



Key Words



Subject	Textiles
Year	7
Unit	Fashion Monsters
Key Word	Meaning
Fibre	Fibres are the raw material of fabric. They can be spun into yarn and woven, knitted, or bonded into fabric.
Thread	Fibres are spun together to make a fine thread, which is used for sewing fabrics together.
Yarn	Is made of fibres twisted together to make a long yarn, which is then used to weave or knit together to make a fabric
Fabric	Is a woven, knitted, bonded or fused cloth that people use to make clothing, towels, sheets, table linens, carpets, boat sails, flags, and many other things.
Weave / woven / weaving	Woven fabric is made by weaving two yarns together - called the warp and weft. For example your school blazer, tie, and bag are examples of woven fabrics.
Knit	A knitted fabric is made by interlocking loops of yarn using knitting needles. Examples of knitted clothes are socks, jumpers, and gloves.
Stitch	Is how fabrics are joined, they are the small lines of thread that you can see on a piece of cloth after it has been sewn. Inc: running stitch, back stitch, chain stitch, ladder stitch, and, whip stitch.
Applique	It comes from the French verb 'to apply', it now means applying layers of fabric to create an image or pattern.
Seam	In sewing, a seam is the join where two or more layers of fabric are held together with stitches.
Seam allowance	Is the gap between the sewn seam and the cut edge of the fabric.
Symbol	In art, a symbol is usually a solid, recognizable thing—an animal, a plant, an object, etc. —that stands for something that would be hard to show in a picture or a sculpture.
Paper Pattern / Template.	Paper Patterns aka Paper Templates used in sewing, are a guide to cutting out accurate fabric shapes and how to join the fabrics to construct the textile product.
Linear Design	Process of designing by following a simple process- research, design, make, evaluate
Design Brief	A brief outline of the needs and wants
Design specification	A specific list of requirements for the project that address challenges in the design brief, user requirements and justifications form, function and target market
Stereotype	A Stereotype is an assumed bias
Design fixation	is where we get stuck on a set idea, limited our possible outcomes.

2D shape	If a shape has two dimensions, all 2D shapes can be measured by their height and width or length and height. But remember, shapes that are 2D are completely flat.
3D shape, aka Form	Have 3 dimensions (measurements) height, width, and depth.
Design communication	Is how we visually present our ideas for someone else to view
Annotation	Is detailed written notes to explain ideas
Sustainability	Is meeting the needs for today and insuring that we have enough resources for the future.
Renewable resources	A renewable resource is a resource which can be used repeatedly and replaced naturally, i.e. bamboo, w
Finite resources	A Finite resource is a resource that will run out
6R's Sustainability	Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Reuse, Repair, and Rethink

Homework

- Homework will be set alternate weeks.
- Tasks will be in Teams and focused on retrieval practice of the key terms to support students in developing the skills to discuss and write about their own work and the work of others using the correct technical terms.
- All tasks will be focused on reinforcing the learning in KS3.

Additional Opportunities:

If you wish to further develop your skills and knowledge in Textiles, you can use the following link:

<https://www.thenational.academy/teachers/programmes/design-technology-secondary-ks3-l/units/understanding-fibres-and-fabrics-8af7/lessons/fibres-to-fabric-6djk6c#slide-deck>

<https://www.thenational.academy/teachers/programmes/design-technology-secondary-ks3-l/units/textiles-technology-and-sustainability-6f46/lessons>

Y7 Textiles Key facts

1. There are 3 fibre categories, manmade, animal & plant.
2. Common examples of animal fibres: wool (sheep and alpacas) and silk.
3. Common examples of plant fibres are: cotton, linen, bamboo.
4. Common examples of manmade fibres are: polyester, nylon, Kevlar, lycra and spandex.
5. Synthetic is another word for manmade fibres.

6. Fibres are spun together to make a yarn or thread.
7. Most fabrics are made by either weaving or knitting yarn/tread.
8. Felt fabric is made by bonding the fibres – without the fibres being twisted into yarn/thread first.
9. Emerging modern technology means that fabrics of the future may be constructed using totally different techniques – currently this is not available on a manufacturing scale.
10. Fabrics are joined with stitches.
11. Stitches can be made by hand or by machine.
12. Manufacturers use sewing machines as it is quicker and more time efficient and ensures that the stitches are all of a uniform size.
13. The names of the handheld equipment, paper scissors, fabric scissors, snips, pins, needles, thread, tape measure.
14. A template for a textile product tells us the exact shape and size the fabric needs to be cut to make the product.
15. 3D objects have 3 dimensions height, width & depth.
16. Applique is a traditional fabric decoration technique using scraps of fabric to make a design.
17. Applique originated as a traditional European mending technique.
18. Boro & Sashiko are traditional textiles mending techniques from Japan.
19. Annotation is the use of labels on your design work to communicate your intention.
20. Aesthetics is concerned with how something looks, the appreciation of beauty.
21. An iconic product is one that is instantly recognisable – for example a kilt, which is a tartan fabric that is worn like a skirt, the tartan design uses colour to show which clan the wearer belongs to.
22. Function is what it does, i.e. a scarf will keep your neck warm.
23. Functionality means: should stand up to the wear and tear of regular use.
24. The 6 R's of sustainability are a key consideration for designers & they are: Redo, Repair, Rethink, Refuse, Recycle and reduce.-