

Design & Technology - Progression

Pontesbury Primary School

Subject Leaders: L Hilditch

Strand	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Design	Make a plan for what they are going to make before beginning.	Use senses to explore a wide range of familiar products. Take simple products apart and talk about their parts and how they work. Talk about and/or use construction materials, pictures and words to plan and design. Talk about what has been done/made in simple terms.	Use knowledge of existing products to support plans for a similar product. Describe, explore and investigate products that have been disassembled. Use construction kits, pictures, templates, mock ups and captions to plan and design. Talk about and describe the tools and materials needed in order complete the key tasks within a plan.	Use knowledge of a range of products to inform plans and designs. Talk about and disassemble products and describe their function. Use simple prototypes, labelled sketches and detailed instructions in plans and designs. Talk in depth about ideas, plans and reasons for choices.	Use research to develop design criteria that are fit for purpose. Disassemble products and describe in detail their functions. Use annotated sketches, cross-sectional, exploded diagrams and increasingly complex prototypes. Support discussions about ideas, plans and designs with relevant information.	Generate plans and designs based on research and ideas that take account of the users' views and the intended purpose. Produce detailed designs and plans using prototypes, commentary and diagrams that include accurate measurements. Link discussions about ideas, plans and designs to the investigation, disassembly and evaluation of a range of products describing in detail their parts and their function.	Clarify and justify plans, designs and ideas by drawing upon and using a range of relevant sources of information. Produce detailed designs and plans drawn to scale from a range of viewpoints, using pattern pieces and computer-aided design packages effectively. Discuss ways in which ideas, plans and designs are formed and modify to ensure that the design criteria are met effectively.
Make	Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function.	Use the senses to explore and talk about materials. Use simple tools and materials with support, cut paper/card using scissors. Join with tape or glue. Roll paper and card to form a tube. Add paper and card shapes to products. Apply simple finishes e.g. paint, PVA glue glaze. Follow procedures for safety and hygiene.	Explore and talk about the characteristics of an increasing range of materials. Select and use simple tools to cut and join a range of materials. Use a straight edge to mark lines for cutting. Join edge to edge using glue. Curl paper. Use a hole punch and stapler. Select from a range a finish to improve the appearance of a product. Follow procedures for safety and hygiene.	Select materials and components according to known characteristics and functions. Select and use an increasing range of tools to cut, shape and join materials and components. Use a ruler to measure and mark lines for cutting. Make and use gluing tabs. Make simple paper models, mock-ups and templates. Select an appropriate way to improve the appearance of a product. Follow procedures for safety and hygiene.	Select from and use a wide range of materials and components according to both functional and aesthetic qualities. Select and use tools and equipment to measure, mark out and shape materials and components. I Use a hack saw and bench hook safely. Insert paper fasteners for card linkages. Make increasingly complex paper models, mock-ups and templates. Select the most effective finish to enhance the appearance of a product. Follow procedures for safety and hygiene.	Select a range of appropriate tools to cut, shape and join materials and components effectively. Select and use tools and equipment to measure, mark out and shape materials and components accurately. Use a G clamp effectively. Join and combine materials and components in permanent and temporary ways. Make a range of complex paper models, mock-ups and templates. Produce a well-finished product that fulfils the functional and aesthetic design criteria. Follow procedures for safety and hygiene.	Select a range of appropriate tools to cut, shape and join materials and components with accuracy and precision. Use an increasing range of tools and equipment to measure, mark out and shape materials and components accurately. Use a drill to make an off-centre hole. Join and combine a range of materials and components using the most effective permanent and temporary way. Make and adapt where necessary complex mock-ups and templates. Identify and apply an appropriate finishing technique to ensure a high quality end product which meeting the design criteria. Follow procedures for safety and hygiene.
