

THIRD TERM HOME ECONOMICS PRIMARY THREE

SCHEME OF WORK

WEEK1	REVISION OF LAST TERM
WEEK2	SEWING BASIC STITCHES: DEFINITION AND TYPES OF STITCHES
WEEK 3	SEWING BEASIC STITCHES: PERMANENT STITCHES
WEEK4	PROCESS OF BASIC STITCHES:
WEEK5	SIMPLE DECORATIVE STITCHES
WEEK6	PRACTICAL DECORATIVE STITCHES ON BROWN PAPER: SATIN STITCHES
WEEK7	MAKING SIMPLE DECORATIVE STITCHES ON BROWN PAPER
WEEK 8	MAKING BLANKET OR LOOP STITCHES
WEEK9	SIMPLE CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION PROCESSES SEAM
WEEK10	RUN AND FELL
WEEK11	USES OF PLAIN SEAM

WEEK 2

TOPIC: SEWING BASIC STITCHES

SUBTOPIC: DEFINITION AND TYPES OF STITCHES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1. Define stitches
- ii. Name the types of stitches
- iii. Explain the types of stitches.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS:

A Chart showing different stitches.

Piece of fabrics for sewing stitches

Tailor chalk, Fabrics, Measuring tape etc

RESOURCES AND MATERIALS:

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

9-Years Basic Education Curriculum

Online information

BUILDING BACKGROUND/CONNECTION TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE: Pupils are familiar with the topic in their previous classes.

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

DEFINITION OF STITCHES

A stitch is the journey of two pieces of materials with a line of stitch. Stitches means the movement of thread and needle in and out of the stitches.

MATERIALS NEEDED FOR STITCHES

Needle

Thread

Scissors

Ruler

Tailor's chalk or marking pencil

Straight pin

TYPES OF STITCHES

1. Temporary stitches

2. Permanent stitches

TEMPORARY STITCHES

Temporary stitches are used for joining materials temporarily before the permanent stitch is made. It is

worked from right to left, starting with a knot in a contrasting color thread, so that it can be easily removed.

Tacking or basting is a temporary stitch used for holding two or more layers of fabric together before a permanent stitch is made. Usually the stitch is worked from right to left, starting with a knot in a contrasting color thread, so that it can be easily removed.

PROCESS OF BASIC STITCHES

1. Even tacking
2. Uneven tacking
3. Diagonal tacking
4. Tailor's tacking

1. Even Tacking:

Use a thin needle and start the stitch with a knot. The stitches are of equal length about on both sides of the material. Much number of longer stitches can be done at a time. This is used for tacking seams & other details which must be held securely.

2. Uneven Tacking:

In this, the stitches on the upper side is or at least twice that on the underside. This stitch can be used for longer folds & seams. This is comparatively stronger than even tacking. Use this type of tacking as a guideline or where there is little or no strain.

3. Diagonal Tacking:

While attaching two or more layer of fabrics this type of stitch is made about apart before making machine stitch.

Work stitches through the material at right angles to the fabric edge so that a diagonal or slanting stitch is made on the upper side and a vertical stitch is made on the under side.

4. Tailor's Tacking:

Start tacking using double thread of contrasting color, so that they can be easily seen. Tack through double layer of fabric along the seam lines using even stitches of length apart, leave them as loop without pulling it tight. After completing, raise the upper layer of fabric slightly and clip the thread between the layers. So that the thread tufts, will remain on both the layers of fabric and remain as a guide line. This is especially used for marking details between patterns such as dart markings and pleat markings.

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

STEP I; The Teacher revises the previous week lesson.

STEP II: The Teacher introduces the new topic.

STEP III: The Teacher explains the note in details.

STEP IV: The Teacher gives room for pupils to ask questions.

STEP V: The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1. Define stitches

ii. Name the types of stitches

iii. Explain the types of stitches

WRAP-UP(CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

List and explain the types of temporary stitches.

WEEK3

TOPIC: SEWING BASIC STITCHES

SUBTOPIC: PERMANENT STITCHES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1. Define stitches
- ii. Name the types of stitches
- iii. Explain the types Of permanent stitches.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS:

A Chart showing different stitches.

