



Subject leader overview Year 1 - Year 6

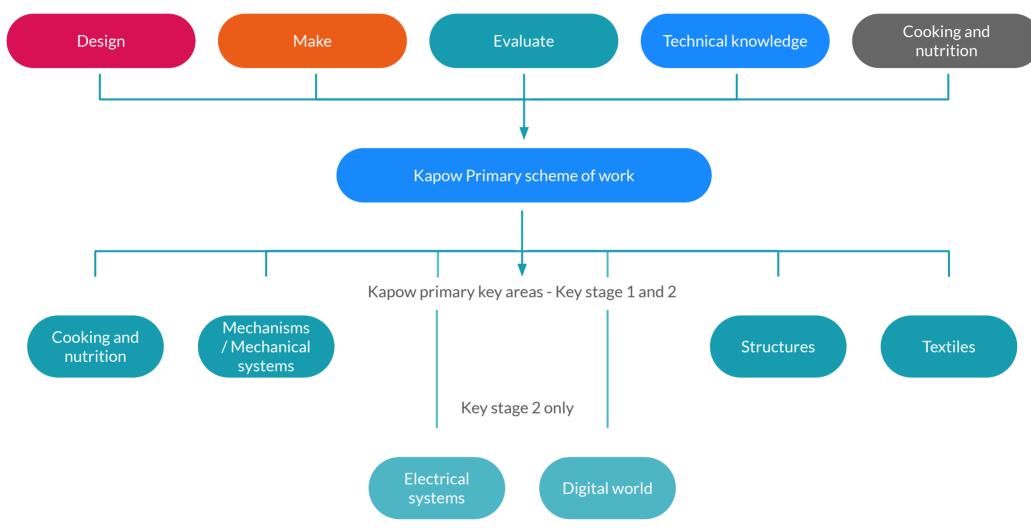
An overview of the **skills** and **knowledge** covered in each year group and strand and how these are developed through our Design and technology scheme of work.

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How is the Design and technology scheme of work organised?



National Curriculum guidance

		Progression of skills and knowledge	Structures
		Year 1	Year 2
		Constructing a windmill	Baby bear's chair
	Design	 Learning the importance of a clear design criteria Including individual preferences and requirements in a design 	 Generating and communicating ideas using sketching and modelling Learning about different types of structures, found in the natural world and in everyday objects
Skills	Make	 Making stable structures from card, tape and glue Learning how to turn 2D nets into 3D structures Following instructions to cut and assemble the supporting structure of a windmill Making functioning turbines and axles which are assembled into a main supporting structure 	 Making a structure according to design criteria Creating joints and structures from paper/card and tape Building a strong and stiff structure by folding paper
SI	Evaluate	N/A	 Exploring the features of structures Comparing the stability of different shapes Testing the strength of own structures Identifying the weakest part of a structure Evaluating the strength, stiffness and stability of own structure
vledge	Technical	 To understand that the shape of materials can be changed to improve the strength and stiffness of structures To understand that cylinders are a strong type of structure (e.g. the main shape used for windmills and lighthouses) To understand that axles are used in structures and mechanisms to make parts turn in a circle To begin to understand that different structures are used for different purposes To know that a structure is something that has been made and put together 	 To know that shapes and structures with wide, flat bases or legs are the most stable To understand that the shape of a structure affects its strength To know that materials can be manipulated to improve strength and stiffness To know that a structure is something which has been formed or made from parts To know that a 'stable' structure is one which is firmly fixed and unlikely to change or move To know that a 'strong' structure is one which does not break easily To know that a 'stiff' structure or material is one which does not bend easily
Know	Additional	 To know that a client is the person I am designing for To know that design criteria is a list of points to ensure the product meets the clients needs and wants To know that a windmill harnesses the power of wind for a purpose like grinding grain, pumping water or generating electricity To know that windmill turbines use wind to turn and make the machines inside work To know that a windmill is a structure with sails that are moved by the wind To know the three main parts of a windmill are the turbine, axle and structure 	 To know that natural structures are those found in nature To know that man-made structures are those made by people

