

Textiles Year 7

Key Terms

Applique	The process of sewing a piece of fabric onto another to form an image or a Pattern.
Textiles	Another name for any fabric and also the name of the subject.
Embroidery	Decorating fabrics using a needle and thread (hand embroidery), or sometimes using a sewing machine (machine embroidery). The school badge on your jumper has been Machine Embroidered on.
Sewing	The process of joining materials with thread. This can be done by hand (hand sewing) or with a sewing machine (machine sewing).
Machine	The main machine in the Textiles room is the Sewing Machine.
Scissors	We use fabric shears for cutting fabric, which are large extra sharp scissors. If you use them to cut paper, it makes them blunt.
Iron	We often use an iron in Textiles, to help fold or flatten fabric before we sew it. Do you iron your own school uniform at home?
Pin	We use pins to help hold fabric in place before we sew it.
Needle	Needles are used to help sew fabric. They have a hole called an 'eye' at one end, which is where you put the thread through.
Natural	This refers to where different fibres and fabrics comes from. Natural fibres come from natural sources like wool from sheep and cotton from the cotton plant.

Key Words

- Applique
- Textiles
- Embroidery
- Sewing
- Machine
- Scissors
- Iron
- Pin
- Needle
- Natural

Stretch and Challenge

Look up a textile skill on you tube and teach yourself how to do it. It could be anything! finger crochet, natural dyeing, stick weaving, marbling - there are so many things to do and learn!

Using the iron.

When you are sewing, you use the iron a lot to help hold your fabric in a certain shape or to get rid of creases where you don't want them.



Now you have used the iron at school, ask permission to help with the ironing at home. Your school shirt and trousers/skirt are likely to need ironing. **Remember to check your iron is on the right temperature for the type of fabric you are ironing!**

How to do Applique

1. Draw a design on a piece of paper.
 2. Cut out the design and pin to a piece of fabric.
 3. Cut out the shape, glue this fabric shape to your base fabric.
 4. Sew it on using a straight stitch or an embroidery stitch of your choice.
- Ta-dah! You have done some Applique!



Cotton

You are using a type of fabric called 'Denim' to make your fabric case at school. Denim is a cotton fabric, which means the fibres that make it up come from the Cotton plant. The cotton plant comes from a family of plants called *Gossypium*.



You can see in this image the fluffy fibres in the cotton 'boll' This is the part of the plant that contains the seeds for the next generation of plants. The boll is like the fruit that develops after the flower has been fertilised.

Although cotton seems like a good fibre to use if you want to be environmentally friendly, actually it takes huge amounts of water and chemicals to help it grow. It also grows best in climates where water is already scarce.

[Cotton, Gossypium hirsutum, plant facts - Eden Project](#)

Have a look on the Eden Project website to find out more about the advantages and disadvantages of cotton.



Natural Fibres and Fabrics



Wool

Cotton

Silk

Linen

Natural fibres comes from animals, insects or plants. Once we have gathered the fibres, we can then turn them into fabric. Fibres are like hairs, and they can be twisted together (spun) to make a yarn (like a piece of string), and then the yarn can be woven or knitted to make a piece of fabric. Sometimes fibres are felted together using friction and water to make felt fabric.