



Knowledge Organiser	Subject: Design and Technology	Topic: Homes	Year: 1
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<u>Key Knowledge</u> <u>Technical knowledge I have already learnt about homes</u> What is a home? A home is a place where people live. It is where we feel safe and comfortable. Just like a turtle has its shell, or a bird has its nest, people have homes. What Are Different Types of Homes? Houses: These are buildings where families might live. They can be big or small, and they usually have a garden. Flats: These are homes that are in big buildings, with many other homes above and below. Stories they would remember homes from: - The Three Little Pigs - Goldilocks and the Three Bears.	<u>Key Learning</u> Why is Home Structure Important? The structure is important because it helps keep us safe. It makes sure that the walls don't fall down and that the roof doesn't cave in when it rains. Imagine if you built a tower out of blocks. If the blocks are stacked nicely, the tower will stand tall. But if they are wobbly, it might fall over. This is similar to how our homes need to be built sturdy so they can last. Parts of a Home Structure Walls are like the sides of a box that keep the inside safe. They help keep out the wind and rain. The roof is like a lid on a container. It protects us from the weather, like rain and sunshine. The foundation is what the house stands on. It's like the bottom of a sponge that helps hold everything up. Doors let us go in and out, and windows let light in and keep the rain out. Example of building homes Planning: Before building, we think about what we want our home to look like. Do we want a big garden? How many rooms do we need? Materials: We need materials to build, like bricks, wood, and concrete. Building: Workers use tools to put everything together, like hammering nails and placing bricks. Types of homes: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4yRye0g2OHA How a house is built: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YLzAmorsyFM	<u>Disciplinary Skills</u> • Generate ideas through brainstorming and identify a purpose for their product. • Draw up a specification for their design. • Select appropriate materials, tools and techniques. • Use skills in using different tools and equipment safely and accurately. • Evaluate a product against the original design specification. <table border="1" data-bbox="1218 555 2141 1473"> <tr> <th colspan="3">Key Concepts</th></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1218 632 1525 1473"> Design- Design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria. Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology. </td><td data-bbox="1525 632 1839 1473"> Make- Select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing] Select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics. </td><td data-bbox="1839 632 2141 1473"> Evaluate – Explore and evaluate a range of existing products. Evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria. </td></tr> </table>	Key Concepts			Design- Design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria. Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology.	Make- Select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing] Select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics.	Evaluate – Explore and evaluate a range of existing products. Evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria.
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Key Vocabulary	
Homes	The place where one lives permanently, especially as a member of a family or household.
Structure	The arrangement of and relations between the parts or elements of something complex.
Foundation	The lowest load-bearing part of a building, typically below ground level
Building	A structure with a roof and walls, such as a house or factory.
Exterior	The outside of the house.
Interior	The inside of the house.
Modify	To change something in order to improve or fix it.
Join	A place or line where two or more things are connected or fastened together.
Construct	Build or make (something, typically a building, road, or machine).
Mark out	To measure and mark where a piece of material needs to be cut or shaped.



Shapes in a house.



Materials to make a home.

Linking Thinking Across Our Learning Journey						
Early Years	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
Once upon a time- Building structures	Playgrounds – Structures	Stable structures - Structures	ROH Stage design – Structures	Light up signs- Constructing and Designing	Bridges- Structures	African instruments/ Fairgrounds- Constructing