

Fashion Design Studio (20.0306) (District)

District > 2016-2017 > Intermediate > FACS > Fashion Design Studio (20.0306) (District) > Sorenson, Ann; Wilson, Diane

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Unit	Essential Questions	Content	Skills	Vocabulary	Formative & Summative Assessments
<p>Fundamentals of Fashion (Week 1, 6 Weeks)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the purpose of clothing and the fashion industry? 2. What is a design feature and how are they used to create different looks and styles? 3. What is the fashion cycle and how does it influence what we wear, and what the fashion industry produces? 4. What have people worn in the past, and how does that influence our current trends? 5. Why are the fashion capitals of the world considered influential to world wide fashion, and where are they? 6. Who are the designers that have had great 	<p>Reasons for Clothing Choices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protection – clothing that provides physical safeguards to the body, preventing harm from climate and environment. 2. Adornment – using individual wardrobe to add decoration or ornamentation. 3. Identification – clothing that establishes who someone is, what they do, or to which group(s) they belong. 4. Modesty - covering the body according to the code of decency established by society. 5. Status – establishing one’s position or rank in comparison to others. <p>Common Terms: accessories, avant-garde, classic, design details, draped, fad/craze, fashion, fashion cycle (introduction, rise, peak, decline, outdated), garment type, haute couture, ready to wear, style, tailored, trend, wardrobe.</p> <p>Basic design details:</p>	<p>-Complete FCCLA Step One. (http://www.uen.org/cte/facs_cabinet/facs_cabinet10.shtml)</p> <p>-Prepare an oral or written report on a fashion capital, fashion designer, historic era, or fashion career that has influenced fashion.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accessories – articles added to complete or enhance an outfit. Shoes, belts, handbags, jewelry, etc. 2. Avant-garde – daring designs that are unconventional and startling. Usually disappear after a few years. 3. Classic – item of clothing that satisfies a basic need and continues to be in 	<p>Portfolio Summative: Performance: Authentic Task</p> <p>Create a pinterest board or portfolio showing different examples of design details and how they're used in fashion history using internet or magazine based examples.</p>

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	influence on fashion?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shirts - T-shirt, Henley, polo, dress, fitted, tuxedo, 2. Collars – shirt, button-down, peter pan, mandarin, notched 3. Sleeves – set-in, raglan, dolman, leg-o-mutton, shirt cuff, French cuff 4. Necklines – jewel, scoop, crew, boat, sweetheart, cowl 5. Dresses – sheath, shift, empire, dropped waist, shirtwaist, princess 6. Skirts – straight, A-line, yoke, gored, gathered, wrap 7. Pants/trousers – flared/bootcut, straight, tapered 8. Jackets/coats – blazer, double breasted, bolero, tuxedo, Chanel, trench, pea 		<p>fashion acceptance over an extended period of time. Timeless</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Design detail – the various garment parts that distinguish styles. Necklines, collars, sleeves, bodice, lapels, hemlines, etc. (a T-shirt is a garment type, the neckline changes the style of that garment. i.e. crew neck, Henley, v-neck, etc.) 	
		<p>History Of Fashion:</p>			
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trends repeat every 20-30 years 2. 1890's – Victorian Era. Gibson Girl, corset, bustle, <i>hourglass silhouette</i>. Men – matching coat and vest with contrasting trousers. 3. 1900's – Industrial Revolution Era. Duster coat, shirtwaist, Leg O' 			

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		<p>Mutton sleeves, <i>s-curve silhouette</i>. Men – <i>formal morning dress with top hats, or 3-piece 'lounge' suits with bowler hats.</i></p> <p>4. 1910's – WWI Era. Hobble skirt, bathing suit, bloomers, <i>inverted triangle silhouette</i>. Men – military influence/trench coats</p> <p>5. 1920's – "Roaring '20's" Era. Flapper, costume jewelry, cloche' hat, dropped waistline, <i>tubular silhouette</i>. Men – <i>trousers creased with wider hemlines, introduction of the modern two piece suit, wingtips</i></p> <p>6. 1930's – Depression Era, bias cut dresses, waistline restored, hemlines dropped, hand-me downs, flour sack clothing, <i>hourglass silhouette</i>. Men – introduction of the double breasted suit, padded shoulders, glen plaid fabric</p> <p>7. 1940s – WWII Era. Convertible suit (mix and match pieces), slacks, no silk or nylon stockings, <i>inverted triangle silhouette</i>. Men – <i>Military influence/bomber jacket, austere "Victory' suits</i></p>		<p>5. Draped – wrapped or hung on the body and usually held in place with pins, toggles, buttons, sash or belt.</p> <p>6. Fad/craze – a temporary, passing fashion. An item that has great appeal to many people for a short period of time.</p> <p>7. Fashion – the currently accepted style. A prevailing type of clothing that is favored</p>	

