Knowledge progression

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Lower KS2	Upper KS2
Staying safe	Know how to use scissors safely. Know to wash hands before touching or eating food.	Know what a rule is. Know what instructions are.	Know how to use a hacksaw safely. Knowing to clean surfaces, tie hair up, wipe spillages and storing food properly is important for safety.	Know the basic safety rules of electricity: no water, no fingers in plug sockets, pulling a plug out by the cord. Know what chemicals are. Know what the hazardous symbols are.	Know and research how the safety of a user has been considered in every design.
Mechanisms and Movement	Know what movement is and that wheels help some things to move.	Know that an axle is a rod that passes through the centre of a wheel to connect two wheels.	Know what a force is. Know that mechanisms are devices that take one force and turn it into another.	Know that levers reduce the amount of work needed to lift a heavy object.	Know what pneumatic systems are. Know what mechanical systems are.
Electricity	Know which common appliances require electricity.	Know that electricity is a form of energy. Know that electricity can be turned on or off.	Know what a series circuit is, and that this cannot be broken for it to work.	Know that electric circuits can be controlled using a switch. Know that components like bulbs, buzzers and motors can be added to circuits.	Know that computer programmes can control electrical circuits.
Generation of ideas, comparing and Evaluating	Know how to use a template to design or make something.	Know what a mock-up is and how to use these to inform ideas. Know how to give justified opinions on existing products.	Know what a design criteria is and use this to inform designs. Know what evaluate means.	Know that a prototype is a mock up of a final design but may have some differences. Know how to research existing products.	Know what alternations are and how these are essential to the design process.
Structures	Know how to build things that represent real life objects through a variety of mediums (lego, lollipop sticks etc)	Know what a structure is.	.Know that a broader base will make a structure more stable.	Know what a shell structure and frame structure are. Know that diagonal struts can make structures more stable.	Know that structures can be made more stable through multiple layers. Know that triangular shapes are more rigid than squares.

Use of ICT	Know how to share information with others using devices.	Know that computer-aided design is where computers help us design products.	Know what software means. Know the advantages and disadvantages of using computer software to design.	Know what a programme is. Know what a remote control is.	Know what computer monitoring is.
Materials and textiles	Know the names of some everyday materials: cardboard, paper, glass, plastic, wood.	Know how to describe different materials, using the words strong, thick, thin, weak, soft, hard, transparent.	Know what properties are of materials.	Know how to weave using a loom. Know what a hem is and how to create one. Know that an embellishment is a decoration on materials.	Know how to pin and tack materials. Know what a collage is and how to create one. Know that applique is where material is attached to another piece of material.
Food and Nutrition	Know what a recipe is. Know and name some healthy (like fruit and vegetables) and unhealthy (like chocolate and sweets) foods. Know that some foods come from animals and plants.	Know that it is recommended to eat at least 5 pieces of fruit or vegetables a day.	Know what is meant by the term 'balanced diet' and know a healthy diet should include meat or fish, starchy foods (such as potatoes or rice), some dairy foods, a small amount of fat and plenty of fruit and vegetables.	Know the five main food groups. Know foods high in fat, salt or sugar should only be eaten occasionally. Know that where a specific food grows depends on its environment. Know the difference between healthy and unhealthy choices.	Know what seasonality is. Know what carbon footprint is. Know what nutrients are. Know the right proportions of each type of food group.

	r 2 Year 3	Year 4 Year 5	Year 6	
Everyday productsNursery Everyday products, such as cups, plates and spoons are designed to help us.Everyday products are objects that are used routinely at home and school, such as a toothbrush, cup or pencil. All productsProduct improved ways, such them eas more hard more atEveryday improved more hard objects that we useEveryday products are are designed for a specific purpose.Product improved ways, such them eas more hard	as making tasks, such as nail er to use, clippers, the spinning top vearing or and the cool box.	the aspects of a invention product's design that group of the designer would all the p like to emphasise, or group such as the use of a design of particular material or example feature that makes the used in	e is the language, ons, ideas and art of a of people. A society is people in a community p. Culture affects the of some products. For le, knives and forks are the western world, as chopsticks are used People's lives ha improved in cou ways due to new inventions and For example, th Morrison shelter in 1941, was an air-raid shelter	untless w designs. ne er, hn Baker n indoor

	every day. These objects				product easier to use	mainly in China and Japan.	over half a million
	have a specific use.				or more durable.	The design of products needs	homes during the
	have a specific use.				or more durable.	to take into account the	Second World War. It
						culture of the target audience.	saved the lives of many
						For example, colours might	people caught in
						mean very different things in	bombing raids.
						different cultures.	T I () ()
Staying	Nursery	Rules are made to	Hygiene rules include	Electrical appliances must	Chemicals are used in	Safety features are often	The safety of the user
safe	It is important to listen	keep people safe from	washing hands before	only be used under the	the home every day.	incorporated into products	has to be taken into
	to adults and follow	danger. Safety rules	handling food, cleaning	supervision of an adult.	They include cleaning	that might cause harm. Some	account when designing
	simple rules and	include always	surfaces, tying long hair	Safety rules must also be	products, such as	examples include the	a new product. Methods
	procedures when using	listening carefully and	back, storing food	followed when using	bleach and	child-safety caps on medicine	to help keep users safe
	equipment and tools.	following instructions,	appropriately and	electricity: fingers and	disinfectant, but also	bottles, seatbelts in cars,	include providing clear
	Reception	using equipment only	wiping up spills.	other objects must not be	paints, glues, oils,	covers for electrical sockets	instructions for use;
	Rules keep us safe when	as and when directed,		put into electrical outlets,	pesticides and	and finger guards on doors.	clear indication of the
	using equipment. Safety	wearing protective		anything with a cord or	medicines. Most		age range for which it is
	rules include always	clothing if appropriate		plug should never be used	chemical products		designed; safety features
	listening carefully and	and washing hands		around water and a plug	carry a hazard symbol		(such as child-resistant
	following simple	before touching food.		should never be pulled	showing in what way		packaging); warning
	instructions, using			out by its cord.	the chemical could be		symbols and electrical
	equipment only for the				harmful. Chemicals		safety checks.
	tasks they are designed				should only be used		
	for and washing hands				under adult		
	before touching food.				supervision.		
					Appropriate safety		
					precautions, such as		
					wearing goggles and		
					gloves, working in a		
					well-ventilated room,		
					wiping up spills and		
					tying back long hair,		
					should be taken.		
Mechanis	Nursery	An axle is a rod or	A mechanism is a device	Levers consist of a rigid	Mechanisms can be	Pneumatic systems use energy	Mechanical systems can
ms and	Vehicles and ride-on	spindle that passes	that takes one type of	bar that rotates around a	used to add	that is stored in compressed	include sliders, levers,
	toys have wheels to help	through the centre of	motion or force and	fixed point, called a	functionality to a	air to do work, such as	linkages, gears, pulleys
movemen	them move.	a wheel to connect	produces a different	fulcrum. They reduce the	model. For example,	inflating a balloon to open a	and cams. Other
t		two wheels.	one. A mechanism	amount of work needed	sliders or levers can be	model monster's mouth.	mechanisms include
	Reception		makes a job easier to	to lift a heavy object.	used in moving	These effects can be achieved	pneumatics and
			do. Mechanisms include	Sliders move from side to	pictures, storybooks or	using syringes and plastic	hydraulics.
				side or up and down, and	simple puppets;	tubing.	