Progression of skills and knowledge		Structures
	Year 3	Year 4
	Constructing a castle	Pavilions
Design	 Designing a castle with key features to appeal to a specific person/purpose Drawing and labelling a castle design using 2D shapes, labelling: -the 3D shapes that will create the features - materials needed and colours Designing and/or decorating a castle tower on CAD software 	 Designing a stable pavilion structure that is aesthetically pleasing and selecting materials to create a desired effect Building frame structures designed to support weight
Make	 Constructing a range of 3D geometric shapes using nets Creating special features for individual designs Making facades from a range of recycled materials 	 Creating a range of different shaped frame structures Making a variety of free standing frame structures of different shapes and sizes Selecting appropriate materials to build a strong structure and for the cladding Reinforcing corners to strengthen a structure Creating a design in accordance with a plan Learning to create different textural effects with materials
Evaluate	 Evaluating own work and the work of others based on the aesthetic of the finished product and in comparison to the original design Suggesting points for modification of the individual designs 	 Evaluating structures made by the class Describing what characteristics of a design and construction made it the most effective Considering effective and ineffective designs
Technical	 To understand that wide and flat based objects are more stable To understand the importance of strength and stiffness in structures 	 To understand what a frame structure is To know that a 'free-standing' structure is one which can stand on its own
Additional	 To know the following features of a castle: flags, towers, battlements, turrets, curtain walls, moat, drawbridge and gatehouse - and their purpose To know that a façade is the front of a structure To understand that a castle needed to be strong and stable to withstand enemy attack To know that a paper net is a flat 2D shape that can become a 3D shape once assembled To know that a design specification is a list of success criteria for a product 	 To know that a pavilions ia a decorative building or structure for leisure activities To know that cladding can be applied to structures for different effects. To know that aesthetics are how a product looks To know that a product's function means its purpose To understand that the target audience means the person or group of people a product is designed for To know that architects consider light, shadow and patterns when designing

	Progression of skills and knowledge	Structures
	Year 5	Year 6
	Bridges	Playgrounds
Decion	 Designing a stable structure that is able to support weight Creating frame structure with focus on triangulation 	• Designing a playground featuring a variety of different structures, giving careful consideration to how the structures will be used, considering effective and ineffective designs
Make	 Making a range of different shaped beam bridges Using triangles to create truss bridges that span a given distance and supports a load Building a wooden bridge structure Independently measuring and marking wood accurately Selecting appropriate tools and equipment for particular tasks Using the correct techniques to saws safely Identifying where a structure needs reinforcement and using card corners for support Explaining why selecting appropriating materials is an important part of the design proces Understanding basic wood functional properties 	 Building a range of play apparatus structures drawing upon new and prior knowledge of structures Measuring, marking and cutting wood to create a range of structures Using a range of materials to reinforce and add decoration to structures
Evaluate	 Adapting and improving own bridge structure by identifying points of weakness and reinforcing them as necessary Suggesting points for improvements for own bridges and those designed by others 	 Improving a design plan based on peer evaluation Testing and adapting a design to improve it as it is developed Identifying what makes a successful structure
Technical	 To understand some different ways to reinforce structures To understand how triangles can be used to reinforce bridges To know that properties are words that describe the form and function of materials To understand why material selection is important based on their properties To understand the material (functional and aesthetic) properties of wood 	• To know that structures can be strengthened by manipulating materials and shapes
Additional	 To understand the difference between arch, beam, truss and suspension bridges To understand how to carry and use a saw safely 	 To understand what a 'footprint plan' is To understand that in the real world, design, can impact users in positive and negative ways To know that a prototype is a cheap model to test a design idea

