

## Key vocabulary

Procedure	a series of actions conducted in a certain order or way
Synthetic	Made by people
Fibres	Fine hair like particles used to make fabrics
Fray	Unravel or worn at the edges
Specification	identifying something precisely or of stating a precise requirement.
Pattern	A template used to trace around before cutting fabric
Elastic	Ability to stretch or return to original shape
Annotations	Notes and labels to help explain an idea or design
Seam allowance	Area between the fabric edge and the sewing line.
Accuracy	Degree of closeness to a measurement
placement	Organising or putting a design in a specific place.
Minimize	Reduce or keep as low as possible the amount of something
Properties	How materials act when being used

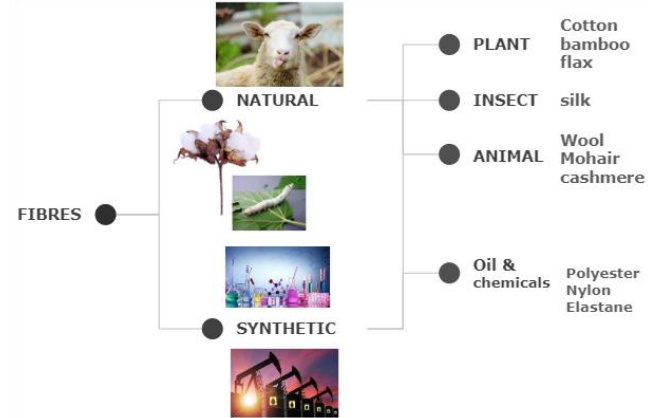
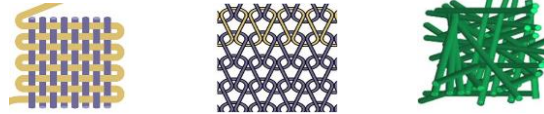
## YEAR 8 BAG

<b>A</b> AESTHETICS	What does the product look like? What is the style of the product? Is the product attractive? What inspired the design of the product?	<b>S</b> SAFETY	Will the product cause harm? Have any measures been taken to prevent this? How can the designer ensure the product does not cause harm?
<b>C</b> COST	How much money is the product to buy? How much money is the product to manufacture? Is the product affordable? Is the product value for money?	<b>S</b> SIZE	What are the dimensions of the product? Is the scale of the product proportionate? What would the designer consider?
<b>C</b> CUSTOMER	Who has the product been designed for? What do they want or need from the product? How will the product influence their lives?	<b>F</b> FUNCTION	What is the product designed for? How does it achieve this? What is it needed for? How well does it work? Why does it work this way?
<b>E</b> ENVIRONMENT	What are the impacts of the product? Are they positive or negative? Has the product been produced sustainably? Can the product be recycled, reused, repurposed at the end of its life?	<b>M</b> MATERIALS	What is the product made from? Why is it made from this material? Could an alternative be used? How are these materials joined? What manufacturing techniques have been used?



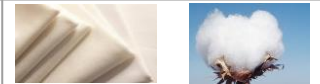
## MATERIAL ORIGINS and MATERIALS

**FIBERS** can be **WOVEN, KNITTED OR BONDED** to make different types of **FABRICS**



### WOVEN FABRIC INTERLACED YARN

Hard wearing, will fray when cut, breathable and comes in many colours. Easily sewn together using seams and sewn onto using applique



### BONDED FABRIC MATTED TOGETHER

Non elastic, does not fray, easy to cut and shape, lacks strength, come in many colours.

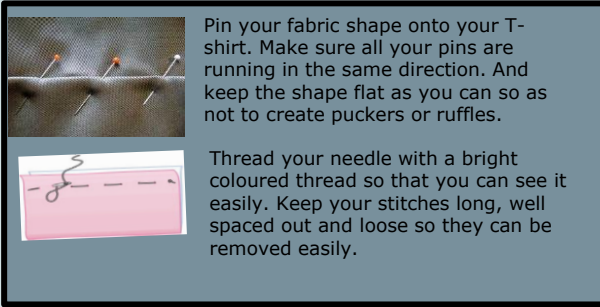


## TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE

### MAKING WITH ACCURACY

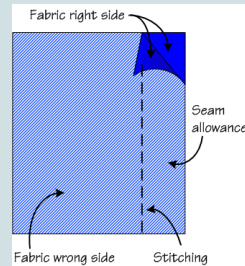
#### PINNING AND TACKING

Method used to ensure anything to be sewn stays in place.



#### USING A PATTERN or TEMPLATE

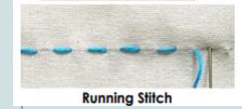
A production aid which ensures accuracy when cutting out and placing features to be sewn in place.



### DECORATIVE TECHNIQUES

#### HAND STITCHING

using a needle and thread to either sew pieces of fabric together or embroidery stitch for decoration



#### APPLIQUE

sewing fabric shapes onto fabric for decoration can be either machine or hand stitched



#### EMBROIDERY

decorating fabric using a needle to apply thick, colourful threads or yarn. Embroidery may also incorporate other materials such as pearls, beads, quills, and sequins.



### TOOLS & EQUIPMENT Write in the names once you know them

