

Clothing Basics

Section 16.1

Quality Clothing

■ **Main Idea** Learn about fabric, quality, comfort, and planning to help you make smart clothing purchases.

Section 16.2

Clothing Care Basics

■ **Main Idea** You can stretch your clothing budget and keep your wardrobe looking good when you know how to properly care for and store your clothes.





Explore the Photo

New clothes and accessories can make you feel good about the way you look. **How do plan for a day of shopping for clothes?**

Writing Activity

Character Analysis

Diligence A person who is diligent shows a constant effort to work hard and pay attention to details. Diligence can help you in many areas of your life, including choosing your clothes and taking care of them. Analyze a person from a movie, book, or your own life who has shown diligence. Include details to explain why you chose this person.

Writing Tips A character analysis is a description of a person. Follow these steps to write a character analysis:

1. Describe his or her words and actions.
2. Analyze how his or her behavior shows diligence.
3. Describe the reactions of others to this person.

Section 16.1 Quality Clothing

Reading Guide

Before You Read

Use Diagrams As you are reading through this section, write down the main ideas. Write down any facts, explanations, or examples you find in the text. Start at the main ideas and draw arrows to the information that directly supports them. Then draw arrows from these examples to any information that supports them.

Read to Learn

Key Concepts

- ✓ **Explain** three features of quality fabric.
- ✓ **Identify** three factors that affect clothing comfort.
- ✓ **Outline** a shopping plan for clothes.

Main Idea

Learn about fabric, quality, comfort, and planning to help you make smart clothing purchases.

Content Vocabulary

- fiber
- natural fiber
- synthetic fiber
- blend
- woven fabric
- knit fabric
- grain


Academic Vocabulary

- slant
- strategy

Graphic Organizer

As you read, identify four types of natural fibers and name the plant or animal each fiber comes from. Use a graphic organizer like the one shown to help you organize your information.

| Natural Fiber | | Comes From |
|---------------|---|------------|
| 1. | → | 1. |
| 2. | → | 2. |
| 3. | → | 3. |
| 4. | → | 4. |

 **Graphic Organizer** Go to this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com to print this graphic organizer.

Academic Standards



English Language Arts

NCTE 5 Use different writing process elements to communicate effectively.



Social Studies

NCSS IA Culture Analyze and explain the ways groups, societies, and cultures address human needs and concerns.

NCTE National Council of Teachers of English

NCTM National Council of Teachers of Mathematics

NSES National Science Education Standards

NCSS National Council for the Social Studies

Visiting clothing stores is a way to discover new styles. Maybe you love to shop, but sometimes you think you do not have enough money for what you want. It is important to know what to look for. It is also important to consider your clothing budget. You can save both time and money by looking for the best values, following care label directions, and storing your clothes properly.

Recognize Quality Fabrics

The best way to learn about fabrics is to take a trip to a fabric store. Check the label on the end of the fabric bolt to see the fiber content. Compare fabrics in different price ranges. Feel various fabrics to see how they handle when stretched or crushed. Quality fabric will spring back. A basic understanding of fabrics can help you make better clothing choices.

Fibers and Fabrics

Most fabrics are made from tiny strands called **fibers**. Fibers can be made from natural or synthetic (sin-,the-tik) materials. **Natural fibers** are made from plant and animal products. Cotton comes from the seedpod of the cotton plant. It is the most widely used fiber in the world. Linen comes from the flax plant. Linen is very absorbent, but wrinkles easily. Silk is generated by silkworms as they spin their cocoons. Silk is strong and resists wrinkling, but it has to be dry-cleaned or hand-washed. Wool is made from the fleece of sheep. It is a durable fiber that traps air, preventing the loss of body heat. Wool is worn in cold weather.

Synthetic fibers are manufactured from substances such as wood pulp and petroleum. Rayon and nylon are both synthetic fibers. Polyester, the most widely used synthetic fiber, is often combined with cotton. When two or more fibers are combined to create a fabric, it is referred to as a **blend**. The clothing label lists the percentage of each type of fiber. For example, a shirt might be a blend of 60% cotton and 40% polyester. Fabrics are made by weaving or knitting fibers together.

Woven Fabrics

When you were a young child, you may have woven strips of paper together to create an art project. This same basic process is used to create **woven fabrics**. They are made by interlacing lengthwise and crosswise yarns, which are several fibers twisted together, on a loom. **Figure 16.1** on the next page illustrates the most common types of woven fabrics.



Learn about Fabrics Fiber content can be found on the fabric bolt. *What else can you learn from a visit to a fabric store?*

As You Read

Connect What do you look for when shopping for clothes?

Vocabulary

You can find definitions in the glossary at the back of this book.

COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS

Donate Clothes

Sometimes you have clothes that are clean and in good repair, but you simply do not wear them any longer. Donate these clothes to a thrift shop or a charitable organization to help families and individuals in need.

Knit Fabrics

Like woven fabrics, **knit fabrics** are made by looping threads together. There are many ways to loop the threads for a variety of textures and patterns. Knit fabrics are made to be stretchy. Knit fabrics move well with the body and are comfortable to wear. Not all knits are heavy like sweaters. Cotton T-shirts are also made of knit fabric.

