

Design technology— Year 4/5— Medium Term Plan Autumn 2, Unit 1: Electrical Systems: Torches



Lesson	Learning	Success Criteria	National Curriculum Links	Vocabulary	Resources
	Objective			5	
One: Electrical Products	To learn about electrical items and how they work.	I can identify electrical products. I know what electrical conductors and insulators are. I know that a battery contains stored electricity and can be used to power products.	Evaluate Investigate and analyse a range of existing products. Technical knowledge Understand and use electrical systems in their products [for example, series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors].	 battery bulb buzzer conductor circuit circuit diagram electricity insulator series circuit switch 	 Electric circuit component sets: batteries, battery holders, wires, bulb, buzzer and motor (one set per table). Card/cardboard rectangle (one per table). Split pins (two per table). Paper clips (one per table). Link: 'Switched on Kids - Electrical safety in your home' – this is an external website and we do not have control over their content – please check before showing them to the children. Link: Kapow Primary, Computing, Year 2 What is a computer?. Link: Kapow Primary, Computing, Year 3, Journey inside a computer.
Two: Evaluating Torches	To analyse and evaluate electrical products.	 I can identify the features of a torch. I understand how a torch works. I can say what is good and bad about different torches. I understand what is important in torch design. 	Design Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross- sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design. Evaluate Investigate and analyse a range of existing products.	 circuit component design design criteria diagram evaluation LED model series circuit shape target audience 	- Presentation: 3, 2, 1. - Presentation: Torches.

			Understand how key events and individuals in design and technology have helped the world. Technical knowledge Understand and use electrical systems in their products [for example, series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors].		
Three: Torch Design	To design a product to fit a set of specific user needs.	 I can factor in who my product is for in my design criteria. I can design a torch which satisfies both the design and success criteria. 	 Design Use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups. Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design. Technical knowledge Understand and use electrical systems in their products [for example, series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors]. 	 circuit component design design criteria diagram input insulator recyclable switch theme 	 Presentation: Gimme five! Children's completed torch evaluations from <u>Kapow Primary</u>, <u>Design & technology, Year 4</u>, <u>Electrical systems, Lesson 2</u>: <u>Evaluating torches</u>.
Four: Torch Assembly	To make and evaluate a torch.	 I can make a working circuit with a switch. I can use appropriate equipment to cut and attach materials. 	Make - Select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks.	 aesthetics assemble equipment evaluation ingredients model 	 Presentation: Range of answers. Each pupil's torch design and user profile from Design & Technology, Year 4, Electrical systems, Lesson 3: Torch design.

		 I can assemble a transferred in according to my decriteria. I can assemble a transferred in a success criterial. I can test my torch evaluate its success 	 Select from and use a while range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities. to s. Evaluate Evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work. Technical knowledge Understand and use electrical systems in their products. 	- properties - shape - sketch - test	 Liectric circuit sets – wires, builds, bulb holders, batteries and battery holders (one set per pupil). Recycled materials to make the body of the torch (for example, plastic bottles, packaging, cardboard). Reflective material (for example, foil). Card/cardboard. Scissors (one per pupil). Split pins (two per pupil). Paper clips (one per pupil). Link: Kapow Primary, Design & Technology, Year 4, Electrical systems, Lesson 1: Electrical products (see Adaptive teaching for additional support if needed).
Assessment:			· · · ·		
- What is ele	ctricity? of diagram is this?				
- What do the	ese symbols represent?	?			
- What is a c	onductor?				
- What is an	insulator?				
- Whattype o	f circuit is this?				
- Series circu	its only have				
- Which answ	rer is a portable form	of electricity?			
- What does i	inis symbol represent?	ling			
 List electric 	al health and safety t	tips			



Design technology— Year 4/5— Medium Term Plan Spring 2, Unit 2: Textiles: Fastenings



Lesson	Learning	Success Criteria	National Curriculum Links	Vocabulary	Resources
	Objective			0	
One: Evaluating fastenings	To explain the advantages and disadvantages of different types of fastening type.	 I know what the main types of fastenings are. I can say what the benefits of each fastening type are. I can say what the disadvantages of each fastening type are. 	Design and technology Evaluate Pupils should be taught to: Investigate and analyse a range of existing products.	- Criteria - Fabric - Fastening - Fix - Mock-up - Stitch - Template	 Physical examples of fastenings (optional). Link: Assessment – D&T Y4: Textiles: Fastenings (optional – see Attention grabber).
Twσ: Designing my bσσk sleeve	To design a product to meet design criteria.	Success criteria I can design a product based on a design criteria. I can write a design criteria. My design includes a fastening.	Design Pupils should be taught to: Use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups. Evaluate Pupils should be taught to: Evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria.	- Criteria - Fabric - Fastening - Fix - Mock-up - Stitch - Template	 Presentation: 3, 2, 1. Presentation: Book sleeve examples. A3 pieces of paper. Children's books (ask pupils to use their own reading books). A4 paper (two sheets per pupil). Range of fastening for children to explore (the same range that they will be able to use).
Three: Paper mock- up and preparing fabric.	To make and test a paper template	I can make a paper template. I know how to test a paper template.	 Design Pupils should be taught to: Use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for 	- Criteria - Fabric - Fastening - Fix - Mock-up - Stitch - Template	 Presentation: Gimme five! Pupils' Activity: Design sheets from Lesson 2: Designing my book sleeve. A3 paper. Pins. Fabric.

