

**PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL  
P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI**

**LESSON NOTES WEEK 11**

Subject: Home Economics

Year/Level: 9

<b>Strand</b>	Clothing and Textiles
<b>Sub Strand</b>	Clothing Needs and Selection / Clothing Consumer
<b>Content</b> <b>Learning Outcome</b>	1. Explain clothing needs for teenagers in relation to fashion and their reasons for wearing them. 2. Explain modesty, mix and match, and color coordination as important components of design with clothes.

Clothing Needs for Teenagers

- Teenage is the age of rapid growth and major body changes.(experimental period of clothing)
- Fashion provide the ideas, but don't let it dictate what you wear.
- The way one dresses influences her feelings and actions.
- Clothes to be modest and to be acceptable in society.
- Mix and match: separate items of clothing and then wear them by matching and contrasting. For example: matching a blouse with a pair of jeans, a matching skirt and a pair of culottes enables one to save money and add variety to your wardrobe.



- Suits the figure: when getting clothes for yourself, keep in mind your figure type.

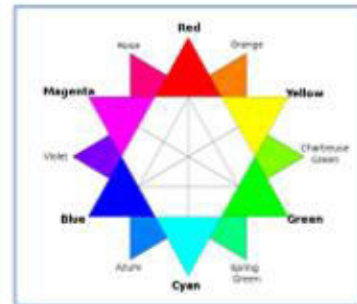
## COLORS FOR YOU

Have you wondered why you have favorite colors? They are colors that look best on you and make you look better.



The colors that suits you make you look fresh, active and brighten your eyes. Color makes you look taller or shorter, fatter or thinner, and also emphasize certain weak areas of your body,

A large person who likes to look slim will choose dark, cool or dull colors. Light, bright and warm colors are best for a person who wants to look bigger.



### Color coordination

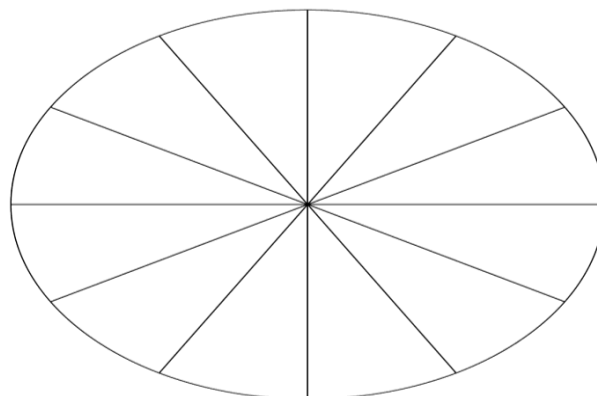
- **Hue – word** used to determine the name of a colour for example, red, blue, green, yellow.
- **Value –** is determined by the darkness or lightness of colour. Sometimes referred to as a tone. Colours are modified by mixing them with black or white. Black creates a *shade*, white creates a *tint*.
- **Intensity –** refers to the brightness of the colour. Pure colours are brighter than tints or shades.
- **Monochromatic-** consists of shades and tints of the same colour e.g. light blue, bright blue dark blue
- **Complimentary –** colours that are directly opposite each other on the colour wheel
- **Neutral –** grey, black and white as they blended well with a greater number\ of colours
- **Analogous-** adjacent to each other on the colour wheel

### More colors in clothing

**Black-**authority, power, thinner, submission  
**White-** innocent and purity  
**Red-** love, heavier  
**Blue-** Peaceful, cold / depressing, / loyalty.  
**Green-** nature, calming, and refreshing  
**Yellow-** attention getter.  
**Purple-** royalty, luxury, wealth, and sophistication.  
**Brown-** genuineness and sadness

## Class Activity

1. Use the blank color wheel to color warm colors and cool colors.



2. Define monochromatic color combination and give one example.

3. Differentiate between intensity and value.

2.