



Year 1	Knowledge	Skills
Autumn Making a moving story book (Mechanisms)	 Children will know: a mechanism is the parts of an object that move together; a slider mechanism moves an object from side to side; a slider mechanism has a slider, slots, guides and an object; bridges and guides are bits of card that purposefully restrict the movement of the slider; that in Design and technology we call a plan a 'design'. 	 Children will be able to: explain how to adapt mechanisms, using bridges or guides to control the movement; design a moving story book for a given audience; follow a design to create moving models that use levers and sliders; test a finished product, see whether it moves as planned and if not, explain why and how it can be fixed; review the success of a product by testing it with its intended audience.
Spring Constructing a Windmill (Structures)	Children will know: the importance of a clear design criteria; the shape of materials can be changed to improve the strength and stiffness of structures; cylinders are a strong type of structure; axles are used in structures and mechanisms to make parts turn in a circle; different structures are used for different purposes; a structure is something that has been made and put together; a windmill harnesses the power of wind for a purpose like grinding grain, pumping water or generating electricity; windmill turbines use wind to turn and make the machines inside work; a windmill is a structure with sails that are moved by the wind; the three main parts of a windmill are the turbine, axle and structure.	Children will be able to: including individual preferences and requirements in a design; make stable structures from card, tape and glue; turn 2D nets into 3D structures; follow instructions to cut and assemble the supporting structure of a windmill; make functioning turbines and axles which are assembled into a main supporting structure; evaluate a windmill according to the design criteria; test whether the structure is strong and stable and alter it if it isn't; suggest points for improvements.
Summer Puppets (Textiles)	Children will know: • 'joining technique' means connecting two pieces of material together;	 Children will be able to: use a template to create a design for a puppet; cut fabric neatly with scissors;





- there are various temporary methods of joining fabric by using staples. glue or pins;
- different techniques for joining materials can be used for different purposes;
- a template (or fabric pattern) is used to cut out the same shape multiple times;
- drawing a design idea is useful to see how an idea will look.

- use joining methods to decorate a puppet;
- sequence steps for construction;
- reflect on a finished product, explaining likes and dislikes.





Year 2	Knowledge	Skills
Autumn A Balanced Diet (Cooking and Nutrition)	 Children will know: that 'diet' means the food and drink that a person or animal usually eats; what makes a balanced diet; where to find the nutritional information on packaging; what the five main food groups are; you should eat a range of different foods from each food group, and roughly how much of each food group; 'ingredients' means the items in a mixture or recipe; you should only have a maximum of five teaspoons of sugar a day to stay healthy; many food and drinks we do not expect to contain sugar do; we call these 'hidden sugars'; 	 Children will be able to: design a healthy wrap based on a food combination which work well together; slice food safely using the bridge or claw grip; construct a wrap that meets a design brief; describe the taste, texture and smell of fruit and vegetables; taste testing food combinations and final products; describe the information that should be included on a label; evaluate which grip was most effective.
Spring Making a moving animal (Mechanisms)	 Children will know: mechanisms are a collection of moving parts that work together as a machine to produce movement; there is always an input and output in a mechanism; an input is the energy that is used to start something working; an output is the movement that happens as a result of the input; a lever is something that turns on a pivot; a linkage mechanism is made up of a series of levers. 	 Children will be able to: design a moving for a specific audience in accordance with a design criteria; make linkages using card for levers and split pins for pivots; experiment with linkages adjusting the widths, lengths and thicknesses of card used; cut and assemble components neatly; evaluate their own designs against design criteria; use peer feedback to modify a final design.
Summer Making a Chair (Structures)	 Children will know: shapes and structures with wide, flat bases or legs are the most stable; the shape of a structure affects its strength; materials can be manipulated to improve strength and stiffness; 	 Children will be able to: generate and communicate ideas using sketching and modelling; learn about different types of structures, found in the natural world and in everyday objects; make a structure according to design criteria; create joints and structures from paper/card and tape;





•	a structure is something
	which has been formed or
	made from parts;

- a 'stable' structure is one which is firmly fixed and unlikely to change or move;
- a 'strong' structure is one which does not break easily;
- a 'stiff' structure or material is one which does not bend easily.
- build a strong and stiff structure by folding paper;
- explore the features of structures;
- compare the stability of different shapes;
- test the strength of own structures;
- identify the weakest part of a structure;
- evaluate the strength, stiffness and stability of own structure.





