

Design and Technology Progression

Concept: Electrical systems (KS2 only)

Skills	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out research based on a given topic (e.g. The Romans) to develop a range of initial ideas • Generate a final design for the electric poster with consideration to the client's needs and design criteria • Design an electric poster that fits the requirements of a given brief • Plan the positioning of the bulb (circuit component) and its purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing a torch, giving consideration to the target audience and creating both design and success criteria focusing on features of individual design ideas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying factors that could be changed on existing products and explaining how these would alter the form and function of the product • Developing design criteria based on finding from investigating existing products • Developing design criteria that clarifies the target use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Understanding the purpose of products (toys), including what is meant by 'fit for purpose' and 'form over function'
Make	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a final design for the electric poster • Mount the poster onto corrugated card to improve its strength and withstand the weight of the circuit on the rear • Measure and mark materials out using a template or ruler • Fit an electrical component (bulb) • Learn ways to give the final product a higher quality finish (e.g. framing to conceal a roughly cut edge) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making a torch with a working electrical circuit and switch • Using appropriate equipment to cut and attach materials • Assembling a torch according to the design and success criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Altering a product's form and function by tinkering with its configuration. • Making a functional series circuit, incorporating a motor • Constructing a product with consideration for the design criteria • Breaking down the construction process into steps so that others can make the product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructing a stable base for a game • Accurately cutting, folding and assembling a net • Decorating the base of the game to a high quality finish • Making and testing a circuit Incorporating a circuit into a base



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Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning to give and accept constructive criticism on own work and the work of others • Testing the success of initial ideas against the design criteria and justifying opinions • Revisiting the requirements of the client to review developing design ideas and check that they fulfil their needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating electrical products • Testing and evaluating the success of a final product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a product analysis to look at the purpose of a product along with its strengths and weaknesses • Determining which parts of a product affect its function and which parts affect its form • Analysing whether changes in configuration positively or negatively affect an existing product • Peer evaluating a set of instructions to build a product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing own and others finished games, identifying what went well and making suggestions for improvement • Gathering images and information about existing children's toys • Analysing a selection of existing children's toys
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Knowledge	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand that an electrical system is a group of parts (components) that work together to transport electricity around a circuit • To understand common features of an electric product (switch, battery or plug, dials, buttons etc.) • To list examples of common electric products (kettle, remote control etc.) • To understand that an electric product uses an electrical system to work (function) • To know the name and appearance of a bulb, battery, battery holder and crocodile wire to build simple circuits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand that electrical conductors are materials which electricity can pass through • To understand that electrical insulators are materials which electricity cannot pass through • To know that a battery contains stored electricity that can be used to power products • To know that an electrical circuit must be complete for electricity to flow • To know that a switch can be used to complete and break an electrical circuit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know series circuits only have one direction for the electricity to flow • To know when there is a break in a series circuit, all components turn off • To know that an electric motor converts electrical energy into rotational movement, causing the motor's axle to spin • To know a motorised product is one which uses a motor to function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that batteries contain acid, which can be dangerous if they leak • To know the names of the components in a basic series circuit including a buzzer



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Additional	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To understand the importance and purpose of information design• To understand how material choices (such as mounting paper to corrugated card) can improve a product to serve its purpose (remain rigid without bending when the electrical circuit is attached).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To know the features of a torch: case, contacts, batteries, switch, reflector, lamp, lens• To know facts from the history and invention of the electric light bulb(s) - by Sir Joseph Swan and Thomas Edison	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To know that product analysis is critiquing the strengths and weaknesses of a product• To know that 'configuration' means how the parts of a product are arranged	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To know that 'form' means the shape and appearance of an object• To know the difference between 'form' and 'function'• To understand that 'fit for purpose' means that a product works how it should and is easy to use• To know that form over purpose means that a product looks good but does not work very well• To know the importance of 'form follows function' when designing: the product must be designed primarily with the function in mind• To understand the diagram perspectives 'top view', 'side view' and 'back'
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