Assessment in Design and Technology KS3

Assessment	Essential Component	Why is this essential	Misconceptions Often	What are the	Why is this an
	Knowledge	knowledge?	Addressed	essential skills?	essential skill?
		Year	7	1	
Baseline	 Designing skills Making skills (Tools and equipment) Technical knowledge (Materials and processes) Application of Maths knowledge 	 Being able to design in 3D using a given grid (Isometric) (AO2) Knowing what the different tools and equipment are and how they can be used) What different materials are, their categories and what they can be used for Maths skills used for conversion and calculating area / material use 	 Designing in 3D and its advantages What tools are used for. Why it is not just a "saw" Understanding the correct names. Specific material names getting away from wood, metal and plastic. How to calculate area and how to convert units / measurements 	 Use of pencil and ruler for designing neatly Writing neatly Use of calculator for maths-based questions 	 Essential skill when in Design Technology to help with drawing ideas. Knowledge is understood Able to calculate materials and avoid wasting
Block Bot make	 Select and use correct tools and equipment. Accuracy when marking, measuring and cutting materials. Quality of finished work 	 Ability to use the tools and equipment accurately and safely. Understanding what different tools are used for. Able to mark out accurately to avoid 	 How to correctly use a ruler and a try square How to read a ruler and mark out on to a piece of timber How to convert mm to cm How to use a saw correctly 	 Hand eye coordination Being able to physically hold and grip the saw. Ability to read numbers on a ruler. Can follow sequence of instructions 	 So that they can place the saw / tool in the correct place and follow a line using their hands with the saw So that they can keep hold of the saw and not drop it while

		waste and apply tolerance Pride in work completed and finished products can be used / taken home	 How to use a drill correctly How to sand / finish work correctly 		cutting. Ability to cut through a piece of timber. - So that they mark the correct measurement - So that they can complete the finished piece in the correct order
Design skills	- Rendering and design skills - shading / isometric and perspective drawing	 Able to present work neatly. Able to generate design ideas in 2 and 3 dimensions. Able to recognise drawing techniques used in designing of products. 	 Shading and rendering – the use of light, medium and dark tone. How to hold a pencil correctly when shading The difference between 3D and 2D drawings (Advantages and disadvantages) How to use isometric grid paper correctly Why designs need to be rendered. 	 Use of pencil and ruler for designing neatly Basic creativity – the ability to generate ideas 	 So that they can generate ideas for assessment tasks So that they can design in 3D which will give their drawings more depth and detail
Product Evaluation – Phone	 Analysing skills – being able to evaluate products. Technical knowledge. Understanding 	 Able to recognise products and how they have changed over time. Able to evaluate a product and 	What is technology?Why do products change?What products are made from?	 Evaluation and having an opinion on a product. Being able to justify choices 	- Essential for buying or understanding why products are designed the way they are.

EoY Test	developments in technology and over time. - What products do and how they have changed - Designing skills - Making skills (Tools and equipment) - Technical knowledge (Materials and processes) - Application of Maths knowledge	justifying thoughts with reasons - Able to recognise how technology has changed and the impact it has had - Being able to design in 3D using a given grid (Isometric) (AO2) - Knowing what the different tools and equipment are and how they can be used) - What different materials are, their categories and what they can be used for Maths skills used for conversion and calculating area / material use	- What older products were used for and how they have developed - How to structure full sentences using key words and phrases - Designing in 3D and its advantages - What tools are used for. Why it is not just a "saw" Understanding the correct names - Specific material names getting away from wood, metal and plastic How to calculate area and how to convert units / measurements made about opinions Use of pencil and ruler for designing neatly Use of calculator for maths based questions	 So that they can justify any products and their opinions are relevant to the products they are analysing Essential skill when in Design Technology to help with drawing ideas Knowledge is understood Able to calculate materials and avoid wasting
Baseline	 Designing skills Making skills (Tools and equipment) Technical knowledge (Materials and processes) 	 Being able to design in 3D using a given grid (Isometric) (AO2) Knowing what the different tools and equipment are and 	 Designing in 3D and its advantages What tools are used for. Why it is not just a "saw" Use of pencil and ruler for designing neatly Writing neatly Use of calculator for maths based questions 	 Essential skill when in Design Technology to help with drawing ideas Knowledge is understood