	Vehicles and machines		sliders, levers, linkages,	are often used to make	linkages in moving		
			-				
	have wheels and axles		gears, pulleys and cams.	moving parts in books.	vehicles or puppets;		
	to help them move.			Axles are shafts on which	gears in motorised		
				wheels can rotate to	vehicles or spinning		
				make a moving vehicle.	toys; pulleys in cable		
				Cams are devices that can	cars or transport		
				convert circular motion	systems and cams in		
				into up-and-down	3-D moving toys or		
				motion.	pictures.		
Electricity	Nursery	Electricity is a form of	A series circuit is made	An electric circuit can be	Components can be	Electrical circuits can be	Computer programs can
	Batteries power some	energy. Many	up of an energy source,	used in a model, such as a	added to circuits to	controlled by a simple on/off	control electrical circuits
	objects. A switch turns	household appliances	such as a battery or cell,	lighthouse. It can be	achieve a particular	switch, or by a variable	that include a variety of
	them off and on.	use electricity, such as	wires and a bulb. The	controlled using a switch.	goal. These include	resistor that can adjust the	components, such as
		kettles, televisions	circuit must be		bulbs for lighthouses	size of the current in the	switches, lamps, buzzers
	Reception	and washing	complete for the		and torches, buzzers	circuit. Real-life examples are	and motors.
	Many appliances at	machines. They can	electricity to flow.		for burglar alarms and	a dimmer switch for lights or	
	home and school need	be switched on by			electronic games,	volume control on a stereo.	
	electricity to work. The	completing the circuit			motors for fairground		
	appliances need to be	to allow the flow of			rides and motorised		
	attached to electricity	electricity or off by			vehicles and switches		
	through a plug and	breaking the circuit to			for lights and		
	socket, or use batteries.	prevent electricity			televisions.		
	····	from flowing. This can					
		be a switch on the					
		appliance or a wall					
		socket switch.					
Generatio		Design criteria are the	Ideas can be	Design criteria are the	Annotated sketches	A pattern piece is a drawing or	Design criteria should
		explicit goals that a	communicated in a	exact goals a project must	and exploded	shape used to guide how to	cover the intended use
n of ideas		project must achieve.	variety of ways,	achieve to be successful.	diagrams show specific	make something. There are	of the product, age
		project must demeve.	including written work,	These criteria might	parts of a design,	many different	range targeted and final
			drawings and diagrams,	include the product's use,	highlight sections or	computer-aided design	appearance. Ideas can
			modelling, speaking and	appearance, cost and	show functions. They	packages for designing	be communicated in a
			using information and	target user.	communicate ideas in	products.	range of ways, including
			communication	talget usel.		products.	
					a visual, detailed way.		through discussion,
			technology.				annotated sketches,
							cross-sectional and
							exploded diagrams,
							prototypes, pattern
							pieces and
							computer-aided design.

	Numerow	Different metericle	Ctructures can be reade	Chall structures are	A prototype is -	Various matheds can be used	Strongth can be added
Structures	Nursery	Different materials	Structures can be made	Shell structures are	A prototype is a	Various methods can be used	Strength can be added
	Different materials can	can be used for	stronger, stiffer and	hollow, 3-D structures	mock-up of a design	to support a framework.	to a framework by using
	be used for	different purposes,	more stable by using	with a thin outer	that will look like the	These include cross braces,	multiple layers. For
	construction. They have	depending on their	cardboard rather than	covering, such as a box.	finished product but	guy ropes and diagonal struts.	example, corrugated
	different properties.	properties. For	paper and triangular	Frame structures are	may not be full size or	Frameworks can be built using	cardboard can be placed
	Reception	example, cardboard is	shapes rather than	made from thin, rigid	made of the same	lolly sticks, skewers and	with corrugations
	Different materials have	a stronger building	squares. A broader base	components, such as a	materials. Shell and	bamboo canes.	running alternately
	different properties and	material than paper.	will also make a	tent frame. The rigid	frame structures can		vertically and
	can be used for different	Plastic is light and can	structure more stable.	frame gives the structure	be strengthened by		horizontally. Triangular
	purposes.	float. Clay is heavy		shape and support.	gluing several layers of		shapes can be used
		and will sink.		Diagonal struts can	card together, using		instead of square shapes
				strengthen the structure.	triangular shapes		because they are more
					rather than squares,		rigid. Frameworks can be
					adding diagonal		further strengthened by
					support struts and		adding an outer cover.
					using 'Jinks' corners		
					(small, thin pieces of		
					card cut into a		
					right-angled triangle		
					and glued over each		
					joint to straighten and		
					strengthen them).		
Use of ICT	Digital devices can be	Computer-aided	Computer software can	A program is a set of	Remote control is	Equipment and devices can be	Computer monitoring
	used to share	design is when	be used to help design	instructions written to	controlling a machine	controlled by pressing buttons	uses sensors as a
	information about	computers are used	or plan a product.	perform a specified task	or activity from a	on a control panel, such as on	scientific tool to record
	creations with others.	to help design	Advantages include	on a computer.	distance. Computers	a washing machine or	information about
		products. It has	identifying and solving		can be used to	microwave.	environmental changes
		advantages over	problems before the		remotely control a		over time. Computer
		paper design in that it	product is made and		device, such as a light,		monitoring can also log
		will show how	experimenting with		speaker or buzzer.		data from sensors and
		finished products will	different materials and				record the resulting
		look. Different colours	colours. Labels can be				information in a table or
		and textures can also	added to designs for				graph.
		be trialled.	clarity.				
Investigati	Nursery	Specific tools are used	Different tools have	Specific tools can be used	Useful tools for cutting	There are many rules for using	Precision is important in
on	Tools have different	for particular	characteristics that	for cutting, such as saws.	include scissors, craft	tools safely and these may	producing a polished,
	purposes. For example,	purposes. For	make them suitable for	Wood can be joined using	knives, junior	vary depending on the tools	finished product. Correct
	scissors are used for	example, scissors are	specific purposes. For	glue, nails, staples, or a	hacksaws with pistol	being used. For example,	selection of tools and
	cutting and glue is used	used for cutting and	example, scissors are	combination of these.	grip and bench hooks.	someone using a chisel should	careful measurement
	for sticking.		used for cutting paper	Safety rules must be	Useful tools for joining	chip or cut with the cutting	can ensure the parts fit

