



Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



K to 12 Basic Education Curriculum Technology and Livelihood Education

Learning Module



HANDICRAFT PRODUCTION

EXPLORATORY COURSE

Grade 7 and Grade 8

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What Is This Module About?

Welcome to the world of ***Handicraft!***

This module covers **3** lessons that a Grade 7 / Grade 8 Technology and Livelihood Education (TLE) student like you ought to understand.

As shown below, each Lesson is directed to the attainment of one or two learning outcomes:

Lesson 1 – Produce embroidered article

LO1. Use basic tools in embroidery.

LO2. Create embroidered article

Lesson 2 – Produce recycled project

LO1. Understand recycling.

LO2. Create recycled project

Lesson 3 – Produce wrapped gift items

LO1. Wrap gift items

Your success in this exploratory course on **Handicraft** is shown in your ability to perform the performance standards found in each learning outcome.



How Do You Use This Module?

This Module has 3 Lessons. Each Lesson has the following:

- Learning Outcomes
- Performance Standards
- Materials
- References
- Definition of Terms
- What Do You Already Know?
- What Do You Need to Know?
- How Much Have You Learned?
- How Do You Apply What You Learned?
- How Well Did You Perform?
- How Do You Extend Your Learning?

To get the most from this Module, you need to do the following:

- Begin by reading and understanding the Learning Outcome/s and Performance Standards. These tell you what you should know and be able to do at the end of this Module.
- Find out what you already know by taking the Pretest then check your answer against the Answer Key. If you get 99 to 100% of the items correctly, you may proceed to the next Lesson. This means that you need not go through the Lesson because you already know what it is about. If you failed to get 99 to 100% correctly, go through the Lesson again and review especially those items which you failed to get.
- Do the required Learning Activities. They begin with one or more Information Sheets. An Information Sheet contains important notes or basic information that you need to know.
After reading the Information Sheet, test yourself on how much you learned by means of the Self-check. Refer to the Answer Key for correction. Do not hesitate to go back to the Information Sheet when you do not get all test items correctly. This will ensure your mastery of basic information.
- It is not enough that you acquire content or information. You must be able to demonstrate what you learned by doing what the Activity / Operation /Job Sheet directs you to do. In other words, you must be able to apply what you have learned in real life.
- How well did you perform? Accomplish the Scoring Rubrics.

Each Lesson also provides you with references and definition of key terms for your guide. They can be of great help. Use them fully.



If you have questions, don't hesitate to ask your teacher for assistance.

LESSON 1

Produce Embroidered Article



LEARNING OUTCOMES:

At the end of this Lesson you are expected to do the following:

- LO 1. Use basic tools in embroidery; and
- LO 2. Create embroidered article



Definition of Terms

Embroidery- the art of designing with needle and thread.

Fabric- any woven, knitted or felt cloth.

Thread- a very fine cord composed of strand or strands of spun silk, flax or cotton used in sewing.

Design - arrangement of line, form, color and texture with the purpose of achieving order and beauty.

LEARNING OUTCOME 1

USE BASIC TOOLS IN EMBROIDERY

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

- Basic tools and materials in embroidery are identified.
- Different embroidery stitches are performed based on the given steps.
- Proper use of tools is observed.



Materials

Embroidery tools and materials



What Do You Already Know?









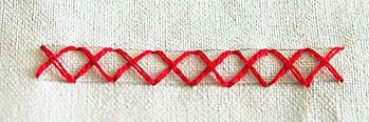

Let us determine how much you already know about the use of basic tools in embroidery. Take this test.

Pretest LO 1

- I. Direction: Match column A with column B. Write only the letter of the correct answer on separate sheet of paper.

A	B
1. It is an ornamentation of textiles and other materials with needlework.	a. Crewell
2. It is use to measure more than one foot distance.	b. Embroidery
3. A tool use for transferring the design when using pricking and pouncing method.	c. Gauge
4. A tool in embroidery that is used to keep the fabric stretched while embroidery stitches are applied on the design.	d. Needle threader
5. A fine powder used in transferring design by pricking method.	e. Pin cushion
6. A type of needle used for most standard embroidery stitchery.	f. Pounce
7. A tool used to keep pins and needles in place	g. Stiletto
8. It is use for easier threading especially by those sewers with poor eyesight	h. Tapestry
9. Use to protect the middle finger and push the needle while doing embroidery work	i. Tape measure
10. It is use to measure short distances	j. Thimble
	k. Water color brush

II. Direction: Identify the following embroidery stitches. Write your answer on your answer sheet.

1.		6.	
2.		7.	
3.		8.	
4.		9.	
5.		10.	



What Do You Need To Know?

Read the Information Sheet 1.1 very well then find out how much you can remember and how much you learned by doing Self-check 1.1.

Information Sheet 1.1

Development of Philippine Embroidery

Embroidery is the ornamentation of textiles and other materials with needlework for personal use and decoration not only at home but for offices as well. The term embroidery is an English word derived from the old French *embroiders* meaning *edge* and *border*.

Embroidery was introduced into the Orient by the Netherlanders in the 15th century. It was bought by the Spaniards into the Philippines where it has made a wonderful growth, and work done it rivals the best work done in Switzerland, a country noted for its exquisite embroidery.

Embroidery reached its highest development during the middle ages. The nuns in the convents were the first to make articles with embroidery work during their leisure time. Since then, it became so popular that women started to enjoy it, creating designs of their own. In the beginning embroideries were done by hand. But since the advent of technology and the invention of the sewing machine, people are now engaged in the machine embroidery.

Today, because of the fast growth of the industry, elegance of designs and fineness of workmanship, Filipinos export articles with embroidery work. Embroidery work is best achieved if correct tools and materials are used. Tools refer to small or handy devices/instruments used in sewing while materials or supplies are those that are consumed in finishing a project.

Below are the tools and materials use in Embroidery its uses and maintenance.

Tools

Gauge- use to measure short distance



Tape measure- use for measuring more than one-foot distance or materials



Thimbles- made from metal or plastic, protect the middle finger and push the needle while doing your embroidery work. This come in sizes 6 (small) to 12 (large)



Embroidery hoop/stiletto- made of wood, bone, metal or plastic use to make eyelets in the fabric to be embroidered. It is also use to keep the fabric stretched while embroidery stitches are applied on the design.

It is advisable to place tissue paper over the inner hoop or twist or wrap the inner hoop with a thin material to prevent markings on the fabric.



Embroidery scissor- is small, sharp and pointed-good for fine work use for trimming scallops, clipping threads, and cutting large eyelets.

Protect the blade by keeping them in a sheath or cover and get them sharpened occasionally



Needle threader- is use for easier threading especially by those sewers with poor eyesight.



Pounce- is fine powder used in transferring design by pricking method.

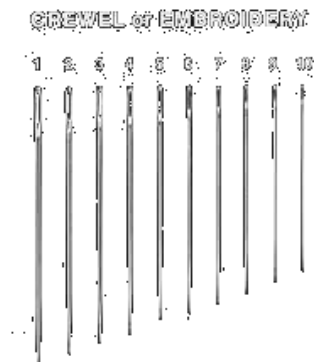


Embroidery needle- a short pieces of steel with a fine point at one end and a little opening or eye at the other. The kind of embroidery work to do and the kind of thread to use are two things to be considered in choosing your needle.

Needles should always have a fine tip so that they can easily move in and out of the fabric. Do not use a needle which is bent, without a point or rusty. This will affect the regularity and neatness of work. Protect your needles by storing them in a needle case. to sharpen needles or make pins last longer by rubbing them with an abrasive material such as sandpaper or heavy wool.

Keep in mind that pins and needles are one of the most inexpensive notions used. Simple care and knowing when to discard them are key. It is recommended to discard your needle after eight hours of use; usually when threads or fibers start breaking and you feel it pulling on your fabric instead of gliding through it.

11. *Crewell*- sizes 1-10 are sharp-pointed, medium length with large eyes for easy threading they are used for most standard embroidery stitchery.



12. *Chenille*- sizes 13-26 are also sharp-pointed needles but they are thicker and longer and have larger eyes. They are that types of needles appropriate for embroidery that is worked with heavier yarns.



13. *Tapestry needle*- is from sizes 13 -26. They are similar in size to chenille but are blunt rather than sharp. This makes them best for thread-counting embroidery and for the needle point as well.



14. Water color brush- use for transferring the design using pricking and pouncing methods.



15. Pin cushion- a place for pins and needles.



16. Tracing paper- used for tracing designs.



17. Sewing box- use to keep together the embroidery tools and materials.



18. Bag- to keep work clean and fresh, have a bag made from washable material to hold your work when not busy on it.



Materials

1. *Fabric*- sometimes referred to as cloth, are of great variety and they differ in material, weight, weave, design, color, and finish.
















































Three types of Fabric

Common weave- includes most tightly woven fabrics with a relatively smooth surface like linen, wool and cotton. They are best used for articles with decorative stitches.

Even-weave- are intended for hardanger embroidery since the number of threads per square inch is same for both warp and woof.

Basket weave- is commonly used by beginners and ramie linen by those who have been used to this embroidery. It supplies guidelines for cross stitch and smocking having an evenly spaced pattern like gingham cloth and polka dots.

