

Structures

Progression of Knowledge Cycle A

Year R	Year 1	Year 2/3	Year 4/5	Year 6
<p>Junk Modelling</p> <p><u>Children will know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There are a range to different materials that can be used to make a model and that they are all slightly different. - How to make simple suggestions to fix their junk model. 	<p>Constructing a Windmill</p> <p><u>Children will know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cylinders are a strong type of structure (e.g. the main shape used for windmills and lighthouses). -Axles are used in structures and mechanisms to make parts turn in a circle. -Different structures are used for different purposes. -A structure is something that has been made and put together. -The sails or blades of a windmill are moved by the wind. - A structure is something built for a reason. 	<p>Constructing a Castle</p> <p><u>Children will know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Wide and flat based objects are more stable. -To understand the importance of strength and stiffness in structures. - A façade is the front of a structure. - A paper net is a flat 2D shape that can become a 3D shape once assembled. - A design specification is a list of success criteria for a product. 	<p>Bridges</p> <p><u>Children will know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some different ways to reinforce structures. - How triangles can be used to reinforce bridges. - Properties are words that describe the form and function of materials. - Why material selection is important based on properties. - To understand the material (functional and aesthetic) properties of wood. - The difference between arch, beam, truss and suspension bridges. -How to carry and use a saw safely. 	<p>Playground</p> <p><u>Children will know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Structures can be strengthened by manipulating materials and shapes. -What a 'footprint plan' is. - In the real world, design, can impact users in positive and negative ways. - That a prototype is a cheap model to test a design idea.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stable structures do not topple. - Adding weight to the base of a structure can make it more stable. - The three main parts of a windmill are the turbine, axle and structure. 			
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Structures				
Progression of Knowledge Cycle B				
Year R	Year 1	Year 2/3	Year 4/5	Year 6
As above	As above	Baby Bear's Chair <u>Children will know:</u> - That shapes and structures with wide, flat bases or legs are the most stable. - The shape of a structure affects its strength. - Materials can be manipulated to improve strength and stiffness. - A structure is something which has	Pavilions <u>Children will know:</u> - What a frame structure is. - A free-standing' structure is one which can stand on its own. - A pavilion is a decorative building or structure for leisure activities. - Cladding can be applied to structures for different effects.	As above

		<p>been formed or made from parts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- A 'stable' structure is one which is firmly fixed and unlikely to change or move.-A 'strong' structure is one which does not break easily.- A 'stiff' structure or material is one which does not bend easily.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-That aesthetics are how a product looks.-A product's function means its purpose. <p>The target audience means the person or group of people a product is designed for.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-That architects consider light, shadow and patterns when designing.	
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