

Electrical Systems KS2

Progression of skills

		Year 3	Year 4
		<u>Electric poster</u>	<u>Torches</u>
Skills	Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out research based on a given topic (e.g. The Romans) to develop a range of initial ideas. • Generate a final design for the electric poster with consideration to the client's needs and design criteria. • Design an electric poster that fits the requirements of a given brief. • Plan the positioning of the bulb (circuit component) and its purpose. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing a torch, giving consideration to the target audience and creating both design and success criteria focusing on features of individual design ideas.
	Make	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a final design for the electric poster. • Mount the poster onto corrugated card to improve its strength and allow it to withstand the weight of the circuit on the rear. • Measure and mark materials out using a template or ruler. • Fit an electrical component (bulb). • Learn ways to give the final product a higher quality finish (e.g. framing to conceal a roughly cut edge). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making a torch with a working electrical circuit and switch. • Using appropriate equipment to cut and attach materials. • Assembling a torch according to the design and success criteria.
	Evaluate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning to give and accept constructive criticism on own work and the work of others. • Testing the success of initial ideas against the design criteria and justifying opinions. • Revisiting the requirements of the client to review developing design ideas and check that they fulfil their needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating electrical products. • Testing and evaluating the success of a final product.
Knowledge	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand that an electrical system is a group of parts (components) that work together to transport electricity around a circuit. • To understand common features of an electric product (switch, battery or plug, dials, buttons etc.). • To list examples of common electric products (kettle, remote control etc.). • To understand that an electric product uses an electrical system to work (function). • To know the name and appearance of a bulb, battery, battery holder and crocodile wire to build simple circuits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand that electrical conductors are materials which electricity can pass through. • To understand that electrical insulators are materials which electricity cannot pass through. • To know that a battery contains stored electricity that can be used to power products. • To know that an electrical circuit must be complete for electricity to flow. • To know that a switch can be used to complete and break an electrical circuit.
	Additional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the importance and purpose of information design. • To understand how material choices (such as mounting paper to corrugated card) can improve a product to serve its purpose (remain rigid without bending when the electrical circuit is attached). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know the features of a torch: case, contacts, batteries, switch, reflector, lamp, lens. • To know facts from the history and invention of the electric light bulb(s) - by Sir Joseph Swan and Thomas Edison.

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Progression of skills

		Year 5	Year 6
		<u>Doodlers</u>	<u>Steady hand game</u>
Skills	Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying factors that could be changed on existing products and explaining how these would alter the form and function of the product. Developing design criteria based on findings from investigating existing products. Developing design criteria that clarifies the target user. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designing a steady hand game - identifying and naming the components required. Drawing a design from three different perspectives. Generating ideas through sketching and discussion. Modelling ideas through prototypes. Understanding the purpose of products (toys), including what is meant by 'fit for purpose' and 'form over function'.
	Make	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Altering a product's form and function by tinkering with its configuration. Making a functional series circuit, incorporating a motor. Constructing a product with consideration for the design criteria. Breaking down the construction process into steps so that others can make the product. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructing a stable base for a game. Accurately cutting, folding and assembling a net. Decorating the base of the game to a high quality finish. Making and testing a circuit. Incorporating a circuit into a base.
	Evaluate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a product analysis to look at the purpose of a product along with its strengths and weaknesses. Determining which parts of a product affect its function and which parts affect its form. Analysing whether changes in configuration positively or negatively affect an existing product. Peer evaluating a set of instructions to build a product. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Testing own and others finished games, identifying what went well and making suggestions for improvement. Gathering images and information about existing children's toys. Analysing a selection of existing children's toys.
Knowledge	Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that series circuits only have one direction for the electricity to flow. To know when there is a break in a series circuit, all components turn off. To know that an electric motor converts electrical energy into rotational movement, causing the motor's axle to spin. To know a motorised product is one which uses a motor to function. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that batteries contain acid, which can be dangerous if they leak. To know the names of the components in a basic series circuit, including a buzzer.
	Additional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that product analysis is critiquing the strengths and weaknesses of a product. To know that 'configuration' means how the parts of a product are arranged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that 'form' means the shape and appearance of an object. To know the difference between 'form' and 'function'. To understand that 'fit for purpose' means that a product works how it should and is easy to use. To know that form over purpose means that a product looks good but does not work very well. To know the importance of 'form follows function' when designing: the product must be designed primarily with the function in mind. To understand the diagram perspectives 'top view', 'side view' and 'back'.