

Knowledge Organiser

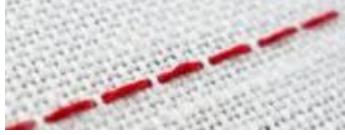
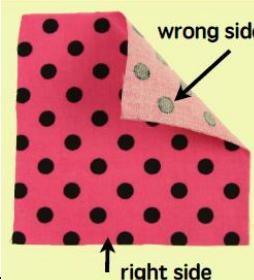
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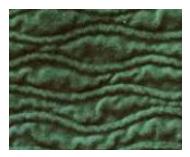
Subject: Design and Technology

Unit: Funky furnishings.

Overview

In this unit the children will learn about the history of cushions. They will look at the functional and aesthetic features of some shop bought cushions. Children will learn about new ways of joining fabric together, securing stitches with a knot and different fastenings. The children will design and make their own cushion cover.

What should I already know?	Vocabulary:		
Design <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can identify the features of pencil cases: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shape Material it has been made from How it has been put together How it opens and closes To know that pencil cases can be made from lots of different materials, including fabric, wood, leather, metal and plastic. Can design a pencil case for a particular purpose (e.g., someone they know, for a particular subject/job)? Can create a detailed plan with relevant drawing and labels, including the materials they will use. Can identify the sequence of steps needed to make their pencil case. Make <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can join two pieces of fabric together using a backstitch, running stitch and whip stitch Can follow their design to make a pencil case using securely sewn: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> seams, fastenings (buttons, poppers, toggles) Embellishments (buttons, beads and sequins) Can use the whip stitch to attach ribbons and fabric offcuts to felt Working with tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can thread a needle and secure the thread with a knot Can measure in cm, cut and assemble accurately Can use equipment and tools with increased accuracy and safety e.g.: - needles, pins and scissors. Evaluate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can investigate and analyse a range of existing products as a source of ideas. Can explain what has gone well and how their product could be improved. Can identify problems faced and talk through how they were overcome. Can assess how well their product works in relation to the design criteria and the intended purpose: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does your pencil case look like your design? Does your pencil case hold pencils securely? Are your stitches strong and neat? 	Functional	Practical and useful	
	Aesthetic	How appealing it is to look at	
	Affordable	Not costing much money	
	Luxury	Something that is expensive and very comfortable/beautiful/well made.	
	Running stitch		
	Back stitch		
	Zigzag stitch		
	Overstitch		
	Blanket stitch		
	Right and wrong side of the fabric	 The wrong side of the fabric looks more faded than the right side of the fabric.	
Technical Knowledge	Applique		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that fabric pencil cases can be fastened in different ways: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zip (most common) Buttons Velcro Poppers Lids and hinges (closed with a catch) Know that a zip is difficult to secure without a sewing machine. Know that there are different stitches that are used to join fabric together: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backstitch - a line of overlapping stitches Running stitch - a simple stitch consisting of a line of small even that do not overlap. Whip stitch - a line of parallel line stitches that often goes around the edge. Know that the backstitch gives the most secure join Know that there are different ways of adding embellishments to fabric: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buttons (practical and embellishment), Appliqué (pieces of material are sewn onto a larger piece to create a picture or pattern) Beads, ribbons, sequins (to add detail and decoration) Embellishment can be attached to fabric by sewing or sticking them on using glue. Sewing is a much more secure way of adding embellishments. 	<p>Envelope fold</p> <p>Button and button hole</p> <p>Snap fasteners</p> <p>Textured fabric</p> <p>Patterned fabric</p> <p>Tassels</p> <p>Frill</p> <p>Stuffing</p> <p>Durable</p>	<p>Sewing or sticking on smaller pieces of fabric onto another piece of fabric to create pictures or patterns.</p>  <p><small>the envelope closure on the back</small></p>        <p>A tuft of hanging threads knotted at one end.</p> <p>A strip of gathered or pleated material sewn on to an edge to decorate.</p> <p>Padding that goes inside a cushion</p> <p>Able to last a long time.</p>
<p>What will I know by the end of the unit?</p> <p>Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can analyse an existing product in detail: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> specific purpose, fabric used how functional it is how appealing it is the type of fastening Can compare and contrast existing products (cushions) Can assess and talk about the advantages and disadvantages of different types of fastenings. Can identify which fastening would be the most suitable for a particular product? Can investigate which stitch is the best one for a particular purpose Can investigate and discuss how the choice of fabric, use of adornments (such as buttons, beads, ribbons, bows, tassels and frills) and skill of appliqué are used to make a cushion cover visually attractive. Can use knowledge of joining techniques, decorative sewing skills and understanding of how to create fastenings to design a cushion cover for a particular user and purpose Can suggest some alternative designs and discuss the benefits/drawbacks 		

- Can create a detailed plan, recording how the design meets the needs of the user, the purpose; the fastenings, stitches and decorations to be used. Can talk through the plan.
- Can list equipment needed and the order of work for the making process.
- Can identify the parts of the process that will be easy and more challenging.
- Can identify how they can overcome the challenges e.g., ask for help.

Make

- Be able to use running stitch, back stitch, zig-zag stitch, overstitch and blanket stitch.
- When using hidden stitches, can turn their work inside out so the right sides of the fabric is visible.
- To know how to sew the following cushion cover fastenings - the envelope fold, snap fasteners and buttons with button holes
- Can sew on accurately, buttons, beads, ribbons, tassels and frills to add interest and texture.
- Can embroider a shape onto fabric
- Can attach smaller pieces of fabric onto bigger pieces to make a design (applique).
- Can join two pieces of fabric together using a range of stitches (back stitch, running stitch, zig-zag stitch, over stitch, blanket stitch).
- Can independently follow their design to accurately to successfully make a decorative cushion:
 - To combine a range of stitches and decorative skills
 - A functional cushion that is appealing
 - Has a fastening that is secure, durable and (if part of the design) is aesthetically pleasing.
 - Is for a specific purpose and user.
- Can make improvements from design suggestions

Working with tools

- Can thread a needle, and secure the first stitch with a knot (hidden or visible).
- Can complete and secure the last stitch.
- Measure and cut precisely to millimetres
- Can independently organise appropriate equipment and materials needed.
- Can use a range of tools and equipment with good accuracy and effectiveness, within established safety parameters e.g., Fabric Snap fasteners, buttons, VELCRO, needles, pins, thread, fabric marker pencil

Evaluate

- Can develop own designs through reflection and evaluation of others products
- Can identify what works well and what might be improved using these prompts:
 - Which parts of the making process went well.
 - What are you particularly pleased with?
 - Did you encounter any problems in the making process? How did you overcome them?



- Did you change any part of your design during the making process, if so, why?
- How well does your product fit the design criteria and the intended purpose?
- Would you change anything about your finished product if you were to make it again?

Technical Knowledge

- To know that functional means that a product has a practical use and aesthetic refers to how appealing the product is to look at
- To know that the 'right side' of the fabric is the side that you want to be seen on the finished product.
- To know that the 'wrong side' of the fabric is the surface that you do not want to be facing outwards on the finished design.
- To know that fabric can be plain, patterned or textured.
- To sew two pieces of fabric together, we need to: -
 - make sure that both pieces of fabric are the same size
 - join the fabric together using hidden or visible stitches.
- Hidden stitches are stitches that cannot be seen on the finished product - running stitch, back stitch and zig zag stitch can be used.
- Visible stitches are seen on the finished product e.g., overcast and blanket stitch
- To know that cushions have a resealable opening on one side, where a filling/stuffing can be added or removed. They can be fastened with zips, Velcro, laces, poppers, safety pins, buttons and an envelope fold

