

## Glossary

<b>acceleration</b>	a change in the speed or direction of a moving object
<b>actuator</b>	a mechanism that puts something into automatic action
<b>adhesives</b>	materials used for combining materials: glue, tape, hot glue
<b>adjust</b>	to change so as to match or fit; this is a part of a closed loop system
<b>advances</b>	to aid in the growth or progress; every technological innovation can lead to more advances of technology
<b>aerodynamics</b>	the study of the effects of moving air or other fluids on a object
<b>aesthetics</b>	how something looks from an artistic point of view; aesthetics is a design criteria
<b>agricultural age</b>	during this age, life centered around farms and goods were hand crafted.
<b>alignment</b>	arrangement or position
<b>alternative</b>	another word for different, other
<b>amperage</b>	measure of electron flow(current)
<b>arch bridge</b>	a type of bridge that is known for its keystone
<b>automation</b>	automatic, (as opposed to human), operation or control of a process, equipment or a system; or the techniques and equipment used to achieve this.
<b>beam bridge</b>	the most simple bridge; a log laying on a stream
<b>best solutions</b>	are those that work well are economical and cause the least harm to people and the environment.
<b>biotechnology</b>	this family of technology works to improve our quality of life through health care, waste management, agriculture, etc.
<b>blow molding</b>	a material processing method using forming: air blown into a soft plastic tube presses it into a mold (plastic bottles)
<b>border lines</b>	lines that frame a drawing
<b>brainstorming</b>	group activity encouraging thinking of new ideas; these ideas can be verbal, written or pictoral
<b>brittleness</b>	a property of material that cause materials to break or shatter easily, they are often very hard
<b>CAD</b>	computer aided drafting
<b>CAM</b>	computer aided manufacturing
<b>capital</b>	cash, stocks, buildings, land, machines or money
<b>casting</b>	a material processing method using forming: pouring liquid into a mold
<b>circuit</b>	a closed path for electricity, includes a power source, a load and a conductor
<b>closed loop system</b>	this system monitors the feedback from the output of a system to make changes if necessary
<b>combining</b>	form of processing that involves putting materials together. Coating uses paint, silver plating, et.
<b>composite</b>	a mix of materials like plywood, cement or fiberglass
<b>compression</b>	pressing force
<b>computer</b>	a machine that inputs data in the forms of words, numbers or symbols and performs operations according to directions
<b>conditioning</b>	a form of processing that changes the internal properties of a material. Chemical conditioning include developing film, plaster hardening. Heat treating hardens or softens materials. Magnetizing aligns the molecules causing a material to become magnetic.
<b>conductor</b>	transmits heat or electricity
<b>constraints</b>	size requirements or limits
<b>construction lines</b>	light lines used for planning a drawing
<b>CPU</b>	central processing unit; the heart of the computer where instructions are carried out and activity is controlled
<b>criteria</b>	are specifications or needs that must be met when solving a problem.
<b>current electricity</b>	flow of electrons
<b>cursor</b>	the flashing line or icon that indicates where on the computer desktop you are working
<b>custom</b>	made to meet the needs of a single customer
<b>customary</b>	another term for the English system of measurement
<b>database</b>	a program that organizes and manipulates data; in the library you use this kind of program to search for a book by title, author or subject
<b>design brief</b>	short statement describing the criteria and constraints that a solution to a problem must meet.
<b>dimension</b>	the measure of an object, can include length, height or width/depth.
<b>dimension lines</b>	lines that show size and location
<b>drag</b>	the force that holds a moving object back; one of the four forces (gravity, lift, thrust and drag) acting on objects in motion
<b>drive</b>	a device that reads and writes (stores) data on a computer
<b>ductility</b>	the property that allows a material to be easily drawn into a wire.
<b>durability</b>	the property that makes a material capable of withstanding wear and tear or decay, lasting, stable.
<b>efficiency</b>	a ratio that determines the best performance when there is more than one variable

