Great Crosby Catholic Primary School

Design and Technology Curriculum Map



Design and technology is an inspiring, rigorous and practical subject. Using creativity and imagination, pupils design and make products that solve real and relevant problems within a variety of contexts, considering their own and others' needs, wants and values. They acquire a broad range of subject knowledge and draw on disciplines such as mathematics, science, engineering, computing and art. Pupils learn how to take risks, becoming resourceful, innovative, enterprising and capable citizens. Through the evaluation of past and present design and technology, they develop a critical understanding of its impact on daily life and the wider world. High-quality design and technology education makes an essential contribution to the creativity, culture, wealth and well-being of the nation.

Aims

The national curriculum for design and technology aims to ensure that all pupils:

- develop the creative, technical and practical expertise needed to perform everyday tasks confidently and to participate successfully in an increasingly technological world
- build and apply a repertoire of knowledge, understanding and skills in order to design and make high-quality prototypes and products for a wide range of users
- critique, evaluate and test their ideas and products and the work of others
- understand and apply the principles of nutrition and learn how to cook.

| | | Development Matters, Children are learning to | | |
|------|------------|---|---|--|
| | Year Group | | What will this look like in Great Crosby? | New Vocabulary |
| EYFS | Nursery | • Explore different materials freely, in order to develop their ideas about how to use them and what to make. | Children will be given opportunities to explore the 'Workshop Area' and continuous provision with enhancements on a daily basis. Children will be able to develop and explore their own ideas and interests and develop skills alongside focused activities. | Joining skills- fringe, chain, staple, hole punch, attach, tabs, split pin, fold, slot, folded spring Worskhop area- mixed fabric, ribbons, buttons, bottle tops, beads, lolly sticks, boxes, tissue paper, cardboard, tubes, |





| Develop their own ideas and then decide which materials to use to express them. Create closed shapes with continuous lines, and begin to use these shapes to represent objects. | The workshop areas in EYFS have recently been re- organised in order to consider skills we wish the children to learn and to provide the children with a range of materials, tools and techniques e.g one- handed tools-scissors, hole punches etc A variety of constructions sets. | mark makers, paper fasteners, treasury tags, split pins, scissors, blu-tack, paper clips, string, glue, hole punch, tape, paper bags, wool |
|---|--|---|
| Select and use activities and resources, with help when needed. This helps them to achieve a goal they have chosen or one which is suggested to them Choose the right resources to carry out their own plan. Use one-handed tools and equipment, for example, making snips in paper with scissors. Make imaginative and complex 'small worlds' with blocks and construction kits, such as a city with different buildings and a park. Explore different materials freely, in order to develop their | During Forest School sessions the children will also be shown a range of tools, skills and techniques. | Hammer, nails, screws, screwdriver, hacksaw, handrails, potato peeler, bowsaws, mallet, cotton sheet, double sided tape, willow weaving |



| Reception | ideas about how to use them and what to make. Explore different materials freely, in order to develop their ideas about how to use them and what to make. Explore how things work. Explore different materials freely, in order to develop their ideas about how to use them and what to make. Create collaboratively, | Children will be given opportunities to explore the | Joining skills- fringe, chain, staple, hole |
|-----------|--|---|--|
| | sharing ideas, resources and skills. Return to and build on their previous learning, refining ideas and developing their ability to represent them. Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function. Share their creations, explaining the process they have used. | 'Workshop Area' and continuous provision with enhancements on a daily basis. Children will be able to develop and explore their own ideas and interests and develop skills alongside focused activities. The workshop areas in EYFS have recently been re- organised in order to consider skills we wish the children to learn and to provide the children with a range of materials, tools and techniques e.g one- handed tools-scissors, hole punches etc Construction sets- Throughout the year different sets are rotated amongst the classes for variety. During Forest School sessions the children will also be shown a range of tools, skills and techniques | punch, attach, tabs, split pin, fold, slot, folded spring Worskhop area- mixed fabric, ribbons, buttons, bottle tops, beads, lolly sticks, boxes, tissue paper, cardboard, tubes, mark makers, paper fasteners, treasury tags, split pins, scissors, blu-tack, paper clips, string, glue, hole punch, tape, paper bags, wool Hammer, nails, screws, screwdriver, backsaw, bandrails, potato peeler |