Progression of skills and knowledge

Mechanisms / Mechanical systems

	Year 1		Year 2	
	Making a moving storybook	Wheels and axles	Fairground wheel	Making a moving monster
Design	 Explaining how to adapt mechanisms, using bridges or guides to control the movement Designing a moving story book for a given audience 	 Designing a vehicle that includes wheels, axles and axle holders, which will allow the wheels to move Creating clearly labelled drawings which illustrate movement 	 Selecting a suitable linkage system to produce the desired motions Designing a wheel Selecting appropriate materials based on their properties 	 Creating a class design criteria for a moving monster Designing a moving monster for a specific audience in accordance with a design criteria
Make			 Selecting materials according to their characteristics Following a design brief 	 Making linkages using card for levers and split pins for pivots Experimenting with linkages adjusting the widths, lengths and thicknesses of card used Cutting and assembling components neatly
Evaluate	 Testing a finished product, seeing whether it moves as planned and if not, explaining why and how it can be fixed Reviewing the success of a product by testing it with its intended audience 	• Testing mechanisms, identifying what stops wheels from turning, knowing that a wheel needs an axle in order to move	 Evaluating different designs Testing and adapting a design 	 Evaluating own designs against design criteria Using peer feedback to modify a final design
Technical	object that move together rotate and move		• To know that different materials have different properties and are therefore suitable for different uses	 To know that mechanisms are a collection of moving parts that work together as a machine to produce movement To know that there is always an input and output in a mechanism To know that an input is the energy that is used to start something working To know that an output is the movement that happens as a result of the input To know that a lever is something that turns on a pivot To know that a linkage mechanism is made up of a series of levers
Additional	• To know that in Design and technology we call a plan a 'design'	• To know some real-life items that use wheels such as wheelbarrows, hamster wheels and vehicles	 To know the features of a ferris wheel include the wheel, frame, pods, a base an axle and an axle holder To know that it is important to test my design as I go along so that I can solve any problems that may occur 	• To know some real-life objects that contain mechanisms

Skills

		Progression of skills and knowledge	Mechanisms / Mechanical systems
		Year 3	Year 4
		Pneumatic toys	Making a slingshot car
	Design	 Designing a toy which uses a pneumatic system Developing design criteria from a design brief Generating ideas using thumbnail sketches and exploded diagrams Learning that different types of drawings are used in design to explain ideas clearly 	 Designing a shape that reduces air resistance Drawing a net to create a structure from Choosing shapes that increase or decrease speed as a result of air resistance Personalising a design
Skills	Make	 Creating a pneumatic system to create a desired motion Building secure housing for a pneumatic system Using syringes and balloons to create different types of pneumatic systems to make a functional and appealing pneumatic toy Selecting materials due to their functional and aesthetic characteristics Manipulating materials to create different effects by cutting, creasing, folding, weaving 	 Measuring, marking, cutting and assembling with increasing accuracy Making a model based on a chosen design
S	Evaluate	 Using the views of others to improve designs Testing and modifying the outcome, suggesting improvements Understanding the purpose of exploded-diagrams through the eyes of a designer and their client 	• Evaluating the speed of a final product based on: the effect of shape on speed and the accuracy of workmanship on performance
owledge	Technical	 To understand how pneumatic systems work To understand that pneumatic systems can be used as part of a mechanism To know that pneumatic systems operate by drawing in, releasing and compressing air 	 To understand that all moving things have kinetic energy To understand that kinetic energy is the energy that something (object/person) has by being in motion To know that air resistance is the level of drag on an object as it is forced through the air To understand that the shape of a moving object will affect how it moves due to air resistance.
Knov	Additional	 To understand how sketches, drawings and diagrams can be used to communicate design ideas To know that exploded-diagrams are used to show how different parts of a product fit together To know that thumbnail sketches are small drawings to get ideas down on paper quickly 	 To understand that products change and evolve over time To know that aesthetics means how an object or product looks in design and technology To know that a template is a stencil you can use to help you draw the same shape accurately To know that a birds-eye view means a view from a high angle (as if a bird in flight) To know that graphics are images which are designed to explain or advertise something To know that it is important to assess and evaluate design ideas and models against a list of design criteria.

		Progression of skills and knowledge	Mechanisms / Mechanical systems
		Year 5	Year 6
		Pop up book	<u>Automata toys</u>
	Design	 Designing a pop-up book which uses a mixture of structures and mechanisms Naming each mechanism, input and output accurately Storyboarding ideas for a book 	 Experimenting with a range of cams, creating a design for an automata toy based on a choice of cam to create a desired movement Understanding how linkages change the direction of a force Making things move at the same time Understanding and drawing cross-sectional diagrams to show the inner-working
Skills	Make	 Following a design brief to make a pop up book, neatly and with focus on accuracy Making mechanisms and/or structures using sliders, pivots and folds to produce movement Using layers and spacers to hide the workings of mechanical parts for an aesthetically pleasing result 	 Measuring, marking and checking the accuracy of the jelutong and dowel pieces required Measuring, marking and cutting components accurately using a ruler and scissors Assembling components accurately to make a stable frame Understanding that for the frame to function effectively the components must be cut accurately and the joints of the frame secured at right angles Selecting appropriate materials based on the materials being joined and the speed at which the glue needs to dry/set
	Evaluate	 Evaluating the work of others and receiving feedback on own work Suggesting points for improvement 	 Evaluating the work of others and receiving feedback on own work Applying points of improvements Describing changes they would make/do if they were to do the project again
dge	Technical	 To know that mechanisms control movement To understand that mechanisms that can be used to change one kind of motion into another To understand how to use sliders, pivots and folds to create paper-based mechanisms 	 To understand that the mechanism in an automata uses a system of cams, axles and followers To understand that different shaped cams produce different outputs
Knowle	Additional	 To know that a design brief is a description of what I am going to design and make To know that designers often want to hide mechanisms to make a product more aesthetically pleasing 	 To know that an automata is a hand powered mechanical toy To know that a cross-sectional diagram shows the inner workings of a product To understand how to use a bench hook and saw safely To know that a set square can be used to help mark 90° angles

