

# Chapter 1 – Design Strategies and Processes

*(Weeks 1–2)*

## Key Terms & Definitions

### **Design Strategy**

A planned approach used to develop a product from idea to final outcome.

### **Linear Design**

A step-by-step process where each stage is completed once, with no revisiting.

### **Iterative Design**

A cyclical design process where ideas are repeatedly developed, tested and improved.

### **User-Centred Design**

A design approach focused on the needs, wants and abilities of the end user.

### **Inclusive Design**

Designing products that are accessible and usable by as many people as possible.

### **Ergonomics**

The study of how products fit the human body to improve comfort, safety and efficiency.

### **Sustainable Design**

Designing products to reduce environmental impact across their lifecycle.

### **Design Brief**

A short statement outlining what a product must do and who it is for.

# Chapter 2 – Research, Specifications and ACCESS FM

*(Weeks 2–3)*

## Key Terms & Definitions

### **Primary Research**

Research collected directly by the designer (e.g. surveys, interviews, observations).

### **Secondary Research**

Research gathered from existing sources (e.g. websites, books, reports).

### **Market Research**

Research used to identify existing products, competitors and user needs.

**Anthropometric Data**

Measurements of the human body used to ensure products fit users correctly.

**ACCESS FM**

A framework used to analyse products or write specifications:

Aesthetics

Cost

Customer

Environment

Size

Safety

Function

Materials & Manufacturing

**Design Specification**

A detailed list of measurable requirements a product must meet.

## Chapter 3 – Modelling, Prototyping and Evaluation

*(Weeks 3–4)*

### Key Terms & Definitions

**Model**

A representation of a design used to test ideas before final manufacture.

**Virtual Modelling**

Using CAD software to create and test a digital version of a product.

**Physical Modelling**

Creating a real, tangible model using materials such as card, foam or plastic.

**Prototype**

A working version of a product used for testing and evaluation.

**Evaluation**

Judging how well a design meets its specification and identifying improvements.

**Iterative Cycle**

The repeating process of designing, making, testing and refining.

## Chapter 4 – Manufacturing and Production

*(Week 4)*

### Key Terms & Definitions

#### **Scale of Manufacture**

The quantity in which a product is made.

#### **One-Off Production**

Manufacturing a single, unique product.

#### **Batch Production**

Manufacturing products in groups.

#### **Mass Production**

Manufacturing large quantities of identical products.

#### **Manufacturing Process**

The method used to shape or assemble materials into a product.

#### **Production Costs**

The total cost of making a product, including labour and materials.

#### **Capital Costs**

Costs of machinery, tools and equipment.

## Chapter 5 – Influences on Design

*(Weeks 5–6)*

### Key Terms & Definitions

#### **Market Pull**

When consumer demand drives the development of new products.

#### **Technology Push**

When new technologies lead to the creation of new products.

#### **British Standards (BS)**

National guidelines ensuring products meet safety and quality requirements.

#### **UKCA Marking**

A conformity marking showing a product meets UK regulations.

**Legislation**

Laws that designers must follow, particularly relating to safety.

**Planned Obsolescence**

Designing products with a limited lifespan.

## Chapter 6 – Sustainability and the Circular Economy

*(Week 6)*

### Key Terms & Definitions

**The 6 Rs**

Strategies for sustainable design:

Rethink

Refuse

Reduce

Reuse

Repair

Recycle

**Circular Economy**

A system where products and materials are kept in use for as long as possible.

**Environmental Impact**

The effect a product has on the environment throughout its lifecycle.

## Chapter 7 – Communicating Design Ideas

*(Weeks 7–9)*

### Key Terms & Definitions

**Freehand Sketch**

A quick drawing used to communicate early design ideas.

**Isometric Drawing**

A 3D drawing showing three faces of an object at equal angles.

**Orthographic Projection**

A 2D drawing showing front, side and plan views.

**Third Angle Projection**

The standard projection method used in the UK.

**Assembly Drawing**

A drawing showing how parts fit together.

**Exploded View**

A drawing showing parts separated to explain assembly.

## Chapter 8 – Working Drawings and CAD

*(Weeks 8–9)*

### Key Terms & Definitions

**Working Drawing**

A detailed technical drawing used for manufacture.

**Tolerance**

The allowable variation in a dimension.

**Line Types**

Different line styles used to communicate information (e.g. centre line, hidden detail).

**BS 8888**

The British Standard for engineering drawings.

**Computer Aided Design (CAD)**

Software used to create precise digital drawings and models.

## Chapter 9 – Evaluating Design Ideas and Outcomes

*(Weeks 10–11)*

### Key Terms & Definitions

**Ranking Matrix**

A tool used to compare design ideas against criteria.

**Quality Function Deployment (QFD)**

A method that links customer needs to design decisions.

**User Testing**

Testing a product with real users to gather feedback.

**Quantitative Data**

Numerical data that can be measured.

**Qualitative Data**

Descriptive data based on opinions or observations.

## Chapter 10 – Exam Skills and Synoptic Revision

*(Week 12)*

### Key Terms & Definitions

**Command Word**

The instruction in an exam question telling students how to respond (e.g. explain, evaluate).

**Justify**

Give clear reasons supported by evidence.

**Evaluate**

Weigh up strengths and weaknesses to reach a judgement.

**Synoptic Assessment**

Applying knowledge from across multiple topics in one response.