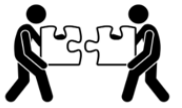




textiles



joining and assembling



Connect



Explain



Example



Attempt



Apply



Connect

- Different media can be combined for a purpose.
- Materials can be cut, shaped and joined using glue, sticky tape, scissors, and staplers.
- Different tools can be used for different purposes: scissors, stapler, glue gun, glue stick.

- Some materials are more suitable than others for a job.
- Tools can be used to mark, cut out, fix and fasten parts together.
- Sewing, needles and thread, pins and safety pins can be used to join fabric pieces together.
- It is important to be able to use tools accurately.
- It is important to use finishing materials to make a product look good.
- Jim Henson is a puppeteer in TV and film.

Explore different sorts of puppets to find out what types of fabric or other materials they are made from.

Investigate how different puppets work and move.

Investigate what different puppets look like and how they are decorated or finished.

Practise joining techniques: sewing, stapling, pinning, gluing.

Sew and decorate a hand puppet.

In **Year 2**, I will make a free-standing photo frame where I will use my cutting skills.

In **Year 3**, I will sew a money purse where I will use my knowledge of sewing.

Exploring and evaluating joining techniques



#### Vocabulary

- **puppet** - A type of toy that can be made to move and talk by a puppeteer to represent a person, animal, character or creature.
- **a puppeteer** - Someone who creates puppets and makes them move and talk.
- **sew** - Joining fabric or other material using a needle and thread.
- **fabric** - Soft, flexible material made by weaving or knitting.
- **textiles** - Fibres, wool and yarns used to make cloth or fabric.
- **cotton/thread** - A long, thin, strong type of string used for sewing fabric with a needle.
- **stitches** - Loops made by a needle and thread to join two pieces of fabric; they can also be used to decorate the fabric.



# Year 2 Spring Term

## Structures

Can I design and make a free-standing photo frame?



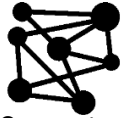
structures



joining and assembling



strengthening and reinforcing



Connect



Explain



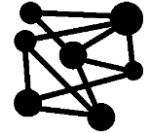
Example



Attempt



Apply



Connect

Materials can be joined in many ways such as with glue, staples, sticky tape and sewing.

It is important to use scissors to cut with accuracy along straight and curved lines, and around corners.

It is important to apply finishing techniques to make the product look good.

- Paper strengthening techniques reinforce a structure: narrow folds, pleating, bending, layering and a brace.
- Accurate folding is needed for the structure to be stable.
- It is important to follow the line accurately with scissors when cutting out.
- A product is made by following design criteria.
- It is important to use finishing techniques to make a product look good.
- Charles Rennie Mackintosh was a designer best known for his unusual chair designs.

Recap and practise using scissors to cut along straight and curved lines accurately, and know how to turn the paper or card while cutting.

Explore different free-standing photo frames to see what makes them successful: how they stand and how the photo fits inside.

Learn how to strengthen paper and card in different ways.

Investigate different methods of joining different materials to find the most effective way.

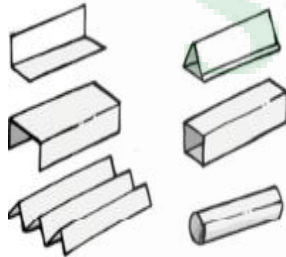
Have support to create own set of design criteria.

Make a free-standing photo frame.



**In Year 3**, I will design and sew a coin purse so I will use my knowledge of how to create my own design criteria.

making flimsy paper stiffer



### Vocabulary

**strengthen/reinforce/stiffen** - To make a material stronger and sturdier, less bendy.

**structure** - Something that is made up of different parts put together in a particular way.

**stable** - Something that is firm and steady, and is unlikely to collapse or fall over suddenly.

**layering** - Using several thin layers of a material to make it thicker and sturdier.

**brace** - A device that strengthens and supports something.

**wedge** - A device that supports something.

**pleat** - Created by folding the material forward and back to create a 'concertina' or 'fan.'

**design criteria** - A set of steps that explain what the finished product must do to be successful, and how to achieve this.

# Year 3 Spring Term

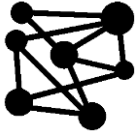
Concept

## Textiles - 2D to 3D product

How can I use textiles and sewing to create a coin purse?



textiles



Connect



Explain



Example



Attempt



Apply



Connect

It is important to be able to use tools accurately.