		Progression of skills and knowledge	Electrical systems (KS2 only)
		Year 3	Year 4
		Electric poster New!	Torches
	Design	 Carry out research based on a given topic (e.g. The Romans) to develop a range of initial ideas Generate a final design for the electric poster with consideration to the client's needs and design criteria Design an electric poster that fits the requirements of a given brief Plan the positioning of the bulb (circuit component) and its purpose 	• Designing a torch, giving consideration to the target audience and creating both design and success criteria focusing on features of individual design ideas
Skills	Make	 Create a final design for the electric poster Mount the poster onto corrugated card to improve its strength and withstand the weight of the circuit on the rear Measure and mark materials out using a template or ruler Fit an electrical component (bulb) Learn ways to give the final product a higher quality finish (e.g. framing to conceal a roughly cut edge) 	 Making a torch with a working electrical circuit and switch Using appropriate equipment to cut and attach materials Assembling a torch according to the design and success criteria
	Evaluate	 Learning to give and accept constructive criticism on own work and the work of others Testing the success of initial ideas against the design criteria and justifying opinions Revisiting the requirements of the client to review developing design ideas and check that they fulfil their needs 	 Evaluating electrical products Testing and evaluating the success of a final product and taking inspiration from the w
rledge	Technical	 To understand that an electrical system is a group of parts (components) that work together to transport electricity around a circuit To understand common features of an electric product (switch, battery or plug, dials, buttons etc.) To list examples of common electric products (kettle, remote control etc.) To understand that an electric product uses an electrical system to work (function) To know the name and appearance of a bulb, battery, battery holder and crocodile wire to build simple circuits 	 To understand that electrical conductors are materials which electricity can pass through To understand that electrical insulators are materials which electricity cannot pass through To know that a battery contains stored electricity that can be used to power products To know that an electrical circuit must be complete for electricity to flow To know that a switch can be used to complete and break an electrical circuit
Know	Additional	 To understand the importance and purpose of information design To understand how material choices (such as mounting paper to corrugated card) can improve a product to serve its purpose (remain rigid without bending when the electrical circuit is attached). 	 To know the features of a torch: case, contacts, batteries, switch, reflector, lamp, lens To know facts from the history and invention of the electric light bulb(s) - by Sir Joseph Swan and Thomas Edison

