

ART & DESIGN: TEXTILES

The course consists in 2 parts; A Portfolio worth 60% of the GCSE and an Externally Set Assignment worth 40% of the GCSE.

COMPONENT 1

Your NEA portfolio should show explicit coverage of the four assessment objectives. It must include a sustained project evidencing the journey from initial engagement to the realisation of intentions and a selection of further work undertaken during the students course of study.

COMPONENT 2

(A choice of projects to choose from which are set by the exam board - AQA). You will have planning time from January to April of Year 11 and 2 days off timetable to complete your final piece for this project and you will have an A4 sketchbook for research, experiments, plans and designs.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

- A01: Develop ideas through investigations, demonstrating critical understanding of sources. (25%)
- A02: Refine work by exploring ideas, selecting and experimenting with appropriate media, materials, techniques and processes. (25%)
- A03: Record ideas, observations and insights relevant to intentions as work progresses. (25%)
- A04: Present a personal and meaningful response that realises intentions and demonstrates understanding of visual language. (25%)

AQA GRADE 1-9

60% COURSEWORK 40% EXAM



EXAM SUPPORT MATERIALS



Apply layers of colour to build up tones
Use your mark making skills to refine
and add detail to your drawings.



Textiles – Drawing Skills Knowledge Organiser

Free Machining

Surface Decoration - Embroidery

Sewing on a machine without the machines control of fabric direction. 'Drawing' with thread on fabric.

This is when you remove the feeder dogs from the machine and 'draw' with the thread.

You need a specific foot for this and you should use a hoop to keep the fabric flat with the correct tension.

What else can you do?

- Use dissolvable fabric.
- Use different fabrics to create layers.
- Be quite precise or be messy.
- Experiment with different threads on the bobbin.
- 'Draw' straight onto the fabric.
- You can build layers and layers of thread on top of each other to create depth.
- Change the tension on the machine
- Why not try sewing without a hoop?

QUILTING

Patchwork and quilting are often mentioned in the same breath as they are often combined in the same project, but they are two very different techniques.

Quilting is the sewing together of the three layers that make up a quilt - the top, the central wadding, and the backing. It can be utilitarian - basic stab stitch - or worked in delicate patterns.

Knitting

Knitting requires a thread or other material to be laid on the surface of the fabric, and fastened in place with small stitches of the same or a different thread.

Hand Embroidery

Embroidery is the craft of decorating materials using a needle to pierce the fabric.

Embroidery may also be used to create patterns on fabric, such as on dresses.

Block Printing

Block printing is a traditional technique, but it is essentially using a carved block to transfer an image on to paper or fabric. Block printing is typically much bolder than other types of printmaking, since the blocks are carved by hand, there is often less detail and more texture to the prints.

Block printing is also known as "relief printing" because the ink is applied to the raised surface of the block, typically block printing is done by hand, so the ink sits on the surface adding a raised texture to the paper.



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ALL SUPPORT MATERIALS ARE ALL AVAILABLE ON TEAMS



Monoprints



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Screen Printing

Screen printing is the process of transferring a stenciled design onto a flat surface using a mesh screen, ink and a squeegee.

The basic method involves creating a stencil on a fine mesh screen, and then pushing ink through to create an imprint of your design on the surface beneath.

Designs made using the screen printing technique may use just one shade of ink, or several. In the case of multi-coloured items, the colours must be applied in individual layers, using separate stencils for each ink.

LINO PRINTING

Lino printing is a form of fine art printmaking where the printing plate is cut into lino.

The lino is then inked, a piece of paper placed over it, and then run through a printing press or pressure applied by hand, to transfer the ink to the paper. The result is a linocut print. Because it's a smooth surface, the lino itself doesn't add texture to the print.

Art Textiles: GCSE Knowledge Organiser

Printing and Dyeing

There are many different techniques, but it is essentially using a carved block to transfer an image on to paper or fabric. Block printing is typically much bolder than other types of printmaking, since the blocks are carved by hand, there is often less detail and more texture to the prints.

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