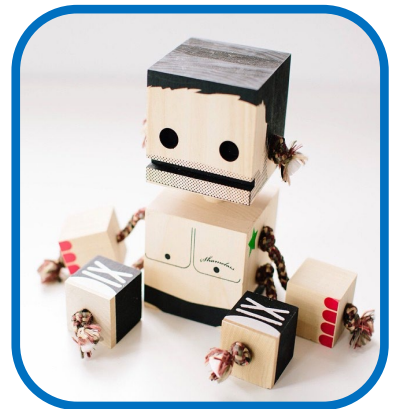


Technology Faculty



Year 7 Design and Technology

Block Bots



Year 7 Target Grades

End of year 11 grade

End of year 7 grade

**Skills &
Assessment Focus**

Designing
Making

Name: _____

DT Group: _____

Teacher: _____

Year 7 Design and Technology Keywords

In the table, list the words that you will use in this electronics project.

- Learn how to spell the words
- Find the meaning
- Produce examples

Keywords/ Phrases	Meanings	Examples
Aesthetics		
Function		
Specification		
Perspective		
Tennon Saw		
Steel Rule		
Bench Hook		

LO: To identify the materials.

What is a property?

The way to describe a materials is called a **property**. It is like the characteristics of the material.

This can be used to describe

Appearance

Behaviour

Structure

Colour

Composition

Identify the materials and their properties

Bronze: Highlight all the names of the material

Silver: Circle all the properties of the material

Gold: Underline all the applications of the material



LO: To identify the materials.

Softwood



Softwoods often come from coniferous trees keeping their foliage throughout the year. Because of the speed with which softwoods grow, they are often considered a more sustainable source of timber than hardwoods.



Parana Pine – This wood takes paint well, glues easily, and is free from resin ducts. This is used for furniture and for wood turning



Scots Pine – This wood is easy to work with and glues and finishes well used for furniture and interior work

Red Cedar – This wood resists weather and a great thermal insulator and used for decking furniture and roof shingles

Hardwoods



Hardwood usually come from deciduous trees (they lose their leaves in winter) and often take much longer to grow than softwoods. They are used for their superior strength and aesthetic qualities over softwoods. Many hardwoods come from Africa and South America. Sustainable farming methods need to employed if harvesting these slow growing trees is not to damage our planet.



Oak – A very strong wood, light brown in colour. This wood is quite difficult to work with Used for high quality furniture.



Teak – often used for garden furniture. This is an oily, hardwood that does not rot easily. Left untreated outside it goes silver-grey in colour

Beech – Straight and closed grained wood. This hard wood is idea for work tops, chopping boards and children's toys

Man-Made Board



Block board – Strips of softwood are laid side by side and then a veneer is placed on the top and bottom surfaces. This is a strong and lightweight board. Cut edges need finishing all though as they can look untidy. A common way of doing this is to glue a veneer or solid baton along the exposed sawn edge.



MDF – Medium Density Fibreboard is made by compressing and gluing tiny wood fibres together. MDF is a dense and heavy material. It has a uniform texture though and it's surfaces take paint and other finishes very well. However, this also means that it absorbs water well.



Plywood – Made by gluing thin layers (veneers) of wood on top of each other. Each veneer is positioned at 90° to the previous layer. Strength and dimensional stability is gained from the bi-directional grain that is created. The outside faces of the board may be a different timber to the internal layers. Expensive hardwood veneers might me used to "Face" the to give aesthetic appeal.

LO: To identify the materials.

Summarising:

- What do you remember from the text?

Connecting?

- What other information do we learn about wood?

Questioning:

- What are the 2 types of wood?
- Which wood grows more quickly?
- What is the type of tree that keeps its leaves throughout the year?
- Give an example of this type of tree?
- Which wood is considered more sustainable?

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Key words

- **Coniferous** – a type of tree that does not loose its leaves in winter and they stay green.
- **Sustainable** – something which can be re made/ re-grown easily

LO: To identify the tools and equipment.

Tools and Equipment

Name the tools and the equipment and their uses.