	- Application of Maths knowledge	how they can be used) - What different materials are, their categories and what they can be used for? - Maths skills used for conversion and calculating area / material use	functions – different tools for different materials. - Specific material names getting away from wood, metal, and plastic. - How to calculate area and how to convert units / measurements	- Able to calculate materials and avoid wasting
Desk tidy make	 Select and use correct tools and equipment. Accuracy when marking, measuring, and cutting materials. Quality of finished work 	 Ability to use the tools and equipment accurately and safely. Understanding what different tools are used for. Able to mark out accurately to avoid waste and apply tolerance. Pride in work completed and finished products can be used / taken home 	square - How to read a ruler and mark out on to a piece of timber - How to convert mm to cm - How to use a saw correctly - Being physi and g - Abilit - Can for sequence of timber - Can for sequence of timber - Sequence of timber - Abilit - Can for sequence of timber	dination g able to cally hold grip the saw. by to read pers on a correct place and follow a line using their hands with the saw - So that they can

User design	 Designing in 3D to develop ideas based on a given design brief / clients' needs. Rendering designs Isometric drawings skills Understanding the needs of others Inclusive design strategies (The Big Life Fix) 	 Able to design realistic ideas in 3 dimensions. Able to recognise a client brief and write a specification linked to needs and wants 	 Shading and rendering – the use of light, medium and dark tone. How to hold a pencil correctly when shading Use of markers and fine line pens for thick and thin lines The difference between 3D and 2D drawings (Advantages and disadvantages) How to use isometric grid paper correctly Why designs need to be rendered. What is user design? What is inclusion / inclusive design? 	 Use of pencil and ruler for designing neatly Developing creativity – the ability to generate ideas. Can emphasise with a client and their needs. Understanding why designing for others is important. Can read and understand what a specification is and how that enables designs to progress 	 So that they can generate ideas for assessment tasks So that they can design in 3D which will give their drawings more depth and detail
Product Evaluation - Cars	 Analysing skills – being able to evaluate products. Justification techniques – giving reasons for answers. Technical knowledge. Understanding 	 Able to recognise products and how they have changed over time. Able to evaluate a product and key words / phrases to use. Be able to justify their answers with 	 What is technology? Why do products change? What is product evolution? What products are made from? What older products were used for and 	 Evaluation and having an opinion on a product. Being able to justify choices made about opinions. 	 Essential for buying or understanding why products are designed the way they are. So that they can justify any products and their opinions

EoY Test	developments in technology and over time. - What products do and how they have changed - Designing skills - Making skills (Tools and equipment) - Technical knowledge (Materials and processes) - Application of Maths knowledge	reasons linked to key words. Able to recognise how technology has changed and the impact it has had Being able to design in 3D using a given grid (Isometric) (AO2) Knowing what the different tools and equipment are and how they can be used) What different materials are, their categories and what they can be used for - Maths skills used for convert units / convertion and wide every words and phrases how they can be key words and edveloped? How to structure full sentences using key words and phrases Thom to structure full sentences using key words and phrases Technology to help with drawing ideas. What tools are used for to help with drawing ideas. What tis not just a "saw" Understanding the correct names. Specific material and plastic. How to calculate area and how to convert units / measurements Technology to help with drawing ideas. Knowledge is understood. Able to calculate materials and avoid wasting
		conversion and measurements calculating area / material use
	l	Year 9
Baseline	 Designing skills Making skills (Tools and equipment) Technical knowledge (Materials and processes) Application of Maths knowledge 	 Being able to design in 3D and in 3D using a given grid (Isometric) (AO2) Knowing what the different tools and equipment are and how they can be used) Designing in 3D and its advantages ruler for designing neatly to help with a "saw" Use of pencil and ruler for designing neatly to help with drawing ideas. Use of calculator for maths-based questions. Knowledge is understood.

		 What different materials are, their categories and what they can be used for? Maths skills used for conversion and calculating area / material use 	tools for different materials. - Specific material names getting away from wood, metal, and plastic. - How to calculate area and how to convert units / measurements		- Able to calculate materials and avoid wasting
Picture frame make	 Select and use correct tools and equipment. Accuracy when marking, measuring, and cutting materials. Quality of finished work 	 Ability to use the tools and equipment accurately and safely. Understanding what different tools are used for. Able to mark out accurately to avoid waste and apply tolerance. Pride in work completed and finished products can be used / taken home 	 How to correctly use a ruler and a try square How to read a ruler and mark out on to a piece of timber How to convert mm to cm How to use a saw correctly How to use a drill correctly How to sand / finish work correctly 	 Hand eye coordination Being able to physically hold and grip the saw. Ability to read numbers on a ruler. Can follow sequence of instructions 	 So that they can place the saw / tool in the correct place and follow a line using their hands with the saw So that they can keep hold of the saw and not drop it while cutting. Ability to cut through a piece of timber. So that they mark the correct measurement So that they can complete the finished piece in the correct order
CAD Design	- Designing skills using computer	- Able to use the computers	What CAD means.What CAM means.	- Use of the computer	- So they are able to access the

