



Key Words



Subject	Textiles
Year	8
Unit	The 80's
Key Word	Meaning
Geometric shape	have straight lines, angles, and points. There are no gaps between the lines that make these shapes. Round shapes are the only geometric shapes that are the exception to this because they have no sides, no straight lines and no points
Colour	Is the aspect of any object that may be described in terms of hue, lightness, and saturation, i.e. red, yellow and blue.
Composition	Composition is the way in which different elements of an artwork are arranged.
Motif	is the design element that is repeated in a pattern
Pattern	is a design that repeats and can be found anywhere. They can be made by repeating shape, line, or colour.
Scale	Is the size of a thing, generally, how big or small the piece is compared to us.
Threads	Fibres are spun together to make a fine thread, which is used for sewing fabrics together.
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.
Needle	Is the tool used to sew with, it is a fine slender piece of polished metal with a point at one end and a hole or eye for thread at the other, used in sewing
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.
Embellish	A fancy word for decorate
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.
Bobbin	Holds the bottom thread, which goes in the bottom of the sewing machine.
Balance wheel	Is on the right-hand side of the sewing machine & moves the needle up and down.
Presser foot	Is on the sewing machine. It holds the material down & helps to feed the fabric through the machine.
Sublimation	In chemistry this is when a heat is applied to a solid & it turns to a gas without going through the liquid stage. In textiles we use this science to transfer the design from paper onto the fabric, we do this using the heat press.
Batik	Is the traditional textile technique from Java, Indonesia. It is the process of drawing hot wax with a tjanting onto fabric and then dyeing it to create a pattern – similar to Africa Adire cloth.

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>