



Textiles

2D shape to 3D product

Y3

In this unit, we will design, make and evaluate a coin purse/wallet

Knowing More Remembering More:

Remembering previous learning

What is a seam? A seam is a row of stitches joining two pieces of fabric.

What is sewing? Sewing is when two pieces of fabric are joined with stitches.

What is a template? A template is a shape drawn to assist in cutting out shapes.

How can fabrics be joined together? Fabrics can be joined by stapling, gluing, safety pins, pinning, and sewing.

What are the different types of stitches? Over sew stitch and running stitch can join two pieces of fabric together.

Skills

I will be able to:

Design:

- 3.1 Record ideas by drawing using annotated sketches.
- 3.4 Propose realistic suggestions as to how I can achieve my design ideas.
- 3.5 Order the main stages of making.

Make:

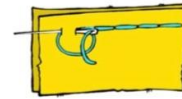
- 3.7 Explain my choice of materials according to functional properties and aesthetic qualities.
- 3.8 Select and use appropriate tools to measure, mark, cut and assemble with some accuracy.
- 3.9 Use a range of finishing techniques with some accuracy.

Evaluate:

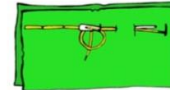
- 3.11 Draw/sketch existing products to help analyse and understand how products are made
- 3.13 Talk about my designs as they develop and identify what I like and do not like and say why.
- 3.15 Identify the strengths and areas for development in my work.

Techniques:

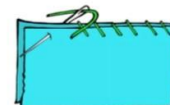
Teaching aids - joining techniques



Back stitch



Backward running stitch



Over sew stitch



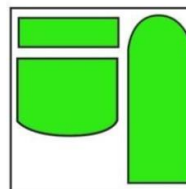
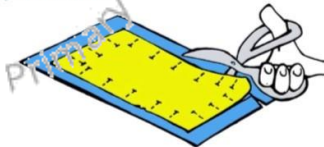
Blanket stitch



Running stitch

Cutting out techniques

Ensure template is secured to fabric to allow for accuracy. Double sided tape can be used instead of pins to do this.



Place pattern pieces carefully to avoid wastage.

To move children's learning on, as enhancement activities, children could research into different types of fabrics and how they are constructed. They could carry out tests to check e.g. strength, waterproofness or flexibility to ensure their chosen fabric can be used to create a product that meets the needs of user and is fit for purpose.



Bonded



Woven



Knitted

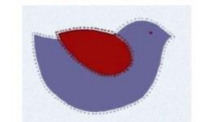


Felted

Decorative Techniques



Embroidery stitches e.g. cross-stitch



Appliqué by gluing or stitching

Possible fastenings



Buttons



Velcro

Vocabulary

Technical vocabulary

Fabric, names of fabrics, fastening, compartment, zip, button, structure, finishing technique, strength, weakness, stiffening, templates, stitch, seam, seam allowance

Process vocabulary

User, purpose, design, model, evaluate, prototype, annotated sketch, functional, innovative, investigate, label, drawing, aesthetics, function, pattern pieces. Names of tools, equipment and materials used

Inspiring Individuals



Patrick Grant



Coco Chanel

Knowing More Remembering More:

Knowing more in Y3

How are different fabrics constructed? Fabrics can be bonded, woven, knitted or felted.

What is appliqué? Appliqué is a piece of decorative fabric attached on to another piece of fabric by gluing or sewing.

What is fraying? Fraying is when a piece of fabric unravels or becomes worn at the edge.

What are the different types of stitches? Back stitch, backward running stitch, over sew stitch, blanket stitch, running stitch.

How can fabric be fastened together? Buttons and Velcro are good for fastening fabrics.