Piece of fabrics for sewing stitches

Tailor chalk, Fabrics, Measuring tape etc

RESOURCES AND MATERIALS:

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

9-Years Basic Education Curriculum

Online information

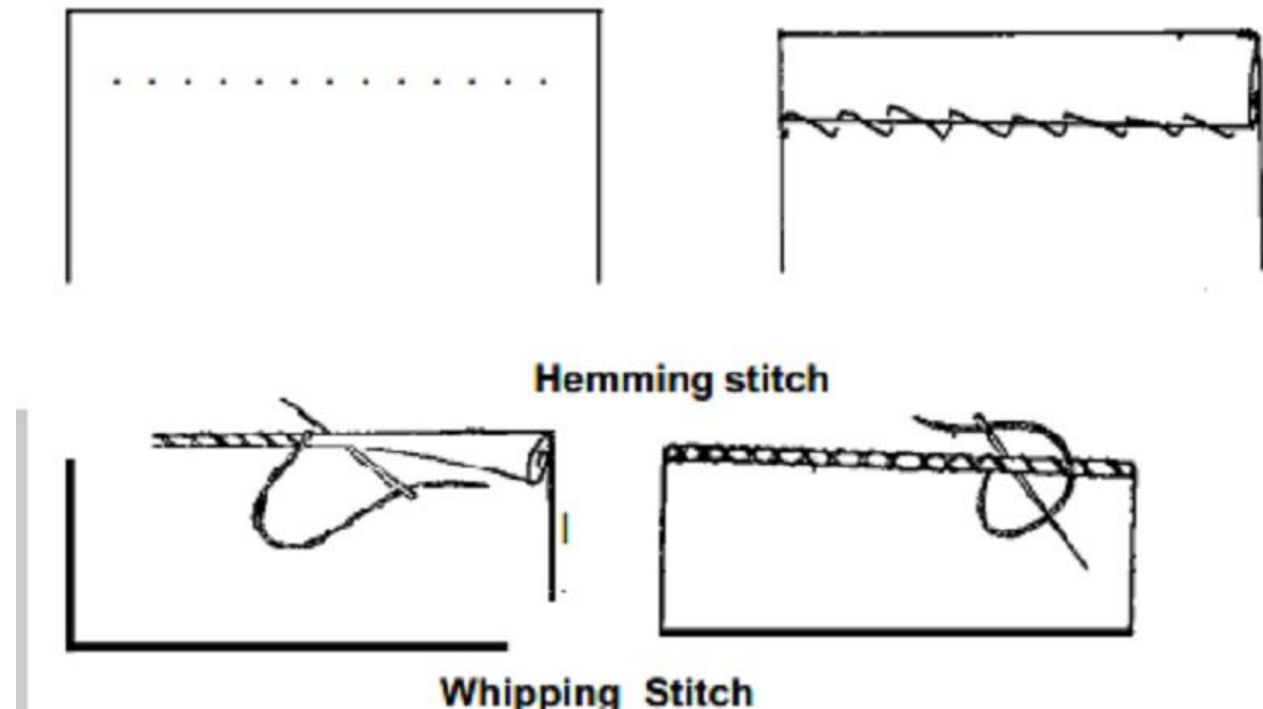
BUILDING BACKGROUND/CONNECTION TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE: Pupils are familiar with the topic in their previous classes.

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

PERMANENT STITCHES

These stitches are made permanent on the fabric and need not be removed later like Temporary stitches. The stitching works from left to right 'taking a small stitch; then insert the needle at the end of the previous stitch; bringing it out beyond where the thread emerges. Continue always at the end of the previous stitch.

Some of permanent stitches are 1. Running stitch 2. Back stitch 3. Run and back stitch 4. Hemming stitch 5. Whipping stitch.



1. Running Stitch: This is the simplest form of hand stitch which is used for permanent sewing stitched using same color thread. Hand made seams, darning, gathering and finishing edges can be done with this stitch. It is similar to even basting, but the stitches are much smaller, straight, fine and evenly spaced. It is comparatively easy and can be worked fast.

2. Back stitch: The is strong and sometimes substituted for machine stitch. It takes much time. Care must be taken while stitching, since stitching is done on the right side of the fabric. On the wrong side of the fabric the stitch is similar to stem stitch. Stitches should be about 1/8' long on the Back Stitch right side. To make the back stitch, push needle up through the material at a point on the stitching line about 1/8' from its right end. Take a stitch inserting the needle 1/8' back of the thread at the beginning of the stitching line and bringing it out an equal distance in the front of the thread. Repeat this way, keeping stitches uniform in size and fairly firm.