Evaluate	Share creations, explaining the processes they have used.	Use the senses to explore a wide range of familiar products. Talk about familiar products and what they do. Talk about what has been made and the steps taken to achieve the outcome.	Talk about and describe key features of a range of products. Explore and evaluate a range of existing products. Begin to evaluate the success of the product in terms of function and aesthetic criteria.	Investigate and compare a range of similar existing products. Compare and contrast the similarities and differences of products with the same function. Evaluate ideas and products against design criteria; and suggest ways in which products can be improved.	Investigate and begin to analyse a range of existing products. Use knowledge of similarities and differences between products with the same function to support identification of most effective product. Evaluate ideas and products against own design criteria, taking into account the views of others.	Investigate and use analysis of existing products to inform own work. Identify from a range the key features and functions needed to create an effective and efficient working product. Give reasons, supported by factual evidence for the success of aspects of a product.	Use analysis of existing products supported by accurate factual information to inform own work. Test and evaluate products to identify the variants which may affect the function of a product. Give reasons, supported by factual evidence for the success of aspects of a product and provide considered solutions to resolve those parts that could be improved.
		Explore and talk about products made by famous inventors, designers, engineers, chefs and manufacturers, e.g. the vacuum cleaner.		Gain an understanding of the way in which the work of famous inventors, designers, engineers, architects, manufacturers and chefs have impacted on the development of product design and function, e.g. Dyson use to inform and support evaluation and further development of own product.			
Axles, Pulleys and Gears		Use simple construction materials to make a vehicle. Explore and use construction kits containing gears.	Attach wheels to a chassis using an axle, e.g. cotton reels and dowel. Use pencils or tubes as rollers to move an object across the floor.	With support attach a fixed axle to a chassis and add wheels ensuring that they can move freely. Construct a simple pulley using rope over a horizontal bar to raise an object off the ground. Use construction kits with gears to construct a line of gears that turn.	Attach a fixed axle to a chassis and add wheels ensuring that they can move freely. Construct a pulley that allows a load to travel horizontally along a rope. Use construction kits with gears to mesh gears at right angles.	Describe in detail the way in which an axle and chassis help a vehicle to move. Use a range of different ways to attach an axle to a chassis, e.g. card triangles, drilled holes, cable clips and clothes pegs. Identify, describe and evaluate products that contain pulleys and drive belts. Create pulleys and drive systems that can be driven by motor and computer.	Design and build a working model where the direction of movement can be controlled, e.g. with a chassis with a pivoting axle. Explain how a belt and pulley system can be used to reverse the direction of rotation, and alter the plane of rotation by 90 degrees. Explain how the number of teeth of a gear affects the speed of rotation.

<p>Electrical and Mechanical Components</p>		<p>Use the senses to explore battery powered toys, e.g. cars, trains, tills, etc.</p> <p>Talk about electrical equipment in the home, e.g. kettle, telephone, and microwave.</p>	<p>Use remote controlled devices, e.g. a remote controlled vehicle, Bee bot, etc.</p> <p>Talk about how common electrical equipment works, e.g. kettle, telephone and microwave.</p> <p>Talk how equipment can be used safely.</p> <p>Talk about the use of bulbs, wires and batteries.</p>	<p>Describe how a simple battery powered circuit can be controlled by different kinds of switches.</p> <p>Talk about simple electrical safety.</p> <p>Create simple circuits incorporating a battery, bulb, switch, buzzer and wires.</p>	<p>Explore and describe how an electric motor can be used in a circuit.</p> <p>Identify key features of electrical safety.