



Pattern, Printing and Textiles

Year 1 – Art and Design

How can we weave a landscape?

Key Vocabulary

weaving	Forming fabric by interlacing threads.
dyeing	Changing the colour of a material by soaking it in a solution.
seasons	The four seasons of the year - summer, spring, autumn and winter.
yarn	Fibers that have been twisted into long strands. Yarn can be made of wool, cotton, silk etc.

Key Skills

- Simple weaving based on the colour of different fields.
- Changing the colour of fabrics by using natural dyes.

Links to other Learning

EYFS - Thread and weave into different materials.

Lower KS2 - Considering the colour palette of your work.

Upper KS2 - Use textiles and sewing skills as part of a project, try and include different stitches like running stitch, cross stitch, back stitch, applique or embroidery.

Key Facts

- Weaving is the textile art, in which two different sets of yarns or threads - called the warp and weft - are interlaced with each other to form a fabric or cloth. The warp threads run length-ways on the piece of cloth, while the weft runs horizontally.
- The tradition of weaving goes back many thousands of years. The very first type of weaving was achieved by interlacing branches and twigs to create fences, shelters and baskets for protection.

Influence

Our influence is the scenery of farmland. We will be considering the colours and crops grown in the fields and how they look from an aerial view.



Key questions

- What colours should we use and why?
- What yarns have I chosen and why?
- How can I change the colour of a material?
- How can the images of farms and fields influence my weaving?
- Can I talk about the choices I have made?

Links to other Subjects

- Trip to Cattows Farm
- Science - Seasonal change
- History - all periods of history in KS1 and KS2

What I should already know

- How to cut fabrics safely.
- How to sort colours of materials.
- How to work together to create a project.