



Knowledge Organiser

Year: 6 Subject: Design and Technology Unit: Fashion & Textiles

Overview		
<p>In this unit the children will learn to analyse items made using textiles. They will explore different ways that textiles are joined and decorated, as well as designing an item using textiles and drawing pattern pieces. Children will measure, mark and cut fabric, as well as sewing design elements.</p>		
What should I already know?	Vocabulary:	
<p>Design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can analyse an existing product in detail: • 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 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 <p>Make</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be able to use running stitch, back stitch, zig-zag stitch, over stitch and blanket stitch to join two pieces of fabric together. • When using hidden stitches, can turn their work inside out so the right sides of the fabric is visible. • Can sew on accurately, buttons, beads, ribbons, tassels and frills to add interest and texture, and embroider a shape onto fabric. • Can independently follow their design to accurately to successfully make a decorative cushion • Can make improvements from design suggestions <p>Working with tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Evaluate</p>	<p>Textiles</p> <p>Design</p> <p>Basting stitches</p> <p>Hem</p> <p>Aesthetic</p> <p>Durable</p> <p>Enhance</p> <p>Whip stitch</p> <p>Back stitch</p>	<p>A type of cloth or woven fabric.</p> <p>A plan or drawing produced to show the look and function of an object before it is made.</p> <p>Used to temporarily join two pieces together. They can be pulled out easily.</p> <p>The edge of a piece of cloth or clothing that has been turned under and sewn.</p> <p>How appealing it is to look at.</p> <p>Able to withstand wear, pressure, or damage.</p> <p>Intensify, increase, or further improve the quality or value of something.</p>  

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can develop own designs through reflection and evaluation of others products• Can identify what works well and what might be improved		
What will I know by the end of the unit?		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Products which are woven are called textiles, which are made from synthetic, plant or animal fibres• Different textiles have different properties.• Fashion designers develop design criteria by doing research- looking at current trends and work of other designers• There are different types of stitches that can be used to join pieces of fabric together: basting stitch, straight stitch, whip stitch, back stitch and hems. All of these stitches have different uses and benefits.• Pattern pieces are needed to help with the design of the product- they have detailed information needed to make the product.• Sewing with a double thread will make seams stronger.• How to join pieces of fabric together by hand sewing them. The importance of choosing the right stitch to suit their product to make it both aesthetic and durable.• Adding design details to enhance the look of the finished product.		