| Develop their small motor | bowsaws, mallet, cotton sheet, double |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| skills so that they can use a range | sided tape, willow weaving |
| of tools competently, safely and | |
| confidently. | |
| Safely use and explore a | |
| variety of materials, tools and | |
| techniques, experimenting with | |
| colour, design, texture, form and | |
| function. | |
| • Use a range of small tools, | |
| including scissors, paintbrushes | |
| and cutlery. | |
| • Use a range of small tools, | |
| including scissors, paintbrushes | |
| and cutlery. | |



| Na | National Curriculum, Pupils should be taught to | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|--|
| | | | What will this look like in Great Crosby? | New Vocabulary |
| KS1 | Year 1 | design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing] select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics explore and evaluate a range of existing products evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria | Investigating the uses and purpose of scarecrows (cross curricular links to English). Make whole class large scale scarecrows and a pplying their knowledge from the large scale scarecrow to designing their own individual smaller scale scarecrows for small world farm. Select and use a variety of materials to make their own scarecrow structure. Investigate uses and purposes of bunting encouraging the children to use their own life experiences. Explore materials and practice different joining techniques. Design and make their own bunting piece to join the whole class' bunting. Investigate and explore a variety of pop up cards and their mechanisms. Design and make their own pop up card. Children will evaluate their creations and consider ways to improve. | cut, fold, join, fix structure, wall, tower, framework, weak, strong, base, top, underneath, side, edge, surface, thinner, thicker, corner, point, straight, curved metal, wood, plastic circle, triangle, square, rectangle, cuboid, cube, cylinder design, make, evaluate, user, purpose, ideas, design criteria, product, function joining and finishing techniques, tools, fabrics and components template, pattern pieces, mark out, join, decorate, finish features, suitable, quality mock-up, slider, lever, pivot, slot, bridge/guide card, masking tape, paper fastener, join pull, push, up, down, straight, curve, forwards, backwards |
| | | | | |



| | build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable explore and use mechanisms [for example, levers, sliders, wheels and axles], in their products. use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes understand where food comes from. | | |
|--------|---|--|---|
| Year 2 | design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing] | Sample a variety of fruit considering how they look, taste, come from etc Cut and prepare fruit when making a smoothie Explore different wheels and axels mechanisims. Children will design and make a moving toy fire engine, selecting and fastening different materials together and using wheels and axels to their final product to enable it to move. Evaluate their final products. | fruit and vegetable names, names of equipment and utensils sensory vocabulary e.g. soft, juicy, crunchy, sweet, sticky, smooth, sharp, crisp, sour, hard flesh, skin, seed, pip, core, slicing, peeling, cutting, squeezing, healthy diet, choosing, ingredients, planning, investigating tasting, arranging, popular, vehicle, wheel, axle, axle holder, chassis, body, cab assembling, cutting, joining, shaping, finishing, fixed, free, moving, mechanism |



| | select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics explore and evaluate a range of existing products | | |
|--------|--|--|---|
| | evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria build structures, exploring how they can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable | | |
| | explore and use mechanisms [for example, levers, sliders, wheels and axles], in their products. use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes | | |
| | Inderstand where food comes from. | | |
| Year 3 | use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups | Invite experts/parents who use DT into school to discuss their expertise with children. Cross curricular links with Science considering healthy balanced diets and food groups. Apply their knowledge to their own diets and lunches. | innovative, appealing, design brief texture, taste, sweet, sour, hot, spicy, appearance, smell, preference, greasy, moist, cook, fresh, savoury hygienic, edible, grown, reared, caught, frozen, tinned, processed, |