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		<p>with no vest, cuff or pocket flaps</p> <p>8. 1950s – Rock n’ Roll era. Poodle skirts, saddle shoes, Capri pants, the new look (Christian Dior), teenagers become their own class and have money to spend, <i>hourglass silhouette</i>.</p> <p>Men – <i>dark flannel suits, the ‘Ivy League’ look – khaki slacks, button down shirt, sweater</i></p> <p>9. 1960s – Civil rights Era. Miniskirts, pantsuits, pillbox hat, <i>tubular silhouette</i>. Men – <i>tailored suits, the ‘Mod’ look, turtlenecks, colors</i></p> <p>10. 1970s – Hippy to Disco Era. Unisex, bold flower prints, platform shoes, <i>triangle silhouette</i>. Men – <i>bell bottoms, wide ties and collars</i></p> <p>11. 1980s – Yuppie Era. Logo wear, designer jeans, exercise wear, <i>inverted triangle silhouette</i>. Men – <i>business suits with narrow detailing, suspenders, pastels</i></p> <p>12. 1990s – <i>The Dot Com Era</i>. Bare midriff, <i>rejection of fashion, grunge</i>. Men – <i>baggy pants, big sneakers</i></p> <p>13. 2000s – Inspiration drawn from the previous</p>		<p>by a large segment of the public.</p> <p>8. Fashion cycle - a cycle of the rise, popularization, and decline of a particular style. Follows the sequence - introduction, rise, peak, decline, outdated. (study help - I Rarely Poke Dead Objects)</p> <p>9. Garment type – a category of clothing. Dress, coat, suit, sweater, pants, etc.</p>	

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		<p>decades – anything goes! The web makes all information easily accessible and fashion crossover common.</p> <p>Major Fashion Capitals: Paris, France (First Fashion capital); Milan, Italy, (Elegance and luxurious fabrics); Tokyo, Japan (Asian influence, loose and unstructured); London, England (Modern British designers tend to favor a "rebel" look); New York City, New York (Clean cut casual style).</p> <p>Designers of Influence:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coco Chanel – the little black dress, costume jewelry, unstructured 2. Christian Dior – “the new look” hourglass silhouette with exaggerated lower half 		<p>10. Haute Couture – (oat-koo-TOUR) the French term that literally means fine sewing. It is interpreted as the finest dress making. These are original, one of a kind and expensive designs.</p> <p>11. Ready to Wear – clothing mass produced in standard sizes and sold to customers without custom alterations.</p>	

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				<p>12. Style – a particular shape or type of apparel item. The style of a garment is determined by the distinct features that create its overall appearance. Specific design details create specific styles (i.e. a sheath, shift and princess are all different <i>styles</i> of dresses)</p> <p>13. Tailored – a garment made by cutting fabric pieces</p>	

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				<p>and then sewing them together to fit the body.</p> <p>14. Trend – the movement of fashion into the through the market place. (Change in hemlines, waistline s, color, shoe style, etc.)</p> <p>15. Wardrobe – all the apparel a person owns including all garment s and accessor ies.</p>	

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Principles and Elements of Fashion <i>(Week 7, 7 Weeks)</i>	1. What is another name for the Elements of Design? 2. What are the Elements and Principles of Design? 3. Why are the Elements and Principles used in Fashion? 4. What visual effects do Vertical, Horizontal, Curved, and Diagonal lines do to a figure? 5. What makes Hourglass, Tubular, Triangle, and Inverted Triangle different? and how can they be achieved by clothing and accessories? 6. What is the difference between visual and tactile texture? Why are both types of texture used in fashion? 7. Why are the four types of pattern used?	<u>Elements (Tools) of Design</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vertical - adds height and creates a thinner, taller silhouette ○ Horizontal - adds width and make a person appear shorter and heavier ○ Curved - considered graceful and feminine, can re-emphasize and define the figure ○ Diagonal - produce the same illusion as the straight line they most resemble • Shape/Clothing Silhouette <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hourglass - waist is smaller than the shoulders and hem; fitted at the waist, emphasizing it ○ Tubular - shape has straight lines and makes a tube around the body ○ Triangle - narrower at the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will create a color wheel identifying primary, secondary, and tertiary/intermediate colors, the warm and cool colors, and tints and shades. • Students will create a fashion project or professional presentation incorporating the principles and elements of design. Students will explain in writing (design, portfolio, power point, display, etc.) 	Elements (Tools) of Design Line Vertical Horizontal Curved Diagonal Pattern Naturalistic Conventional/Style Geometric Abstract Shape Hourglass Tubular Triangle Inverted Triangle Tactile Texture Visual Texture Hue Value Tint Shade Tone/Intensity Primary Colors Secondary Colors Tertiary Colors Color Schemes Monochromatic Analogous/Adjacent Complementary Neutral Accented Neutral Principles (Rules) of design Symmetrical/Formal Balance	Croquis Summative: Performance: Skill Demonstration Students will design several clothing/outfit examples using the principles and elements of design. Each design will focus on demonstrating a specific principle or element, and the final should be a design/collection incorporating all principles and elements.

