

Year 4 Design Technology: Textiles Mastery

Learning objective: To understand the properties of fabrics, joining techniques, and design processes used in textiles.

Use these flashcards to test your knowledge of textiles. Read the question on the front, think of the answer, then check if you are right!

What is a textile?

Any material made from interlacing fibres, such as fabric, cloth, or yarn.

Name two examples of natural fibres.

Cotton and wool.

What does it mean when the edge of a fabric starts to 'fray'?

The threads at the cut edge of the fabric begin to come apart or unravel.

Which simple sewing stitch is used to join two pieces of fabric together?

Running stitch.

What is a template used for in textiles?

A pattern or shape used to help cut fabric accurately to the correct size.

What is appliqué?

A technique where smaller pieces of fabric are attached to a larger background piece to create a design.

What is a 'seam allowance'?

The space between the edge of the fabric and the line of stitches.

Give an example of a fastening used on clothing.

Buttons, zips, or velcro.

What is the difference between a natural fibre and a synthetic fibre?

Natural fibres come from plants or animals, whereas synthetic fibres are man-made using chemicals.

Why is it important to pin your fabric before you start sewing?

To hold the pieces of fabric in place so they do not move while you are stitching.

Max the monkey wants to sew a patch. What is the first thing he should do to ensure his design is even?

Create a paper template to trace onto the fabric.

If Zara the zebra wants to stop her fabric from fraying, what could she do to the edges?

She could use a zigzag stitch or fold the edges over to create a hem.