Year 3	Knowledge	Skills
Autumn Constructing a Castle (Structures) Spring Cross Stitch an Applique (Textiles)	 Knowledge Children will know: wide and flat based objects are more stable; the importance of strength and stiffness in structures; the following features of a castle: flags, towers, battlements, turrets, curtain walls, moat, drawbridge and gatehouse ~ and their purpose; a façade is the front of a structure; a castle needed to be strong and stable to withstand enemy attack; a design specification is a list of success criteria for a product. Children will know: applique is a way of mending or decorating a textile by applying smaller pieces of fabric to larger pieces; when two edges of fabric have been joined together it is called a seam; it is important to leave space on the fabric for the seam; some products are turned inside out after sewing so the stitching is hidden. 	 Children will be able to: design with key features to appeal to a specific person/purpose; draw and labelling a castle design using 2D shapes, labelling: -the 3D shapes that will create the features - materials needed and colours; create special features for individual designs; make facades from a range of recycled materials; evaluate own work and the work of others based on the aesthetic of the finished product and in comparison to the original design; suggest points for modification of the individual designs. Children will be able to: design and make a template from an existing cushion and applying individual design criteria. follow design criteria to create; select and cut fabrics with ease using fabric scissors; thread needles with greater independence; tie knots with greater independence; sew cross stitch to join fabric; decorate fabric using appliqué; complete design ideas with
		 stuffing and sewing the edges; evaluate an end product and thinking of other ways in which to create similar items.
Summer Pneumatic toys Mechanical (Systems)	 Children will know: how pneumatic systems work; pneumatic systems can be used as part of a mechanism; pneumatic systems operate by drawing in, releasing and compressing air; sketches, drawings and diagrams can be used to communicate design ideas; exploded-diagrams are used to show how different parts 	 Children will be able to: design a toy which uses a pneumatic system; design a design criteria from a design brief; generate ideas using thumbnail sketches and exploded diagrams; create a pneumatic system to create a desired motion; build secure housing for a pneumatic system. use syringes and balloons to create different types of





•	thumbnail sketches are small
	drawings to get ideas down
	on paper quickly;

- different types of drawings are used in design to explain ideas clearly.
- functional and appealing pneumatic toy;
- select materials due to their functional and aesthetic characteristics;
- manipulate materials to create different effects by cutting, creasing, folding and weaving;
- use the views of others to improve designs;
- test and modifying the outcome, suggesting improvements;
- understand the purpose of exploded-diagrams through the eyes of a designer and their client.





Year 4	Knowledge	Skills
Autumn Slingshot Car Mechanical Systems	Children will know: all moving things have kinetic energy; kinetic energy is the energy that something (object/person) has by being in motion; air resistance is the level of drag on an object as it is forced through the air; the shape of a moving object will affect how it moves due to air resistance; products change and evolve over time; aesthetics means how an object or product looks in design and technology; a template is a stencil you can use to help you draw the same shape accurately; a birds-eye view means a view from a high angle; graphics are images which are designed to explain or advertise something; it is important to assess and evaluate design ideas and models against a list of design criteria;	Children will be able to: design a shape that reduces air resistance; draw a net to create a structure from; choose shapes that increase or decrease speed as a result of air resistance; personalise a design; measure, mark, cut and assemble with increasing accuracy; make a model based on a chosen design; evaluate the speed of a final product based on: the effect of shape on speed and the accuracy of workmanship on performance;
Spring Adapting a Recipe Cooking and Nutrition	 Children will know: the amount of an ingredient in a recipe is known as the 'quantity.'; it is important to use oven gloves when removing hot food from an oven; the following cooking techniques: sieving, creaming, rubbing method, cooling; the importance of budgeting while planning ingredients for biscuits; 	 Children will be able to: design a biscuit within a given budget, drawing upon previous taste testing judgements; follow a baking recipe, from start to finish, including the preparation of ingredients; cook safely, following basic hygiene rules; adapt a recipe to improve it or change it to meet new criteria; evaluate a recipe, considering: taste, smell, texture and appearance; describe the impact of the budget on the selection of ingredients; evaluate and compare a range of food products; suggest modifications to a recipe.
Summer Pavilions	Children will know: • what a frame structure is;	Children will be able to: design a stable pavilion structure that is aesthetically pleasing;





Structures

- that a 'free-standing' structure is one that can stand on its own;
- a pavilion is a decorate building or structure for leisure activities;
- cladding can be applied to structures for different effects;
- aesthetics are how a product looks;
- selecting materials to create a desired effect;
- build frame structures designed to support weight;
- create a range of different shaped frame structures;
- make a variety of free-standing frame structures of different shapes and sizes;
- select appropriate materials to build a strong structure for the cladding;
- reinforce corners to strengthen a structure;
- create a design in accordance with a plan;
- create different textural effects with materials.





