

KEY WORDS TO LEARN

Taste

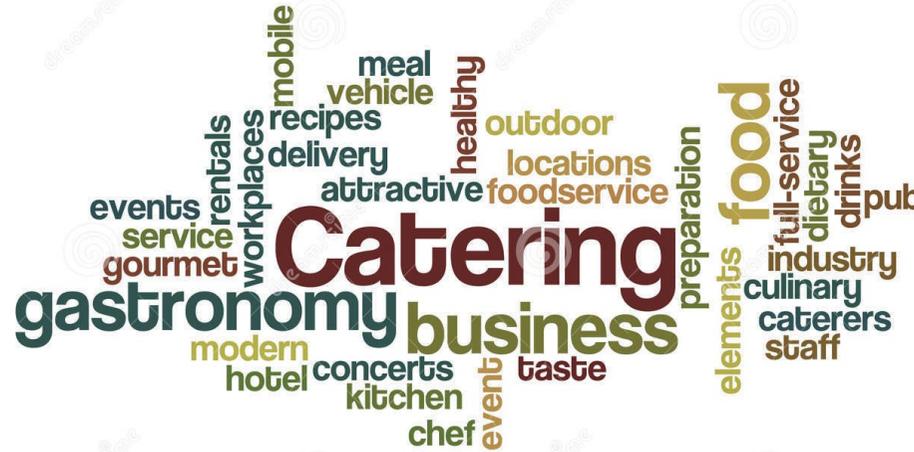
Acidic	Bitter
Cheesy	Dry
Fruity	Garlicky
Greasy	Nutty
Salty	Sour
Spicy	Stale
Sweet	

Appearance

Attractive	Appetising
Colourful	Colourless
Delicate	Glossy
Golden Brown	Pale
Plain	Mouldy
Thick	

Texture

Chewy	Crisp
Crumbly	Dry
Firm	Flaky
Gritty	Hard
Juicy	Lumpy
Mushy	Moist
Powdery	Rubbery
Soft	Spongy
Sticky	Stringy



SUBJECT SPECIFIC AREA

Reasons for choice:

- Why is the dish suitable for the occasion / design brief?
- How is the dish suitable for the client?
- What is the nutritional content of the dish?
- How does the dish contribute to a healthy diet?
- How would the dish be stored and presented?
- What skills does the dish use?
- What are the sensory characteristics of the dish?

Evaluation

- Remember to link your work to earlier work and for each bullet point to explain what went well and what you could have improved:
- How well did the dish link to research / design brief?
- How well did you present the dish?
- What were the sensory characteristics of the dish like?
- Did you work safely, use the correct equipment and follow hygiene rules?

COMMAND WORDS

Describe – Give a clear description that includes all the relevant features. Think of it as ‘painting a picture with words’.

Define – Clearly explain what a particular term means and give an example, if appropriate, to show what you mean.

Design – Create a plan, proposal or outline to illustrate a straightforward concept or idea.

Explain – Set out in detail the meaning of something, with reasons. More difficult than describing or listing so it can help to give an example to show what you mean. Start by introducing the topic then give the ‘how’ or ‘why’.

Identify – Point out (i.e. choose the right one) or give a list of the main features.

Illustrate – Include example or a diagram to show what you mean.

Interpret – Define or explain the meaning of something.

List – Provide the information in list, rather than in continuous writing.

Outline – Write a clear descriptions but not a detailed one.

Plan – Work out and plan how you would carry out a task or activity.

State – Write down the main points or essential features.

KEY WORDS

TO LEARN

Composition

Overlap
Repeat
Reduce
Simplify
Enlarge
Abstract
Layer
Measure
Background
Mid-ground
Foreground
Thumbnail
Symmetry
Balance
Focal Point

Media

Pencil
Oil pastel
Charcoal
Soft pastel
Eraser
Painting
Coloured pencils
Felt tip pens
Acrylic paint
Collage
Mixed media
Print
Lino
Clay
Card relief

Tissue paper
Inks
Wax
Photography
ICT

Techniques

Shade
Dab
Stipple
Scraffito
Wash
Blend
Layer
Multi-hatch
Impasto
Cross-hatch
Dry Brush
Mix

