ACET Junior Academies

Scheme of Work for Design Technology

Y4 Electrical Systems – Simple circuits and switches

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About this unit: In this unit pupils will learn about battery powered electrical products. They will explore a range of battery powered products to investigate the components required and how they work. Children will use their learning from Science to make a range of simple circuits and will investigate using different types of switch to control their circuit. Pupils will learn to identify and correct faults in electrical circuits and will discuss the dangers of mains electricity. Pupils will design an electrical product for an intended user and purpose. They will apply their learning from the unit to construct and control their circuit and will evaluate their completed products, judging the extent to which they have met the original design criteria. Final piece ideas: Torches, reading light, night light, hands-free head lamp, light up picture (link Science - Electricity)

Inventor Link: Ben Franklin, William Gilbert, Alessandro Volta

Unit structure

- 1. Investigate and Evaluate: How do battery powered products work?
- 2. Focused Tasks: How do you create a simple circuit?
- 3. Designing: What could I make and how could I make it?
- 4. Making: Can I make the product I have designed?
- 5. Finishing: Is my product finished?

Links to previous and future National Curriculum units

• UKS2 - Electrical systems - More complex switches and circuits.

1: Investigate and Evaluate: How do battery powered products work?					
Links to previous learning	Knowledge and second order concepts	Skills, Concepts and Vocabulary:	Assessment criteria:	Curricular links:	
Pupils will have constructed a simple series electric circuit in science, using bulbs, switches and buzzers. Pupils will have cut and joined a variety of construction materials, such as wood, card, plastic, reclaimed materials and glue.	Substantive knowledge: (What students should know.) That there are a range of battery powered products that have been designed, produced and evaluated. Know who designed products and when and where they were made. Know the purpose of different electrical products. Know what materials products are made from. That battery powered products can be operated manually or by a computer. Second order concepts: (What students should understand) Evaluation Purpose Function Example	 Skills Evaluate existing products, considering how well they have been made, the materials chosen, whether they work, how they have been made and if they are fit for purpose. Identify who designed a product, and when and where it was produced. Identify the materials products are made from, and whether the product can be recycled or reused. Key Vocabulary/concepts: https://20353.stem.org.uk/Nu ffield%20Glossary2/index.html Evaluate, user, purpose, design, product, function, switch, toggle switch, push-to-make switch, push to back quitab better; 	Can your children: Explore a range of battery-powered products. Understand the purpose of products and their intended user. Identify who made the products and when they were made. Understand how different kinds of switches are used in products. Identify the materials products are made from and explain why they have been chosen. Express opinions about products based on design and use.	Horizontal: Science - constructing circuits Spoken Language - participate in discussion with adults and peers. Ask relevant questions to extend knowledge and understanding. Vertical:	

		powered, mains electricity, disassemble		
Suggested activities:		Resources:	Useful links:	
Discuss and investigate of possible, provide example Use questions to develop why is it used? How does components? How does to controlled by a computer suited to its intended use Provide a range of switch investigate, e.g. push-to- using them in simple circu be useful in different ty Throughout the lesson, r Pupils complete an evalua to explain how a product Children could research in Gilbert, Alessandro Volto	ifferent examples of battery-powered products. If is that pupils can disassemble. understanding e.g. What is the product? Where and the product work? What are its key features and ne switch work? Is the product manually controlled or ? What materials have been used and why? How is it er and purpose? es which work in different ways for pupils to make, push-to-break, toggle switch. Pupils explore uits to explore how different types of switches could bes of product. emind pupils of the dangers of mains electricity. tion of a chosen product(s), using appropriate language works. nventors linked to the topic e.g. Ben Franklin, William	Collection of battery powered electrical products, switches including toggle, push-to-make and push-to-break	Could introduce a famou a circuit. Possible Ben Fro the lightning and the key discuss whether his theo Why? <u>https://www.mentalfloss</u> <u>e-story-behind-ben-fran</u> <u>experiment</u> <u>https://www.bbc.co.uk/b</u> <u>https://www.bbc.co.uk/b</u> <u>https://www.dkfindout.co</u> <u>ty/</u> <u>http://www.mrjennings.co</u> <u>20Lower%20K52%20pro</u>	s inventor that created anklin and his theory of . Can the children ry was successful? .com/article/66551/tru klins-lightning- itesize/topics/zj44jxs om/uk/science/electrici o.uk/teacher/DT/D&T% ject%20sheets.pdf
	2: Focused Tasks: How do	you create a simple ci	rcuit?	
Links to previous	Knowledge and second order concepts	Skills, Concepts and	Assessment	Curricular links:
learning		Vocabulary:	criteria:	

