LINKING IDEAS

Linking ideas together in a paragraph

Example: "I started by drilling a hole in the wood, **then** I inserted the dowel rod so that I could attach the wheel".

in addition	in spite of	next	it would
furthermore	besides	previously	moreover
also	because	so that	as well as
and	then	this meant	too

WRITING ABOUT YOUR DESIGN IDEAS

Being able to write about your own ideas and sources

Example: "I am really pleased with the storage unit that I have designed. **I like it because** it reflects the art deco era as shown in my research. Whilst **I think that** the first idea also portrays the art deco era **I feel that** the size of the product might be too big".

I think that	reflects	another idea would be to	next time	this particular idea
reminds me of	I like...because	makes me feel	it's almost as if	what I like about this idea is
portrays	signifies	gives the impression that	gives the impression that	of all the ideas that I have drawn
suggests that	reinforces	it could be that	it could be that	it satisfies the specification

TIME CONNECTIVES

Linking time in a paragraph

Example: "At **first** I used a steel rule to measure and mark out the size of the material, **next** I marked the line using a try square".

at first/firstly	at length	eventually	later
until	after	next	soon
from that point	meanwhile	ultimately	earlier
lastly	finally	secondly	before

CONNECTIVES YOU CAN USE IN D&T

INTRODUCING EVIDENCE

Introducing evidence in a paragraph

Example: "This sketch has met the criteria listed in the specification **for instance** I have rounded all the corners to ensure the user is safe".

for example	illustrated by	this can be backed up by
such as	because	the evidence to support this is
for instance	meanwhile	
as shown by	in the case of	

COMPARE AND CONTRAST DESIGN IDEAS

Being able to compare and contrast design ideas in a sentence or paragraph

Example: "My first idea features lots of colour and looks really effective. **However**, my second idea appeals more to teenagers. **By comparison**, my third idea uses recyclable materials which makes it much more eco-friendly.

although	likewise	however	nevertheless	as long as	but	unlike	just like
yet	whereas	by comparison	instead	in the same way	unless	still	compared to
in spite of	despite this	similarly	even so	on the other hand	except	though	even though
while	in contrast	otherwise	alternatively	apart from	equally	similar to	nonetheless

EMPHASISING IDEAS

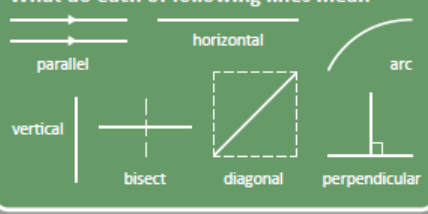
Emphasising an idea that you've sketched

Example: "**Clearly** this is the best idea out of the four sketches **therefore** I will look to develop this idea further".

obviously	significantly	least of all	it would
surely	especially	in particular	moreover
clearly	undoubtedly	indeed	as well as
above all	therefore	notably	too

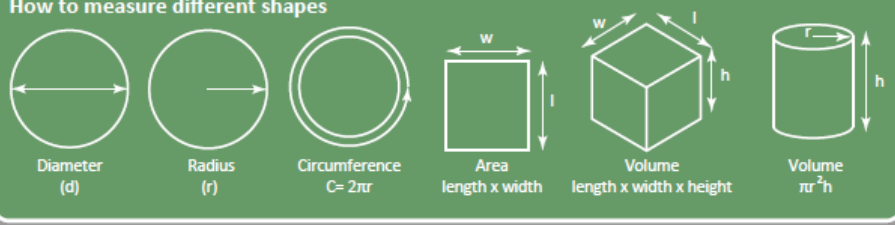
LINES

What do each of following lines mean



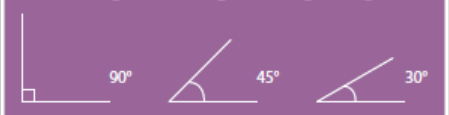
SHAPES

How to measure different shapes



ANGLES

Use the right tool to get the right angle



A try square is used to mark a 90° angle.

A mitre square is used to mark a 45° angle.

A sliding bevel is used to mark irregular angles.

NUMERACY SUPPORT IN D&T

MEASURES OF AVERAGES

This help you draw conclusions from data

The mean is the most common measure of average. To calculate the mean add the numbers together and divide the total by the amount of numbers:
Mean = sum of numbers ÷ amount of numbers

If you place a set of numbers in order, the median number is the middle one.

The mode is the value that occurs most often.

MEASURING

Measuring in millimetres is more accuarate than measuring in centimetres. In the workshop you will frequently use the steel rule.

1mm = 0.1cm
10mm = 1cm
50mm = 5cm
57mm = 5.7cm
100mm = 10cm

To convert mm to cm ÷ 10
To covert cm to mm x 10