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| generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas | Learn about the history of sandwiches. | seasonal, harvested healthy/varied diet |
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| sketches, cross-sectional and | (bagels, wraps, bread etc), fillings. | mechanism, lever, linkage, pivot, slot, bridge, guide |
| prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design | Design, make and taste their own sandwiches for a class picnic. | system, input, process, output linear, rotary, oscillating, reciprocating |
| select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, ioining and finishing] | Children investigate a range of textile products that have a selection of stitches, joins, fabrics, finishing techniques, fastenings and purposes, linked to purses and wallets | fastening, compartment, zip, button, structure, finishing technique, strength, weakness, |
| select from and use a wider range of materials and | Explore how 2D nets are drawn and made into 3D items. | stiffening, templates, stitch, seam, seam allowance prototype, annotated sketch. |
| components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and | Children practise sewing two small pieces of fabric together, demonstrating the use of, and need for, seam allowances. | functional, innovative, investigate, label, drawing, aesthetics, function, pattern pieces |
| aesthetic qualities | Design and make their own purse/ wallet. | |
| investigate and analyse a range of existing products | Explore and practise different types of linkages and levers. | |
| • evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work | Designing and make their own end of year moving card linking their learning throughout the year. | |
| understand how key events and individuals in design and | | |



| technology have helped shape the world apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures | |
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| understand and use mechanical systems in their products [for example, gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages] | |
| understand and use electrical systems in their products [for example, series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors] | |
| apply their understanding of computing to program, monitor and control their products. understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet | |
| prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques | |
| understand seasonality, and know where and how a variety of ingredients are grown, reared, caught and processed. | |



| Year 4 | use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately select from and use a wider | Simple Circuits and Switches Invite experts/parents who use DT into school to discuss their expertise with children. Recap with the children how to make manually controlled, simple series circuits with batteries and different types of switches, bulbs and buzzers. Children discuss which of the components in the circuit are input devices e.g. switches, and which are output devices e.g. switches, and buzzers. Children demonstrate how to find a fault in a simple circuit and correct it by practising making a variety of switches by using simple classroom materials e.g. card, corrugated plastic, aluminium foil, paper fasteners and paper clips. Children are encouraged to make switches that operate in different ways e.g. when you press them, when you turn them, when you push them from side to side. Ask the children to test their switches in a simple series circuit. Teach children how to avoid making short circuits. Develop a design brief with the children within a context which is authentic and meaningful. | series circuit, fault, connection, toggle switch, push-to-make switch, battery, battery holder, bulb, bulb holder, wire, insulator, conductor, crocodile clip control, program, system, input device, output device user, purpose, function, prototype, design criteria, innovative, appealing, design brief shell structure, three-dimensional (3-D) shape, net, cube, cuboid, prism, vertex, edge, face, length, width, breadth, capacity marking out, scoring, shaping, tabs, adhesives, joining, assemble, accuracy, material, stiff, strong, reduce, reuse, recycle, corrugating, ribbing, laminating font, lettering, text. |
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| investigate and analyse a | a range of Discuss with the children the nurnose of the | graphics decision |
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| existing products | battery-powered products that they will be | evaluating, design brief |
| evaluate their ide | designing and making and who they will be for | r. design criteria, |
| products against their ov criteria and consider the others to improve their v | vn design views of work The children generate a range of ideas, encouraging realistic responses. | innovative, prototype |
| understand how and individuals in design technology have helped a | key eventsAgree on design criteria that can be used to guandthe development and evaluation of the childredshape theproducts, including safety features. | uide en's |
| apply their under of how to strengthen, sti reinforce more complex | rstanding ffen and structures Using annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, as appropriate, ask the children to develop, model and communicate ideas. | their |
| understand and u mechanical systems in th products [for example, g pulleys, cams, levers and understand and u | use heir Ask the children to consider the main stages in making and testing before assembling high qu products, drawing on the knowledge, understanding and skills learnt. | n Iality |
| electrical systems in thei [for example, series circu incorporating switches, b buzzers and motors] | r products uits bulbs, Evaluate throughout and the final products ag the intended purpose and with the intended u drawing on the design criteria previously agree | gainst user, ed. |
| apply their under of computing to program and control their product | rstanding <u>Shell Structures</u> n, monitor ts. Children investigate a collection of different sh structures including packaging. | hell |
| principles of a healthy and diet | nd varied Children take a small package apart identify ar discuss parts of a net including the tabs e.g. | nd |



| prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques understand seasonality, and know where and how a variety of ingredients are grown, reared, caught and processed. | Evaluate existing products to determine which designs children think are the most effective. Children are provided with opportunities to judge the suitability of the shell structures for their intended users and purposes. Children use kit parts with flat faces to construct nets. Practise making nets out of card, joining flat faces with masking tape to create 3-D shapes. Experiment with assembling in nets in numerous ways. Demonstrate skills and techniques of scoring, cutting out and assembling using pre-drawn nets. Then allow children to practise by constructing a simple box. Show how a window could be cut out and acetate sheet added. Demonstrate how to use different ways of stiffening and strengthening their shell structures e.g. folding and shaping, corrugating, ribbing, laminating. Children discuss and explore the graphics techniques and media that could be used to achieve the desired appearance of their products. | |
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| | Practise using computer-aided design (CAD) software to design the net, text and graphics for their products according to purposes. | |



| | | | Develop a design brief with the children within a context which is authentic and meaningful. | |
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| | | | Agree on design criteria that can be used to guide the development and evaluation of children's products <i>e.g.</i> <i>How will we know that we have designed and</i> <i>made successful products?</i> | |
| | | | Identify the main stages of making and the appropriate tools and skills they learnt through focused tasks. Encourage the children to work with accuracy, using computer-aided design (CAD) where appropriate. | |
| | | | Evaluate throughout and the final products against the intended purpose and with the intended user, drawing on the design criteria previously agreed. | |
| Year 5 | • | use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, | Combining Different Fabric Shapes Children investigate, analyse and evaluate a range of existing products which have been produced by combining fabric shapes. Investigate work by designers and their impact on fabrics and products. Investigate and analyse how existing products have been constructed. Children disassemble a product and evaluate what the fabric shapes look like, how the parts have been joined, how the product has | seam, seam allowance, wadding, reinforce, right side, wrong side, hem, template, pattern pieces name of textiles and fastenings used, pins, needles, thread, pinking shears, fastenings, iron transfer paper design criteria, annotate |



| pattern pieces and computer- aided design select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accuratel select from and use a wider range of materials and components including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities investigate and analyse a range of existing products | been strengthen and stiffened, what fastenings have been used and why. Investigate properties of textiles through investigation e.g. exploring insulating properties, water resistance, wear and strength of textiles. Develop skills of threading needles and joining textiles using a range of stitches. This activity must build upon children's earlier experiences of stitches e.g. improving appearance and consistency of stitches and introducing new stitches. If available, demonstrate and allow children to use sewing machines to join fabric with close adult supervision. | design decisions, functionality, innovation, authentic, user, purpose, evaluate, mock-up, prototype problem-solving teamwork negotiation consumer awareness organisation motivation persuasion leadership perseverance other – specify |
|---|---|---|
| evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work understand how key events and individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures understand and use mechanical systems in their products [for example, gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages] | Develop skills of sewing textiles by joining right side together and making seams. Children should investigate how to sew and shape curved edges by snipping seams, how to tack or attach wadding or stiffening and learn how to start and finish off a row of stitches. Develop skills of 2-D paper pattern making using grid or tracing paper to create a 3-D dipryl mock-up of a chosen product. Remind/teach how to pin a pattern on to fabric ensuring limited wastage, how to leave a seam allowance and different cutting techniques. Develop skills of computer-aided design (CAD) by using on-line pattern making software to generate | |