</p> <p>Use a remote-controlled device to switch lights on and off (including computer control packages).</p>	<p>Explore and describe how electrical circuits can be created and controlled.</p> <p>Discuss in depth the hazards and safety issues associated with electricity.</p> <p>Explore and explain how the direction and speed of an electrical motor can be controlled.</p> <p>Explore and program a simple control device.</p>	<p>Explore and describe how switches can be used in a range of circuits to control components, e.g. lights in a lighthouse, a movement sensor in a burglar alarm.</p> <p>Apply appropriate safety measures when constructing circuits.</p> <p>Explore and discuss ways in which electricity can be used to control movement e.g. Microbits – Rover.</p> <p>Explore and use an increasing range of complex control system, e.g. Microbits - a light sensor.</p>
<p>Food Technology</p>	<p>Talk about healthy and unhealthy food.</p> <p>Use basic tool to cut, shape and mix.</p> <p>Be aware of safety and hygiene.</p>	<p>Sort fruit and vegetables by taste, shape, size, colour, texture and simple food groups, e.g. meat, vegetables, etc.</p> <p>Talk about the changes that take place when food is shaped and mixed.</p> <p>Use basic tools to cut, shape and mix, e.g. cutters and whisks.</p> <p>Be aware of safety and hygiene.</p>	<p>Sort and classify food into food groups, e.g. vegetables, pulses, cereals, dairy, etc.</p> <p>Talk about what happens when food is heated and cooled.</p> <p>Measure and weigh accurately using cups and spoons.</p> <p>Work safely and hygienically.</p>	<p>Sort and classify an increasing range of food according to specific food groups, e.g. proteins, carbohydrates, fats, etc.</p> <p>Talk about what needs to be done in order to work safely and hygienically.</p> <p>Measure and weigh using standard units and scales.</p> <p>Discuss about the way in which food processing can affect the taste, appearance, texture and colour of food.</p>	<p>Gain an understanding of the ways in which specific food groups apply to the principles of a health and varied diet.</p> <p>Identify what needs to be done in order to work safely and hygienically when working on a range of tasks.</p> <p>Convert measure and weigh using standard and imperial units.</p> <p>Give reasons for the way in which food processing can affect the taste, appearance, texture and colour of food.</p>	<p>Understand seasonality, know where and how a variety of ingredients are grown, reared, caught and processed.</p> <p>Talk about and give reasons for the need to work safely and hygienically.</p> <p>Talk about the impact of changing proportions within a recipe and use knowledge of food and cooking to generate own recipes.</p> <p>Talk in scientific terms about the physical and chemical changes that take place when food is cooked, e.g. heated and cooled.</p>	<p>Talk about how the properties of certain foods can affect the final product.</p> <p>Know and understand the practice needed in terms of food hygiene and kitchen safety.</p> <p>Select the appropriate methods and equipment for measuring, e.g. time, dry goods, liquids, etc.</p> <p>Compare commercial and domestic processes for producing food, e.g. bread.</p>
<p>Mechanisms</p>		<p>Explore and talk about books containing flaps and moving pictures.</p> <p>Construct a simple slider with support.</p> <p>Construct a simple lever with support.</p>	<p>Deconstruct a simple slider and describe how it works.</p> <p>Construct a simple slider independently.</p> <p>Make a lever by joining card strips with paper fasteners.</p>	<p>Deconstruct a range of sliders and describe how they work.</p> <p>Construct increasing complex sliders.</p> <p>Join levers to make linkages to create moving parts.</p> <p>Construct a simple pneumatic system with one moving part.</p>	<p>Deconstruct and reconstruct a range of sliders and levers.</p> <p>Vary the position of the pivot point to lift a load using a lever.</p> <p>Construct a pneumatic with two moving parts.</p> <p>Identify the cam within a simple mechanism and explain how movement is changed.</p>	<p>Create a range of sliders and levers to produce horizontal and vertical movement.</p> <p>Combine sliders and levers to produce a range of movements.</p> <p>Generate questions to investigate and compare the efficiency of pneumatic systems.</p> <p>Describe the way in which a cam changes rotary motion into linear motion.</p>	<p>Use a range of technical vocabulary to describe the properties and functions of mechanisms.</p> <p>Choose and use a range of sliders and levers accurately to create a range of effects.</p> <p>Analyse and evaluate the efficiency of pneumatic systems.</p> <p>Discuss the relationship between a cam and follower, an off-centre cam, a peg cam, a pear-shaped cam and a snail cam.</p>
