

Year Seven Design Technology Quiz

Topic: CAD/CAM 1. What do the letters CAD stand for?

- A) Computer Aided Drawing
- B) Computer Aided Design
- C) Creative Android Design
- D) Control And Design

2. What do the letters CAM stand for?

- A) Computer Aided Manufacturing
- B) Control And Making
- C) Computer Assisted Mechanics
- D) Clever Automated Machines

3. If a student wants to completely CUT a piece of material using the laser cutter, what color must the line be in Techsoft Design (TS Design)?

- A) Black B) Blue C) Red D) Green

4. You want to engrave a solid, filled-in shape onto your acrylic block. What color should you set the design to?

- A) Red B) Blue C) Green D) Black

5. A student wants to lightly engrave an outline or some neat text without cutting all the way through the material. Which color should they use?

- A) Blue B) Red C) Black D) Yellow

6. Techsoft Design (TS Design) is primarily used for which type of drawing?

- A) 3D modeling B) 2D vector drawing C) Hand-drawn sketching D) Photo editing

7. Why do we use CAD software instead of just drawing by hand on paper before using the laser cutter?

- A) The laser cutter needs digital code/paths from the computer to know exactly where to move.
- B) Paper drawings are banned in the workshop.
- C) Computers always make more colorful designs.
- D) It takes longer to use a computer.

8. What does a laser cutter actually use to cut or engrave materials?

- A) A very sharp tiny blade
- B) A high-powered beam of concentrated light
- C) Hot melting plastic
- D) Intense air pressure

9. Before sending your TS Design file to the laser cutter, what is the most important thing to check regarding your lines?

- A) That they are as thick as possible
- B) That they are the correct color for the job (Cut, Engrave, Outline)
- C) That they are all colored green
- D) That you have used at least five different colors

10. Which of the following is an example of a CAM machine?

- A) A standard desktop ink printer
- B) A laser cutter
- C) A hand saw
- D) A computer mouse

Topic: Textiles 11. What are the 4 types of stitching you learn in lesson?

- A) Running stitch, backstitch, blanket stitch, and overstitch
- B) Cross stitch, chain stitch, ladder stitch, and slip stitch
- C) Zig-zag, machine stitch, knotting, and invisible stitch
- D) Cable stitch, purl stitch, drop stitch, and satin stitch

12. What construction technique is Felt part of?

- A) Knitted B) Woven C) Non-woven D) Braided

13. What tool can you use to put the thread through the eye of the needle?

- A) A thimble B) A needle threader C) A seam ripper D) Fabric shears

14. What annotation should you put on your initial designs?

- A) Just numbers to count how many drawings you made
- B) Notes on colors, fabric choices, decorative techniques, and sizes
- C) A long paragraph explaining why you like textiles
- D) The name of the software you used to design it

15. What is a Staple fibre?

- A) A short fibre of a limited length, like cotton or wool
- B) A long, continuous strand of fibre, like silk
- C) A metal wire used to hold fabric together temporarily
- D) A synthetic fibre made entirely in a laboratory

16. What makes felt a good material to use?

- A) It stretches perfectly out of shape
- B) It does not fray when cut and is easy to shape and sew
- C) It is completely waterproof and transparent
- D) It is the strongest woven metal fabric available

17. What is the technique called when pieces of fabric are sewn together?

- A) Appliqué B) Patchwork / Seaming C) Felting D) Weaving

18. What is a design brief?

- A) A short paragraph that outlines the problem to be solved and constraints of a project
- B) A final evaluation sheet grading your practical skills
- C) A quick drawing done at the very end of a project
- D) A receipt for the materials bought for the lesson

19. Why is a final design important?

- A) It shows exactly what the final product should look like before making begins
- B) It is the only drawing that gets graded by the teacher
- C) It allows you to skip the actual making stage entirely
- D) It tells the laser cutter to switch to non-woven materials

20. What is the importance of peer feedback?

- A) It allows your classmates to do the work for you
- B) It provides honest suggestions to help you improve and develop your design ideas
- C) It determines who finishes the project first
- D) It tells you which sewing tools are the cheapest to buy

Topic: Food Technology 21. What do you call the top part of the cooker where pans sit on the heat?