Bronze: Name each tools and equipment

Silver: Describe what each tool and equipment is used for

Gold: Explain the safety measures needed with each tool and equipment



Name the tool

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What is the tool used for?

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Explain the safety measures needed when using this tool.

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Name the tool

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What is the tool used for?

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Name the tool

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What is the tool used for?

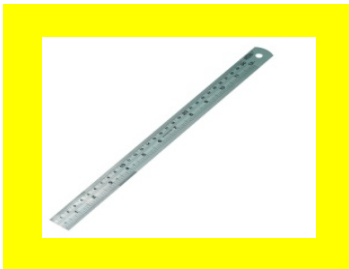
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Explain the safety measures needed when using this tool.

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Name the tool

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What is the tool used for?

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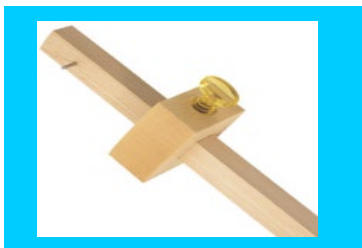
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What is the tool used for?

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LO: _____

Your block bot

Situation

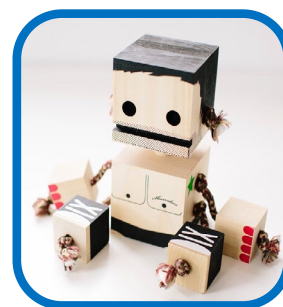
You are creating a children's toy as a gift for somebody you know. The gift must reflect your personality as much as possible and be unique.

What is a design brief?

A design brief is a detailed statement describing what must be done.

Design Brief

You must design and make a wooden block bot toy which can be given as a gift. It should reflect your personality or something which you are interested in.



My favourite TV character is...

My favourite film character is...

My favourite book character is...

My favourite film is...

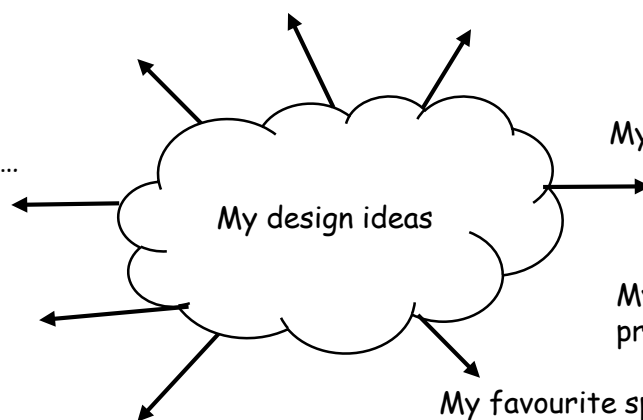
My favourite book is...

My favourite animal is...

My favourite TV program is...

My favourite music is...

My favourite sport is...



What is a specification?

A specification is a list of criteria which your design must meet (A little bit like a list of rules you must follow when designing).

Because it is like rules, sentences can start with:

'My design must' or 'My design should'.

COMPLETE THIS
ROW AFTER YOU
HAVE DESIGNED
YOUR BLOCK BOT

Topic	Specification point	Does your design meet this point?
Aesthetics	My design must be designed to look like _____.	
Customer	The people my design is aimed at is _____.	
Environment	My design will not harm the environment because _____.	
Size	My design will be approximately 100mm high.	
Safety	My design will be safe because the rough parts of the wood will be smoothed out using a file and glass paper.	
Function	My design should be used as a toy or decorative item.	
Material	My design will be made out of _____.	

LO: To be able to draw in perspective.

Perspective Drawing

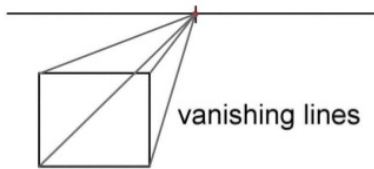
Create a perspective drawing of your block bots

Bronze: Draw a cube in 1 point perspective and 2 point perspective

Silver: Create a block bot design in 1 point perspective

Gold: Create a design of a block bot with added features in 2 point perspective

1 point perspective



LO: To be able to draw in perspective.