Sewing, needles and thread, pins and safety pins can be used to join fabric pieces together.

It is important to have a design criteria to follow to make the product.

It is important to use finishing materials and techniques to make a product look good.

- It is important to know how to draw accurately-labelled diagrams and sketches, and to use our own words, to create and describe our own design and design criteria.

- Making good design decisions will lead to the best outcomes.
- Lowell Harder (April 1947 - ) is a trained Australian architect and textile bag designer. She is the founder of Radley handbags.

- Explore different money containers:
  - a) How is the money kept safely?
  - b) What are the containers made from?
  - c) How are the containers different from, or similar to, each other?

- Practise stitching and sewing techniques.
- Generate own design criteria - in words, diagrams and labels.

Make a coin purse.

- **In Year 4**, I will design a chocolate bar wrapper so I will use my knowledge of creating my own design criteria and plan.
- **In Year 5**, I will design and make a school mascot using textiles where I will use my knowledge of sewing pieces of fabric together, and of using different stitches for different purposes.

### Vocabulary

**textiles** - fibres, wool or yarn used to make cloth or woven fabric

**binca** - an open-weave textile fabric that is ideal for learning how to stitch and sew.

**stitch** - a loop of thread or yarn resulting from a single movement of the sewing needle.

**sewing** - the art of joining, fastening or repairing materials or fabrics with stitches.

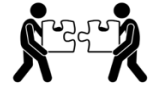


## 2D to 3D

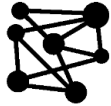
How can we design and make an appealing, functional chocolate bar wrapper or package?



structures



joining and assembling



Connect



Explain



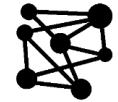
Example



Attempt



Apply



Connect

Products should be tested and adjustments made to improve their strength and effectiveness.

Materials need to be joined accurately.

Design plans have steps (criteria) that need to be followed.

Ideas can be developed by researching online.

- Designers can make useful products that are appealing and encourage people to buy them.
- It is important to be able to measure accurately.
- There are many ways to strengthen materials.
- Folding 2D nets makes 3D shapes.
- The Cadbury's Chocolate brand was founded by John Cadbury, a Quaker. In 1824, he opened a grocer's shop in Birmingham, where he made and sold drinking chocolate made from his own recipe. Later, with his sons, he bought a factory and went into chocolate production. They became wealthy industrialists who built an entire community for their workers around the factory.

Research different chocolate bar wrappings and packaging.

Research how to fold and use 3D nets.

Use a computer design program to create a package design.

Make own design criteria, considering a target group for the product.

Make a chocolate bar wrapper or packaging.

In **Year 5** I will use my knowledge of templates when designing my mascot.

In **Year 6**, I will design and make a new product using repurposing. I will join materials using different methods. I will use my knowledge of creating design criteria, and how to adapt my design as I test mock ups.

### Vocabulary

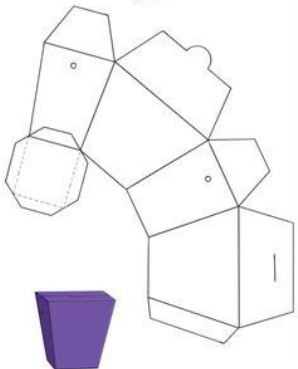
**net** - a flat 2D shape or pattern that can be cut out and folded to make a 3D shape.

**product** - an article or substance that is manufactured for sale.

**Designer** - a person who plans the look or workings of something prior to it being made, by preparing drawings or plans.

**branding** - the promotion of a particular product or company through its distinctive design and advertising.

Chocolate Box Packaging Nets





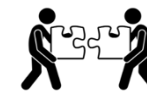
# Textiles and Joining

Can we use textiles to join fabric shapes to make a school mascot?

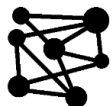
Concept



textiles



joining and assembling



Connect



Explain



Example



Attempt



Apply



Connect

Knowledge of existing products can be used to produce ideas, explain what I am making and why it fits the purpose.

Products can be designed using diagrams, models, words and ICT.

Materials are suited to different tasks and can be joined in different ways, one of which is sewing using different stitches.

Measuring, marking out and cutting materials accurately is important for the quality of the finished product.