Guide to Textile Care Symbols

Wash Symbols							
							
Wash	Normal Wash	Permanent Press	Gentle Cycle	Hand Wash	Do Not Wash		
Water Temperature & Symbols	95°C/200°F 	70°C/160°F 	60°C/140°F 	50°C/120°F 	40°C/105°F 	30°C/85°F 	
	Near Boil	Extremely Hot	Very Hot	Hot	Warm	Cool	
Bleach Symbols							
							
Bleach	Any Bleach When Needed	Non-Chlorine Bleach When Needed	Do Not Bleach	Do Not Bleach	Do Not Bleach		
Dry Symbols							
							
	Dry	Tumble Dry Any Heat	Tumble Dry High	Tumble Dry Medium	Tumble Dry Medium, Permanent Press	Tumble Dry Low, Permanent Press	Tumble Dry Low, Delicate
							
	Tumble Dry No Heat	Do Not Tumble Dry	Line Dry	Lay Flat	Drip Dry	Dry In Shade	Do Not Dry
Iron Symbols							
							
Iron	Iron On High	Iron On Medium	Iron On Low	Do Not Steam	Do Not Iron		
Dry Clean Symbols							
							
Dry Clean	Dry Clean	Dry Clean Normal	Do Not Dry Clean	Do Not Dry Clean	Do Not Dry Clean		
Supplementary Care Symbols							
							
Do Not Wring	Wet-Clean	Do Not Wet-Clean					

All fabrics should be prewashed before using them for quilting or embroidery. The filler that is used in the fabric can cause havoc if it is not removed by washing prior to working with the fabric.

- Thread*- is available in various types. They differ in terms of texture, fiber content, number of strands and colors. Threads are usually coded in numbers and color names. They can be bought in skeins, balls or spools. The color of the thread should suit the color and texture of the design and the fabric to be embroidered,

Proper Care of Embroidery Thread

As one of the most essential elements to the stitching process, it's important to ensure proper and careful care of embroidery thread. Store it properly under controlled conditions to avoid the following issues:

Thread dents—when a cone falls onto the floor, the point of impact can “dent” the thread, resulting in a weak spot (or spots) that can ultimately lead to problems as the thread travels toward the needle. This is a common problem for those that store unused cones on top of their machine. Those cones will “walk” across the machine table due to the vibration of sewing and ultimately end up on the floor.

Discoloring and fading—Threads, especially rayon, will fade when exposed to sunlight for extended periods of time. If your threads are stored on a window sill or anywhere that sunlight can strike them full force, you risk fading and discoloring.

Lint buildup—Threads that sit out, exposed to the elements of your shop’s environment, are prone to dust and lint building up. Over time, such buildup can sink down into the threads. When the thread travels through the upper thread path, it takes the crud with it, dispensing it along the way onto critical surfaces (such as tensioners) that need to remain clean and smooth. The end result will be inconsistent upper thread tension and possible thread breaks.

Brittleness—In addition to discoloring and fading, excessive exposure to sunlight can dry out the thread and lead to brittleness in the fibers. Obviously, this will weaken the thread and lead to excessive thread breaks.



How Much Have You Learned?

Self-Check 1.1

Direction: Describe briefly the use/s of the following tools. Write your answer on on your answer sheet.

1. Tape measure
2. Hoop
3. Needle threader
4. Pounce
5. Chenille
6. Tracing paper
7. Sewing box
8. Bag
9. Gauge
10. Embroidery scissor

Refer to the Answer Key. What is your score?

Embroidery Stitches

There are various embroidery stitches which you can choose from when you do embroidery work. For you to gain more skill on this line, below are the illustration of some of the embroidery stitches which will help and guide you as you enjoy working on this lovely craft.

1. Back stitch- the most often used to outline a design. This stitch also forms the base line for other embroidery stitches

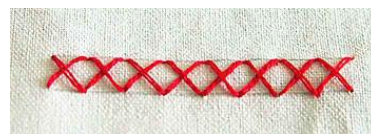


2. Bullion stitch- a single detached stitch that is used for filling in a design area. Rows of bullion stitches may also be used to outline a design. It is recommended that one uses a needle with a small eye for ease in pulling



3. Chain stitch- one of the more popular stitches used for outlining. When worked in close rows, chain stitches make good stitches for filling the design area.

4. Cross-stitch- stitched formed by two crossing arms and may be used for outlining, as borders or to fill in an entire area.



5. Feather stitch- a stitch with a loop and stitches evenly worked on both left and right sides of a design area.



6. Fish Bone- a kind of filling stitch which is ideal for making leaves or feathers. It requires us to divide the pattern into two and each side is filled alternately giving it a plaited effect in the centre, thus ideal to make leaves or feathers.



7. French knot- a single detached stitched used primarily to fill in a design area. It is a popular stitch among embroiderers in that it can be used to create the eyes on an embroidered face or the center of a flower.



8. Herringbone stitch- a basic overlapping stitch popular for its use in borders.



9. Lazy daisy chain stitch- also called detached chain stitch, this stitch is work in a circle to resemble the petals of a flower.



10. Looped stitch- a very decorative stitch and can be experimented with threads for various colors over borders. Close layers of this stitch can create wonderful effects on a pattern.



11. Running stitch- considered being the easiest stitch for outlining.



12. Satin stitch- a solid filling stitch that is used to cover a design area with long, straight stitches worked very close together



13. Split- done using quite thick threads, such as wool. It was used as an outlining stitch or as a filling stitch.



14. Seed- also known as rice grain stitch. Stitch uses simple straight stitches in a single direction to fill in patterns. It has shorter stitches above the fabric and longer stitches on the reverse side. They remind of strawberry seeds, probably, which inspired its name.



15. Stem Stitch- basically an outline stitch, this stitch is usually used for flower stems, and outlines. It can only be used as filling, rows of Stem stitch worked closely together within a shape until it is filled completely.





How Much Have You Learned?

Self-Check 1.2

Direction: Identify the kind of embroidery stitches that is being describe. Write your answer on your answer sheet.

1. The simplest stitch and quickest to do. Used as outline or as a filling to make texture. The stitches are of equal length with equal spaces between them.
2. Also known as detached chain stitch and it resemble the petals of a flower when work in circle.
3. A kind of filling stitch which is ideal for making leaves or feathers.
4. A decorative stitch and can be experimented with threads for various colors over borders.
5. A popular stitch among embroiderers that can be used to create the eyes on an embroidered face or the center of a flower.

Refer to the Answer Key. What is your score?

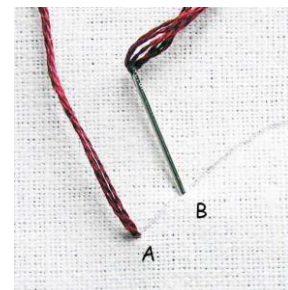


How Do You Apply What You Have Learned?

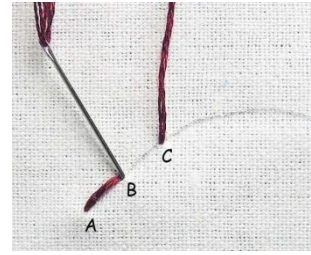
Show that you learned something by doing this activity

Operation Sheet 1.1

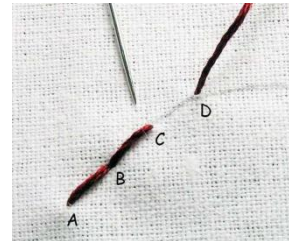
1. Back stitch
 - a. Bring the thread through A and take it in through B. This creates one stitch.



- b. Bring the thread through C and take it in through B. This way, we are creating a stitch by taking the thread backward



- c. Bring the thread through D and take it in through C. Continue this pattern to finish the design.

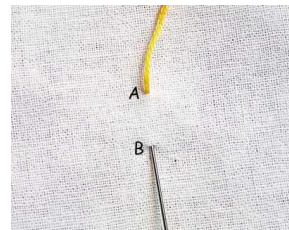


- d. A finished line of back stitch will look like this.

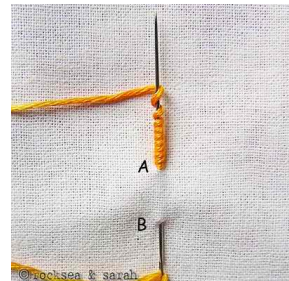


2. Bullion stitch

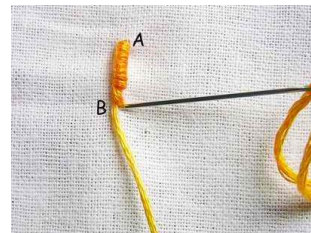
- a. Bring the needle out through A and put the needle through B at a desired length.



- b. Now, bring the needle out through A again. Then, wind the thread around the needle as shown. The distance of wound thread should measure the same as the distance between A and B. Too many or too less wraps will spoil the stitch.

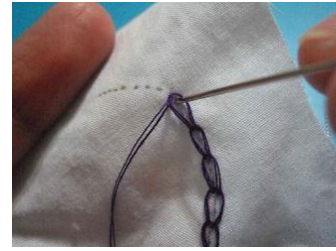


- c. Then, hold the wrapped thread with your fingers and pull the needle out with the other finger. Keep pulling the needle completely in an upward direction till the wraps lay on the fabric as shown above. Adjust and straighten the wraps if required and put in the needle back through B.



3. Chain stitch

- a. Bring the needle through at the top of the traced line



- b. Hold the working thread down towards the left with the thumb.

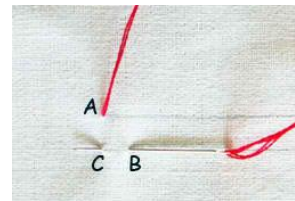


- c. Insert the needle at the point where the thread has just come through and bring it up on the traced line about one-sixteenth of an inch / 1.5mm further along.



4. Cross-stitch

- a. Bring the needle out through A and take it diagonally across to B. Bring it back again through C, which lies vertically below A.

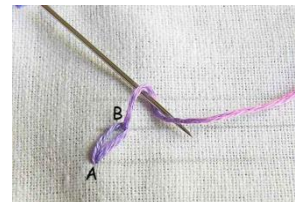


- b. Now put the needle in through D, which lies vertically above B. You have made a single cross.

