

DESIGN TECHNOLOGY Year 8 Curriculum End Points and Key Vocabulary

	Autumn Term 1	Autumn Term 2	Spring Term 1	Spring Term 2	Summer Term 1	Summer Term 2
Ethos Links	Milton Keynes - Looking at local plants which can be used eco dye. STEM - Structure and properties of different materials, careers links. Character - Peer feedback, using shared equipment. Sustainability - Looking at the origins of different fabrics and fibres and their impact on the environment.	Milton Keynes - Using local plants to eco dye. STEM - Understand about calculating waste. Character - Working safely in the textiles workshop and using shared equipment. Sustainability - Ensuring materials used in the construction and decoration of the bag are as sustainable as possible.	Milton Keynes - Careers links with the local area. STEM - Engineering moulds for casting metal. Character - Working safely in the workshop and using shared equipment considerately. Sustainability - Understanding where materials come from and the social economic impacts of the manufacturing industry. Ensuring product has low waste.	Milton Keynes – Careers links with the local area. STEM – Materials properties and natural disaster causes. Character – Working as a design team. Sustainability - Understanding by materials come from and the environmental, social and economic impacts.	Milton Keynes - Discussions around food waste in Milton Keynes. Where to buy food with less packaging. Links to MK eat street. STEM - Investigating food hygiene and the scientific characteristics and nutritional value of ingredients. Character - Working safely and considerately with shared equipment.	Character - Working safely and considerately with shared equipment. STEM - Experimental development tasks.
Learning End Points	'How can we design sustainably?' By the end of this unit students will know and understand:	'How can we design sustainably?' By the end of this unit students will know and understand:	'How can we take influence from designers?' By the end of this unit students will know and	'How can design help in a natural disaster?' By the end of this unit students will know and understand: Types and	'How can we minimise the amount of food and packaging waste produced?' By the end of this unit students will know and	'How can we minimise the amount of food and packaging waste produced?' By the end of this

- Which fibres are man made and which fibres are natural.
- Which fabrics and fibres are sustainable.
- The physical and working properties of different fibres and fabrics.
- Issues
 surrounding
 textile
 production
 and the
 environment.

- The names of the main parts of the sewing machine, how to thread up
 - sewing
 machine,
 how to
 thread up
 the top
 thread and
 select
 different
 stitches,
 stitch length,
 and stitch

width.

- Be able to identify surface design techniques including tie dye, eco dyeing, applique, reverse applique, E textiles, laser cut felt.
- How to construct either a tote or drawstring bag.

Charles
Rennie
Mackintosh
the style of
his work, and
the context
in which he
produced his
work.

How to

- effectively
 take
 influence
 from the
 work of
 another
 person and
 incorporate
 it into their
 own work.
- The main types of metals and alloys and be able to give the properties of ferrous and non ferrous metals.
- The properties of pewter when it is heated and cooled.
- The benefits and

- recent natural disasters. The obvious an unexpected risks and needs facing humans in survival situations.
- Effective teamwork, communication, roles and responsibilities within a team.
- recognise
 relevant
 feedback and
 use it to make
 appropriate
 conclusions I
 make
 judgments
 according to
 evidence.

How to

- The use of properties of materials and performance of structural elements to achieve their intended functional solutions.
- how mechanical systems used in

- Safety and hygiene when handling a wider range of food.
- How microorganisms multiply under optimum conditions.
- Identify different bacteria, which cause food poisoning and high risk foods such as cooked rice.
- How to make informed decisions when purchasing food and ingredients.
- A deeper understanding of food sourcing and environmental factors.
- The importance of safe food storage (where, shelf life and date marks).
- Understand the sensory and nutritional

know and understand:

- The theory of bread and yeast as a raising agent.
- Starch and gelatinization in source making.
- How to modify recipes to suit particular needs.
- Cultural differences when producing food and be aware of the significance of ingredient choices for a variety of cultural needs.

			limitations of CAD/CAM.	their products enable or resist changes in movement and force. How to record assessments as so to inform improved versions of design solutions.	characteristics of food.	
Key Vocabulary	ACCESS FM Design Criteria Specification Design brief Surface design Analysis Sustainability Fabric Fibres Design iteration Client User Bonded Knitted Woven Annotation Dyeing Eco dying Tie dying	Sewing machine Balance wheel Thread uptake lever Bobbin thread Top thread Presser foot Food dog Quality control Sewing Production Evaluation Pattern Seam allowance Surface design Laser cut felt E textiles Needle Pin Chalk Embroidery Applique	Charles Rennie Mackintosh Designer Design context forge ACCESS FM Design Criteria Specification Pewter Analysis Evaluation Production Sustainability Quality control Client User CAD/CAM Laser cutter Casting Mould Annotation Shaping Finishing	Disaster Survival Analysis Observations Situations Teamwork Design Ideas Design Brief Design Requirements Prototyping Iteration Concept Evaluation Development Technical Skills Functions Materials Presentation	Rubbing in method All-in-one method Shortcrust pastry Shortening Colour Flavour Bind Structure Weigh Measure Sensory analysis Hygiene Eat well guide Evaluation Food handling Safe food storage Food labelling Function of ingredients	Gluten Filo pastry Standard component Gelatinisation Roux sauce All-in-one sauce Knead Yeast Raising agent Creaming method Target group Taste testing