#### **Autumn 2** Textiles – finger puppet Skills I can... Links back to I remember... Knowledge I know... Talk about the key features of puppets. Puppets are used as a toy. Designing a bunting piece based on a class design criteria Puppets can be used to tell a story. Identify a simple design criteria. in Year 1. There are different types of puppets e.g. hand puppets, rod Design my finger puppet using my ideas and experiences and make a Creating a paper mock-up for my bunting design. puppets and finger puppets. mock-up. Making my own bunting using fabric. Puppets are often made from fabric Draw a picture of my finger puppet and label it. Using a running stitch with pre-cut holes. Denim, wool, cotton, fleece, felt and hessian are types of Cut, shape and join fabric to make a finger puppet. Adding embellishments (buttons and gems) to my bunting Use a running stitch or an over stitch. usina alue. Puppets can also be made from other materials e.g. paper, Measure and cut with some accuracy. Evaluating my work. card, plastic Use scissors safely and appropriately. A running stitch or over stitch can be used to join fabric. Evaluate my finger puppet against my design criteria. A seam is the line where pieces of fabric are joined Identify the strengths of my finger puppet and talk about possible changes together. to make. Talk about my ideas and say what I like and dislike.

# Vocabulary: Images:

**Design:** a plan or drawing to show your ideas before you make a product.

Design criteria: the specifics that designers should meet when making a product.

Evaluate: reflect on the product I have made and how I can improve it.

**Fabric:** cloth produced by weaving or knitting textile fibres.

Finger puppet: a toy that you can make move by putting your finger(s) inside it. Hand puppet: a toy that you can make move by putting your hand inside it.

Mock up: a model or replica

Over stitch: a stitch that goes over the edge.

**Product:** the final outcome.

**Product:** the final outcome.

**Rod puppet**: constructed around a central rod secured to the head.

Running stitch: a line of small even stitches which run back and forth through the cloth without overlapping.

**Hygiene:** the practice of keeping clean to stay healthy and prevent illness.

**Combine harvester**: a machine that harvests crops.

**Seam:** a line where pieces of fabric are joined together.

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	RUNING	

Knowledge I know	Skills I can		Links back to I remember
<ul> <li>Before preparing food, you must wash your hands.</li> <li>You must hold a knife securely and cut away from your fingers.</li> <li>Flapjacks are made from oats.</li> <li>Oats are grown from seed at the start of Autumn (use Tesco video farm to fork).</li> <li>Oats grow well in UK because it isn't too hot. They grow best in Scotland because there is lots of rain and light.</li> <li>A combine harvester is used to collect the oats.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Identify a simple design criteria.</li> <li>Design a flapjack using my ideas ar</li> <li>Draw a picture of my flapjack and la</li> <li>Use tools safely</li> <li>Select and use appropriate fruit and</li> <li>Evaluate my flapjack against my de</li> <li>Identify the strengths of my flapjack might make.</li> <li>Talk about my ideas and say what I</li> <li>Explain basic food handling hygieni</li> <li>Talk about where food comes from</li> </ul>	d vegetables, processes and tools. esign criteria. and talk about possible changes I like and dislike. ic practises and personal hygiene.	<ul> <li>Designing, making and evaluating a fruit kebab in Year 1.</li> <li>Using a knife to safely cut fruit in Year 1.</li> <li>Washing my hands before preparing food.</li> <li>Designing, making and evaluating a finger puppet based on design criteria.</li> <li>Using a running stitch and overhand stitch.</li> </ul>
Vocabulary:		Images:	
Design: a plan or drawing to show your ideas before you mak Design criteria: the specifics that designers should meet whe Evaluate: reflect on the product I have made and how I can in	n making a product.	Wash You Handsl	

# Design Technology Enquiry Organisers: Year 2, Cycle 2

Summer 1 Card – winding mechanisms					
Knowledge I know	Skills I can	Links back to I remember			
<ul> <li>A mechanism is a system of parts working together.</li> <li>The difference between card and wood.</li> <li>The names for equipment I need to use.</li> <li>To score the wood before sawing.</li> <li>To design and practise my ideas before making a final product.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Use a hacksaw and scissors safely.</li> <li>Measure and cut wooden doweling with some accuracy.</li> <li>Explore how my product can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable.</li> <li>Explore and use mechanisms e.g. axels.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Designing a finger puppet</li> <li>Using a running stitch or an over stitch to join fabric</li> <li>Designing and making a healthy flapjack</li> <li>Using tools like a knife</li> <li>Creating design criteria</li> <li>Drawing and labelling my designs</li> <li>Evaluating my products against the design criteria.</li> <li>Constructing dens in Forest School</li> </ul>			

### Vocabulary:

Axle: a rod passing through the centre of a wheel.

Design criteria: the specifics that designers should meet when making a product.

Doweling: cylindrical pieces of wood.

Evaluate: reflect on the product I have made and how I can improve it.

Hacksaw: a narrow, fine tooth saw.

**Handle:** the part used to turn the axel.

**Mechanism:** a system of parts working together.

Product: the final outcome

**Score:** to make a mark or cut on the surface of something hard with a pointed tool.

## Images:





Link to Australian animals