Design Technology: Y7 Block 1

Textiles also called fabrics can be made from either **Natural** or **Synthetic** fibres

Natural fabrics

 Can be harvested from plants animals. For example cotton comes from plants and wool from sheep





Synthetic fabrics

- These are made from polymers (long chains molecules)
- These mainly come from oil and coalnon renewable fossil fuels





Lay planning: the placement of templates onto fabric. Largely used to ensure that materials are not wasted.

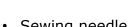






Stitching techniques

Equipment you will need to accomplish this practical



- Sewing needle
- Cotton threads
- Fabric scissors
- Pins
- · Tailors chalk



Straight stitch

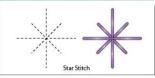
Cross Stitch



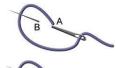
Zig-zag



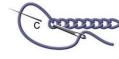
stitch Star



stitch



Chain stitch



Blanket stitch



Embellishments: a decorative detail or feature added to something to make it more attractive.

Buttons



Embroidery

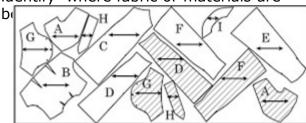


Applique



Paper patterns: A template or paper pattern is used within textiles for two jobs-

1) To ensure all fabric is used and not wasted 2) To ensure all pieces are cut out accurately. Often this task will be completed with a **lay plan** to help identify where fabric or materials are



Design Technology: Y7 Block

The remembrance poppy is an artificial flower that has been used since 1921 to commemorate military personnel who have died in war, and represents a common or field poppy, *Papaver rhoeas*. The remembrance poppy was inspired by the World War

I poem "In Flanders Fields", and promoted by Moina Michael and the "Originator of the Poppy Day" Madame Guérin. Prior to this, Madame Guérin had been raising funds for French and American war charities throughout the World War One years, for widows; orphans; veterans; Red Cross; Food for France; US Liberty Bonds; **Aft**er the Armistice, the French government formed the charity 'La Ligue des enfants de France et d'Amérique', with the poppy was its emblem. Madame Guérin created the American branch of it, called 'American and French Children's League. Many organisations adopted the poppy as their memorial flower, after the World War One came to an end. In 1919, Madame Guérin began holding Poppy Days, under the auspices of her charity.

Today, they are mostly used in the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, United States of America and New Zealand, to commemorate their servicemen and women killed in all conflicts. There, small artificial poppies are often worn on clothing leading up

to Remembrance Day/Armistice Day, and poppy <u>wreaths</u> are often laid at war memorials. In Australia and New Zealand, they are also worn on Anzac Day.

Poppy reference pictures











