

Textile Treasures: The World of Fabrics

Zara's Textile Workshop: Join the Pattern Hunt and Discover the Fabric of Life!

- Natural fibres, such as cotton, wool, and silk, are harvested from plants or animals, whereas synthetic fibres are man-made through chemical processes.
- Textile properties are the characteristics of a fabric, including how flexible, strong, or absorbent it is when exposed to water.
- Designers must consider the 'function' of an object; for example, a raincoat requires waterproof properties, while a summer t-shirt needs to be breathable.
- Weaving is the method of interlacing two sets of threads at right angles to create a stable piece of fabric.
- Joining fabrics together can be achieved through sewing, gluing, or using fastenings like buttons, zips, and hook-and-loop tape.

Did you know? Did you know? The oldest evidence of weaving dates back over 27,000 years! Ancient humans used plant fibres and animal hair to create cordage and cloth long before the invention of the modern sewing machine.

Key vocabulary: Textiles · Synthetic · Natural fibres · Durability · Absorbency · Weaving · Properties · Texture