

The children will learn about applique, which simply means 'applied'. Applique was a patch used to cover a hole in a piece of material, but it is now often used purely as decoration.

Appliqué is ornamental needlework in which pieces or patch of fabric in different shapes and **patterns** are sewn or stuck onto a larger piece to form a picture or **pattern**. It is commonly used as decoration, especially on garments.

There are three main methods of **appliqué**: machine **appliqué**, hand **appliqué** and fused **appliqué**. There are **different types** of using these methods: Smooth edge **appliqué** Raw edge **appliqué**

Applique is a technique that involves pieces of fabric being sewn or stuck on to a larger piece to form a picture or pattern. Felt is a non-woven fabric that does not fray, so leaves a neat edge. Running stitch is a small, evenly spaced stitch completed by hand. Cotton is a natural fabric that comes from a cotton plant. It is woven to create a fabric. Embroidery is a form of decorative stitching used to create patterns onto a fabric.

Year 6 Textiles

National Curriculum

Select from a range of tools and equipment to perform practical task

Textiles applique

Equipment we will need:



Applique: ornamental needlework in which pieces of fabric are sewn or stuck on to a larger piece to form a picture or pattern

Fray: (of a fabric, rope, or cord) unravel or become worn at the edge, typically through constant rubbing.

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

Embroidery: is defined as the art of decorating fabrics using a needle and thread, or cloth that has been embroidered.

Thread: a long, thin strand of cotton, nylon, or other fibres used in sewing or weaving