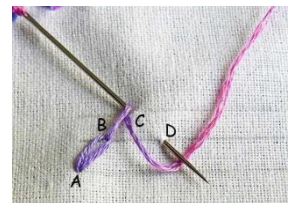


5. Feather stitch

- a. We begin by doing a long tailed daisy with the start point on A. The loop is angled at about 45 degrees since we are making a zig zag pattern. While making the 'tail', before going in through the fabric, we wrap the thread around the needle as shown in the illustration.



- b. Then, the needle is put in through C and brought out through D, again at an angle of about 45 degrees. Next, loop the thread around the needle as shown. This is to make the next long tailed daisy.



c. Continue this procedure of making long tailed daisies at 45 degree angles.

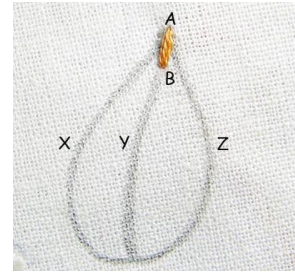


d. This illustration shows a portion of the feathered chain stitch.

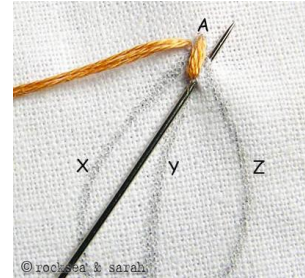


6. Fish bone

- a. To begin with, bring the needle out through point A, which is the top tip of line Y. Put it in through B, to make a single straight stitch.



- b. Now, bring the needle out from a point very close to A on the the line X. Put it in through a point very close to B on line Y. Again pull out the needle through a point very close to A on line Z.



- c. This procedure of putting in the needle through X and Z alternatively will follow. Each time we will be connecting X-Y and Y-Z.



- d. Make sure all the stitch points lie close to each other to avoid any visible spaces.



- e. Half way through, our leaf would look like this. You can see the rib being formed.



f. Once finished, the filled leaf would look like this.

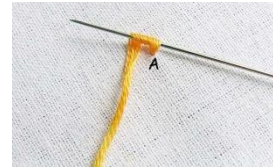


7. French knot

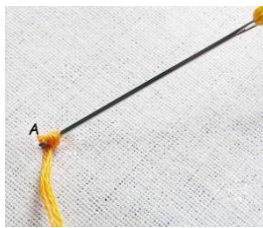
a. Bring the needle out through A.



b. Now, place the needle close to the fabric. Wrap the thread around it twice, as shown.

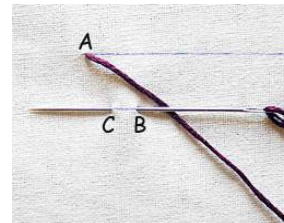


c. Keep the longer end of the thread pulled with your fingers while putting the needle back in a point just close to A or even through A.

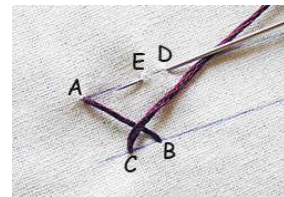


8. Herringbone stitch

a. Bring the needle out through the first stitch line at A. Now, take the needle in through B, which lies diagonally across A on the second stitch line. Then, take the needle backwards out through C, which lies near B.



b. Now, the same procedure will be worked on the first stitch line. Take the needle diagonally across to D and bring the needle backwards out through E.

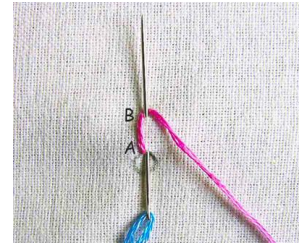


c. Continue to make such crosses on both stitch lines alternately. Make sure the diagonal stitches are parallel to each other to bring out the best look.



9. Lazy daisy chain stitch

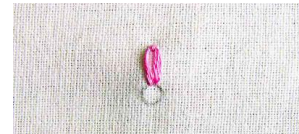
- a. Bring the thread out through A. Put in the needle near A and bring it out through the point B, but don't pull the needle out completely. Now, loop the thread around the needle, like we would in chain stitch.



- b. Pull out the needle out to tighten the loop. Put in the needle just outside the chain created and that will finish the lazy daisy stitch.



- c. This stand alone stitch can be used freely to be a part of any design. Since I have decided to make a flower, I will proceed with making multiple lazy daisies around the marked stitch line.

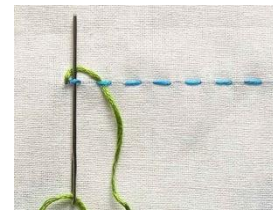


- d. The completed flower made of multiple lazy daisies.

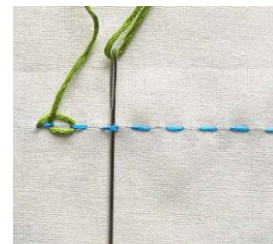


10. Looped stitch

- a. Lay the foundation by doing a running stitch. Take a contrasting colored thread and bring it out from near the first running stitch



- b. Start following the pekinese stitch technique. Take the needle in through the second stitch and come out through the first, making a loop.



- c. Continue this action of 'looping' using the running stitch foundation, as illustrated.

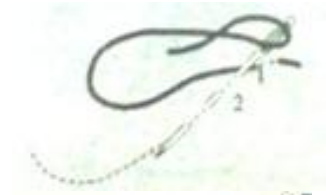


- d. Finish up the pattern for it to look like this.



11. Running stitch

a. Bring the needle out at 1.



b. Insert needle down at 2



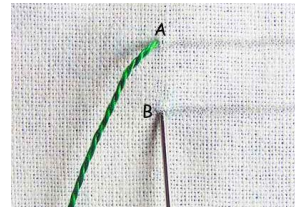
c. Continue steps a and b, working right to left, to make several running stitches. Check that the stitches on both and wrong sides of fabric are of equal length.



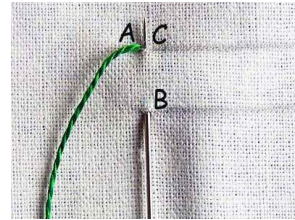
d.

12. Satin stitch

a. Bring the needle out through A and put it in through B. So, that makes a stitch which covers a small area between the stitch lines.



b. Now, bring the needle back through C, a point very close to A. Continue this action over the two stitch lines.

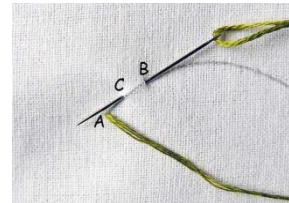


c. Once finished, the area is filled as shown. You will be spending as much thread on the reverse side as you do on the actual side of the fabric.

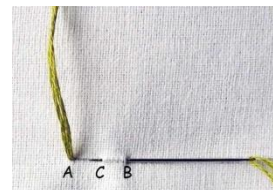


13. Split

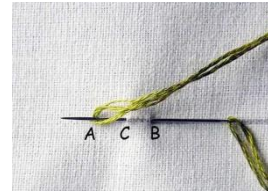
a. Bring out the thread out through A and put it in through B



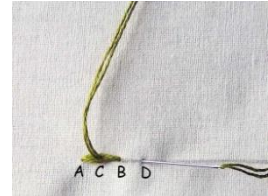
b. Take the needle backwards to bring it out through C. Note that C lies half way between A and B.



- c. While bringing out the thread through C, take it in between the thread, splitting it into two



- d. Again, put the needle in through D to bring it out through B, splitting the thread



- e. Continue this procedure to finish the stitch. The only thing to keep in mind is to split the thread when bringing the needle out. In some way, it will give you a visual feel of chain stitch



- f. The reverse of the fabric will give you a back stitch pattern



14. Seed Stitch

- a. Make rows of short running stitch as illustrated. You need not do row after row, as long as the strawberry seed pattern is more or less maintained.

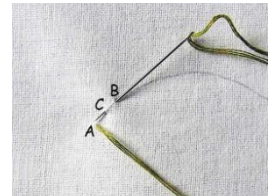


- b. Try not bend with the curves of the pattern. The rows of running stitch should essentially be done in straight lines.

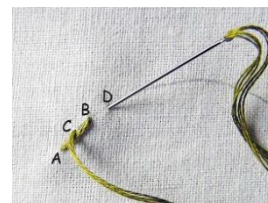


15. Stem Stitch

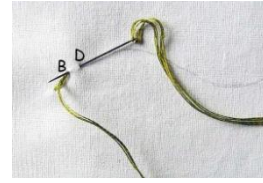
- a. Bring out the thread through A and take it in through B. Take the needle backwards and bring the thread out through C. Make sure the point C lies over the stitch A-B.



- b. You need to note that the point C lies about half way through A and B. Also note that C lies on top of the stitch A-B. So, all the subsequent stitch points will lie on top their previous stitch.



- c. Take the needle in through D. Try to mark D in such a way that the point B will lie half way through C-D. Bring the needle out through B.



- d. So, the pattern of two stitches of the stem stitch will be as shown above.



LEARNING OUTCOME 2

CREATE EMBROIDERED ARTICLE

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

- Embroidered article is created based on the principles and elements of design.
- Good working habits are observed



Materials

Color wheel



What Do You Already Know?

Let us determine how much you already know about the creating embroidered article. Take this test.

