Food

Structures

In Year 3 we will learn...

To know that fruits and vegetables grow in different countries based To identify the 3 main types of sushi: Nigiri (a slice of fish placed over The 5 stages of 'farm to fork' are production, cleaning and packagon their climates.

To recognise that seasonal fruits and vegetables grow in a given season

To understand that eating seasonal fruit and vegetables positively affects the environment.

In Year 4 we will learn...

a small bit of rice), sashimi (slices of fish served without rice), maki (bite-sized rolls with seaweed on the outside and rice on the inside).

To adapt a sushi recipe by using additional, Japanese ingredients.

To use the bridge, claw and rocking knife techniques to prepare ingredients.

In Year 5 we will learn...

ing, distribution, retail, and consumer.

To add nutritional value to a recipe by reducing fat and salt, incorporating more vegetables and considering meat substitutes.

To select and safely use the appropriate chopping technique when preparing food.

In Year 3 we will learn...

lofty pyramidal structure built in successive stages with outside stair-

cases and a shrine at the top.

solid shape

To design and build a 3D ziggurat structure using 2D nets and geo-

metric shapes.

That evaluating a project leads to improvements.

In Year 4 we will learn...

A Ziggurat is an ancient Mesopotamian temple tower consisting of a To know that a pavilion is a decorative building or structure for leisure activities.

To know that a 'free-standing' structure is one that can stand on its To understand that a 2D shape is a flat object and a 3D shape is a own. Adding material and reinforcing corners will strengthen a struc-

To build frame structures designed to support weight.

To design a stable pavilion structure that is aesthetically pleasing and selecting materials to create a desired effect.

In Year 5 we will learn...

To know that beam, arch and truss are types of bridges. To use triangles to create simple truss bridges that support a load (weight). To cut beams to the correct size, using a tenon saw, and smooth down any rough-cut edges with sandpaper.

In Year 3 we will learn...

To know that a pneumatic system uses compressed air or gas to power and control a moving part.

To be able to communicate ideas through thumbnail sketches and exploded diagrams.

To safely use craft knives, scissors and hot glue guns to build a working pneumatic system.

In Year 4 we will learn...

That a circuit is a path for electricity to move through.

- Components within a torch consist of a battery, wires, switch, LED or bulb.
- To build a working circuit by connecting wires, bulb, battery, and a switch correctly in series.

How to troubleshoot a circuit e.g check wires are connected, polarity missing components etc.

To design and build a housing for a circuit and assemble a working torch.

In Year 5 we will learn...

To identify the component diagrams for an LED, cell, PTM switch.

To analyse different greeting cards to help inform design ideas.

To follow a circuit diagram to build a series LED circuit and insert neatly into a card.

To construct a pop-up element by folding, scoring and cutting.



That motors, buzzers, and LEDs are output components

To write a program for a microbit that controls outputs (motor, buzzer, LED).

To identify errors (bugs) in the code and ways to fix (debug) them.



In Year 6 we will learn...

To identify the original and traditional ingredients in a mince pie.

To follow and adapt a recipe by recognising seasonal (Christmas) spices and ingredients such as nutmeg, cinnamon, orange zest.

To independently measure, cut, roll, and decorate a mince pie using cooking equipment and utensils.

In Year 6 we will learn...

That Anderson shelters were made from corrugated iron that was designed for easy assembly.

How to use tin snips and hack saws to cut metal safely and to remove sharp edges with wet and dry paper.

To carry out a series of tests (strength, waterproofing, aesthetics/ authenticity) to evaluate the success of a structure.

In Year 6 we will learn...

blanket stitch joins two pieces of fabric and can be used to reinforces edges.

Small, neat stitches - which are pulled taut—are important to ensure strength.

To sew blanket stitches to join fabric and appliqué to attach pieces of fabric decoration.

To measure, mark and cut fabric accurately and inde