Different tools are needed for drawing plctures.sticking.sharp, metal blades that can cut trought the materials.from sharp blades that indicational to the supervision and safety. supervision and safety. rules must be followed.Tools should only be ued with adult used with adult using a used with adult using a they rules must be followed.Dots should only be ued with adult used with adult use, and should not be used if they are losse or cracked.EvaluationNursery Different aspects of designing and marking to the to design adult of a piece of uels with a part of advect what it is an area that could be improvements are made be compared with design criteria to advect the to observe that it is possible to change and alter their designs and them.Finished products can be compared with design criteria to advect the provements can then be planned.Evaluation can be consudering them whether the product while it is a antactive apparance, whether this and the model.Tosting a product against the design criteria will highlight marytoment or redesign. Compared with the design advection advection the model.Tosting a product against the marytoment or redesign. Compared with the set of antacture apparance, whether this and the model.Tosting a product against the design during manufacture.Cutting and joining text.Scisors are used to cit fabrics. Glue and single stitches, such a single stitches, such a needed in and out of fabric at an even radiatre.A loom is a pieced the single stitches, such single stitches, such single stitches, such single stitches, such single stitches, such single stitches, such single s		Reception	glue is used for	because they have	followed to prevent injury	include glue guns.	edge pointing away from their	together correctly.
Inecded for different tasks. for example, pendis and paper are needed for drawing pictures.Can ut through thin materials.use distubation paper size in the personal of the personal			-					together correctly.
tasks. For example, pencils and paper are needed for drawing pictures.super vision and safer rules must be supervision and safer rules must be are loose or cracked.use, and should not be used if they are loose or cracked.Design is an iterative process.EvaluationNursery Different aspects of design and making can be documentation to the used if they are loose or cracked.Testing a product against the done by considering mything that needs improved.Testing a product against the done by considering whether the product done by considering mything that needs improvements are materials are that could be improved.Finished products can be asking them whether the selected materials achieved the pupose achieved the puposeTesting a product against the done by considering whether the product dose what the could be made.Design is an iterative products, such asking done by considering myther breads inprovement or redesign. Changes are often made to a design during manufacture.Design is an iterative process. Paulating a product while it being manufacturels, and explaining that explaining that is are able to all the model.Design an iterative and tracking approach the made a			Sticking.			,	, ,	
pencilis and paper are needed or drawing pictures.A stength is a good quality of a picce of quality of a picce of quality of a picce of quality of a picce of quality of a picce of to them weeded in and working under adultIncluse must be followed.they are loose or cracked.Design is an iterative process, meaning alterative process, meaning alter their designs and inprovements are made contention after their designs and after their designs and after their designs and after their designs and possible to change and after their designs and is possible to change and after their designs and possible to change and after their designs and inprovements are used to join for making fabrics at a even a suitable for different possible states, such as suitable for different a suitable for different a suitable for different assign able to possible to change and super states and after their designs and indices as they are making them.A stength is a good design of their to see the model.A stength is a good them weether the scheder materials achieved the purpose of the model.Evaluation can be design during manufacture, and why the changes were made. the model.Testing a product against the design during manufacture, and why the changes were made. the model.Design is an iterative process. Schulating a product while it's being manufactured, and explaining why they should be made.Point and the schulation ad design during manufacture, and explaining why they should be made.Point and the schulation ad design during manufacture, and quring stutch, and as running stitch, is are and quality finish.Point and the schulation ad desplain and the schulation ad seving invo				-	0		· · ·	
Inecded for drawing pictures.Astempth is a good quality of a piece of work. A weakness is an are a that could be others. Reception Recognise that it is possible to change and alter their designs and ideas as that remarking them.Finished products can be compared with design criteria to see be planned.Followed. and working upderstations can help of works. A weakness is an art act could be are a that could be on thers. Weither their design and making an are a that could be are a that could be are a that could be possible to change and alter their designs and items whether their design and their designs and them.Astempting the sec them whether the selected materials achieved the purposes.Evaluation can be dosign criteria to see them whether the selected materials achieved the purpose.Evaluation can be dosign criteria to see them whether the selected materials achieved the purpose.Evaluation can be dosign criteria to see them whether the selected materials achieved the purpose.Evaluation can be dosign during manufacture.Design is an iterative as asking them whether the selected materials achieved the purpose.Evaluation can be dosign during manufacture.Design is an iterative as asking them whether the selected materials achieved the purpose.Evaluation can be dosign during manufacture.Design is an iterative achieved the purpose.Design is a				materiais.				
pictures.pictures.and working under aduit supervision.and working supervision.MurseryMurseryDesign is an iterative process, meaning adteration and designing and making can be discussed with others. Reception Recognise thir designs and after the design and making term whether with be planned.Asking questions can help others to evaluate their products, such as asking term whether the selected materials achieved the purpose of the model.Testing a product against the design criteria will highlight adteration and design during manufacture.Design is an iterative process, meaning atterative adterations adteration and design during manufacture.Design is an iterative process, meaning adteration and improvements and the be planned.Asking questions can help others were waitate their products, such as asking questions can help others whether the product design during manufacture.Design is an iterative process, meaning adterative appearance.Cutting and joining bining ipining and joining purpose, sutaletsScissors are used to cut fabric, Stu and as scissors are used to cut fabric, Stu and as scissors are used to cut fabric, Stu and as scissors are used to cut fabric, Stu and a scis to and out of fabric, stu and as scissor and wereing involvesAclose as the proces the model.Testing a product against th design criteria will highlight active what the subsci design during manufactured, and explaining thit hese evaluation is o built to and out of fabric, stu and as as during respond include							they are loose of clacked.	
EvaluationNursery Different aspects of designing and making under xA weakness ia a stranget is a good work. A weakness ia a rate that cubic be compared with design cirteria to see work. A weakness ia a rate that cubic they moved.A strength is a good work. A weakness ia be compared with design cirteria to see use what it was them whether the product such as asking them whether the product achieved the purpose.Testing a product against the design cirteria will highlight anything that needs improvements can the selected materials achieved the purpose.Eesting a product against the design cirteria will highlight dow dow but it was them whether the product whether the product whether the product against the design cirteria to seal design during manufacture.Design is an iterative process, meaning alterations and improvements and explaining these evaluations and induces as they are making them.Design is an iterative process, meaning alter their designs and ideas as they are making the manufacturing product staining these evaluations and induces suggesting induces suggesting induces suggesting ingrovements and simple stitches, suda ar unning stitch, is and simple stitches, suda are need ie in and out of fabric at an even distingt the sead a dout of fabric at an even distingt they a need ie induces are even distance.A loom is a piece of equipment that is used to ion fabric. It is made simple stitches suda and out of fabric at an even distance.A loom is a piece of equipment that is used to ion fabric at an even design fabric by weaving wool or thread or yam.A collage is antwork made by song a pace of a pince of coth or clothing. It is and quality finish. </th <th></th> <th>-</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>ionoweu.</th> <th></th> <th></th>		-				ionoweu.		
Evaluation Nursery A strength is a good Finished products can being of a piece of designing and making can be discussed with others. Reception A strength is a good Finished products can being of a piece of design criteria to sen being of a piece of design criteria to sen being of a piece of design criteria to sen being of a piece of design criteria to sen being of a piece of design criteria to sen being of a piece of the manufacture, and a lare their design criteria to sen being be planned. Evaluation can be does what it was designed to do, whether the products, such as asking whether the sen at the model. Evaluation can be does what it was designed to do, whether the san atter to the design during manufacture. Evaluation can be does what it was designed to do, whether the san atter their design during manufacture. Evaluation can be does what it was designed to do, whether the products, such as asking whether the san atter their design during manufacture. Evaluation can be does what it was designed to do, whether the san atter their design during manufacture. Evaluation can be does what it was designed to do, whether the san atter their design during manufacture. Evaluation can be does what it was designed to do, whether the san atter their design during manufacture. Evaluation can be does what it was designed to do, whether the san atter their design during manufacture. Evaluation can be does what it was designed to do, whether the san atter the red design during manufacture. Evaluation can be does what it was designed to do, whether it has an deduring the materials atter the red design during manufacture. Evaluation can be does what it was designed to do, whether it has an deving more does. Evaluation can be does designed to do,		pictures.			-			
Different aspects of designing and making can be discussed with others. Reception possible to change and alter their designs and making them.quality of a picce of work. A weakness is an are a that could be improved.be compared with design criteria to see how closely they match. they soluted to do, whether thes saleted materials achieved the purpose of them odel.done by considering whether the selected materials achieved the purpose of the model.done by considering whether the selected design of the odo, what changes were made during the making product stating a product stating a the model.done by considering whether the select a making a the model.done by considering whether the select a making static stating a the model.done by considering whether the product design of the do do, why the cha		Numerow	A stusy at h is a sold			Evoluction can be		Design is an iterative
designing and making can be discussed with others. Reception Becognise that it is jossible to change and alter their designs and indeas as they are making them.Arunning stitch is a basic stitch that is used to join fabric. Running stitch is a basic stitch that is used to join fabric. Running stitch is and pointing textilesArunning stitch is a basic stitch that is used to join fabric. Running stitch is and out of fabrics. Running stitch is and by passing a needle in and by to stitches, such as simple stitches, such and out of fabrics. Running stitch is a basic stitch that is used to join fabric. Running stitch is and by the stitches, such as simple stitches, such as simple stitches, such as scrass of paper of fabric, onto thread or yarn.Arunning stitch is a basic stitch that is used to join fabric. Running stitch and out of fabrics. Running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of fabric at an even distance.Arunning stitch is as basic stitch that is used to join fabric. Running stitch is and out of fabric at an even distance.Arunning stitch is as thread or yarn.Materials for a specific take must be selected on thread or yarn.Aruning stitch is as charming the basis o	Evaluation	,						-
can be discussed with others. Reception possible to change and alter their designs and ideas as they are making them.an area that could be improved.how dosely they match. improvements can then be planned.them whether the selected materials actived the purpose of the model.does what it was designed to do, whether the has an attractive appearance, what changes were made during the method using them.improvements are made continually throughout the manufactured, and explaining these evaluations to others, can help to refine it.Cutting and joining textilesScissors are used to cut fabric. Glue and to used to join fabrics. Running stitch, can be used to join fabrics.						, ,		
others. Reception Recognice that it is possible to change and alter their designs and ideas as they are making them.improved.Improvements can then be planned.selected materials achieved the purpose of the model.Changes are often made to a design during that as and tart their designs and ideas as they are making them.Continually throughout the manufacturing process. Evaluating a product while it's being made. Evaluation also includes suggesting improvements and explaining they as running stitch, can be used to join fabrics. Running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of fabrics. At an evenA running stitch is a basic stich that is used to infabric. It is made by passing an edde in and out of fabric at an even distance.A loom is a piece of equipment that is used to make provide.A collage is artwork made by sticking materials, such as and quality finish.Pinning with dressmaker pring with dressmaker and quality finish.A collage is artwork made by sticking materials, such as and quality finish.Pinning with dressmaker of a piece of equipment that is used to make by turking under a raw edge and and quality finish.A collage is artwork made by sticking materials and media, such as in and eusing various materials and media, such as interval and even distance.Netwer and quality finish.A collage is and eusing various materials and media, such as in and eusing various and quality finish.Netwer and quality finish.A collage is and eusing various and quality finish.Changes are often made to a design during the design during the during the to a background. A mixed paint.Pinning with dressmaker tright during proce				-	-			
Reception Recognise that it is possible to change and alter their designs and alter their designs and alter their designs and alter their designs and ideas as they are making them.be planned.achieved the purpose of the model.whether it has an attractive appearance, what changes were made during the making process and why the changes were made. Evaluation also includes suggesting improvements and explaining why theydesign during manufactured, and evaluation also includes suggesting improvements and explaining why theyA collage is artwork made by stract of a piece of eld of of fabric. Slue and basis stitch that is used to join fabric. It is and basis stitch that is used to join fabric. It is and eaving wool or thread.A horm runs along the sewing wool or thread.A collage is artwork made by stickes holds fabric to a background. A mixed media sewing to give a neet and quality finish.Print with dressmaker stickes holds fabric to a background. A mixed media sewing to give a neet and quality finish.Materials and media, such as a sewing to give a neet and quality finish.Materials and media, such as interiating precess of thread or yarn.Materials for a specific task must be selected on thread or yarn.								
Recognise that it is possible to charge and alter their designs and ideas as they are making them.Recognise that it is possible to charge and alter their designs and them.Recognise that it is possible to charge and alter their designs and them.Process. Evaluating a product while it's being making process and why the charges were made.Process. Evaluating a product while it's being making process and why the charges were made.Process. Evaluating a product while it's being making process and why the charges were made.Process. Evaluating a product while it's being making process and why the charges were made.Process. Evaluating a product while it's being making process and why the charges were made.Process. Evaluation also explaining these evaluations to others, can help to refine it.Cutting and joining textilesScissors are used to cut fabrics. Glue and simple stitchs, such as running stitch, can be used to join fabric. Running stitch is is made by passing a needle in ad out of fabric. It is made as running stitch, can be used to join fabric. at an even distance.A close is a process. Evaluating a process.Prinning with dressmaker equipment that is used for making fabric by waving wool or thread. and quality finish.A collage is artwork made by sticks made as product while evaluation.Principment all evaluation also coltor or othing. It's a abeground. A mixed media scraps of paper or fabric, onto a background. A mixed media scraps of paper or fabric, onto a background. A mixed media scraps of paper or fabric, onto a background. A mixed media sewing to give a neat and quality finish.Materials purpos			Improved.					· •
possible to change and alter their designs and ideas as they are making them.possible to change and alter their designs and ideas as they are making them.product while it's being manufactured, and explaining these evaluations to others, can help to refine it.Cutting and joining textilesScissors are used to cut fabrics. Glue and simple stitches, such as running stitch, san be used to join fabric at an even distance.A running stitch is a basic stitch that is used to join fabric. It is made by passing a needle in even distance.A loom is a piece of equipment that is used to join fabric. It is made by evaning there and out of fabrics an needle in and out of fabrics an even distance.A running stitch tais used to join fabric. It is made to join fabric. It is made to join fabric at an even distance.A loom is a piece of equipment that is used to join fabric at an even distance.A new runs along the veaving wool or thread.A collage is artwork made by scraps of paper or fabric, onto a background. A mixed media scraps of paper or fabric, onto a background. A mixed media scraps of paper or fabric, onto a load out of fabric at an even distance.Materials for a specific thread or yarn.Different materials and quality finish.Materials should be cut and combrouted be made.It is important to understant be scraps of paper or fabric, onto a hackground. A mixed media scraps of paper or fabric, onto a and quality finish.Katerials should be cut and combrouted be made.It is important to understant be combrouted be and actMaterials purposesDifferent materials are different materials are different materials dependin				be planned.			design during manufacture.	Ŭ
alter their designs and ideas as they are making them.alter their designs and ideas as they are making them.alter their designs and ideas as they are making them.and explaining these why the changes were made. Evaluation also includes suggesting improvements and explaining why they should be made.making process and why the changes were made. Evaluation also includes suggesting should be made.Manufactured, and explaining these evaluation also includes suggesting improvements and explaining why they should be made.A collage is artwork made by sticking materials, such as scraps of paper of fabric, onto a back ground. A mixed emaina by passing a needle in and out of fabrics. Running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of fabrics. Running stitch a made by toring is made by passing a needle in and out of fabrics. Running stitch a made by comparent and even distance.A rounning stitch is a basic stitch that is used to join fabric at an even distance.A loom is a piece of equipment that is used for making fabric by weaving wool or thread.A collage is artwork made by sticking materials, such as scraps of paper of fabric, onto a background. A mixed media swing to give a neat a needle in and out of fabric at an even distance.Properties of components and materials for a specific tak must be selected on a range of properties, making three with be asis of their properties. These includeMaterials and guality finish.Materials should be cut and combined with precision. For example, pieces of fabric cut have readia to characteristics of different materials toMaterials for purpose construction kits for different purpose		-			the model.			
ideas as they are making them.ideas as they are making them.ideas as they are making them.ideas as they are making them.ideas as they are making them.explaining these evaluation sto others, can help to refine it.Cutting and joining textilesScissors are used to cut fabrics. Glue and simple stitches, such as running stitch, can basic stitch that is used fabrics. Running stitch, can be used to join fabrics. Running stitch, can be used to join fabrics. Running stitch, can be used to join fabrics. Running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of fabrics. Running stitch is inade by passing a needle in and out of fabrics. Running stitch sitches, suchA loom is a piece of equipment that is used interlacing pieces of interlacing pieces of interlacing pieces of interlacing pieces of a needle in and out of fabrics. Running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of fabrics. Running stitch sitches, such as construction kits for different materials are suitable for different purposeScissors are used to cut fabrics.A running stitch is a by passing a needle in and out of fabric at an even a needle in and out of fabrics. Running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of fabrics. Running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of fabrics. Running stitch suitable for different materials are suitable for different materials are sources of different materials are sources of sources of target of properties, and are suitable for different materials are sources of different materials are sources of different materials are sources of target of properties, and are sources of are suitable for different materials are <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>U U</th> <th></th> <th></th>						U U		
Letting and joining textilesScissors are used to 		-				-		
Cutting and joining textilesScissors are used to cut fabrics. Glue and simple stitches, such a running stitch, can be used to join fabric. Running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of fabric at an even distance.A running stitch is a basic stitch that is used to join fabric. It is made by passing a needle in and out of fabric at an even distance.A loom is a piece of equipment that is used for making fabric by weaving wool or thread.A collage is artwork made by sticking materials, such as cloth or clothing. It is made by turning under a raw edge and seving to give a needle in and quality finish.A collage is artwork made by sticking materials, such as includes suggesting ticking materials, such as cloth or clothing. It is made by turning under a raw edge and seving to give a needle an and quality finish.A collage is artwork made by sticking materials, such as a background. A mixed media collage is made using various materials and media, such as in k and paint.Pinning with dressmaker pins and tacking with quick, temporary stitches holds fabric to gether in preparation for and during sewing.Materials purposeDifferent materials are suitable for different purposeProperties of components and materials determine how they can and how they can and how they can and how they can and how they can and purposeDifferent materials a ran ge of properties, making them suitableMaterials should be cut and combined with precison. For example, pieces of fabric could be cut with sharpIt is important to understand the characteristics of different materials to								
Cutting and joining textilesScissors are used to cut fabrics. Glue and simple stitches, such as running stitch, such is made by passing a needle in and out of fabric at an distance.A running stitch is a basic stitch that is used to join fabric. It is made by passing a needle in and out of fabric at an even distance.A loom is a piece of equipment that is used for making fabric by weaving involves interlacing pieces of thread or yarn.A collage is artwork made by sticking materials, such as scraps of paper or fabric, onto a background. A mixed media collage is made using various a background. A mixed media out of fabric at an even distance.A loom is a piece of equipment that is used for making fabric by weaving involves interlacing pieces of thread or yarn.A collage is artwork made by sticking materials, such as scraps of paper or fabric, onto a background. A mixed media collage is made using various materials and media, such as ink and paint.Pinning with dressmaker pins and tacking with quick, temporary stitches holds fabric together in preparation for and during sewing.Materials purposeDifferent materials are suitable for different geneding on their depending on theirProperties of naterials determine how they can and how they can and properties. These includeDifferent materials are and components and materials determine how they can andDifferent materials properties. These includeMaterials for a specific task must be selected on arage of properties, making them suitableMaterials should be cut and components have arage of properties, making them suitableIt is important to understand the characteristics of <th></th> <th>them.</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>		them.						
Cutting and joining textilesScissors are used to 								can help to refine it.
Cutting and joining textilesScissors are used to cut fabrics. Glue and simple stitches, such as running stitch, can be used to join fabrics. Running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of fabric at an even distance.A running stitch that is used baisc stitch that is used to join fabric. It is made by passing a needle in and out of fabric at an even distance.A loom is a piece of equipment that is used for making fabric by weaving wool or thread. Weaving involves interlacing pieces of thread or yarn.A hem runs along the edge of a piece of cloth or clothing. It is made by turning under a raw edge and sewing to give a neat and quality finish.A collage is artwork made by sticking materials, such as a background. A mixed media sewing to give a neat and quality finish.Pinning with dressmaker pins and tacking with quick, temporary stitches holds fabric together in preparation for and during sewing.Materials purposeDifferent materials construction kits for construction kits forProperties of different purposes, depending on theirMaterials determine how they can andDifferent materials materials determine how they can andDifferent materials are suitable for materials determine how they can andDifferent materials materials determine properties. These includeMaterials make piperties. These includeMaterials making them suitableMaterials or could be cut with sharpIt is important to understand the characteristics of different materials to								
Cutting and joining textilesScissors are used to cut fabrics. Glue and simple stitches, such as running stitch, can be used to join fabrics. Running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of fabric at an even for purposes purposesA running stitch simple stitches as running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of fabric at an even distance.A running stitch basic stitch that is used to join fabric. It is and out of fabric at an even distance.A loom is a piece of equipment that is used for making fabric by weaving involves sewing to give a need and quality finish.A collage is artwork made by sticking materials, such as a background. A mixed media sewing to give a need and quality finish.Pinning with dressmaker pins and tacking with quick, temporary stitches holds fabric together in preparation fabric at an even distance.Materials for a specific take must be selected on the basis of their properties. These includeMaterials and components have a range of properties, making them suitableMaterials should be cut and and components have a range of properties, making them suitableMaterials should be cut with sharpIt is important to understand the characteristics of different materials to								
Cutting and joining textilesScissors are used to cut fabrics. Glue and simple stitches, such as running stitch, can be used to join fabrics. Running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of fabric at an even distance.A running stitch is a basic stitch that is used to join fabric. It is made by passing a needle in and out of fabric at an even distance.A loom is a piece of equipment that is used for making fabric by weaving wool or thread. Weaving involves interlacing pieces of thread or yarn.A hem runs along the edge of a piece of cloth or clothing. It is made by turning under a raw edge and and quality finish.A collage is artwork made by sticking materials, such as scraps of paper or fabric, onto a background. A mixed media collage is made using various materials and media, such as ink and paint.Pinning with dressmaker pins and tacking with quick, temporary stitches holds fabric together in preparation for and during sewing.Materials for purposeDifferent materials are suitable for different purposes, such as construction kits forDifferent materials are suitable for different purposes, depending on theirProperties of how they can andMaterials for a specific task must be selected on the basis of their properties. These includeDifferent materials arange of properties, making them suitableMaterials be cut with sharpIt is important to understand the characteristics of different materials to								
and joining textilescut fabrics. Glue and simple stitches, such as running stitch, can be used to join fabrics. Running stitch, is made by passing a needle in and out of fabrics. Running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of fabrics. Running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of fabrics. Running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of fabrics. Running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of fabrics. Running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of fabrics. Running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of fabrics. Running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of fabrics. Running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of distance.basic stitch that is used to join fabric. It is made by passing a needle in and out of fabric at an even distance.equipment that is used for making fabric by weaving wool or thread. Weaving involves interlacing pieces of thread or yarn.edge of a piece of cloth or clothing. It is made by turning under a raw edge and sewing to give a neat and quality finish.sticking materials, such as stickes holds fabric together in preparation for and during sewing.Materials for purposeDifferent materials are suitable for different purposes, such as construction kits forDifferent materials determine how they can andProperties of components and materials determine how they can andMaterials for a specific task must be selected on the basis of their properties. These includeDifferent materials arage of properties, making them suitableMaterials should be cut and combined with precision. For example, pieces of fabric could be cut with sharp<								
and joining textilessimple stitches, such as running stitch, can be used to join fabrics. Running stitch, is made by passing a needle in and out of fabric at an even distance.to join fabric. It is made by passing a needle in and out of fabric at an even distance.for making fabric by weaving wool or thread. Weaving involves interlacing pieces of thread or yarn.cloth or clothing. It is made by turning under a raw edge and sewing to give a neat and quality finish.scraps of paper or fabric, onto a background. A mixed media collage is made using various materials and media, such as ink and paint.quick, temporary stitches holds fabric together in preparation for and during sewing.Materials for purposeDifferent materials are suitable for different purposes, such as construction kits forDifferent materials depending on theirProperties of how they can andMaterials for a specific task must be selected on the basis of their properties. These includeDifferent materials a range of properties, making them suitableMaterials for a specific task must be selected on the basis of their properties. These includeDifferent materials a range of properties, making them suitableMaterials should be cut and combined with precision. For example, pieces of fabric could be cut with sharpIt is important to understand the characteristics of different materials to	Cutting			A running stitch is a		Ŭ		-
joining textilessimple stitches, such as running stitch, can be used to join fabrics. Running stitch, is made by passing a nedle in and out of fabric at an is made by passing a needle in and out of fabric. Running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of fabric. Running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of fabrics. Running stitch is made by passing a needle in and out of fabric at an even distance.to join fabric. It is made by passing a needle in and out of fabric at an even distance.for making fabric by weaving wool or thread. Weaving involves interlacing pieces of thread or yarn.scraps of paper or fabric, onto a background. A mixed media sewing to give a neat and quality finish.guick, temporary stitches holds fabric together in preparation for and during sewing.Materials for purposeDifferent materials are suitable for different purposes, such as construction kits forDifferent materials are suitable for different purposes, depending on theirProperties of how they can andMaterials for a specific tak must be selected on the basis of their properties. These includeDifferent materials arage of properties, making them suitableMaterials should be cut and and components have a range of properties, making them suitableMaterials should be cut with sharpIt is important to understand the characteristics of different materials to	and		cut fabrics. Glue and	basic stitch that is used				
textilesas furning stich, can be used to join fabrics. Running stich, is made by passing a fabrics. Running stich, is made by passing a needle in and out of fabric at an even distance.weaving wool of thread. Weaving involves interlacing pieces of thread or yarn.under a raw edge and sewing to give a neat and quality finish.collage is made using various materials and media, such as ink and paint.together in preparation for and during sewing.Materials purposeDifferent materials are suitable for different purposes, such as construction kits forDifferent materials different purposes, depending on theirProperties of how they can andMaterials for a specific task must be selected on the basis of their properties. These includeDifferent materials a range of properties, making them suitableMaterials bould be cut and a range of properties, making them suitableIt is important to understand the characteristics of different materials to			simple stitches, such	to join fabric. It is made	for making fabric by	cloth or clothing. It is	scraps of paper or fabric, onto	quick, temporary
Materials purposeDifferent materials are purposes, such as construction kits forDifferent purposes, different purposes, depending on theirDifferent purposes, how they can andProperties of how they can andMaterials for a specific task must be selected on the basis of their properties. These includeDifferent materials and quality finish.Materials and media, such as materials and media, such as ink and paint.It is important to understandMaterials purposeDifferent materials are purposeDifferent purposes, depending on theirProperties of how they can andMaterials for a specific task must be selected on the basis of their properties. These includeDifferent materials and components have a range of properties, making them suitableMaterials the use of the			as running stitch, can	by passing a needle in	weaving wool or thread.	made by turning	a background. A mixed media	stitches holds fabric
Materials for purposeDifferent materials are suitable for different purposeDifferent materials are suitable for different purposes, such as construction kits forDifferent materials are suitable for different purposes, depending on theirProperties of newMaterials for a specific task must be selected on the basis of their properties. These includeDifferent materials are suitableIt is important to understand the characteristics of different materials to	textiles		be used to join	and out of fabric at an	Weaving involves	under a raw edge and	collage is made using various	together in preparation
Materials for purposeDifferent materials are suitable for different purposes, such as construction kits forDifferent materials are suitable for different purposes, depending on theirProperties of components and materials determine how they can andMaterials for a specific task must be selected on the basis of their properties. These includeDifferent materials arage of properties, making them suitableMaterials should be cut and combined with precision. For example, pieces of fabric could be cut with sharpIt is important to understand the characteristics of different materials to			fabrics. Running stitch	even distance.	interlacing pieces of	sewing to give a neat	materials and media, such as	for and during sewing.
Materials for purposeDifferent materials are suitable for different purposes, such as construction kits forDifferent materials are suitable for different purposes, depending on theirProperties of components and materials determine how they can andMaterials for a specific task must be selected on the basis of their properties. These includeDifferent materials and components have a range of properties, making them suitableMaterials should be cut and combined with precision. For example, pieces of fabric could be cut with sharpIt is important to understand the characteristics of different materials to			is made by passing a		thread or yarn.	and quality finish.	ink and paint.	
Materials for purposeDifferent materials are uitable for different different purposes, such as construction kits forDifferent materials are suitable for different purposes, depending on theirProperties of components and to they can andMaterials for a specific task must be selected on the basis of their properties. These includeDifferent materials and components have a range of properties, making them suitableMaterials should be cut and understand the constinutionIt is important to understand the characteristics of different materials to			needle in and out of					
Materials for purposeDifferent materials are suitable for different purposes, such as construction kits forDifferent materials are suitable for different purposes, depending on theirProperties of components and materials determine how they can andMaterials for a specific task must be selected on the basis of their properties. These includeMaterials and components have a range of properties, making them suitableMaterials should be cut and combined with precision. For example, pieces of fabric could be cut with sharpIt is important to understand the characteristics of different materials to			fabric at an even					
for purposesuitable for different purposes, such as construction kits forare suitable for different purposes, depending on theircomponents and materials determine how they can andtask must be selected on the basis of their properties. These includeand components have a range of properties, making them suitablecombined with precision. For example, pieces of fabric could be cut with sharpunderstand the characteristics of different materials to			distance.					
for purposesuitable for different purposes, such as construction kits forare suitable for different purposes, depending on theircomponents and materials determine how they can andtask must be selected on the basis of their properties. These includeand components have a range of properties, making them suitablecombined with precision. For example, pieces of fabric could be cut with sharpunderstand the characteristics of different materials to	Materials	Different materials are	Different materials	Properties of	Materials for a specific	Different materials	Materials should be cut and	It is important to
purposepurposes, such as construction kits fordifferent purposes, depending on theirmaterials determine how they can andthe basis of their properties. These includea range of properties, making them suitableexample, pieces of fabric could be cut with sharpcharacteristics of different materials to		suitable for different	are suitable for	· ·		and components have	combined with precision. For	
purpose construction kits for depending on their how they can and properties. These include making them suitable could be cut with sharp different materials to		purposes, such as	different purposes,	materials determine	the basis of their		example, pieces of fabric	characteristics of
	purpose			how they can and	properties. These include			different materials to
modelling and specific properties. cannot be used. For physical properties as well for different tasks. It is scissors and sewn together select the most		modelling and		· ·				select the most
ingredients for baking. For example, glass is example, plastic is shiny as availability and cost. important to select using a variety of stitching appropriate material for		-					-	

