



3055 BA SANGAM COLLEGE

PH: 6674003/9264117 E-mail: basangam@connect.com.fj



WORKSHEET 19

School: Ba Sangam College

Name: _____

Subject: Home Economics

Year: 13

Strand	HEC 13. 3 Clothing & Textiles
Sub strand	HEC 13.3.5 Patterns /Designs
Content Learning Outcome	HEC 13.3.5.1 Develop detailed styles for the different figure types using the requirements for designing.

PRINCIPLES AND ELEMENTS OF DESIGN

ELEMENTS OF DESIGN


- The elements of design can be used by the individual to communicate personal style, taste, occupation, and even mood.
- It is up to the individual to decide how they are going to apply the elements of design to achieve their desired look for a specific task associated with personal and professional life experiences.




Line

A line is a series of connecting point.

All these have:

- Direction
 - Length
 - Width
- Line also directs, divides and has psychological effect.
 - Because line is a major factor in developing a pleasing appearance, it deserves first place in any choice of a style.
 - Lines also define the basic body outline. Necklines, sleeve lines, waistlines and hemlines act as dividers which form shapes and spaces.
 - It is important to understand that line have both functional and emotional significance.

Vertical lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote feelings of dignity• Promote feelings of sophistication• They give the impression of height and slimness	
Horizontal lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Have a calming effect• Makes you look short and wide• A thin horizontal line looks less wide than a thick horizontal	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead the eyes across the garment • Represent calm, piece and relation. 	
Curved lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most graceful than a straight line • Are less formal than straight ones • Give a soft, smooth and flowing • Give a flowing feeling • Can accent the natural curves of the body 	
Diagonal line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfying combination of both • A line dress draws the eyes downwards along to the illusion of greater length • Makes a dramatic effect • Give e feeling of action and strength • More verticle added slenderizing • More horizontal added width. 	

A line, no matter what form it takes, can create strong impressions.

There are some general principles dealing with the use of line:

- The longer, wider or more repetitious a line the greater its influence on the total design.
- Folds (for example, pleats) create line but add bulk.

The creation of a garment means that there will be:

- seam lines to hold fabric sections together,
- the outline of a garment's silhouette is another line,
- lines in the fabric, which make up various patterns, must also be considered. Lines in any of these cases can be straight or curved.

Shape

- refers to the outline of an object; in clothing, shape can mean the silhouette (outside line)
- Every silhouette is a variation of two familiar shapes – the rectangle and triangle as shown above.
- Variations for these two shapes are created largely by closeness of fit, which falls generally into four categories: -
 - fitted
 - semi fitted
 - slightly fitted
 - loosely fitted

The fitted garment emphasizes the figure contours. Shape reveals whether or not clothing is in fashion. It also gives impression of the size of the wearer.
- Most silhouette s is formed by: -
 - the width and the length of the neckline
 - sleeves
 - waistline
 - width and pants or skirt.

Space and Size

- Space is taken up by (positive) or in between (negative) objects.
- It contributes to illusions of size.
Types of space are
 - open
 - uncluttered spaces
 - cramped, busy
 - unused vs. good used of space
- **An enclosed space** is usually called ‘shape’ while **an unenclosed space** is simply ‘space’, but the two are inseparable and have a powerful and complementary relationship.
- **Space/shape relationships** can create illusions of depth or of foreground and background. In this relationship shape is known as figure, enclosed space, or positive space while space is called ground, background, or negative space.
- **Empty space** is also called open, unbroken, plain, or blank while filled space is closed. Costumes take on the qualities of sculpture.
- **Size** is the amount of space occupied by an object. The various part of the design should be in scale with one another.
- **Size** within a fabric design is determined by how much of the fabric will be seen at one time. For example, large designs are suited for curtains whereas smaller designs would be suitable for a child’s outfit.
- Size shapes create harmony in a design whereas shapes of different size provide contrast.

ACTIVITY

1. Define silhouette. (1 mark)

2. State the difference between *enclosed space* and *unenclosed space*. (2 marks)

3. Identify and describe the effect of lines on a figure in the diagram given below. (3 marks)



- a. _____

- b. _____

c.