		Progression of skills and knowledge	Electrical systems (KS2 only)
		Year 5	Year 6
		Electronic greetings cards	Steady hand game
Skills	Design	 Designing an electronic greetings card with a copper track circuit and components Creating a labelled circuit diagram showing positive and negative parts in relation to the LED and the battery Writing design criteria for an electronic greeting card Compiling a moodboard relevant to my chosen theme, purpose and recipient 	 Designing a steady hand game - identifying and naming the components required Drawing a design from three different perspectives Generating ideas through sketching and discussion Modelling ideas through prototypes Understanding the purpose of products (toys), including what is meant by 'fit for purpose' and 'form over function'
	Make	 Making a functional series circuit Creating an electronics greeting card, referring to a design criteria Mapping out where different components of the circuit will go 	 Constructing a stable base for a game Accurately cutting, folding and assembling a net Decorating the base of the game to a high quality finish Making and testing a circuit Incorporating a circuit into a base
	Evaluate	 Evaluating a peer's product against design criteria and suggesting modifications that could be made to improve the reliability or aesthetics of it or to incorporate another type of circuit component Stating what Sir Rowland Hill invented and why it was important for greeting cards Analysing and evaluating a range of existing greeting cards 	 Testing own and others finished games, identifying what went well and making suggestions for improvement Gathering images and information about existing children's toys Analysing a selection of existing children's toys
rledge	Technical	 To know the key components used to create a functioning circuit To know that copper is a conductor and can be used as part of a circuit To understand that breaks in a circuit will stop it from working To understand that a series circuit only has one path for the electrical current to flow from positive to negative To know that we use symbols to represent components in a circuit diagram To know the names of the components in a basic series circuit: crocodile wires, LED (light-emitting diode), battery holder, battery, cell 	 To know that batteries contain acid, which can be dangerous if they leak To know the names of the components in a basic series circuit including a buzzer
Knowle	Additional	 To know that product analysis is critiquing the strengths and weaknesses of a product To know that 'mass production' is when a product is made in large quantities by a machine, usually in a factory To know that one-off production is when only one of a product is made by hand To know that 'bespoke' means a product was made for a particular reason or person To understand the development of personal message exchange through to the invention of the Penny Black stamp, and exchanging of greeting cards To know that a moodboard may include words, sketches, textures, colours, material samples etc. and can act as inspiration when designing 	 •To know that 'form' means the shape and appearance of an object •To know the difference between 'form' and 'function' •To understand that 'fit for purpose' means that a product works how it should and is easy to use •To know that form over purpose means that a product looks good but does not work very well •To know the importance of 'form follows function' when designing: the product must be designed primarily with the function in mind •To understand the diagram perspectives 'top view', 'side view' and 'back'

	Progression of skills and knowledge	Cooking and nutrition
	Year 1	Year 2
	Fruit and vegetables	<u>A balanced diet</u>
Design	• Designing smoothie carton packaging by-hand or on ICT software	• Designing a healthy wrap based on a food combination which work well together
Make	 Chopping fruit and vegetables safely to make a smoothie Identifying if a food is a fruit or a vegetable Learning where and how fruits and vegetables grow 	 Slicing food safely using the bridge or claw grip Constructing a wrap that meets a design brief
Evaluate	 Tasting and evaluating different food combinations Describing appearance, smell and taste Suggesting information to be included on packaging 	 Describing the taste, texture and smell of fruit and vegetables Taste testing food combinations and final products Describing the information that should be included on a label Evaluating which grip was most effective
Cooking and nutrition	 Understanding the difference between fruits and vegetables To understand that some foods typically known as vegetables are actually fruits (e.g. cucumber) To know that a blender is a machine which mixes ingredients together into a smooth liquid To know that a fruit has seeds and a vegetable does not To know that fruits grow on trees or vines To know that vegetables can grow either above or below ground To know that vegetables can come from different parts of the plant (e.g. roots: potatoes, leaves: lettuce, fruit: cucumber) 	 To know that 'diet' means the food and drink that a person or animal usually eats To understand what makes a balanced diet To know where to find the nutritional information on packaging To know that the five main food groups are: Carbohydrates, fruits and vegetables, protein, dairy and foods high in fat and sugar To understand that I should eat a range of different foods from each food group, and roughly how much of each food group To know that nutrients are substances in food that all living things need to make energy, grow and develop To know that 'ingredients' means the items in a mixture or recipe To know that I should only have a maximum of five teaspoons of sugar a day to stay healthy To know that many food and drinks we do not expect to contain sugar do; we call these 'hidden sugars'