	aided design software. - What is CAD? - Why is CAD used? - Advantages and Disadvantages of CAD - Programmes and features - Responding to a client brief and specification	effectively to help aid design work at KS3 and KS4 level. - Understanding key terminology and the role that CAD has played on our everyday life. - Ability to follow a sequence of instructions to complete the project effectively. - Able to meet the needs and wants of a client and meet a specification.	 Why designing on a computer has advantages and disadvantages. The word specification. How to use the software efficiently. 	(Mouse / keyboard etc) - Ability to read and follow a sequence of instructions Hand eye coordination - Ability to see and use a computer to a basic level.	computer programmes effectively. - So that they are able to complete a range of different activities and tasks which will help them to progress with the subject content - Ability to reference points on the screen and move towards them.
Product Evaluation - Robotics	 Analysing skills – being able to evaluate products. Justification techniques – giving reasons for answers. Technical knowledge. Understanding developments in technology and over time. 	 Able to recognise products and how they have changed over time. Able to evaluate a product and key words / phrases to use. Be able to justify their answers with reasons linked to key words. Able to recognise how technology has 	 What is technology? Why do products change? What is product evolution? What products are made from? What older products were used for and how they have developed? How to structure full sentences using key words and phrases 	 Evaluation and having an opinion on a product. Being able to justify choices made about opinions. 	 Essential for buying or understanding why products are designed the way they are. So that they can justify any products and their opinions are relevant to the products they are analysing

	- What products do and how they have changed	changed and the impact it has had			
EoY Test	 Designing skills Making skills (Tools and equipment) Technical knowledge (Materials and processes) Application of Maths knowledge 	 Being able to design in 3D using a given grid (Isometric) (AO2) Knowing what the different tools and equipment are and how they can be used) What different materials are, their categories and what they can be used for Maths skills used for conversion and calculating area / material use 	 Designing in 3D and its advantages What tools are used for. Why it is not just a "saw" Understanding the correct names. Specific material names getting away from wood, metal and plastic. How to calculate area and how to convert units / measurements 	 Use of pencil and ruler for designing neatly Writing neatly Use of calculator for maths-based questions 	 Essential skill when in Design Technology to help with drawing ideas. Knowledge is understood. Able to calculate materials and avoid wasting

Assessment	Essential Component Knowledge	Why is this essential knowledge?	Misconceptions Often Addressed	What are the essential skills?	Why is this an essential skill?
		Year	10		
DT Mock Baseline – Technical Knowledge	 Designing skills Making skills (Tools and equipment) Technical knowledge (Materials and processes) Specialist technical principles Application of Maths knowledge 	 Being able to design in 3D using a given grid (Isometric) (AO2) Knowing what the different tools and equipment are and how they can be used) What different materials are, their categories and what they can be used for Maths skills used for conversion and calculating area / material use What tools and processes are used within DT and what they are used for 	 Designing in 3D and its advantages What tools are used for. Why it is not just a "saw" What specific tools are used for different materials and that all tools cannot just be used for any material Understanding the correct names. Specific material names getting away from wood, metal and plastic. How to calculate area and how to convert units / measurements 	- Use of pencil and ruler for designing neatly - Writing neatly - Use of calculator for maths-based questions - Ability to read and answer technical questions linked to DT specification	 Essential skill when in Design Technology to help with drawing ideas. Knowledge is understood and recalled Able to calculate materials and avoid wasting Understanding the DT specification and elements that are required to answering key knowledge questions
Phone stand - Make	- Select and use correct tools and equipment to manufacture a product - Accuracy when marking,	 Ability to use the tools and equipment accurately and safely. Understanding what different tools are used for. 	 How to correctly use a ruler and a try square How to read a ruler and mark out on to a piece of timber How to use CAD and CAM to 	 Hand eye coordination Being able to physically use a range of tools safely and accurately. 	- So that they can place the saw / tool in the correct place and follow a line using their hands with the

