

SECOND TERM
PRIMARY 6
WEEK 1
TOPIC: THE SEWING MACHINE

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. Types of Sewing Machine
2. Parts of A Sewing Machine
3. Functions of Each Parts of Sewing Machine

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

1. Mention types of sewing machines;
2. Identity parts of a sewing machine;

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of:

a sewing machine, a labelled diagram of a sewing machine.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

- . Scheme of Work
- . 9 – Years Basic Education Curriculum

All Relevant Material

- . Online Information

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

– INTRODUCTION

A sewing machine is a machine used to stitch fabric and other materials together with thread.

Sewing machines were invented during the first Industrial revolution to decrease the amount of manual sewing work performed in clothing companies.

TYPES OF SEWING MACHINE

1. Handy Sewing Machine

Handy Stitch is also known as the portable hand-held sewing machine.

It is great for quick repairs or jobs that conventional desktop machines can not handle, like sewing curtains while on the rod, or mending a torn pocket without having to remove your pants.

2. Mechanical Sewing Machine

These machines are also called as manual machines/tailoring machine/treadle sewing machine/domestic sewing machines where the basic settings are done manually by the user.

These machines are best suitable for the beginners who want to learn sewing from basics.

3. Electronic Sewing Machine

Electronic sewing machines have more features than a mechanical sewing machine. These sewing machines are the combination of mechanical sewing machine and computerized sewing machine.

4. Computerized or Automated Sewing Machine

Computerized Sewing Machines are high technology sewing machines which can be connected to the internet, computer or design loaded cards.

These machines are best suitable for industrial purpose.

5. Embroidery Machine

Embroidery machines are meant for designing different patterns of embroidery on the fabric.

PARTS OF SEWING MACHINE

Head

Teeth

Wheel

Bobbin

Reeler

ADVANTAGES OF THE SEWING MACHINE

1. It makes sewing to be easier and faster.

2. It makes the work to be neat.

FUNCTIONS OF THE PARTS OF THE SEWING MACHINE

1. Spool pin

The main function of spool pin is to hold the spool of thread.

2. Bobbin binder spindle

During winding, bobbin is placed here.

3. Bobbin winder stopper

When bobbin reaches its optimum capacity then bobbin winder stopper stops the bobbin winding.

4. Stitch width dial

The main object of stitch width dial is to control the zigzag stitch.

5. Pattern selector dial

Pattern selector dial is to set the symbol of the desired stitch pattern.

6. Hand wheel

Hand wheel is used to raise and lower the need, which is situated in the right side of the machine.

7. Stitch length dial

Stitch length dial is used to control the length of the stitch.

8. Reverse stitch lever

The machine will sew in the reverse while the lever is pushed.

9. Power switch

Power switch means the off-on office of the sewing machine. Normally power switch is located at the right side of the machine.

10. Bobbin winder thread guide

These types of thread guide are used during bobbin winding.

11. Thread tension dial

Thread tension dial is used to control the tension on the top thread.

12. Thread take-up lever

During sewing the top thread passes through the thread take-up lever. Thread take-up lever moves up and down with the needle.

13. Needle clamp screw

Needle clamp screw holds the needle in its actual place.

14. Presser foot

Presser foot holds the fabric in its definite place.

15. Bobbin cover

During sewing bobbin cover protects and covers the bobbin holder.

16. Bobbin cover release button

This type of button is used to release the cover for entrance to the bobbin.

17. Feed dog

During sewing, feed dog pulls the fabric in forward.

18. Needle

Needle is used to form a stitch in the garments.

19. Needle plate

Needle plate is a metal plate which is situated under the needle and presser foot. It helps to move the fabric forward during sewing.

PRESENTATION

Step 1: Teacher revised the previous topic

Step 2: Teacher introduces the new topic

Step 3: Teacher explains the new topic

Step 4: Teacher welcomes pupils questions

Step 5: Teacher evaluates the pupils

Wrap- up (conclusion): Teacher goes over the topic ones again for better understanding

EVALUATION/ASSIGNMENT

Pupils to:

1. Identity two kinds of sewing machine;

2. State three differences between hand and treadle sewing machine;

3. Mention four parts of a sewing machine.
4. State the functions of the parts of the sewing machine mentioned in 3 above.