		transparent, so it is suitable to be used for windows.	and strong but it can be difficult to paint.		the correct material or component for the specific purpose, depending on the design criteria. Recipe ingredients have different tastes and appearances. They look and taste better and are cheaper when in season.	techniques.	a purpose. This might include flexibility, waterproofing, texture, colour, cost and availability.
Decoratin g and embellishi ng textiles		Fabric can be decorated using materials and small objects, such as buttons and sequins. Decorations can be attached to the fabric by gluing, stapling or tying.	Embellishment is a decorative detail or feature added to something to make it more attractive.	A loom weaving is a piece of fabric that has been woven on a loom by interlacing threads. An embellishment is a decorative detail or feature, such as a silk flower, tassel or bow, added to something to make it more attractive.	Block printing techniques and fabric paint are used to create decorative, repeated patterns on fabrics.	Applique is a technique where pieces of material are attached to another material by stitching or gluing.	Fastenings hold a piece of clothing together. Types of fastenings include zips, press studs, Velcro and buttons.
Food preparatio n and cooking	A recipe is set of instructions for preparing a dish and includes a list of the ingredients required.	Using non-standard measures is a way of measuring that does not involve reading scales. For example, weight may be measured using a balance scale and lumps of plasticine. Length may be measured in the number of handspans or pencils laid end to end.	Some ingredients need to be prepared before they can be cooked or eaten. There are many ways to prepare ingredients: peeling skins using a vegetable peeler, such as potato skins; grating hard ingredients, such as cheese or chocolate; chopping vegetables, such as onions and peppers and slicing foods, such as bread and apples.	Preparation techniques for savoury dishes include peeling, chopping, deseeding, slicing, dicing, grating, mixing and skinning.	Cooking techniques include baking, boiling, frying, grilling and roasting.	Sweet dishes are usually desserts, such as cakes, fruit pies and trifles. Savoury dishes usually have a salty or spicy flavour rather than a sweet one.	Ingredients can usually be bought at supermarkets, but specialist shops may stock different items. Greengrocers sell fruit and vegetables, butchers sell meat, fishmongers sell fresh fish and delicatessens usually sell some unusual prepared foods, as well as cold meats and cheeses.
Nutrition	Nursery Some foods are healthy. These include fruits,	Fruit and vegetables are an important part of a healthy diet. It is	A healthy diet should include meat or fish, starchy foods (such as	There are five main food groups that should be eaten regularly as part of	Healthy snacks include fresh or dried fruit and vegetables, nuts and	A balanced diet gives your body all the nutrients it needs to function correctly. This	Eating a balanced diet is a positive lifestyle choice that should be sustained