Year 5	Knowledge	Skills
Doodlers (Electrical Systems)	Children will know: • series circuits only have one direction for the electricity to flow; • when there is a break in a series circuit, all components turn off; • an electric motor converts electrical energy into rotational movement, causing the motor's axle to spin; • a motorised product is one which uses a motor to function;	 Children will be able to: identify factors that could be changed on existing products and explain how these would alter the form and function of the product; develop design criteria based on findings from investigating existing products; develop design criteria that clarifies the target user; alter a product's form and function by tinkering with its configuration; make a functional series circuit, incorporating a motor; construct a product with consideration for the design criteria; break down the construction process into steps so that others can make the product; carry out a product analysis to look at the purpose of a product along with its strengths and weaknesses; determine which parts of a product affect its function and which parts affect its form; analyse whether changes in configuration positively or negatively affect an existing product; peer evaluate a set of instructions
Spring Pop~up book (Mechanical systems)	 Children will know: mechanisms control movement; mechanisms can be used to change one kind of motion into another; how to use sliders, pivots and folds; the name for each mechanism, input and output; a design brief is a description of what I am going to design and make; designers often want to hide mechanisms to make a product more aesthetically pleasing. 	 to build a product. Children will be able to: design a pop-up book which uses a mixture of structures and mechanisms; create a storyboard of ideas for a book; following a design brief to make a pop-up book, neatly and with focus on accuracy; make mechanisms using sliders, pivots and folds to produce movement. use layers and spacers to hide the workings of mechanical parts for an aesthetically pleasing result; evaluate the work of others and suggest points for improvement.





2023~2024

Summer Waistcoats (Textiles)

Children will know:

- it is important to design clothing with the client/target customer in mind;
- that using a template (or clothing pattern) helps to accurately mark out a design on fabric;
- the importance of consistently sized stitches;
- different decorative stitches;

Children will be able to:

- design a waistcoat in accordance with a specification and design criteria to fit a specific theme;
- annotate designs;
- use a template when pinning panels onto fabric;
- mark and cut fabric accurately, in accordance with a design;
- sew a strong running stitch;
- tie strong knots;
- decorate a waistcoat attaching objects using thread and adding a secure fastening;
- evaluate work continually as it is created.





Year 6	Knowledge	Skills
Autumn Castles (Structures) Spring Steady Hand Game (Electrical Systems)	Children will know: • structures can be strengthened by manipulating materials and shapes; • what a 'footprint plan' is; • in the real world, design, can impact users in positive and negative ways; • a prototype is a cheap model to test a design idea. Children will know: • the purpose of products; • what is meant by 'fit for purpose' and 'form over function'; • the importance of 'form follows function'; • diagram perspectives 'top view', 'side view' and 'back'.	Children will be able to: design featuring a variety of different structures, giving careful consideration to how the structures will be used, considering effective and ineffective designs; use a range of materials to reinforce and add decoration to structures; improve a design plan based on peer evaluation; test and adapt a design to improve it as it is developed; identify what makes a successful structure. Children will be able to: design a steady hand game, identifying and naming the components required; draw a design from three different perspectives; generate ideas through sketching and discussion; model ideas through prototypes; construct a stable base for a game; accurately cut, fold and assemble a net; make and test a circuit; incorporate a circuit into a base; test their own and others' finished games, identifying what went well and making suggestions for improvement;
Summer Come Dine with Me (Cooking and Nutrition)	 Children will know: 'flavour' is how a food or drink tastes; many countries have 'national dishes' which are recipes associated with that country; 'processed food' means food that has been put through multiple changes in a factory; it is important to wash fruit and vegetables before eating to remove any dirt and insecticides; what happens to a certain food before it appears on the supermarket shelf. 	 Children will be able to: write a recipe, explaining the key steps, method and ingredients; create facts and drawings from research; follow a recipe, including using the correct quantities of each ingredient; adapt a recipe based on research; work to a given timescale; work safely and hygienically; evaluate a recipe based on key criteria; suggest points of improvements in productions.



