

330 – LADIES GARMENT MAKING

Structure of the Course

The trade is made up of the following modules:

331 - Ladies Garment Construction and Finishing

PART I

(i) Introduction to Garment Making	CLG 11
(ii) Pattern Drafting and Production	CLG 14
(iii) Garment Construction and Finishing	CLG 15 & 16
(iv) Garment Design and Fashion Drawing	CLG 13

PART II

(i) Textile Materials For Ladies Garments.	CGL 12
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The related courses for this programme is (a) Basic Electricity and (b) Biology

Examination Scheme

331: Garment Construction and Finishing

PAPER I: Consist of Two sections

SECTION A

This shall consists of 40 objective questions drawn across the syllabus, to be answered in 40 minutes for 40 marks.

SECTION B

Seven (7) essay questions drawn from Parts I & II. Part I will have five questions to answer FOUR questions. Part II, shall contain TWO questions for candidates to answer ONE. In all candidates will answer FIVE questions in two hours for 60 marks.

PAPER II: Practical

This shall be made of ONE COMPULSORY question from either part I or part II.

331: LADIES GARMENT CONSTRUCTION AND FINISHING (CLG 11, 14, 15 & 16)

S/No	Topic/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
1.0	<p>Safety Regulations in a Garment Making Workshop</p> <p>1. Define first aid and state safety precautions necessary in a garment workshop, including the use of fire extinguishers.</p>	<p>1. Safety precautions in a garment workshop.</p> <p>2. Fire fighting equipment, e.g. fire extinguishers.</p> <p>3. (a) Definition of First Aid. (b) Fire Aid treatment for accidents e.g. - electric-scald - cut-scald - sprains - swallowing of pains - burns - bruises etc. (c) Contents of First Aid Box</p>	<p>1. Posters on safety rules should be placed on the walls.</p> <p>2. Emphasis should be on checking and putting off all electrical appliances after every day's work.</p> <p>3. Trainees are expected to know how to use blankets and sand buckets in extinguishing fires.</p> <p>4. Use of detergent mixed.</p>
2.0	<p>Tools and Equipment</p> <p>1. Describe and classified tools used in garment factory.</p> <p>2. Identify different sizes and types of sewing needles and threads.</p> <p>3. Assemble, demonstrate and carry out minor repairs and maintenance on types of sewing machines.</p>	<p>1. Common tool and equipment used in a garment factory e.g. - sewing machines - thimble - needle - tape measure - scissors - tailor's chalk - electric cutting machine - thread - pressing board - straight edge - chopper - tracing wheel - dummy etc.</p> <p>2. (a) Identification of tools and equipment. (b) Care of tools and equipment in a garment factory e.g. dusting and oiling of sewing machines.</p> <p>3. (a) Types and sizes of sewing needles e.g. - General hand sewing</p>	<p>Arrange a field trip to a sewing center in the town where different types of sewing machines are found. Make arrangements for a demonstration of the use of such machines.</p> <p>1. Emphasis should be on the setting up, operation and maintenance of various types of sewing machines.</p> <p>2. The teacher should show the class how to use the sewing machines demonstrating the following: a. Threading the machine. b. Starting the</p>

S/No	Topic/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks									
		<p>needles.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. sharp needles (sizes 1-12) ii. between needles (sizes 1-10) iii. ball points (sizes 5-10) iv. straw needles (sizes 1/0-12) v. self threading (sizes 4-8) <p>- Needle Craft</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Embroidery needles ii. Chenilles needles iii. Tapestry needles. <p>- Darning</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. darners needles ii. long darners needles iii. yarn darners needles <p>- Heavy-Duty Sewing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Golvers needles ii. Sailmakers needles iii. Curved needles <p>(b) Types of thread e.g.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. General purpose threads e.g. polyester and mercerized cotton threads. ii. Soft machine cotton thread iii. Heavy-Duty thread iv. Nylon thread <p>(c) <u>Needle, thread and Fabric chart</u></p> <table style="margin-left: 40px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">size of Needle</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">Cloth Thin</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">size of Thread No.80-</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">No.9 Callico</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">Silk</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">Cotton</td> </tr> </table> <p>4. Processes in garment construction by hand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - seams - disposing fullness - decorative stitches etc. <p>5. (a) Various sewing machines, operations e.g. straight stitch, zig-</p>	size of Needle	Cloth Thin	size of Thread No.80-		No.9 Callico			Silk	Cotton	<p>machine</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> c. Running the machine d. Cutting the thread e. Caring for the machine <p>Note: Efforts must be made to provide various types of needles, cloth and thread for students to see the differences.</p> <p>3. Cleaning and oiling of important parts of sewing machine should be practiced by trainees.</p> <p>4. Identification of different sizes and types of sewing needles and threads is very essential.</p> <p>Note:- Efforts must be made to provide various types of needle, cloth and thread for students to see the differences.</p> <p>Trainees to practice how to operate various types of sewing machine. Demonstrate the use of various</p>
size of Needle	Cloth Thin	size of Thread No.80-										
	No.9 Callico											
	Silk	Cotton										