				- Inclose and dist. for the	and the star action of the		Levenstern Fredshert
	vegetables, nuts and	recommended that	potatoes or rice), some	a balanced diet: fruit and	seeds, rice cakes with	means eating a wide variety of	over time. Food that is
	seeds.	people eat at least	dairy foods, a small	vegetables; carbohydrates	low-fat cream cheese,	foods in the correct	high in fat, salt or sugar
	Reception	five portions of fruit	amount of fat and	(potatoes, bread, rice and	homemade popcorn	proportions.	can still be eaten
	There are healthy and	and vegetables every	plenty of fruit and	pasta); proteins (beans,	or chopped vegetables		occasionally as part of a
	unhealthy foods. Fruit	day.	vegetables.	pulses, fish, eggs and	with hummus. A		balanced diet.
	and vegetables are an			meat); dairy and	healthy packed lunch		
	important part of a			alternatives (milk, cheese	might include a brown		
	healthy diet.			and yoghurt) and fats (oils	or wholemeal bread		
				and spreads). Foods high	sandwich containing		
				in fat, salt and sugar	eggs, meat, fish or		
				should only be eaten	cheese, a piece of		
				occasionally as part of a	fresh fruit, a low-sugar		
				healthy, balanced diet.	yoghurt, rice cake or		
					popcorn and a drink,		
					such as water or		
					semi-skimmed milk.		
Origins of	Nursery	Some foods come	Food comes from two	The types of food that will	Particular areas of the	Seasonality is the time of year	Organic produce is food
food	Food can come from	from animals, such as	main sources: animals	grow in a particular area	world have conditions	when the harvest or flavour of	that has been grown
1000	plants or animals.	meat, fish and dairy	and plants. Cows	depend on a range of	suited to growing	a type of food is at its best.	without the use of
	Reception	products. Other foods	provide beef, sheep	factors, such as the	certain crops, such as	Buying seasonal food is	man-made fertilisers,
	Food comes from	come from plants,	provide lamb and	rainfall, climate and soil	coffee in Peru and	beneficial for many reasons:	pesticides, growth
	different sources,	such as fruit,	mutton and pigs	type. For example, many	citrus fruits in	the food tastes better; it is	regulators or animal
	including from animals,	vegetables, grains,	provide pork, ham and	crops, such as potatoes	California in the	fresher because it hasn't been	feed additives. Organic
	such as meat, fish, eggs	beans and nuts.	bacon. Examples of	and sugar beet, are grown	United States of	transported thousands of	farmers use crop
	and dairy, or from		poultry include	in the south-east of	America.	miles; the nutritional value is	rotation, animal and
	plants, such as fruit and		chickens, geese and	England. Wheat, barley		higher; the carbon footprint is	plant manures,
	vegetables.		turkeys. Examples of	and vegetables grow well		lower, due to reduced	hand-weeding and
	C C		fish include cod, salmon	in the east of England.		transport; it supports local	biological pest control.
			and shellfish. Milk	5		growers and is usually	5 1
			comes mainly from			cheaper.	
			cows but also from				
			goats and sheep. Most				
			eggs come from				
			chickens. Honey is made				
			by bees. Fruit and				
			vegetables come from				
			plants. Oils are made				
			from parts of plants.				
			Sugar is made from				
	l		plants called sugar cane	I	l		

