

Excellence: everyone, everywhere, every day

Ashdene Primary School – Design Technology

Purpose of Study 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: • To develop the creative, technical and practical expertise needed to perform everyday tasks confidently and to participate successfully in an increasingly technological world. • To 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 • To critique, evaluate and test their ideas and products and the work of others.							
	To understand and apply the principles of nutrition and learn how to cook.						
Attainment Targets	By the end of each key stage, pupils are expected to know, apply and understand the matters, skills and processes specified in the relevant programme of study.						
Curriculum Design							
		HT1	HT2	HT3	HT4	HT5	НТб
Receptio	n	Food - Gingerbread		STEM – Things with wings	STEM – Things with wings		Textiles – Picnic Blanket
Year 1			Textiles – Finger Puppets	STEM - Fairgrounds	STEM - Fairgrounds		Food - Seaside Picnic
Year 2			Food - British Cream Tea	STEM – Pirate Ships	STEM – Pirate Ships		Textiles – Rainforest 2D felting scene
Year 3		Textiles - Stone Age to Iron age		STEM – Trains	STEM – Trains	Food – Egyptian bread	
Year 4		Textiles - Romans		STEM – Motorised vehicles	STEM – Motorised vehicles	Food – Greek dishes	
Year 5		Textiles – Anglo Saxons		STEM – Hovercrafts	STEM – Hovercrafts	Food - Mexican	
Year 6		Engineering – Mechanical systems Victorian toys		Food – Chinese banquet		STEM – Microbit guitars	STEM – Microbit guitars





		Ye	ear 6			
Year 6 HT1 and HT2						
	f: To design, make and evaluate an auto Cutting Skills Sawing Skills Complete Year 6 Sheet 1 – Symmetrical cuts	Imata toy for a 6 year old child to play with. Health And Safety Engineering Specific Health And Safety Share an image of a junior hacksaw and ask what it is. Ask the children to explain when and why it might be used.			h And Safety	
Knowledge Substantive knowledge Disciplinary Knowledge Key Vocabulary					y Vocabulary	
	Theoretical	Tools and Equipment	Knowledge of methods that chefs, engineers and textile workers use			
Evaluate	Different shaped cams create different types of movement. Cams turn one form of movement into another in a machine, such as a car engine.	Cams Followers	Automata toys work using cams to create movement. Movement differs when different shaped cams are used.	Cam (noun)	A shaped component used to turn one form of movement into another.	
Design	When a circular cam is placed at the edge of another circular cam at a 90° angle it will rotate with a continuous movement. This is commonly used in simple spinning toys.	Tape measures – cm/mm	Non-circular cams are used to create different types of linear movement. The shape of these non-circular cams will influence how smoothly or quickly the follower rises and falls. If the non- circular cam is placed directly underneath the follower, only linear movement will occur. If it is placed towards the edge, then the	rotational movement pivot point linear movement circular cam	Spinning around the pivot point.The point around where rotational movement occurs.Up and down movement caused by a non-circular cam.A round cam	



Make

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		follower will rotate, as well as going up and down. Use annotated 2D and 3D sketches and exploded diagrams to develop and communicate design ideas.		non-circular cam follower slide G-clamp Spreader clamp	Any cam which is not round The component that is moved up and down or rotated by the cam. The housing (case) for the follower that allows it to move.
Safety: Inspect tools for cracks, chips and wear. Safety: Always tie back long hair and tuck it out of the way. Tighten and loosen a G and spreader clamp by turning the handle. Frame Handle G-clamps can come in a range of sizes which are designed for different levels of duty. For example, a smaller G-clamp should be used for lighter-duty work, such as small repairs, whereas a larger version can be used for heavy-duty work, including sawing and drilling.	G-clamp Spreader clamp Tape measures Junior hacksaw Sandpaper	Join a cam to a shaft/follower successfully so it only rotates with the shaft/follower. Position components within the 3D structure, allowing for alterations if necessary so ensure movements are as required.	(w	Exploded diagram	Diagram detailing each part



	Junior hacksaws are used to cut wood into straight lines. They cut when pulled towards user or backwards (look at the teeth position on the blade). Sandpaper is used to smooth cut wood and avoid splinters.		
		Consider the views of others, including its intended user, to improve work.	
Evaluate		Critically evaluate their design, its manufacturing process and whether it is fit for purpose against the original design brief.	
		Say how they would develop their design based on the strengths and development points identified.	

