



(Subject) (Year) CET Assessment Revision



This document contains the key information that you will need for your Creative Education Trust Assessment.

Some strategies to help maximise how you use this pack:

- Copy out information to help you learn.
- Test yourself on information (Look-Cover-Test-Check).
- Read through the pack silently to deepen your understanding.

Some additional tasks that could help you:

- Use mind maps / brainstorms to identify key information on a topic
- Do things that take you out of your comfort zone. (Answer questions in class, offer to read out, try on-line quizzes)
- Make up songs or mnemonic to help remember key steps of a process
- Online Lessons: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zkvn4j/revision/1>
- <https://www.chantryschool.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/revision-strategies.pdf> revision techniques to try

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Health & Safety



Year 8 Knowledge Review

You will have an **assessment** in Design, it will cover all the work we have done in Design from September.

These slides are here to help you prepare for the assessment.

Read through each slide and complete the



ReVISION

When you see this image – you have a task to do!



Remember when you do the assessment PLEASE only answer the TIMBER & PAPER questions.



- 1 Never enter a workshop without permission
- 2 Always make sure you fully understand instructions
- 3 If in doubt about something you should ask your teacher
- 4 Always make sure that you are wearing the correct protective equipment
- 5 Make sure that any long hair is tied back when performing practical tasks
- 6 Always follow instructions from your teacher; including where to leave your bags
- 7 Never complete practical work sitting down, store your seat safely away
- 8 Report any spillages or breakages immediately to your teacher
- 9 If you spill anything on yourself immediately wash with water and call for your teacher



Make a list of all the hazards you can see in the image. Now pick your top 3 and explain how you could prevent them.





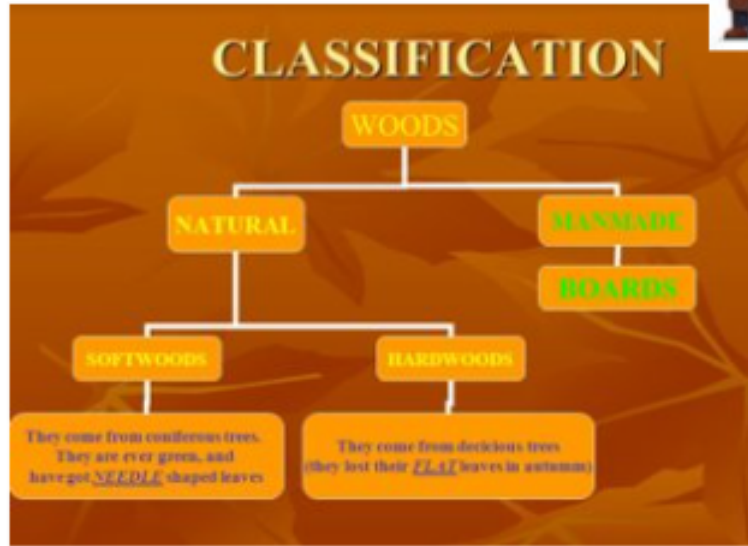
Materials Theory - Timber



Timber – the facts!



Remember making your box, you covered all of this then.



Finishes
It can prevent wood from rotting away by protecting it.

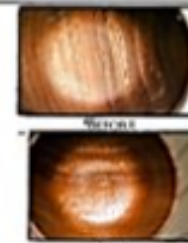


Varnishes & Lacquers
These are available in oil, water and solvent based



Painting
These are available in oil, water and solvent based, help to enhance the visual appearance of the finished product.

Polish
This is applied to wood to protect it from moisture, insect attack, enhances the colour of the grain and makes it easier to clean the surface



Wax
The wax fills the porous surface of the timber and layers are built up on the surface to protect the finished product

Oil
Some timbers such as teak are naturally oily. Applying oil helps improve the appearance of the grain. It also protects it for out door use. Vegetable oil can be used on timber that will come into contact with food.



Create a brainstorm /mind map to have all the key details linked to timbers.

