****

**Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan**

Year 8 USB Light Project



| **Lesson/Learning Sequence**  | **Intended Knowledge:***Students will know that… Students will know how to…* | **Tiered Vocabulary**  | **Prior Knowledge:***In order to know this students, need to already know that…* | **ADT Interleaving Opportunities** | **Assessment**  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Developing a Specification** | * *Develop a specification using a series of focus points including: Aesthetics, function, materials, consumer, performance, environment and ergonomics*
* *A products success will depend on how thorough the specification is*
* *The definition of SPECIFICATION: A detailed list of requirements that must be included in the final product or design*
* *Identify which specification points are applicable to designing for people with physical disability (Consumer, ergonomics and function)*
 | Consumer: a person who purchases goods and services for personal useAesthetic: giving or designed to give pleasure through beautyErgonomics: the study of people's efficiency in their working environment  | The simple stages of the design process (research, investigate, design, make, evaluate)Products are designed for a specific person or market | Food – reference the nature of an ingredients list and how a recipe could be unsuccessful if one was missing | Recall/activate starterApplication plenary |
| **Practical 1: Cutting the lamp parts** | * Measure and mark out a cutting list using the appropriate tools (steel rule, try square and pencil)
* Cut out the lamp parts using traditional woodwork tools (tenon saw, bench hook)
* Sand and file the edges of the material to ‘ease’ (soften) newly cut material
 | Accurate: correct in all details | The basic safety and marking processes for a woodwork activity |  | Recall/activate starterCold call questioning |
| **Electrical Components** | * The definition of COMPONENT in this context: A device that forms part of a completed circuit by effecting electrons in different ways
* The functions of a variety of components including: Resistors, USB power supplies LEDs, speakers, light dependant resistors and switches
* A simple process (input – process- output) works
* The difference between passive, input and output components work
 | Dependant: contingent on or determined byComponents: a part or element of a larger whole, especially a part of a machine or vehiclePassive: containing no source of electromotive force | Basic knowledge of electrons from KS3 sciencePower moves from one place to another to turn lights on | Food – continuing the theme of ingredients being individual PARTS of a recipe that help make an end product | Recall/activate starterCold call quiestioningSSS assessment |
| **Practical 2: Drilling the lamp parts and knock down fittings** | * To use a marking gauge to mark out consistent drill points
* How templates and jigs are used to help consistency in the manufacturing process
* How semi permanent fixings are used in flat pack furniture: Nuts and bolts/cam fixings
 | Semi-Permanent: not permanent, but involving some stability or enduranceJigs: a device that holds a piece of work and guides the tool operating on itFixings: screws, bolts, or other items used to fasten or assemble building material, furniture, or equipment | Basic safety knowledge from using workshop machinery | Art - know how a template is an object you can draw around to create a consistent pattern | Recall/activate starterCold call questioning |
| **Design Development** | * Know how to develop a design using a 2nd functions focussed on a chosen consumer
* Know how to design in isometric perspective
* Know how to correctly render (apply finishes to a drawing using a selection of drawing media) a design drawing
 | Perspective: the art of representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface so as to give the right impression of their height, width, depth, and position in relation to each other.Render: process (an outline image) using colour and shading in order to make it appear solid and three-dimensionalIsometric | Know that some products will often perform more than one job | Art - Have basic mark making and tonal control when rendering | Recall/activate starterApplication plenary |
| **Practical 3: Soldering the PCB** | * Correctly populate a PCB with components (LEDs, USB power, resistors) by placing things in the correct place considering polarity (positive and negative direction of some components)
* Use a soldering iron safely (holding handle, using heat mat, wet towel to hand, hair/lose clothing secured)
* Solder components to the PCB (printed circuit board) with correct solder technique (5 seconds to warm up the solder pad, minimum solder use to complete volcano shaped joints.
* MISCONCEPTION – extra solder doesn’t make the joint more secure, it will over heat the area and burn the component or PCB
 | Populate: fill Polarity: the relative orientation of poles; the direction of a magnetic or electric field | Be able to identify products that will have a PCB in them (PS5 controller, hair dryer, remote control)Understand that heat can cause serious injury (food)Know that a battery has a positive and negative end | Food – how over heating an ingredient can spoil the recipe | Recall/activate starterCold call questioning |
| **Design Development: Final Idea** | * To decide the best aspects of their initial ideas to produce a final solution
* Know how aesthetics can impact on the final sale point/target market of a design
* How to annotate an idea to help communicate developments to a client (clear/detailed instruction or information about materials, dimensions, important parts)
 | Dimensions: a measurable extent of a particular kind, such as length, breadth, depth, or height | Know what is meant by the term aestheticHave used annotation on diagrams in other subject areas |  | Recall/activate starterApplication plenary |
| **Practical 4: Soldering the PCB (continued)** | * Correctly populate a PCB with components (LEDs, USB power, resistors) by placing things in the correct place considering polarity (positive and negative direction of some components)
* Use a soldering iron safely (holding handle, using heat mat, wet towel to hand, hair/lose clothing secured)
* Solder components to the PCB (printed circuit board) with correct solder technique (5 seconds to warm up the solder pad, minimum solder use to complete volcano shaped joints.
* MISCONCEPTION – extra solder doesn’t make the joint more secure, it will over heat the area and burn the component or PCB
 | Component: a part or element of a larger whole, especially a part of a machine or vehicle | Be able to identify products that will have a PCB in them (PS5 controller, hair dryer, remote control)Know that a battery has a positive and negative end | Food – how over heating an ingredient can spoil the recipe | Recall/activate starterCold call questioning |
| **Practical 5: Construct the lamp** | * How to construct a product using knock down fittings (aligning holes and fitting nuts and bolts)
* Use a screw and driver to join the head to the frame
* Use a screw and driver to fit acrylic sheet to cover the LED unit
* Complete final checks and quality assurance the lamps function as expected
 | Align: place or arrange (things) in a straight lineQuality assurance: the maintenance of a desired level of quality in a service or product | Have a basic understanding of workshop safety and processes |  | Recall/activate starterCold call questioning |
| **Practical 6: Apply second functions and aesthetic detail** | * How to modify a product (2nd Function) using existing skills from over the previous projects
* Use laser cutter to apply any 3D aesthetic features to their designs
* How CAM (computer aided manufacture) supplements the design process
* Advantages of CAM (accurate, consistent, easy to edit/correct)
 | Advantages: a favourable or desirable featureSupplement: a thing added to something else in order to complete or enhance itManufacture: make (something) on a large scale using machinery | Be able to use Techsoft 2D Design to create laser cut filesHow to compile a list of advantages and disadvantages |  | Recall/activate starterCold call questioning |
| **Assessment** | * Students will complete an assessment based on the highlighted intended knowledge within the map
 | N/A | All highlighted knowledge from the above map. | Final formative assessment |