St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

Subject: Design and Technology

Year: 3

Term: Autumn



Unit: Eating Seasonally (Cooking and Nutrition)



Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	Children will know (that)	Children will understand (that)	Children will be able to
appearance – the way something looks.	Not all fruits and vegetables can be grown in the UK.	Technical	Design
climate – the weather conditions an area usually has.	Climate affects food growth.	Where food comes from. What makes a balanced diet.	Design a recipe for a savoury tart. Make
complimentary – things that go together like colour or flavour.	Vegetables and fruit grow in certain seasons.	How eating seasonally can benefit themselves and the environment.	Follow the instructions within a recipe.
design – a plan for a recipe or dish.	Cooking instructions are known as a 'recipe'.	The need for good hygiene when handling food.	Taste seasonal ingredients.
evaluate – to study something carefully and decide if it is good or	Imported food is food which has been brought into the country.	How to keep safe when using different equipment.	Select seasonal ingredients. Peel ingredients safely.
export – food sold to another	Exported food is food which has been sent to another country.	The need to follow a recipe to produce a high quality dish.	Cut safely with a vegetable knife.
country.	Similar coloured fruits and vegetables often have similar nutritional benefits.	The difference between imported and exported food.	Evaluate

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import – food bought from another		Evaluate pre-existing products to
country.	The appearance of food is as important as taste.	inform their own design.
ingredients – foods that a recipe is made from.	'	Establish and use design criteria to help test and review dishes.
peel – to remove the skin of fruit or vegetables.		Describe the benefits of seasonal fruits and vegetables and the impact on the environment.
seasonal – food that grows at a certain time of the year.		Suggest points for improvement when making a seasonal tart.
temperate – a climate with four seasons like the UK.		When making a seasonal tart.
texture – the way food feels in your mouth.		
weather – the temperature or conditions outside.		

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Year: 3

Term: Spring



Unit: Pneumatic Toys (Mechanisms)



Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	Children will know (that)	Children will understand (that)	Children will be able to
exploded-diagram — a diagram which shows all of the parts of a product, including the internal and external parts. function - how something works. input - the energy that is used to start something working. linkage - lengths of material that are joined together by pivots, so that the links can move as part of a mechanism. mechanism - a system of parts all working together.	Pneumatic systems operate by drawing in, releasing and compressing air. Exploded-diagrams are used to show how different parts of a product fit together. Thumbnail sketches are small drawings to get ideas down on paper quickly. Mechanisms are a system of parts which work together to create motion. There are 3 different types of pneumatic systems	Technical How pneumatic systems work. Pneumatic systems can be used as part of a mechanism. How sketches, drawings and diagrams can be used to communicate design ideas. What an exploded diagram is and why it is helpful in designing a mechanism. Pneumatic systems are used in a range of everyday objects.	Design Design a toy which uses a pneumatic system. Develop design criteria from a design brief. Generate ideas using thumbnail sketches and exploded diagrams. Learn that different types of drawings are used in design to explain ideas clearly. Make Create a pneumatic system to
working together.	There are 3 different types of pneumatic systems.	range of everyday objects.	Create a pneumatic system to create a desired motion.

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motion – the movement an object makes when controlled by an input	Design criteria can be used in evaluating the success of a	Build secure housing for a pneumatic system.
or output.	product.	Use syringes and balloons to create
net - a flat 2D shape that can become a 3D shape when assembled.		different types of pneumatic systems to make a functional and appealing pneumatic toy.
output - the motion that happens as a result of starting the input.		Select materials due to their functional and aesthetic characteristics.
pivot - the central point, pin or shaft on which a mechanism turns or swings.		Manipulate materials to create different effects by cutting, creasing, folding and weaving.
<pre>pneumatic system - a mechanism that runs on air or compressed gas.</pre>		Evaluate
thumbnail sketch – small drawings to get ideas down on		Evaluate pre-existing products to inform their own design.
paper quickly.		Use the views of others to improve designs.
		Test and modify the outcome, suggesting improvements.
		Understand the purpose of exploded-diagrams through the eyes of a designer and their client.

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Year: 3

Term: Summer



Unit: Constructing a Castle (Structure)



Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	Children will know (that)	Children will understand (that)	Children will be able to
 castle – a type of building that used to be built hundreds of years ago to defend land and be a home for kings and queens and other rich people. design criteria – a set of rules to help you with your ideas and test their success. evaluation – when you look at the good and had points of semething. 	The following features of a castle: flags, towers, battlements, turrets, curtain walls, moat, drawbridge and gatehouse - and their purpose. A façade is the front of a structure. A paper net is a flat 2D shape that can become a 3D shape once assembled.	Technical Wide and flat based objects are more stable. The importance of strength and stiffness in structures. A castle needed to be strong and stable to withstand enemy attack. A castle is made up of multiple 3D	Design Design a castle with key features to appeal to a specific person/purpose. Draw and label a castle design using 2D shapes, the 3D shapes that will create the features, materials needed and colours.
good and bad points of something and how to improve it. façade – the front of a structure.	A design specification is a list of success criteria for a product.	shapes. The importance of accuracy when	Design and/or decorate a castle tower on CAD software. Make
feature – a specific part of something.		creating nets to be used in building a structure.	Construct a range of 3D geometric shapes using nets.

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flag – a piece of cloth used as a	Create special features for
decoration or to represent a	individual designs.
country or symbol.	
net - a flat 2D shape that can become a 3D shape when	Make facades from a range of recycled materials.
assembled.	Evaluate
recyclable – material or an object that, when no longer wanted or needed, can be made into	Evaluate pre-existing products to inform their own design.
something else new.	Evaluate their own work and the work of others based on the
scoring – scratching a line with a	aesthetic of the finished product
sharp object into card to make the card easier to bend.	and in comparison to the original design.
stable - an object that doesn't easily topple over.	Suggest points for modification of the individual designs.
strong - something that doesn't break easily.	
structure - something that has been made and put together.	
tab – the small tabs on the net	
template that are bent and glued down to hold the shape together.	
weak - something that breaks easily.	