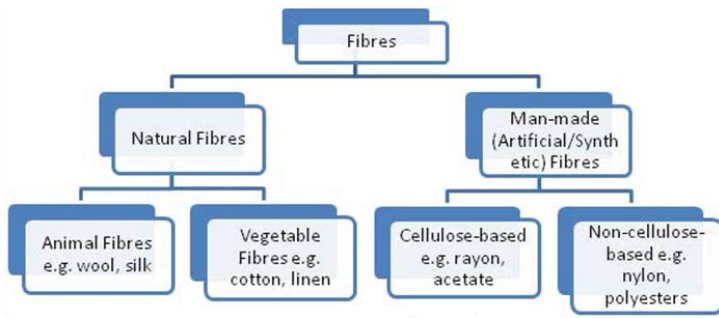


Year 7 DT knowledge organiser

We use **ACCESS FM** to help us write a **specification** - a list of requirements for a design - and to help us **analyse and describe** an already existing product.

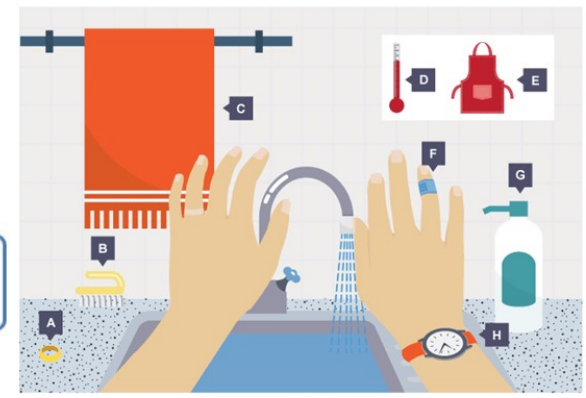
- A** is for **Aesthetics**
- C** is for **Cost**
- C** is for **Customer**
- E** is for **Environment**
- S** is for **Size**
- S** is for **Safety**
- F** is for **Function**
- M** is for **Material**

- Aesthetics** means what does the product look like? What is the Colour? Shape? Texture? Pattern? Appearance? Feel? Weight? Style?
- Cost** means how much does the product cost to buy? How much does it Cost to buy? Cost to make? How much do the different materials cost? Is it good value?
- Customer** means who will buy or use your product? Who will buy your product? Who will use your product? What is their Age? Gender? What are their Likes? Dislikes? Needs? Preferences?
- Environment** means will the product affect the environment? Is the product: Recyclable? Reusable? Repairable? Sustainable? Environmentally Friendly? Bad for the environment? **6R's of Design:** Recycle / Reuse / Repair / Rethink / Reduce / Refuse
- Size** means how big or small is the product? What is the size of the product in millimeters (mm)? Is this the same size as similar products? Is it comfortable to use? Does it fit? Would it be improved if it was bigger or smaller?
- Safety** means how safe is the product when it is used? Will it be safe for the customer to use? Could they hurt themselves? What's the correct and safest way to use the product? What are the risks?
- Function** means how does the product work? What is the product's job and role? What is it needed for? How well does it work? How could it be improved? Why is it used this way?
- Material** means what is the product made out of? What materials is the product made from? Why were these materials used? Would a different material be better? How was the product made? What manufacturing techniques were used?



Characteristics of polyester

- ✓ Strong
- ✓ Very durable
- ✓ Resistant to stretching and shrinking
- ✓ Quick drying
- ✓ Wrinkle resistant
- ✓ Mildew resistant
- ✓ Retains its shape → good for making outdoor clothing
- ✓ Easily washed

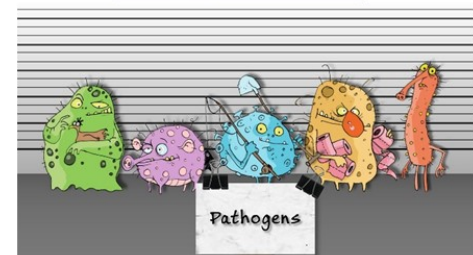


- A** Jewellery removed
- B** Nails kept short and clean
- C** Hands should be dried
- D** Food should not be handled when ill
- E** Apron should be worn while handling food
- F** Wounds sealed off
- G** Hands should be washed
- H** Food should not be handled for long periods of time

Prevent Cross Contamination

Use the correct colour coded chopping boards and knives

- Raw meat foods only
- Raw fish foods only
- Raw unwashed Vegetables, fruit and salad only
- Cooked meat foods only
- Washed Vegetables, fruit and salad only
- Bakery and dairy products only



What Biodegradable Really Means?

TYPE	PROS	CONS
Plastic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Costs • Excellent Durability • Long-lasting • Lightweight • Great versatility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plastic production releases excessive amounts of carbon dioxide • Not properly recyclable • Takes thousands of years to decompose • Pollutes the environment

Eye protection must be worn

Protective footwear must be worn

Protective gloves must be worn

Please remove all jewellery etc. before commencing work

Advantages of natural fibers

- low cost,
- robustness,
- strength/durability,
- availability,
- good drapeability
- biodegradability/ environment friendly

Hazard

Hazard refers to anything that has the potential to cause harm, such as a chemical, machinery, or biological agent.

Risk

Risk refers to the probability or likelihood that harm will occur as a result of exposure to a hazard.

Eatwell Guide

What is the function of carbohydrates in the body?

The effect of excess carbohydrates in the body is...

The effect of deficiency of carbohydrates in the body is...

What is the function of proteins in the body?

The effect of excess proteins in the body is...

The effect of deficiency of proteins in the body is...