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		<p>zagging, button hole etc.</p> <p>(b) Sewing machines stitches e.g. zig-zag, scallop, satin stitch, operation of sewing machines for smoking stitches.</p> <p>(c) Machine faults, causes and remedies.</p> <p>(d) Draw, label indicate functions of part of a sewing machine.</p> <p>6. (a) Various stitches with sewing machines.</p> <p>(b) Application:</p> <p>(i) embroidery</p> <p>(ii) finishing</p> <p>(iii) button-holes</p> <p>(i) Darning etc.</p> <p>7. (a) Minor repairs and routine maintenance of tools and equipment.</p> <p>(i) routine cleaning and oiling of machines.</p> <p>(ii) Change of needles and shuttles</p> <p>(b) Faults, causes and remedies in machining.</p>	<p>stitches with sewing machines and application of stitching products. Trainees to carry out minor repairs and routine maintenance of tools and equipment.</p>
3.0	<p>Trade Terms</p> <p>1. Explain terms used in garment industry and pattern drafting.</p>	<p>1. Terms used in the garment industry e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bespoke-godet - bias cut - bridle collar - collar melton - cuffs - baisting out - baisting under - break - collar stand and fall - darts - double breasted 	<p>1. Specimen of terms should be shown or illustrated by diagrams for more explanation where applicable.</p> <p>2. Instructional materials should be provided for students to see, touch and feel.</p> <p>3. Sew and an</p>

S/No	Topic/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fore parts - gorge - hanger - heel of collar - interlining - facing - wholesale - weft, selvedge - trade marks - piece-gods - cross-dyed fabrics - screen and block - printed fabrics - acquard and doobby effects - hair cloth - head sleeve - inlay - lapel - warp - yarn - fabrics etc. <p>2. Terms used in pattern drafting eg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - seam - vent - seys - hem - gorge - dart etc. 	<p>album of some of the trade terms e.g. darts, collar, double breasted etc.</p>
4.0	<p>Stripped Checked and Plaids Fabrics</p> <p>1. Identify and explain the importance of matching stripe, plaid checked fabrics and one faced cloth used for garment making.</p>	<p>1. Importance of matching special fabrics e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) striped (ii) checked (iii) plaids (iv) spotted, e.g. they add beauty to garment. <p>2. Factors to be considered in laying and cutting special fabrics e.g. (a) one face cloth and one cloth pattern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) stripes, checks etc. (c) grains of fabric etc. 	<p>1. Emphasis should be on correct matching of stripes.</p> <p>2. Emphasis should be on the study of design of pattern fabric before cutting.</p>

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		3. Advantages of one face cloth and one cloth patterns e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is economical - It saves time. 	
5.0	Measurements In Garment Production <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take direct body measurement, explaining the proportionate figure and figure types. 2. Explain the use of working scale for measurements. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Body measurement viz: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - height - back waist length - burst measurement - hip measurement 2. Study of figure types e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - normal/or proportional figure - enlarged and heavy hip - heavy burst - dropping shoulders - narrow shoulders - hollow back - short and plumb - tall and thin - large abdomen - small burst - short waisted - long waisted - short neck - long neck - protruding and prominent driers. 3. Proportionate figures. 4. Working scale for measurement i.e. dividing from head to toe into 8 parts. 5 parts go for the garment/skirt while 2/8 for the blouse. 5. Standard measurements for mass production i.e. having different sizes e.g. misses, junior petite. 6. Adaptation and alteration or adjustment of pattern to fit normal and 	<p>(a) Charts indicating-positions for taking body measurements should be provided.</p> <p>(b) Trainees should be taught practically how to take direct body measurement and record them in correct order.</p> <p>Charts showing the different figure types for both female should be provided and identified by the trainees.</p> <p>Explain the proportionate figure and its characteristics, relation of parts to each other and the body as a whole.</p> <p>Demonstrate simple mathematical problems on scale to enable them carry out the practical work in drafting with scale. Practice on grading to different sizes is very essential.</p> <p>Trainees should perform practical work on lines and designs suitable for different figure types.</p>

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		abnormal figures.	
6.0	Block Pattern Drafting and Draping <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Name the body measurement required in a size chart by locating the measuring position on the individual. Differentiate between body measurements, finished garment measurements, drafting and draping. Cut and label pattern pieces using appropriate equipment and materials. Identify and explain the problems of garments parts. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Measurements required in commercial pattern e.g. bust, waist etc. Measurements required for individual garment e.g. bodice, bust measurement, sleeve measurement, waist, hip etc. Difference between body measurement and actual finished garment, e.g. 90cm-36 inches, bust will measure 95cm-38 inches finished. Methods of producing block patterns by using e.g. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> direct body measurements size chart proportionately derived measurements (scale system) direct modelling or draping Equipment used for cutting patterns paper e.g. scissors, tracing paper, etc. Pattern markings and their interpretation. Positioning of dart, seam lines, waist line, under arm darts, etc. Reading and analyzing of commercial patterns. Types of cutting out equipment. (a) Requirements for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> first sample patterns 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Drafting of blocks on a cardboard must be taught by the teachers. Discuss which of the 8 parts of the body are required when drafting a pattern for a blouse, a skirt, a maxi dress etc. Differentiate between body and finished garment measurements. The following measuring points should be emphasized: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> bust waist hip chest width back width shoulders neck to waist waist hip shirt arm hole sleeve seam length length to arm full length Explain the various methods of producing block patterns. Trainees to cut pattern using appropriate equipment and materials. Modelling of