Compare and contrast	Aspects of designing and making can be compared with others, including inspiration for making a product and the tools and techniques used.	Two products can be compared by looking at a set of criteria and scoring both products against each one.	and sugar beet. Plants also give us nuts, such as almonds, walnuts and hazelnuts. Products can be compared by looking at particular characteristics of each and deciding which is better suited to the purpose.	Work from different designers can be compared by assessing specific criteria, such as their visual impact, fitness for purpose and target market.	A comparison table can be used to compare products by listing specific criteria on which each product can be judged or scored.	A focus group is a small group of people whose reactions and opinions about a product are taken and studied. Evaluations can be made by asking product users a selection of questions to	Products and inventions can be compared using a range of criteria, such as the impact on society, ease of use, appearance and value for money.
						obtain data on how the product has met its design criteria.	
Significant people	Nursery Important products are those that help people. Reception Some products are significant because they have changed the way people live their lives.	The importance of a product may be that it fulfils its goals and performs a useful purpose.	Many key individuals have helped to shape the world. These include engineers, scientists, designers, inventors and many other people in important roles.	Key inventions in design and technology have changed the way people live.	Significant designers and inventors can shape the world.	Many new designs and inventions influenced society. For example, labour-saving devices in the home reduced the amount of housework, which was traditionally done by women. This enabled them to have jobs.	The significance of a designer or inventor can be measured in various ways. Their work may benefit society in health, transport, communication, education, the built environment or technology. It may enhance culture in different areas, such as fashion, ceramics or computer games.