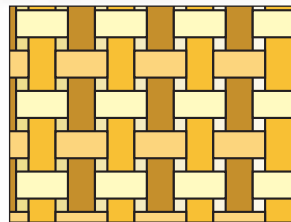
Fabric Grain

Grain is the direction the threads run in a fabric. Both knit and woven fabrics have a grain, as you can see in Figure 16.1. Well-constructed clothes are cut on grain, with the threads running straight up and down and straight across.

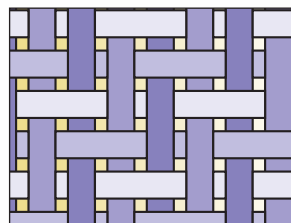
Threads can be pulled off grain when the fabric goes through the finishing process. This makes the grain **slant**, or set at the wrong angle. If the fabric is off-grain, the garment will appear to pull to one side, especially after a few washings.

Figure 16.1 Common Fabric Weaves

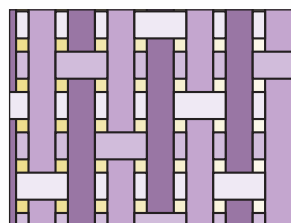
Different Weaves Create Different Effects Plain, twill, and satin are the most common weaves. *Can you name something in your wardrobe or home from each of the weave categories?*



Plain Weave The plain weave is the simplest weave. The yarns form an even, balanced weave. Plain weaves are used for shirts, handkerchiefs, and sheets.



Twill Weave Twill weaves create diagonal lines on fabric. Twill weaves are firmer, heavier, and stronger than plain weaves. Denim, used for jeans and jackets, is an example of a twill weave.



Satin Weave The satin weave creates a smooth, shiny surface. Satin fabrics are often used for blouses and formal evening wear.

You can test the fabric grain of a shirt by making sure that the grain runs straight across the back from one underarm seam to the other. Test pants and skirts at the back of the hipline. The grain should be the same on both sides.



Note-Taking Skills

Main Points Your teacher will write the most important information, or the main points, on the board or on transparencies for the overhead projector. Include this information in your notebook, and then listen for the supporting details.



Fabric Finishes

Manufacturers often add various finishes to improve the durability of fabrics. Some finishes add body or bulk. Some hold the threads in place so that the fabric will wear well and will not pull out at the seams. Other finishes add softness, luster, strength, or shrinkage control. Finishes can also make caring for fabrics easier.

Clothing labels often tell you what finishes have been added. For instance, a fabric may be treated to be stain-resistant or water-resistant. Washable clothes may have a drip-dry or permanent-press finish, which means that the garment requires little or no ironing.



Explain How can you test the fabric grain of a shirt?

Clothing Comfort and Fit

To enjoy wearing your clothes, you must be comfortable in them. Your clothes need to fit correctly. The fabric that a garment is made from and the style of the garment also affect comfort. Knowing how to evaluate these factors can help you select clothes that you will feel comfortable wearing.

Figure 16.2 on page 350 shows what to look for when checking the fit and comfort of clothing.

Selecting Size

Clothing may be sized simply as small, medium, large, or extra-large. Examples of this type of clothing include sweat-shirts, T-shirts, and sweaters. Try on and compare the fit of various styles until you find one that feels comfortable to you. Look in a full-length mirror at the front and back. Sit, bend, walk, and reach while wearing the garment to make sure it feels comfortable as you move around. Since you are still growing, it is a good idea to try clothes on before you buy them, even if you think you are a certain size. Also keep in mind that one manufacturer's "small" may be the same size as another manufacturer's "medium."

Sizes for Girls and Women Female clothing is sold in girls', juniors', misses', women's, and plus sizes. Girls' sizes go up to 14 and are roughly equal to the age of the wearer. Juniors' sizes are designed for a developing figure, but are smaller and shorter-waisted than misses' sizes. Petite sizes are shorter in length, while tall sizes are longer.

Sizes for Boys and Men For males there are three basic size groups: boys', teen boys', and men's. Boys' sizes are designed for small, undeveloped bodies. Teen boys' sizes are for slim teens and young men. Men's sizes are designed for adult bodies. Men's pants are sized by the waist measurement and the inside leg measurement, or inseam. For example, jeans with a 28-inch waist and a 30-inch inseam would be labeled "size 28/30." Dress shirts list two measurements, the collar size and the sleeve length, such as 15/34. Jackets are sold by chest measurement and length, such as 38 short or 38 long.

Figure 16.2 Does It Feel as Good as It Looks?

Comfort Check these features for a comfortable fit. *What can happen if you buy an outfit or garment without trying it on first?*



Neck Opening Is the neck opening comfortable? If it is too large, the front of the garment falls forward and sags. If it is too small, the neck binds and the front rides up.

Shoulder Seams Do the shoulder seams hit you at the shoulder? They should not go over your shoulder unless the garment is designed that way.

Sleeves Do long sleeves cover your wristbone? Can you lift your arms over your head with ease?

Waistband and Hips Does the waistband feel comfortable and fasten easily? Can you sit comfortably in pants or jeans?

Fasteners Do buttonholes, zippers, and other closures lie smoothly?

Hemline Is the hemline even around the bottom? Is the length right for you?

