



Knowledge Organiser
Year 2/3 (DT)
Textiles - Joseph's Coat



"Sticky Knowledge"

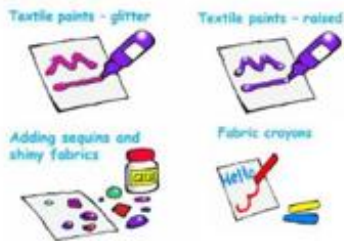
Key Vocabulary

- What products are for, how they work and how they are used.
- What are the working characteristics of materials and why would we choose them
- Different methods of joining materials e.g. sew, glue, staple
- What equipment is needed to sew material together
- The meaning of key vocabulary e.g. seam, thread, stitch
- The purpose of a template or pattern
- To evaluate my design and finished coat

Textiles	any material that is made from fibres or yarns
Stitch	a loop of thread made using a needle
Cotton	a fibre made from the seeds of a cotton plant
Thread	a long, thin strand of cotton, nylon, or other fibres used in sewing
Needle	a thin piece of metal with a point at one end and a hole or eye for thread at the other, used in sewing.
Template	a shaped piece of rigid material used as a pattern for processes such as cutting out
Seam	a line where two pieces of fabric are sewn together
Sew	to join or fasten by making stitches with a needle



Finishing techniques



Method

Making

Read your plan carefully.
Make sure you are prepared.
Attach your template using pins or tape.
Think about which stitch you will use when sewing. Think about finishing techniques- glitter, adding features.

Evaluating

Which materials did you choose and why?
Would your user like it?
How did you attach your fabrics?
Could they be joined more securely?



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Packaging - Making Chocolate

Key Vocabulary

- Chocolate is made from cacao pods grown in countries close to the equator
- Cocoa beans are used to make chocolate
- Names, colours and slogans are important in advertising
- A successful product has a unique selling point
- How to design an eye catching wrapper
- Adding fillings changes the taste, texture and appearance of a chocolate bar

Cacao pod	the plant of a cacao tree containing seeds
Cocoa bean	the seeds of a cacao plant
Roasting	cooking something in an oven or over an open fire
Advertising	products and services to persuade buyers to purchase a product
USP	unique selling point - something different about a product
Design	a plan showing how a product will look
Slogan	a memorable phrase
Mould	a hollow container used to make shape



Method	
Design	Evaluate different chocolate bars Draw and label a diagram
Making	Choose ingredients Choose packaging Follow hygiene and safety
Evaluating	Which materials did you choose and why? Would your user like it?



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Structures - Photo Frames

"Sticky Knowledge"

- Measure materials.
- Describe some different characteristics of materials.
- Join materials in different ways.
- What free-standing structures look like and how they are made stable.
- Use joining, rolling or folding to make it stronger.
- Use own ideas to try to make product stronger

Key Vocabulary

Stability	Being able to stand
Purpose	What something is used for
Sturdy	Strong and solidly built
Strong	Being able to withstand force, pressure and wear
Features	Distinctive attributes or aspect of something
Design	a plan showing how a product will look
Sketch	A simple rough drawing



Step 1 – Research

Identify a selection of frames. Observe what they have been made from and how environmentally friendly the materials are. Evaluate the products on design, appearance and use.



Step 4 – Make

Use design criteria whilst making. Measure, mark, cut and shape materials and components accurately. Join, assemble and combine materials accurately. Demonstrate problem solving skills when encountering a mistake or practical problem.

Step 2 – Design Criteria

Describe the purpose of your product. Generate innovative ideas that take into account availability of resources. Explain how your product will meet the design criteria.



Step 5 – Evaluate

Use design criteria to evaluate product- identifying both strengths and areas for development. Consider the views of others, including intended user, whilst evaluating product.

Step 3 – Plan

Share and discuss ideas with others. Record a step by step plan for making. Produce lists for the tools, equipment and materials used. Choose materials to use based on suitability of their properties and aesthetic qualities. Represent ideas in diagrams and annotated sketches.

