

Ttershaw C of E Schools Long Term Curriculum Plan: Skills and Knowledge Progression 2023-2024

## INTENT - Developing Progression in D & T – by the end of KS2

Designing:	KS2: Across KS2 pupils should:
Understanding contexts, users and purposes	<ul> <li>Work confidently within a range of contexts, such as the home, school, leisure, culture, enterprise, industry and the wider environment.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Describe the purpose of their products.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Indicate the design features of their products that will appeal to intended users.</li> </ul>
	Explain how particular parts of their products work.
	In Lower KS2 pupils should also:
	Gather information about the needs and wants of particular individuals and groups.
	Develop their own design criteria and use these to inform their ideas.
	In Upper KS2 pupils should also:
	<ul> <li>Carry out research, using surveys, interviews, questionnaires and web-based resources.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Identify the needs, wants, preferences and values of particular individuals and groups.</li> </ul>
	Develop a simple design specification to guide their thinking.
Generating, developing, modelling and communicating ideas:	Share and clarify ideas through discussion.
	Model their ideas using prototypes and pattern pieces.
	<ul> <li>Use annotated sketches, cross-sectional drawings and exploded diagrams to develop and communicate their ideas.</li> </ul>
	Use computer-aided design to develop and communicate their ideas.
	In Lower KS2 pupils should also:
	<ul> <li>Generate realistic ideas, focusing on the needs of the user.</li> </ul>
	Make design decisions that take account of the availability of resources.
	In Upper KS2 pupils should also:
	Generate innovative ideas, drawing on research.
	• Make design decisions, taking account of the constraints such as time, resources and cost.

Ref: www.data.org

Making:	KS2: Across KS2 pupils should:
Planning	<ul> <li>Select tools and equipment suitable for the task.</li> </ul>
	• Explain their choice of tools and equipment in relation to the skills and techniques they will be using.
	<ul> <li>Select materials and components suitable for the task.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Explain their choice of materials and components according to functional</li> </ul>
	properties and aesthetic qualities.
	In Lower KS2 pupils should also:
	Order the main stages of making.
	In Upper KS2 pupils should also:
	• Produce appropriate lists of tools, equipment and materials that they need.
	Formulate step-by-step plans as a guide to making.
Practical skills and techniques	<ul> <li>Follow procedures for safety and hygiene.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Use a wider range of materials and components than KS1, including construction materials and kits, textiles, food ingredients, mechanical components and electrical components.</li> </ul>
	In Lower KS2 pupils should also:
	<ul> <li>Measure, mark out, cut and shape materials and components with some accuracy.</li> </ul>
	• Assemble, join and combine materials and components with some accuracy.
	<ul> <li>Apply a range of finishing techniques, including those from art and design, with some accuracy.</li> </ul>
	In Upper KS2 pupils should also:
	Accurately measure, mark out, cut and shape materials and components.
	Accurately assemble, join and combine materials and components.
	• Accurately apply a range of finishing techniques, including those from art and design.
	Use techniques that involve a number of steps.
	Demonstrate resourcefulness when tackling practical problems.

Evaluating:	KS2: Across KS2 pupils should:
Own ideas and products	<ul> <li>Identify strengths and areas for development in their ideas and products.</li> </ul>
	Consider the views of others, including intended users, to improve their work.
	In Lower KS2 pupils should also:
	<ul> <li>Refer to their design criteria as they design and make.</li> </ul>
	Use their design criteria to evaluate their completed products.
	In Upper KS2 pupils should also:
	• Critically evaluate the quality of the design, manufacture and fitness for pupose of their products as they design and make.
	• Evaluate their ideas and products against their original design specification.
Existing products – Investigate and analyse	<ul> <li>How well products have been designed.</li> </ul>
	How well products have been made.
	Why materials have been chosen.
	<ul> <li>What methods of construction have been used.</li> </ul>
	How well products work.
	How well products achieve their purposes.
	How well products meet user needs and wants.
	In Lower KS2 pupils should also investigate and analyse:
	Who designed and made the products.
	<ul> <li>Where products were designed and made.</li> </ul>
	When products were designed and made.
	Whether products can be recycled or reused.
	In Upper KS2 pupils should also investigate and analyse:
	How much products cost to make.
	How innovative products are.
	How sustainable the materials in products are.
	What impact products have beyond their intended pupose.
Key events and individuals	<ul> <li>About inventors, designers, engineers, chefs and manufacturers who have developed ground-breaking products.</li> </ul>

Technical Knowledge:	KS2: Across KS2 pupils should know:
Making products work	<ul> <li>How to use learning from science to help design and make products that work.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>How to use learning from mathematics to help design and make products that work.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>That materials have both functional and aesthetic qualitites.</li> </ul>
	• That materials can be combined and mixed to create more useful characteristics.
	<ul> <li>That mechanical and electrical systems have an input, process and output.</li> </ul>
	• The correct technical vocabulary for the projects they are undertaking.
	In Lower KS2 pupils should also know:
	<ul> <li>How mechanical systems such as levers and linkages or pneumatic systems create movement.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>How simple electrical circuits and components can be used to create functional products.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>How to make strong, stiff shell structures.</li> </ul>
	• That a single fabric shape can be used to make a 3D textiles product.
	• That food ingredients can be fresh, pre-cooked and processed.
	In Upper KS2 pupils should also know:
	How mechanical systems such as cams, pulleys or gears create movement.
	<ul> <li>How more complex electrical circuits and componets can be used to create functional products.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>How to program a computer to monitor changes in the environment and control their products.</li> </ul>
	How to reinforce and strengthen a 3D framework.
	• That a 3D textiles product can be made from a combination of fabric shapes.
	• That a recipe can be adapted by adding or substituting one or more ingredients.

Cooking and Nutrition:	KS2: Across KS2 pupils should know:
Where food comes from	<ul> <li>That food is grown (such as tomatoes, wheat and potatoes), reared (such as pigs, chickens and cattle) and caught (such as fish) in the UK, Europe and the wider world.</li> </ul>
	In Upper KS2 pupils should also know:
	That seasons may affect the food available.
	<ul> <li>How food is processed into ingredients that can be eaten and used in cooking.</li> </ul>
Food preparation, cooking and nutrition	<ul> <li>How to prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes safely and hygienically, including, where appropriate, the use of a heat source.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>How to use a range of techniques such as peeling, chopping, slicing, grating, mixing, spreading, kneading and baking.</li> </ul>
	In Lower KS2 pupils should also know:
	<ul> <li>That a healthy diet is made up from a variety and balance of different food and drink, as depicted in The Eatwell Plate.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>That to be active and healthy, food and drink are needed to provide energy for the body.</li> </ul>
	In Upper KS2 pupils should also know:
	• That recipes can be adapted to change the appearance, taste, texture and aroma.
	<ul> <li>That different food and drink contain substances – nutrients, water and fibre – that are needed for health.</li> </ul>

KS1 and 2 National Curriculum 2014 – statements which are either derived directly from the programmes of study for D & T or provide an age-related interpretation of the requirements are shown in regular font.

School Curriculum – statements which are additional to the programmes of study for D & T are show in italic font.