Perspective Drawing

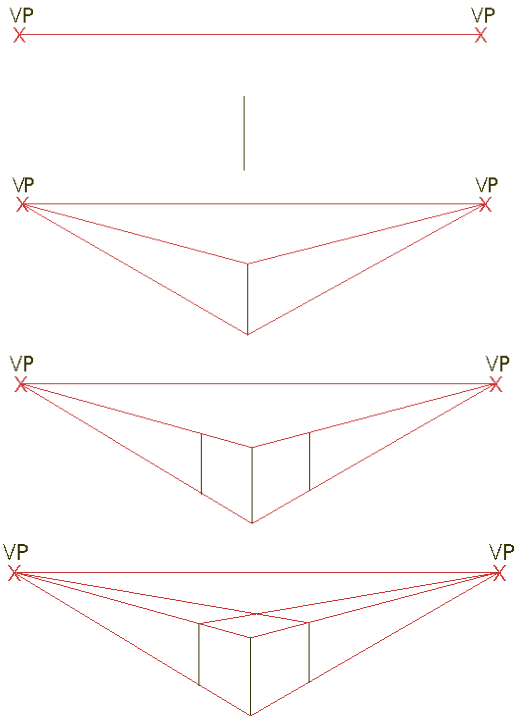
Create a perspective drawing of your block bots

Bronze: Draw a cube in 1 point perspective and 2 point perspective

Silver: Create a block bot design in 1 point perspective

Gold: Create a design of a block bot with added features in 2 point perspective

2 point perspective



Date: _____

LO: To understand about the materials

Assessment continued

A large rectangular area containing numerous horizontal dotted lines for writing.

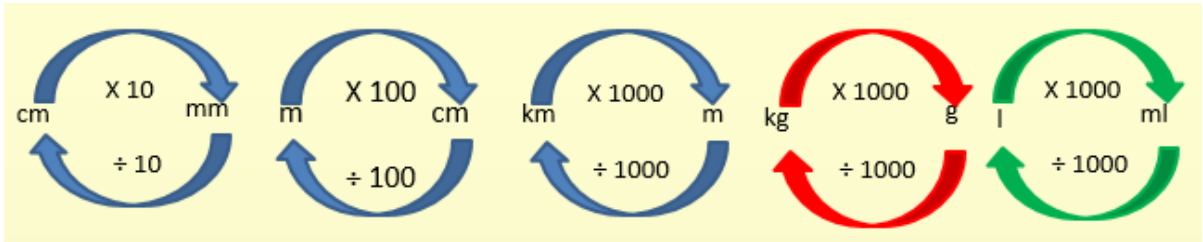
LO: To develop accurate marking out skills and apply them to the block bot.

Can you convert to different unit measurements?

