


DT Enquiry Organisers
Year 4, Cycle A

Autumn 1 – Textiles [Egyptian Cushion]

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applique is a way of mending or decorating a textile by applying smaller pieces of fabric to large pieces. • When two edges of fabric have been joined together it is called a seam. • It is important to leave space on fabric for the seam. • That some products are turned inside out after sewing so that the stitching is hidden. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow design criteria with increased confidence. • Follow design criteria to create an Egyptian cushion. • Select and cut fabrics with ease using fabric scissors. • Thread needles with greater independence. • Tie knots with greater independence. • Sew cross-stitch to join fabric with greater independence. • Decorate fabric using applique with confidence. • Complete design ideas and embellish the cushion. • Complete design ideas with stuffing and sewing the edges • Evaluate an end product and think of other ways in which to create similar items. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denim, fleece, cotton, felt, hessian, wool and leather are types of fabric. • A running stitch or over stitch can be used to join fabric. • A seam is the line where pieces of fabric are joined together. • Identifying a simple design criteria. • Designing a bag using my ideas and experiences and make a mock-up. • Cutting, shaping and joining fabric to make a simple bag. • Use a running stitch or an over stitch. • Measuring and cutting with some accuracy. • Using scissors safely and appropriately. • Evaluating my bag against my design criteria. • Identifying the strengths of my bag and talking about possible changes I might make. • Talking about my ideas

Vocabulary:	Images:
<p>Applique: a form of textile work where small pieces of cloth are sewn or stuck onto a larger piece.</p> <p>Running stitch: a line of small even stitches which run back and forth through the cloth without overlapping.</p> <p>Embellish: to add decoration.</p> <p>Silk: a fabric made from the cocoons of silkworms.</p> <p>Pinking: to use pinking shears to cut a zig zag edge.</p> <p>Cross-stitch: a two stitch style of sewing that forms a cross pattern.</p> <p>Template: a stencil made used to make many copies of a shape or help cut material accurately.</p> <p>Polyester felt: a fabric made from synthetic plastic fibres.</p> <p>Water-resistant: doesn't allow water to go through.</p> <p>Fabric: made from fibres spun and woven together.</p> <p>Cotton: a fabric made from cotton plant fibres.</p>	

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Spring 1 - Food [Eating Seasonally]

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember... [food from Y2 & Textiles Y3]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fruits and vegetables grow in different countries based on their climates and this can affect growth. Not all fruits and vegetables can be grown in the UK and suggest their origin. Seasonal fruits and vegetables grow in a given season. Eating seasonal fruit and vegetables positively affects the environment and can give an example. How to design a tart recipe using seasonal ingredients. Imported food is food which has been brought into the country and can give an example. Exported food is food which has been sent to another country and can give an example. Similar coloured fruits and vegetables often have similar nutritional benefits and appearance is as important as taste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe how climate affects where foods grow and give an example. Identify seasonal ingredients from the UK with independence. Taste and select seasonal ingredients and describe with sophisticated vocabulary. Describe the texture and flavour of ingredients with sophisticated vocabulary. Peel and cut ingredients safely using a vegetable knife and basic hygiene rules with independence. Design a recipe independently. Follow the instructions within a recipe independently. Choose ingredients independently based on a design brief. Use design criteria confidently to help test and review dishes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify a simple design criteria. Design a using my ideas and experiences. Draw a picture of my flapjack and label it. Use tools safely Select and use appropriate fruit and vegetables, processes and tools. Evaluate my flapjack against my design criteria. Identify the strengths of my flapjack and talk about possible changes I might make. Talk about my ideas and say what I like and dislike. Explain basic food handling hygienic practises and personal hygiene. Talk about where food comes from (farm to fork). Evaluate an end product and think of other ways in which to create similar items.

Vocabulary:

appearance: the way something looks
climate: the weather conditions that an area usually has
complementary: things that go together like colours or flavours
design: a plan or a recipe or dish
evaluate: to decide how good something is
import: food brought from another country
export: food sent form UK to another country
ingredients: foods that a recipe is made from
peel: to remove the skin of fruit or vegetables
seasonal: food that grows at a certain time of year
temperate: a climate with four seasons like the UK
texture: the way food feel in your mouth
weather: the temperature or conditions outside

Images:

Key facts
Fruits and vegetables are full of vitamins, minerals and fibre. The different colours give a clue to what they contain.

Blue and purple: vitamin C and fibre.	Red: vitamin A and vitamin C.
Green: vitamin C, iron, B vitamins and calcium.	Orange and yellow: vitamin A, vitamin C and fibre.

The flavour wheel is a circular diagram with five segments. Starting from the top and moving clockwise, the segments are: Bitter (brown), Sweet (pink), Salt (grey), Umami (Savoury) (red), and Sour (light blue). The center of the wheel is white and contains the text 'The flavour wheel'.

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Summer 1 – Structures [Constructing a Castle]

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember... [card from Y2 & textiles Aut]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How wide and flat based objects are more stable and reason why. • The importance of strength and stiffness in structures and can give an example. • All the features of a castle: flags, towers, battlements, turrets, curtain walls, moat, drawbridge and gatehouse – and their purpose. • A façade is the front of a structure and can identify on designs. • A castle needed to be strong and stable to withstand enemy attack and explain why. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw and label a simple castle that includes the most common features and talk about them. • Recognise that a castle is made up of multiple 3D shapes and name them independently. • Construct a wider range of 3D geometric shapes using nets with increased independence and talk using specific vocabulary. • Design a castle with key features which satisfy a given purpose. • Create special features for individual designs from own research. • Confidently score or cut along lines on the net of a 2D shape. • Use glue to securely assemble geometric shapes with increased accuracy. • Make facades from a range of recycled materials with support increased independence. • Evaluate my work by answering questions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore how my product can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable. • Explore and use mechanisms e.g. axels. • Design and make a template from an existing collar and apply an individual design criteria. • Follow design criteria to create an Egyptian collar. • the collar. • Evaluate an end product and think of other ways in which to create similar items.

Vocabulary:

2D: flat objects with 2 dimensions, e.g. square, rectangle and circle
3D: solid shapes with 3 dimensions e.g. cube, oblong and sphere
Castle: a building from the past created to defend land and be the home of rich people like a king
Evaluation: when you identify the poor/good points and then think about how to improve
Facade: the front of a structure
Stable: object that does not fall over
Stiff: not flexible, doesn't bend easily
Strong: it doesn't break easily
Net: a 2d shape that can be made into a 3d shape
Recyclable: something that can be used again
Structure: something that stands on its own
Design criteria: a set of rules to help designer focus on their ideas and test the success of them
Scoring: scratching a line with a sharp object to make it easier to bend
Tab: the small flaps on a net template that are bent and glued to hold the shape together
Weak: it breaks easily

Images:



Castles can have lots of features such as towers, turrets, battlements, moats, gatehouses, curtain walls, drawbridges and flags.