3. Run and back or Combination stitch: This stitch is similar to back stitch. This is used whose back stitch is not compulsory. A back stitch and two running stitches are combined and used for

working plain seam done by hand. This stitch is faster than back stitch and stronger than the running stitch.

4. Hemming stitch: This is used to finish the raw edge of the garment usually referred as the hem. Hemming must be fine, evenly spaced and must be inconspicuous from the right side of the garment. Start the hem with a tiny knot and finish with the same. Hemming must be as invisible as possible on the right side. Of the garment do slanting stitch on wrong side, close enough to hold the hem securely, picking one or two yarns of the fabric. Usually this stitch is seen in all types of garments. Improperly hemmed garment may show problem as:

Hemming stitch

1. Stitches straightly formed

2. Puckered hem

3. Stitches not evenly spaced

4. Knot prominently shown on right side

5. Attached thread shown on right side

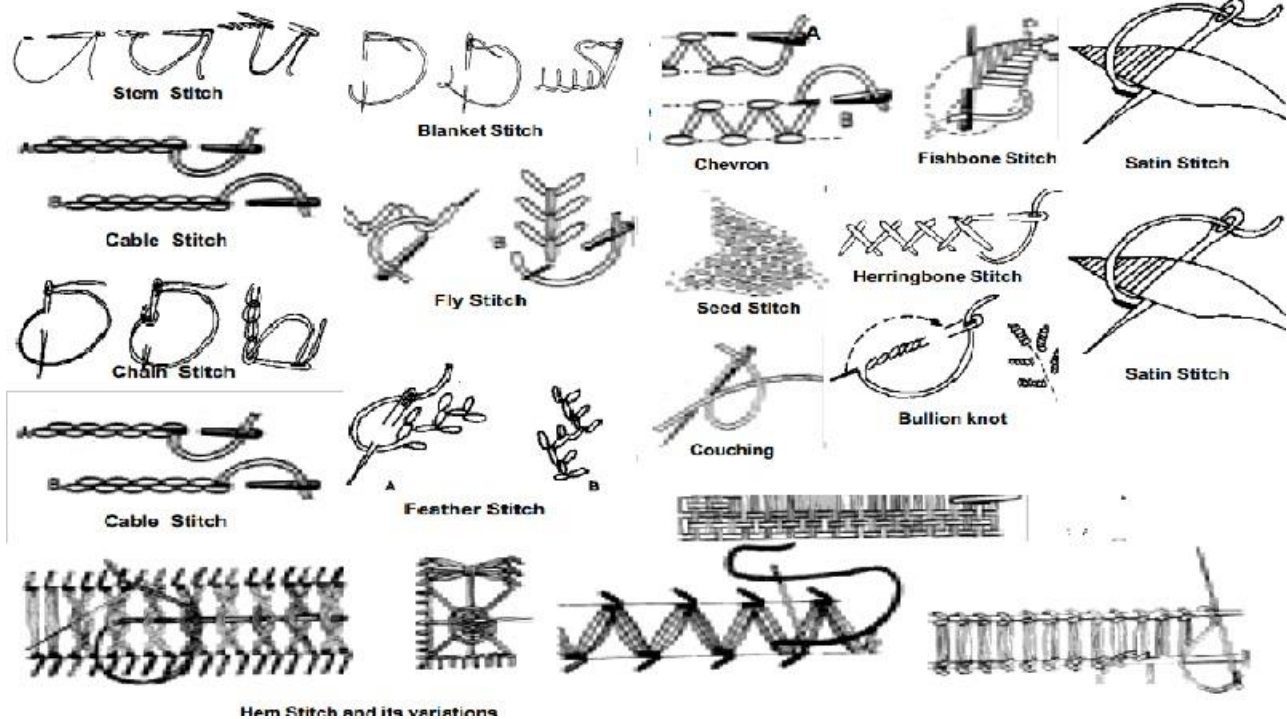
This stitch is used for finishing sleeve edges, handkerchief, skirt, hemline, neckline edges, piping, pillow covers and other edges also.

5. Whipping stitch:

This stitch is used to finish raw edges of fabrics and also in sleeves, collar of kid's wear. The other name for this stitch is overcasing and rolled hem. Whipping produces slanting stitches taking stitches over the rolled fabric edge with needle in a straight position.

