

Progression of Knowledge, Skills and Understanding in Design and Technology

Breadth of Study	Foundation Stage		Key Stage 1	Key Stage 2
<u>Designing</u>	FS1	FS2		
Understanding contexts, users and purposes	<p>Creates items of personal interest.</p> <p>Uses the environment / images to support the decision of what to create.</p>	<p>Creates items of personal interest.</p> <p>Uses the environment/images to support the decision of what to create.</p> <p>Says what they are going to make before doing so and what it will look like.</p> <p>Creates objects for a given purpose (for play or given functionality).</p> <p>Explains to an adult what they have created and what it is for.</p>	<p><u>Across KS1 pupils should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work confidently within a range of contexts, such as imaginary, story-based, home, school, gardens, playgrounds, local community, industry and the wider environment • state what products they are designing and making • say whether their products are for themselves or other users • describe what their products are for • say how their products will work • say how they will make their products suitable for their intended users • use simple design criteria to help develop their ideas 	<p><u>Across KS2 pupils should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work confidently within a range of contexts, such as the home, school, leisure, culture, enterprise, industry and the wider environment • describe the purpose of their products • indicate the design features of their products that will appeal to intended users • explain how particular parts of their products work <p><u>In early KS2 pupils should also:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gather information about the needs and wants of particular individuals and groups • develop their own design criteria and use these to inform their ideas <p><u>In late KS2 pupils should also:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carry out research, using surveys, interviews, questionnaires and web-based resources • identify the needs, wants, preferences and values of particular individuals and groups • develop a simple design specification to guide their thinking
Generating, developing, modelling and communicating ideas.			<p><u>Across KS1 pupils should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generate ideas by drawing on their own experiences • use knowledge of existing products to help come up with ideas • develop and communicate ideas by talking and drawing • model ideas by exploring materials, components and construction kits and by making templates and mockups • use information and communication technology, where appropriate, to develop and communicate their ideas 	<p><u>Across KS2 pupils should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • share and clarify ideas through discussion • model their ideas using prototypes and pattern pieces • use annotated sketches, cross-sectional drawings and exploded diagrams to develop and communicate their ideas • use computer-aided design to develop and communicate their ideas <p><u>In early KS2 pupils should also:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generate realistic ideas, focusing on the needs of the user • make design decisions that take account of the availability of resources <p><u>In late KS2 pupils should also:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generate innovative ideas, drawing on research

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make design decisions, taking account of constraints such as time, resources and cost
Making				
Planning	<p>Uses building blocks: Stacking, Rows and Towers or Repetition</p> <p>Lines up blocks</p> <p>Stacks blocks one on top of the other for a vertical tower.</p> <p>Lays them on the floor in rows.</p> <p>Repetitions in their "building" determine the next step in block play.</p>	<p>Uses building blocks: Enclosures closes spaces and creates enclosures.</p> <p>Expands building to take up large areas of space due to improved spatial awareness.</p> <p>Enclosures and bridges become the scenery for imaginative play with props like dolls, animals, and toy cars</p>	<p>Across KS1 pupils should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan by suggesting what to do next • select from a range of tools and equipment, explaining their choices • select from a range of materials and components according to their characteristics 	<p>Across KS2 pupils should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • select tools and equipment suitable for the task • explain their choice of tools and equipment in relation to the skills and techniques they will be using • select materials and components suitable for the task • explain their choice of materials and components according to functional properties and aesthetic qualities <p><u>In early KS2 pupils should also:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • order the main stages of making <p><u>In late KS2 pupils should also:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>Makes snips in paper while moving the scissors forward across the paper (about 6inches long).</p> <p>Uses building blocks: Bridges and Passageways</p> <p>Experiments with creating bridges, with two blocks supporting.</p> <p>Experiments how to balance blocks.</p> <p>Uses imagination in construction, for example props such as cars and trucks turn blocks in roads.</p>	<p>Beginning to cut a curved line.</p> <p>Uses building blocks: Symmetry and Patterns</p> <p>Pieces are selected due to their size and shape to add symmetry and pattern.</p> <p>Shows signs of creativity, as they add accessories to their structures.</p> <p>Whether it is vehicles, dolls, furniture, animals, or "loose parts" like scarves, rocks, or gems, it adds to the building dynamics.</p>	<p>Across KS1 pupils should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • follow procedures for safety and hygiene • use a range of materials and components, including construction materials and kits, textiles, food ingredients and mechanical components • measure, mark out, cut and shape materials and components • assemble, join and combine materials and components • use finishing techniques, including those from art and design 	<p>Across KS2 pupils should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • follow procedures for safety and hygiene • use a wider range of materials and components than KS1, including construction materials and kits, textiles, food ingredients, mechanical components and electrical components <p><u>In early KS2 pupils should also:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • measure, mark out, cut and shape materials and components with some accuracy • assemble, join and combine materials and components with some accuracy • apply a range of finishing techniques, including those from art and design, with some accuracy <p><u>In late KS2 pupils should also:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