WEEK 2

TOPIC: THE SEWING MACHINE

LEARNING AREA

Uses and Cares for the Sewing Machines

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

1. Explain how to use and care for the sewing machine.
2. State two ways of caring for sewing machine.
3. Demonstrate the uses of a sewing machine.
4. Oil and sun the machine to remove fluffs.
5. Demonstrate how to pack and store a sewing machine.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of:

a sewing machine

sewing machine engine oil

different pack for sewing machine tools.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of Work

. All Relevant Material

Online Information

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

– INTRODUCTION

A sewing machine is a machine used to stitch fabric and other materials together with thread.

Sewing machines can be exciting but also totally overwhelming when you don't know how to use the machine! In sewing, the first place to start is how to use a sewing machine!

HOW TO USE SEW SEWING MACHINE

1. Select a straight stitch and a medium stitch length.

A straight stitch is used to sew most seams.

2. Practice on some scrap material.

3. Line up the fabric under the needle.

4. Lower the presser foot onto the fabric.

5. Hold the loose ends of both threads.

6. Press the foot pedal.

7. Find the reverse button or lever and try it.

8. Use the hand wheel to move the needle to its highest position.

9. Cut the thread.

10. Practice sewing a seam.

11. Move to another part of the fabric.

12. Learn to sew a sharp corner.

13. Try a simple project.

– CARES FOR THE SEWING MACHINES

1. Always keep the sewing machine covered.

2. Change the needles when necessary.

3. Always use compressed air to remove the lint.

4. Always service the sewing machine as when due.
5. Oiling the sewing machine from time to time.
6. Call for experienced professional for repairing the sewing machine.
7. Clean each parts of the sewing machine at a time.
8. Wipe down the sewing machine after use.

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EVALUATION/ASSIGNMENT

Pupils to:

1. Identity two kinds of sewing machine;
2. State three differences between hand and treadle sewing machine;
3. Mention four parts of a sewing machine.
4. State the functions of the parts of the sewing machine mentioned in 3 above.

LESSON EVALUATION/ASSIGNMENT

Pupils to:

use and care for the sewing machine.

WEEK 3

TOPIC: THE SEWING MACHINE LEARNING AREA

1. Sewing Measuring Tools
2. Taking Measurements

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

1. explain measuring tools.
2. identify measuring tools.
2. take body measurement accurately.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of:

Tape, measurement, stick, tailors chalk, pencil, brown paper, fabric, e.g. calico;

A chart showing body measurements; Finished articles sewing tools/equipment.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of Work

All Relevant Material

Online Information

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

INTRODUCTION

Measuring Tools are tools used for patterns and body measurements to ensure accuracy and good outfits.

It is important and professional take accurate measurements in order to ensure good outfits. For accurate measurements, the following sewing measuring tools are used.

SEWING MEASURING TOOLS

Measuring and sewing tools for body measurement and garment construction –

1. Tape measure
2. Tailor's chalk
3. Ruler
4. Scissor
5. Cutting board/table
6. Pin cushion
7. Pins
8. Needle
9. Flat iron
10. Ironing board, etc.

TAKING MALE AND WOMAN BODY MEASUREMENTS

Men's Sizing Charts

Parts of the body to be measured –

1. Chest

Take measurement up under the arms and around chest.

2. Sleeves

Measure from the base of the neck, across shoulder, down arm to slightly bent elbow and up to wrist.

3. Waist

Measure circumference at the narrowest part.

4. Hips

Measure at the fullest point, standing with feet together.

5. Hats

Measure around the largest part of the head.

6. Gloves and mitts

On adult gloves and mitts, your hand circumference in inches equals glove size. Measure around a flat hand at the knuckles; do not include thumb.