		Progression of skills and knowledge		Cooking and nutrition
		Year 3		Year 4
		Eating seasonally		Adapting a recipe
	Design	• Creating a healthy and nutritious recipe for a savoury tart using seasonal ingredients, considering the taste, texture, smell and appearance of the dish		• Designing a biscuit within a given budget, drawing upon previous taste testing
Skills	Make	 Knowing how to prepare themselves and a work space to cook safely in, learning the barules to avoid food contamination Following the instructions within a recipe 	sic	 Following a baking recipe Cooking safely, following basic hygiene rules Adapting a recipe
	Evaluate	 Establishing and using design criteria to help test and review dishes Describing the benefits of seasonal fruits and vegetables and the impact on the environ Suggesting points for improvement when making a seasonal tart 	ment	 Evaluating a recipe, considering: taste, smell, texture and appearance Describing the impact of the budget on the selection of ingredients Evaluating and comparing a range of products Suggesting modifications
Knowledge	Cooking and nutrition	 To know that not all fruits and vegetables can be grown in the UK To know that climate affects food growth To know that vegetables and fruit grow in certain seasons To know that cooking instructions are known as a 'recipe' To know that imported food is food which has been brought into the country To know that exported food is food which has been sent to another country. To understand that imported foods travel from far away and this can negatively impact environment To know that each fruit and vegetable gives us nutritional benefits because they contain vitamins, minerals and fibre To understand that vitamins, minerals and fibre are important for energy, growth and maintaining health To know that similar coloured fruits and vegetables often have similar nutritional benefits 	I	 To know that the amount of an ingredient in a recipe is known as the 'quantity' To know that it is important to use oven gloves when removing hot food from an oven To know the following cooking techniques: sieving, creaming, rubbing method, cooling To understand the importance of budgeting while planning ingredients for biscuits

		Progression of skills and knowledge		Cooking and nutrition
		Year 5	Ye	/ear 6
		What could be healthier?	<u>Cc</u>	Come dine with me
	Design	 Adapting a traditional recipe, understanding that the nutritional value of a recipe alters i remove, substitute or add additional ingredients Writing an amended method for a recipe to incorporate the relevant changes to ingredie Designing appealing packaging to reflect a recipe 	• In	Writing a recipe, explaining the key steps, method and ingredients Including facts and drawings from research undertaken
Skills	Make	 Cutting and preparing vegetables safely Using equipment safely, including knives, hot pans and hobs Knowing how to avoid cross-contamination Following a step by step method carefully to make a recipe 	• A • W	Following a recipe, including using the correct quantities of each ingredient Adapting a recipe based on research Working to a given timescale Working safely and hygienically with independence
0,	Evaluate	 Identifying the nutritional differences between different products and recipes Identifying and describing healthy benefits of food groups 	• Ta • Su	Evaluating a recipe, considering: taste, smell, texture and origin of the food group Taste testing and scoring final products Suggesting and writing up points of improvements in productions Evaluating health and safety in production to minimise cross contamination
Knowledge	Cooking and nutrition	 To understand where meat comes from - learning that beef is from cattle and how beef is reared and processed, including key welfare issues To know that I can adapt a recipe to make it healthier by substituting ingredients To know that I can use a nutritional calculator to see how healthy a food option is To understand that 'cross-contamination' means that bacteria and germs have been passe onto ready-to-eat foods and it happens when these foods mix with raw meat or unclean ob 	• To cou • Tr d fact ects • Tr dirt • To	To know that 'flavour' is how a food or drink tastes To know that many countries have 'national dishes' which are recipes associated with that buntry To know that 'processed food' means food that has been put through multiple changes in a ctory To understand that it is important to wash fruit and vegetables before eating to remove any rt and insecticides To understand what happens to a certain food before it appears on the supermarket shelf arm to Fork)

	Progression of skills and knowledge	Textiles
	Year 1	Year 2
	Puppets	Pouches
Design	• Using a template to create a design for a puppet	• Designing a pouch
Skills Make	 Cutting fabric neatly with scissors Using joining methods to decorate a puppet Sequencing steps for construction 	 Selecting and cutting fabrics for sewing Decorating a pouch using fabric glue or running stitch Threading a needle Sewing running stitch, with evenly spaced, neat, even stitches to join fabric Neatly pinning and cutting fabric using a template
5 Evaluate	• Reflecting on a finished product, explaining likes and dislikes	 Troubleshooting scenarios posed by teacher Evaluating the quality of the stitching on others' work Discussing as a class, the success of their stitching against the success criteria Identifying aspects of their peers' work that they particularly like and why
Knowledge	 To know that 'joining technique' means connecting two pieces of material together To know that there are various temporary methods of joining fabric by using staples. glupins To understand that different techniques for joining materials can be used for different purposes To understand that a template (or fabric pattern) is used to cut out the same shape multitimes To know that drawing a design idea is useful to see how an idea will look 	 To understand the importance of tying a knot after sewing the final stitch To know that a thimble can be used to protect my fingers when sewing