Pretest LO 2

- I. Direction: Identify the word/s that best describe/s the following statements.
 1. Color in between three spaces in the color wheel.
 2. Two neighboring colors and their opposite.
 3. Three neighboring colors one of which is dominant.
 4. Colors opposite each other in the color wheel.
 5. One color of different shade.
 6. It is the arrangement of line, form, color and texture with the purpose of achieving order and beauty.
 7. A principle that infers repetition of line, form, shape and size.
 8. This referred to as the center of interest of a design.
 9. Refers to the surface appearance which is either rough or smooth, dull or glossy, thick or thin.
 10. It is the easiest way of transferring design onto the fabric. Hot-iron transfer
- II. Give at least five (5) good working habits



What Do You Need To Know?

Read the Information Sheet 1.1 very well then find out how much you can remember and how much you learned by doing Self-check 1.1.

Information Sheet 2.1

Principles of Design

You can only produce good embroidered articles if you know how to create a good design and use the right color of thread for it. Careful study of the principles of design and strictly following it will help you produce a good design. Always bear in mind that design is the arrangement of line, form, color and texture with the purpose of achieving order and beauty.

1. **Harmony**
Harmony is the Law of Unity with variety. This principle infers repetition of line, form, shape and size.
2. **Proportion**
Pertains to the relationship in size between a part and the whole.
3. **Balance**
May be produced in two ways, either formal or informal. Formal balance or symmetry has equal color, shape, and size on either side of a design. While the informal occult has unequal proportion.
4. **Rhythm**
It is a smooth related movement. Pattern and line carry the eyes along without jerky motion. The eye automatically connects points in space.
5. **Emphasis**
The eye is carried first to the most important part of the design and then to the other details in order of their importance. This referred to as the center of interest of a design.

Elements of design

1. **Line**
Skeleton or basic foundation sketch to direct the eye vertically or horizontally.
2. **Texture**
Refers to the surface appearance which is either rough or smooth, dull or glossy, thick or thin
3. **Color**

Color may be cool, warm, bright or dull. Choosing the right color will greatly affect the appearance of your finished project.

Below is a color wheel consisting of twelve colors which will give you an idea to make successful choice of color.



There are also definitions (or categories) of colors based on the color wheel. We begin with a 3-part color wheel.



Primary Colors:

Red, yellow and blue. In traditional color theory (used in paint and pigments), primary colors are the 3 pigment colors that cannot be mixed or formed by any combination of other colors. All other colors are derived from these 3 hues.

Secondary Colors:

Green, orange and purple. These are the colors formed by mixing the primary colors.

Tertiary Colors: Yellow-orange, red-orange, red-purple, blue-purple, blue-green & yellow-green. These are the colors formed by mixing a primary and a secondary color. That's why the hue is a two word name, such as blue-green, red-violet, and yellow-orange.

Color scheme

A. Related Colors

1. *Monochromatic Harmony*
One color of different shade



2. *Analogous Harmony*
Three neighboring colors, one of which is dominant



B. Contrasting Colors

1. *Complementary*
Colors opposite each other in the color wheel



2. *Double Complementary*
Two neighboring colors and their opposite colors



3. *Split Complementary*
Three colors diagonal with each other



4. *Triad*
The color in between three spaces in color wheel



How Much Have You Learned?

Self-Check 2.1

Direction: Classify the following colors write PC for Primary color, SC for Secondary color and TC for Tertiary color. Write your answer on your answer sheet.

1. Blue
2. Blue-violet
3. Green
4. Orange
5. Red
6. Red-violet
7. Violet
8. Yellow
9. Yellow- orange
10. Yellow-Green

Refer to the Answer Key. What is your score?

Information Sheet 2.2

TRANSFERRING DESIGNS

The embroidery design you choose reflects who you are or the purpose for which your project is being done. For a more individual touch, you may create. If this is not possible you may copy a design from commercially available books on embroidery. Whichever make sure that the design you choose will not only suit your purpose but will also enhance the beauty of your fabric.

There are several ways of transferring designs on fabric. Among these are ironing, tracing, and stamping.

Hot-iron Transfer

Some designs sold in craft stores are printed on thin transfer sheets. These are called hot-iron transfers, the easiest among the three methods. To use a hot-iron transfer, first remove excess paper around the design, place the design on the fabric, then pin at the

corners. Make sure your flatiron is at low setting before pressing it over an area of the design for a few seconds. Lift the iron then move it to another area of the design. Remember not to glide the iron over the design as this can ruin the design.



Figure 1



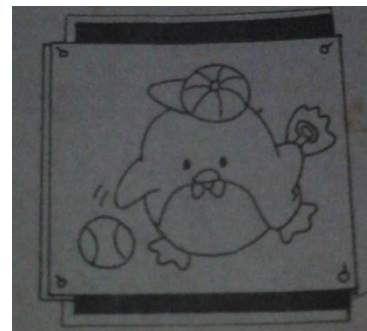
Figure 2

Tracing Method

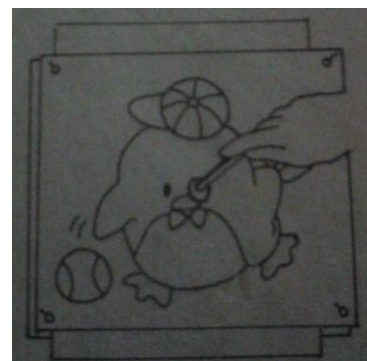
Designs may also be transferred using a tracing wheel and preferably dressmaker's carbon paper. However, when no carbon paper of this type is available, ordinary carbon paper may be used. Utmost care should be taken though in using the latter type as it can smear badly on the fabric. Remember to use light-colored carbon paper if your fabric is of a light color.

The steps in this method are as follows:

1. Place your design right side up on your fabric then pin at the corners. Slowly insert the carbon paper or dressmaker's carbon, carbon side down, between the design and fabric.



2. Using a tracing wheel, go over the lines of the design.



3. You may also use a pencil or any sharp or pointed instrument to trace the design.

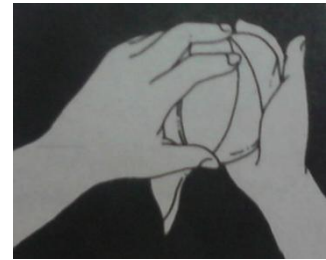
Stamping

In transferring designs by stamping, you will need soft absorbent cloth, indigo, kerosene or petroleum, sheets of newspaper, your perforated design, and the fabric on

which you want to stamp your design. A perforated pattern of your design is made by pricking holes along the lines of the design.

The steps in this method are as follows:

1. Form the soft absorbent cloth into ball



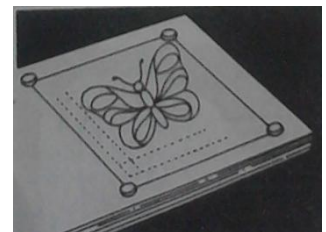
2. Mix 1 part indigo and 1 ½ parts kerosene or petroleum to make a smooth thin paste. This will be your blueing mixture



3. Spread sheet of newspaper on a flat surface. Lay the fabric on the newspapers. Be sure the warp and woof threads of the fabric are aligned.



4. Lay the perforated pattern smooth side up on the part of the fabric where the design is to be placed. Pin the corners of the design.



5. Dip the ball of cloth in blueing mixture. Rub the ball of cloth over the design in one stroke or direction only.



6. To check if the design had been correctly transferred, lift one corner of the pattern carefully



7. When the design has been fully transferred, remove the perforated pattern. Using a small amount of kerosene, clear the design of unwanted imprints. Air dry your finished work.



How Much Have You Learned?

Direction: Arrange the following steps chronologically . Write **a** for the first step, **b** for the second and so on. Write your answer on your answer sheet

Hot-iron Transfer

1. Lift the iron then move it to another area of the design.
2. Place the design on the fabric, then pin at the corners.
3. Remove excess paper around the design.
4. Set flatiron at low setting before pressing it over an area of the design for a few seconds.

Tracing Method

1. Go over the lines of the design using a tracing wheel, a pencil or any sharp or pointed instrument to trace the design.
2. Insert the carbon paper or dressmaker's carbon, carbon side down, between the design and fabric.
3. Place your design right side up on your fabric then pin at the corners.

Stamping

1. Dip the ball of cloth in blueing mixture. Rub the ball of cloth over the design in one stroke or direction only.
2. Form the soft absorbent cloth into ball.
3. Lay the perforated pattern smooth side up on the part of the fabric where the design is to be placed.
4. Lift one corner of the pattern carefully to check if the design had been correctly transferred.
5. Pin the corners of the design.
6. Prepare the blueing mixture.
7. Spread sheet of newspaper on a flat surface. Lay the fabric on the newspapers.
8. When the design has been fully transferred, remove the perforated pattern.

Refer to the Answer Key. What is your score?

Information Sheet 2.3

Good Working Habits

It is not enough that you are aware of the different embroidery stitches, tools and materials needed in embroidery work. How to do it correctly, neatly and beautifully is also just important.

To ensure cleanliness and maintain the good quality of your work, always bear in mind the following good working habits.

1. Have clean sewing box with complete sewing tools.
2. Wash your hand before working.
3. Assemble all needed materials.
4. Clip or tie your hair while working so you can see your work clearly.
5. Use the appropriate needle for the right kind of cloth. (*See "Fabric, Needle and Thread, Combination" on next page*)
6. Put your scraps of cloth and thread in a plastic bag.
7. Use embroidery scissors in cutting thread, not your teeth.
8. An elbow length of thread is appropriate to use for easier sewing.
9. Work with your hands and not with your lips.
10. Follow the step-by-step procedure.
11. Fold correctly and keep your fabric in plastic after working each day.
12. Clean your working area before leaving the room.

Fabric, Needle and Thread Combinations

Confused about which thread goes with what fabric? How about picking the right needle to match that fabric and thread? Don't panic, we can help!

Here's a nice simple chart that will make it much easier.