S/No	Topic/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
		ii production patterns iii graded patterns. 11. Measurement chart showing: i. block measurements ii actual body measurements. iii seam allowanc. 12. Taking measurements using dummies. 13. Grains of fabric: i. wrap ii. weft, and iii. selvedge 14. Types of pattern papers and cards.	finished garment to identify position of balance marks, and grains indication should be practicalised by trainees. 7. Emphasis should be on correct positioning of balance mark and grain indication particularly on patterns. 8. The reading of instructions on ready-made patterns should thoroughly be explained to trainees. 9. Label each pattern piece clearly indicating: size, style, name i.e. sleeve, yoke, etc. 10. Trainees to select the correct equipment for cutting, notching, and drilling hoting patterns. 11. The marked difference between clock measurement and pattern should be stressed. 12. Correct placement and proper reading should be emphasized. 13. Explain thoroughly the problems of

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			<p>garment part cut-off grain e.g. on elasticity.</p> <p>14. Identification of the different types pattern papers and cards should be carried out.</p>
7.0	<p>Skirts, Bodice and Sleeves</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draft basic block patterns for an average size shirt with simple styles. 2. Draft patterns for skirts with hip, yoke, style lines and manipulate basic skirts to produce wrap round, four, six and eight gored skirts. 3. Calculate, draft circular, multi-gored, and godgets skirts. 4. Identify and construct different types of pleats. 5. Reposition manipulate and draft basic block patterns for an average bodice with simple style. 6. Identify various types of sleeve and explain the principles of sleeve cutting. 7. Produce and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (a) Adaptation of basic block patterns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bodice block - skirt block (b) Cutting out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. pattern ii. free hand 2. Alteration of a flared skirt into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. four pieces skirt b. six pieces skirt c. eight pieces skirt. 3. Patterns for skirts with hip, yoke and style lines. 4. Alteration of basic skirt to a “wrap round skirt”. 5. Adaptation of skirts into- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. full circle skirt b. half circle skirt c. quarter circle skirt. 6. Drafting of multigored skirts. 7. Drafting of godgets to be inserted into skirts. 8. Types of peats. 9. Drafting bodice patterns to suit an individual. 10. Correcting bodice suppression. 11. Drafting and cutting of yoke style. 12. Drafting of basic block pattern with simple style for an average woman. 13. (a) Principles of sleeve cutting in relation to the bodice armhole. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage trainees, to draft patterns for our local costumes and incorporate the various applicable features. 2. All work must be done strictly under teacher’s supervision checking trainees draftings and making corrections where necessary. 3. Draft patterns for skirt with hip, yoke and style lines. 4. Calculate and draft circular skirts. 5. Calculating and drafting of multigored skirts should be carried out by trainees. 6. Calculate and draft godgets to be inserted into skirts. 7. Draft patterns and make garment, incorporating

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	position various sleeve lengths.	<p>(b) Fixing of the various sleeve types e.g.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. fitted ii. semi-fitted iii. full gathered sleeve. <p>14. (a) Types of sleeves e.g. reglan, (b) Adaptation of sleeve block to suit a specific figure.</p> <p>15. Adaptation of drafted bodice block pattern to a:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. dress block ii. blouse block iii. manipulation of darts. <p>16. Drafting and construction of:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) princess line (b) panel dresses (c) empire dresses into real full pattern to be placed on fabric. 	<p>some of the methods of arranging fullness and style features.</p> <p>8. Trainees to produce and work specimens and folders.</p> <p>9. Explain and practicalize how to adapt an average bodice pattern to a style of trainee's choice and fit.</p> <p>10. The planning and cutting of yoke styles should thoroughly be taught and practicalized.</p> <p>11. Prepare the pattern for the design using the appropriate blocks.</p> <p>12. Drafting and cutting out of the different types of sleeves and making of specimen either on a brown paper or fabric, indicating the seam lines and notions, etc. should be practicalized.</p> <p>13. Practical production work on the various types of sleeve should be done</p>

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			by each trainee and mounted in his/her fabric album.
8.0	Ladies Trousers 1. Sketch patterns for various types of ladies trousers. 2. Cut patterns for various ladies trouser.	1. Freehand patterns sketching for various types of women's trousers e.g. plain trousers, knicker, buckers plus four walking breeches. 2. Drafting patterns for the various types of ladies trousers for different sizes. 3. Cutting the pattern for the various types of ladies trouser draft using: (a) Paper (b) Appropriate fabric.	1. Labelling of pattern pieces is very essential. 2. Laying and cutting out.
9.0	Patterns for Ladies Shirts 1. Sketch and label different types of ladies shirt. 2. Cut and transfer patterns of shirts parts from paper to fabrics.	1. Sketching and labeling of ladies shirt e.g. collar, sleeve, cuffs, body seam and yoke. 2. Cutting patterns measurement using paper. 3. Transferring patterns of shirt parts from paper to fabric.	1. Sketching and labeling of ladies shirt e.g. collar, sleeve, cuffs, body seam and yoke. 2. Cutting patterns measurement using paper. 3. Transferring patterns of shirt parts from paper to fabric.
10.0	Drafting and Cutting of Patterns of Ladies Coats 1. Draft patterns for different styles and seizes of waist coats, jackets. 2. Cut pattern for different types of waist coats, jackets and	1. Working scale in ladies coat pattern drafting. 2. Patterns for different styles and sizes of coats. 3. Cutting patterns for the styles of waist coat using (a) paper (b) fabric 4. Pattern drafting for jackets and coats. 5. Cutting patterns for	

