

Uplands Manor Primary School – DT progression grid

Structures

	EYFS				
National Curriculum		Junk Modelling	Boats		
01.111	Design	• Making verbal plans and material choices.	• Designing a junk model boat.		
Skills		• Developing a junk model.	• Using knowledge from exploration to inform design.		
	Make	• Improving fine motor/scissor skills with a variety of materials.	• Making a boat that floats and is waterproof, considering material choices.		
		 Joining materials in a variety of ways (temporary and permanent). 			
		• Joining different materials together.			
		 Describing their junk model, and how they intend to put it together. 			
Evaluate		• Giving a verbal evaluation of their own and	 Making predictions about, and evaluating 		
		others' junk models with adult	different materials to see if they are		
		support.	waterproof.		
		• Checking to see if their model matches their	 Making predictions about, and evaluating 		
		plan.	existing boats to see which floats best.		
		 Considering what they would do differently if they were to do it again. 	 Testing their design and reflecting on what could have been done differently. 		

		• Describing their favourite and least favourite part of their model.	• Investigating the how the shapes and structure of a boat affect the way it moves.
Knowledge	Technical	 To know there are a range to different materials that can be used to make a model and that 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.

		Year 1	Year 2
National Curriculum		Constructing a windmill	Baby Bear's chair
Skills	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.
	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.
	Evaluate		Testing the strength of own structure.Identifying the weakest part of a structure.

			• Evaluating the strength, stiffness and stability of own structure.
Knowledge	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 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 been to be and easily.

		Year 3	Year 5
National Curriculum		Constructing a castle	Bridges
Skills	Design	 Designing a stable structure that is able to support weight. Creating a frame structure with a focus on triangulation. 	 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	 Making a range of different shaped beam bridges. 	• Creating a range of different shaped frame structures.

	• Using triangles to create truss bridges that span a given distance and	Making a variety of free-standing frame structures of different shapes and sizes
	support a load	 Selecting appropriate materials to build a
	Building a wooden bridge structure	strong structure and cladding
	• Independently measuring and marking	Reinforcing corners to strengthen a structure
	wood accurately	 Creating a design in accordance with a plan
	• Selecting appropriate tools and equipment	• Learning to create different textural effects with
	for particular tasks.	materials.
	• 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 process.	
	• Understanding basic wood functional	
	properties.	
Evaluat	• Adapting and improving own bridge	• Evaluating structures made by the class.
	structure by identifying points of	• Describing what characteristics of a design and
	weakness and reinforcing them as necessary.	construction made it the most
	• Suggesting points for improvements for	effective.
	own bridges and those designed by	• Considering effective and ineffective designs.
	others.	

Knowledge	Technical	• To understand some different ways to	• To understand what a frame structure is.
		reinforce structures.	• To know that a 'free-standing' structure is one
		• To understand how triangles can be used to reinforce bridges.	which can stand on its own.
		• To know that properties are words that	
		describe the form and function of	
		materials.	
		• To understand why material selection is	
		Important based on properties.	
		• To understand the material (functional and	
		aesthetic) properties of wood.	

Mechanisms/Mechanical Systems

		Yea	ar 1	Y	'ear 2
National C	Curriculum	Making a moving storybook	Wheels and axles	Fairground wheel	Making a moving monster
Skills	Design	 Explaining how to adapt mechanisms, using bridges or guides to control the movement. Designing a moving story book for a 	• Designing a vehicle that includes wheels, axles and axle holders, that when combined, will allow the wheels to move.	 Selecting a suitable linkage system to produce the desired motion. Designing a wheel. 	 Creating a class design criteria for a moving monster. Designing a moving monster for a specific audience in accordance with a

	given audience.	• Creating clearly labelled drawings that illustrate movement.		design criteria.
Make	• Following a design to create moving models that use levers and sliders.	 Adapting mechanisms, when: they do not work as they should. to fit their vehicle design. to improve how they work after testing their vehicle. 	 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 wheel and axle mechanisms, identifying what stops the wheels from turning, and recognising 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.

Knowledge	Technical	 To know that a 	 To know that wheels 	• To know that different	• To know that
		mechanism is the parts	need to be round to	materials have	mechanisms are a
		Of	rotate and move.	different properties and	collection of moving parts
		an object that move	• To understand that for	are therefore	that work
		together.	a wheel to move it	suitable for different uses.	together as a machine to
		ullet To know that a slider	must be attached to a		produce
		mechanism moves an	rotating axle.		movement.
		object from side to side.	 To know that an axle 		• To know that there is
		 To know that a slider 	moves within an axle		always an input and
		mechanism has a	holder which is fixed to		output in a mechanism.
		slider, slots , guides and	the vehicle or toy.		 To know that an input
		an object.	 To know that the 		is the energy that
		 To know that bridges 	frame of a vehicle		is used to start something
		and guides are bits	(chassis) needs to be		working.
		of card that purposefully	balanced.		• To know that an output
		restrict the			IS the movement
		movement of the slider.			that happens as a result of
					• To know that a lever is
					sumenning man
					• TO KNOW that a linkage
					made up of a series of
					Indue up or a series or
					IEVEI 5.