Bronze: Identify if the number will be bigger or smaller when converting

Silver: Use the number lines and convert the first 10 units of measurements

Gold: Convert all the numbers into different units

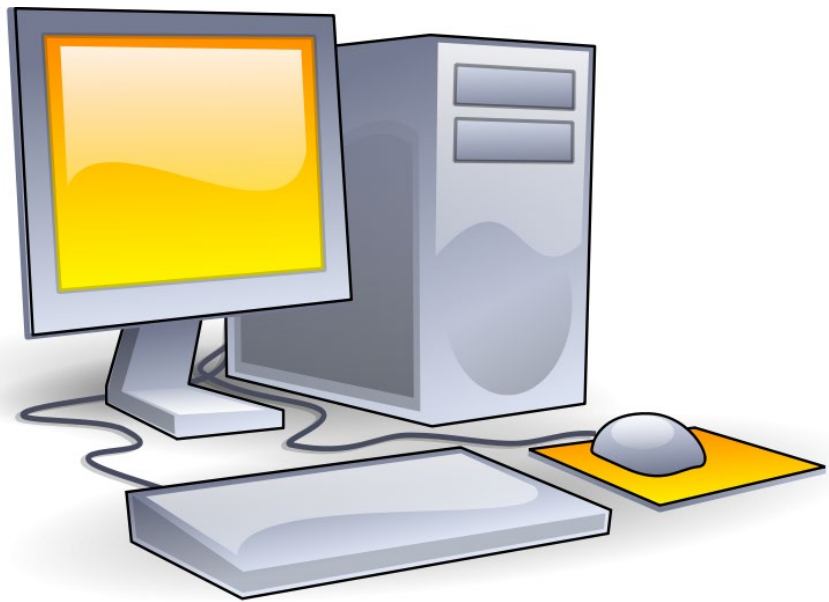


- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 5.9m =cm | 11. 4 litres =ml |
| 2. 43mm =cm | 12. 509g =kg |
| 3. 2.4kg =g | 13. 63 litres =ml |
| 4. 7.4 litres =ml | 14. 1400ml = litres |
| 5. 9.5kg =g | 15. 3.5km =m |
| 6. 70cm =m | 16. 2500kg =t |
| 7. 300mm =m | 17. 0.3m =cm |
| 8. 600ml =l | 18. 3.7m =mm |
| 9. 3g =kg | 19. 5.02kg =g |
| 10. 700g =kg | 20. 10.3cm =mm |

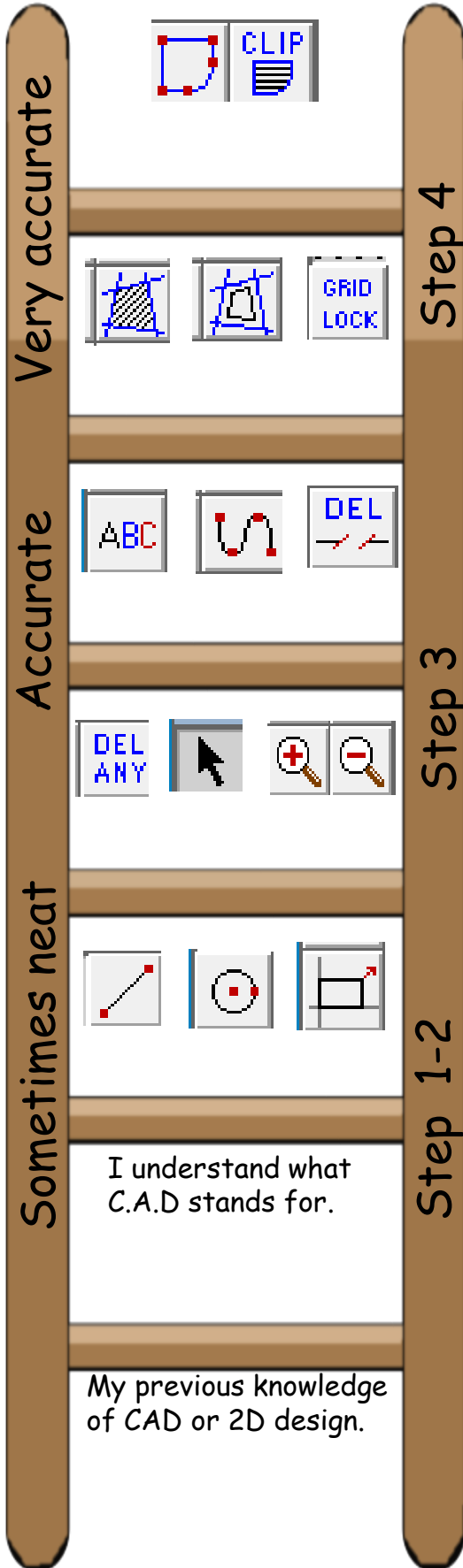
- 10mm = 1cm
- 100cm = 1m
- 1000m = 1km
- 1000g = 1kg
- 1000kg = 1 tonne
- 1000ml = 1 litre
- 100cl = 1 litre

Show any calculations that you do to work out the answer.

C.A.D.