S/No	Topic/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
	raincoats.	jackets and coats using (a) paper (b) fabric.	
11.0	Trouser Construction <ol style="list-style-type: none"> List various types of trousers and outline the processes of trouser construction. Explain the need for provision of stride quantity, open and closed leg construction, straight and crooked seat angle body rise and leg length in relation to figure height and style. Perform serging, felling, side cross and back stitching and tack pockets. Sew different trouser style. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> types of trousers e.g. plain trousers, buckers, etc. Process in ladies' trousers construction e.g. outline of the seam, zippers, fly front, band etc. Provision of seat, fork and stride quantity – their usefulness. Open and closed leg construction, straight crooked seat angle. Proportion of body size and leg length to figure height and style. Preparation, marking and basting for trousers. Serging, felling, side cross, back stitches and tacking pockets. Buttons, buttonholes. Trimmings for a given project. Shrinking, stretching and pressing. Trouser styles e.g. plain buttons, permanent turn up plain top by bands or handless, belt loops, side and back buckles, buttons for braces plain or pleated front, button and zip pockets, straight, slant hip cash and watch. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Proper care of seat and fork of trousers, the seat should be bag or pull and is comfortable when sitting, bending or standing. Thread for button holes is determined by the weight of the fabric. Allow for a thread shank between outer fabric and button.
12.0	Shirt/Blouse <ol style="list-style-type: none"> List the fabrics suitable for making shirts and pyjamas. Design, produce patterns and cut materials for 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fabrics for shirts and pyjamas e.g. cotton, etc. Designing, patterns production and cutting materials for various types of shirts e.g. open collar, sport shirt etc. Types of Cuff and sleeves 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Always check for flaws before placing patterns. Absolute cleanliness and washing of hand must be done. The sleeve is

S/No	Topic/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
	various styles of shirts. 3. Identify types of cuff, sleeve, opening, types of thread suitable for different materials used for shirt and pyjamas marking. 4. Make collar, sleeves cuffs, buttonholes, on shirts and pyjamas.	openings. 4. Suitable threads for different shirts and pyjamas materials. 5. Seams and yokes. 6. Collar, sleeves, and cuffs attachment. 7. button-holes and buttons attachment on shirts and pyjamas. 8. Hemming, pressing and packing.	attached to the shirt before stitching the side seams. 4. Distribute ease evenly, there should be no tucks or gathers on the seamline.
13.0	Jackets 1. Explain the principles of jackets construction. 2. Construct patterns for various forms of jackets.	1. Principles of jacket construction. 2. Working scale in jacket construction. 3. Pattern construction for jackets e.g. lounge jacket, sports jackets, etc.	
14.0	Coat/Suits Construction 1. Design simple coat, raincoat and French suit and their patterns. 2. Select appropriate textile materials for coat and estimate the quantity of material needed for garments and make French suits without lining, with half linings and with full lining.	1. Patterns for simple coat, raincoat and French suit. 2. Quantity of materials for garments and interlining. 3. Appropriate textile materials for coat. 4. Preparation of canves, mark up and baste. 5. Fronts and collars for coats/rain coats, pockets. 6. Sleeves and cuffs. 7. Centres and side vents. 8. Drapes, lapels, stand and fall collars, pad lapels, pitch, and set sleeves. 9. French suits without lining, with half lining, with full lining. 10. Hand finishing and final pressing.	1. Press collars firmly to obtain sharpest edges possible. 2. Stress the need for pad stitching lapels e.g. to create permanent shaping and ensure that it will last. 3. Lining will be right rise out over the jacket sleeves.

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	3. Make pockets, sleeves and cuffs of various styles.		
15.0	Techniques of Making Buba and Caftan <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take and record measurements for making of jumpers, buba and caftans. 2. Select appropriate materials, prepare and cut fabrics for making jumpers, buba and caftan. 3. Sew, fit and finish jumpers, buba and caftans. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stitches and embroideries on cut out materials for native trouser. 2. Fitting, finishing pressing and packing native trousers. 3. Measurements for buba, and caftans. 4. Pattern for buba and caftans. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sewing should be done according to specifications given. 2. Pressing during the steps of construction is important to a professional look as stitching accurate seams. Also a steam iron and ironing board are essential to your sewing.
16.0	Bubu <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take and record measurement for agbada or bubu. 2. Transfer measurements, apply stitches and embroideries on agbada/babubu. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Measurement for Bubu. 2. Measurements on selected cloth to cut Bubu. 3. Stitching and embroidering Bubu 4. Sewing and finish Bubu. 5. Pressing and packing Bubu. 	
17.0	Traditional Long Skirts and blouses. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take a record measurement for assorted types of skirt and blouse (long and short). 2. Apply stitches and embroideries appropriates and sew according to specifications. 3. Select 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Measurements for skirt and blouse (long and short). 2. Cutting of fabric for skirt and blouse. 3. Stitching and embroidering skirt and blouse. 4. Pressing and packaging of skirt and blouse. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Practical work must be carried out by trainees under the supervision of the teachers.

