Year 3 & 4 Cycle A

Context: No Outsiders SMSC- Linked text; N/A (Pathways – Gorilla by Art- Drawing and painting Autumn 1 Children to sketch and then paint self-portraits Anthony Browne) inspired by the 'No Outsiders' scheme of work. Artist/architect/designer: Picasso Assessment criteria (taken **Equipment & materials:** Different hardness of sketching pencils, rubber, different thicknesses of from the NC (e.g. pencil, charcoal, paint, clay) brushes, paints documents for Technique/skills: Paint: **BOTH art and DT):** (designing, painting, sculpting, drawing) Children to learn how to produce different shapes, lines and patterns using different brush techniques. **Art- Drawing and** Children to experiment with ways to manipulate paint to create texture. painting • Use a number of brush Spatula marks Writing Brush marks techniques using thick and thin brushes to produce shapes. and lines. Use different Glad wrap Shapes Sand Splattering techniques to Sketchbook work DT process (evidenced in sketchbooks) - N/A art focus this half term create texture using paint. Children to make a chart of pencils of different Experiment with hardness and the shading/lines they make. creating mood Children to have examples of different lines, with colour. textures and shapes they can make with paint brushes. Children to experiment with how different colours and combinations create convey mood. Final piece- Children to draw and paint a self-FLAT BENCH MARKS

Language:

colour to create mood.

portrait that experiments with shape, texture and

Drawing and painting- line, tone, sketch, hardness, graphite, rubber, light, shadow, shading, texture, mood, colour wheel, primary/secondary/tertiary colours

Autumn 2	DT- Materials and mechanics Children to make a mechanical toy using appropriate mechanisms.	Context: Circus - Linked text; Leon and the Place Between by Angela McAllister			
Assessment criteria	Artist/architect/designer:	Karel Grod- German inventor of some of the first wind-up toys.			
(taken from the NC documents for BOTH	Equipment & materials: (e.g. pencil, charcoal, paint, clay)	Paints, different thicknesses of brushes, unconventional paining components, pastels			
 art and DT): Art- Materials and mechanisms Cut materials accurately and safely by selecting appropriate tools. Measure and mark out to the nearest millimetre. Use scientific knowledge of the transference of forces to choose appropriate mechanisms for a product (such as levers, winding mechanisms, pulleys and gears). 	kken from the NC cuments for BOTH and DT): t- Materials and echanisms Cut materials accurately and safely by selecting appropriate tools. Measure and mark out to the nearest millimetre. Use scientific knowledge of the transference of forces to choose appropriate mechanisms for a product (such as levers, winding mechanisms, pulleys	Materials and mechanics: Children to investigate and make different levers e.g. split pin, elastic bands. Children to investigate and make different pulleys. Children to investigate and make different winding mechanisms. You will need: A pencil Tape Yarn or twine An empty ribbon or thread speel Small plastic cup (an appleaduce or yogurt cup from your recycling would work)			
		Hole Punch			
	Sketchbook work	DT process (evidenced in sketchbooks)			
		Design			

Small paper models of children creating levers winding mechanisms, pulleys and gears.

Photos of children exploring mechanisms.

Labelled sketches of their own designs.

Final piece- A moving toy that uses one of the mechanisms they have learnt.

- Start to generate ideas, considering the purposes for which they are designing- link with Mathematics and Science.
- Confidently make labelled drawings from different views showing specific features.
- Develop a clear idea of what has to be done, planning how to use materials, equipment and processes, and suggesting alternative methods of making, if the first attempts fail.
- Learn about inventors, designers, engineers, chefs and manufacturers who have developed ground-breaking products.
- When planning explain their choice of materials and components according to function and aesthetic.

Make

- Select a wide range of tools and techniques for making their product safely.
- Know how to measure, mark out, cut and shape a range of materials, using appropriate tools, equipment and techniques.
- Start to join and combine materials and components accurately in temporary and permanent ways.
- Know how mechanical systems such as cams or pulleys create movement.

Review

- Evaluate their products carrying out appropriate tests.
- Be able to disassemble and evaluate familiar products and consider the views of others to improve them.
- Evaluate the key designs of individuals in design and technology has helped shape the world.

Language:

Mechanisms and materials- lever, pulley, mechanism, winding mechanism, coil, pivot, forces, spool

Spring 1	Art and DT- Textiles Children to make a 'Roman coin purse' that can hold at least 5 coins. Art- Digital media Children to make a mosaic tile inspired by the Romans (on the computer).	Context: The Roman Empire - Linked text; Escape from Po	mpeii	
Assessment criteria	Artist/architect/designer:	N/A		
(taken from the NC	Equipment & materials:	Hole punch, needle (plastic and metal), thread, string, materia	l,	
documents for BOTH art and DT):	(e.g. pencil, charcoal, paint, clay)	http://www.gwydir.demon.co.uk/jo/mosaic/mkmosaic.htm (make a roman mosaic online)		
 Art and DT- Textiles Understand the need for a seam allowance. Join textiles with appropriate stitching. Decorate textiles using appliques and beads. Shape, stitch and gather materials. Use basic cross stitch and back stitch. Digital media- To create shapes and patterns using digital media. 	Technique/skills: (designing, painting, sculpting, drawing) DECORATIVE COMPONENTS BEADS BUTTONS BUTTONS BIT HAD THEMEINS Cathibus Cathibus		rn when you would stiles e.g. applique, ing fastening. Ind their purpose. More image.	
	Sketchbook work	DT process (evidenced in sketchbooks)		
	Examples of children experimenting with using different stitches and methods of decorating textiles.	Design		

Sketches of children's designs.