Natural Dyes

In this activity you will experiment with natural dyes. Dyes are used to add color to fabric. Before you begin, read through the entire Hands-On Lab assignment. Write down any questions that you have about the activity. Reread the text or ask your teacher for help if you need it.



Supplies

- ✓ Four 4-inch squares of undyed muslin fabric
- ✓ 2 types of fruit, such as blackberries, blueberries, or raspberries.
- ✓ Carrot juice
- ✓ Tea bag
- ✓ 4 small bowls

Develop Your Plan

- Choose 2 fruits to use as natural dyes.
- Gather the supplies.

Implement Your Plan

- Place a fabric square in each bowl.
- Rub the juice of each fruit on two of the fabric squares.
- Brew a bag of tea. Pour the tea into a bowl with a third fabric square.

- In the last bowl, pour carrot juice over the fabric square.
- Make notes of how the fabric reacted to each natural dye.
- After several minutes, rinse the fabric samples and allow them to dry.

Evaluate Your Results

Which natural dye was the easiest to use? Which made the brightest color? Which dye kept the most color after rinsing and drying? Make a list of items you could dye naturally. Do you think using natural dyes could help the environment? Write one or more paragraphs to explain your answer.



Projects and Activities Go to this book's Online Learning Center through glencoe.com for more projects and activities.

Comfort and Style

The fabric that a garment is made from can affect its comfort in many ways. Which fabrics do you think feel pleasant to the touch? Some people dislike the feel of slippery or clingy fabrics. Others find woolen knits rough and scratchy. You will want to buy clothes that suit your own preferences. When you buy clothes, be sure to check the feel of the fabric carefully.

Clothing style also affects its comfort. For example, a full skirt or pants with pleats may provide more room for you to move freely. A scoop neckline or an open collar may feel less restrictive than a turtleneck sweater.

Some styles may also suit your body shape better than others. Trying on a garment is the best way to decide whether a particular style is comfortable and looks good on you.

Comfortable, durable shoes will complete your wardrobe. When shopping for shoes, shop early in the day to get a more accurate fit. Feet tend to get slightly swollen after a day of walking. Try on shoes with the type of socks or hosiery that you would normally wear. Look for shoes that are not too tight or too loose. Be sure that you have room to wiggle your toes. Try on both left and right shoes, and walk around in them. When shopping for shoes to match a certain outfit, wear the outfit or take a sample of the fabric with you.



Evaluate Fit

Learning how to evaluate fit can help you make wise clothing choices. *Why is it so important to choose clothes according to fit?*



Reading Check

Explain Why should you try on clothes even if you know your size?

Make a Shopping Plan

A shopping plan is a **strategy**, or way to prepare, for spending the money you have available to buy the clothing you need or want. Before you develop a shopping plan, discuss your ideas with your parents or guardians. They can help you determine how much money should be used to buy the clothes you need, as well as how much money you can spend for items you want.

In addition to your list of clothing needs, your shopping plan should consider these three factors:

- **Clothing Budget** It is a good idea to set up a monthly spending plan. Go over your spending plan with your parents to decide how to make your money go further.
- **Purchase Plan** You learned about several payment methods, including cash, check, credit card, and debit card, in Chapter 11. Can you recall some of the advantages and disadvantages of each payment method?



- **Shopping Options** In most areas, there are several stores to choose from. Specialty stores, discount stores, and department stores are some options. Another choice is to shop for clothes by mail order or on the Internet.



Note-Taking Skills

Three-Ring Binder

A three-ring binder with tabs is a great way to keep and organize your notes and handouts. You can add, remove, or rearrange your notes as you need to.



Quality and Cost

It is easy to assume that more expensive clothes are better quality than less expensive clothes. This may be true sometimes, but not always. In addition to looking for details that indicate a well-made garment, you need to evaluate the cost. Consider not only the price tag, but also the cost per wearing. Before you buy a garment, ask yourself these questions:

- How often am I likely to wear it?
- How long is it likely to fit and stay looking nice?
- Is the price appropriate for the level of quality?
- Could I save money by waiting for a sale or buying it somewhere else?
- Could I make it myself for less?
- Is the item worth spending this much of my clothing budget?

Section 16.1 After You Read

Review What You Have Learned

1. **Name** the three most common types of woven fabrics.
2. **Describe** ways to check for fit and comfort while trying clothes on.
3. **Explain** why talking with your parents can help you with shopping.

Practice Academic Skills

English Language Arts

4. Create an illustration that represents one of your favorite outfits, including shoes. Label each part of the outfit with a suggestion for how to check for fit and comfort.

NCTE 5 Use different writing process elements to communicate effectively.

Social Studies

5. Federal law requires flame-retardant fabrics for children's sleepwear. Conduct research to learn about other kinds of fabric finishes that make life safer or easier. Share your findings with the class.

NCSS 1A Analyze and explain the ways groups, societies, and cultures address human needs and concerns.

-  **Check Your Answers** Check your answers at this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.

Section 16.2 Clothing Care Basics

Reading Guide

Before You Read

Preview A cause is an event or action that makes something happen. An effect is the result of a cause. Ask yourself, “Why does this happen?” to help you recognize cause-and-effect relationships as you read.

Read to Learn

Key Concepts

- ✓ **Describe** the information provided on clothing labels.
- ✓ **Name** six guidelines for stretching your clothing budget.
- ✓ **List** six steps you can take to properly clean your clothes.

