |
| Total: 25 marks | |

| Practical Lesson 3 – Term 1 - Basic hand stitches Marking Guidelines | |
|---|---------------|
| Name: | Year 1 |
| PRACTICAL SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES SUITABILITY FOR SELLING: | |
| Prescribed techniques completed | /5 |
| Workmanship Stitching | /5 |
| Stitches labelled correctly | /5 |
| Finishing: clean, neatly pressed swatches or sampler | /5 |
| Suitability to sell | /5 |
| TOTAL | /25 |

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

NAME:**YEAR 1** _____**DATE:** _____

TERM 1: SKILLS TEST
HEALTH, HYGIENE & SAFETY; IDENTIFICATION OF EQUIPMENT; BASIC HAND STITCHES.

Each learner must work individually on the task given.

Write neatly and clearly.

DURATION 45 minutes

TOTAL 25 MARKS

1. Describe what you need to do when there is a fire drill. (4)

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...

| | 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

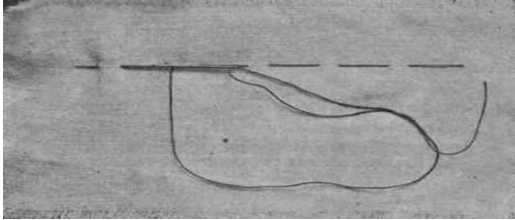
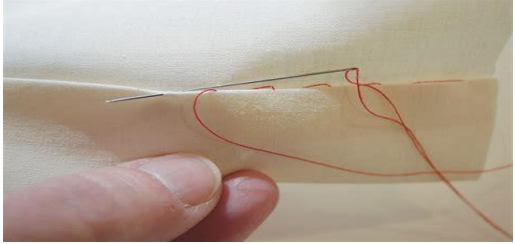
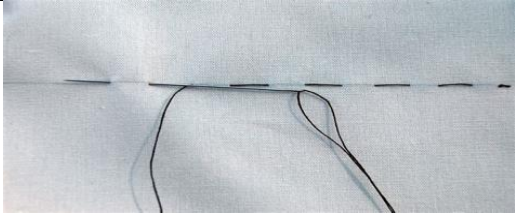
3.1 _____

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

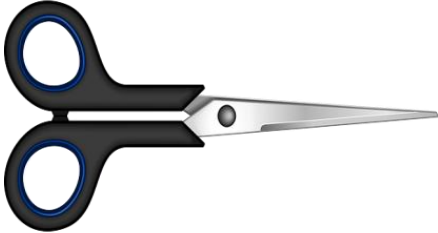



(5)

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✓

Any 2 (4)
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

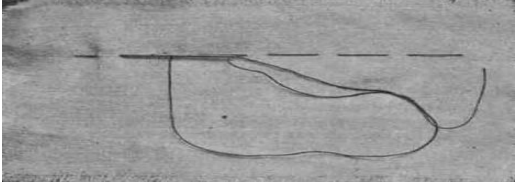
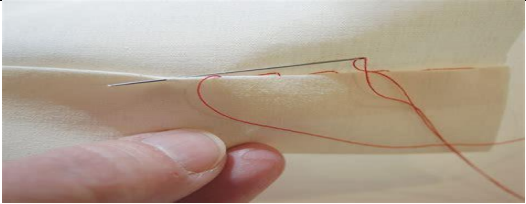
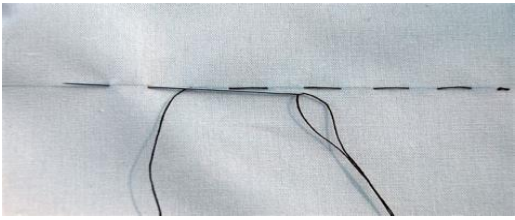
- 3.1 Cotton layer/Top✓

- 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