

**Categories of Plastics**


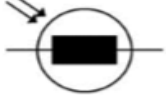
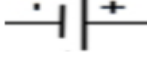

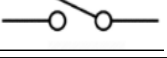


	Type	Description	Example
1	<b>Thermo-setting plastics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initially set by heat.</li> <li>Cannot be re-shaped once set.</li> <li>Are very strong and durable.</li> </ul>	Examples: <b>Urea formaldehyde, Melamine formaldehyde, Phenol formaldehyde.</b>
2	<b>Thermo-forming plastics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mostly recyclable</li> <li>Can be shaped and re-shaped by heat</li> <li>Have a memory and will return to their original shape when heated</li> <li>Cannot be re-shaped once set</li> </ul>	Examples: <b>Acrylic, HIPS, Rigid Polystyrene, HDPE, LDPE, Polypropylene.</b>

**Categories of Timber**

	Type	Description	Example
1	<b>Hardwoods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Come from deciduous trees [lose their leaves in winter]</li> <li>Usually grow in warmer climates [South America and Asia]</li> <li>Grow slowly [80years+] to maturity</li> <li>Are more expensive than softwoods.</li> <li>Are more difficult to sustain than softwoods.</li> </ul>	<b>B - Balsa</b> <b>A - Ash</b> <b>D - Deciduous</b> <b>H - Hardwood</b> <b>O - Oak</b> <b>T - Teak</b> <b>E - Expensive</b> <b>L - Loses leaves</b>
2	<b>Softwoods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Come from coniferous [evergreen] trees with needle-like leaves.</li> <li>Usually grow in colder climates [Scandinavia, Northern Europe].</li> <li>Are easier to sustain than hardwoods.</li> <li>Are less expensive than hardwoods.</li> </ul>	<b>P - Pine</b> <b>I - Indicates</b> <b>N - Needles</b> <b>C - Cedar</b> <b>E- Evergreen</b> <b>R -Redwood</b> <b>S- Softwood</b>
3	<b>Manufactured Boards</b>	<p>Are made from waste materials bonded together.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Come in sheet form [usually 1.2m x 2.4m]</li> <li>Are very stable and have a uniform thickness.</li> <li>Can be covered with a layer of veneer.</li> </ul>	<b>S- Squashed</b> <b>L- Layers</b> <b>I- Industrial</b> <b>M- Manmade</b> <b>C- Chipboard</b> <b>H- Hardboard</b> <b>I- Inexpensive</b> <b>M- MDF</b> <b>P - Plywood</b>

1	Circuit	When electronic components are connected together to function
2	Finite source	A source of materials that will definitely run out. E.G. oil
3	Oil	Raw material for making plastic
4	Primary Processes	How raw materials are made into useful materials
5	Renewable source	A source of materials that will never run out. E.G Trees
6	Sustainable	If something be kept up/can it keep going or whether a resource can it be replaced
7	System	<b>Input-Process-Output components</b> working together to

**Symbols used in Circuits**

	Name	Symbol		Name	Symbol
1	LED		5	LDR (Light Dependent Resistor)	
2	Battery		6	Microphone	
3	Switch		7	Speaker	
4	Lamp				

**1. Command Words**

1	Name	Recall one or more pieces of information.
2	State	Write down what the term in the question means.
3	Give	Recall one or more pieces of information.
4	Describe	Give an account in words of someone or something including all of the relevant characteristics, qualities or events.
5	Explain	Make an idea, situation or problem clear by describing it in detail revealing relevant data or facts
6	How	Discuss the creation of something giving specific references to support.