S/No	Topic/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
	<p>appropriate materials, prepare and cut fabrics for making skirt and blouse (long and short).</p> <p>4. Sew, fit and finish skirt and blouse.</p>		
18.0	<p>Collars</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify different sections of a collar. 2. Cut patterns for different types of collars. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drafting and cutting of simple collar using materials. 2. Parts of collar. 3. Processes of cutting collar pattern. 4. Identification of collar types. 5. Drafting and cutting patterns for types of collars. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emphasis should be on the proper placement of patterns on fabrics. 2. Close supervision of each trainee's work is very essential so as to direct and correct trainee's work as necessary. 3. Trainees to identify, the different sections of a collar e.g. stand fall, etc. 4. Trainees to draft and cut patterns for collars.
19.0	<p>Openings, Fastenings and Trimmings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct patterns for various openings and fastenings. 2. Identify different sizes of buttons and relate them to the types of opening, garment and fabric. 3. Draft and cut 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (a) Types of openings e.g. continuous wrap opening. (b) Types of fastenings e.g. Zipper. 2. Different types of button holes and types of buttons to suit the holes e.g. horizontal button holes or vertical button hole. 3. Different method of attaching zipper and finishes e.g. hook and eye or hook. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There should be specimen on types of openings, fastenings and trimmings. 2. Correct position, length of opening and choice should be emphasized. 3. Construction of skirt showing: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. opening

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	patterns for different finishes of neck openings and cuffs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Calculating, drafting and cutting waist bands patterns for skirts. 5. Drafting and cutting edge finishes patterns e.g. facing, piping. 6. Drafting and cutting of edge finishes patterns e.g. facing, piping, binding etc. 7. Cuffs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ii. fastening iii. trimmings 4. Emphasizing correct placement should be carried out by trainee. 5. Calculate and construct buttoned opening for bodice and skirts. 6. Work album specimen on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) facing (ii) piping (iii) binding (iv) neck and armhole facing. 7. Specimen on different cuffs should be mounted in fabric album.
20.0	Simple Lining and Interlining <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the reasons for interlining and lining a skirt. 2. Cut a full lining pattern or inter lining for simple skirt. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reasons for lining a skirt. 2. (a) Suitable fabric for lining a skirt. (b) production of a lined skirt. 3. Reasons for inter-lining and inter-facing the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) skirt (b) collar (c) cuffs (d) pockets (e) front openings 4. Drafting and cutting of inter-lining and interfacing. 	Cut patterns and enveloping them. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (a) Materials used for interlining should be shown to the trainees e.g. heavy materials are not good for interlining. 2. Practice how to line a dress, blouse, skirt, jacket etc.
21.0	Pockets, Seams and Hems <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Position and draft patterns for 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pocket e.g. V-shape. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cutting out and attachment of pocket to a finished garment

S/No	Topic/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
	various pockets.		or skirt should be carried out by trainees.
22.0	Seams and Allowances <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Add the correct seam allowances for different seam types, hem and fabric. Describe the correct storage procedures for all patterns. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Seam allowances e.g. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5/8 for straight. 1" for hemming etc. (this depends on the style, dye etc). Seam allowances in relation to fabric age, style, straight, curved intricate etc. Notches. Meaning of notches and proper positioning. Storage of patterns e.g. ironing, folding of 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Neatening of finished seam allowances e.g., neatening sleeve edges must be carried out by the trainees. Explain the type of Seams that can be used for the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cotton shirt material. Nylon shirt material <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Shoulder of a baby's dress. Shoulder of a teenager's dress. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> sleeve of buba Neckline of a girl baby's dress. Neckline of a girl's dress. <p>Making and cutting of notches. Emphasis should be on the actual position of the notches.</p>
23.0	Grading Principles (i.e. Size Range). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the requirements of size progression and apply the basic principle of grading of skirt and blouses. Interpret the size chart into 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Basic principles of grading skirts and blouses. Requirements of size progression e.g. taking note of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> inches to add the part where the inches will be added. Interpretation of size 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> size figure type style the additional meters for grading. <p>Ensure that all the processes are completed with appropriate timing.</p>

S/No	Topic/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
	grading increments for simple skirt bodice, sleeve and distribute sectional grading increments on simple paneled style to skirts. 3. Check and grade a simple straight skirt styles.	chart into grading increments for simple skirt, bodice and sleeve. 3. Evaluation of graded sets of skirt patterns.	
24.0	Projects 1. Draft and cut pattern pieces for various types of women and children's garments.	1. Drafting and cutting of pattern pieces e.g. for- - a blouse - skirt - trousers - reglan, dolmens, split sleeves - leisure wear - divided skirt - under garment-traditional wear e.g. caftan, buba, agbada, etc. 2. Trainees to produce their own charts putting into consideration	1. Teacher should thoroughly supervise the draft and cutting of pattern for the following: - blouse - skirt - shorts etc.
25.0	Layout and Cutting 1. Outline the correct procedure for laying out patterns for ladies and children's garments. 2. Identify appropriate types of shears for cutting out fabric.	1. Pattern laying and cutting out procedure -selecting pattern. (a) Preparation of fabric. (b) Laying out of pattern pieces (c) Cutting out (d) Transferring pattern makings by use of notches, a tailors tack, tracing wheel, etc. (e) Tacking of garment pieces for first fitting. 2. Selection pattern e.g. for Princess Line, 'A' Line, Empire Line. 3. Types of shears for	1. Extensive demonstration of each procedure is necessary. - Close supervision of each trainee's work is very essential so as to direct and correct trainee's work as necessary. - Insist on proper holding of the shears and cutting of long sharp strokes.