Pupils will have	Knowledge:	Skills	Can your children:	Horizontal:
explored and evaluated	Substantive knowledge:	 Understand how learning 	Make a simple series	Science -
a range of battery-	(What students should know.)	from Science and maths can	circuit using batteries,	constructing simple
powered products.	Develop and use knowledge of how to construct a	be used to help design and	different types of	circuits; basic
They will understand	simple circuit	make products that work	switches, bulbs and	understanding of
the purpose and	That electrical systems have an input and an output	 Know how simple electrical 	buzzers? Identify and	conductors,
intended user of	That there are a variety of types of switch which	circuits and components can	understand input and	insulators and open
products. Pupils will be	work in different ways to operate battery powered	be used to create functional	output devices. Identify	and closed switches.
able to explain how	products	products	and correct faults in	Spoken language -
different types of	Know and use technical vocabulary relevant to the	• that mechanical and electrical	circuits. Make different	Ask relevant
switch can be useful in	project.	systems have an input,	types of switch using	questions to extend
different products.		process and output	classroom materials and	knowledge and
They will have used	Second order concepts:	 Use a range of materials and 	evaluate each.	understanding.
different types of	(What students should understand)	components		Vertical:
switch in series	Input	 Work safely and accurately 		
circuits.	Output	with a range of tools		
	Process	 Assemble, join and combine 		
	ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT SYMBOLS	materials and components		
	——————————————————————————————————————	with some accuracy, using a		
		range of techniques.		
		• Know and use the correct		
		technical vocabulary for the		
		projects mey are under taking		
		Kay Vacabulany/concents:		
		Series circuit fault connection		
		togale switch nush-to-make		
		switch push-to-break switch		
		battery battery holder bulb		
	Www.shutterstock.com · 1477140695	bulb holder wire insulator		
		conductor, crocodile clip		
Suggested activities	;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	Resources:	Useful links:	
Pupils manually make con	trolled simple series circuits with batteries and	Variety of switches, foil, paper	https://www.dkfindout.co	m/uk/science/electrici
different types of switc	hes, bulbs and buzzers. Discuss the components in the	fasteners, paper clips, card,	ty/	
circuit, identifying the input devices e.g. switches, and the output devices, e.g.		plastic, reclaimed materials,		
bulbs and buzzers.		buzzers, bulbs, bulb holders,		

Demonstrate and provide opportunity for pupils to identify and correct faults in circuits. Ensure pupils work strategically to identify faults, testing one component at a time e.g. What could the fault be? How could we check if the fault is with the battery/bulb/buzzer/switch/wire? What needs to be replaced? How do we know the replacing part works? Ask pupils to make a simple circuit and test with a variety of switches from classroom materials, e.g. card, plastic, foil, paper fasteners, paper clips. What do they deduce from these materials? Challenge them to make switches that operate in different ways e.g. by pressing them, turning them, pushing from side to side. Pupils test their switches in simple series circuits. Within the lesson, teach children about short circuits and how to avoid making them.	battery holders, batteries, wires	https://www.tes.com/teaching-resource/making- a-circuit-3002538 https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zq99q6f https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zq99q6f /resources/1 http://www.mrjennings.co.uk/teacher/DT/D&T% 20Lower%20K52%20project%20sheets.pdf