<b>elasticity</b>	the property that allows a material to stretch and regain its shape, as in a rubber band
<b>electron</b>	a negatively charged particle orbiting an atom
<b>emerging</b>	to come into existence; new or emerging technologies can cause changes in work environments, family life and/or society
<b>energy</b>	the capacity for work; chemical energy is derived from fossil fuels from fossil fuels, coal, wood; gravitational includes hydroelectricity; nuclear energy splits or combines atoms; muscle power comes from people and animals
<b>energy processing</b>	changing energy into forms we can use.
<b>engineering</b>	is the art of applying scientific and mathematical principles, experience, judgment, and common sense to make things that benefit people.
<b>English</b>	this system of measurement is based on fractions
<b>entrepreneur</b>	this is the name for a person who organizes and manages the risks for a business venture
<b>ergonomics</b>	the study of the human shape and building products that are safe and comfortable to use, a design criteria
<b>extruding</b>	squeezing a material through a small opening to change its shape (spaghetti, straws)
<b>feedback</b>	information from the system
<b>figure of merit</b>	a calculation for efficiency
<b>flow chart</b>	a graphical organizer for the movement of resources in production
<b>font</b>	a collection of letters, numbers and punctuation all designed the same
<b>force</b>	causing physical change; forces that stress a structure are torsion, tension, compression and shear
<b>forging</b>	heating metals and hammering them into shape (horseshoes)
<b>format</b>	a plan for organization and layout; on the computer this may include size, style and color or font, margins, alignment, organization of data
<b>forming</b>	a method of processing a material that involves changing shape without removing any material; includes extruding, injection molding, casting, bending, blow molding
<b>foundation</b>	the base of a structure, the part that supports the weight is called this
<b>friction</b>	a force that opposes motion
<b>fuel cells</b>	a cell that produces energy through the reaction of fuels, such as hydrogen and oxygen
<b>function</b>	the purpose of an object; what it is supposed to do, a design criteria
<b>fuselage</b>	the body of a rocket
<b>futuring</b>	is trying to predict what future trends in technology may be
<b>gear</b>	a toothed machine part, such as a wheel or cylinder, that meshes with another toothed part to transmit motion or to change speed or direction.
<b>geothermal</b>	energy from the heat of the Earth; volcanoes, hot springs, geysers
<b>grain</b>	how the fibers or crystals of a material align, as in wood
<b>graphics</b>	pictures or drawings
<b>gravitational</b>	energy from the pull of gravity; hydroelectricity produced by waterfalls, rivers, tides
<b>gravity</b>	the force that holds things down on earth: one of the four forces (gravity, lift, thrust and drag) acting on objects in motion
<b>grinding</b>	separating by using sandpaper or a grind stone
<b>hardness</b>	a material property that measures the resistance to scratching
<b>hardware</b>	the machine parts of a computer, or nuts and bolts
<b>heat treating</b>	conditioning by hardening or softening metals; hardening clay in a kiln
<b>hidden lines</b>	these dashed lines indicate that there is something that we can not see from this view
<b>hierarchy</b>	the organization of people at different ranks within a system
<b>hydraulics</b>	uses pressurized oil or other liquids to transmit, amplify or control power
<b>hydroelectricity</b>	energy produced by moving water
<b>hydroponics</b>	growing plants without soil
<b>icon</b>	a symbol or picture representing a tool or program on a computer
<b>ideation</b>	a word describing the technique of thinking up new ideas.
<b>impact</b>	means to have an effect
<b>inclined plane</b>	this simple machine makes it easier to lift heavy loads, you can see it on the back of delivery trucks
<b>industrial age</b>	this age of technology led to the growth of cities as people moved closer to their work in factories. Goods were mass produced.
<b>information</b>	this resource can be obtained from people, books, magazines, videos, television, the Internet....
<b>information age</b>	in this age of technology, computers allow for the storage, retrieval, manipulation and communication of huge quantities of data
<b>information technology</b>	this family of technology involves collecting, recording, sorting, manipulating or classifying data; storing and retrieving information; and communicating
<b>injection molding</b>	squeezing a material through a small opening into a mold (plastic toys)

