

Design Technology Progression of Knowledge and Skills

Progression of Knowledge

		EYFS	Year 1/2	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
Structures	Technical	 To know that there are a range of different materials that can be used to make a model and they are all slightly different. Making simple suggestions to fix their junk model. To know that 'waterproof' materials are those which do not absorb water. 	 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 structures can be strengthened by manipulating materials and shapes.
	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 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

	Technical	 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 a mechanism is 	To understand how pneumatic	To know that mechanisms
Mechanisms and Mechanical Systems		 the parts of an object that move together. To know that a slider mechanism moves an object from side to side. To know that a slider mechanism has a slider, slots, guides and an object. To know that bridges and guides are bits of card that purposefully restrict the movement of the slider 	 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. 	 control movement. To understand that mechanisms 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.
Mechanisms a	Additional	 To know that in Design and technology we call a plan a 'design'. 	 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 	 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.

		paper quickly.
Electrical Systems (KS2 Only)	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 product s(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.
Elec	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 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'

		have similar nutritional benefits.
Textiles	 To know that a design is a way of planning our idea before we start. To know that threading is putting one material through an object 	 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. glue or pins. 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 multiple times. To know that drawing a design idea is useful to see how an idea will look. To know that applique is a way of mending or decorating a textile by applying smaller pieces. To know that when two edges of fabric have been joined together it is called To know that it is important to leave space on the fabric for the seam. To understand that a template (or fabric pattern) is used to cut out the same shape multiple times. To know that drawing a design idea is useful to see how an idea will look.

	EYFS	Year 1/2	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
Design	 Making verbal plans and material choices. Developing a junk model. 	 Learning the importance of a clear design criteria. Including individual preferences and requirements in a design 		 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	 Improving fine/scissor control skills with a variety of materials. Joining materials in a variety of ways (temporary and permanent). Joining different materials. Describing their junk model and how they intend to put it together. 	 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 		 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	 Giving a verbal evaluation of their own and others' junk models with adult support. Checking to see if their model matches their plan. Considering what they would do differently if they did it again. 	 Evaluating a windmill according to the design criteria, testing whether the structure is strong and stable and altering it if it isn't Suggest points for improvements. 		 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.

	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 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 pop-up book which uses a mixture of structures and mechanisms. Naming each mechanism, input and output accurately. Storyboarding ideas for a book
Mechanisms and Mechanical Systems	Make	 Following a design to create moving models that use levers and sliders. 	 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 and weaving. 	 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.
	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 	 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 	 Evaluating the work of others and receiving feedback on own work. Applying points of improvement to their toys. Describing changes they would make/do if they were to do the project again.

		client.	
	Design	 Carry out research based on a given topic (e.g. The Romans) to 	 Designing a steady hand game - identifying and naming the
Electrical Systems		 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 	 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'
Ш	Make	 Create a final design for the electric poster. Mount the poster onto corrugated card to improve its strength and allow it to withstand the weight of the circuit on the rear. Measure and mark materials out using a template or ruler. 	 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			 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). 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. 	 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
d Nutrition	Design	 Designing a soup recipe as a class. Designing soup packaging. 	 Designing a healthy wrap based on a food combination which works well together 	 Creating a healthy and nutritious recipe for a savoury tart using seasonal ingredients, considering the taste, texture, smell and appearance of the dish 	 Adapting a traditional recipe, understanding that the nutritional value of a recipe alters if you remove, substitute or add additional ingredients. Writing an amended method for a recipe to incorporate the relevant changes to ingredients. Designing appealing packaging to reflect a recipe
Cooking and Nutrition	Make	 Chopping plasticine safely. Chopping vegetables with support. 	 Slicing food safely using the bridge or claw grip. Constructing a wrap that meets a design brief 	 Knowing how to prepare themselves and a work space to cook safely in, learning the basic rules to avoid food contamination. Following the instructions within a recipe. 	 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

	Evaluate	 Tasting the soup and giving opinions. Describing some of the following when tasting food: look, feel, smell and taste. Choosing their favourite packaging design and explaining why. 	 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 	 Establishing and using design criteria to help test and review dishes. Describing the benefits of seasonal fruits and vegetables and the impact on the environment. Suggesting points for improvement when making a seasonal tart. 	 Identifying the nutritional differences between different products andrecipes. Identifying and describing healthy benefits of food groups
	Design	 Discussing what a good design needs. Designing a simple pattern with paper. Designing a bookmark. Choosing from available materials. 	 Using a template to create a design for a puppet. 	 Designing and making a template from an existing cushion and applying individual design criteria 	
Textiles	Make	 Developing fine motor/cutting skills with scissors. Exploring fine motor/threading and weaving (under, over technique) with a variety of materials. Using a prepared needle and wool to practice treading. 	 Cutting fabric neatly with scissors. Using joining methods to decorate a puppet. Sequencing the steps taken during construction. 	 Following design criteria to create an Egyptian collar. 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 embellishing on the collars based on design ideas. 	
	Evaluate	Reflecting on a finished product and	 Reflecting on a finished product, explaining likes and dislikes 	 Evaluating an end product and thinking of other ways in which to create similar items 	

	comparing to their		
	design.		