Formal Elements

Colour
Shape
Form
Line
Tone
Texture
Pattern

Colour

Colour mixing
Primary
Secondary
Tertiary
Hot
Cold



SUBJECT SPECIFIC AREA

Content

- **What is it? What is it about? What is happening?**
- **What does it represent?**
- **What is the theme of the work**
- **What message does the work communicate?**

Process

- **Materials and tools used?**
- **What is the evidence of this work?**
- **What clues show how the work developed?**

Form

- **Colour—How is it used? Organised?**
- **What shapes can you find?**
- **What marks does the artist use?**
- **What is the surface and texture like?**
- **How big is the art work?**

Mood

- **How does the work make you feel?**
- **Why do you think you feel like this?**
- **Does the colour, texture, form or theme of the work affect your mood?**

COMMAND WORDS

Describe – Give a clear description that includes all the relevant features. Think of it as ‘painting a picture with words’.

Define – Clearly explain what a particular term means and give an example, if appropriate, to show what you mean.

Design – Create a plan, proposal or outline to illustrate a straightforward concept or idea.

Explain – Set out in detail the meaning of something, with reasons. More difficult than describing or listing so it can help to give an example to show what you mean. Start by introducing the topic then give the ‘how’ or ‘why’.

Identify – Point out (i.e. choose the right one) or give a list of the main features.

Illustrate – Include example or a diagram to show what you mean.

Interpret – Define or explain the meaning of something.

List – Provide the information in list, rather than in continuous writing.

Outline – Write a clear descriptions but not a detailed one.

Plan – Work out and plan how you would carry out a task or activity.

State – Write down the main points or essential features.

KEY WORDS

TO LEARN

Ergonomics	
Anthropometrics	Lifecycle of the product
Harmonious colours	uct
Primary colours	Life expectancy of the product
Contrasting colours	Highly skilled workforce
Imagery	Labour intensive
Grey board	Low-skilled workforce
Corrugated board	In-line manufacturing
Solid white board	One off - one produced
Paper	Batch - 2 to several thousand
Recycled board	Mass - thousands to millions
Registration marks	Continuous - never stops
Colour bars	Guillotined
Quality Control	Perforation
Quality Assurance	Rotary cutter
Customer loyalty	Assembled
Off-set Lithography	Die cutting
Flexography	Gluing
Screen Printing	Creased
Digital Printing	Scored
Gravure	Adhesive
Laser Printer	Double-sided tape
Inkjet printer	
Laser cutter	
Lamination	
Encapsulation	
Embossing	
Injection moulding	
Renewable materials	
Biodegradable materials	



SUBJECT SPECIFIC AREA

- 1) Read and Re-read the question. Underline keywords and Command Words.
- 2) On longer questions it is a good idea to plan your response before you attempt to answer it. Things like tables and mind maps can help you to organise this
- 3) Check that your answer matches all of the requirements of the question.
- 4) Make sure your spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate and that your meaning is clear. Marks can be lost for poor SPAG.
- 5) Use subject specific language (keywords) accurately and appropriately.
- 6) It's fine to use the internet as a source of information but answers should be in your own words, this will improve your literacy and therefore ability in this subject.
- 7) Check your work yourself again before submission, if unsure ask another student/parent to read it and also check.
- 8) Coursework requires the learning of writing styles e.g. technical writing, make sure you take coursework practice seriously so you learn the style.
- 9) Mistakes are ok if you learn from them so keep trying.

COMMAND WORDS

Describe – Give a clear description that includes all the relevant features. Think of it as 'painting a picture with words'.

Define – Clearly explain what a particular term means and give an example, if appropriate, to show what you mean.

Design – Create a plan, proposal or outline to illustrate a straightforward concept or idea.

Explain – Set out in detail the meaning of something, with reasons. More difficult than describing or listing so it can help to give an example to show what you mean. Start by introducing the topic then give the 'how' or 'why'.

Identify – Point out (i.e. choose the right one) or give a list of the main features.

Illustrate – Include example or a diagram to show what you mean.

Interpret – Define or explain the meaning of something.

List – Provide the information in list, rather than in continuous writing.

Outline – Write a clear descriptions but not a detailed one.

Plan – Work out and plan how you would carry out a task or activity.

State – Write down the main points or essential features.