Main Idea

You can stretch your clothing budget and keep your wardrobe looking good when you know how to properly care for and store your clothes.

Content Vocabulary

- colorfast
- brand name
- static cling


Academic Vocabulary

- coordinate
- pressed

Graphic Organizer

As you read, create step-by-step instructions for hand washing a garment. Use a graphic organizer like the one shown to organize your information.

| How to Hand Wash a Garment | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Step 1: | Step 4: |
| Step 2: | Step 5: |
| Step 3: | Step 6: |

 **Graphic Organizer** Go to this book’s Online Learning Center at glencoe.com to print this graphic organizer.

Academic Standards



English Language Arts

NCTE 1 Read texts to acquire new information.



Mathematics

NCTM Number and Operations Understand the meanings of operations and how they relate to one another.



Science

NSES E Develop abilities of technological design, understandings about science and technology.



Social Studies

NCSS IV F Individual Development and Identity Analyze the role of perceptions, attitudes, values, and beliefs in the development of personal identity.

NCTE National Council of Teachers of English

NCTM National Council of Teachers of Mathematics

NSES National Science Education Standards

NCSS National Council for the Social Studies

Clothing can be a significant expense, so you want your clothes to last as long as possible. Imagine that the ketchup stain did not come out of your shirt. Maybe the pants you want to wear have a ripped seam. What if you cannot find your favorite sweater? If any of this sounds familiar, this section can help.


Clothing Labels

You can find a great deal of helpful information by reading clothing labels. Take the time to check the care label before you buy to help you determine the quality, durability, and care of garments. Checking the care labels before you buy clothing can save you time and money. Not following care labels can cause clothing items to shrink, fade, or lose shape.

Every item of clothing must carry a care label that describes its fiber content, where it was made, and how to care for it. This information may be on the same label or on two different labels. Look for this information on labels inside the garment:

- The fiber content is listed on the care label. It also gives the name of the manufacturer and tells where the garment was made.
- The care label will tell you the correct way to clean the garment. Some items must be dry cleaned only.
- A “no bleach” warning on the label means all types of bleach will damage the fabric.
- If the label tells you not to iron the garment, it is because the fabric will be damaged by the heat of the iron.
- If the fabric is colorfast, that fact may be included on the label. A **colorfast** fabric will keep its original color through many washings.



 **Shop Wisely and Read Labels** Manufacturers print fiber content and care instructions on clothing labels. *How can reading care labels help you as a consumer?*



As You Read

Connect How can you benefit from making clothing care a part of your daily routine?

Vocabulary

You can find definitions in the glossary at the back of this book.

Character Counts

Self-Discipline

Avery is at the mall to buy some clothes for the new school year that will start in just a few weeks. His dad gave him \$250.00 to spend, with the instructions that he should not spend it all on one outfit. Avery is excited about the new school year, and he wants to make a good impression. He thinks brand names are important. He goes to a very popular retail store in the mall where a lot of his friends shop, and he finds a really great jacket with the name of the store brand printed across the back. The jacket is \$235.00. Avery has a jacket he bought last year, but he thinks his dad will understand if he spends almost all of the money on the brand-name jacket.

You Make the Call

Should Avery buy the jacket and tell his dad how important it is to him that he wears the brand name? Write a paragraph that explains what you think Avery should do.

Brand Name Labels

A **brand name** is a trademark used by a manufacturer to identify its products. Sometimes stores have their own brand names. In addition, clothing labels may identify the designer, which is another kind of brand name. Some people use brand names as a guide in selecting clothing. Brand name items are usually more expensive than those with less well-known names. However, brand names and designer labels are not always signs of quality. Experience will help you decide if brand-name clothing is worth the extra cost.



Reading Check

Distinguish

Why is it important to judge clothing on more than just the brand name?

Your Clothing Budget

When you made your shopping plan, you calculated your clothing budget, or how much money you had to spend. You can make that money go further by understanding and following some simple guidelines:

- **Start with two or three basic outfits.** Choose a few basic colors and classic styles to start your wardrobe. Then you can **coordinate**, or mix and match, additional pieces to go with what you already have.
- **Make the best use of what you have.** Try different combinations and accessories with clothes you own.
- **Take good care of your clothes.** Follow the directions on the care labels to make clothes last longer. Hang up or fold clothes after wearing and washing. Treat stains and wash clothes before putting them away.
- **Compare cost and quality.** No matter what type of fabric your clothing is made from, a quality garment requires good construction. For example, well-made clothes will have straight and smooth seams.
- **Take advantage of sales.** Plan ahead and shop during seasonal sales to get more for your money.
- **Learn to sew.** Save money and express your personality. Knowing how to make simple repairs can help your clothes last longer.

Clothing Care and Saving Money

You can save money when you keep your clothes in good condition. Follow these simple guidelines to take proper care of your clothes:

- Wear clothing that is suitable for the activity. When doing yard work or cleaning out the garage, for example, wear old clothes so that it does not matter if they get dirty.
- Dress and undress carefully to avoid snagging, ripping, or stretching your garments.
- Inspect your clothes carefully after each wearing. Repair any tears or holes before they get worse. If you find stains, treat them immediately and wash the garment as soon as possible.



