

Unit 14 Design processes PLC

Topic Area	RAG Before Taught	RAG After Taught	RAG after Assessment	RAG after revising	RAG after Mocks
Students should be aware of, and able to discuss and implement, the stages of a range of design processes in order to apply personal judgement and relevant criteria in the appraisal of products and systems, including: • those used in the NEA • investigations and analysis • use of inspiration materials, eg mood boards • ideas generation • illustration • development of a design specification • modelling • planning • evaluating and testing.					
Students should be aware of, and able to discuss and demonstrate, the development of a prototype from design proposals. This knowledge should influence the development of design ideas for the NEA so that students may make high quality products that meet the needs of identified users.					
The iterative design process in industrial or commercial contexts Students should be aware of, and able to discuss, how different design methodologies are used by designers in the corporate world when designing products including collaborative working and the cyclic nature of commercial design and manufacture.					
Students should be aware of, and able to discuss, their own and commercial products leading to possible improvements/modifications of the original idea.					
Testing and evaluating products in commercial products Students should be aware of, and able to discuss, how products are required to undergo rigorous testing, and the testing methods used, before they become commercially available for sale.					
Use of third party feedback in the testing and evaluation process Students should be aware of, and able to discuss, how the use of feedback and testing informs the evaluation process, including: • informing future modification and development • the importance of ensuring the views of other interested parties in order to have objective and unbiased feedback					
Students should be aware of, and able to discuss and demonstrate, the importance of accuracy in manufacturing, whatever the scale of production, including: • how testing can eliminate errors • the value in the use of measuring aids, eg templates, jigs and fixtures in ensuring consistency of accuracy and the reduction of possible human error.					