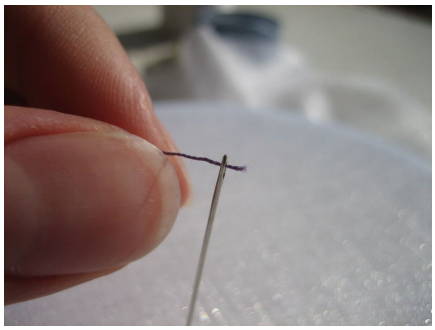
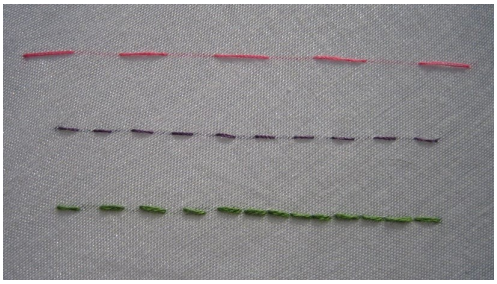
Year 2 Textiles (templates and joining techniques)

Prior Learning: Explored and used different fabrics. Cut and joined fabrics with simple techniques. Thought about the user and purpose of the products.

Facts	Vocabulary
1. Joining techniques 	1. Appliqué—to attach a decorative fabric item onto another piece of fabric by gluing and/or sewing. 2. Design—to generate, develop and communicate ideas for a product. 3. Embroider—to decorate fabric with stitches. 4. Evaluate—to judge how a product meets chosen criteria. 5. Fray—to unravel or become worn at the edge. 6. Mock-up—a model which allows children to try out ideas using cheaper materials and temporary joints. 7. Seam—a row of stitches joining two pieces of fabric.
2. What are textiles used for? Textiles are a type of cloth or woven fabric that can be used for many things. These things include: * Clothes, * Curtains, * Bags, * Towels, * Carpets. Most textiles are made from natural materials, usually from animals, such as: cashmere, angora rabbit hair, silk, wool and cotton. There are also lots of man-made fibers that can be used to make textiles such as: nylon, polyester, spandex, lycra, lurex and acrylic fibre.	**Sewing** *Threading the needle*—pull the thread through the eye so that the needle is a few inches from the end. You can then cut the length of thread that you like. You will knot the longer single thread however you like and begin sewing.  *Making a stitch*— bring your needle up through the fabric from the back until the knot hits the fabric. Then push the needle back through the fabric, about 2cm away, then bring the needle back up and repeat. 
3. History of sewing * Sewing by hand dates back to the old stone age (around 3.3 million years ago!). * People used to sew with needles made from animal bones and thread made from animal veins and bits of muscle. * The sewing machine was invented in 1790 byThomas Saint. * This made it much easier to sew as people didn't have to do it by hand any more which made sewing things much faster.	