DT

Mechanisms Year 2

Mechanisms rear 2								
National curriculum					Vocabulary			
Design To design purposeful, fund users based on design cri To generate, develop, mo drawing, templates, mock communication technology Make To select from and use a stasks [for example, cutting To select from and use a stasks [for example, cutting To select from and use a stasks [for example, cutting To select from and use a stasks [for example, cutting To select from and use a stasks [for example, cutting To select from and use a stasks [for example, cutting To select from and use a stasks [for example, cutting To explore and evaluate a stasks [for example, cutting To explore and use mechanical knowledge To build structures, explore stable. To explore and use mechanicals, in their product	cut score assemble join evaluate wheel axel movement mechanism	model criteria improve secure product design						
Investigate Technical knowledge	Design		Make	Evaluate				
3 0		Year 2 –	DT Skills					
-investigate wheels and axels	-Identify simple design criteria -Make simple drawings and label parts -model ideas		-Begin to select tools and materials; use vocab' to name and describe them -Measure, cut and score with some accuracy -Use hand tools safely and appropriately -Assemble, join and combine materials in order to make a product -Use finishing techniques, including those from art and design	-Evaluate again criteria	ist their design			
Wheel				What did I do w How could I ma improvement? Does my mecha	ke an			
Learning Objective		Lesson outline						
Lesson 1: Investigate LO: To know which products use wheels and axels DT Skills: investigate wheels and axels Identify simple design criteria		Recap mechanisms from Y1 (sliders and levers). How else can parts move? Show pupils toy car. How does this product move? Teach pupils how wheels and axels work. ARE - Explore a range of existing products using wheels and axels. Demonstrate understanding of how they work by modelling and discussing this within small groups. WTS - adult demonstration to support understanding.						

	GDS – Use technical vocabulary in the correct context.		
	Generate design criterion as a class. This should include; moving wheels by use of an axel, secure wheels and appealing.		
Lesson 2: Practical Skills	Recap what the purpose of an axel is. How does it help		
LO: To know how wheels and axels work together	wheels move? Recap design criteria. How can we make wheels secure? How could we join them to the axel?		
DT Skills: The correct technical	ARE/GDS - Children practice attaching wheels on to axels and thinking of ways to stop the wheels falling off.		
vocabulary for the projects they are	Experiment with how long the axel might need to be.		
undertaking	Learn how to cut an axel to size using a saw safely.		
-investigate wheels and axels	WTS – Adult support when needed.		
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Lesson 3: Design	Recap design criteria and explain how wheels and axels		
LO: To design a moving vehicle DT Skills: -Make simple drawings and	work. Explain to pupils that they will design and make a moving vehicle. Show pupils and image of various examples. What materials have been used? Highlight the use of wheels		
label parts	and axels to make it move.		
-model ideas	ARE - Design a moving vehicle. Make a list of materials and tools needed. Use technical vocabulary to label designs.		
	Children could model their ideas using construction toys or art straws and card to demonstrate wheels and axels mechanism. Teachers to model this beforehand.		
	WTS – Word bank provided for key vocabulary.		
	GDS – Use technical vocabulary accurately when discussing their designs. Explain clearly the method and materials they will use, giving reasons for these choices.		
Lesson 4: Make	Explain to pupils which materials they will be given to make		
LO: To make a moving vehicle	their vehicles (cardboard, wheels, dowel, elastic bands, blue tac, tape etc). Recap key aspects of their designs and what the design criteria is.		
DT Skills: Begin to select tools and materials; use vocab' to name and describe them	ARE - Using a range of tools and materials, make a moving vehicle with working wheels and axels. Pupils will also need to use art and design techniques to make their product look		
-Measure, cut and score with some	appealing.		
accuracy	WTS – Adult support provided when required.		
-Use hand tools safely and appropriately	GDS – Evaluate product continuously throughout the making process and adapt/improve product accordingly.		
-Assemble, join and combine materials in order to make a product			
Lesson 5: Make	Evaluate their product so far. What went well last lesson?		
LO: To make and embellish a moving vehicle	What are they happy with? How could it be improved/altered this lesson? How could they make their product look more appealing? Discuss options (e.g. add paint, change the shape of the vehicle etc)		

DT Skills: Assemble, join and combine materials in order to make a product -Use finishing techniques, including those from art and design		ARE - Using a range of tools and materials, make a moving vehicle with working wheels and axels. Pupils will then use art and design techniques to make their product look appealing. WTS – Adult support provided when required.		
		GDS – Evaluate product continuously throughout the making process and adapt/improve product accordingly.		
Lesson 6: Evaluate		Discuss and evaluate their moving vehicle against the criterion to determine what was successful, what could be		
LO: To evaluate against a design criteria		changed and why. Practical testing of vehicles to check moving parts. Do the wheels and axels work correctly? How easily does it move? Are the wheels secure? Does it look		
DT Skills: Evaluate against their design criteria		appealing? How could it be improved?		
		WTS – number scale for ratings and multiple-choice answers for evaluation.		
		GDS – In depth consideration of what worked well and why, as well as what they would change, how and why. Providing valid and genuine reasons based on their final product.		
Working towards	End of unit assessment Working at Age related expectations		Working at a greater depth	