Fabric Type	Thread Type		Needle	
	General Purpose	Top Stitching	Machine	Handwork
Very lightweight: Batiste, Chiffon, Organza, Voile and similar fabrics	Very fine or embroidery	Very fine or embroidery	9/65	9 or 10
Lightweight: Challis, Chambray, Crepe/Crepe de Chine, Eyelet, Gauze, Georgette, Interlock, Jersey, Seersucker, Silk, Taffeta and similar fabrics	All purpose blends and 100% natural threads including silk	All purpose blends and 100% natural threads including silk	11/75	8 or 9
Medium-weight: Broadcloth, brocade, chino, chintz, corduroy, flannel, linen, pique, satin, shantung, suiting, sweatshirt, swimsuit, terry, velour, velvet and similar fabrics	All purpose blends and 100% natural threads including silk	Topstitching, buttonhole and twists	11/75 or 14/90	7 or 8
Medium-to-Heavyweight: denim, double knit, drapery,	Topstitching, buttonhole,	Topstitching, buttonhole,	14/90 or 16/100	6

fake-fur, fleece, gabardine, leather, quilted, ticking, twill, upholstery and similar fabrics

twists, and upholstery

twists, and upholstery

Heavyweight: canvas, ducking, sailcloth, upholstery and similar fabrics

Topstitching, buttonhole, twists, and upholstery

Topstitching, buttonhole, twists, and upholstery

18/110

1 - 5



How Much Have You Learned?

Self-Check 2.3

Direction: Complete the sentence by filling in the blanks with the missing information. Write your answer on your answer sheet.

1. Before working _____ your hand.
2. To see your work clearly while working _____ your hair.
3. Work with your _____ and not with your lips.
4. Before leaving the room _____ your working area.
5. Use the _____ needle for the right kind of cloth

Refer to the Answer Key. What is your score?



How Do You Apply What You Have Learned?

Show that you learned something by doing this activity

Job Sheet 1.1

EMBROIDERED T-SHIRT



Materials

- T-shirt 100% cotton (old/new)
- Pattern (You may create your own pattern)
- Embroidery hoop
- Stabilizer or interfacing
- Embroidery floss
- Needle
- Scissors

Procedure:

1. First, pick a shirt to embellish. A 100% cotton shirt works best.
2. Transfer your pattern onto your shirt. If you are ironing your pattern onto your shirt, use a piece of cardboard between the front and back of your shirt to avoid the possibility of the ink bleeding through.
3. Secure stabilizer to the fabric using your hoop. If you find the stabilizer too floppy, you can tack it to the shirt at its corners using a bit of thread.



- Use small stitches when working on stretch fabric so that there's less puckering of the fabric around the stitches.



- Splitstitch to decorate the shirt. (Other stitches may use depending on your choice)
- Once you've finished stitching, trim the excess stabilizer from around your stitching. If you're using a tear-away or cut-away interfacing, carefully remove it at this point.



- Rinse the shirt in cool water to dissolve the remaining interfacing.



<http://www.craftstylish.com/item/11630/make-it-pink-how-to-embroider-your-t-shirt>



How Well Did You Perform?

Find out by accomplishing the Scoring Rubric honestly and sincerely. Remember it is your learning at stake!

Scorecard for Embroidery

Design and color 25%	PS	TS
Color used appropriate for the T-shirt	10	
Simple and appropriate design	8	
Properly placed design	7	
Workmanship 50%		
Good working habits	20	
Used appropriate tools	15	

Different stitches are applied to design following the correct procedure	15	
Neatness 10%		
No stain or dirt	5	
Starting and closing stitches not noticeable, no ravel or hanging threads	5	
General appearance 15%		
Beautiful finished article	8	
Worthy of the time, effort and material used	7	

Legend

PS Perfect score
TS Teacher's Score



**Congratulations! You did a great job!
Rest and relax a while then move on to
the next lesson. Good luck!**

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LESSON 2

PRODUCE RECYCLED PROJECT



LEARNING OUTCOMES:

At the end of this Lesson you are expected to do the following:

**LO 1. Understand recycling; and
LO 2. Create Recycled project**



Definition of Terms

Recycling- process of transforming an item which has already served its original purpose but is still durable into something that can still be used for another purpose

LEARNING OUTCOME 1

Understand recycling

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

- Recycled articles are identified based on recyclable materials



Materials

Recyclable materials



What Do You Already Know?

Let us determine how much you already know about the _____. Take this test.

Pretest LO 1

Direction: Enumerate the following

- 1-2 Types of Recycling
- 3-7 Give at least five (5) advantages of recycling
- 8-10 Recyclable articles



What Do You Need To Know?

Read the Information Sheet 1.1 very well then find out how much you can remember and how much you learned by doing Self-check 1.1.

Information Sheet 1.1

Recycling Basics

Garbage disposal is one of the biggest problems we Filipinos face. There are so many things we waste throw away, burn or just take for granted and yet the sophisticated first world technology for waste processing is not within our reach.

Recycling which is the process of transforming an item which has already served its original purpose but is still durable into something that can still be used for another purpose is one good answer to the worsening problem of garbage disposal. Instead of throwing away the scraps we have at home and waste them totally, we can be more imaginative, creative and resourceful person by seeing potential in waste materials. There is truth in saying that "There is cash in trash" All we need is a little entrepreneurship skill and a lot of concern for environment.

There are many materials that are locally available in your community which you can recycle into useful and artistic articles for personal and home use. Below are some pictures of some recycled articles.

Types of Recycling

1. Internal recycling

- Involves the use of materials that are waste products of a manufacturing process. An example of this is the processing of spent grain mash, a waste product of distillation, into cattle feeds

2. External recycling

- Is the reclaiming of materials from a product that has been worn out due to constant use. A good example of this type is the conversion of old news papers and magazines into other paper product.

Advantages of Recycling

1. Decrease pollution and ease the garbage pollution
2. Conserve resources
3. Enhance creativity and resourcefulness
4. Potential in making a profitable business
5. Makes people environmentally aware
6. Promotes scientific advancements in recyclable and biodegradable materials
7. Makes governments and businesses choose programs and apply policies in consideration of preserving and respecting the environment.

Common Materials Used in Recycling

There are a lot of waste materials that can be recycled. In cities as well as in many rural areas, paper is one of the most abundant and available waste materials. It comes in many forms like old newspapers and magazines, boxes, wrapping paper, office waste, old telephone directories, and the like. Plastic containers would come in second and tin cans, third. Used clothing is also abundant. Also considered recyclable are glass bottles. Manufacturing wastes like yarns and fabric scraps are also highly usable materials.

The following table lists the articles that may be made from these recyclable materials.

<i>Material</i>	<i>Articles</i>
1. Paper	Paper woven basket, paper mache' articles, paper beads, paper sculpture, boxes for gift wrapping, album covers and paper bags
2. Plastic containers	Planters, plant tags, plastic sculptures and organizers
3. Glass bottles	Decanter, storage items terrariums, cut bottles, bent bottles and glass tiles.
4. Fabric scrap	Quilting and patchwork projects, rag rugs, doilies, runners of hand stitched circles of fabrics, stuffed toys, hair accessories, fabric flowers and collages.
5. Yarn wastes	Rugs, tapestries, embroidery, yarn dolls, crocheted or knitted articles, and string art.
6. Tin cans	Canisters, storage bins, planters, baking tins, candle holders, kerosene lamps, metal art and water catchers.



How Do You Extend Your Learning?

Look around your home. Take note of the things that are normally thrown away or disposed of after they have been used for their original purpose. Think of the articles into which an item can be converted or recycled. Then complete the table below. An example has been provided to guide you.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Original Purpose</i>	<i>Recycling Possibility</i>
Plastic Powder Canister	Container powder	Saving bank



How Much Have You Learned?

Self-Check 1.1

Direction: List down the articles than can be possibly made out of the following recyclable materials.

<i>Material</i>	<i>Articles</i>
Fabric scrap	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
Glass bottles	6. 7. 8.
Paper	9. 10. 11. 12. 13.
Plastic containers	14.

	15.
Tin cans	16. 17. 18.
Yarn wastes	19. 20.

Refer to the Answer Key. What is your score?



How Do You Apply What You Have Learned?

Show that you learned something by doing this activity

Job Sheet 1.1







Basket from a Newspaper/Magazine






Materials

- Old Newspapers/magazines
- Scissor
- Stapler
- Glue/paste
- Ribbon
- Accessories (Optional)

Procedure

<p>1. Trim the fold from a section of your paper to release each of the 12-inch x 22-inch individual pages.</p>	
<p>2. Fold each page in half along its length, then into quarters, then into eighths. The resulting strips should be about 1-1/2 inches x 22 inches. You'll need a lot of them</p>	
<p>3. Start by interweaving the centers of four strips, as shown. If needed, a single staple or a dot of glue can be placed at each overlap to hold it in place</p>	
<p>4. Continue weaving strips to the dimension of your choice. My basket was ten strips by eight strips (or 15 inches x 12 inches overall).</p>	
<p>5. For the sides of your basket, simply fold all strips upward at 90 degrees and continue weaving. Be sure to keep your strips snugly woven. Patience is your friend at this point</p>	
<p>6. At the corners, simply bend your side strips and continue weaving along the adjacent edges. Glue or staples are particularly recommended for this first course of side strips to hold things in place.</p>	

<p>7. Along the top edge, add a double-folded strip (e.g., a regular strip folded in half again to give it added thickness). This "strut" added strength to the top rim. Strips protruding from the top edge were simply folded over this strut and glued in place along the inside of the basket.</p>	
<p>8. For decoration, add a pale blue ribbon (or any color of your choice) along the fourth course of weaving (right over the top of the newsprint strip) and a darker blue ribbon along the top edge.</p>	
<p>9. A detail showing a darker strip of ribbon along the top edge. Adhered this in place using a fabric glue.</p> <p><i>Note: For a glossy finish, apply a natural varnish.</i></p>	

<http://www.craftstylish.com/item/47658/the-times-they-are-a-changing-how-to-make-a-basket-from-a-newspaper>

Job Sheet 1.2

Soda Can Flower Brooch

Materials

- One empty, clean soda can (per brooch)
- Utility knife
- Strong scissors
- Fine-point Sharpie
- Masking tape
- Cardstock
- Cork or cardboard sheet
- Steel wool (optional)
- Push pin
- 24-gauge colored craft wire
- Five or six glass beads, any size you like
- E-6000 glue
- Pin back

Procedure

1. Carefully pierce the wall of the can with a utility knife.

To begin cutting the soda can, carefully poke a utility knife through the metal near the top of the can. Be very careful with this step—steady the can with your other hand, and use gentle pressure on the utility knife. Rock the blade back and forth a little while pressing lightly, and the blade pierces the metal pretty quickly.