Final piece- Children to design and make a 'Roman string purse' using their newly acquired skills.

- Confidently make labelled drawings from different views showing specific features.
- When planning consider the views of others, including intended users, to improve their work.
- When planning explain their choice of materials and components according to function and aesthetic.

Make

- Select a wide range of tools and techniques for making their product safely.
- Know how to measure, mark out, cut and shape a range of materials, using appropriate tools, equipment and techniques.
- Start to join and combine materials and components accurately in temporary and permanent ways.
- Now sew using a range of different stitches, to weave and knit.
- Demonstrate how to measure, tape or pin, cut and join fabric with some accuracy.

Review

- Evaluate their products carrying out appropriate tests.
- Be able to disassemble and evaluate familiar products and consider the views of others to improve them.
- Evaluate the key designs of individuals in design and technology has helped shape the world.

Language:

Textiles- stitch, cross, running, back stitch, thread, needle, pin, mark out, scissors, cut, draw string, seam allowance

Spring 2	Art - Sculpture Children to make a sculpture of a volcano.	Context: Volcanoes - Linked text; When the Giant stirred: The legend of a volcanic island by Celia Godkin			
Assessment	Artist/architect/designer:	N/A			
criteria (taken from	Equipment & materials:	Modroc, sculpting tools, sculpture materials, paints			
the NC documents	(e.g. pencil, charcoal, paint, clay)				
for BOTH art and	Technique/skills:	Sculpture:			
DT):	(designing, painting, sculpting, drawing)	Children to experiment with different sculpting tools to create a variety of lines and textures that show movement.			
 Art – Sculpture Create and combine shapes to create recognisable forms. Include texture that conveys movement. Use sculpting tools effectively to create different lines and textures. 	Techniques to try Sudang a ball of stag Pulmay and produces the clay Sincerkang but the clay with year frager Creating helder or haldbeer Sincerkang but the clay with year frager Streathing directs with tools Signer frager Streathing directs to may stradyname	Children to experiment with colour to create mood. Course Secondary cone layers of Save and sah main vent cross sectional diagram			
	Photos of children creating lines and textures in clay that show movement. Children recording what effects different tools have. Examples of children experimenting with colour to show movement. Children to draw a cross sectional diagram of their design. Final piece- Sculpture of a volcano. Language: Textiles- plait, loom, weave, texture, management of the section	DT process (evidenced in sketchbooks)- N/A art focus this half term terial, dye, printing block, relief, incise, coiled string			

Summer 1	Art- Collage Children to create a 3D jungle collage inspired by Henri Rousseau.		nforest 'Under t a by Jeannie B		' - Lin	ked text; Whe	ere the forest
Assessment criteria (taken from the NC documents for BOTH art and DT): Art- Collage Select and arrange materials for a striking effect. Ensure work is precise. Use coiling and overlapping effectively in collages. Create montages using digital media. Create different tessellating patterns.	Equipment & materials: (e.g. pencil, charcoal, paint, clay) Technique/skills:(designing, painting, sculpting, drawing) digital montage Sketchbook work Examples of coiling, overlapping and differences tessellation patterns. Examples of different montages children husing digital media. 3D nets children have created and then as Final piece- Children create a 3D jungle coincludes each of the new skills they have be Language: Collage- coiling, tessellation, overlapping,	Collage: Children to lear materials to condidren to credit condidren to credit computer soft. Tent ave created esembled.	arn how to coil, or eate different test eate their own make 3D awn using ware). DT process (exterm)	overlap, tessorects. ssellations. nontages usin Types Spirals Short Colls	ellate ng digital of Coils Arches Donuts		materials, fabric

Summer 2	DT- James Dyson Resources that help children understand the design process.	Context: N/A ('The Natural World') - Linked text; N/A (Blue John by Berlie Dohei				
Assessment criteria	Artist/architect/designer:	James Dyson				
(taken from the NC	Equipment & materials:	Resources from Dyson				
documents for BOTH	(e.g. pencil, charcoal, paint, clay)					
art and DT):	Technique/skills:	DT process (evidenced in sketchbooks)				
	(designing, painting, sculpting,					
(On going objectives to be assessed against)	drawing) Section 1 What is a design engineer? James' story Characteristics of a design engineer How I became a design engineer	WHAT IS A DESIGN ENGINEER?				
be assessed against		 Understand what it's like to be a design engineer. 				
		 Understand what design engineers do and recognise stereotypes. 				
		 Improve knowledge of famous design engineers and inventors. 				
		 Recognise the characteristics that successful design engineers share 				
	Section 2 Product analysis Product analysis:	PRODUCT ANALYSIS				
	what am I? Developing Air Multiplier™	 To become familiar with the idea of radically re-designing everyday objects. 				
	technology	To develop critical analysis skills.				
		To share ideas and discuss design possibilities				
	Section 3 Design. Build. Test. Sketching	DESIGN. BUILD. TEST. Key learning objective: Understand the design process and put it into				
	Cardboard modelling Dyson does it: build	practice.				
	Dyson does it: test	 Understand the importance of planning before making. 				
		 Exercise forward-planning skills. 				
		 Learn how to break a challenge down into a series of tasks. 				
		 Understand how to use sketches to communicate ideas. 				
		 Learn that design is an iterative process: designs are constantly improved. 				
		 Consider the properties of materials and make judgments as to the most 				
		appropriate.				
		Reinforce design decisions that were made, and learn to keep a specification.				
		 Understand that testing helps to find the weak points and improve the design. 				
		Reinforce that designing and making is producing something, for someone, for some				
		purpose.				
		 Relate the design process in the classroom to the real life design process and the need to revisit and improve. 				