7. Full length

Women's Sizing Charts

Parts of the body to be measured –

1. Bust

Measure all the way around your bust and back on the line of your nipples.

2. Chest

Measure directly under your breasts, as high up as possible.

3. Waist

Measure at its narrowest point width-wise, usually just above the navel.

4. Hips

Measure around the widest part of the hipbones.

5. Midway

Measure midway between the widest part of your hips and your waist.

6. Thighs

Measure around fullest part of upper leg while standing.

7. Knees

Measure immediately above the knee.

8. Calves

Measure around fullest part.

9. Upper arm

Measure above your elbows – around fullest part.

10. Forearms

Measure below your elbows – around fullest part.

11. Full length

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Step 5: Teacher evaluates the pupils

Wrap- up (conclusion): Teacher goes over the topic ones again for better understanding

EVALUATION/ASSIGNMENT

1. Mention four measuring tools;
2. Name five parts of the body to be measured for clothing construction.
3. Take accurate measurements of male and female.

WEEK 4

TOPIC – HOW TO PRODUCE SIMPLE CLOTHING ARTICLES – APRON AND CAP

LEARNING AREA

1. Meaning of Apron and Cap
2. Materials Needed for Making Kitchen Apron
3. Sketch an Apron and Cap for Self on Brown Paper
4. Practice Sewing Apron and Cap to Exhibit their Products.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

make a simple clothing articles – apron and cap.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of:

materials needed for making simple clothing materials – apron.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of Work

Course Book

All Relevant Materials

Online Information

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

INTRODUCTION (APRON)

Apron is a piece of clothing that chef wear over the front of other clothes before you start cooking to prevent the cloth from getting dirty when you are cooking.

Cap is also a piece of clothing wear to prevent broken hair falling inside the dishes.

Simple Apron and Cap are easy to make in an hour or less.

MATERIALS NEEDED FOR MAKING APRON

1. Brown paper
2. Fabric
3. thread that matches fabric

4. Pin

5. Scissor

6. Measuring tape

PREPARATION OF PATTERNS AND CUTTING OUT

APRON

1. Make a paper pattern of apron, belts, neck band and pocket.

2. Straighten the fabric.

3. Fold the fabric into two with the right side together.

4. Place patterns pieces on the fabric.

5. Pin the pattern pieces and cut out.

6. Transfer all patterns making to the fabric.

7. Stitch altogether.

CAP

1. Mark appropriate circle on brown paper.

2. Place on fabric, mark and cut.

3. Stitch around the edge.

4. Mark appropriate cap band on brown paper.

5. Place on fabric, mark and cut.

6. Fold the cloth in half “wrong” sides together and press with the iron.

7. Fold and press an inch seam allowance down both sides.

8. Fold the band “right” sides together and sew a seam down the side.

9. Grab the circle pattern with the loose stitching and pull the stitch (make sure it's fairly even throughout) until it's about the same size as the band you created.

10. Carefully press the bottom edge of the circle against the open end of the band and pin.

11. Do this all the way around the open seams and sew the two pieces together.

PRESENTATION

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Step 3: Teacher explains the new topic

Step 4: Teacher welcomes pupils questions

Step 5: Teacher evaluates the pupils

Wrap-up (conclusion): Teacher goes over the topic ones again for better understanding

EVALUATION/ASSIGNMENT

1. explain kitchen Apron and cap.
2. mention 5 materials needed in making apron.
3. prepare patterns and cut out apron and cap.
4. Produce apron and cap.

WEEK 5

TOPIC: INCOME YIELDING CRAFTS

LEARNING AREA

1. Meaning (Types) of Income Yielding Crafts
2. Different Types of Craft Articles
3. Importance of Importance Yielding Crafts

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

1. explain income yielding crafts;
2. identify different articles which could be made for household use and for sale;
3. importance income yielding crafts;
4. discuss the importance of earning an income from making crafts;
5. list five home – made crafts.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of:

some ready – made crafts for pupils to see and probably learn from;

crafts album;

tools for making crafts.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of Work

Course Book

All Relevant Material

Online Information

CONTENT OF THE LESSON

MEANING OF INCOME YIELDING CRAFTS

Income yielding crafts are craft items that are produced for sales. For example, beads, apron and cap, baskets, bags, pots, artworks, etc.

