

THE PRIORY ACADEMY

LSST

Sixth Form Induction Day
Product Design Taster Session





















Starter Activity

Can you name the designer/ inventor and/or the year of the invention?



A CENTURY of INVENTION

Can you guess the year each of these were invented over the last 100 years?

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|
|  <p>TELEVISION</p> <p>Scottish inventor John Logie Baird demonstrated moving television images, which evolved into the home entertainment systems we see today.</p> |  <p>PENICILLIN</p> <p>Scottish scientist Alexander Fleming noticed that mould was destroying bacteria in his laboratory, and used this to create the first antibiotic. Since the 1940s, penicillin has saved the lives of millions.</p> |  <p>JET ENGINE</p> <p>English engineer Sir Frank Whittle patented his design for a jet engine. The first successful flight of a British jet aircraft took off in 1941.</p> |  <p>ZEBRA CROSSING</p> <p>The first zebra crossing was installed in Slough, England. Vehicles had to stop at these black-and-white striped road markings, so pedestrians could cross the road safely.</p> |  <p>DNA</p> <p>English biologist Francis Crick and US scientist James Watson used the work of English chemist Rosalind Franklin as the basis for their structure of DNA – the genetic code for all living things – and won the Nobel Prize for their efforts.</p> |  <p>HOVERCRAFT</p> <p>English engineer Christopher Sydney Cockerell invented the hovercraft, a high-speed water vehicle that hovers over the sea on a cushion of air, like a giant inflatable tyre.</p> |
|  <p>WORLD WIDE WEB</p> <p>Jamaican researchers Professor Manley West and Dr Albert Loebhart developed Canasol, a treatment for glaucoma, a serious eye condition, saving the sight of people all over the world.</p> |  <p>SIGHT-SAVING MEDICINE</p> <p>Australian professor Graeme Clark invented the cochlear implant – an electronic device that is placed inside the ear, and which helps people who have hearing loss to understand sound.</p> |  <p>BIONIC EAR</p> <p>Canadian filmmakers Graeme Ferguson, Roman Kroitor, Robert Kerr, and William Shaw gave moviegoers a new experience with giant, high-definition IMAX screens, six times bigger than standard screen.</p> |  <p>SUPERSIZE SCREENS</p> <p>Northern Ireland cardiologist Frank Partridge invented the portable defibrillator, an emergency device that helps falling hearts, and has since saved millions of lives.</p> |  <p>PORTABLE DEFIBRILLATOR</p> <p>This classic compact car was created by English inventor Alec Issigonis. The attractive design, small size, and affordable price tag made the Mini hugely popular.</p> |  <p>MINI</p> <p>English engineer Christopher Sydney Cockerell invented the hovercraft, a high-speed water vehicle that hovers over the sea on a cushion of air, like a giant inflatable tyre.</p> |
|  <p>WIND-UP RADIO</p> <p>English inventor Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web (www) – the system of linked web pages with comprehensive content for the public to access through the internet.</p> |  <p>ANIMAL CLONING</p> <p>Scientists at the Roslin Institute, University of Edinburgh, created Dolly the sheep, cloned from her parent sheep as an identical copy. This made Dolly the first-ever cloned mammal.</p> |  <p>HARRY POTTER</p> <p>The first book about fictitious wizard Harry Potter, entitled <i>Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone</i>, was published. This led to seven books by English writer J. K. Rowling in the best-selling series, as well as a successful film franchise.</p> |  <p>IPHONE</p> <p>English-American Jony Ive helped to revolutionise mobile phones when he designed the stylish iPhone, with its touch screen, lightweight frame, and built-in mobile App Store. He also designed the iPad, iPod, and Apple Watch.</p> |  <p>SPACE VISIT</p> <p>English astronaut Tim Peake became the first British astronaut to visit the International Space Station (ISS) and the first person to be awarded an honour from The Queen while in space.</p> |  <p>SPACE TOURISM</p> <p>On board his Virgin Galactic rocket plane, English entrepreneur Richard Branson flew into space for an hour-long trip of a lifetime, paving the way for tourists to visit space in the future.</p> |

1928 TV; Dreamstime.com; Hans Singspernd / iStockphoto.com; 1928 Penicillin; Darling Stockphoto; Gary Oudler / TheScience Museum; 1930 Jet engine; Darling Stockphoto; Gary Oudler / Early Birds Foundation; 1981 Zebra crossing; Shutterstock.com; David Peter Robinson; 1979 Bionic ear; Shutterstock.com; Ivan Shevets; 1987 Sight saving medicine; Shutterstock.com; BlurryPic; 1996 Wind-up radio; Dreamstime.com; Paul Glover / PaulGlover; 1998 Animal cloning; Alamy; 1998 Photo Jeremy Sutton-Hall; 1998 Harry Potter – wand; Shutterstock.com; Michaela Wortman; 2011 iOS; Dreamstime.com; Konstantin Shalihin; 2011 Space tourism; Shutterstock.com; andrew.j.



















How did you do???

Can you name the designer/ inventor and/or the year of the invention?

DK
Learning

A CENTURY of INVENTION

How did you do?

