

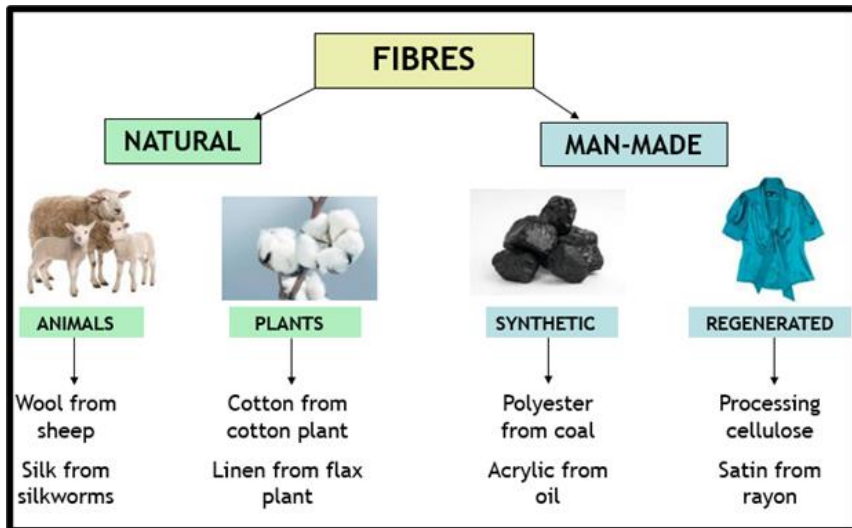
# Year 7 Textiles Test



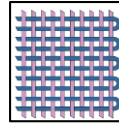
## Fair trade



The fair trade symbol on goods means, Fairtrade for workers, good working conditions and no child labour. Goods found on: bananas, coffee, sugar, tea.

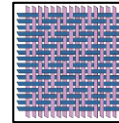


## WEAVE PATTERNS



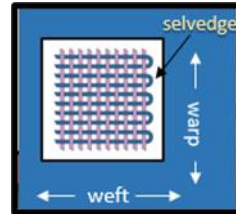
### PLAIN

-Equal amounts of warp and weft.  
-Used for fashion & furnishing fabrics



### TWILL

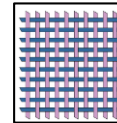
-Diagonal effect  
-Hardwearing, used for jeans, jackets etc.



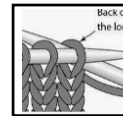
## Fabric construction

Fabrics are created by weaving, knitted and non-woven.

Weaving: The yarns are inter-leaved/ woven together to create fabric.



Knitted: the yarns are knitted together by creating loops.



## Industrial Revolution

A period of great change after about 1770 when people began to make goods in factories using machines

Dramatic changes were also taking place in Industry where people began to make goods in factories rather than by hand at home.

The Cottage System: A period of time in which goods for sale were produced on a very small scale, usually in a home.

## Inventors

### The Flying Shuttle-John Kay

1733- Speeded up weaving and produced more cloth



### The Spinning Jenny-James Hargreaves- 1767

Used in homes to produce eight times more yarn than on a spinning wheel, by spinners



## Yarns

Yarns are fibres that have been **twisted/ spun** into long lengths. They are twisted anticlockwise (S) or clockwise (Z) to create strength and hold the fibres together



## Environmental Considerations

**Recycle**- Return the product to raw materials and make something new with it

**Rethink**- When solving a problem try to think of a solution that does not harm the environment

**Reduce** -Cut down on the amount of material or energy you use

**Refuse**- Don't use or buy products and materials that are unnecessary or bad for the environment

**Repair**- Try to fix a product when it breaks or doesn't work properly

**Reuse**- Reprocess a material or product to make something else with all or parts of