**Year 7 revision**

***Food Technology***

* Tools and equipment – You need to be able to recognise the following pieces of equipment and explain what they do.

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| Name | Use/description |
| Colander | 1. These are used to drain off liquid from food after washing or cooking. |
| Wok | This is a bowl-shaped frying pan used typically in Chinese cookery. |
| Measuring jug | This is a jug or cup marked up in graded amounts, used in cooking. |
| Baking tray | This is a metal tray on which food may be cooked in an oven. |
| Wooden spoon | This is used to stir ingredients. It is sometimes preferred to plastic utensils because it does not melt. |
| Rolling pin | This cylinder rolled over pastry or dough to flatten or shape it. |
| Electronic measuring scales | These are used to measure ingredients. |
| Garlic crusher | This is a specific tool used to crush garlic |
| Microwave | This is an electronic device that is used to cook food. |

* Health and safety – you must know at least 6 different ways to be safe in a kitchen.
* Labelling the cooker – you need to know the different parts of the cooker

[](http://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwiW79LJ-_DMAhVkK8AKHQqoA8EQjRwIBw&url=http://www.currys.co.uk/gbuk/household-appliances/cooking/cookers/flavel-milano-ml61cds-electric-ceramic-cooker-silver-chrome-10277889-pdt.html&psig=AFQjCNGnTq6Fk66QU_c_JtBFbKDY4H5fwg&ust=1464119299303134)

Hob

Grill

Temperature dial

Oven

* You need to know the following technical terms:

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| Technical term | Meaning/definition |
| Steaming | This is a method of cooking that uses steam. This is often done in a food steamer. |
| Poaching | This is a way of cooking food using a small amount of liquid. |
| Toasting | This is when you cook or brown (food, especially bread or cheese) by exposure to a grill, fire, or other source of radiant heat. |
| Roasting | The action of cooking something in an oven or over an open fire. |
| Frying | This is where food is cooked in hot fat or oil, typically in a shallow pan. |
| Grilling | This is where you cook food using the grill in the oven. This is a healthier way than frying as excess fat is lost from the product. |

***Product Design***

* Tools and equipment

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| Name | Use/description |
| File | 1. A file is a metalworking, woodworking and plastic working tool used to cut fine amounts of material from a work piece. |
| Scroll or fret saw | This is an electronic saw used for intricate cutting work which often incorporates tight curves. |
| Glass paper | This is a type of abrasive paper that is used to smooth material to ensure a high quality finish. |
| Pillar or bench drill | This is a machine used to create holes in a piece of material. |
| Coping saw | 1. This saw has a very thin blade stretched across a D-shaped frame and is used to cut intricate patterns into wood, by hand. It is similar to a fret saw. |
| Tenon saw | A small saw with a strong brass or steel back for precise work. It is usually used for cutting straight cuts in wood. |
| Scissors | This is a tool used for cutting material such as paper or card. |
| Try square | A try square is a woodworking or a metal working tool used for marking and measuring a piece of wood. It uses a right angle (90 degrees) to accurately create a straight line. |

* Technical terms

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| --- | --- |
| Technical term | Meaning/definition |
| Annotation | This is a way of explaining something using a detailed comment. |
| Design brief | A design brief is a written document for a design project. It is a brief comment that informs the designer about what they are creating. |
| Environment | The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates. |
| Function | This refers to what a product does. |
| Recyclable | This is a process that enables a product to be reused. |
| Target user | This is a specific person or group who potentially could use the product. This usually includes a specific gender and age range. |
| Manufacture | This is to make (something) on a large scale using machinery. |
| Form | This is the way in which something exists or appears. E.g. the shape. |

* Health and safety – you must know at least 5 health and safety points that must be followed in a workshop.
* You must know at least 3 different woods, metals and plastics.
* Woods: pine, mdf, plywood, beech, mahogany
* Metals: Aluminium, pewter, cooper, steel
* Plastics: Acrylic, polypropylene, HIPS, ABS
* You need to know the difference between hardwoods and softwoods

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| Soft Woods | Hard Woods |
| These come from coniferous trees that have needles instead of leaves. These trees grow all year round. They are usually cheaper. Examples include: pine and red deal. | These come from deciduous or broad-leafed trees. They are generally slow growing. Examples include mahogany, oak, beech, teak and ash. |

* Packaging and labelling – below are items that should be included on packaging:
  + Logo
  + Bar code
  + Price
  + Ingredients
  + Recycling information
  + Allergy information
  + Slogan

***Textiles***

* Tools and equipment

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| Name | Use/description |
| Needle | 1. This is a piece of equipment that contains an ‘eye’. It is used to attach two pieces of material together. |
| Pin | This is used to hold two pieces of material together. It has a flat end on one side. |
| Bobbin | This is a part of a sewing machine. It holds thread. |
| Bobbin holder | This is the container for the bobbin in a sewing machine. |
| Spool pin | This is a part of a sewing machine. It holds the main cotton reel. |
| Material scissors | 1. This is a tool specifically used for cutting fabric materials. |
| Stitch ripper | This is a tool that is used to remove unwanted stitches. |
| Tailors chalk | This is a type of hard chalk that is used in textiles to mark out material. |

* Materials – synthetic and natural

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| Synthetic | Natural |
| These materials are man-made. They are cheaper and easier to make. Examples include polyester, nylon, acrylic and viscose. | This type of fibre is made from natural plants and animals. They are more comfortable but more expensive. Examples include wool, silk, cotton and linen. |

* Definitions:
* Upcyling: This is when a product is reused to create a new and exciting product of higher quality or value than the original.
* Applique: This a technique that involves layering materials on top of each other to create surface detail.
* Sewing machine – you need to make sure that you know all the parts of a sewing machine.

[](http://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwjH8fjGgvHMAhUHBMAKHYBYCAwQjRwIBw&url=http://www.amazon.com/b?ie%3DUTF8%26node%3D12899091&bvm=bv.122676328,d.ZGg&psig=AFQjCNHJMLbChu-Ex0ShYbOC1jcDTKBwCQ&ust=1464121165221983)

Spool pin

Hand wheel

Stitch length selector

Reverse stitch lever

Stitch selector

Pressor foot

* Stitches – you need to be able to recognise the following stitches:
  + Running stitch
  + Back stitch
  + Lazy daisy stitch
  + Blanket stitch
  + Cross stitch