	Progression of skills and knowledge	Textiles
	Year 3	Year 4
	<u>Cushions</u>	<u>Fastenings</u>
Design	• Designing and making a template from an existing cushion and applying individual design criteria	 Writing design criteria for a product, articulating decisions made Designing a personalised book sleeve
SKIIIS Make	 Following design criteria to create a cushion Selecting and cutting fabrics with ease using fabric scissors Threading needles with greater independence Tying knots with greater independence Sewing cross stitch to join fabric Decorating fabric using appliqué Completing design ideas with stuffing and sewing the edges 	 Making and testing a paper template with accuracy and in keeping with the design criteria Measuring, marking and cutting fabric using a paper template Selecting a stitch style to join fabric, working neatly sewing small neat stitches Incorporating fastening to a design
Evaluate	• Evaluating an end product and thinking of other ways in which to create similar items	 Testing and evaluating an end product against the original design criteria Deciding how many of the criteria should be met for the product to be considered successful Suggesting modifications for improvement Articulating the advantages and disadvantages of different fastening types
Knowledge	 To know that applique is a way of mending or decorating a textile by applying smaller pieces fabric To know that when two edges of fabric have been joined together it is called a seam To know that it is important to leave space on the fabric for the seam To understand that some products are turned inside out after sewing so the stitching is hidd 	 example a zipper, toggle, button, press stud and velcro To know that different fastening types are useful for different purposes To know that creating a mock up (prototype) of their design is useful for checking ideas and

	Progression of skills and knowledge	Textiles
	Year 5	Year 6
	Stuffed toys	<u>Waistcoats</u>
Design	 Designing a stuffed toy considering the main component shapes required and creating an appropriate template Considering the proportions of individual components 	 Designing a waistcoat in accordance to specification linked to set of design criteria to fit a specific theme Annotating designs
Make	 Creating a 3D stuffed toy from a 2D design Measuring, marking and cutting fabric accurately and independently Creating strong and secure blanket stitches when joining fabric Threading needles independently Using applique to attach pieces of fabric decoration Sewing blanket stitch to join fabric Applying blanket stitch so the space between the stitches are even and regular 	 Using a template when pinning panels onto fabric Marking and cutting fabric accurately, in accordance with a design Sewing a strong running stitch, making small, neat stitches and following the edge Tying strong knots Decorating a waistcoat -attaching objects using thread and adding a secure fastening Learning different decorative stitches Sewing accurately with even regularity of stitches
Evaluate	• Testing and evaluating an end product and giving point for further improvements	• Evaluating work continually as it is created
0	them to the main body	 To understand that it is important to design clothing with the client/ target customer in mind To know that using a template (or clothing pattern) helps to accurately mark out a design on fabric To understand the importance of consistently sized stitches
	Evaluate Make	Year 5 Stuffed toys 0 Designing a stuffed toy considering the main component shapes required and creating an appropriate template Considering the proportions of individual components 0 Designing a 3D stuffed toy from a 2D design 0 Creating a 3D stuffed toy from a 2D design • Creating a 3D stuffed toy from a 2D design • Measuring, marking and cutting fabric accurately and independently • Using applique to attach pieces of fabric decoration • Sewing blanket stitch to join fabric • Applying blanket stitch so the space between the stitches are even and regular • Testing and evaluating an end product and giving point for further improvements • Testing and evaluating an end product and giving point for further improvements • To know that blanket stitch is useful to reinforce the edges of a fabric material or join two pieces of fabric • To know that blanket stitch is useful to reinforce the edges of a fabric material or join two pieces of fabric • To know that soft toys are often made by creating appendages separately and then attaching them to the main body • To know that small, neat stitches which are pulled taut are important to ensure that the soft toy is strong and holds the stuffing securely