CAD Ladder of Learning



How have you used these tools in your work?	
Date:	Time:
How have you used these tools in your work?	
Date:	Time:
How have you used these tools in your work?	
Date:	Time:
How have you used these tools in your work?	
Date:	Time:
How have you used these tools in your work?	
Date:	Time:
What does CAD stand for?	
Date:	Time:
Explain what you already know about 2D design or CAD?	
Date:	Time:

LO: _____

2D design: the basics

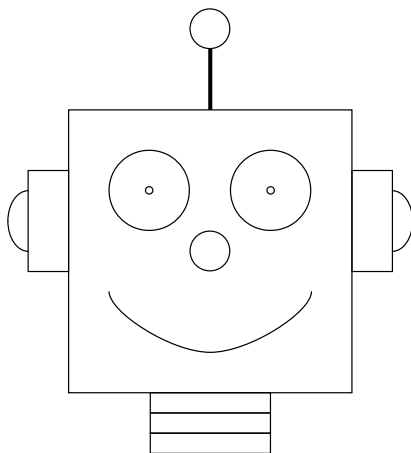
Label the tools and **explain** what it is able to do?

<p>1. _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>		<p>4. _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>2. _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>		<p>5. _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>3. _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>		<p>6. _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

How do you locate the extra functions of each tool?

Robot face

Using some of the tool above, draw the robot face below as accurately as possible. Then choose from the bronze, silver and gold tasks.



Bronze task

Use the help sheet if needed to create the robot face. Then label the tools you used on the robot face here.

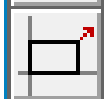
Silver task

Create the robot face and add colour to your robot when you are done, experimenting with the different options.

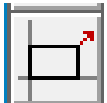
Gold task

Create the robot face. Add then use the following tools in your work: boundfill, contour and text tool. Help others who are struggling.

Robot face help!



1. Draw the head shape using the square tool.



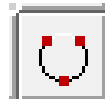
2. Draw the square part of the ears and the square part of the neck using the square tool.



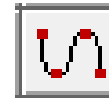
3. Draw the eyes, nose and antenna using the circle tool.



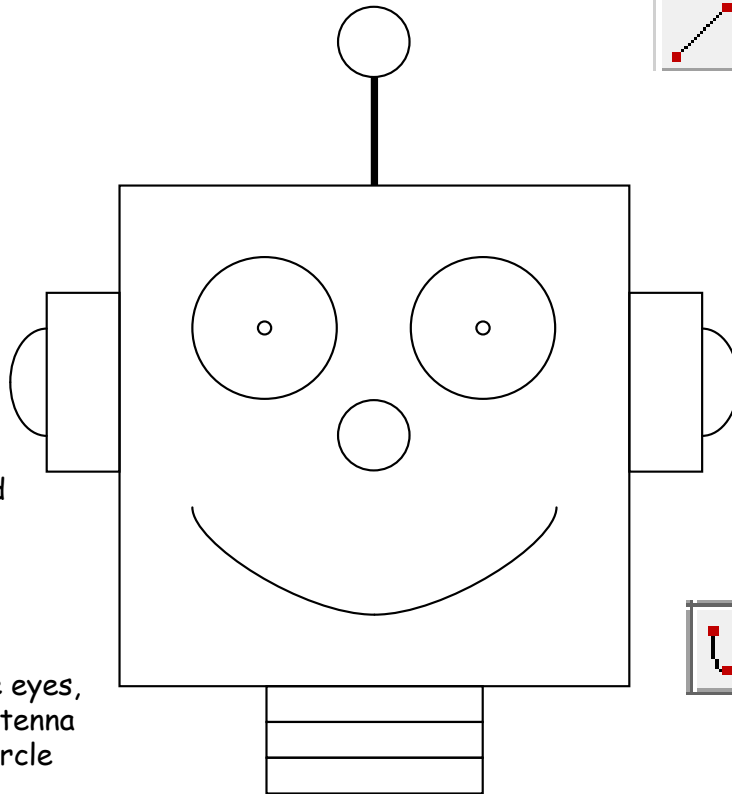
4. Draw the antenna and the neck lines using the line tool.



5. Draw the round part of the ears using the arc tool.



6. Draw the mouth with the curved path tool. (Right click to de select it)



If you make any mistakes, select the part using the select tool and then press delete.