**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.
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| 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



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.
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| 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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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.
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| 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.



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