Do stitching from right hand side of the fabric till the left end. After completing, start from the left end, inserting the needle on the same point where the stitch is already formed. Continue the same way from the left to right end. The finished fabric gives continuous 'X' shape stitches. On both the sides stitches appear similar in shape.

Decorative Stitches



STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

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STEP V: The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1. Define stitches

ii. Name the types of stitches

iii. Explain the types of Permanent stitches

WRAP-UP(CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

1. Define permanent stitches
2. What are the guidelines for making permanent stitches
3. Explain whipping and back stitches

WEEK 4

TOPIC: SEWING BASIC STITCHES

SUBTOPIC: PROCESS OF BASIC STITCHES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1. list the uses of permanent stitches
2. list the uses of temporary stitches
3. mention the process of basic stitches

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS:

Piece of fabrics for sewing stitches

Tailor chalk, Fabrics, Measuring tape etc

RESOURCES AND MATERIALS:

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

9-Years Basic Education Curriculum

Online information

BUILDING BACKGROUND/CONNECTION TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE: Pupils are familiar with the topic in their previous classes.

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

PROCESS OF BASIC STITCHES

1. Even tacking
2. Uneven tacking

3. Diagonal tacking

4. Tailor's tacking

1. Even Tacking:

Use a thin needle and start the stitch with a knot. The stitches are of equal length about on both sides of the material. Much number of longer stitches can be done at a time. This is used for tacking seams & other details which must be held securely.

2. Uneven Tacking:

In this, the stitches on the upper side is or at least twice that on the underside. This stitch can be used for longer folds & seams. This is comparatively stronger than even tacking. Use this type of tacking as a guideline or where there is little or no strain.

3. Diagonal Tacking:

While attaching two or more layer of fabrics this type of stitch is made about apart before making machine stitch.

Work stitches through the material at right angles to the fabric edge so that a diagonal or slanting stitch is made on the upper side and a vertical stitch is made on the under side.

4. Tailor's Tacking:

Start tacking using double thread of contrasting color, so that they can be easily seen. Tack through double layer of fabric along the seam lines using even stitches of length apart, leave them as loop without pulling it tight. After completing, raise the upper layer of fabric slightly and clip the thread between the layers. So that the thread tufts, will remain on both the layers of fabric and remain as a guide line. This is especially used for marking details between patterns such as dart markings and pleat markings.

USES OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY STITCHES

PERMANENT STITCHES

1. It can be used as decorative stitches
2. It can be used to sew fabrics permanently
3. It can be used to hold down gown hem

TEMPORARY STITCHES

1. It can be used to hold side seam
2. To make gathers on fabrics
3. To hold materials in position temporarily

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

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STEP V: The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1. list the uses of permanent stitches
2. list the uses of temporary stitches
3. mention the process of basic stitches

WRAP-UP(CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

1..... holds fabrics permanently?

2. temporary stitches is used to make.....on fabrics

(a) feather (b) gathers (c) and

3. Mention 5 basic process of stitches.

WEEK 5

TOPIC: SIMPLE DECORATIVE STITCHES

SUBTOPIC: TYPES OF DECORATIVE STITCHES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1. Define decorative stitches
2. list the types of decorative stitches

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS:

Piece of fabrics for sewing stitches

Tailor chalk, Fabrics, Measuring tape, needle etc

RESOURCES AND MATERIALS:

