

Willerby Carr Lane Primary School – Design and Technology

Topic:

Year: 3

Strand: Textiles

What should I already know?

- I know how to do a simple stitch
- I know how to do some simple weaving

What will I know / be able to do by the end of the unit?

<p>What are the requirements of an artificial flower in terms of realism and visual impact?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artificial flowers should look realistic, look attractive, last a long time and be easy to arrange • Parts of an artificial flower include the stem, petal, pistil, stamen, leaves and pollen • Not all flowers have the same type of stem, leaves and petals
<p>What are the techniques for assembling complex shapes from a variety of compliant materials? Including paper, card, fabric, art straws, pipe cleaners.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A vase will be created to hold a single stem using corrugated card, PVA glue and card tube (i.e. kitchen roll tube). • Cut out 2 10cm x 10cm squares of corrugated card, glue together, dip the cylinder card in PVA glue and leave to dry overnight. • There are five types of stems that could be created; straight, short, long, spiral or irregular. Materials needed are coloured paper, card, fabric, pipe cleaners, PVA glue, masking tape and tissue paper. • Make a symmetrical template by folding a sheet of paper in half, drawing half the leaf shape, cutting it and opening it out. Use template for drawing leaves on card or fabric. • Attach the leaves to pipe cleaner stalks with PVA glue, attach the stalks to the stems with masking tape and use strips of tissue paper to cover the stems and stalks. • Petals can be given 3-D form by gluing and pinching, stapling or simple stitching. You can stick a collection of these petals into symmetrical arrangement that resembles a flower. • Wire from a pipe cleaner can be bent into the shape of stamen or pistil
<p>How can I design and make an artificial flower which has the parts of a real flower?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When drawing a design, think about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What will the stem will be like and how it will be made? - What the leaves will look like and how will these be attached to the stem? - What will the stamen and pistil be like and how will they be attached to the flower? - What colour will the petals be? - Which materials will be used to make these parts of the flower? - What would your own personal preference be? • This should be done using a simple flow chart describing the step-by-step plans for making the flower

Vocabulary

Designing

appearance	The way something looks.
attractive	Something that is appealing (nice) to look at.
corrugated	Shaped into a series of parallel ridges and grooves so as to give added rigidity and strength.
curved	Having the form of a curve; bent.
irregular	A wonky stem that looks different to others.
preference	A thing that is liked better.
regular	A straight stem that looks similar to others.
spiral	Winding in a continuous and gradually widening (or tightening) curve.

Making

template	something that establishes or serves as a pattern
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Knowledge and understanding

artificial	Something that is not real.
leaf/leaves	The parts of a plant that are flat, thin and usually green.
petal	Thin coloured or white parts which form part of the flower.
pistil (carpel)	Female part of a flowering plant – this is sometimes known as ‘carpel.’
pollen	Pollen is a powdery substance that is transported from the anther (part of the stamen) to the stigma (part of the pistil).
stamen	Male part of a flowering plant.
stem	The thin, upright part of a plant on which the flowers and leaves grow.

Key Design Decisions & Skills

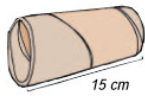
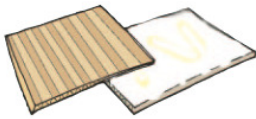
- Looking at real flowers – this activity will introduce children to the parts of flowering plants and their functions.
- Exploring ways to support the flower – this activity will enable children to decide on the sort of stem they want for their fabulous flower, how it can be made from art straws and pipe cleaners and how it can be made to stand upright.
- Exploring ways to produce petals and leaves – this activity will enable children to decide on the sort of petals and leaves they want for their fabulous flower and how they can be made through simple cutting, gluing and reinforcing of fabric and card.
- Exploring ways to produce stigma and stamen – this activity will enable children to decide on the internal detail of their fabulous flower and how it can be made through assembly of wire and found items.

Tools and Resources

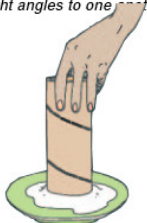
- A variety of real flowers
- Corrugated card
- A variety of coloured card/paper
- Plain paper
- Art straws
- Pipe cleaners
- Card discs
- Tissue paper in green, yellow and brown
- Coloured felt
- Coloured polyester cotton
- A variety of scrap fabric
- Coloured threads
- Masking tape
- PVA glue
- Staples
- Pencils
- Scissors
- Stapler
- Needles

Pictures

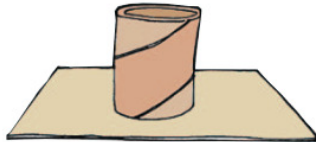
- 1 Measure out a 10 cm x 10 cm square onto a piece of corrugated card
- 2 Carefully cut out this square
- 3 Use the square as a template to mark out a second square. Cut this out carefully



- 4 Using a minimum amount of PVA glue stick the two squares together so that the corrugations are at right angles to one another

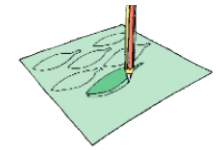
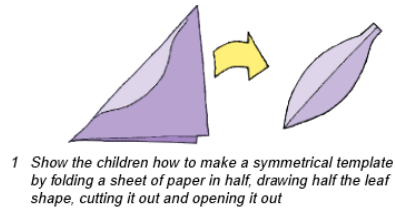


- 5 Now cut a length of card tube (kitchen roll insert is ideal) about 15 cm long



- 6 Dip the end of the cylinder in PVA glue and place in the centre of the card

- 6 This needs to be left overnight to dry



- 1 Show the children how to make a symmetrical template by folding a sheet of paper in half, drawing half the leaf shape, cutting it out and opening it out

- 2 Use this template for drawing leaves on card or stiff fabric



- 3 Attach the leaves to pipe cleaner stalks using PVA

- 4 Attach the stalks to the stems using minimum amounts of masking tape

- 5 Show the children how to use strips of tissue paper to cover the stems and stalks