2. Cut off the top of the can, then cut along one side, and lastly cut off the bottom.

From here, you can switch to scissors. You'll need strong ones for this project use kitchen shears. Insert them into the slit you made in the first step, and cut around the top of the can. Next, cut down the side of the can, and then cut around the bottom, as shown.



Take a look at the top edge of the metal in this photo—the edge on the left. See how ragged it is? That will happen, go back and trim away this ragged edge so it won't be a safety hazard later.

3. Lay the metal out flat and tape it to your work surface. Cut yourself a couple of flower templates from cardstock, or draw them freehand.



4. Trace or draw a flower shape on the metal.

5. Place these templates where you'll capture a nice bit of the can's graphics. Trace two flowers, one large and one small, onto the metal with a Sharpie. (The can will accommodate about a 3-inch-diameter flower or smaller.)

6. Cut the flower out with scissors, being careful of the edges of the metal.

Peel up the tape and then cut the flowers out along your traced lines. This metal has a tendency to tear, so it's a good idea to cut into corners from both sides, as shown.

If you like, you can gently rub the cut edges with some steel wool to reduce their sharpness. This can also rub off some of the graphics, so try it out with a scrap of leftover metal first.



7. Cut one large flower and one smaller flower from the metal.

Use one flower with the graphics facing up, and the other with the graphics facing down. You can also cut the two flowers out of different kinds of cans for a more colorful look.



Don't worry that the metal is still curved like this. We'll take care of that in the next step.

8. Gently curl the ends of the petals upward, using a pencil. This curling will counteract the curve of the can, allowing the center of the flower to flatten.
9. Place the two flowers together on top of a cork or cardboard sheet. Make sure the flowers are oriented as you like them. Then, use a push pin to pierce through the metal as shown. Make five or six holes in a small circle at the center of the flower.

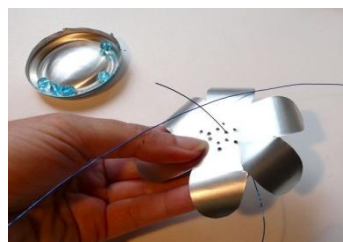


10. Punch a second set of holes 1/8 inch outside the first set. Match up the outside holes with the inside ones, as shown.

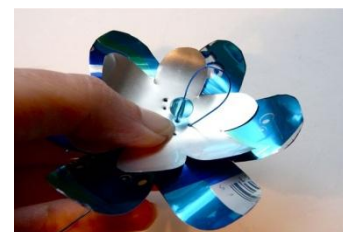
Be sure to push the push pin deeply through the metal to make fairly large holes. This will make the upcoming wiring step easier.



11. Cut about a 24-inch length of craft wire. Poke one end through one of the inner holes in the metal, as shown. Leave about a 2-inch length of wire at the back of the flower.



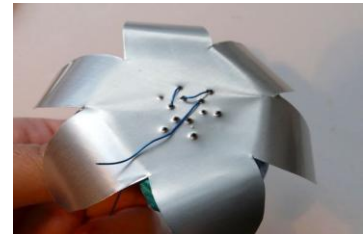
12. String a bead onto the other end of a wire, sliding it along until it rests on the front of the flower. Poke the end of the wire down through the outer hole, and pull it along until you have about a 1-inch loop, as shown here.



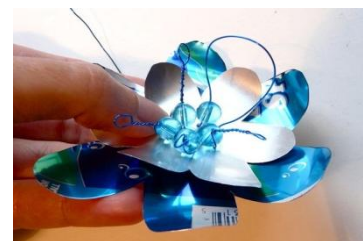
13. Gently twist that loop with your fingers, starting at the bead and twisting your way toward the tip. Leave a small loop at the tip. This forms a stamen for your flower!



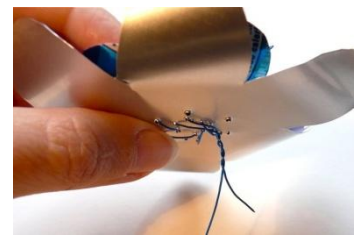
14. Repeat this process to add more beads and wire stamens to the center of the flower. On the back of the flower, shown here, you'll be stitching the wire from one set of holes to the next.



15. You can make design changes as you add beads.



16. With all the beads wired on, twist the two remaining ends of the wire together and trim them.

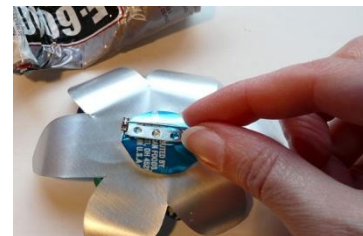


17. When you're done adding beads, just twist the two ends of the wire together at the back, and trim them to about 1/2 inch. Bend the twisted wire flat against the back of the flower.

18. Apply a generous dollop of E-6000 over the back of the wires. Cut a small circle from a scrap of soda can and press this over the glue.



19. Glue a pin back over the circle, and let this sit for a couple of hours while the glue cures.



<http://www.craftstylish.com/item/45744/how-to-turn-a-soda-can-into-a-spring-flower-brooch>

Plastic Bottle vase



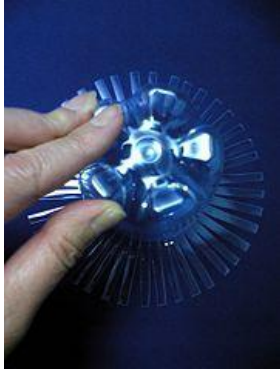
1. Mark and cut the smooth middle portion of the bottle to give an even edge approx 7.5 to 8cm (3") above where you want the fluted rim to be.



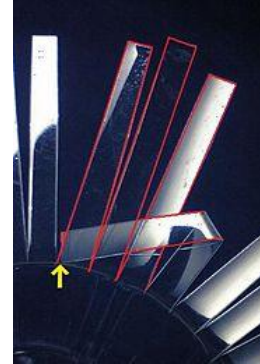
2. Measure and make straight, evenly spaced cuts all the way around the bottle. Cut the segments in half and then cut each of those in half to make even, thin strips.



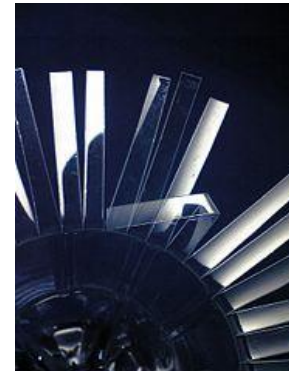
3. Carefully press and fold all the strips outward to make a level edge all the way around.
4. Press the bottle upside down on a flat surface to ensure an even edge.



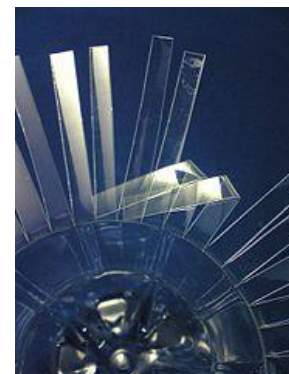
5. Weave the tip of a strip over the next one and under the next two.



6. Fold and crease it so that the tip is at the places shown here by the arrow



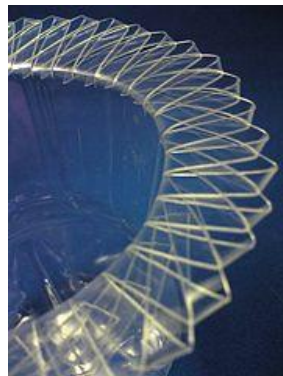
7. Fold and crease the next one the same way, but weave this one over two and under one.



8. Fold the third strip and weave the same as the first one.



9. Continue around in this pattern until the last three and tuck each one under the next until woven in completely.



<http://dollarstorecrafts.com/2009/03/plastic-bottle-vase/>



How Well Did You Perform?

**Find out by accomplishing the Scoring Rubric honestly and sincerely.
Remember it is your learning at stake!**

Scorecard for Judging Recycled Articles

Design and Color 25%	PS	TS
Simplicity and artistry	5	
Following the Principles of design	10	
Pleasing color combination	10	
Workmanship 60%		
Used appropriate tools	20	
Method of construction suited to the material or design of the article	10	
Finishing applied, suited to design, material and use	10	

Good working habit	20	
General Appearance 15%		
Finished project, pleasing and attractive	8	
Finished project, worth the time effort spent	7	
Total	100%	



**Congratulations! You did a great job!
Rest and relax a while then move on to
the next lesson. Good luck!**

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LESSON 3

Produce Wrapped Gift Items



LEARNING OUTCOMES:

At the end of this Lesson you are expected to do the following:

LO 1.W rap Gift Items

LEARNING OUTCOME 1

Wrap Gift Items

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

- Tools are properly used.
- Principles and elements of design are applied.
- Gift items are wrapped artistically.
- Decorative articles are applied to enhanced wrapped gift items.
- Good working habits are observed.