		Progression of skills and knowledge		Digital world (KS2 only)
		Year 3		Year 4
		Electronic charm		Mindful moments timer
Skills	Design	 Problem solving by suggesting potential features on a Micro: bit and justifying my ideas Developing design ideas for a technology pouch Drawing and manipulating 2D shapes, using computer-aided design, to produce a point obadge 	of sale	 Writing design criteria for a programmed timer (Micro:bit) Exploring different mindfulness strategies Applying the results of my research to further inform my design criteria Developing a prototype case for my mindful moment timer Using and manipulating shapes and clipart, using computer-aided design (CAD), to produce a logo Following a list of design requirements
	Make	 Using a template when cutting and assembling the pouch Following a list of design requirements Selecting and using the appropriate tools and equipment for cutting, joining, shaping and decorating a foam pouch Applying functional features such as using foam to create soft buttons 	ł	 Developing a prototype case for my mindful moment timer Creating a 3D structure using a net Programming a micro:bit in the Microsoft micro:bit editor, to time a set number of seconds/minutes upon button press
	Evaluate	 Analysing and evaluating an existing product Identifying the key features of a pouch 		 Investigating and analysing a range of timers by identifying and comparing their advantages and disadvantages Evaluating my micro:bit program against points on my design criteria and amending them to include any changes I made Documenting and evaluating my project Understanding what a logo is and why they are important in the world of design and business Testing my program for bugs (errors in the code) Finding and fixing the bugs (debug) in my code
Knowledge	Technical	 To understand that in programming a 'loop' is code that repeats something again and aga until stopped To know that a Micro:bit is a pocket-sized, codeable computer Writing a program to control (button press) and/or monitor (sense light) that will initiate flashing LED algorithm 	а	 To understand what variables are in programming To know some of the features of a Micro:bit To know that an algorithm is a set of instructions to be followed by the computer To know that it is important to check my code for errors (bugs) To know that a simulator can be used as a way of checking your code works before installing it onto an electronic device
	Additional	 To know what the 'Digital Revolution' is and features of some of the products that have evolved as a result To know that in Design and technology the term 'smart' means a programmed product To know the difference between analogue and digital technologies To understand what is meant by 'point of sale display' To know that CAD stands for Computer-aided design 		 Understand the terms 'ergonomic' and 'aesthetic' Know that a prototype is a 3D model made out of cheap materials, that allows us To test design ideas and make better decisions about size, shape and materials

		Progression of skills and knowledge	Digital world (KS2 only)
		Year 5	Year 6
		Monitoring devices	Navigating the world
	Design	 Researching (books, internet) for a particular (user's) animal's needs Developing design criteria based on research Generating multiple housing ideas using building bricks Understanding what a virtual model is and the pros and cons of traditional and CAD modelling Placing and manoeuvring 3D objects, using CAD Changing the properties of, or combine one or more 3D objects, using CAD 	 Writing a design brief from information submitted by a client Developing design criteria to fulfil the client's request Considering and suggesting additional functions for my navigation tool Developing a product idea through annotated sketches Placing and manoeuvring 3D objects, using CAD Changing the properties of, or combine one or more 3D objects, using CAD
lls	Make	 Understanding the functional and aesthetic properties of plastics Programming to monitor the ambient temperature and coding an (audible or visual) alert when the temperature rises above or falls below a specified range 	 Considering materials and their functional properties, especially those that are sustainable and recyclable (for example, cork and bamboo) Explaining material choices and why they were chosen as part of a product concept Programming an N,E, S,W cardinal compass
Skills	Evaluate	 Stating an event or fact from the last 100 years of plastic history Explaining how plastic is affecting planet Earth and suggesting ways to make more sustainable choices Explaining key functions in my program (audible alert, visuals) Explaining how my product would be useful for an animal carer including programmed features 	 Explaining how my program fits the design criteria and how it would be useful as part of a navigation tool Developing an awareness of sustainable design Identifying key industries that utilise 3D CAD modelling and explain why Describing how the product concept fits the client's request and how it will benefit the customers Explaining the key functions in my program, including any additions Explaining how my program fits the design criteria and how it would be useful as part of a navigation tool Explaining the key functions and features of my navigation tool to the client as part of a product concept pitch Demonstrating a functional program as part of a product concept
Knowledge	Technical	 To know that a 'device' means equipment created for a certain purpose or job and that monitoring devices observe and record To know that a sensor is a tool or device that is designed to monitor, detect and respond t changes for a purpose To understand that conditional statements (and, or, if booleans) in programming are a set rules which are followed if certain conditions are met 	
Kn	Additional	 To understand key developments in thermometer history To know events or facts that took place over the last 100 years in the history of plastic, ar how this is changing our outlook on the future To know the 6Rs of sustainability To understand what a virtual model is and the pros and cons of traditional vs CAD modell 	 To know that 'multifunctional' means an object or product has more than one function To know that magnetometers are devices that measure the Earth's magnetic field to