Year 1: Autumn Mechanisms: Making a Moving Storybook



Enquiry Question	How can we make a model move using levers and sliders?				
	Required Prior Knowl	nowledge Knowledge to be taught			
Substantive Knowledge		 Bridges and guides are bits of card that purposefully restrict the movement of the 		ovement of the slider.	
Disciplinary Knowledge					
Design	 Explain how to adapt mechanisms, using bridges or guides to control the movement. Design a moving story book for a given audience. 				
Make	Follow a design to create moving models that use levers and sliders.				
Evaluate	 Test a finished product, seeing whether it moves as planned and if not, explaining why and how it can be fixed. Review the success of a product by testing it with its intended audience. 				
Vocabulary	assemble, design, evaluation, mechanism, model, sliders, stencil, target audience, template, test				
Teaching Sequence	Explore examples Make connections to previous learning Make closer observations through sketching	Model key techniques for children to try Practise techniques/make a prototype	Design own project	Apply skills and knowledge learned to own project	ASSESSMENT Evaluate own work
Learning Questions	What are sliders?	How do sliders make things move?	Can I design my own moving storybook?	Can I construct my own moving picture?	Can I evaluate my finished product?
Mastery Keys	➤ Can design and make a model that moves using levers and sliders.				





Year 1: Spring

Mechanisms: Wheels & Axles



Enquiry Question	How can we make a model move using wheels and axles?					
	Required Prior Knowledge			Knowledge to be taught		
Substantive Knowledge	 The names and properties of construction materials like cardboard, bottle tops, tubes and straws. (Reception Autumn 1) Wheels helps a vehicle move smoothly (Reception Summer 2) 			 Wheels need to be round to rotate and move. For a wheel to move it must be attached to a rotating axle. An axle moves within an axle holder which is fixed to the vehicle or toy. The frame of a vehicle (chassis) needs to be balanced. Some real-life items that use wheels such as wheelbarrows, hamster wheels and vehicles. 		
Disciplinary Knowledge						
Design	 Create clearly labelled drawings that illustrate movement Design a vehicle that includes wheels, axles and axle holders which will allow the wheels to move. 					
Make	Adapt mechanisms when: They do not work as they should; to fit their vehicle design; to improve how they work after testing their vehicle					
Evaluate	Test mechanisms, identifying what stops wheels from turning, knowing that a wheel needs an axle in order to move.					
Vocabulary	axle, axle holder, chassis, diagram, dowel, equipment, mechanism, wheel					
Teaching Sequence	Explore examples Make connections to previous learning Make closer observations through sketching	Model key techniques for children to try Practise techniques/make a prototype	Design own project	Apply skills and knowledge learned to own project	ASSESSMENT Evaluate own work	
Learning Questions		What stops wheels from urning?	Can I design my own moving vehicle?	Can I construct my own moving vehicle?	Can I evaluate my finished project?	
Mastery Keys	➤ Can design and make a moving vehicle with wheels and axles.					





Year 1: Summer

Structures: Constructing a Windmill



Enquiry Question	How can we make a functioning windmill?				
	Required Prior Knowledge	Knowledge to be taught			
Substantive Knowledge	 Castles often had features like towers, walls, battlements, drawbridges and gates. (Reception Summer 1) Different ways to join materials e.g. folding, taping, stapling, threading. (Reception Spring 2) 	 A windmill harnesses the power of wind for a purpose like grinding grain or generating electricity. The three main parts of a windmill are the turbine, axle and structure. Cylinders are a strong type of structure and are 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. Stable structures do not topple. Adding weight to the base of a structure can make it more stable. 			
Disciplinary Knowled	lge				
Design	 Learn the importance of a clear design criteria. Include individual preferences and requirements in a design. 				
Make	 Make stable structures from card. Follow instructions to cut and assemble the supporting structure of a windmill. Make functioning turbines and axles which are assembled into a main supporting structure. Find the middle of an object. Puncture holes. Add weight to structures. Create supporting structures. Cut evenly and carefully 				
Evaluate	 Evaluate a windmill according to the design criteria, testing whether the structure is strong and stable and altering it if it isn't. Suggest points for improvements. 				
Vocabulary	axle, base, centre, equal, evaluate, n	niddle, rotate, rotor, rotor blades, sails, same, stable, strong, structure,			





	test, weak, wind, windmill				
Teaching Sequence	Explore examples Make connections to previous learning Make closer observations through sketching	Model key techniques for children to try Practise techniques/make a prototype	Design own project	Apply skills and knowledge learned to own project	ASSESSMENT Evaluate own work
Learning Questions	What is a windmill?	How is the structure stable?	Can I design my own windmill?	Can I construct my own windmill?	Can I evaluate my finished project?
Mastery Keys	➤ Can design and make a functioning windmill with a stable structure.				