3: Designing: what could I make and now could I make it?				
Links to previous	Knowledge and second order concepts	Skills, Concepts and	Assessment	Curricular links:
learning		Vocabulary:	criteria:	
Pupils will understand	Substantive knowledge:	Skills	Can your children:	Horizontal:
that battery powered	(What students should know.)	• Describe the purpose of their	Generate realistic ideas	Spoken language –
products have circuits	That products need to be designed before they are	product	based on the needs of	Participate in
operated by switches.	made.	 Explain how particular parts 	the user?	discussion and
Pupils will understand	That designers consider the needs and wants of a	of their product work	Communicate ideas	collaborative
how circuits work and	user.	 Gather information about the 	through sketches and	conversations to
the role of the switch	That products are according to design criteria.	needs and wants of the user	diagrams?	develop ideas. Listen
in the circuit. They will	That a design brief outlines the aims of a design that	 Develop their own design 	Order the main stages	and respond
have investigated	is needed.	criteria and use to inform	of making?	appropriately to
making different types	That design criteria are the standards the finished	their ideas		adults and peers.
of switches in circuits	product must meet.	 Generate realistic ideas, 		Science - know how
and will have evaluated	That a design proposal is a response to a design brief	considering the purposes for		to construct and
each one, identifying	That the order of making needs to be planned	which they are designing.		control a simple
the kinds of products		 Communicate ideas through 		circuit using
each type of switch is	Second order concepts:	labelled drawings from		switches.
useful for.	(What students should understand)	different views showing		Art and Design - use
	Design brief	specific features.		drawing and

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	Design criteria	 Select from a wider range of 		sketching skills to
	Design proposal	tools, equipment, materials		develop and
		and components		communicate ideas
		• Plan and record the order of		
		their work.		
		Key Vocabulary/concepts:		
		user, purpose, design, product,		
		function, switch, toggle switch,		
		push-to-make switch, push-to-		
		break switch, battery-powered,		
		mains electricity, annotated		
		sketch, cross-sectional diagram,		
		exploded diagram		
Suggested activities:		Resources:	Useful links:	
Set a context which is a	uthentic and meaningful and share a design brief for	Sketch pads,	http://www.mrjennings.co.	uk/teacher/DT/D&T%
the product they will ma	ke e.g. a hands free head torch, a lamp, a picture with	Annotations	20Lower%20K52%20proje	ect%20sheets.pdf
light up stars etc.				
Discuss the purpose of t	he battery powered products that they will be			
designing, making and ev	aluating, and who they will be for. Pupils generate a			
range of ideas through d	liscussion.			
Agree on design criteria	that can be used to guide the development and			
evaluation of the project	ts, including safety features.			
Pupils use labelled drawi	ngs from different views, to develop, model and			
communicate their ideas	Pupils consider e.g. What will you need to include in			
your design? How can yo	u improve it? What materials will you use? How will you			
make sure your product	works well and has the right appearance?			
Pupils complete a design proposal, detailing the tools, equipment and materials				
they will use and the ord	ler in which they will make the product through. This			
, could be done through fl	ow charts or storyboards or through writing a list of			
instructions.	, 5 5			

4: Making: Can I make the product I have designed?				
Links to previous	Knowledge and second order concepts	Skills, Concepts and	Assessment	Curricular links:
learning		Vocabulary:	criteria:	
Pupils will have identified the product they are going to make. They will have a clear understanding of the purpose of the product and of needs and wants of the intended user. Pupils will have developed a design brief and a set of design criteria to guide the development of their products. They will have a clear understanding of the order in which they will make the product.	Knowledge: Substantive knowledge: (What students should know.) That design proposals and criteria are used to guide the making process. The importance of evaluating ongoing work. Second order concepts: (What students should understand) Functionality Aesthetics Evaluate	 Skills Use a range of materials and components Work safely and accurately with a range of tools. Measure, mark out, cut and shape a range of materials and components using appropriate tools, equipment and techniques with some accuracy. Assemble, join and combine materials and components with some accuracy, using a range of techniques. Key Vocabulary/concepts: Series circuit, fault, connection, toggle switch, push-to-break switch, battery, battery holder, bulb, bulb holder, wire, insulator, 	Can your children: Select tools and materials according to functional properties and aesthetic qualities. Use their knowledge of circuits to build a simple series circuit for their product. Choose an appropriate switch for their product. Test circuits, identify faults and correct.	Horizontal: Science - Choose suitable materials based on properties to make products; construct and control simple series circuits using switches. Spoken language - ask questions to develop knowledge and understanding. Vertical:
Suggested activities	5:	Resources:	Useful links:	
Remind pupils of the des design proposals and plar committing to their final Pupils collect the materia knowledge from previous Once constructed, pupils use their knowledge and is and to correct it befor Encourage the children t the design criteria, cons	ign brief and give them opportunity to revisit their ns. Remind children to test their circuit before piece. als and tools required for their circuits. Pupils use elessons and from science to construct their circuits. a should test their circuits to identify any faults. Pupils skills from previous lessons to identify where a fault re completing their product. o evaluate their developing products by referring to idering the intended purpose and user. Encourage	Variety of switches, foil, paper fasteners, paper clips, card, plastic, reclaimed materials, buzzers, bulbs, bulb holders, battery holders, batteries, wires	<u>http://www.mrjennings.co</u> <u>20Lower%20KS2%20proj</u> e	.uk/teacher/DT/D&T% ect%20sheets.pdf