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

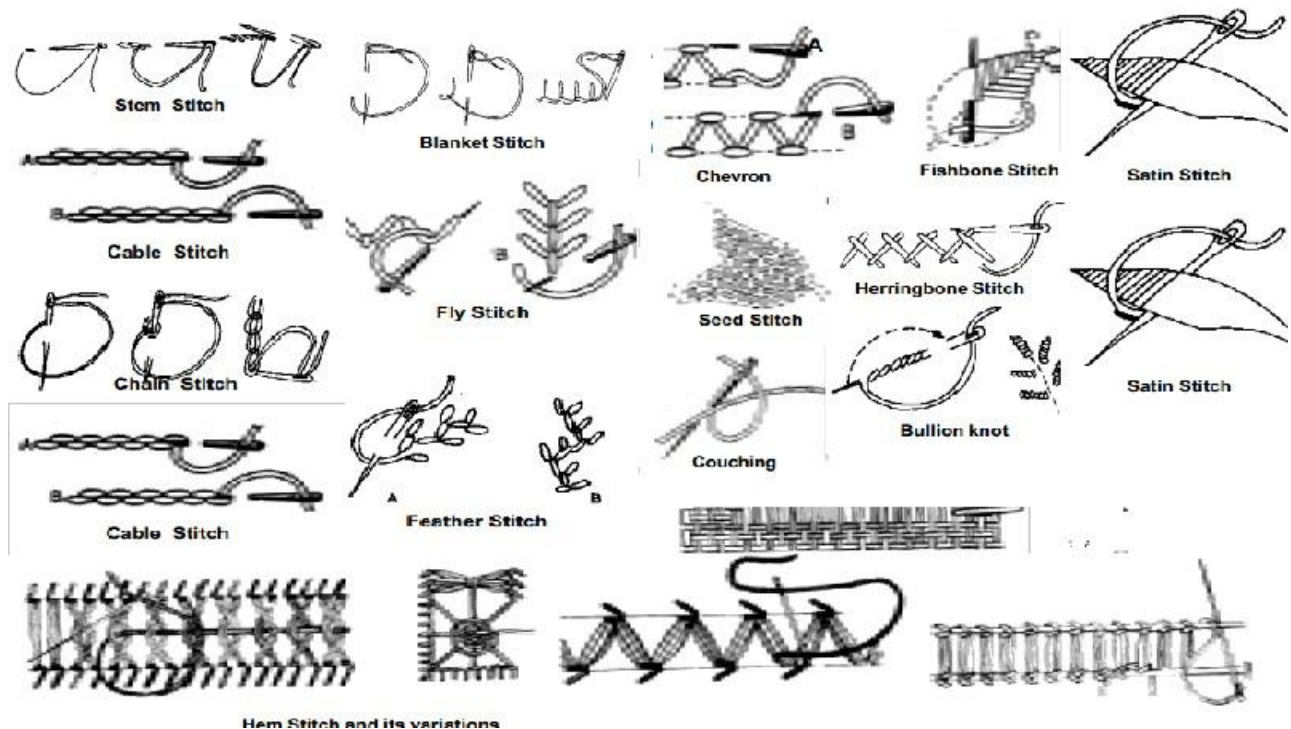
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CONTENT OF THE LESSON

Decorative Stitches



There are different kinds of embroidery which are known by special names such as cut work, drawn thread work, applique, smocking etc.

1. Lazy stitch
2. blanket stitch
3. chain stitch
4. French knot stitch
5. Fly stitch
6. Cross stitch
7. Stem stitch
8. Cable stitch
9. Chevron stitch
10. Straight stitch
11. Feather stitch
12. Seed stitch
13. Couching stitch
14. Fish bone stitch
15. Herringbone stitch
16. Bullion stitch
17. Satin stitch
18. Hem stitch
19. Smocking stitch

PRACTICAL WORK: SIMPLE DECORATIVE STITCHES ON BROWN PAPER: CHAIN STITCH

Chain stitches done side by side to fill large shapes and it is used to work single lines

1. Bring needle out of the line to be stitched
2. Hold the thread to the left.
3. put the needle back to where it just come out
4. Bring it out in short space further down
5. Pass the threads under the needle from left to right
6. Draw the needle through to form the first link of the chain

7. Put the needle back into the materials just inside the link.

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

STEP I; The Teacher revises the previous week lesson.

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STEP V: The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1. Define decorative stitches
2. List the types of decorative stitches

WRAP-UP (CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

1. What are decorative stitches?
2. Mention 5 types of decorative stitches

WEEK 6

TOPIC: SIMPLE DECORATIVE STITCHES

SUBTOPIC: TYPES OF DECORATIVE STITCHES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

Know how to make satin and French knot stitches

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS:

Piece of fabrics for sewing stitches

Tailor chalk, Fabrics, Measuring tape, needle etc

RESOURCES AND MATERIALS:

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

9-Years Basic Education Curriculum

Online information

BUILDING BACKGROUND/CONNECTION TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE: Pupils are familiar with the topic in their previous classes.

