Prior Learning: Thought about the user and purpose of the products.

Facts	Vocabulary
1. Joining techniques	 Appliqué—to attach a decorative fabric item onto another piece of fabric by glu- ing and/or sewing. Design—to generate, develop and com-
Stapling Safety pin	municate ideas for a product.3. Embroider—to decorate fabric with stitches.
	 Evaluate—to judge how a product meets chosen criteria.
Joining fabric Pinning	 Fray—to unravel or become worn at the edge.
Sewing	 Mock-up—a model which allows children to try out ideas using cheaper materials and temporary joints.
	 Seam—a row of stitches joining two piec- es of fabric.
2. What are textiles used for?	Sewing
Textiles are a type of cloth or woven fabric that can be used for many things. These things include: * Clothes, * Curtains, * Bags, * Towels, * Carpets. Most textiles are made from natural materials, usually from animals, such as: cashmere, angora rabbit hair, silk, wool and cotton. There are also lots of man-made fibers that can be used to make textiles such as: nylon, polyester, spandex, lycra, lurex and acrylic fibre. You Tube	Threading the needle—pull the thread through the eye so that the needle is a few inches from the end. You can then cut the length of thread that you like. You will knot the longer single thread however you like and begin sewing.
Over Stitch https://youtu.be/gmD9vpo5Fso Image: Control of the state of the st	Making a stitch— bring your needle up through the fabric from the back until the knot hits the fabric. Then push the needle back through the fabric, about 2cm away, then bring the needle back up and repeat.
	Job Opportunities*Seamstress*Fashion designer*Textile designer*Weaver