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## St Margaret's **TEXTILES COLLECTABLE** Year 5 2020-21 - Art and DT (linked to History-WWII)

Overview				
Curriculum links	Textile knowledge			
<ul> <li>This project will link ideas</li> </ul>	Textiles Flexible materials woven from fibres.			
across Art, Design Technology		Textiles are used to make clothing, sheets,		
and History.		towels, carpets, rugs and a wide variety of		
• 'Make do and mend' was a	other products.			
phrase used in WWII.	Sewing	The technique used to join different		
<ul> <li>People were encouraged to</li> </ul>	textiles with a <b>needle</b> and <b>thread</b> .			
manage with and repair the		Different sewing styles are used for		
possessions they already had,		<b>purpose</b> (Eg to produce strong joins) or		
rather than buying new		effect (how the product looks).		
things.	Aesthetics	The way an end product looks is very		
<ul> <li>Today we might refer to this</li> </ul>		important in textiles.		
as recycling and re-purposing.				



<u>Made with:</u> fabric, thread and chord. <u>Joined with:</u> running stitch or back stitch. <u>Decorated with:</u> colour, patterned fabric and **appliqué** (using decorative stitches to add fabric shapes)

**Example Textiles** 

## • Designed to be durable; to keep contents inside; to hang or carry but also be aesthetically pleasing.

- Made with cotton, woollen or waterproof fabrics because they are strong, flexible and can be washed.
- Joins must be secure and durable.

Key Knowledge - The Big Picture		
Demonstrate greater precision of techniques (cutting		
and stitching)		
Justify choice of stitching based on purpose of effect.		
Apply previous textiles knowledge to the product.		
Create a product that incorporates a seam allowance.		
Combine materials based on visual and tactile effects.		



Making		Evaluating	
	Running stitch - The simplest stitch. Creates a dotted line effect. Leave an equal space between each stitch.	How does your textile look? Would your user like it? Why/why not? How could	
	Back stitch – similar to running stitch except the thread doubles back to fill the spaces between the stitches. A very strong, secure stitch.	you improve the way it looks? • Are your attached fabrics secure? How did you	Designing Designers of textile products need to consider the purpose (what job it must do) and the user (who it is for) of their product.
seeres.	Cross stitch – decorative stitch that makes a cross shape.	achieve this? Which type of stitch did you use? How could you improve these?	Fabrics – different fabrics have different purposes. EG some are soft and cushioned (felt), some are waterproof (oilcloth) and some are
	Blanket stitch – Another way to reinforce the edge of fabric and is also decorative. Padding – shapes are stuffed with a small amount of padding to make them stand out	<ul> <li>Which materials did you choose? Why? Does your product perform its purpose well? Why/why</li> </ul>	lightweight (cotton). Joining – There are stitches that join (Eg running stitch/backstitch) and stitches that decorate (EG cross stitch)
	from the fabric surface. Plaiting – A decorative way of interlacing 3 or more yarns.	<ul> <li>What do you like about your product? How could you improve your product?</li> </ul>	The design process involves sketching and annotating different ideas and planning the main stages of making using a checklist, storyboard or flowchart.

## **Key Vocabulary**

aesthetics appliqué design effect evaluate fabric function join needle precision product (re)purpose seam (allowance) sew/stitch textiles technique thread