S/No	Topic/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
		<p>cutting laid out fabric e.g.</p> <p>(a) Bent-handle dress maker's shears.</p> <p>(b) Embroidery's scissors</p> <p>(c) Pinking shears</p> <p>NOTE: Large pair of shears for long and straight seams; small and pointed shears for awkward corners.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correct method of fabric placement and pinning should be empha-sised. - Placing of left hand on fabric before cutting is essential. <p>Illustrate to the students, the procedure for cutting fabric e.g.</p> <p>(i) Keeping fabric flat on table while cutting long strokes.</p> <p>(ii) cut the entire garment at one time, notches after cutting garment.</p> <p>(iii) removing pattern pieces after cutting.</p> <p>2. Identification of appropriate types of shears for cutting is very essential.</p> <p>3. Describe clearly the correct layout and cutting of fabric from pattern layout.</p> <p>Observe notches when cutting.</p>
26.0	<p>Hand Stitches</p> <p>1. Explain the features of hand stitches practiced in garment making industry.</p>	<p>1. Features of hand stitches practiced in garment making industry e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thread making baisting, slip stitching loops - Felling - Shearing - Side stitching 	<p>1. Use pieces of fabric to make samples of different kinds of hand stitches.</p> <p>2. Mark each samples with the name of the hand</p>

S/No	Topic/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Padding stitching - Cross stitching - Back stitching - Button hoes - Hemming 	<p>stitch (Specimens) Large and small scale.</p> <p>3. Attached worked specimens in an album.</p>
27.0	<p>Projects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Outline, prepare and layout pattern procedure for the construction of ladies and children's garment. 2. Sew and finished sewed garments. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction, laying, sewing and finishing procedures for ladies and children's wear e.g. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) skirts (b) simple blouses (c) trousers (d) raglans solmans split-sleeve styles (e) leisure wear (f) split skirt (g) undergarments (h) sports wears (i) traditional caftan, agbada, buba. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan an easy-to-sew project which can be made by sewing machine. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) skirts (b) simple blouses (c) raglans etc. 2. Cut out, fit and make up a blouse requiring - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a set-in sleeve (ii) an attached collar (iii) some form of reduced fullness. 3. Divide the class into groups, each group to prepare, sew, and exhibit one of the garments listed under content; using appropriate machines and sewing techniques.
28.0	<p>Complex Garment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draft and cut patterns for ladies and children's garments. 2. Explain factors concerning juvenile garments with 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drafting and cutting of patterns for ladies and children's garments e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - skirt - blouse - crouch line garment e.g. pyjamas, knicker - trousers - breeches - over-garments 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proper attachment of sleeve e.g. setting in sleeve. 2. Trainee to draft and cut patterns for ladies and children's garments. 3. Stage a fashion

S/No	Topic/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
	special reference to growth development and characteristics.	- suits 2. Factors to consider in making garment for juvenile e.g. styles.	parade modeling garments for different occasions.
29.0	Special Garments 1. Layout patterns, cut and sew for any type of garment.	1. Laying out, sewing and finishing of special garment.	1. Correct placement, cutting out and sewing of the actual garment must be carried out by trainee.
30.0	Inlays in Garment Production 1. Make inlays and explain their importance in garment construction.	1. Importance of inlays in garment construction. 2. Areas of inlays. 3. Importance of materials used for inlays e.g. voile material etc.	1. Explain the importance of inlay, in garment. (This will depend on type of style and fabric).
31.0	Embroidery 1. Identify tools, equipment and materials used in embroidery work. 2. Identify embroidery work. 3. Sketch embroidery designs. 4. Transfer embroidery designs on articles or paper materials/ 5. garments. 6. Sew embroidery designs.	(A) 1. Different types of needles. 2. Machine needles 3. U20 machine 4. Tikko machine 5. Silk thread (embroidery) (B) Differently types of embroidery work e.g. (C) materials used for stencil Pencil, scissors, cardboard paper, eraser, pins, etc (D) Materials/tools for transferring tracing wheel, carbon paper. (E) Use of different embroidery stitches.	1. Identification of the tools, equipment and materials used for embroidery. 2. Students to be taken to embroidery business shops. 3. Students to make different embroidery sketches. 4. Practice sewing of embroidery stitches.
32.0	Clothing Accessories 1. list different clothing accessories.	Types of accessories: (i) Hat - types of hats e.g. straw hat etc.	1. Students to produce some of these articles. 2. Demonstration

S/No	Topic/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
	2. Identify different clothing accessories. 3. Construct and sew different clothing accessories.	(ii) Bead Making - bags - belts - earring - necklace - bangles etc.	by the teacher.
33.0	Interior Decoration 1. List home furnishing articles. 2. Identify home furnishing article. 3. Produce/sew different types of home furnishing article.	Household furnishing articles (i) Types of materials for home furnishing articles. (ii) Patterns for home furnishing articles. (iii) Points to consider when choosing home furnishing articles.	1. Students to sew/produce household articles e.g. curtain, table cloth, head rest, etc.
34.0	Renovation 1. Define renovation. 2. Mention different types of renovations done on clothing articles. 3. List the types of repairs done on clothing. 4. Explain the procedure for patching and darning. 5. Explain the procedure for changing elastic, buttons and zip.	1. Definition of renovation. 2. Types of renovation e.g. re-designing, re-sewing. 3. Re-clothing e.g. upholstery covers. 4. Re-dyeing Repairs 1. Types of repairs e.g. patching - Types of patching 2. Darning - Types of darning 3. Changing of elastic and buttons. 4. Changing of fasteners e.g. zip.	1. Students to bring old clothing and practicalise renovation on them with the assistance of the teacher. 2. Procedure for patching and darning should be demonstrated using appropriate fabrics. 3. Teacher demonstrate the procedure for changing elastic, buttons and zips to students. Students should participate.