			purpose, aimea individuals or o - Evaluate - Pupils should b - Evaluate their products again. design criteria.	at particular groups e taught to: - ideas and - st their own - -	 Criteria Fabric Fastening Fix Mock-up Stitch Template 	- Fastenings. - Scissσrs. -
Four: Assembling my book sleeve.	To assemble a book jacket.	 I can join fabric by sewing. I can stick to my design criteria. My product is fit for purpose. 	 Make Pupils should b Select from an range of tools of equipment to p practical tasks cutting, shapin finishing], according to the range of mater components, in construction models and index textiles and index according to the properties and qualities. Evaluate Pupils should b Evaluate their products again. design criteria the views of ot improve their views of ot improve their views of ot improve their views 	e taught to: d use a wider and erform [for example, - g, joining and urately. d use a wider ials and cluding aterials, gredients, eir functional aesthetic e taught to: ideas and st their own and consider hers to vork.	Criteria Fabric Fastening Fix Mock-up Stitch Template	Presentation: Agree or disagree. Thread. Needles. Thimbles (optional). Fabric glue. Decorative items. Fastenings (e.g. press studs, buttons, tie). Link: Assessment – D&T Y4: Textiles: Fastenings (optional – see Wrapping up).
Assessment:	What do we mean by accurate? What do we mean by threading a needle? What is a fastening? Which picture shows a zipper? Which picture shows a toggle? Which picture shows a press stud? What is a fabric? What is the definition of a					

prototype? What is the	
hole in a needle	
called? Why is it	
important to make a	
prototype first?	



Design technology—Year 4/5— Medium Term Plan Summer 2, Unit 2: Mechanical Systems: Making a Slingshot Car



Lesson	Learning Obiective	Success Criteria	National Curriculum Links	Vocabulary	Resources
One: Chassis and Launch Mechanism	To build a car chassis.	 I understand that car designs have developed over many years. I know that a chassis is the frame of a car on which everything else is built. I know that all moving things have kinetic energy. I know that kinetic energy is the energy that something (an object or person) has by being in motion, e.g., the energy that a swing has to keep moving; any object in motion uses kinetic energy. 	 Make Select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately. Select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities. Evaluate Investigate and analyse a range of existing products. Understand how key events and individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world. Technical knowledge Apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures. Understand and use mechanical systems in their products [for example, gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages]. 	- chassis - energy - kinetic - mechanism	 Presentation: Slingshot cars. Pre-made demonstration car. 4mm wooden dowel or rod (30cm recommended). Wheels (38-40mm recommended) with central holes, although some children may find the 50mm wheels less fiddly to assemble. Drinking straws (two per pupil). Paperclips (one per pupil). Lollipop sticks (nine per pupil). Elastic bands (one per pupil). Masking tape. Glue guns (one per available adult to supervise children's use) and/or PVA glue and spreaders.

Two: Designing the Card Body	To design a shape that reduces air resistance.	 I can design a suitable car body to cover my chassis by: Drawing a net to create a structure from. Choosing shapes that increase or decrease the speed of the car as a result of air resistance. Adding graphics to personalise my design. 	 Design Use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups. Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design. Evaluate Investigate and analyse a range of existing products. Evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work. 	 air resistance chassis design graphics model research structure template 	 Presentation: Brain dump. Presentation: Designing the car chassis. Children's toy cars brought in from home. At least one pre-made demonstration car. Drawing and colouring pencils (enough for each child to use). Plastic cups/building blocks/card boxes/cushions for a crash target. Link: Science Projects- How to demonstrate air resistance' on VideoLink or A4 paper to conduct the experiment in class.
Three: Making the Car Body	To make a model based on a chosen design.	 I can make the body of my car by: Remembering that nets are flat shapes that can be turned into 3D structures. Measuring, marking and cutting the panels (nets) against the dimensions of my chassis. Including tabs on my net so I can secure them to the panels of my chassis Decorating the panels. 	 Design Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design. Make Select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately. 	 air resistance chassis design graphics model research structure template 	 Presentation: Agree or disagree. Children's completed Activity: Car body design templates from <u>Lesson 2</u>: <u>Designing the car body</u>. Card (two A4 pages or one A3 page per child). Drawing and colouring pencils (enough for each child). Coloured card, for decoration/graphics. Scissors (one pair per pupil). A few pre-cut tab strips for children who have forgotten to add tabs to their nets or accidentally cut them off.

			 Select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities. Technical knowledge Apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures. 		 Glue gun if available or PVA glue. Glue sticks.
Four: Assembly and Testing	To assemble and test my comleted product.	 I can assemble the panels of the body to the chassis correctly. I can remember that smaller shapes create less air resistance and can move faster through the air. I can evaluate the speed of my design based on the understanding that some cars are faster than others as a result of the following: Body shape. Stored energy in the elastic band. Accuracy of the angle in the chassis and axle. 	 Make Select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately. Select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities. Evaluate Evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work. Technical knowledge Apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures. Understand and use mechanical systems in their products [for 	 air resistance chassis design graphics model research structure template 	 Presentation: Quizmaster. Children's chassis' and panels/nets from <u>Lesson 3</u>: <u>Making the car body</u>. Glue sticks (enough per table). Glue guns or PVA glue. A large clear space for testing. A start and finish line. Stopwatches.

	example, gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages].							
Assessment:								
- What is a mechanism?								
- What is an exploded-diagram?	- What is an exploded-diagram?							
- What do we mean by aesthetics?	- What do we mean by aesthetics?							
What do we mean by graphics?								
- Air resistance is								
- What is a template?								
- Which view of the car can you see?								
- Why is it important to test and evaluate a product?								