

Lesson 52: Occupations & Clothing — The Tailor**PLL PART TWO****Trades & Crafts • The Tailor**

"What does the tailor make? What materials does he use? What tools does he use in his work?"

Trade Study Focus: Garment fabrication • Textiles (wool, linen, silk) • Tools (shears, thimble, tape measure) • Sentence building.

1 THE TAILOR'S CRAFT & MATERIALS

Think about how clothing is designed and sewn. Answer each question below.

1. Garments: Name three kinds of clothing a tailor makes: _____

2. Cloth: Name two warm or sturdy fabrics he uses: _____

3. Cutting Tool: What large, sharp cutting tool shapes the cloth? _____

4. Finger Armor: What metal cap protects his finger when pushing needles? A _____

2 TOOL MATCH & TECHNICAL VOCABULARY

Connect each tailoring tool with its specific action in the workshop.

A. Tool Matching: Draw a line to match the tool to its purpose:

Tape Measure • • Marks cutting lines | **Tailor's Chalk** • • Measures body | **Pressing Iron** • • Flattens seams

B. Complete Sentence: Write a complete sentence explaining why a thimble is necessary:

Thimble: _____

3 THE MAKING OF A WINTER COAT

In two sequential sentences, explain how the tailor measures the cloth and stitches it together into a warm coat.

Step 1: _____

Step 2: _____

4 COMMUNITY APPRECIATION

Why was a skilled tailor so important to a town before modern factories existed? Write one complete sentence.

Importance: _____

1 VOCATIONAL OBJECT STUDY: THE TAILOR

Pedagogical Significance: Lessons 52–56 explore the classical division of labor in human society. Students learn technical terminology of trades (tailor, shears, thimble, textiles) and construct structured declarative sentences describing human labor and tools.

Standards Addressed: CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.2.1 (Domain-specific details), L.2.1.F (Produce complete sentences), L.2.5.A (Word relationships in trades).

✓ COMPLETE ANSWER KEY**Section 1: The Tailor's Craft & Materials**

1. Garments: *coats, suits, trousers, vests, cloaks, dresses.*
2. Cloth: *woolen cloth, tweed, cotton, linen, silk.*
3. Cutting Tool: *shears* (tailor's shears / scissors).
4. Finger Armor: *thimble.*

Section 2: Tool Match & Technical Vocabulary

- A. Matching: Tape Measure → *Measures body*; Tailor's Chalk → *Marks cutting lines*; Pressing Iron → *Flattens seams*.
 B. Sentence: *The tailor wears a thimble to protect his finger when pushing the sharp needle through thick cloth.*

Section 3: The Making of a Winter Coat (Sample Response)

First, the tailor measures the person and cuts the heavy wool cloth with sharp shears. Next, he stitches the seams with strong thread and presses them flat with a hot iron.

Section 4: Community Appreciation (Sample Response)

A tailor was essential because every coat and suit had to be measured and sewn by hand to keep people warm and well-dressed.

! DIAGNOSTIC GUIDE & TECHNICAL PROMPTS

- **Scissors vs. Shears:** Explain that shears are large cutting tools (often over six inches) with an angled handle designed specifically for cutting cloth resting flat on a cutting table.
- **Compound Sentence Construction:** Remind students to connect two related clauses with *and* or *so* with appropriate punctuation.

★ SCORING RUBRIC (20 POINTS TOTAL)

Evaluation Metric	Exemplary (5 Pts)	Proficient (3-4 Pts)	Developing (1-2 Pts)
Trade Terminology	Identifies garments, fabrics, and tailoring tools (shears, thimble) with precision.	Correctly identifies most tools and fabrics; minor spelling slip.	Confuses tools or omits key trade materials.
Sentence Precision	Writes grammatically complete, compound sentences explaining tool functions.	Writes complete sentences with proper punctuation.	Fragmented answers lacking subject or predicate.
Procedural Writing	Articulates a clear 2-step sequence of measuring, cutting, and stitching.	Describes coat-making sequence clearly.	Procedural steps unclear or disordered.
Handwriting & Form	Neat, uniform handwriting on lines with appropriate letter spacing.	Legible handwriting; minor spacing inconsistencies.	Handwriting uneven or crowded.