pupils to identify why th skills to solve problems. I problems or any improve	ings have gone wrong and use their knowledge and Pupils could record changes made to overcome ments made on their plans.			
	5: Finishing: Is n	ny product complete?		
Links to previous learning	Knowledge and second order concepts	Skills, Concepts and Vocabulary:	Assessment criteria:	Curricular links:
Pupils will have produced a working circuit for their product. They will have tested the product and identified and corrected any faults.	Substantive knowledge: (What students should know.) That products need to be finished to a high quality to make them appealing to the intended user. Know a range of techniques suitable for the product they are creating. The importance of evaluating evolving work. Second order concepts: (What students should understand) Finish Appeal	 Skills Choose from and use a wide range of finishing techniques to strengthen and improve the appearance of their product with some accuracy, including the use of ICT Key Vocabulary/concepts: Finish/finishing, appearance, appealing, aesthetics, 	Can your children: Apply a range of finishing techniques suitable for the product they are making? Evaluate their developing products and use problem solving skills when thigs go wrong?	Horizontal: Art and design - use a range of tools and decorative techniques. Science - choose ingredients based on the principles of a healthy and varied diet. Vertical:
Suggested activities	5:	Resources:	Useful links:	
Refer to design brief and their products, referring continue to evaluate their Why are you choosing th needs of the intended us	d proposals. Pupils use finishing techniques to complete g to the design brief and their design proposals. Pupils ir work e.g. Which finishing technique are you using? is technique? How does your chosen finish meet the ser?	Finishing resources, e.g. paper, glue, pens, paint,	<u>http://www.mrjennings.co</u> 20Lower%20KS2%20proje	<u>uk/teacher/DT/D&T%</u> <u>act%20sheets.pdf</u>

6: Evaluating: What worked well and what could I do to make it even better?				
Links to previous learning	Knowledge and second order concepts	Skills, Concepts and Vocabulary:	Assessment criteria:	Curricular links:
Children will have generated and developed ideas for their product. They will have explored different battery- powered products and designed a product with an intended purpose for an intended user. They will have practised making simple series circuits containing switches and will have explored different types of switch. They will have evaluated their evolving work and overcome problems using problems solving skills.	Substantive knowledge: (What students should know.) That evaluations identify the strengths and areas for development in a product. That products change and evolve through evaluations. Second order concepts: (What students should understand) Evaluate Develop	 Skills Use their design criteria to evaluate their product identifying both strengths and areas for development Consider the views of others to improve their work Key Vocabulary/concepts: Evaluate, design criteria, design brief, innovative, user, purpose, function, product, ideas, appeal, finish, improve 	Can your children: Use their design criteria to evaluate their product by judging the extent to which it suits the purpose and meets the neds of the intended user. Identify both the strengths of the product and the areas for development?	Horizontal: Spoken language - ask questions to develop knowledge and understanding. Give clear responses to questions. Consider the views of others. Science - Plants; nutrition Writing - produce a written evaluation of the finished product using appropriate headings/ subheadings using appropriate technical and sensory vocabulary Vertical:
Suggested activities:		Resources:	Useful links:	·
Pupils evaluate their find the extent to which the the intended purpose. Al their peers. Where poss Does the product suit th to operate? How well has	Il products against the design criteria. They consider product meets the neds of the intended user and suits low children to show and demonstrate their product to ible allow feedback from the intended user. e purpose? Does it suit the intended user? Is it easy s the product been finished? Are the materials	Completed products Evaluation sheet	<u>http://www.mrjennings.co</u> 20Lower%20KS2%20proje	<u>.uk/teacher/DT/D&T%</u> ect%20sheets.pdf

suitable for the product? How could the product be improved/made more	
appealing?	
Pupils complete an evaluation for their own product.	