Materials

Ribbons and bows

Decorative items like paper flowers, lace, twine, etc.

Tags and labels

Gift wrapping tools

Gift boxes or containers

Wrapping paper



What Do You Already Know?

Let us determine how much you already know about wrapping gift items. Take this test.

Pretest LO 1

Direction: Enumerate the following.

- 1-5 Materials in gift wrapping
- 6-10 Tools in gift wrapping
- 11-15 Philippine made materials for gift wrapping



What Do You Need To Know?

Read the Information Sheet 1.1 very well then find out how much you can remember and how much you learned by doing Self-check 1.1.

Information Sheet 1.1

Filipinos are known for being warm and affectionate. Sending of gifts on special occasions is one way of expressing our affection and concern. We send gifts on special occasions such as birthdays, Christmas, Easter, Christening, Wedding, Valentine's Day and other instances.

Wrapping and packing are essential parts of giving. A gift in personalized gift wrap is a delightful way of sending love to a friend or loved one.

Materials needed for Gift Wrapping

- Gift boxes or containers
- Wrapping paper
- Ribbons and bows
- Decorative items like paper flowers, lace, twine, etc.
- Tags and labels
- Tools

Scissors
Pencil
Cutter
Hole puncher
Glue stick
Adhesive
ruler

Philippine Made Materials for Gift Wrapping

The Philippines known as to many as “Pearl of the Orient Seas” is noted for abundant natural resources. The Philippine is rich in land and sea resources where raw materials for making native products can be sourced. Famous native products such as baskets from rattan, Buri hats, native Anahaw fans, Abaca bags and many others are good materials for unique and personalized gift wrapping.

Other Philippine made ecology-friendly materials for packing and wrapping gifts are following:

Gift containers- bayong bags made of buri, coconut leaves, tampipi (small rectangular buri box), native baskets, boxes made of our Philippine wood like narra and amboo, corrugated papers.

Wrapping- sinamay, abaca, raffia, etc

Ribbons and bows- abaca strings, shells, dried flowers, twigs, etc.



How Do You Apply What You Have Learned?

Show that you learned something by doing this activity

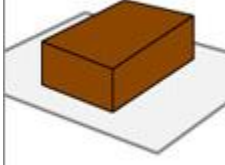




Job Sheet 1.1

Gift Wrapping

Wrapping plain boxes is an art which can be achieved through careful choice of paper and ribbon. You should treat every gift wrap an artist treats a canvas. Gift wrapping is an art of packing, wrapping and decorating an item or article to be given as a gift. Make sure you have enough wrapping paper. Tape sheets together with a glue stick or a scotch tape.

Gift wrapping is not necessarily confined to paper. You can use other materials like printed or plain colored cardboard boxes, painted wooden boxes, our naïve Philippine materials like sinamay, raffia, abaca, native bags or buri and many more.









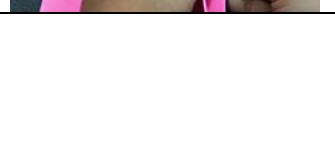

Wrapping Box







<p>1. Roll out the wrapping paper. Be sure you have enough paper to fit around the entire gift. Measure if necessary, leaving a few extra inches to be sure you are completely covered.</p>		
<p>2. Once the paper is cut to the right size, place your gift face down in the middle of the paper. Bring paper from the long side of the box, up to the middle of your package. Pull both sides tightly so the paper hugs your package smoothly, and tape</p>		
<p>3. Next, you need to close the ends. Face the open end towards you and fold the right and left edges, pushing the sides in next to your box, to form flaps.</p>		
<p>4. Fold top flap down to the box, pulling tightly, and tape. Fold the bottom flap up tightly and tape. Repeat on other side of package.</p>		
<p>5. Position box so top is facing up. Run your thumb and forefinger across the edges of the box to create a creased edge. Repeat on bottom of the box.</p>		

Gift Bags



<p>1. Cut a piece of paper to 9.5 x 15 inches. Colored or patterned craft paper is ideal for this project, but wrapping paper or newspaper will do if you had something more delicate in mind.</p>	
<p>2. Place the paper in front of you on a flat surface. Make sure to place it in “landscape” orientation – i.e. long sides up and down, short sides to the left and right</p>	
<p>3. Fold the bottom edge of the paper up 2 inches (5 cm) and sharply crease the fold. When you’re done, unfold. Note for later that this will become the bottom of the bag.</p>	
<p>4. Fold the sides of the bag into place. Be sure to maintain the landscape orientation as you work.</p>	
<p>4.1 Locate the center points of the top and bottom edges. To do this, either measure with a ruler or simply lift the paper, maintain the orientation, bring the short sides together as though you were folding the whole thing in half, and pinch the top and bottom of the would-be fold to mark where the center of each long side is. Lightly mark these spots with a pencil</p>	
<p>4.2 Mark the paper again a half inch (13 mm) to both the left and right of each center point. When you’re done, you should have six marks total: three centered within one long edge of your paper and three centered within the other.</p>	

<p>4.3 Bring the right edge of the paper to the left-most pencil lines and fold. Once the fold is properly creased, unfold. Repeat the inverse on the opposite side.</p>	
<p>4.4 Flip the paper over, re-fold the left and right sides downward toward the center, and glue them where they overlap. Be sure to fold along the same lines as before (but note that the folds will be inverted). Let the glue dry completely before moving on to the next step.</p>	
<p>5. Flip the bag over so that it sits glued-side-down. Make sure to orient it so that one of the open ends points toward you.</p>	
<p>6. Fold the side-creases inward to create a slight accordion effect.</p>	
<p>6.1 With your ruler, measure inwards about 1.5 inches (3.8 cm) from the left-hand side of the bag. Lightly mark this with your pencil.</p>	
<p>6.2 Push the left side-crease of the bag inwards toward the interior of the bag. Do this until the left-hand mark you made in the previous step sits on the outer edge of where the paper is bending</p>	
<p>6.3 Press-fold the paper downwards so that the pencil mark lines up with the new folded edge. Try to keep the top and bottom edges symmetrical as you press the paper down.</p>	
<p>6.4 Repeat on the right-hand side. When you're done, the body of the bag should fold inwards on either side just like a grocery-shopping bag</p>	
<p>7. Fold and glue the bottom of the bag into place. To determine which end is the bottom, look for the crease lines from Step 3 that mark the bottom of the bag. Keep the bag flattened for now</p>	
<p>7.1 Fold the bag four inches (10 cm) up from the bottom and crease it along this line.</p>	

<p>7.2 Keeping the rest of the bag flattened, prop open up the bottom of the bag. The inward-flaring creases should pop open, forming a square edge. Inside, you should see a triangle of folded paper on either side.</p>	
<p>7.3 Fold the left and right sides of the open, square-shaped bottom completely down.</p>	
<p>7.4 Fold the top strip of the "octagon" downwards towards the center of the bottom of the bag. The bottom should now be neatly folded shut; glue the edges where they overlap and let dry.</p>	
<p>8. Pop the bag open. Make sure the bottom is completely closed off and that there are no gaps in the glued edges.</p>	
<p>9. Add the handles and decorate if desired.</p>	
	

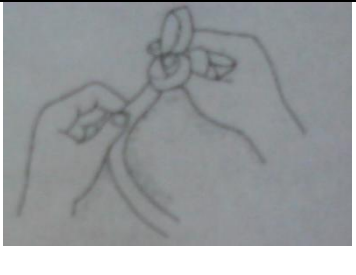


Job Sheet 1.3

Decorative Articles


Gift wrapping will not be complete and attractive without ribbons, bows and decorative articles. Gift ribbons can be made into decorative rosettes and bows with the use of bow pins, string and double side tape.


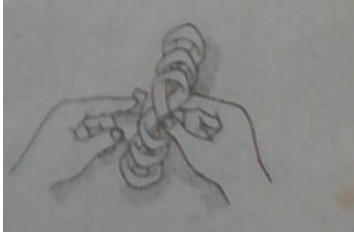

Procedure in Ribbon making

Ribbon Rosette





<p>1. Using a gift wrap ribbon, make a small loop by wrapping this around your thumb; fix the loop in place with the help of tape or stapler. Twist the ribbon back on itself to form a pointed loop and tape in position</p>	
<p>2. Continue looping the ribbon in evenly spaced twists.</p>	
<p>3. Continue winding outward in circles, until the bow is big as your desired size; cut off the ribbon, leaving a tail. Attach the rosette to the package; add trimmings and tag.</p>	



Twisted Trim

<p>1. Cut smaller strip of ribbon about 8 inches; twist into a figure 8 shape.</p>	
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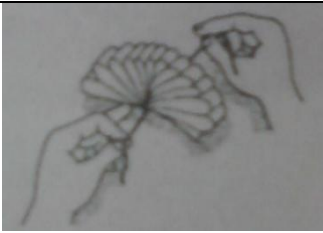

<p>2. Twist the ribbon to form a point at each end as shown in the picture, then secure it in position by dampening the tape. Cut the next strip about 3 inches bigger; repeat the process. Put the smaller shape on top in the center of the new shape; fix in place</p>	
<p>3. Make four other figures of 8, cutting each one about 3 inches longer. Pile them all up and fix them together in the center. Place the decoration on the gift and attach it by wrapping ribbon around it and the parcel. Arrange well so that each loop is raised above the other loops and do not overlap.</p>	
	