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| | Evaluate both as the children proceed with their | |
| | work and the final product in use, comparing the | |
| | final product to the original design specification. | |
| | Critically evaluate the quality of the design the | |
| | manufacture functionality innovation shown and | |
| | fitness for intended user and purpose, considering | |
| | ittless for intended user and purpose, considering | |
| | others' opinions. Communicate the evaluation in | |
| | various forms e.g. writing for a particular purpose, | |
| | giving a well-structured oral evaluation, speaking | |
| | clearly and fluently. | |
| | | ingredients, yeast, dough, |
| | | bran, flour, wholemeal, |
| | Celebrating Culture And Seasonality | unleavened, baking soda, |
| | | spice, herbs |
| | Invite experts/parents who use DT into school to | fat, sugar, carbohydrate, |
| | discuss their expertise with children. | protein, vitamins, |
| | | nutrients, nutrition, |
| | Children use first hand and secondary sources to | healthy, varied, gluten, |
| | carry out relevant research into existing products | dairy, allergy, |
| | to include personal/cultural preferences, ensuring | intolerance, savoury, |
| | a healthy diet, meeting dietary needs and the | source, seasonality |
| | availability of locally sourced/seasonal/organic | utensils, combine, fold, |
| | ingredients. This will include a visit to a local | knead, stir, pour, mix, |
| | bakery, farm, farm shop or supermarket e.g. What | rubbing in, whisk, beat, |
| | ingredients are sourced locally/in the UK/from | roll out, shape, sprinkle, |
| | overseas? | crumble |
| | What are the key inaredients needed to make a | design specification, |
| | particular product? How have inaredients been | innovative, research. |
| | processed? What is the nutritional value of a | evaluate design brief |
| | product? | |
| | | |
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| | Children carry out sensory evaluations of a variety of existing food products and ingredients relating to the project. The ingredients could include those that could be added to a basic recipe such as herbs, spices, vegetables or cheese. These could be locally sourced, seasonal, Fair Trade or organic. Present results in e.g. tables/graphs/charts and by using evaluative writing. Research key chefs and how they have promoted seasonality, local produce and healthy eating. Demonstrate how to measure out, cut, shape and combine e.g. knead, beat, rub and mix ingredients. Demonstrate how to use appropriate utensils and equipment that the children may use safely and hygienically. Techniques could be practised following a basic recipe to prepare and cook a savoury food product. Identify which ingredients could be changed or added in a basic recipe such as types of flour, seeds, garlic, vegetables. Consider texture, taste, appearance and smell. Develop a design brief and simple design specification with the children within a context that is authentic and meaningful. This can include design criteria relating to nutrition and healthy eating. | |
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| | | Discuss the purpose of the products that the children will be designing, making and evaluating and who the products will be for. Develop a design criteria that can be used to guide the development and evaluation of the children's product. Use annotated sketches. Record the steps, equipment, utensils and ingredients for making the food product drawing on the knowledge, understanding and skills. Evaluate the work as it progresses and the final product against he intended purpose and user reflecting on the design specification previously agreed | |
|--------|--|--|---|
| Year 6 | use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer- aided design | Military School provide opportunities to practise their design technology skills such as problem solving, designing, work as team etc) Pulleys or Gears Investigate, analyse and evaluate existing everyday products and existing or pre-made toys that incorporate gear or pulley systems. Use observational drawings and questions to develop understanding of each product in the collection. | pulley, drive belt, gear, rotation, spindle, driver, follower, ratio, transmit, axle, motor circuit, switch, circuit diagram annotated drawings, exploded diagrams mechanical system, electrical system, input, process, output design decisions, functionality, innovation, authentic, user, purpose, |



