

Year 2: Textiles

How can you repurpose an item of clothing?



Core content:

Learn how to use a template to create a simple patchwork.

Repurpose clothing to create something practical and useful.

Develop skills using a needle and thread to create small, even stitches.

Technical vocabulary:

Patchwork – a type of needlework where small pieces of cloth in different designs, colours or textures are sewn together.



Overstitch – a stitch made over an edge or over another stitch.



Repurpose – to change something slightly in order to make it suitable for a different purpose.



Template – a shaped piece of metal, wood, card, plastic or other material used as a pattern for processes such as painting or cutting out.



Appliqué – a technique where pieces of fabric are sewn or stuck on to a larger piece to form a picture or pattern.



Quilt – fabric made from several layers with a decorative patchwork top layer.



Connections:

Frank Havrah 'Kaffe' Fassett
(born 1937)
American-born,
British-based artist



Year 2 Textiles

How can you repurpose an item of clothing?

What do I already know?

I know the parts of a needle.

I know how to thread a needle.

I know how to use a running stitch to attach pieces of fabric together.

What am I going to find out?

I will be able to cut out shapes using a template.

I will know a range of sewing skills.

Working as a Designer

Design

I will decide how something will look or how it will work.



Make

I will create something by combining materials or putting parts together.



Evaluate

I will form an opinion of the quality of my creation after careful thought.



Apply

I will use my creation in a real life context.



Key Vocabulary

Patchwork



Overstitch



Repurpose



Template



Appliqué



Quilt



Year 2: Food and Nutrition
What does healthy mean?



Core content:

Learn what healthy means.
Learn that eating a variety of vegetables provides the body with the nutrients it needs.
Make products that use a range of vegetables and minimally processed foods.

Technical vocabulary:

Free-range – food that comes from animals who have access to the outdoors.



Processed – to treat raw food in order to change it or preserve it.



Coagulate – to become thick or partly solid.



Vitamins – a group of natural substances in food that are necessary for the growth and good health of the body.



Protein – a nutrient found in food such as meat, milk and eggs.



Wholemeal – made from whole grains of wheat, including the husk or outer layer.



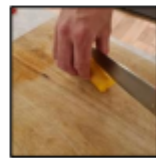
Techniques:



claw



ribboning



bridge

Year 2 Food and Nutrition
What does healthy mean?

What do I already know?

- I know the name of a range of vegetables.
- I know why eating vegetables is good for us.
- I can explain what vitamins are.
- I know how to grate and ribbon vegetables.

What am I going to find out?

- I will know why vegetables are so important to our health.
- I will know what processed foods are.
- I will be able to prepare a range of salad vegetables.
- I will be able to shape and season a bread snack.


Key Vocabulary

Free-range 

Processed 

Coagulate 

Vitamins 

Protein 

Wholemeal 

Working as a Designer

Design	Make	Evaluate	Apply
I will decide how something will look or how it will work.	I will create something by combining materials or putting parts together.	I will form an opinion of the quality of my creation after careful thought.	I will use my creation in a real life context.



Year 2: Mechanisms

Are bigger wheels always better?



Core content:

Learn how wheels and axles work together. Build simple wheel mechanisms. Explore how the size of the wheel and position of the axles affects the movement of simple vehicles.

Technical vocabulary:

Wheel – a circular object that rotates on an axle.



Axle – a rod or spindle (either fixed or rotating) passing through the centre of a wheel or group of wheels.



Axle holder – the part of a mechanism that holds an axle steady.



Chassis – the base frame of a car, carriage or other wheeled vehicle.



Rotate – to move or turn around a fixed point.



Position – the place where somebody or something is located.



Centre – the middle point or part of something.



Connections:

Karl Friedrich Benz
(1844 – 1929)
German mechanical engineer



Year 2 Mechanisms

Are bigger wheels always better?

What do I already know?

I know how to use modelling materials and equipment safely.

I know how to use rulers and scissors accurately.