Twisted Trim


<p>1. Examine the ribbon. Find the natural curl of the ribbon and which side is shiny and which is dull</p>	
<p>2. Grasp the ribbon at one end between the forefinger and the thumb (if you're right handed, places the ribbon in your left hand, and vice versa if you're left handed). Keep the dull side of the curling ribbon facing downward (toward the ground).</p>	
<p>3. Open the scissors with other hand. Contrary to what you'd normally do with scissors, hold the scissors upward, with the blade facing up and open. Wrap your fingers around the middle of the blades and handles with your thumb along the non-sharpened side of one blade edge</p>	
<p>4. Press the blade firmly against the dull underside of the ribbon with your thumb</p>	



<p>5. Pull the ribbon across the scissors blade while continuing to press with your thumb</p>	
<p>6. Release the ribbon from the scissors blade</p>	

Flat Loop Bow

<p>1. Make a loop keeping the ribbon away from you and bringing it up and back to the center.</p>	
<p>2. Continue making progressively larger loops, one on the top of the other, until the desired size is reached.</p>	
<p>3. Holding the bow together, tie at the center with thread or wire to secure. Tie the loop bow to your package.</p>	

Spring Bow

<p>1. Make a fairly small circle for the inside loop. Holding where the ribbon overlaps, continue making progressively longer circles.</p>	
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<p>2. When the desired size is reached, stick a straight pin through all the layers at the bottom to hold the circles in place.</p>	
<p>3. Tie with the thread to secure the bow, leaving enough thread to tape or tie the bow to your package.</p>	

Scorecard for Gift Wrapped Articles

Design and color 30%	PS	TS
Ribbon and wrapper, suited to the purpose	8	
Ribbon and wrapper, simple and appropriate	7	
Ribbon and wrapper, follow the principles of design	10	
Pleasing color combination	5	
Workmanship 55%		
Method of construction suited to the ribbon to the ribbon and wrapper used	20	
Ribbon and wrapper suited to the design of materials and occasion	25	
Good working habit	10	
General Appearance 15%		
Pleasing and attractive finished project	10	
Finished project worth the time and effort spent	5	

Legend

- PS** Perfect Score
TS Teacher's Score



How Much Have You Learned?

Self-Check 1.1

Direction: Arrange the following steps chronologically. Write **a** for the first step, **b** for second and so on. Write your answer on your answer sheet.

Gift Bags

1. Add the handles and decorate if desired.
2. Cut a piece of paper to 9.5 x 15 inches.
3. Flip the bag over so that it sits glued-side-down.
4. Fold and glue the bottom of the bag into place.
5. Fold the bottom edge of the paper up 2 inches (5 cm) and sharply crease the fold.
6. Fold the side-creases inward to create a slight accordion effect.
7. Fold the sides of the bag into place.
8. Place the paper in front of you on a flat surface in “landscape” orientation.
9. Pop the bag open.

Flat Loop Bow

1. Continue making progressively larger loops, one on the top of the other, until the desired size is reached.
2. Holding the bow together, tie at the center with thread or wire to secure.
3. Make a loop keeping the ribbon away from you and bringing it up and back to the center.
4. Tie the loop bow to your package.

Ribbon Rosette

1. Add trimmings and tag.
2. Attach the rosette to the package.
3. Continue looping the ribbon in evenly spaced twists.
4. Continue winding outward in circles, until the bow is big as your desired size.
5. Cut off the ribbon, leaving a tail.
6. Twist the ribbon back on itself to form a pointed loop and tape in position.
7. Using a gift wrap ribbon, make a small loop by wrapping this around your thumb; fix the loop in place with the help of tape or stapler.

Refer to the Answer Key. What is your score?



Congratulations! You did a great job!

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E-SOURCES

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http://search.mywebsearch.com/mywebsearch/redirect.jhtml?searchfor=step+by+step+procedure+in+making+paper+bag+with+illustrations&cb=XM&n=77deccbe&qid=56a4927e709b4034842ca316e01c968f&ptb=3A524797-22B0-4691-A4A5-E71A08305536&ct=GD&si=CNX97_L--qoCFQo7pAodH3Oh2w&id=XMchr000YYph_XMxdm022YYph&pg=GGmain&action=pick&ptnrS=XMchr000YYph_XMxdm022YYph&pn=1&ss=sub&st=bar&tpr=sbt&redirect=mPWsrdz9heamc8iHEhldEY5EcfInZ86WIDBvmXep2I2ZfQP7wbw40TROVNisUWiNhYbaUTNoYwAIM9cHw9Tq7Q%3D%3D&ord=1&

<http://www.oprah.com/food/How-to-Wrap-a-Gift-Use-our-Step-by-Step-Guide/2#ixzz1v0RZOPS5>

<http://www.oprah.com/food/How-to-Wrap-a-Gift-Use-our-Step-by-Step-Guide#ixzz1v0RODQyS>

Answer Key

Lesson 1

Answer Key Pre-test LO1

- | | | |
|--------|-------------------|----------------|
| I. | | II. |
| 1. B. | Embroidery | 1. Bullion |
| 2. I. | Tape measure | 2. Fish bone |
| 3. K. | Water color brush | 3. Lazy daisy |
| 4. G | Stiletto | 4. Looped |
| 5. F. | Pounce | 5. cross |
| 6. A. | Crewell | 6. French knot |
| 7. E. | Pin cushion | 7. Seed |
| 8. D. | Needle threader | 8. Split |
| 9. J. | Thimble | 9. Feather |
| 10. C. | Gauge | 10. Back |

Self-check 1.1

1. Tape measure- use for measuring more than one-foot distance or materials
2. Hoop- use to keep the fabric stretched while embroidery stitches are applied on the design.
3. Needle threader- for easier threading especially by those sewers with poor eyesight
4. Pounce- used in transferring design by pricking method.
5. Chenille- appropriate for embroidery that is worked with heavier yarns
6. Tracing paper- used for tracing designs
7. Sewing box- keep together the embroidery tools and materials.
8. Bag- keep work clean and fresh, hold your work when not busy on it.
9. Gauge- measure short distance
10. Embroidery scissor- for trimming scallops, clipping threads, and cutting large

Self-check 1.2

1. Running
2. Lazy Daisy
3. Fish bone
4. Looped
5. French knot

Pretest LO 2

1. Triad
2. Double complementary
3. Analogous
4. Complimentary
5. Monochromatic
6. Design
7. Harmony
8. Emphasis
9. Texture

10. Hot -iron transfer

III. Good working Habit

1. Have clean sewing box with complete sewing tools.
2. Wash your hand before working.
3. Assemble all needed materials.
4. Clip or tie your hair while working so you can see your work clearly.
5. Use the appropriate needle for the right kind of cloth.
6. Put your scraps of cloth and thread in a plastic bag.
7. Use embroidery scissors in cutting thread, not your teeth.
8. An elbow length of thread is appropriate to use for easier sewing.
9. Work with your hands and not with your lips.
10. Follow the step-by-step procedure.
11. Fold correctly and keep your fabric in plastic after working each day.
12. Clean your working area before leaving the room.

Self-check 2.1

1. PC
2. TC
3. SC
4. SC
5. PC
6. TC
7. SC
8. PC
9. TC
10. TC

Self-check 2.2

Hot-iron Transfer

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. C

Tracing Method

1. C
2. B
3. A

Stamping

1. F
2. A
3. D
4. G
5. E
6. B
7. C
8. H

Self-check 2.3

1. Wash
2. Clip or tie
3. Hands
4. Clean
5. Appropriate

Lesson 2

Pretest LO 1

1. Internal recycling
2. External recycling

3-5

Decrease pollution and ease the garbage pollution

Conserve resources

Enhance creativity and resourcefulness

Potential in making a profitable business

Makes people environmentally aware

Promotes scientific advancements in recyclable and biodegradable materials

Makes governments and businesses choose programs and apply policies in consideration of preserving and respecting the environment.

7-10

Paper

Plastic containers

Glass bottles

Fabric scrap

Yarn wastes

Tin cans

Self-check 1.1

	<i>Material</i>	<i>Articles</i>
Fabric scrap		Quilting and patchwork projects, rag rugs, doilies, runners of hand stitched circles of fabrics, stuffed toys, hair accessories, fabric flowers and collages.
Glass bottles		Decanter, storage items terrariums, cut bottles, bent bottles and glass tiles.
Paper		Paper woven basket, paper mache' articles, paper beads, paper sculpture, boxes for gift wrapping, album covers and paper bags
Plastic containers		Planters, plant tags, plastic sculptures and organizers
Yarn wastes		Rugs, tapestries, embroidery, yarn dolls, crocheted or knitted articles, and string art.
Tin cans		Canisters, storage bins, planters, baking tins, candle holders, kerosene lamps, metal art and water catchers.

Lesson 3

Pretest LO1

1-5 Materials in Gift wrapping

- Decorative items like paper flowers, lace, twine, etc.
- Gift boxes or containers
- Ribbons and bows
- Tags and labels
- Wrapping paper
- 6-10 Tools in Gift wrapping
 - Adhesive
 - Cutter
 - Glue stick
 - Hole puncher
 - Pencil
 - Ruler
 - Scissors

- 11-15 Philippine made materials for Gift wrapping
 - Abaca
 - Abaca strings
 - Bayong bags made of buri, coconut leaves
 - Boxes made of our Philippine wood like narra and amboo,
 - Corrugated papers.
 - Dried flowers
 - Native baskets
 - Shells
 - Sinamay
 - Tampipi (small rectangular buri box)
 - Twigs

Self-check 1.1

Gift Bags

1. I
2. A
3. E
4. G
5. C
6. F
7. D
8. B
9. H

Flat Loop Bow

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. D

Ribbon Rosette

1. G
2. F
3. C

4. D
5. E
6. B
7. A

Acknowledgement

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