		Year 4	Year 6
National Curriculum		Making a slingshot car	Automata toys
Skills	Design	 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. 	 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-workings of my design.
	Make	 Measuring, marking, cutting and assembling with increasing accuracy. Making a model based on a chosen design. 	 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 speed of a final product based on: the effect of shape on speed and the accuracy of workmanship on performance.	 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.
Knowledge	Technical	 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. 	 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.

Cooking and Nutrition

		Year 1	Year 3
National Curriculum		Fruit and vegetables	Eating seasonally
Skills	Design	• Designing smoothie carton packaging by- hand or on ICT software.	• Creating a healthy and nutritious recipe for a savoury tart using seasonal ingredients, considering the taste, texture, smell and appearance of the dish.
	Make	 Chopping fruit and vegetables safely to make a smoothle. Identifying if a food is a fruit or a vegetable. Learning where and how fruits and vegetables grow. 	 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.

Evaluate	• Tasting and evaluating different food combinations.	• Establishing and using design criteria to help test and review dishes.
	 Describing appearance, smell and taste. Suggesting information to be included on packaging. 	• Describing the benefits of seasonal fruits and vegetables and the impact on the environment.
		• Suggesting points for improvement when making a seasonal tart.

		Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum		What could be healthier?	Come dine with me
Skills	Design	 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. 	 Writing a recipe, explaining the key steps, method and ingredients. Including facts and drawings from research undertaken.
	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. 	 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.

Evaluate	• Identifying the nutritional differences between different products and	• Evaluating a recipe, considering: taste, smell, texture and origin of the food group.
	recipes.	• Taste testing and scoring final products.
	 Identifying and describing healthy benefits 	 Suggesting and writing up points of
	of food groups.	<i>improvements when scoring others' dishes,</i> and when evaluating their own throughout the planning, preparation and cooking process.
		• Evaluating health and safety in production to minimise cross contamination.

Textiles

		EYFS	Year 2	Year 4
National Curri	culum	Bookmarks	Pouches	Fastenings
Skills	Design	 Designing a pouch. 	 Using a template to create a design for a puppet. 	• Writing design criteria for a product, articulating decisions made.
				• Designing a personalised book sleeve
	Make	 Developing fine motor/cutting skills with scissors. Exploring fine motor/threading and weaving (under, over technique) with a variety of materials 	 Selecting and cutting fabrics for sewing. Decorating a pouch using fabric glue or running stitch. Threading a needle 	 Making and testing a paper template with accuracy and in keeping with the design criteria. Measuring, marking and cutting fabric using a paper template
		 Using a prepared needle and wool to practise 	 Sewing running stitch, with evenly spaced, neat, 	

		threading.	 even stitches to join fabric. Neatly pinning and cutting fabric using a template. 	 Selecting a stitch style to join fabric, working neatly by sewing small, straight stitches. Incorporating fastening to a design.
E	Evaluate	• Reflecting on a finished product and comparing to their design.	 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. 	 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.

Electrical Systems (KS2 only)

		Year 4	Year 6
National Curricu	ulum	Torches	Steady hand game
Skills	Design	• Designing a torch, giving consideration to the target audience and creating both design and success criteria focusing on features of individual design ideas.	 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.
	Make	• Making a torch with a working electrical circuit and	• Constructing a stable base for a game.
		switch.	• Accurately cutting, folding and assembling a net.
		 Using appropriate equipment to cut and attach materials. 	• Decorating the base of the game to a high quality finish.
		• Assembling a torch according to the design and	 Making and testing a circuit.
		success criteria.	 Incorporating a circuit into a base.
	Evaluate	 Evaluating electrical products. Testing and evaluating the success of a final product. 	• Testing own and others finished games, identifying what went well and making suggestions for improvement.
Knowledge	Technical	• To know that an electrical circuit must be complete for electricity to flow.	• To know that batteries contain acid, which can be dangerous if they leak.
		• Io know that a switch can be used to complete and break an electrical circuit.	• Io know the names of the components in a basic series circuit, including a buzzer.

Digital World (KS2 only)

		Year 3	Year 5
National Curriculum		Electronic charm	Monitoring devices
Skills	Design	• Problem solving by suggesting potential features on a Micro: hit and	• Researching (books, internet) for a particular (user's)
JKIIJ		justifying my ideas.	 Developing design criteria based on research.
		• Developing design ideas for a technology pouch.	• Generating multiple housing ideas using building
		• Drawing and manipulating 2D shapes, using computer-aided design, to	bricks.

Make	 Using a template when Cutting and assembling the pouch 	 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 combining one or more 3D objects, using CAD. Understanding the functional and aesthetic properties of plastics
	 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. 	• Programming to monitor the ambient temperature and coding an (audible or visual) alert when the temperature rises above or falls below a specified range.
Evaluate	 Analysing and evaluating an existing product. Identifying the key features of a pouch. 	 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.

Knowledge	Technical	• To understand that, in programming, a 'loop' is code	• To know that a 'device' means equipment created for
		that repeats something	a certain purpose or job and
		again and again until stopped.	that monitoring devices observe and record.
		• To know that a Micro:bit is a pocketSized, codeable	• To know that a sensor is a tool or device that is
		computer.	designed to monitor, detect and
			respond to changes for a purpose.
			• To understand that conditional statements (and, or, if
			booleans) in programming
			are a set of rules which are followed if certain conditions
			are met.