Skills progression

Aspect	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Everyday products	Nursery Name and explore a range of everyday	Name and explore a range of everyday	Explain how an everyday product could be improved.	Explain how an existing product benefits the user.	Investigate and identify the design	Explain how the design of a product has been influenced by the culture or society in	Analyse how an invention or product has significantly changed or

	products and explore how things work. Reception Name and explore a range of everyday products and begin to talk about how they are used.	products and describe how they are used.			features of a familiar product.	which it was designed or made.	improved people's lives.
Staying safe	Nursery Show an understanding that tools and equipment need to be used safely and collaborate with others when moving large equipment. Reception Follow rules and instructions to keep safe.	Follow the rules to keep safe during a practical task.	Work safely and hygienically in construction and cooking activities.	Use appliances safely with adult supervision.	Work safely with everyday chemical products under supervision, such as disinfectant hand wash and surface cleaning spray.	Explain the functionality and purpose of safety features on a range of products.	Demonstrate how their products take into account the safety of the user.
Mechanis ms and movemen t	Nursery Explore, build and play with a range of resources and construction kits with wheels. Reception Explore, build and play with a range of resources and construction kits with wheels and axles.	Use wheels and axles to make a simple moving model.	Use a range of mechanisms (levers, sliders, wheels and axles) in models or products.	Explore and use a range of mechanisms (levers, sliders, axles, wheels and cams) in models or products.	Explore and use a range of mechanisms (levers, axles, cams, gears and pulleys) in models or products.	Use mechanical systems in their products, such as pneumatics.	Explain and use mechanical systems in their products to meet a design brief.
Electricity	Nursery Explore battery-powered objects using switches to turn them off and on. Reception	Identify products that use electricity to make them work and describe how to switch them on and off.	Create an operational, simple series circuit.	Incorporate a simple series circuit into a model.	Incorporate circuits that use a variety of components into models or products.	Use electrical circuits of increasing complexity in their models or products, showing an understanding of control.	Understand and use electrical circuits that incorporate a variety of components (switches, lamps, buzzers and motors) and use programming to control their products.

	Identify products that use electricity to make them work.						
Generatio n of ideas	Nursery Develop their own ideas and explore a variety of resources, including blocks and construction kits to create 'small worlds' and objects linked to their interests. Reception Create collaboratively, share ideas and use a variety of resources to make products inspired by existing products, stories or their own ideas, interests or experiences.	Create a design to meet simple design criteria.	Generate and communicate their ideas through a range of different methods.	Develop design criteria to inform a design.	Use annotated sketches and exploded diagrams to test and communicate their ideas.	Use pattern pieces and computer-aided design packages to design a product.	Develop design criteria for a functional and appealing product that is fit for purpose, communicating ideas clearly in a range of ways.
Structures	Nursery Make simple structures using a range of materials. Reception Construct simple structures and models using a range of materials.	Construct simple structures, models or other products using a range of materials.	Explore how a structure can be made stronger, stiffer and more stable.	Create shell or frame structures using diagonal struts to strengthen them.	Prototype shell and frame structures, showing awareness of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce them.	Build a framework using a range of materials to support mechanisms.	Select the most appropriate materials and frameworks for different structures, explaining what makes them strong.
Use of ICT	Nursery Seek support from adults to use digital devices to create a digital record of their creations. Reception Use digital devices to take digital images or recordings of their	Use design software to create a simple plan for a design.	Use design software to create a simple labelled design or plan.	Write a program to make something move on a tablet or computer screen.	Write a program to control a physical device, such as a light, speaker or buzzer.	Link a physical device to a computer or tablet so that it can be controlled (such as changing motor speed or turning an LED on and off) by a program.	Use a sensor to monitor an environmental variable, such as temperature, sound or light.