TEXTILE DESIGN (CLG 12 & 13)

S/No.	Topic/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
1.0	Fibres used in Fabric production 1. Identify, classify and explain various fibres and fabrics.	1. Definition of fibres. 2. Classification of fibres e.g. Natural and Man-made. 3. Natural – Vegetable and animal. 4. Vegetable – Cotton, linen, jute etc. 5. Animal – silk. 6. Man-made – Nylon etc. 7. Characteristics of fibres e.g. wool-elastic, resilient, warmer when made into fabric, highly absorbent etc. 8. Identification of fibres by sight, touch, smell, burning and chemical staining. 9. Textile production and finish.	1. Chart on types of fibres.
2.0	Fabric Manufacture 1. Describe yarn production methods and the manufacturing processes of locally made fabrics. 2. Explain the process of dyeing, finishing, printing of materials and selecting appropriate fabrics for garment making.	1. Manufacturing cloth from the thread to fabric. 2. Yarn production methods e.g. spinning by use of twist, folding, creeping, stretching and bulking. 3. Fabric manufacture e.g. woven, knitted and bonded, dyeing, printing etc. 4. Manufacture of locally made fabrics e.g. Akwete cloth and Aso-Oke. 1. Dyeing, finishing and printing of textile materials. 2. Fabrics defect in relation to cutting and sewing.	1. Visit to textile industry. 2. Produce a knitted garment. 3. Diagrams and specimen are essential. 4. Trainees to carry out dyeing and printing activities. 5. Explain the manufacture of locally made fabric thoroughly to the students. 6. Regulate iron according to type of fabric.
3.0	Nature of Fabrics 1. Describe various types of fabrics	1. Classification of fabrics by weaves. 2. Characteristics of fabrics.	1. Explain plain weave, twill, satin/sateen, diamond weaves etc.

S/No.	Topic/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
	<p>and analyse their samples. Also explain their suitability for end use.</p> <p>2. Explain weft; warp and terms used in textile technology.</p>	<p>3. Warp and weft of garments.</p>	<p>2. Enumerate the characteristics of above weaves.</p> <p>3. Differentiate between warp and weft yarns in woven fabrics.</p>
4.0	<p>Testing Finish, Type and Quality</p> <p>1. Identify and explain fabric faults and cloth behaviour.</p> <p>2. Explain the general rules for caring, maintaining and storage of clothes.</p>	<p>1. Fabrics fault by sight and measurement.</p> <p>2. Fabric behaviour e.g. shrinkage, over-stretched.</p>	<p>1. Enumerate different faults of fabrics, woven, knitted, dyed, printed etc.</p> <p>2. Basic finishing to enhance fabric end-use; anti-shrinkage, crease-resistance, anti-abrasion, water-proofing etc.</p>
5.0	<p>Drawing for Textiles</p> <p>1. Explain elements and principles of design and how they affect designs.</p> <p>2. Carry out practical exercises on motif development and repeat systems.</p> <p>3. Basic Study of colours and their application to motifs/designs</p>	<p>a. Elements of Design:</p> <p>(i) Texture</p> <p>(ii) Colour</p> <p>(iii) Line</p> <p>(iv) Form</p> <p>(v) Tone</p> <p>(vi) Shapes</p> <p>(vii) Size</p> <p>b. Principles of design:</p> <p>(i) Proportion</p> <p>(ii) Balance</p> <p>(iii) Rythm</p> <p>(iv) Emphasis</p> <p>(v) Harmony</p> <p>(vi) Variation</p> <p>(vii) Repetition</p> <p>c. Sources of motif: animate/inanimate objects, basic shapes, traditional/ contemporary sources.</p> <p>d. Motif/design development.</p> <p>e. Repeat patterns: block, drop, slide etc.</p> <p>f. Colour wheel showing</p>	<p>1. List and explain the elements of designs</p> <p>2. Enumerate the principles of design and explain them.</p> <p>3. Carry out practical practices on each source of motif/design.</p> <p>4. Show development stages of a particular motif/design.</p> <p>5. Explain repeat system.</p> <p>6. Name and explain each method of repeat pattern/ system.</p> <p>7. Draw the colour wheel showing the various colours.</p> <p>8. Explain how the secondary/ tertiary colours are obtained.</p>

S/No.	Topic/Objectives	Contents	Activities/Remarks
		primary, secondary and tertiary colours. g. Properties of colours.	
6.0	Dyes 1. Define dyes. 2. List the different types of dyes. 3. Explain the use of dyes in fabric dyeing and printing. 4. Discuss colour fastness.	1. Definition of dyes. 2. Classification of dyes according to types of fabrics. 3. Dye auxiliaries. 1. Properties of a good dye: fast to washing, fast to sunlight fast to perspiration etc.	1. Identification of different types of dyes by fabrics applied to. 2. What are the attributes of a good dye. 3. Carry out practical dyeing exercises on cotton fabrics using a suitable dye-stuff/ auxiliaries.
7.0	Printing and Dyeing 1. List tools and materials for fabric printing and dyeing. 2. Identification of common methods of printing and dyeing of fabrics. 3. Explain the various methods of printing and dyeing of fabrics with practical demonstration.	1. Tools and materials for manual printing/dyeing of fabrics. 2. Sketching/development of designs. 3. Procedure of fabric by cutting stencils and screen printing. 4. Procedure of dyeing fabrics by batik, stitching, folding, knotting etc.	1. Enumerate some tools and materials for fabric printing and dyeing. 2. Sketch and develop motif designs for fabric printing and dyeing. 3. Study the procedure of printing fabrics by stencil cutting/screen printing. 4. Study the procedure of batik making and other variations of tie-dye. 5. Carry out practical exercises and show samples of fabric printing and dyeing.