	measuring and cutting materials. - Quality of finished work - Use of specialist equipment - Writing a production plan for creating a product and the key steps taken	- Able to mark out accurately to avoid waste and apply tolerance Pride in work completed and finished products can be used / taken home Understanding more complex tools and what they are used for – specialist tools and equipment - Understanding how to record steps taken to manufacture a product	develop plastic phone stand How to convert mm to cm How to use a saw correctly How to use a drill correctly How to sand / finish work correctly How to create a mortise and tenon joint How to use a vacuum former How to use the laser cutter How to write a production plan	- Ability to read numbers on a ruler and work to tolerances - Ability to recognise specialist tools and equipment and what they can be used for - How to follow sequence of instructions - How to record information for a production plan	saw / other tools - Ability to cut through a piece of timber. - So that they mark the correct measurement - So students can understand what equipment is used for an can later apply this knowledge to - So that they can complete the finished piece in the correct order - So that students can can can create an accurate production plan for others to follow
Designing for others – Prototyping – Design and Make	- Rendering and design skills - shading / isometric and perspective drawing - how to develop ideas to 3D and realist sketches	 Ability to present work neatly. Ability to generate design ideas in 2 and 3 dimensions. Ability to recognise drawing techniques used in 	- Shading and rendering – the use of light, medium and dark tone. How to hold a pencil correctly when shading - The difference between 3D and	 Use of pencil and ruler for designing neatly Basic creativity – the ability to generate ideas Being able to read a design 	- So that they can generate ideas for assessment tasks independently - So that they can design in 3D which will

	 Designing for a design brief Development of ideas through iterative process Modelling techniques used to develop ideas from sketch to physical model 	designing of products. - Understanding how to develop ideas from a given design brief	2D drawings and the names of different techniques used (Advantages and disadvantages of each) - How to use isometric grid paper correctly - Why designs need to be rendered. - What is modelling and prototyping? - The iterative design process	brief and highlight key words - How to model ideas using card and other prototyping mediums and the advantages of physical modelling	give their drawings more depth and detail - So they can understand what to design to effectively meet the design brief needs
New and emerging technologies evaluation and development – Technical Knowledge	 Analysing skills – being able to evaluate products from different technology use areas Technical knowledge. Understanding developments in technology over time. What products do and how they have changed The impact of technology on the environment 	 Able to recognise products and how they have changed over time. Able to evaluate a product and justifying thoughts with reasons Able to recognise how technology has changed and the impact it has had Developing ideas for a product linked to the key areas of emerging 	 What is technology? - not just what we see and use today Why do products change? What products are made from? Planned obsolescence Market pull and technology push What older products were used for and how they have developed How to structure full sentences using 	 Evaluation and having an opinion on a product. Being able to justify choices made about opinions. Using key knowledge on new and emerging technologies and applying this in to development of own ideas 	 Essential for buying or understanding why products are designed the way they are. So that they can justify any products and their opinions are relevant to the products they are analysing So that their products are designed with

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Mock evam -	- Critical evaluation in informing design decisions - Development of ideas linked to new technologies - using information to create a "perfect" product and what this may look like - Designing skills	and new technologies - Being able to	key words and phrases - Designing in 3D	- Use of pencil	key factors analysed - Essential skill
Mock exam – GCSE specification	 Designing skills Making skills (Tools and equipment) Technical knowledge (Materials and processes) Specialist technical principles Application of Maths knowledge 	 Being able to design in 3D using a given grid (Isometric) (AO2) Knowing what the different tools and equipment are and how they can be used) What different materials are, their categories and what they can be used for Maths skills used for conversion and calculating area / material use What tools and processes are used within DT and what they are used for 	 Designing in 3D and its advantages What tools are used for. Why it is not just a "saw" What specific tools are used for different materials and that all tools cannot just be used for any material Understanding the correct names. Specific material names getting away from wood, metal and plastic. How to calculate area and how to convert units / measurements 	 Use of pencil and ruler for designing neatly Writing neatly Use of calculator for maths-based questions Ability to read and answer technical questions linked to DT specification 	- Essential skill when in Design Technology to help with drawing ideas Knowledge is understood and recalled - Able to calculate materials and avoid wasting - Understanding the DT specification and elements that are required to answering key knowledge questions

