

St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

Subject: Design and Technology

Year: 4

Term: Autumn



Unit: Adapting a recipe (Cooking and Nutrition)



Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	Children will know (that)	Children will understand (that)	Children will be able to
<p>adapt – to change something to make it suitable for a new purpose.</p> <p>budget – a plan of how to spend money.</p> <p>combine – mixing two or more ingredients together.</p> <p>construct – to build something.</p> <p>fold – to bend something for a purpose.</p> <p>hygiene – keeping things clean.</p> <p>ingredients – the foods used in a recipe.</p>	<p>The amount of an ingredient in a recipe is known as the 'quantity.'</p> <p>Safety and hygiene are important when cooking.</p> <p>The cooking techniques sieving, measuring, stirring, cutting out and shaping.</p> <p>How to follow a recipe and that recipes can be changed.</p> <p>How to use a template to create packaging.</p>	<p>Technical</p> <p>The importance of budgeting while planning ingredients for biscuits.</p> <p>Products often have a target audience.</p> <p>That different cooking techniques can change the appearance and texture of food.</p> <p>How products are made for a target audience.</p> <p>Adapting a recipe can make a product more appealing to a target audience.</p>	<p>Design</p> <p>Design a biscuit within a given budget, drawing upon previous taste testing judgements.</p> <p>Make</p> <p>Follow a baking recipe, including the preparation of ingredients.</p> <p>Cook safely, following basic hygiene rules.</p> <p>Adapt a recipe to meet the requirements of a target audience.</p> <p>Evaluate</p>

<p>market research – gathering information from the target audience.</p> <p>sieve – a piece of kitchen equipment often used to remove lumps.</p> <p>sift – the process of removing lumps and adding air.</p> <p>target audience – groups of people that a product is made for.</p> <p>taste – the flavour of a food.</p> <p>texture – the feel of a food when eaten.</p>		<p>Why packaging design is important to the overall appeal of a product.</p>	<p>Evaluate pre-existing products to inform their own design.</p> <p>Evaluate a recipe, considering taste, smell, texture and appearance.</p> <p>Describe the impact of the budget on the selection of ingredients.</p> <p>Evaluate and compare a range of food products.</p> <p>Suggest modifications to a recipe (e.g. This biscuit has too many raisins, and it is falling apart, so next time I will use less raisins).</p>
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St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

Subject: Design and Technology

Year: 4

Term: Spring



Unit: Slingshot Cars (Mechanisms)



Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	Children will know (that)	Children will understand (that)	Children will be able to
<p>aesthetic – how an object or product looks.</p> <p>air resistance – the level of drag on an object as it is forced through the air.</p> <p>chassis – the body of a car.</p> <p>design – to make, draw or write plans for something.</p> <p>design criteria – a set of rules to help you with your ideas and test their success.</p> <p>function - how something works.</p>	<p>Aesthetics means how an object or product looks in design and technology.</p> <p>A template is a stencil you can use to help you draw the same shape accurately.</p> <p>A birds-eye view means a view from a high angle (as if a bird in flight).</p> <p>Graphics are images which are designed to explain or advertise something.</p> <p>It is important to assess and evaluate design ideas and models against a list of design criteria.</p>	<p>Technical</p> <p>All moving things have kinetic energy.</p> <p>Kinetic energy is the energy that something (object/person) has by being in motion.</p> <p>The shape of a moving object will affect how it moves due to air resistance.</p> <p>Products change and evolve over time.</p> <p>Testing your design allows you to improve it.</p>	<p>Design</p> <p>Design a shape that reduces air resistance.</p> <p>Draw a net to create a structure from.</p> <p>Choose shapes that increase or decrease speed as a result of air resistance.</p> <p>Personalise a design.</p> <p>Make</p> <p>Measure, mark, cut and assemble with increasing accuracy.</p>

<p>graphics – images which are designed to explain or advertise something.</p> <p>kinetic energy – the energy that causes an object to move.</p> <p>mechanism - a system of parts all working together.</p> <p>net - a flat 2D shape that can become a 3D shape when assembled.</p> <p>structure - something that has been made and put together.</p>	<p>Air resistance is the level of drag on an object as it is forced through the air.</p>		<p>Make a model based on a chosen design.</p> <p>Evaluate</p> <p>Evaluate pre-existing products to inform their own design.</p> <p>Evaluate the speed of a final product based on the effect of shape on speed and the accuracy of workmanship on performance.</p>
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St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

Subject: Design and Technology

Year: 4

Term: Summer



Unit: Pavilions (Structure)



Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	Children will know (that)	Children will understand (that)	Children will be able to
<p>aesthetic – how an object or product looks.</p> <p>cladding – a material put on top of another material or on a structure as protection or to improve appearance.</p> <p>design criteria - a set of rules to help you with your ideas and test their success.</p> <p>evaluation - when you look at the good and bad points of something and how to improve it.</p> <p>frame structure – a way of building something so that the inside supports are built first and</p>	<p>A pavilion is a decorative building or structure for leisure activities.</p> <p>Cladding can be applied to structures for different effects.</p> <p>Aesthetics are how a product looks.</p> <p>A product's function means its purpose.</p> <p>Architects consider light, shadow and patterns when designing.</p> <p>How to reinforce corners to strengthen a structure.</p>	<p>Technical</p> <p>What a frame structure is.</p> <p>A 'free-standing' structure is one which can stand on its own.</p> <p>The target audience means the person or group of people a product is designed for.</p> <p>The importance of selecting appropriate materials to build a strong structure.</p>	<p>Design</p> <p>Design a stable pavilion structure that is aesthetically pleasing and select materials to create a desired effect.</p> <p>Build frame structures designed to support weight.</p> <p>Make</p> <p>Construct a range of 3D geometric shapes using nets.</p> <p>Create special features for individual designs.</p> <p>Make facades from a range of recycled materials.</p>

<p>the outside covering is added afterwards as cladding.</p> <p>function – the purpose of an object or how the object works.</p> <p>inspiration – to gain ideas from different sources such as the internet, magazines and books.</p> <p>pavilion – a decorative building or structure for leisure activities.</p> <p>reinforce – to make a structure or material stronger, especially by adding another material or element to it.</p> <p>stable - an object that doesn't easily topple over.</p> <p>structure - something that has been made and put together.</p> <p>target audience – a person or particular group of people at whom a product is aimed.</p> <p>target customer – a person or particular group of people who you expect to buy the product.</p> <p>texture – the way that something feels when you touch it.</p> <p>theme – an idea or specific design that your product or structure is based on.</p>			<p>Evaluate</p> <p>Evaluate pre-existing products to inform their own design.</p> <p>Evaluate their own work and the work of others based on the aesthetic of the finished product and in comparison to the original design.</p> <p>Suggest points for modification of the individual designs.</p>
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