Note-Taking Skills

Reading Assignments

It is important to finish your assigned reading before class starts. When you know what topics will be discussed in class, you can focus on taking notes about new information.



Predict How can simple sewing skills help you save money?



Special Care Learn how to take care of special clothing, such as team uniforms and formal wear. *What special care might be necessary for these types of clothing?*

SCIENCE YOU CAN USE



Stains

No matter what you do, you will probably end up with stains on some of your clothes. Water-based stains come from certain foods, grass, perspiration, and washable inks. Oil-based stains come from makeup, ink, and paints.

Procedure Conduct research to find out how to treat common stains, such as ketchup, chewing gum, grass, blood, and paint. Record your findings in a chart.

Analysis Using the information in your chart, what conclusions can you draw about removing stains with the appropriate treatment? Why is it important to treat stains right away?

NSES E Develop abilities of technological design, understandings about science and technology.

Doing the Laundry

Cleaning clothes properly requires a basic knowledge of fabrics and simple cleaning techniques. Cleaning is just the beginning. You also need to know how to properly dry and iron your clothes. However, these tasks are not difficult if you follow the instructions on clothing care labels and on laundry products and appliances.

Learning the right way to launder, or wash, clothes will help you keep your clothes looking newer longer. Follow these guidelines when washing your clothes:

- **Pretreat stains.** Pretreat means to apply a stain remover before laundering. Besides stains, sleeve cuffs and the fold line on collars often need to be pretreated.
- **Sort clothes.** Check care labels on clothes carefully. Then separate clothes into piles by color: light-colored fabrics, medium-colored fabrics, and dark fabrics.
- **Select the correct water temperature.** Wash your clothes in the water temperature recommended on the care label. Unless otherwise specified, most clothing can be washed in warm water and rinsed in cold.
- **Choose the correct load size.** If you are washing only a few clothes, choose a small-load setting to save water and energy. Never overload the washing machine. Clothes will not get clean if they are packed in too tightly.
- **Use the correct amount of detergent.** Check the detergent label for the correct amount to use. Remember to adjust for the load setting you selected.
- **Use a fabric softener.** If static cling is a problem, liquid fabric softeners can be added to the washer, or dryer sheets can be used in the dryer. **Static cling** happens when electricity builds up in the dryer and causes clothing to stick to itself or to your body. Read product labels carefully to determine which type of softener you are using, and how and when it should be added.

Drying Your Clothes

Generally, clothes can be either line-dried or machine-dried. Line-drying saves energy and money but takes longer. Machine-drying is quick and convenient, but it uses energy and therefore costs more. If you use a dryer, remove clothing as soon as the dryer shuts off. Hang up items such as shirts, pants, and dresses as soon as you take them out of the dryer. This will help reduce wrinkling and make ironing easier. Sort and fold the other items.

Ironing Your Clothes

Some fabrics require that they be **pressed**, or ironed, after each wash. Other items may require some light pressing with a steam iron. The care label gives the proper temperature setting for the fabric. Always match the temperature setting on the iron with the fiber listed on the label. Synthetic fabrics may melt if the iron is too hot. Start by ironing or pressing small areas of the garment, such as the collar, yoke, and sleeves. Then press the larger areas. This way, you can avoid accidentally wrinkling areas you have already ironed.




Ironing Your Clothes

The iron you use in your home is a small electrical appliance that is heated and used to press clothes. Like any appliance that creates heat, special care must be taken to avoid injury and the risk of fire.

- Set the iron temperature for the fabric.
- Never let the iron sit still on top of the fabric.
- Turn the iron off and unplug it after use.
- Allow the iron to cool before storing.
- Do not allow pets or children to pull on the cord.

Laundry Basics

Doing laundry includes cleaning, drying, and ironing clothes. **Why is it important to read all instructions before washing, drying, or pressing your clothes?**



Financial Literacy

Clothing Costs

Daniel went shopping for new clothes for his upcoming job interview. He found the following on sale: a \$140 suit at \$35 off, a \$52 briefcase at 25% off, and two pairs of socks that are \$8.00 each. How much did Daniel spend?

Math Concept Order of Operations To solve an equation, you must use the correct order of operations. First, simplify within the parentheses. Multiply and divide from left to right, then add and subtract from left to right.

Starting Hint Before solving this problem, write an expression using the correct symbols (remember that 25% off means that he paid 75% (0.75) of the price: $(\$140 - \$35) + (\$52 \times 0.75) + (2 \times \$8)$). Solve using the correct order of operations.

Math For math help, go to the Math Appendix at the back of the book.

NCTM Number and Operations Understand the meanings of operations and how they relate to one another.

Hand Washing Your Clothes

Some delicate garments are labeled “hand wash” because machine washing and drying will cause damage to the garment. You might also want to hand wash when you only have one or two garments to wash. To hand wash, start by soaking the item in sudsy water. Then gently squeeze the suds through the garment. Avoid twisting or wringing the garment. Drain the sink or basin and refill it with fresh water to rinse the garment. Repeat the rinse step until there are no more suds in the water. After rinsing, roll the garment in a towel to remove excess water. Then, hang the garment or lay it flat to dry.

