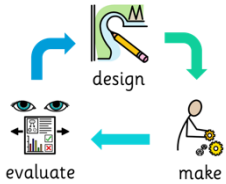






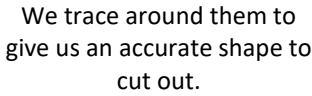








Year 3 – Summer – DT – Pupil Knowledge Organiser



What do I already know?		What am I learning now?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fabrics are materials used to create things like clothes and toys. Some common fabrics are cotton, wool, and felt. Shapes can be cut out by tracing around a template on to the fabric. Tools like scissors and needles should always be used safely. A running stitch is made by sewing a line of stitches in and out of the material. Decorative items can be sewn or glued on to fabric products. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What can we learn from real-life pouches/small bags? How can we join fabric securely and neatly? How can I design a useful and attractive pouch? What is a pattern and why do we need seam allowance? How can I sew and decorate my pouch? What do I think of my pouch and how could I improve it? 	
Key Knowledge: Textiles		Design, Make, Evaluate	Key Vocabulary
<p>Joining fabric securely and neatly is important for the product to stay together.</p>  <p>A running stitch is made by sewing a line of stitches that go in and out of the material.</p>  <p>A backstitch is similar to a running stitch, but the backstitch closes the gaps in between each stitch, making it stronger.</p>  <p>An over stitch is a stitch where the needle and thread go over the edges of the material in order to keep them closed.</p>  <p>The blanket stitch is stronger because the needle and thread go through the over stitch.</p>  <p>You can use buttons and loops as fastenings to open and close the pouch.</p>  <p>Templates/patterns are made and pinned to the fabric.</p>  <p>We trace around them to give us an accurate shape to cut out.</p>  <p>Seam allowance makes sure there is enough space between the seam and the edge of the fabric.</p>		<p>In Design and Technology, we follow a process:</p>  <p>design</p> <p>Develop a range of ideas based on who will use our product and what for.</p>  <p>make</p> <p>Safely assemble, join and combine materials.</p>  <p>evaluate</p> <p>Learn from existing products.</p> <p>Discuss what is good and what can be improved about our products, based on our design criteria.</p>	<p>pouch</p> <p>A small bag used to carry or collect things.</p> <p>stitch</p> <p>A way of joining pieces of fabric using thread and a needle.</p> <p>template / pattern</p> <p>A shape you draw around to cut fabric accurately.</p> <p>seam</p> <p>The line where two pieces of fabric are sewn together.</p> <p>seam allowance</p> <p>Extra space left around the edge of fabric so you can sew it together without making it too small.</p> <p>prototype</p> <p>A first version of something that you test to see if it works well.</p> <p>fastening</p> <p>Something that keeps a pouch closed, like a button or zip.</p> <p>decoration</p> <p>Things added to make a pouch look more attractive, like colours, shapes or designs.</p> <p>button</p> <p>A small round object sewn onto fabric that helps fasten or decorate it.</p> <p>loop</p> <p>A piece of thread, ribbon or fabric that goes around a button to fasten the pouch.</p>