	creations to share with						
	others.						
Investigati	Nursery	Select the appropriate	Select the appropriate	Use tools safely for	Select, name and use	Name and select increasingly	Select appropriate tools
on	Explore simple tools	tool for a simple	tool for a task and	cutting and joining	tools with adult	appropriate tools for a task	for a task and use them
	within practical tasks	practical task.	explain their choice.	materials and	supervision.	and use them safely.	safely and precisely.
	and experiment with			components.			
	joining materials.						
	Reception						
	Choose and explore						
	appropriate tools for						
	simple practical tasks.						
Evaluation	Nursery	Talk about their own	Explain how closely	Suggest improvements to	Identify what has	Test and evaluate products	Demonstrate
	Share their creations	and each other's	their finished products	their products and	worked well and what	against a detailed design	modifications made to a
	with others and respond	work, identifying	meet their design	describe how to	aspects of their	specification and make	product as a result of
	to questions and	strengths or	criteria and say what	implement them,	products could be	adaptations as they develop	ongoing evaluation by
	suggestions about how	weaknesses and	they could do better in	beginning to take the	improved, acting on	the product.	themselves and to
	it was made.	offering support.	the future.	views of others into	their own suggestions		others.
	Reception			account.	and those of others		
	Adapt and refine their				when making		
	work as they are				improvements.		
	constructing and making.						
Cutting	indixing.	Cut and join textiles	Use different methods	Cut and join wools,	Hand sew a hem or	Combine stitches and fabrics	Pin and tack fabrics in
-		using glue and simple	of joining fabrics,	threads and other	seam using a running	with imagination to create a	preparation for sewing
and		stitches.	including glue and	materials to a loom.	stitch.	mixed media collage.	and more complex
joining			running stitch.			, j	pattern work
textiles							
Materials	Nursery	Select and use a range	Choose appropriate	Plan which materials will	Choose from a range	Select and combine materials	Choose the best
for	Explore and choose	of materials,	components and	be needed for a task and	of materials, showing	with precision.	materials for a task,
	freely from a variety of	beginning to explain	materials and suggest	explain why.	an understanding of		showing an
purpose	materials when making.	their choices.	ways of manipulating		their different		understanding of their
	Reception		them to achieve the		characteristics.		working characteristics.
	Select appropriate		desired effect.				
	materials when						
	constructing and						
	making.						
		Use gluing, stapling or	Add simple decorative	Decorate a loom weaving	Create detailed	Use applique to add	Use different methods of
Decoratin		tying to decorate	embellishments, such as	using embellishments,	decorative patterns on	decoration to a product or	fastening for function
g and		fabric, including	buttons, prints, sequins	such as natural or silk	fabric using printing	artwork.	and decoration,
5 010		buttons and sequins.	and appliqué.	flowers, tassels and bows.	techniques.		including press studs,

embellishi							Velcro and buttons.
ng textiles Food preparatio n and cooking	Follow instructions, including simple recipes, that include measures and ingredients.	Measure and weigh food items using non-standard measures, such as spoons and cups.	Prepare ingredients by peeling, grating, chopping and slicing.	Prepare and cook a simple savoury dish.	Identify and use a range of cooking techniques to prepare a simple meal or snack.	Use an increasing range of preparation and cooking techniques to cook a sweet or savoury dish.	Follow a recipe that requires a variety of techniques and source the necessary ingredients
Nutrition	Nursery Help to prepare a range of healthy snacks. Reception Suggest healthy ingredients that can be used to make simple snacks.	Select healthy ingredients for a fruit or vegetable salad.	Describe the types of food needed for a healthy and varied diet and apply the principles to make a simple, healthy meal.	Identify the main food groups (carbohydrates, protein, dairy, fruits and vegetables, fats and sugars)	Design a healthy snack or packed lunch and explain why it is healthy.	Evaluate meals and consider if they contribute towards a balanced diet.	independently. Plan a healthy daily diet, justifying why each meal contributes towards a balanced diet.
Origins of food	Nursery Explore and try a range of foods and suggest where they come from. Reception Begin to identify the origins of some foods.	Sort foods into groups by whether they are from an animal or plant source.	Identify the origin of some common foods (milk, eggs, some meats, common fruit and vegetables).	Identify and name foods that are produced in different places.	Identify and name foods that are produced in different places in the UK and beyond.	Describe what seasonality means and explain some of the reasons why it is beneficial.	Explain how organic produce is grown.
Compare and contrast	Nursery Share their creations with others and begin to notice how the work of others is the same or different to their own. Reception Describe what, why and how something was made and compare with others.	Describe the similarities and differences between two products.	Compare different or the same products from the same or different brands.	Explain the similarities and difference between the work of two designers.	Create and complete a comparison table to compare two or more products.	Survey users in a range of focus groups and compare results.	Create a detailed comparative report about two or more products or inventions.
Significant people	Nursery Begin to talk about important products. Reception Explore significant products	Describe why a product is important.	Explain why a designer or inventor is important.	Describe how key events in design and technology have shaped the world.	Explain how and why a significant designer or inventor shaped the world.	Describe the social influence of a significant designer or inventor.	Present a detailed account of the significance of a favourite designer or inventor.

Vocabulary progression

Tier	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
1	Instructions	Pattern	Dye	Fastening	Input	Design Criteria	Temporary
	Rules	Join	Masking Tape	Function	Output	Hem	Permanent
	Tools	Decorate	Fastener	Woven	Ribbing	Tie dye	Chain Stitch
	Batteries	Needle	Purpose	Knitted	Laminating	Flowchart	Inventor
	Switch	Sew	Corner	Insulator	Edible	Pulley	Computer-Aided Design
	Plug	Fold	Point	Conductor	Seasonal	Gear	Alteration
	Cut	Weak/Strong	Straight/Curved	System	Harvested	Driver	Organic
	Stick	Design	Diagram	Input	Embroidery	Motor	Functional
	Healthy	Cutting	Stiff	Shell	Chemicals	Annotations	Тас
	Unhealthy	Joining	Stable	Net	Hem	Nutrients	Vegan
	Construction	Peeling (food)	Scientist	Stiff	Printing	Vitamins	Vegetarian
	Like			Safety	Repeated patterns	Allergies	Appealing
	Dislike			Rotate	Crops	Knead	Convince
				Vehicle	Comparisons	Culture	Storage
				Loom	Disinfectant	Community	
						Syringes	
						Framework	
						Focus group	
						Collage	
2	Equipment	Running Stitch	Quality	Compartment	Seam allowance	Pattern Piece	Applique
	Vehicles	Fray	Suitable	Finishing	Back stitch	Tacking	Intolerance
	Materials	Wheel	Features	Technique	Blanket stitch	Rotation	Manufacturing Process
	Create	Hacksaw	Overstitch	Back Stitch	Push-to-make	Functionality	Man-made fertilisers
	Design	Vice	Lever	Bonded	switch	Stability	Pesticides
	Ingredients	Shaping	Slider	Three dimensional	Push-to-break	Culture	Growth regulators
	Recipe	Skin (food)	Slot	Varied Diet	switch	Pneumatic Systems	Animal feed additives

	Use	Slicing (food)	3-D Shape Names	Hygienic	Appealing	Variable Resistor	Substitution
		Products	Improve	Rigid	Lose Pivot	Control Panel	Preferences
		Circuit	Series Circuit	Motion	Fixed Pivot	Seasonality	Enterprise
		Energy	Structure	Circular	Assemble	Alternative	Cross sectional
		Project	Communicate	Preparation	Vertex	Limitations	Justify
		Strength/weakness	Software		Adhesives	Original	
			Origin		Corrugating	Presentation	
			Portion		Prototype		
					Function		
3	Axels	Seam	Template	Savoury	Aesthetics	Specification	Triangulation
	Appliances	Mock up	Mechanism	Prototype	Innovative	Reinforce	Authentic
	Properties	Axel	Pivot	Components	Reciprocating	Transmit	Hydraulics
	Purpose	Dowel	Evaluate	Hollow	Oscillating	Compressed	Refine
	Alter	Cab	Structure	Visual impact	Durable	Precision	Modification
	Sources	Arranging	Flesh (food)	Target market	Emphasise	Carbon Footprint	Aroma
	Inspiration	Protective	Hardwearing	Qualities	Precautions	Labour-saving	Innovative
	Compare	Design criteria	Characteristic	Attractive		device	Sustainable
		Template	Embellishment				Constraints
		Assemble	Operational				