- A) The grill B) The hob C) The oven D) The toaster

22. What do you call the enclosed baking box at the bottom of the cooker?

- A) The microwave B) The hob C) The oven D) The cooling rack

23. What do you call it when a liquid is boiling energetically with large bubbles in a saucepan?
A) Simmering B) Poaching C) Rolling boil D) Stewing

24. What do you call it when a liquid is just bubbling gently around the edges in a saucepan?
A) Boiling B) Simmering C) Frying D) Steaming

25. Which word describes how thick, runny, or sticky a sauce is?
A) Flavour B) Consistency / Viscosity C) Texture D) Aroma

26. Name one food that belongs in the yellow section of the Eatwell Guide.
A) Apples B) Bread or Potatoes C) Chicken breast D) Cheddar cheese

27. What is the name of the large yellow section of the Eatwell Guide?
A) Fruit and vegetables B) Beans, pulses, fish, meat and other proteins
C) Dairy and alternatives D) Potatoes, bread, rice, pasta and other starchy carbohydrates

28. What colour chopping board do we use to cut raw meat on safely in school?
A) Green B) Red C) Yellow D) Blue

29. What is the name of the illness we can get if we eat food that has been contaminated with harmful bacteria?
A) Indigestion B) Food poisoning C) Heartburn D) Diabetes

30. What do you call it when bacteria is accidentally transferred from one food or surface to another?
A) Cross-contamination B) Bacterial blending C) Germ travel D) Food pollution

Topic: Graphics & Branding 31. Why is branding a shop about more than just drawing a cool logo?
A) Because a logo is the only thing that doesn't cost money to make.
B) It includes the entire identity and personality of the shop, including the mood, colors, values, and how customers feel.
C) Because the logo has to be hand-drawn by the shop manager.
D) It is only about deciding the prices of the items inside.

32. We looked at big brands like Nike, Coca-Cola, and Apple. What are the three main types of logos a designer might choose to create?
A) Red, Blue, and Yellow logos
B) Small, Medium, and Large logos
C) Wordmarks (text), Pictorial marks (symbols), and Combination marks (both)
D) 2D lines, 3D shapes, and CAD models

33. What is a logo?
A) A paragraph explaining what a shop sells
B) A piece of plastic used to hold packaging together
C) A unique symbol or design used by a company to identify its products and brand
D) The total cost of building a new storefront

34. What is a font?
A) A specific style, weight, and design of text characters
B) The machine used to print labels onto a box
C) A mixture of colors used on a website background
D) The legal name of a graphic design company

35. What is a target audience?
A) The people who work as cashiers inside the store

- B) The specific group of consumers that a design, product, or brand is aimed at
- C) A list of competitors selling similar items
- D) The security team that looks after the factory

36. Why is branding important for shops?

- A) It helps them instantly stand out from competitors and builds trust with customers
- B) It ensures that the shop never has to pay taxes
- C) It tells the delivery drivers exactly what roads to take
- D) It automatically changes the prices of products when they go on sale

37. How do colours, fonts, and logos affect how a brand looks and feels?

- A) They don't have any impact on the customer at all.
- B) They communicate the brand's mood, energy, and values to the customer visually.
- C) They dictate how heavy the physical packaging will be.
- D) They change the taste and smell of the food items.

38. Why is consistency important in branding and shop design?

- A) It allows the designer to use different colors every single day.
- B) It keeps the brand recognizable, professional, and reliable across all items and locations.
- C) It forces the shop to sell the exact same single product forever.
- D) It means the logo never has to be used on the shop front.

39. What is a development net?

- A) A safety barrier used when working with heavy factory machinery
- B) A flat, 2D shape that can be folded up to create a 3D packaging structure or box
- C) The internet network used to download Techsoft Design
- D) A type of fabric used to line the inside of pockets

40. Why must a designer think about how readable (legible) a font is before putting it on a shop front?

- A) Because a font that is hard to read will make customers walk past without realizing what the shop is.
- B) So they can fit as many words as possible onto the sign.
- C) Because the laser cutter can only read one specific font.
- D) It ensures the shop sign will glow in the dark automatically