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|--|
|  TELEVISION 1926 Scottish inventor John Logie Baird demonstrated moving television images, which evolved into the home entertainment systems we see today. |  PENICILLIN 1928 Scottish scientist Alexander Fleming noticed that mould was destroying bacteria in his laboratory, and used this to create the first antibiotic. Since the 1940s, penicillin has saved the lives of millions. |  JET ENGINE 1930 English engineer Sir Frank Whittle patented his design for a jet engine. The first successful flight of a British jet aircraft took off in 1941. |  ZEBRA CROSSING 1951 The first zebra crossing was installed in Slough, England. Vehicles had to stop at these black-and-white striped road markings, so pedestrians could cross the road safely. |  DNA 1953 English biologist Francis Crick and US scientist James Watson used the work of English chemist Rosalind Franklin as the basis for their structure of DNA – the genetic code for all living things – and won the Nobel Prize for their efforts. |  HOVERCRAFT 1955 English engineer Christopher Sydney Cockerell invented the hovercraft, a high-speed water vehicle that hovers over the sea on a cushion of air, like a giant inflatable tyre. |
|  WORLD WIDE WEB 1989 Jamaican researchers Professor Manley West and Dr Albert Lockhart developed Canasol, a treatment for glaucoma, a serious eye condition, saving the sight of people all over the world. |  SIGHT-SAVING MEDICINE 1987 Australian professor Graeme Clark invented the cochlear implant – an electronic device that is placed inside the ear, and which helps people who have hearing loss to understand sound. |  BIONIC EAR 1978 Canadian filmmakers Graeme Ferguson, Roman Kroitor, Robert Kerr, and William Shaw gave moviegoers a new experience with giant, high-definition IMAX screens, six times bigger than standard screen. |  SUPERSIZE SCREENS 1967 Northern Ireland cardiologist Frank Pantridge invented the portable defibrillator, an emergency device that helps failing hearts, and has since saved millions of lives. |  PORTABLE DEFIBRILLATOR 1965 This classic compact car was created by English inventor Alec Issigonis. The attractive design, small size, and affordable price tag made the Mini hugely popular. |  MINI 1959 English engineer Christopher Sydney Cockerell invented the hovercraft, a high-speed water vehicle that hovers over the sea on a cushion of air, like a giant inflatable tyre. |
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1926: Television.com; 1928: Penicillin.com; 1930: Jet engine; 1951: Zebra crossing; 1953: DNA; 1955: Hovercraft; 1959: Mini; 1965: Portable defibrillator; 1967: Supersize screens; 1978: IMAX; 1987: Sight-saving medicine; 1989: World Wide Web; 1996: Animal cloning; 1996: Harry Potter; 1997: Harry Potter; 2007: iPhone; 2015: Space visit; 2021: Space tourism.

Assessment – AQA 7552

A Level Product Design



| | | | |
|---|--|-----------|-----|
| Exam Paper 1 Technical Principles | 2 ½ hours Short & extended response | 120 marks | 30% |
| Exam Paper 2 Designing & Making Principles | 1 ½ hours Product analysis (short answer – 30mks) Commercial manufacture (short/extended 50 mks) | 80 marks | 20% |
| NEA (Non Exam Assessment) | Design portfolio & photographic evidence of final prototype. | 100 marks | 50% |



Course Structure



- **The Basics...**
- Y12 – Multiple design/ workshop based projects to increase skills
- Y13 - NEA. In year 13 -45hrs single substantial design and make task. The portfolio should have photographs illustrating the making of the final product.
- Exam Board - AQA
- Assessment - 50% written exam/ 50% NEA
- Exams - 2 x (1x2hr30min and 1x1hr30min) exams, end of Y13
- Begin NEA major project in summer Y12 (45 x Power Point slides max)



NEA coursework Folder

- Some of you will have already experienced this at GCSE level , the structure is similar (although more detailed).
- Context choice is very much more of an individual decision (it can make all the difference if you choose well)
- You will begin this in module 3 or 4 of Year 12.
- To be successful it is critical to follow the structure that the exam board expect to see and aim to complete each section to a very high standard.
- [AQA | A-level | Design and Technology: Product Design | Scheme of assessment](#)



Examination

- Split into 2 papers, 1x2hr30min and 1x1hr30min
- Paper 1 – Technical principles 2hr30min
- Paper 2- Designing and Making Principles
- Knowledge for these built from
- Weekly theory lessons
- Practical experience
- Independent (self motivated) reading/experience
- With both coursework and exam you will get out what you put in!



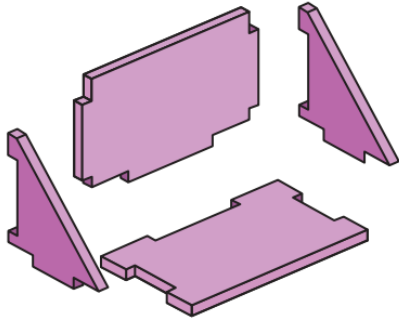
Example work review

- Your chance to see past examples of NEA and Examination tasks
- Past student's exemplar folder
- [NEA - Guitar stand LW.pdf](#)
- [Product Design Coursework joe giles 2022-23.pdf](#)



Something to make you think....

Fabricated Acrylic component



1 FIGURE 1 shows the dimensions of the components required to produce FIGURE 2.

The component parts are cut from a 90 mm × 70 mm × 3 mm sheet of acrylic.

Calculate the percentage (%) of waste from the acrylic sheet.

Describe the purpose of risk assessment in a manufacturing environment. [6 marks]



Concrete table tennis table

Explain why concrete is a suitable material for the manufacture of the outdoor table tennis table shown in FIGURE 5. [6 marks]