| select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to | Using a construction kit, investigate combinations of two different sized pulleys to learn about direction. AND/OR Using a construction kit, explore combinations of two different size gears meshed together. Investigate the direction and speed of rotation focusing on how the size of the driver gear affects the speed of the follower gear. | design specification, design brief |
|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| their functional properties and aesthetic qualities investigate and analyse a range of existing products | Build a working circuit that incorporates a battery, a motor and a handmade switch, such as a reversing switch. | |
| • evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work | Demonstrate the accurate use of tools and equipment including cutting and stripping wire, and making secure electrical connections. | |
| understand how key events and individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world apply their understanding of | Discuss the dangers of mains electricity. Draw a pictorial representation of the circuit or draw a circuit diagram using correct symbols. | |
| how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures understand and use mechanical systems in their | Develop measuring, marking, cutting, shaping and joining skills using junior hacksaws, G-clamps, bench hooks, square section wood, card triangles and hand drills to construct wooden frames. | |
| products [for example, gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages] understand and use | Demonstrate the accurate use of tools and equipment. | |
| electrical systems in their products | Develop an authentic and meaningful design brief. | |

🔰 DT Progression Map

[for example, series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, Generate innovative ideas by carrying out research buzzers and motors] including surveys, interviews and questionnaires and develop a design specification for their apply their understanding of product, carefully considering the purpose and computing to program, monitor and intended user for their product. control their products. understand and apply the principles Communicate ideas through detailed, annotated of a healthy and varied diet drawings from different views and/or exploded prepare and cook a variety . diagrams. The drawings should indicate the design of predominantly savoury dishes decisions made, including the location of the using a range of cooking techniques mechanical and electrical components, how they work as a system with an input, process and understand seasonality, and output, and the appearance and finishing know where and how a variety of techniques for the product. ingredients are grown, reared, caught and processed. Produce detailed step-by-step plans and lists of tools, equipment and materials needed. If appropriate allocate tasks within a team. Make high quality products, applying knowledge, understanding and skills. Children will use a range of decorative finishing techniques to ensure a well finished final product that matches the intended user and purpose. Evaluate throughout and the final product in use, comparing it to the original design specification. Critically evaluate the quality of the design, More Complex Switches



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| | Links to other subjects | |
| | Mathematics – apply understanding and skill | |
| | To carry out accurate measuring using standard | series circuit, parallel |
| | units i.e. cm/mm. | circuit, names of switches |
| | Science – apply knowledge and understanding of | and components, input |
| | circuits, switches, conductors and insulators. | device, output device, |
| | | system, monitor, control, |
| | | program, flowchart |
| | Research and discuss a range of relevant products | function, innovative, |
| | that respond to changes in the environment using | design specification. |
| | a computer control program such as automatic | design brief. user. |
| | nightlights, alarm systems, security lighting, | purpose |
| | | 1. · · · · · · · |
| | Investigate electrical sensors such as light | |
| | dependent resistors (LDRs) and a range of switches | |
| | such as nuch-to-make switches nuch-to-break | |
| | switches toggle switches micro switches and read | |
| | switches | |
| | Switches. | |
| | Remind children about the dangers of mains | |
| | electricity | |
| | Possarch famous inventors related to the project | |
| | a g Thomas Edicon light hulb | |
| | e.g. momas Euison – light buib. | |
| | Becan measuring marking out, sutting and joining | |
| | chills with construction materials that shildren will | |
| | skins with construction materials that children will | |
| | need to create their electrical products. | |
| | Practise methods for making secure electrical | |
| | connections. | |
| | | |
| | Develop an authentic and meaningful design brief | |
| | with the children. | |



| | Generate innovative ideas by drawing on research | |
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| | and develop a design specification for their | |
| | product, carefully considering the purpose and | |
| | needs of the intended user. | |
| | | |
| | Communicate ideas through annotated sketches, | |
| | pictorial representations of electrical circuits or | |
| | circuit diagrams. | |
| | | |
| | Produce detailed step-by-step plans and lists of | |
| | tools, equipment and materials needed. If | |
| | appropriate, allocate tasks within a team. | |
| | | |
| | Make high quality products, applying knowledge, | |
| | understanding and skills from IEAs and FTs. Create | |
| | and modify a computer control program to enable | |
| | the product to work automatically in response to | |
| | changes in the environment. | |
| | | |
| | Critically evaluate throughout and the final | |
| | product, comparing it to the original design | |
| | specification | |
| | specification. | |