Using finishing techniques will make my product look good.

- Measurements are often needed in a design, and it is important to measure and cut accurately.
- It is important to test a product as it is being made, in line with the design criteria, and make adjustments where necessary.
- Cath Kidston is an English fashion designer, businesswoman and author whose company, Cath Kidston Limited sells home furnishings and related goods online, through franchises and by mail order. She is particularly known for her nostalgic floral patterns.

Investigate different mascots and logos, looking at their design.

Investigate and practise different types of stitches.

Create design criteria, draw and describe a plan, considering the target group for the product.

Create a pattern and a mock up.

Design and make a school mascot.

In **Year 6**, I will design and create a new product using repurposed clothing or recycled materials. I will use my knowledge of creating the design criteria, and of using a template or net. I will know how to test my mock up and adapt my design. I will use a range of marking, cutting and joining techniques.

**Vocabulary**

**mascot**-a person or thing used for bringing luck linked to a team or organisation.

**motto**-a short, memorable phrase expressing core beliefs or purpose of an individual or organisation.

**logo**-a visual symbol, design or emblem representing a brand's identity, often combining images, colours and fonts.

**seam**-joined section where two layers of fabric/other textiles are sewn together.

**embroider**-decorating fabric or other textiles using a needle and thread to create colourful raised designs.

**running stitch**-basic stitch made by passing a threaded needle in and out of fabric at regular intervals to form a straight, dashed line.

**back stitch**-a strong stitch that creates a solid line by taking the needle back to the previous stitch's endpoint.

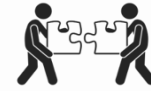
**a pattern/template**-a standard outline used for cutting pieces of the same size and shape.

**a mock up**-a realistic model showing what the product will look like when made.



# Textiles and Joining

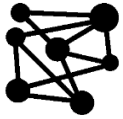
Can we use repurposing to design and make a new product?



joining and assembling



textiles



Connect



Explain



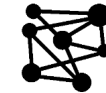
Example



Attempt



Apply



Connect

Knowledge of existing products can be used to produce ideas, explain what I am making and why it fits the purpose.

Ideas can be developed by researching online.

Products can be designed using diagrams, models, words and ICT.

Materials are suited to different tasks and can be joined in different ways.

Measuring, marking out and cutting materials accurately is important for the quality of the finished product.

Using finishing techniques will make my product look good.

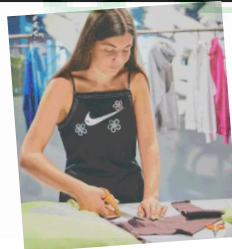
Measurements are often needed in a design, and it is important to measure and cut accurately.

Safety with a hot glue gun is paramount: learn how to handle and use equipment safely.

It is important to test a product by making mock ups as it is being made, in line with the design criteria, and make adjustments where necessary.

Lynda Bolton is a designer who uses sustainability and repurposing in her work.

James Shaw is a designer who challenges the notions of 'waste' and 'value.'



Investigate designers who use repurposing, looking at their ethics, designs and methods.

[Lydia Bolton](#)

[Lydia Bolton is subverting notions about sustainable... - The Face](#)

[James Shaw | Domaine de Boisbuchet](#)

Investigate and practise how to unpick seams and re sew using a strong stitch.

Practise using a hot glue gun safely.

Create design criteria, draw and communicate a plan, considering the target group for the product.

Create a pattern and a mock up.

Design and make a new product by repurposing recycled materials or an unwanted item of clothing.

**In KS3**, I will develop specifications to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that respond to needs in a variety of situations. I will develop and communicate design ideas using annotated sketches, detailed plans, 3-D and mathematical modelling, oral and digital presentations and computer-based tools.

### Vocabulary

**sustainable** - an environmentally-conscious approach that minimizes negative impacts on the planet throughout a product's entire lifecycle.

**ethical** - creating products that prioritise fairness and sustainability more than making large profits.

**repurposing** - to use items for a different purpose.

**upcycling** - to create a higher-quality product from a waste material.

**unpick** - to carefully remove stitches from fabric.

**seam** - a joined section where two layers of fabric are sewn together.

**a pattern/template** - a standard outline used for cutting pieces of the same size and shape.

**a mock up** - a realistic model showing what the product will look like when made.