

Design and Technology
Key vocabulary

<u>Foundation Stage</u>	
Adhesive	A substance used to stick materials together; examples include Pritt stick, pva glue, low temperature hot melt glue, sellotape, masking tape.
Annotations	Brief notes added to design sketches to make things clearer or to give more detail.
Appearance	The way something looks.
Assembly	The way parts of a product are fitted together.
Construction kit	A set of parts that can be assembled into a variety of working models which can then be taken to pieces e.g. Lego, K'nex, Meccano.
Decoration	The application of colour, texture and pattern to a surface to improve its appearance.
Design criteria	A list describing the standards that a design must meet if it is to be successful.
Designer	Any person who designs things.
Evaluate	Assess how well a product or service meets the design criteria or specification

Year 1

Adhesive	A substance used to stick materials together; examples include pritt stick, pva glue, low temperature hot melt glue, sellotape, masking tape.
Annotations	Brief notes added to design sketches to make things clearer or to give more detail.
Appearance	The way something looks.
Assembly	The way parts of a product are fitted together.
Axle	The pole on which wheels are carried. The wheels are either fixed so that they turn with the axle or able to spin freely on the axle.
Bench hook	A device to make it easy to saw strips of wood to length.
Brainstorming	A way for a group of people to think of lots of ideas quickly.
Characteristics of a material	The physical properties of a particular material; e.g. its hardness, strength and stiffness.
Chassis	The frame of a vehicle.
Component	The name given to one of the parts that make up a product.
Construction kit	A set of parts that can be assembled into a variety of working models which can then be taken to pieces e.g. Lego, K'nex, Meccano.
Decoration	The application of colour, texture and pattern to a surface to improve its appearance.
Design criteria	A list describing the standards that a design must meet if it is to be successful.
Designer	Any person who designs things.
Evaluate	Assess how well a product or service meets the design criteria or specification

Year 2

Adhesive	A substance used to stick materials together; examples include pritt stick, pva glue, low temperature hot melt glue, sellotape, masking tape.
Annotations	Brief notes added to design sketches to make things clearer or to give more detail.
Appearance	The way something looks.
Assembly	The way parts of a product are fitted together.
Binca	Is a firm canvas with large holes which makes it easy to use.
Brainstorming	A way for a group of people to think of lots of ideas quickly.
Characteristics of a material	The physical properties of a particular material; e.g. its hardness, strength and stiffness.
Component	The name given to one of the parts that make up a product.
Construction kit	A set of parts that can be assembled into a variety of working models which can then be taken to pieces e.g. Lego, K'nex, Meccano.
Decoration	The application of colour, texture and pattern to a surface to improve its appearance.
Design criteria	A list describing the standards that a design must meet if it is to be successful.
Designer	Any person who designs things.
Evaluate	Assess how well a product or service meets the design criteria or specification
Fabric	A thin, flexible sheet material usually made from woven or knitted textiles.
Felt	A textile fabric made by compressing woollen fibres into a single sheet.
Fitness for purpose	A criteria used in evaluating a product; the evaluator asks how well the product performs the function for which it was designed. If the product performs well then the product is said to have fitness for purpose.
Flavour	The sensations detected by the tongue which, with smell and texture, give food its taste.
Junk materials	materials available from discarded objects; often packaging e.g. washing up bottles, shampoo bottles, cereal packets

G-clamp	A device you can use to clamp bench hooks to tables for added stability and/or to hold work steady.
Glue gun	A device for applying hot melt glue to parts to be joined together.
Hole punch	A device for making small circular holes in paper and thin card.
Hygiene	The principles of maintaining health through cleanliness.
Junior hacksaw	A handheld device for cutting wood, plastic and metal strips to length.
Lever	A bar or rod that moves about a pivot.
Materials	The matter from which things are made e.g. wood, metal, plastic, fabric, food.
Mechanical component	a part of a product that is used in a mechanism e.g. a wheel.
Mouldable materials	Materials that are easily shaped into different forms e.g. plasticine, play dough, clay and most food materials.
Needle	A small, very thin piece of metal which is used for sewing. It has a point at one end and a hole in the other for a thread to go through.
Paper fastener	A component useful for providing a temporary join between two parts. It links the parts by sticking through a hole in each part. The head prevents the fastener from coming out in one direction; the legs can be opened out to prevent the fastener from coming undone.
permanent joining	a joining process in which the joining is permanent and not easily reversed e.g. gluing.
Product	Any manufactured item.
Push fit	A tight fit that will not allow two parts fitted together to move independently. You can use a push fit to join a wheel to an axle so that as the wheel turns the axle turns too. In this case the axle will fit tightly in the hole in the wheel.
Scissors	A hand tool that is used to cut paper, thin card and fabric.
Sewing	Sewing is the craft of fastening or attaching objects using stitches made with a sewing needle and thread.
Template	A template is a device that allows a shape to be drawn accurately and repeatedly onto a sheet of materials e.g. paper, card, fabric.
Textiles	Any materials in the form of a cloth. These may be woven in which one set of threads passes over and under another set of threads at right angles to it to form the fabric, or knitted in which a single thread forms rows of loops which interlock to form the fabric.

Texture	The feel of food in the mouth e.g. creamy, chewy or the feel of a surface e.g. hairy, bumpy.
Tools	Devices to cut, shape, form and mix materials.
Treasury tag	A device to join papers together. It consists of a short lace and two metal or plastic tags. The lace passes through a hole in the sheets of paper and keeps the papers together because the tags prevent the lace from coming out.
Wheel	A circular disc, which may be fixed to an axle so that it rotates at the same speed as the axle, or fitted onto an axle so that it can spin while the axle, remains stationary.
Yarn	A spun thread used for weaving, sewing and knitting.