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	<p>8. How is color used in fashion and how are different colors created?</p> <p>9. Why are color schemes important in fashion?</p> <p>10. What is another name for the Principles of Design?</p> <p>11. What is Scale/Proportion?</p> <p>12. How is Symmetrical and Asymmetrical Balance created?</p> <p>13. What creates a focal point?</p> <p>14. What is Rhythm? How are the five types of Rhythm achieved in fashion?</p> <p>15. What two components make up Harmony?</p>	<p>shoulders and wider at the hem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inverted Triangle - wider at the shoulders and narrower at the hem ● Texture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tactile - texture that you feel ○ Visual - texture you can see ● Pattern <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Naturalistic - realistic, appears as it would naturally ○ Conventional/Stylized - can recognize the object but is not realistic in appearance ○ Geometric - based on lines and shapes ○ Abstract - separate from anything recognizable in the real world ● Color <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hue - another term for color ○ Primary - cannot be broken into component parts; Red, Yellow, Blue ○ Secondary - created by combining two 		<p>Asymmetrical/Informal Balance</p> <p>Scale/Proportion</p> <p>Rhythm</p> <p>Radiation</p> <p>Gradation</p> <p>Transition</p> <p>Opposition</p> <p>Repetition</p> <p>Harmony</p> <p>Unity</p> <p>Variety</p> <p>Emphasis</p>	

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		<p>primary colors; green = blue + yellow, orange = red + yellow, violet = blue + red</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tertiary/intermediate - created by combining a primary and secondary color. Red-orange, red-violet, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, blue-violet ○ Value - lightness or darkness of a color ○ Tint - adding white, making the color lighter ○ Shade - adding black, making the color darker ○ Intensity - how bright or dull a color is ○ Tone - add gray or complementary color ○ Color Schemes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Neutral - the 'non-color' black, white, tan, brown 			

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Accented neutral - mostly neutral with a touch of color▪ Monochromatic - tints and shade of one color▪ Triadic - three colors evenly spaced on the color wheel. Ex. Primary & Secondary colors▪ Analogous/Adjacent - 2-4 colors next to each other on the color wheel▪ Complementary - two		

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			<p>colors opposite of each other on the color wheel</p> <p><u>Principles (Rules) of Design</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion/Scale - the relationship of size of parts or objects in a design • Balance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Formal/Symmetrical - the two sides of the design are mirror image ○ Informal/Asymmetrical - one side of the design does not reflect the other • Emphasis - focal point • Rhythm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Gradation - gradual change in size or color ○ Opposition - direct contrast created by perpendicular lines, black and white or complementary colors placed next to each other 		

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Textiles in Fashion <i>(Week 14, 2 Weeks)</i>	1. Why is each piece of clothing made a certain way? 2. How can understanding what my clothing is made from help me with fashion?	<p><u>Fibers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two categories of fibers are natural and synthetic • Natural fibers consist of cotton, linen, silk, and wool • Basic synthetic fibers include nylon, polyester, acrylic, rayon, spandex, and acetate • Where natural fibers come from • How synthetic fibers are made • Advantages and Disadvantages of natural & synthetic fibers 	<p><u>Fibers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the differences between natural and synthetic fibers • Identify sources, characteristics, and care of natural fibers • Describe how synthetic fibers are made, characteristics, and their care <p><u>Fabric Construction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name the basic weaves • Discuss the purpose/use of each weave • Differentiate between weaves and knits • Explain each fabric construction method 	<p><u>Fibers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiber(s) • Textile(s) • Natural Fiber • Synthetic Fiber <p><u>Fabric Construction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weave • Knit • Non-Woven 	<p>Basic Fibers</p> <p>Formative:</p> <p>Written: Informative</p> <p>Students will fill out a chart that categorizes each fiber and lists the sources & characteristics of each natural/synthetic fiber.</p> <p>Weaves</p> <p>Formative:</p> <p>Performance: Skill</p> <p>Demonstration</p> <p>Students will demonstrate how</p>