I can name types of transport.

What am I going to find out?

I will know how wheels and axles work to create a mechanism.

I know how the size and position of wheels affects how they move.

I can use wheel mechanisms to make a vehicle move.

Key Vocabulary

Wheel



Axle



Axle holder



Chassis



Rotate



Position



Centre



Working as a Designer

Design

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Make

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Evaluate

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Apply

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Year 2: Understanding Materials

How can you waterproof a hat?



Core content:

Investigate materials to discover whether they absorb or resist water.
Create a 3D object by creasing and folding paper.
Use wax or oil crayons to create a waterproof coating for a paper hat.

Technical vocabulary:

Manipulate – to control, use or change something with skill.



Flexible – to be able to bend easily without breaking.



Barrier – something that keeps people or things apart.



Waterproof – does not let water through or cannot be damaged by water.



Resist – to not be harmed or damaged by something.



Absorbent – to take in something easily, especially liquid.



Connections:

Arthur Wellesley
(1769 – 1852)
First Duke of Wellington
Soldier, political statesman and
designer of the Wellington boot



Year 2 Understanding Materials

How can you waterproof a hat?

What do I already know?

I can name and sort properties of materials.

What am I going to find out?

I will know that materials can be made waterproof.

I will be able to transform paper into a waterproof hat.

Key Vocabulary

Manipulate 

Flexible 

Barrier 

Waterproof 

Resist 

Absorbent 

Working as a Designer

Design

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Make

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Evaluate

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Apply

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Year 2: Food and Nutrition
How healthy is your food?



Core content:

Learn how foods that are pre-made and processed are often less healthy. Practise skills to make food that will help improve energy, mood and future health.

Technical vocabulary:

Ingredients – any of the foods or substances that are combined to make a particular dish.



Fibre – the part of food that cannot be broken down by the body and which helps digestion.



Protein – a nutrient found in food such as meat, milk, eggs and beans.



Processed – to treat raw food in order to change it or preserve it.



Vitamins – a group of natural substances in food that are necessary for the growth and good health of the body.



Starch – a white carbohydrate food substance found in potatoes and grain.



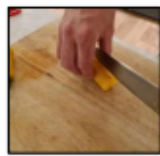
Techniques:



grating



claw



bridge

Year 2 Food and Nutrition
How healthy is your food?

What do I already know?

I can use a knife safely and accurately with control.

I can explain that vegetables contain vitamins and minerals that my body needs.

I can describe flavours and textures of food.

I can grate and ribbon vegetables.

What am I going to find out?

I will know the difference between fresh food and ultra-processed foods.

I will be able to combine ingredients to make delicious food.

Working as a Designer

Design

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Make

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Evaluate

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Key Vocabulary

Ingredients



Fibre



Protein



Processed



Vitamins



Starch



Year 2: Structures
How strong is a piece of paper?



Core content:

The strength and stability of paper can be increased by folding.
Test and record paper structures.
Design a paper tower that is at least 50cm tall and can bear a 1kg weight.

Technical vocabulary:

Paper – a thin, flat material made from crushed wood or cloth, used for writing, printing or drawing on.



Crease (noun) – a line on cloth or paper where it has been folded or crushed.



Corrugated – sheets of paper, cardboard or metal that have parallel rows of folds that look like a series of waves when seen from the edge.



Storey – a level of a building.



Pillar – a strong column made of stone, metal or wood that supports part of a building.



Load (noun) – the amount of weight exerted on a structure.



Connections:

Dame Zaha Mohammad Hadid (1950 – 2016)



Year 2 Structures
How strong is a piece of paper?

What do I already know?

I can build structures that are free-standing using a range of different materials.

I can use different types of building blocks.

I can explain how to provide more stability to a structure.

What am I going to find out?

I will be able to fold paper to increase strength and stability.

I will be able to record how much weight paper can hold.

Working as a Designer

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Key Vocabulary

Paper



Crease



Corrugated



Storey



Pillar



Load

