

Name:

Class:

Task: In Design Technology health and safety is the most important aspect. Read the following information and answer the questions. Failing to do so may result in you not being able to participate in some practical tasks.

It is important that a person working in a workshop is dressed appropriately and safely. Simple measures can be taken, such as wearing an apron or an overall. A workshop apron keeps the user clean and holds back loose clothing, such as a tie. When wearing an apron, always make sure the apron strings are tied and not allowed to be loose. Loose apron strings, can easily be caught by machinery and are a hazard.

Footwear such as training shoes or sandals, should never be worn in a workshop. They offer very limited protection for feet, against falling tools / equipment and heavy objects. Good, sound / strong shoes, particularly leather, steel capped shoes, offer the best protection, including protection against molten metal / hot metal.

When working on machines, it is essential that eye protection is worn. Working on a machine without eye protection, will inevitably result in a serious accident. You only have one pair of eyes and they are worth protecting.

Safety goggles or a visor, offer eye protection. Visors have the added advantage of covering the face.

A workshop dust mask is worn when using machines that create dust, such as a disk sander. They are not needed for every machine. They prevent the machine operator breathing in dust particles, which can be harmful, over time.

A. HIGH STANDARD OF LIGHTING: A workshop must have good lighting. A badly illuminated workshop is dangerous, especially when machines and tools are in use.

B. SECURE / LOCKED: Storerooms often have specialised racks and shelving systems, that hold materials, tools and equipment in place.

C. STOOLS STACKED: When stools are not in use, they should be stacked away from the work area. Stools left out in the work area, are a trip danger.

D. TIDY WORKBENCH: Always keep the workbench clear of tools and equipment, that are not in use. An untidy bench, can result in tools being knocked off the top surface. It is difficult to work efficiently or safely, if your workbench is untidy.

E. BAGS STORED IN A CUPBOARD: Bags left out in the work area, are a trip danger. They tend to get in the way of people collecting tools and equipment, from a storage cupboard.

F. A WELL ORGANISED TOOL CUPBOARD: When tools are organised and stored properly, they are easy to see and collect. Tools should be put away, when not in use and at the end of the lesson.

G. COATS ON HANGERS: Coats should be hung on hangers or stored away from the work area.

H. BRUSHES FOR CLEANING THE WORKSHOP: During a practical lesson, there will be times when tidying up is required, keeping the benches and floor clear of debris. An organised workshop, is a tidy workshop.

I. NO DEBRIS ON THE FLOOR: Waste materials / off-cuts and dust, should be brushed up from the floor. It is easy to 'turn' an ankle or slip, on a small piece of waste material.

J. SAFETY POSTERS CLEARLY DISPLAYED: Safety posters should be clearly displayed on the walls. Information should also be posted alongside each machine. This is a legal requirement.

K. 'STAFF ONLY' AREA CLEARLY INDICATED: There may be a store area or preparation room, joining the workshop. These rooms are for staff only, because of the type of dangerous machine they contain and the storage of materials.

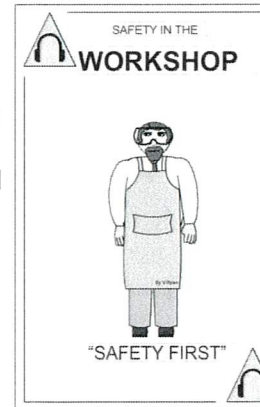
L. RECYCLING AND WASTE BINS: Workshop should have at least one bin, for waste material. Some workshops may have recycle bins for a range of materials including plastics, metals and woods.



Anyone working in a workshop, should be concentrating completely, on the use of machines and equipment. A lack of concentration, or a distraction, could result in an accident.

The person below has not got the right attitude, to work safely in a workshop, with all its potential dangers. His full attention is not on the work, he is about to carry out in the workshop.

1. He is using his mobile phone and is absorbed by irrelevant internet content.
2. He has had very little sleep, because he has been watching videos on the internet, late into the night.
3. He is not dressed appropriately for practical work, or even normal class work.
4. He is playing with a Yoyo, bouncing it up / down and fooling around with a football.
5. He is thinking about, what he will eat at break time. He has not had a healthy breakfast.
6. He has not completed his homework, which was to read the safety notes he was given, in preparation for the practical lesson.
7. He is not ready to learn and prefers to be distracted by his thoughts about break time and what he will eat and his next 'irrelevant' post on social media.
8. His workshop notebook, has been damaged / ruined, by one of his fizzy energy drinks, spilling in his bag. The sugar content of his drinks, is making him hyperactive and he cannot concentrate or sit still.
9. He has come to school without a pen or pencil or any stationery.
10. He has left his school bag at home.



Why is it important to wear an apron or overall in a workshop?

What are the risks associated with wearing loose apron strings in a workshop?

Why should training shoes or sandals not be worn in a workshop?

What types of footwear are recommended for a workshop, and why?

What are the benefits of wearing safety goggles or a visor when working with machines?

When should a workshop dust mask be worn, and what is its purpose?

What measures can be taken to ensure a safe and organized workshop environment?

What behaviors indicate that a person is not prepared to work safely in a workshop?

How does a lack of concentration or distraction affect safety in a workshop?

What is the significance of having safety posters clearly displayed in a workshop?

What is Humanism?

Introduction to Humanism: Humanism is a way of thinking that emphasizes the importance of human beings, their values, and their potential. It's not a religion but a philosophy that encourages people to think for themselves, use reason, and care for others. Humanists believe that people can improve their lives and the world through education, science, and compassion.



Key Ideas of Humanism:

1. **Human Potential:** Humanists believe that everyone has the potential to make their lives and the world better. They value education and personal growth.
2. **Reason and Science:** Humanists use reason, evidence, and scientific methods to understand the world and solve problems.
3. **Ethics and Morality:** Instead of following religious rules, humanists create their own sense of right and wrong based on reason and empathy.
4. **Respect for Others:** Humanists believe in treating all people with respect and dignity, supporting human rights and equality.
5. **Happiness and Fulfillment:** Humanists strive to live happy and meaningful lives, making the most of their time on Earth.

History of Humanism:

- **Ancient Origins:** Ideas of humanism can be traced back to ancient Greece and Rome with philosophers like Socrates and Cicero, who emphasized reason and ethics.
- **Renaissance Humanism:** During the Renaissance (14th-17th centuries), scholars in Europe revived the ideas of ancient Greece and Rome, leading to great advancements in art, literature, and science.
- **Modern Humanism:** In the 19th and 20th centuries, humanism evolved with thinkers promoting secularism (keeping religion separate from public affairs) and human rights.

Humanist Practices:

- **Education:** Humanists value education and lifelong learning.
- **Community and Volunteering:** Many humanists volunteer and participate in community service to help others.
- **Celebrations:** Humanists celebrate life events like births, marriages, and deaths with non-religious ceremonies focusing on human connections and achievements.

Famous Humanists:

- **Albert Einstein:** Known for his scientific contributions, Einstein also supported human rights and education.
- **Marie Curie:** A pioneer in the field of radioactivity, Curie valued scientific discovery and the betterment of humanity.
- **Carl Sagan:** An astronomer and science communicator, Sagan promoted the importance of science and reason in understanding the universe.