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

SATIN STITCHES

Satin stitch is simple to work but it takes constant practice to get smooth surface and neat edges . Satin stitch is a filling stitch used to cover regular and irregular shaped surface/

Practical decorative stitches on brown paper: Satin stitch

1. Satin stitch is simple to work but take practice to get a smooth surface and neat edges
2. Work straight stitches closely together across the outline
3. Taken care to keep a neat edge
4. Work with an even tension throughout

FRENCH KNOT

French knot is usually applied to the center of the flower and it looks like a knot

HOW TO MAKE A FRENCH KNOT

1. Bring the thread out at the required position
2. Hold thread down with left thumb and encycle thread twice or more with the needle
3. Still holding thread firmly, twist needle back to the Starting point
4. Insert it close to where the thread first comes
5. Put thread through to the back and secure for a single knot or pass on to the position of next stitch

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

STEP I; The Teacher revises the previous week lesson.

STEP II: The Teacher introduces the new topic.

STEP III: The Teacher explains the note in details.

STEP IV: The Teacher gives room for pupils to ask questions.

STEP V: The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1. Explain French knot stitches
2. Explain satin stitches

WRAP-UP (CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

Explain how to make French knot stitches

WEEK 7

TOPIC: SIMPLE DECORATIVE STITCHES

SUBTOPIC: TYPES OF DECORATIVE STITCHES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

Know how to make herring and stem stitches

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS:

Piece of fabrics for sewing stitches

Tailor chalk, Fabrics, Measuring tape, needle, thread, ruler etc

RESOURCES AND MATERIALS:

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

9-Years Basic Education Curriculum

Online information

BUILDING BACKGROUND/CONNECTION TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE: Pupils are familiar with the topic in their previous classes.

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

PRACTICAL DECORATIVE STITCHES ON BROWN PAPER:

HERRING- BORNE

Herring borne is used as a decorative stitch for finishing hems and raw edges of sams.

How it is worked

1. Make a running stitch on single material just below the raw edge and a little way to the right,
2. bring the needle out beneath the end of a back
3. Stitch made a double fabric
4. Take the next running stitch in double materials a little to the right.
5. Bring out above the end of the first running stitch
6. Continue working on stitches this way.

STEM STITCH

Stem stitch: It is often used as an outline stitch mostly for stems and leaves.

Method:

1. Work the stitch to progress from the worker
2. Bring the needle out on the line to be stitched.
3. Put the needle in a short distance along the line and bring it out half way down.
4. Keep the thread on the right hand side of the line
5. Work from left to right, taking small regular stitch along the line of the design.
6. Let the thread come on left side of the previous stitch.

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

STEP I; The Teacher revises the previous week lesson.

STEP II: The Teacher introduces the new topic.

STEP III: The Teacher explains the note in details.

STEP IV: The Teacher gives room for pupils to ask questions.

STEP V: The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1. Explain herring bone stitches
2. Explain stem stitches

WRAP-UP (CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

Explain how to make herring bone and stem stitches

WEEK 8

TOPIC: MAKING BLANKET OR LOOP STITCHES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1. Know how to make a loop stitches or blankets stitches
2. Display of some simple decorative stitches on paper

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS:

Piece of fabrics for sewing stitches

Tailor chalk, Fabrics, Measuring tape, needle, thread, ruler etc

RESOURCES AND MATERIALS:

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

9-Years Basic Education Curriculum

Online information

BUILDING BACKGROUND/CONNECTION TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE: Pupils are familiar with the topic in their previous classes.

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

MAKING BLANKET OR LOOP STITCHES

Loop stitch is a fun and effective way to finish blankets, cushions etc

1. Hold the edge towards the worker and work the stitch from left to right.
2. Place the needle into the right side of the material.
3. Pass the single thread of cotton which comes from the material under the point of the needle
From left to right
4. Draw the needle through so that a loop lies along the edge of the cloth.
5. Display of some simple decorative stitches on brown paper.

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

STEP I; The Teacher revises the previous week lesson.

STEP II: The Teacher introduces the new topic.

STEP III: The Teacher explains the note in details.

STEP IV: The Teacher gives room for pupils to ask questions.

STEP V: The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1. Know how to make a loop stitches or blankets stitches
2. Display of some simple decorative stitches on paper

WRAP-UP (CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

Explain how to make loop stitches.

WEEK 9

TOPIC: SIMPLE CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION PROCESSES-SEAM

SUBTOPIC: MEANING OF SEAM

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1. Define seam
2. List the types of seam

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS:

Piece of fabrics for sewing stitches

Tailor chalk, Fabrics, Measuring tape, needle, thread, ruler, brown paper etc

RESOURCES AND MATERIALS:

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

9-Years Basic Education Curriculum

Online information

BUILDING BACKGROUND/CONNECTION TO PRIOR KNOWLEDGE: Pupils are familiar with the topic in their previous classes.