Dry Cleaning

Some clothes cannot be washed by a machine or by hand. Rather, they may need to be dry cleaned. The dry cleaning process uses special chemicals instead of water and detergent to get clothes clean. Dry cleaning can be expensive, so choose your clothes

wisely to avoid extra costs. You might consider alternatives to taking clothes to a commercial dry cleaner. Some coin-operated laundry facilities have machines for dry cleaning.



Clothing Storage

Store your clothes properly so they will last longer. *What are the advantages of storing your clothes properly?*

You can also buy dry cleaning kits to be used with a dryer. The kits contain specially-treated cloths to place in a bag with your garments. After the garments tumble in the dryer, they must be removed right away. This process works best with wool, rayon, silk, linen, and cotton knits. As with all laundry products, it is important to follow directions carefully.



Note-Taking Skills

Use Colored Pens

Try using different colored pens or pencils when taking notes. For example, use red for new words, blue for the main ideas, and green for supporting details.



Storing Your Clothes

Another important part of caring for clothes is storing them properly. When you hang up your clothes, take the time to close zippers and fasten buttons so that the garment will hang straight. Do not overcrowd closets and drawers, or your clothes may wrinkle. Check to be sure that pockets are empty and that garments are clean and repaired before putting them away. Seasonal clothes such as coats, heavy sweaters, and bathing suits, should be washed and dried before storing for the year. Clothes that are worn only for special occasions should be given extra attention, such as covering them with plastic bags to prevent damage and dust build-up. All clothing should be stored in dry areas to prevent mildew damage.

Section 16.2 After You Read

Review What You Have Learned

1. **Explain** why you should take time to read labels before you buy your clothes.
2. **Name** three things you can do to keep your clothing in good condition.
3. **Compare and contrast** line-drying and machine-drying.

Practice Academic Skills

English Language Arts


4. Choose two washable items from your wardrobe, each with different care instructions. For each item, write down the label information. Then describe in detail how you would launder and care for each item. Begin with sorting and end with storage.

NCTE 1 Read texts to acquire new information.

Social Studies

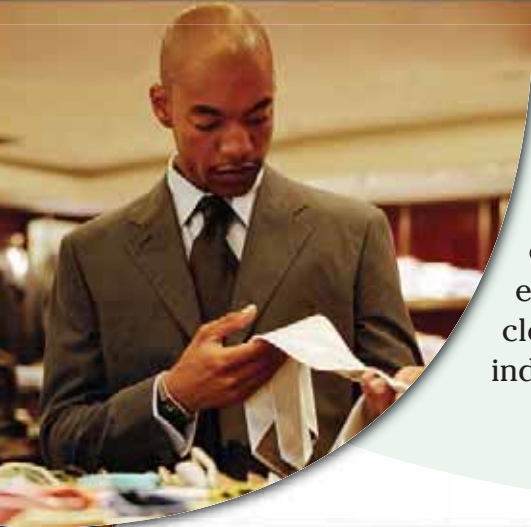
5. Would you rather wear used clothes, hand-me-downs, or vintage clothing? Is there a difference? Why do you think society's attitudes toward wearing used clothing are changing? How do you feel about wearing used clothing? Write one or more paragraphs to express your opinion.

NCSS IV F Analyze the role of perceptions, attitudes, values, and beliefs in the development of personal identity.

 **Check Your Answers** Check your answers at this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.

Discovering Careers

Focus on Careers in Clothing and Fabric ▼



Do you like to shop for clothing? Are you interested in the different kinds of fabric? If you answered yes to either of those questions, you might want to consider a future career in clothing and fabric industry. The following chart explores several careers in the clothing and fabric industry.

Career Activities ▼

At School

1 Select three of the careers listed. Research the education, training, and work experience required for each career. Write a summary of your results.

At Home

2 Sort your family's laundry into piles according to the care instructions. How many piles did you create? What are the different types of cleaning that will need to be done?

At Work

3 Imagine that you work in a juice and smoothie shop. What kinds of stains are you likely to get on your uniform? How can you remove the stains?

In the Community

4 Contact and interview someone in your community who works in the clothing or fabric industry. Ask this person to describe what his or her typical work day is like. Share what you learned with your class.

| Job Title | Job Description |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Dry Cleaner | Operates various dry-cleaning machines to clean garments, draperies, and other items as specified by customer. |
| Fabric Inspector | Inspects fabrics for defective weaving, stitching errors, color variations, and damaged or dirty fabrics. Pulls defective fabrics off the line. |
| Fabric Store Manager | Supervises and trains staff in customer service, fabric and notion selection, and fabric cutting. Orders supplies and equipment. Builds a team that is enthusiastic about fabric and sewing. |
| Fabric Designer | Predicts what fibers, textures, and colors will be popular. Designs fabrics. |
| Fashion Consultant | Help clients understand their wardrobe needs. Show customers ways to maximize their purchases by selecting garments that can be worn in a combination of ways. |

Learn More Online  glencoe.com

Career Investigations Go to this book's Online Learning Center for activities and worksheets to help you explore careers.



Chapter Summary

Section 16.1 Quality Clothing

A basic understanding of fabrics can help you make better clothing choices. Fabrics are made from natural or synthetic materials. Fabrics are made by weaving or knitting fibers together. Manufacturers may add finishes to improve the durability and feel of fabrics. When you buy clothes, check the feel of the fabric and check for the correct fit. Use a shopping plan to spend your clothing budget wisely.

