

**YEAR 1: Art and Design**  
**Textiles: Weaving**  
**The Great Fire of London**

**What I should already know:**

There are three primary colours: red; yellow and blue.

Different fabrics, papers and accessories can be used to create and develop imagery.

How to create a simple weave using strips of paper.

There are different types of fabrics and textiles, such as threads, cottons, wool, raffia and grass and be able to discriminate between them.

**By the end of this unit:**

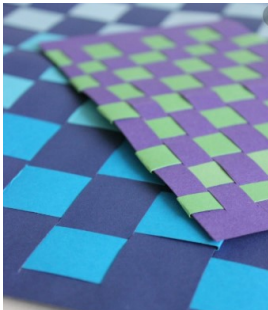
Sort materials according to specific qualities—warm, cold, shiny, smooth.

Be able to decide the best way to weave the fabric on a simple loom.

Recognise that there are primary and secondary colours which can be linked to various feelings.

Be able to use complimentary and contrasting colours to show different feelings and moods.

Be able to say which colours are warm and which are cold.



Paper weaving and some types of looms



<b><u>Vocabulary</u></b>	
Assemble	To put the materials together
Cold colours	Colours which evoke a feeling of cold, eg: blue, white.
Complimentary colours	Colours which are close together on the colour wheel: Red, yellow, orange; blue, purple, red; blue, yellow, green.
Contrasting colours	Colours which are opposite on the colour wheel: red and green; blue and orange; yellow and purple.
Loom	A device used to weave cloth.
Materials	Variety of paper, fabric, ribbons, etc used to create the art work.
Medium/media	The materials used to create the art work.
Paper	Material on which we write or draw.
Recycled materials	General household waste that can be used again to create another object.
Scissors	Device used for cutting paper, card, fabric etc.
Warm colours	Colours which evoke a feeling of warmth, eg: red, orange, yellow.
Weaving	A method used to produce cloth where wool or strips of material or paper are threaded under and over threads on a loom.



Using hot and cold colours