<p>Structures</p>	<p>Use indoor and outdoor resources to build structures e.g. Duplo, wooden blocks, Big Build, junk modelling etc.</p>	<p>Use junk modelling materials to build boxes.</p> <p>Explore and investigate a range of simple, large scale construction materials, e.g. cardboard boxes.</p> <p>Explore building, bridges and towers using large and small-scale construction materials, e.g. Duplo, cardboard boxes.</p> <p>Make simple 2D structures using straws.</p>	<p>Deconstruct and reconstruct boxes accurately.</p> <p>Construct a range of simple structures using simple construction kits.</p> <p>Make a structure more stable by widening the base.</p> <p>Make a square frame from strip wood using triangular card joints.</p> <p>Make a simple card hinge.</p>	<p>Construct cubes of different sizes from a net.</p> <p>Deconstruct and assemble the net of basic 3D shapes.</p> <p>Strengthen 2D frames by adding diagonal bracing struts.</p> <p>Make a rectangular frame from strip wood.</p> <p>Use materials to make simple joints, glue, tape and paper clips.</p>	<p>Construct cuboids of different sizes from a net.</p> <p>Deconstruct and assemble the net of a range of basic 3D shapes.</p> <p>Join 2D frames to create 3D structures.</p> <p>Make rectangular frames of different sizes using strip wood, reinforcing with cross braces.</p> <p>Use a range of materials to make joints.</p>	<p>Create nets of increasingly complex 3D shapes which include the addition of gluing tabs.</p> <p>Reinforce and strengthen 3D framework using the concept of 'triangulation'.</p> <p>Explain in detail why some structures fail.</p> <p>Use a range of materials to make joints e.g., card strips, elastic bands, thread and ties, and plastic tubing.</p>	<p>Create nets and templates accurately in a range of sizes.</p> <p>Use a range of increasing methods to strengthen 3D structures and frames.</p> <p>Investigate measure and record the load tolerance of different structures and find ways of improving a structures load-bearing capacity.</p> <p>Build a range of structures using a wide range of effective materials.</p>
<p>Textiles</p>	<p>Describe different textures (hard, soft, fluffy, scratchy etc.)</p>	<p>Explore, sort and group textiles by texture and colour, etc.</p> <p>Cut and stick fabrics together.</p> <p>Apply simple finishing techniques, e.g. fabric crayons, gluing on feathers, etc.</p>	<p>Talk about and begin to select textiles based on characteristics of an increasing range of materials.</p> <p>Use a simple template.</p> <p>Join fabrics using glue, staples and thread.</p> <p>Apply an increasing range of finishing techniques, e.g. painting and printing.</p>	<p>Talk about the similarities and differences between textiles based on the characteristics of an increasing range of materials.</p> <p>Use a simple pattern with increasing accuracy.</p> <p>Cut and join fabrics using running stitch, buttons and bond web.</p> <p>Decorate fabric.</p>	<p>Give reasons for the selection of fabrics and techniques based on knowledge of characteristics.</p> <p>Make and use a simple paper pattern.</p> <p>Join fabrics in a range of different ways using zips, tie clasp, toggles, press-studs and buttons.</p> <p>Use a wide range of simple finishing techniques.</p>	<p>Support reasons for selections with justifiable evidence and facts.</p> <p>Make and use a paper pattern that includes a seam allowance.</p> <p>Sew using a range of stitches including, backward running stitch and over sewing.</p> <p>Use a wide range of techniques to add colour, texture and pattern to fabric.</p>	<p>Select appropriate materials to create a product.</p> <p>Create increasingly complex patterns and templates with more than one part that are accurately measured.</p> <p>Use a sewing machine (if available) to join and decorate fabric.</p> <p>Identify the most effective finishing technique in order to maximise the aesthetic value of the product.</p>