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

MEANING OF SEAM

These are joining on the materials e.g. shoulders, sides, sleeve, waistline, collar etc.

There are different types of seam e.g. Open seam, overlaid seam, piped seam, Mantua seam etc.

TYPES OF SEAM

1. Open seam
2. Overlaid seam
3. Piped seam
4. Mantua seam

OPEN SEAM

This is a flat seam showing no stitches on the right side.

Method:

1. Cut two pieces of materials to required length.
2. Place the two pieces of materials together, right side Facing pin.
-
3. Tack together and stitch on the wrong side
4. Remove the pins.
-
5. Neaten the raw edges and press.

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

STEP I; The Teacher revises the previous week lesson.

STEP II: The Teacher introduces the new topic.

STEP III: The Teacher explains the note in details.

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STEP V: The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1. Define seam
2. List the types of seam

WRAP-UP (CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

1. What is seam?

2. Mention three type of seam

WEEK 10

TOPIC: SIMPLE CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION PROCESSESS-SEAM

SUBTOPIC: SEAM11

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1. Define run and fell seam
2. List the method of making run and fell seam
3. Define French seam
4. List the method of French seam

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS:

Piece of fabrics for sewing stitches

Tailor chalk, Fabrics, Measuring tape, needle, thread, ruler, brown paper etc

RESOURCES AND MATERIALS:

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

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CONTENT OF THE LESSON

-RUN AND FELL SEAM

This is a strong seam. The seam is flat and the easiest seam among the seam to launder.

Method:

1. Cut the material and place together with the right and side facing matching balance marks.
2. Place the Machine stitch along fitting line

3. Remove task and press
4. Tread seam allowances of one edge longer than the other
5. Fold the longer edge over the lesser edge, press fold edge after tacking
6. Hem neatly either by hand or machine
7. Remove task and press.

FRENCH SEAM

French seam: The seam is strong and self neatens, it launders well. It is used on fine fabrics only.

Method:

1. Cut the material and place wrong side together
2. Pick and tack through fitting line.
3. Machine stitch outside the fitting line
4. Press turning open and treat the raw edges.
5. Turn the seam to the right side of the materials facing each other.
6. Push the seam up with thumb and fore fingers of both hands and stitch.
7. Remove tacking, press stitches and press seam.

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

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STEP V: The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1. Define run and fell seam
2. List the method of making run and fell seam
3. Define French seam

4. List the method of French seam

WRAP-UP (CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

List some method of making run and fell seam

WEEK11

TOPIC: SIMPLE CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION PROCESSES-SEAM

SUBTOPIC: USES OF SEAM

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: AT THE END OF THE LESSON, PUPILS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

1. Define run and fell seam
2. List the method of making run and fell seam
3. Define French seam
4. List the method of French seam

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS:

Piece of fabrics for sewing stitches

Tailor chalk, Fabrics, Measuring tape, needle, thread, ruler, brown paper etc

RESOURCES AND MATERIALS:

Scheme of work

All relevant materials

9-Years Basic Education Curriculum

Online information

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CONTENT OF THE LESSON

USES OF SEAM

Uses of plain seam

-

It is used for joining materials which are meant to show as little as possible e.g. joining underarm, sleeve, seam on clothing of all kinds.

Uses of run and fell

-

Good for clothing needing hand wear and frequent washing e.g. shirt, jeans, under wear, night wears, overall, short.

Uses of French seam

-

The seam is good for under cloth, also used on fine blouses, children wear.

-

The seam can be made on dresses, blouses and overalls requiring frequent washing

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

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STEP V: The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

1. Define run and fell seam
2. List the method of making run and fell seam
3. Define French seam
4. List the method of French seam

WRAP-UP (CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT

Mention three uses of seam.

STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

The Teacher revises the previous week lesson.

The Teacher introduces the new topic.

The Teacher explains the note in details.

The Teacher gives room for pupils to ask questions.

The Teacher evaluates the pupils.

ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

- 1 .State the meaning of technology.
2. List the importance of technology.
3. State the product of technology.

WRAP-UP(CONCLUSION)

Teacher goes over the topic once again to enhance better understanding.

ASSIGNMENT