Section 16.2 Clothing Care Basics

All clothing must have a care label with fiber content and care instructions. Read labels before you buy to help you determine the quality, durability, and care of garments. Keep clothes in good condition to help save money. Cleaning clothes properly requires a basic knowledge of fabrics and simple cleaning techniques. Your wardrobe will look newer longer when you learn the correct ways to launder and store your clothes.

Words You Learned

1. Arrange the vocabulary words below into groups of related words. Explain why you put the words together.

Content Vocabulary

- fiber (p. 347)
- natural fiber (p. 347)
- synthetic fiber (p. 347)
- blend (p. 347)
- woven fabric (p. 347)
- knit fabric (p. 348)
- grain (p. 348)
- colorfast (p. 355)
- brand name (p. 356)
- static cling (p. 358)

Academic Vocabulary

- slant (p. 348)
- strategy (p. 352)
- coordinate (p. 356)
- pressed (p. 359)

Review Key Concepts

2. **Explain** three features of quality fabric.
3. **Identify** three factors that affect clothing comfort.
4. **Outline** a shopping plan for clothes.
5. **Describe** the information provided on clothing labels.
6. **Name** six guidelines for stretching your clothing budget.
7. **List** six steps you can take to properly clean your clothes.

Critical Thinking

8. **Predict** what you would do if you need to clean a garment without a care label.
9. **Analyze** what assumptions consumers might make about high-priced clothing with designer logos.

Real-World Skills and Applications

Problem-Solving


10. Ask Questions The eighth-grade graduation party is coming up, and your friend wants to buy a new outfit for the occasion. She found a shirt with a designer logo at a popular mall store. The pants she wants are also in the mall, but at a different store. She found a pair of shoes that cost more than the pants, but she says she can wear them with many different outfits. What questions can you ask your friend to help her decide if buying the outfit is a good idea?

Technology Applications

11. Clothing Information for Teens

Using presentation software, create a slide show called “A Teen’s Guide to Shopping for Clothes.” Include tips for choosing fabric, making smart purchases, and caring for clothes. Use illustrations to make your presentation attractive and interesting.

Financial Literacy



12. Be a Smart Shopper There are many ways to get more clothes for your money. If you want to shop at brand-name stores at the mall or other locations, it is a good idea to wait for sales. For example, by shopping at the end of a season, you can often find brand names for lower prices. However, brand-name clothing stores are not your only shopping option, and better bargains can often be found elsewhere. Identify five options for buying clothes. Make a table listing the five options, and identify the pros and cons of each one. How many of these options have you already tried? Which options are you likely to choose in the future?



13. Expand Your Wardrobe Create a collage with photos of clothing, shoes, and accessories that express your personal style. Look through magazines and cut out pictures of clothing and accessories that you like. Add captions to explain how each item could be used with something you already have in your wardrobe

14. Synthetic Fibers There are more than 25 different kinds of synthetic, or man-made, fibers. Find information about five types of synthetic fibers used for clothing. Create a chart that includes what kinds of clothing each type of fiber is suitable for, and what special characteristics the fiber has, such as water resistance or insulation. Also include any drawbacks each fiber may have.



15. Fabric Development With permission from your parents or teacher, go online to find information about new types of fabrics. For example, look for fabrics that increase the speed of an athlete, protect against allergies, or fight stains. Create a list of at least five new fabrics. Then choose one that you find especially interesting and write a paragraph about how people can benefit from the new fabric. Include the information in your Life Skills Binder.

Academic Skills



English Language Arts

16. **Write a Catalog Description** Imagine you are writer for a sportswear company. Describe an outfit for the catalog. Who will wear this outfit? What fabrics and fibers are used? What sizes and colors are available? What are the care instructions? What are the selling points of the outfit? How much do you think this outfit should cost? Use this information to write a catalog ad.

NCTE 5 Use different writing process elements to communicate effectively.



Science

17. **Environmental Impact** As a consumer, it is important to know what you can do to help the environment.

Procedure Locate a detergent designed to be environmentally safe. Look for “green” or “environmentally friendly” on the label. Make a list of the ingredients. Conduct an experiment to compare the cleaning ability of this detergent with a standard brand.

Analysis Is there a difference in cleaning ability, fragrance, or in the feel of the fabric after washing? Summarize your findings.

NSESA Develop abilities necessary to do scientific inquiry, understanding about scientific inquiry.



Mathematics

18. **Buy on Layaway** Victoria needs a new heavy coat for the winter, but the one she wants is \$320, and she has not yet saved up enough money to buy it. The store offers a layaway plan requiring a 25% initial deposit and additional 25% deposits every 30 days until the item is paid in full after 90 days. There is also a \$5 service charge per payment after the initial deposit. How much will each payment cost Victoria?

Math Concept

Changing Percents to Fractions.

One way to find the percent of a number is to first convert the percent to a fraction. Since a percent is simply a ratio of a number to 100, write the percent as a fraction with 100 as the denominator, and reduce to lowest terms. Multiply this fraction by the number.

Starting Hint Convert 25% to a fraction by rewriting it as $\frac{25}{100}$, and reducing it to lowest terms. Multiply this fraction by \$320. Do not forget to add the service charge to the last three payments.

