

# Design & Technology

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality design technology education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to use creativity and imagination to design and make products that solve real and relevant problems in a variety of contexts. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about design technology.

## Textiles—Combining Fabric Shapes

### Igniting Prior Knowledge:

#### Year 5 (Textiles – Pearl Diver)

- Two pieces of fabric can be securely joined together e.g. knitting, felting, weaving, bonding and sewing (running stitch, over stitch, back stitch, cross stitch, blanket stitch).
- Tacking (large running stitches) can be used to hold pieces of fabric together temporarily.
- A pattern or template can be used to assist with exact cuttings.
- Approximately 15mm seam allowance is required for domestic patterns.
- A hem is the edge of a piece of cloth, such as the bottom edge of a skirt or dress, that is folded over and sewn so that it does not develop loose threads.
- A blanket stitch is an embroidery stitch. It is used as a decorative edging. These are often used on fleece blankets.
- Different stitches can be used to decorate a product. e.g. stem stitch, satin stitch, chain stitch, lazy daisy stitch.
- There are different types of fasteners. e.g. ties, clasp, button, toggle, velcro, zip, press studs.

Autumn 2

### Key Vocabulary:

- cross stitch,
- fray,
- wadding,
- reinforce,
- right side,
- wrong side,
- template,
- pattern pieces,
- pattern making

### New Knowledge:

- A range of different types of fabrics can be securely joined together using a range of techniques.
- Fabrics need to be chosen carefully. Shiny, heavyweight or fabrics that fray easily are often difficult to work with.
- It can be so hard to tell the difference between the right and wrong sides of fabric sometimes, particularly on a plain-woven fabric that is not printed.
- There are ways to tell the difference between the right and wrong side: the look and feel; the right side is usually brighter, shinier, the print can appear crisper in look, it usually appears smoother; the wrong side can appear duller in color, maybe not printed at all, it might be rougher in texture.
- Cutting fabric into manageable sizes before beginning is helpful.
- Mock-ups can be used to alter and refine initial ideas/amend as necessary.
- Wadding is a soft, thick material used to line garments e.g. cotton wool formed into a fleecy layer.
- In sewing, a pattern is the template from which the parts of a garment are traced onto fabric before being cut out and assembled.
- Patterns are usually made of paper, and are sometimes made of sturdier materials like paperboard or cardboard if they need to be more robust to withstand repeated use.



Social Change



Environmental Impact