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	3. What are the benefits of knowing the care of each individual textile?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to care for each natural & synthetic fiber <p><u>Fabric Construction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the names of the basic weaves • How each weave is constructed • Advantages and disadvantages of each weave • Difference between woven and knit fabrics • How knits are constructed • How non-woven fabrics are made • How and why fabric finishes are applied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize various fabric finishes • Complete a fabric reference guide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fabric Finish 	<p>each basic weave is constructed using paper, yarn, etc.</p> <p>Fabric Finishes</p> <p>Formative:</p> <p>Performance:</p> <p>Authentic Task</p> <p>Students will be able to identify different fabric finishes by doing an activity or assignment.</p> <p>Fabric Reference Guide</p> <p>Formative:</p> <p>Project:</p> <p>Personal</p> <p>Students will create a fabric reference guide consisting of natural/synthetic fibers and woven/knit fabrics.</p>
<p>Consumer Strategies Associated with Fashion (Week 16, 2 Weeks)</p>	<p>1. What influences you to buy a clothing item?</p> <p>2. How do you determine the value of</p>	<p><u>Consumer Influences</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media, culture, friends, and economic conditions are main consumer influences <p><u>Purchasing Options</u></p>	<p><u>Consumer Influences</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the various consumer influences <p><u>Purchasing Options</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List the types of stores • Define each type of store 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer • Economic • Conformity • Individuality • Chain Store 	<p>Consumer Influences/Purchasing Options</p> <p>Formative:</p> <p>Written: Informative</p> <p>Students will be able to identify the various consumer influences and</p>

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	<p>a garment?</p> <p>3. What are the benefits of being a smart shopper?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are various types of stores that cater to different needs Advantages and disadvantages of each type of store <p><u>Consumer Skills & Purchasing Decisions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to determine a garment's quality Different smart shopping tips What is required by law to have on a care label Purpose of a hang tag and what is included on it <p><u>Related Careers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buyer, retail sales, journalist, and advertising are all careers associated with consumerism 	<p><u>Consumer Skills & Purchasing Decisions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain how to determine the quality of a garment Compare/contrast various smart shopping tips Recognize the information that is required by law to be on a care label Describe a hang tag and what may be included on one <p><u>Related Careers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss the different careers that are associated with consumerism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department Store Specialty Store Discount Store Manufacturer-owned store Outlet store Cost per wear Comparison shop Fiber Content Garment Care Manufacturer Hang Tag 	<p>classify each type of stores through notes, textbook assignment, or other activity.</p> <p>Consumer Skills Formative: Project: Personal</p> <p>Students will demonstrate consumer skills by completing a project.</p>
<p>Personal Fashion Characteristics (Week 17, 3 Weeks)</p>	<p>1. How can your personality determine what you wear?</p>	<p><u>Personal Appearance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characteristics of yin and yang personalities/bodies Various body types and how to dress for each one 	<p><u>Personal Appearance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize the characteristics of yin/yang personal styles Describe the different body types Decide which body type they have and what to wear 	<p><u>Personal Appearance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yin Yang Silhouette 	<p>Yin/Yang Formative: Project: Personal</p> <p>Student will construct a project to illustrate the differences</p>

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	<p>2. What are the advantages of understanding your body type?</p> <p>3. How do you use fashion to express your personality?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differences in personal coloring <p><u>Wardrobe Needs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What the eight basic pieces are (listed in the standards) • Everyone should have at least one of each of the eight basic pieces in their wardrobe • Know the six trendy additions (listed in the standards) • How to analyze their own wardrobe <p><u>Related Careers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some related careers are a fashion stylist and personal shopper 	<p><u>Wardrobe Needs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the eight basic pieces and six trendy additions • Select pieces according to personal taste • Plan a personal wardrobe using the eight basic pieces and six trendy additions • Construct a visual representation and write description that explains how this collection expresses your personal fashion characteristics <p><u>Related Careers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List careers related to personal fashion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hourglass • Triangle • Inverted Triangle • Rectangle <p><u>Wardrobe Needs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classic • Trendy • Fad 	<p>between yin and yang personal styles.</p> <p>Body Types</p> <p>Formative:</p> <p>Written:</p> <p>Informative</p> <p>Students will identify the different body types/silhouettes through an assignment and determine which body type they have in order to dress accordingly.</p> <p>Personal Wardrobe</p> <p>Formative:</p> <p>Project:</p> <p>Personal</p> <p>Student will plan a personal wardrobe and create a visual representation along with a description that explains how their personal fashion was expressed.</p>