NCTM Number and Operations Understand numbers, ways of representing numbers, relationships among numbers, and number systems.



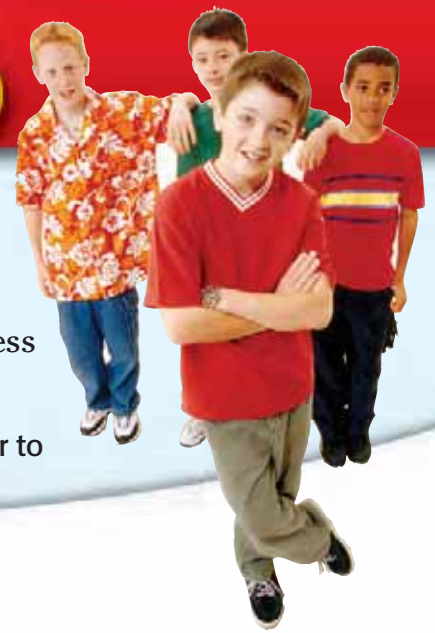
Standardized Test Practice

True/False

Read the statements and determine if they are true or false.

Test-Taking Tip When answering true/false questions, pay close attention to the wording as you read the questions. Look for words such as *not*, *nor*, *any*, or *all*. These words are important in determining the correct answer.

19. Synthetic fibers are not made with plants or animal fleece.
20. All clothing can be hand washed.
21. Creating a shopping plan can help you get the most out of your clothing purchases.



Your Personal Style

Looking your best and showing your own style is important. Magazines may offer ideas on how to be creative with clothes. Craft books may also offer jewelry and other projects that help you express yourself. This project will help you explore your personal style.



My Journal Complete the journal entry from page 323, and refer to it to complete your design concept.

Project Assignment ▼

In this project, you will:

- Create a list of all the clothes you already own.
- Find examples of clothing that reflect your personal style.
- Describe your personal style.
- Create an illustrated pamphlet to display your personal style.
- Interview someone whose style you admire.
- Present your findings to your class.
- Include this project in the seventh section of your personal Life Skills binder.

Step 1

Create a Clothing Inventory Chart

Analyzing your own personal style is easier if you know what clothing accessories you already have. Create a clothing inventory chart to list and describe the clothing and accessories you own.

Step 2

Find Examples of Clothing That Reflect Your Style

Look through several magazines geared toward teens and preteens. Collect clipped photos to use in a pamphlet that reflects your personal style. Then write two or more paragraphs that answer these questions:

- ✓ What do these outfits have in common?
- ✓ How would you describe the colors and styles?
- ✓ How does your collection of photos reflect your personal style?
- ✓ How would you describe your personal style?

Step 3

Interview Someone Whose Style You Admire

Interview someone in your community whose fashion style you admire. Ask these questions:

- ✓ How would you describe your personal style?
- ✓ Who or what influences your style the most?
- ✓ How has your style changed over the years?

Use these interviewing skills when conducting your interview and these writing skills when writing the summary of notes from your interview.

Interviewing Skills

- Record interview responses and take notes.
- Listen attentively.

Writing Skills

- Use complete sentences.
- Use correct spelling and grammar.



Step 4 Create and Present Your Personal Style Pamphlet

Use the Life Skills Project Checklist on the right to plan and complete your pamphlet and give an oral report on it.

Use these speaking skills when presenting your final report.


Speaking Skills

- Speak clearly and concisely.
- Be sensitive to the needs of your audience.
- Use standard English to communicate.

Step 5 Evaluate Your Presentation

Your project will be evaluated based on:

- ✓ Completeness and organization of your clothing inventory chart.
- ✓ The collection of photographs that represent your personal style.
- ✓ The description of your personal style.
- ✓ Thoroughness of your personal style pamphlet.
- ✓ The summary written from interview notes.
- ✓ Grammar and sentence structure.
- ✓ Presentation to the class.
- ✓ Creativity and neatness.

 **Evaluation Rubric** Go to this book's Online Learning Center through glencoe.com for a rubric you can use to evaluate your final project.

Life Skills Project Checklist

Research Personal Clothing Styles

- ✓ Create your clothing inventory chart.
- ✓ Collect photos from magazines that show clothing styles you like.
- ✓ Interview someone in your community whose style you admire.
- ✓ Include your inventory chart, photos, and descriptions in a pamphlet that displays your personal style.

Writing Skills

- ✓ Describe the clothing represented in your pamphlet.
- ✓ Describe your own personal style.
- ✓ Write a summary from your interview with someone whose style you admire.

Present Your Findings

- ✓ Prepare a short presentation to share and describe your pamphlet and explain how it reflects your personal style.
- ✓ Invite the students of the class to ask any questions they may have. Answer these questions with responses that respect their perspectives.
- ✓ Add this project to your Life Skills binder.

Academic Skills

- ✓ Conduct research to gather information.
- ✓ Communicate effectively.
- ✓ Organize your presentation so the audience can follow along easily.
- ✓ Thoroughly express your ideas.

NCTE 5 Use different writing process elements to communicate effectively.

NCTE 7 Conduct research and gather, evaluate, and synthesize data to communicate discoveries.