

Year 3 Technology			
	Autumn 1	Spring 1	Summer 1
		Term 2.1	Term 3.1
		Chocolate recipes	Bridges
(knowledge) must know		<p>Name the equipment they are using. Name the ingredients they are using. Know what can happen if they do not practise health and safety. Know the reasons for hygiene-washing hands, wearing apron and hair being tied. Use the appropriate verbs to explain what they are doing. Explain the process using a full sentence. Know that Self-Raising Flour Rises. Fairy cakes are named as such because of their size -- small enough to be served to the tiny mythical creatures. The word "fairy" (or "fairie") appeared around 1300, referring to "enchantment" and "magic." A chocolate truffle is a type of chocolate confectionery, traditionally made with a chocolate ganache centre coated in chocolate, cocoa powder or chopped toasted nuts in a spherical shape.</p>	<p>Know and identify different types of bridges: Beam, Truss, Arch, Cantilever, Suspension & Cable Stayed. Tower Bridge is part suspension bridge and crosses the River Thames close to the Tower of London and has become an iconic symbol of London. Famous Bridges: Sydney Harbour Bridge and Brooklyn Bridge The ancient Romans constructed some of the most durable bridges ever. They built the Caravan Bridge, the world's oldest reliably dated bridge. It's in Turkey. According to Guinness World Records, it dates from 850 B.C., making it almost 3,000 years old.</p>
(skills) be able to		<p>To Master Practical Skills Prepare ingredients hygienically using appropriate utensils.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure ingredients to the nearest gram accurately. • Follow a recipe. • Assemble or cook ingredients (controlling the temperature of the oven or hob, if cooking). 	<p>Materials Cut materials accurately and safely by selecting appropriate tools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measure and mark out to the nearest millimetre. • Apply appropriate cutting and shaping techniques that include cuts within the perimeter of the material (such as slots or cut outs). • Select appropriate joining techniques. <p>Construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose suitable techniques to construct products or to repair items. • Strengthen materials using suitable techniques. <p>Mechanics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use scientific knowledge of the transference of forces to choose appropriate mechanisms for a product (such as levers, winding mechanisms, pulleys and gears). <p>To design, make, evaluate and improve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design with purpose by identifying opportunities to design. • Make products by working efficiently (such as by carefully selecting materials). • Refine work and techniques as work progresses, continually evaluating the product design. <p>To take inspiration from design throughout history</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify some of the great designers in all of the areas of study (including pioneers in horticultural techniques) to generate ideas for designs. • Improve upon existing designs, giving reasons for choices. • Disassemble products to understand how they work.
Key Vocabulary		Process Instruction Preparation Assemble Hygienically Utensils	Beam Truss Arch Cantilever Suspension Cable Stayed. Tower Bridge Sydney Harbour Bridge Brooklyn Bridge Caravan Bridge
Links		Cross Curricular Link to History (Cadbury's World)	

Ass.				
Performance/debate/world of work				