		Year	11		
Mock exam – GCSE specification (Done at 2 points in the year)	 Designing skills Making skills (Tools and equipment) Technical knowledge (Materials and processes) Specialist technical principles Application of Maths knowledge 	- Being able to design in 3D using a given grid (Isometric) (AO2) - Knowing what the different tools and equipment are and how they can be used) - What different materials are, their categories and what they can be used for - Maths skills used for conversion and calculating area / material use - What tools and processes are used within DT and what they are used for	 Designing in 3D and its advantages What tools are used for. Why it is not just a "saw" What specific tools are used for different materials and that all tools cannot just be used for any material Understanding the correct names. Specific material names getting away from wood, metal and plastic. How to calculate area and how to convert units / measurements 	 Use of pencil and ruler for designing neatly Writing neatly Use of calculator for maths-based questions Ability to read and answer technical questions linked to DT specification 	- Essential skill when in Design Technology to help with drawing ideas Knowledge is understood and recalled - Able to calculate materials and avoid wasting - Understanding the DT specification and elements that are required to answering key knowledge questions
GCSE NEA – 50% overall grade	 Identifying and investigating design possibilities Producing a design brief and specification 	 Design possibilities identified and thoroughly explored A user/client has been clearly identified and is entirely relevant in 	 How to begin to develop ideas Avoiding design fixation Use of range of materials 	- Being able to physically use a range of tools safely and accurately.	- Ability to cut through a piece of material - So that they mark the

- Generating design	all aspects to the	- Developing ideas	- Ability to work	correct
ideas Developing	contextual challenge	within reason and	to tolerances	measurement
design ideas	with investigation of	not too complex	- Ability to	- So students can
- Realising design	their needs and wants	- Needs and wants	recognise	understand
ideas	- Comprehensive	of a user	specialist tools	what
- Analysing &	investigation into the	- The iterative design	and equipment	equipment is
evaluating	work of others.	process	and what they	used for an can
	- Excellent design focus		can be used for	later apply this
	and full understanding		- How to follow	knowledge to
	of the impact on		sequence of	- So that they
	•		instructions	can complete
	society including;		- How to record	the finished
	economic and social		information for	piece in the
	effects.		a production	correct order
	- Comprehensive design		plan	- So that students
	specification		- Evaluation and	can create an
	- Imaginative, creative		having an opinion on a	accurate production
	and innovative ideas		product.	plan for others
	have been generated		- Being able to	to follow
	- Ideas have been		justify choices	- So that they
	generated with		made about	can justify any
	imaginative use of		opinions.	products and
	different design		- Using key	their opinions
	strategies		knowledge on	are relevant to
	 Very detailed 		new and	the products
	development work is		emerging	they are
	evident, using a wide		technologies	analysing
	range of 2D/3D		and applying	- So that their
	techniques to develop		this in to	products are
	a prototype.		development	designed with
	- Excellent modelling,		of own ideas	key factors
	using a wide variety of		- Creativity – the	analysed
	methods to test their		ability to	- So that they
	design ideas. Fully		generate ideas	can generate
	appropriate			ideas for

	materials/components selected with extensive research - Prototype shows an exceptionally high level of making/finishing skills that are fully consistent and appropriate to the desired outcome Detailed evaluation of all aspects of the project and what has been undertaken with justifications		 Being able to read a design brief and highlight key words How to model ideas using card and other prototyping mediums and the advantages of physical modelling 	assessment tasks independently So that they can design in 3D which will give their drawings more depth and detail So they can understand what to design to effectively meet the design brief needs
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What happens following an assessment to address pupil misconceptions and reteaching of essential knowledge?

- Retrieval aspect of common misconceptions brought into the following assessment.
- Teacher expected to go through the assessment in dedicated time. Key words are reidentified and retaught.
- Teacher's assessment of key knowledge that is missed and key skills that are not evident are retaught and practised.

Formative Assessment in DT

- Questioning throughout the topic to check knowledge is secured
- Questioning to make comparisons with new content. For example: Now that we know what a specification is, pupils in year 11 should also be able to bring prior knowledge from the KS3 curriculum and use the specification to produce a detailed production plan/manufacturing specification.
- Creating a mind map as a starter on a particular topic. These are interleaved and planned for. This can inform which topics need more attention for revisiting.
- Low stakes or no stakes guizzes mid point / starters of the lesson
- Retrieval starters

End of topic quizzes

Feedback and Acting on Feedback (should be on the most valuable thing)

After each assessment at KS4 there is an opportunity in class for the teacher to go over the test / work and address any misconceptions. For the keyword section of the test pupils will go back to their booklets and make any relevant corrections. Pupils will make corrections in green pen as the teacher goes through the assessment. In the next assessment if there was a common mistake or insecure knowledge, the question will be repeated next half term and until knowledge is secure.

Continuous questioning throughout practical lessons and live verbal feedback is given all the time to help the students practical work develop