	<p>Bilateral coordination means that a “helping hand” holds the paper whilst cutting enabling them to begin cutting in straight lines.</p> <p>Uses building blocks: Enclosures closes spaces and creates enclosures.</p> <p>Expands building to take up large areas of space due to improved spatial awareness.</p> <p>Enclosures and bridges become the scenery for imaginative play with props like dolls, animals, and toy cars</p> <p>Beginning to cut a curved line.</p>	<p>Cuts around circles, squares and images, confidently changing cutting directions and the angle of hold.</p> <p>Uses small construction materials that join in different ways with confidence.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrate resourcefulness when tackling practical problems
<u>Evaluating</u>				
Own ideas and products	Plays with their creations.	<p>Plays with their creations.</p> <p>Shows pride in their creations, labelling them for safe keeping.</p> <p>Reflects on their project and says what worked well.</p>	<p><u>Across KS1 pupils should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • talk about their design ideas and what they are making • make simple judgements about their products and ideas against design criteria • suggest how their products could be improved 	<p><u>Across KS2 pupils should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the strengths and areas for development in their ideas and products • consider the views of others, including intended users, to improve their work <p><u>In early KS2 pupils should also:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • refer to their design criteria as they design and make • use their design criteria to evaluate their completed products <p><u>In late KS2 pupils should also:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • critically evaluate the quality of the design, manufacture and fitness for purpose of their products as they design and make • evaluate their ideas and products against their original design specification

Existing products			<p><u>Across KS1 pupils should explore:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what products are • who products are for • what products are for • how products work • how products are used • where products might be used • what materials products are made from • what they like and dislike about products 	<p><u>Across KS2 pupils should investigate and analyse:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how well products have been designed • how well products have been made • why materials have been chosen • what methods of construction have been used • how well products work • how well products achieve their purposes • how well products meet user needs and wants <p><u>In early KS2 pupils should also investigate and analyse:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who designed and made the products • where products were designed and made • when products were designed and made • whether products can be recycled or reused <p><u>In late KS2 pupils should also investigate and analyse:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how much products cost to make • how innovative products are • how sustainable the materials in products are • what impact products have beyond their intended purpose
Key events and individuals			Not a requirement in KS1	<p><u>Across KS2 pupils should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about inventors, designers, engineers, chefs and manufacturers who have developed ground-breaking products
<u>Technical Knowledge</u>				
Making products work	<p>Imitates how an adult uses tools.</p> <p>Engages and explores using a range of tools in the environment with the support of an adult.</p> <p>Relates tools to a specific purpose</p> <p>Knows how to and can join construction pieces together to build and balance.</p>	<p>Knows how to and can join construction pieces together to build and balance.</p> <p>Knows when to use specific adhesives (glue stick paper, PVA heavier items) and uses them effectively.</p> <p>Knows that paper can be joined in several ways and applies this</p>	<p><u>Across KS1 pupils should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about the simple working characteristics of materials and components • about the movement of simple mechanisms such as levers, sliders, wheels and axles • how freestanding structures can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable • that a 3-D textiles product can be assembled from two identical fabric shapes • that food ingredients should be combined according to their sensory characteristics • the correct technical vocabulary for the projects they are undertaking 	<p><u>Across KS2 pupils should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how to use learning from science to help design and make products that work • how to use learning from mathematics to help design and make products that work • that materials have both functional properties and aesthetic qualities • that materials can be combined and mixed to create more useful characteristics • that mechanical and electrical systems have an input, process and output • the correct technical vocabulary for the projects they are undertaking <p><u>In early KS2 pupils should also know:</u></p>

		<p>knowledge in their creative work.</p> <p>Selects construction pieces due to their aesthetics, size or function.</p> <p>Joins simple components in 3D structures effectively using a selected method of joining (box modelling).</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how mechanical systems such as levers and linkages or pneumatic systems create movement • how simple electrical circuits and components can be used to create functional products • how to program a computer to control their products • how to make strong, stiff shell structures • that a single fabric shape can be used to make a 3D textiles product • that food ingredients can be fresh, pre-cooked and processed <p><u>In late KS2 pupils should also know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how mechanical systems such as cams or pulleys or gears create movement • how more complex electrical circuits and components can be used to create functional products • how to program a computer to monitor changes in the environment and control their products • 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
<u>Cooking and Nutrition</u>				
Where food comes from			<p><u>Across KS1 pupils should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that all food comes from plants or animals • that food has to be farmed, grown elsewhere (e.g. home) or caught 	<p><u>Across KS2 pupils should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p><u>In late KS2 pupils should also know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that seasons may affect the food available • how food is processed into ingredients that can be eaten or used in cooking
Food preparation, cooking and nutrition.			<p><u>Across KS1 pupils should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how to name and sort foods into the five groups in The Eatwell plate • that everyone should eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetables every day • how to prepare simple dishes safely and hygienically, without 	<p><u>Across KS2 pupils should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how to prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes safely and hygienically including, where appropriate, the use of a heat source • how to use a range of techniques such as peeling, chopping, slicing, grating, mixing, spreading, kneading and baking <p><u>In early KS2 pupils should also know:</u></p>

			<p>using a heat source</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• how to use techniques such as cutting, peeling and grating	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• that a healthy diet is made up from a variety and balance of different food and drink, as depicted in The Eatwell plate• that to be active and healthy, food and drink are needed to provide energy for the body <p><u>In late KS2 pupils should also know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• that recipes can be adapted to change the appearance, taste, texture and aroma• that different food and drink contain different substances – nutrients, water and fibre – that are needed for health
--	--	--	---	---