<p>8.0</p>	<p>Laundry</p> <p>(a) State the composition of laundry</p> <p>(b) Mention the laundry agents</p> <p>(c) Explain the methods of removing hardness in water.</p> <p>(d) Enumerate the properties of soap.</p> <p>(e) Make soap.</p> <p>(f) List the different types of detergents</p> <p>(g) State types of bleaches.</p> <p>(h) Enumerate the guidelines for using bleaches.</p> <p>(i) Mention the types of fabric rinses.</p> <p>(j) State the importance of stiffening agents on clothing.</p> <p>(k) Enumerate the guidelines for using starch.</p> <p>(l) List the types of starch</p> <p>(m) Mention different stain removing agents.</p> <p>(n) Enumerate the methods of stain removal.</p> <p>(o) List and explain the different types of stains.</p> <p>(p) Highlight the correct temperatures for ironing different kinds of fabrics.</p> <p>(q) List types of iron.</p> <p>(r) List storage equipment for fabrics.</p>	<p>(a) Importance of laundry.</p> <p>(b) Laundry agents</p> <p>(i) (a) water (b) uses of water in laundry (c) Suitable water for laundry (d) Removal of hardness in water</p> <p>(ii) Soap (a) Properties of Soap (b) Soap making</p> <p>(iii) Detergents (a) Types of detergents</p> <p>(iv) Bleaches (a) Types of bleaches (b) Guidelines for using bleaches</p> <p>(v) Fabric rinses (a) Laundry blues (b) Vinegar (c) Fabrics softeners (d) Disinfectants</p> <p>(vi) Stiffening agents: (a) Starch (b) Guidelines for using starch. (c) Types of starch and their application.</p> <p>(vii) Stain and stain removers: (a) Different types of stain removing agents. (b) Methods of removing stains. (c) Types of stains e.g (i) Compound stains (ii) Built-up stains (iii) Absorbed stains</p> <p>(viii) Ironing (a) Correct temperature for ironing fabric. (b) Types of iron.</p>	<p>1. The teacher explains the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - uses of water - suitable water for laundry - methods of removing hardness from water. <p>Arrange a practical class on soap and detergent making. Demonstration on the guidelines for using bleaches. Emphasis should be placed on the effect of bleaches on different kinds of fabrics. Teacher should demonstrate the preparation of local starch and methods/guidelines for application.</p> <p>Different types of stain removing agents should be shown to students. Methods of removing stains should be demonstrated using different fabrics. Demonstrate the different temperature for ironing different types of fabrics. Demonstrate folding and storage of fabrics.</p>
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S/ N	Topic/Objectives	(ix) Folding and storage. Contents	Activities/Remarks
1.0	Design of Ladies Garments 1. Discuss factors to be considered in designing men's garments including decorative design and their effects on garment as a whole. 2. Explain the effects of lines in design and identify various trimming materials.	1. Factors to be considered in designing men's garment e.g. - Shape or style of garment. - Figure type - Construction details of garment. - Fabric texture, colour, balance, etc. 2. Factor affecting structural and decorative design and their effects on the garment as a whole. 3. Effects of vertical, horizontal, slanting, straight and curved lines in design e.g. vertical lines are slimming, adding height and elegance etc. 4. Trimming materials e.g. sewing thread, lining, interlining, tapes, braids, lace embroidered trimmings and their application in design.	Trimmings used with two rather different meanings in dress industry. 1. As collars, cuff, pockets, belts buttons etc. 2. A strong spot, to act as a centre of interest by application of some trimmings or by some accents tuks, lace, etc.
2.0	Principles of Fashion Drawing 1. Explain the principles of design, blending contrasting of colours and the difference between a working sketch and work presentation drawing. 2. Prepare simple working sketches	1. Sketching and labeling a male fashion figure. 2. Principles of design with reference to line, texture, colour, balance, harmony and function. 3. Analysis of finished drawing in terms of structural details e.g. seam, openings, fastenings, collars, pockets and other features. 4. Working sketches of	1. Sketches are very essential 2. Use paints to make a colour wheel by marking out the primary, secondary and intermediate colours.

	<p>of men's trouser, shirts and pyjamas, showing front and back views. Also sketch and label a male fashion figure.</p>	<p>men's trousers, shirts and pyjamas showing front and back views.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Difference between a working sketch and work presentation drawing. 6. Blending and contrasting of colours in the design of given men's garment. 7. Designing simple men's garments for current fashion trends, specific markets, mail, order, chain store, figure types and age groups. 	
3.0	<p>Selection of Garment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain factors governing the selection of fabric for specific uses and the constraints in the selection of suitable fabrics for a ray of garments. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Factors governing the selection of fabric for specific uses e.g. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) light clothing (b) children's wear (c) industrial clothing etc. 2. Constraints in the selection of suitable fabrics for rays of garments e.g. evening wear, party wear etc. 	