

Mechanisms

	Nursery and Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Design	<p>CL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Begin to use the language of designing and making, e.g. join, build and shape. <p>EAD CoeL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Learning about planning and adapting initial idea. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining how to adapt mechanisms, using bridges or guides to control the movement • Designing a moving story book for a given audience • Designing a vehicle that includes wheels, axles and axle holders, which will allow the wheels to move • Creating clearly labelled drawings which illustrate movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a class design criteria for a moving monster • Designing a moving monster for a specific audience in accordance with a design criteria • Selecting a suitable linkage system to produce the desired motions • Designing a wheel Selecting appropriate materials based on their properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing a toy which uses a pneumatic system • Developing design criteria from a design brief • Generating ideas using thumbnail sketches and exploded diagrams • Learning that different types of drawings are used in design to explain ideas clearly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing a shape that reduces air resistance • Drawing a net to create a structure from • Choosing shapes that increase or decrease speed as a result of air resistance • Personalising a design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing a pop-up book which uses a mixture of structures and mechanisms • Naming each mechanism, input and output accurately •Storyboarding ideas for a book 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Experimenting with a range of cams, creating a design for an automata toy based on a choice of cam to create a desired movement •Understanding how linkages change the direction of a force • Making things move at the same time •Understanding and drawing cross-sectional diagrams to show the inner-workings of the automata
Make	<p>EAD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To learn to construct with a purpose in mind. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Selects tools and techniques needed to shape, assemble and join materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following a design to create moving models that use levers and sliders • Adapting mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making linkages using card for levers and split pins for pivots •Experimenting with linkages adjusting the widths, lengths and thicknesses of card used • Cutting and assembling components neatly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a pneumatic system to create a desired motion • Building secure housing for a pneumatic system • Using syringes and balloons to create different types of pneumatic systems to make a functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measuring, marking, cutting and assembling with increasing accuracy • Making a model based on a chosen design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following a design brief to make a pop up book, neatly and with focus on accuracy • Making mechanisms and/or structures using sliders, pivots and folds to produce movement • Using layers and spacers to hide the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measuring, marking and checking the accuracy of the jelutong and dowel pieces required • Measuring, marking and cutting components accurately using a ruler and scissors • Assembling components

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selecting materials according to their characteristics • Following a design brief 	<p>and appealing pneumatic toy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selecting materials due to their functional and aesthetic characteristics • Manipulating materials to create different effects by cutting, creasing, folding, weaving 		<p>workings of mechanical parts for an aesthetically pleasing result</p>	<p>accurately to make a stable frame</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding that for the frame to function effectively the components must be cut accurately and the joints of the frame secured at right angles • Selecting appropriate materials based on the materials being joined and the speed at which the glue needs to dry/set
Evaluation	<p>CL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin to talk about changes made during the making process, e.g. making a decision to use a different joining method. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing a finished product, seeing whether it moves as planned and if not, explaining why and how it can be fixed • Reviewing the success of a product by testing it with its intended audience • Testing mechanisms, identifying what stops wheels from turning, knowing that a wheel needs an axle in order to move 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating own designs against design criteria • Using peer feedback to modify a final design • Evaluating different designs • Testing and adapting a design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using the views of others to improve designs • Testing and modifying the outcome, suggesting improvements • Understanding the purpose of exploded-diagrams through the eyes of a designer and their client 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating the speed of a final product based on: the effect of shape on speed and the accuracy of workmanship on performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating the work of others and receiving feedback on own work • Suggesting points for improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating the work of others and receiving feedback on own work • Applying points of improvements • Describing changes they would make/do if they were to do the project again

<p>Technical knowledge</p>	<p>PD / EAD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To learn how to use a range of tools, e.g. scissors, hole punch, stapler, woodworking tools, rolling pins, pastry cutters. •Learn how everyday objects work by dismantling things 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning that levers and sliders are mechanisms and can make things move • Identifying whether a mechanism is a lever or slider and determining what movement the mechanism will make • Using the vocabulary: up, down, left, right, vertical and horizontal to describe movement • Identifying what mechanism makes a toy or vehicle roll forwards • Learning that for a wheel to move it must be attached to an axle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning that mechanisms are a collection of moving parts that work together in a machine • Learning that there is an input and output in a mechanism • Identifying mechanisms in everyday objects • Learning that a lever is something that turns on a pivot • Learning that a linkage is a system of levers that are connected by pivots • Exploring wheel mechanisms • Learning how axels help wheels to move a vehicle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Understanding how pneumatic systems work • Learning that mechanisms are a system of parts that work together to create motion •Understanding that pneumatic systems can be used as part of a mechanism • Learning that pneumatic systems force air over a distance to create movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning that products change and evolve over time • Learning that all moving things have kinetic energy •Understanding that kinetic energy is the energy that something (object person) has by being in motion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowing that an input is the motion used to start a mechanism • Knowing that output is the motion that happens as a result of starting the input • Knowing that mechanisms control movement • Describing mechanisms that can be used to change one kind of motion into another 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using a bench hook to saw safely and effectively • Exploring cams, learning that different shaped cams produce different follower movements • Exploring types of motions and direction of a motion