



3055 BA SANGAM COLLEGE

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WORKSHEET 12

School: Ba Sangam College

Name: _____

Subject: Home Economics

Year 11

Strand	CLOTHING & TEXTILES
Sub Strand	HEC 11.3.3 Selection of clothing needs / consumer
Content Learning Outcome	HEC 11.3.3.1 Explore the prevalence and importance of Fiji's diverse cultural dressing requirements for different stages in the life cycle

CLOTHING NEEDS AND SELECTION/CLOTHING CONSUMER

Peoples' clothing needs differ as they go through their different life stages.

Clothing Requirements for Different Stages of Life Cycle

Life Cycle	Requirements
1. Infancy (birth to 12 months) Infant clothing can be an unrewarding investment because your child will grow out of them so quickly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It is important to look for : Snap or zip all the way down the front, instead of the backSnap or zip down both legs to make diaper changes easierHave loose-fitting sleeves so your hand fits underneath to push the baby's arm throughHave no ribbons or strings to knot up, unravel, or wrap around the neck (which could cause choking) Are made of stretchy fabric (avoid tight bindings around arms, legs, or neck)
2. Childhood (12 months to 12 years) As babies grows the main concern when buying clothes will be that they are comfortable and clothing allows for easy movement.	Toddlers 1 – 2 ½ years <ul style="list-style-type: none">Buy unisex clothes when you can. There is no reason why a girl shouldn't wear boys' clothes, and they are usually sturdier anyway.Brightly coloured clothes are useful if your toddler wanders off – it will be easier to spot themFabrics need to be very strong but pliable –(stretch fabrics)Children start to express colour, design and texture preferences. Pre – scholars 3 – 6 years <ul style="list-style-type: none">Fabrics should be strong and easy to wash.Comfort is still a dominant factorTalk about the weather when you and your child are choosing clothes.The growth rate of children is stable during these years and clothes seem to fit for longer periods of time.Children have wider social contacts and are involved in more activities.

	<p>School age 6 – 12 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They require a variety of clothes. • The most important need here is to conform in order to belong to a certain group. • Peer group pressure can be so great that children may reject clothing which is not accepted by their peers. • Garments should be attractive, made from strong fabric and be easy to care for. • Children prefer clothes which are comfortable for easy movement.
<p>3. Adolescence School and beyond 12 – 15 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer group pressure is even stronger at this stage • Everything in fashion is copied – from hairstyles, to clothing, to shoes. • Looking very similar to friends is more important in many cases than individualism. • This could be called the experimental period of clothing. • The need for strength of fabrics and quality is not as important at this stage as the clothes are not worn for a long time.

ACTIVITY

1. State one reason why caps and booties are important for infants. **(1 mark)**

2. Why comfort is still a dominant factor in choosing children's clothes? **(1 mark)**

3. Explain two clothing requirements of the following : **(3 marks)**

a. Adolescent -

b. Infancy-

c. Toddlers-

4. Why is fabric quality not important in choosing adolescents clothes? **(2 marks)**

5. Identify the stage children start to express their fabric texture and color preference?

(1 marks)