Key headings to help you

- Classification
- Tools
- Construction
- Surface finishes

Ferrous metals

Ferrous metals contain iron and are **magnetic**. They are prone to **rust**.



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zjgyb82/revision/4>

Non-ferrous metals

Non-ferrous metals do not contain iron and are not magnetic. They do not rust.

Alloys

Alloys are mixtures of metal with an element to improve its properties or **aesthetic**. For example brass is a mixture of copper and zinc. Alloys can also be classified as ferrous or non-ferrous.

Please follow the link and watch the video.

[Video 1](#)



[Video 1](#)



Sustainability



Sustainability

HOW CLT CAN SAVE THE WORLD

Infographic illustrating how CLT can save the world:

- Trees absorb CO2 while they grow. BUT THAT STOPS WHEN THEY MATURE.
- IF WE CUT THEM DOWN WE CAN REPLANT AND MAINTAIN THE CARBON CYCLE.
- USING THE TIMBER TO BUILD A HOUSE CREATES A LONG TERM CARBON STORE. -19T CO₂
- CLT IS A WAY OF ENGINEERING TIMBER ALLOWING US TO BUILD LARGE NUMBERS OF HOMES... .. SO WE CAN STORE LOTS OF CARBON
- AND REDUCES THE USE OF POLLUTING AND HIGH ENERGY MATERIALS.
- THE MORE WE BUILD WITH TIMBER, THE MORE DEMAND WE CREATE.
- THIS COULD LEAD TO LARGE SCALE REFORESTATION OF THE PLANET... .. WHICH IS THE ONLY Viable WAY OF HALTING GLOBAL WARMING.



Drawing Skills



You have covered **oblique**, **isometric** and **1-Point perspective**. Follow the links below and watch before having a go at the tasks.

- [Video 1](#) oblique
- [Video 2](#) isometric
- [Video 3](#) perspective

Please follow the link and watch the video.



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Can we write a mnemonic to remember the 6 R's?

What's does sustainability mean?

What examples can you think of?

This symbol indicates that a product can be recycled, but not necessarily that it has been itself produced from recycled materials.

Some of this may be new, but that doesn't matter.



The 6Rs

- REPAIR**: Fix broken items instead of throwing them away.
- REUSE**: Use items again in a different way.
- REFUSE**: Say no to unnecessary items.
- REDUCE**: Use less of everything.
- RETHINK**: Think about how you use things.
- RECYCLE**: Turn old items into new ones.

Make up a simple rhyme to help you remember the 6Rs. You may want to research it some more.



Please follow the link and watch the video.

[Video link](#)





Design Process



Identify the main tools in this picture and what they are used for?



Can we write a mnemonic to remember the steps of the design process?

Ball-bearing Hinge, Barrel Door Hinge, Heavy Duty Hinge, Concealed Hinge, Overlay Hinge, 2 Bolt Hinge, Knife Hinge, Offset Hinge

Types of Hinges Used To Fix Door

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D-M7qGmA_Vo

What's the rule to remembering paper sizes? What happens to the number as the size gets bigger?

Prototypes can be **full-size, working models of a product, and are the next stage of development after modelling**. They are often made from the same material as the product and often have fully functioning parts.



So do you feel ready for the assessment? Look through your notes from today and double check they are all done. If you have any questions, then email your class teacher. Good luck!





(Topic) Keywords / Definitions



PITCH	speaking in a high, low or natural voice.
PACE	The speed with which you speak, eg the speed of response in an argument.
PAUSE	A dramatic pause at a crucial moment is very effective in performance.
TONE	Your tone suggests your mood and your intention towards the listener, eg happy, sad.
VOLUME	You must be audible to the audience but not shout at them!
ACCENT	You need to consider the accent that will work for your character.
EMPHASIS	This is the pressure on individual words that makes them stand out. There's a natural stress on syllables as we speak, such as the first syllable in 'cabbage'. But emphasis or stress for a particular effect is significant and can change the meaning of a sentence as well as the feeling behind it.
INTONATION	The rise and fall of the voice. There's a clear movement up when we ask questions for example. Intonation also helps us to say what we mean.