

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 – 2D Shape to 3D Product

Spring 1

Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 3 (Textiles: 2D Shapes to 3D Products - Design a Christmas Tree Decoration)

- Fabrics can be strengthened, stiffen and reinforced using different techniques.
- Two pieces of fabric can be securely joined together e.g. stapling, gluing and sewing (running stitch, over stitch).
- An over stitch is when you sew over the edges, cover the edge or make a firm seam.
- There are different decorative finishing techniques to enhance a textiles product: Using additional components to decorate fabrics (sewing on buttons, beads or sequins); applying one layer of shaped fabric to another (applique).

Key Vocabulary:

- precision,
- accurate,
- permanent,
- temporary,
- fastenings,
- back stitch,
- embroidery



New Knowledge:

- Materials can be joined using permanent and temporary fastenings.
- Two pieces of fabric can be securely joined together e.g. knitting, felting, weaving, bonding and sewing (running stitch, over stitch, back stitch).
- A back stitch is one of the straight stitches. Most often used as an outline stitch.
- There are different decorative finishing techniques to enhance a textiles product: Using additional components to decorate fabrics (sewing on buttons, beads or sequins); creating decorative stitches with a needle and thread (hand embroidery); applying one layer of shaped fabric to another (applique).