These craft items are produced with hands and special skills in return exchange for money.

Some of these crafts can be used for decoration of self or the home.

ARTICLES MADE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

1. Face mask

2. Head rest
3. Table mat
4. Napkin
5. Purse
6. Arm rest
7. Hand bag
8. Chair and table
9. Basket
10. Assorted puffs
11. Purse
12. Shopping
13. Curtain holder
14. Handkerchief
15. Pot holders,
16. Dye and tie, etc.

IMPORTANCE OF INCOME YIELDING CRAFTS

The importance of income yielding craft are:

1. It generate income (money).
2. It represents cultural heritage.
3. It is an original version of foreign made good.
4. It reveals individual creativity.
5. It encourages the use of local made products.
6. It give people sense of belongings.

PRESENTATION

Step 1: Teacher revised the previous topic

Step 2: Teacher introduces the new topic

Step 3: Teacher explains the new topic

Step 4: Teacher welcomes pupils questions

Step 5: Teacher evaluates the pupils

Wrap- up (conclusion): Teacher goes over the topic ones again for better understanding

EVALUATION/ASSIGNMENT

1. explain income yielding crafts.
2. list 10 income yielding crafts.
3. list five homemade crafts.
4. state 5 importance of income yielding crafts.

WEEK 6

TOPIC: INCOME YIELDING CRAFTS

LEARNING AREA

1. Types of Crafts
2. Making a Simple Crafts

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:

1. state the types of income yielding crafts.
2. demonstrate how to make some income yield crafts.

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

The teacher will teach the lesson with the aid of:

some ready – made crafts for pupils to see and probably learn from;

crafts album;

tools for making crafts.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Scheme of Work

Course Book

All Relevant Material

Online Information

CONTENT OF THE LESSON/LESSON NOTE

MEANING OF INCOME YIELDING CRAFTS

Income yielding crafts are craft items that are produced for sales. For example, beads, apron and cap, baskets, bags, pots, artworks, etc.

These craft items are produced with hands and special skills in return exchange for money.

Some of these crafts can be used for decoration of self or the home.

TYPES OF INCOME YIELDING CRAFTS

There are hundreds, if not thousands of different varieties of handicrafts. The following list of crafts is included merely for illustrative purposes.

1. Textiles

Appliqué, Crocheting, Embroidery, Felt – making, Knitting, Lace – making, Macramé, Quilting, Tapestry art, Weaving.

2. Woodcraft

Wood – carving, Wood – turning, Cabinet making, Furniture making, lacquerware.

3. Papercraft

Paper Modelling, Collage, Decoupage, Origami paper folding, Papier mâché.

4. Pottery and Glass Crafts

Ceramics (earthenware, stoneware, porcelain), Mosaic Art, Glass Bead making, Glass Blowing, Glass Etching, (see Stained Glass Art Materials/Methods).

5. Jewellery

Metalwork involving processes like embossing, repoussé work, engraving, enamelling (types include champlevé, basse taille, cloisonné, plique-à-jour), granulation and filigree decoration. For more, see: Jewellery: History, Techniques.

6. Other Examples of Craftwork

Basket weaving, beer – making, book – binding, doll – making, enamelling, floral design, ikebana, knife – making (cutler), Leatherwork, Metalwork, model – making, tattoo – designing, toy – making.

INVITES A PROFESSIONAL CRAFTS MASTER TO DEMONSTRATE HOW TO MAKE SIMPLE CRAFTS.

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Step 3: Teacher explains the new topic

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Step5: Teacher evaluates the pupils

Wrap- up (conclusion): Teacher goes over the topic ones again for better understanding

EVALUATION/ASSIGNMENT

1. state 3 types of craft with examples.

2. demonstrate and produce a craft with improvise materials.

3. display the crafts for sale.

