

Design and Technology



Teaching children practical skills for life.

Through the teaching of Design and Technology, children learn specific skills, including correct use of tools and specific methods of construction. They are provided with opportunities to apply these in their own products and to consider the purpose of their designs. The skills taught in Design and Technology are set to provide a lifelong bank of key skills to build upon. It is not the end product that counts, but the journey towards it.

Key Objectives EYFS In Foundation the past is taught through the curriculum area 'understanding the world'. The Early Learning Goal for this area is:	Key Objectives for KS1 Children will learn:
Expressive Art and Design: Children sing songs, make music and dance, and experiment with ways of changing them. They safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques, experimenting with colour, design, texture, form and function.	 Design 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 <u>Make</u> 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



Throughout Foundation, opportunities for children to develop design and technology skills are created throughout the curriculum. Children are taught and given opportunity to develop skills such as cutting, mixing, attaching materials using a range of tools and construction equipment. As part of ongoing dialogue, teachers question children to consider the success of their work and to develop children's ability to evaluate what they have done. Skills in Foundation are to be taught explicitly and through continuous provision. Teachers skilfully build upon skills observed and increased the complexity of tasks

set.

Key skills to be developed in Foundation

Cutting

Fixing (using glue, tape etc)

Folding

Key Tools/Materials to be used in Foundation

Scissors

Hole Punch and butterfly hooks

Pencil

Glue

Staples and Stapler

Various tapes (sellotape and masking tape)

Sewing equipment (needle and thread)

Cooking equipment

Key Stage One

In Key stage one, good Design Technology follow a progression of teaching:

Design Brief – Considering the purpose for design and construction

Evaluation – Evaluation of current products against a given design criterion

Focus Practice Task – The teaching of specific construction skills and technique – for example, teaching children various ways of constructing an axel, teaching children how to use cooking utensils.

Design – Using what children have already learnt to design a functional product to meet a design brief

Make – Using learnt skills to create an appealing product

Evaluation – Testing out the finished product, evaluating against the design brief and offering modifications

In Key Stage One, Design Technology is taught as a sequence of lessons, each term. Each Block focusses on a different skill

The key knowledge and skills to be mastered are highlighted in purple, which will enable children to progress through this particle subject.

	Textile	Wheels and Axels	Where food comes from
Cycle A	Design brief i.e. create a Christmas decoration	 Design Brief i.e. create a way that could help save people from the Great Fire of London. 	 Design brief i.e. design a dip and dipper using dessert using healthy vegetables from the UK and around the world.
	 Evaluate existing products i.e. puppets FPT - Teach three different techniques for joining fabrics – stich, adhesive and staples (Evaluate construction methods for strength and stability) Design a product based on given 	 Evaluate various products which use wheels and axels FPT -Teach children how to make moving wheels – fixed axels, attached axels and individualised axels (Evaluate construction methods for 	 Evaluate existing products FPT -Teach the children how to make a basic dip and prepare ingredients for their dips and dppers. Design a product based on given criteria
	criteria	strength and stability)	 Design a product based on given chiena Make product
	 Make product Evaluate against design brief 	 Design a product based on given criteria Make product 	 Evaluate against design brief
		Evaluate against design brief	

	Levers and sliders	 Food (basic principles of a varied diet) 	Textile
Cycle B	 Design Brief (i.e. design a moving picture for a children's book) 	 Design Brief (i.e create a healthy breakfast meal) 	 Design brief i.e. design something wearable to keep the sun out of your eyes.
	 Evaluate various products which use levers and sliders 	 Evaluate various foods, considering things which are and are not healthy. Consider what foods may go well 	 Evaluate existing products
	FPT – Children will taught the term pivot. Children will learn how to make	together to create good taste.	FPT -Teach three different stich techniques for joining fabrics (running
	moving pictures <u>– exploring pivot</u> <u>points</u> with levers and various ways of constructing sliders. (Evaluate construction methods for strength and	 FPT -Teach children how to use cooking tools sensibly and safety and evaluate which tools to use for which foods. 	stich, whip stich and back stich) – For children with particular SEND, succeeding in running stich will be key. (Evaluate construction methods for
	stability). Children will also be taught an example of a multiple pivot lever.	 Design a product/meal based on given criteria 	strength and stability)
	 Design a product based on given oritoria and tought skills 	Make product	 Design a product based on given criteria
	criteria and taught skills	Evaluate against design brief	Make product
	 Make product Evaluate against design brief 		 Evaluate against design brief