<b>innovation</b>	building upon an invention with a new idea, device or process
<b>input</b>	the command we give a system
<b>insulation</b>	stops the flow of heat or electricity
<b>Internet</b>	a collection of networked computers throughout the world
<b>invention</b>	a new idea, device or process
<b>isometric</b>	a pictorial which has an edge at the front, the sides are drawn at 30° angles from the front edge
<b>kinetic energy</b>	energy of motion
<b>labor</b>	physical or mental exertion, a form of work
<b>laws</b>	society can try to control technology through governmental agencies and laws
<b>lever</b>	this simple machine is seen in a see saw, crow bar or when pulling a nail out with a hammer
<b>lift</b>	the force that generates upward movement: one of the four forces (gravity, lift, thrust and drag) acting on objects in motion
<b>maglev</b>	a form of transportation that uses magnets to both levitate and propel a vehicle
<b>magnetizing</b>	a form of conditioning that aligns molecules causing the materials to be magnetic
<b>malleability</b>	Capable of being shaped or formed, as by hammering or pressure
<b>management</b>	is essential to ensure that technological products are profitable, safe and built of high quality, on schedule and within budget
<b>mass production</b>	the manufacture of many goods of the same type at one time, frequently involving interchangeable parts and the use of an assembly line
<b>materials</b>	resources can be transformed by technology into products that we need. Examples: wood, cotton, plastic, glass
<b>materials</b>	should be chosen for their availability, appropriateness, cost, etc.
<b>mechanical conditioning</b>	conditioning by hammering to harden metals
<b>mechanical fasteners</b>	combining with staples, nails, glues, screws, paper clips, rivets
<b>menu</b>	a list of items or commands on the computer
<b>metric</b>	this system of measurement is based on 10
<b>modeling</b>	is studying and testing the solution to a problem using scale models and/or computer programs, mathematical calculations, etc
<b>modem</b>	the hardware that connects a computer to the internet
<b>monitor</b>	to watch, observe the output in a closed loop system
<b>multiview</b>	these drawings show more than one view or face of an object. Orthographic projection is a form of this drawing.
<b>nanotechnology</b>	the design or building of an object on the molecular scale; or where one dimension of an object can be measured in nanometers (an nanometer is one billionth of a meter)
<b>natural</b>	materials are found in nature
<b>non renewable</b>	materials that can be used up or are in danger of extinction
<b>nuclear energy</b>	energy from fusion or fission
<b>oblique</b>	pictorial that shows front as true shape and has most lines parallel to each other
<b>ohm</b>	measure of electrical resistance; voltage/amperage
<b>open loop</b>	a system that only has input, process and output
<b>optical</b>	properties of sight: reflectivity (mirror), translucent (transmits light, but can not see clearly through), opacity (can not see through), transparent (can see through- a window).
<b>optimize</b>	procedure used to make a design or system the best possible
<b>output</b>	what comes out of the system, the actual result; ideally this should match the input; can be desired, undesired, expected and unexpected.
<b>people</b>	this resource is in control of technology- they research, design, create, manage and manufacture new products.
<b>perspective</b>	pictorial with diagonal lines converging to a point
<b>physical</b>	this family of technology satisfies our physical needs for shelter, clothing, transportation, etc.
<b>pictorial</b>	drawing of an object as it appears to the eye
<b>piston</b>	a solid cylinder or disk that fits snugly into a larger cylinder and moves under fluid pressure
<b>plastic</b>	a material capable of being shaped or formed, like clay
<b>pneumatics</b>	uses pressurized air or other gasses to transmit, amplify or control power
<b>porous</b>	allowing the passage of gas or liquid through pores, able to absorb
<b>potential energy</b>	energy that is derived from position or condition; stored energy
<b>pressing</b>	forming by pushing material into a mold
<b>primary processing</b>	material processing that includes mining, harvesting, drilling, etc. to convert raw materials into materials that can be used by industries
<b>process</b>	action part of a system, where the resources come together and the work gets done
<b>processing</b>	the way material resources are changed into products

<b>prototype</b>	is the (first) model of a solution. It can be used to test ideas and evaluate a solution.
<b>psi</b>	a measurement of pounds per square inch
<b>pulley</b>	this simple machine uses a rope with a wheel
<b>quality</b>	measures how well something is made and can determine how long it will last; a design criteria
<b>quality control/ quality assurance</b>	ensures that each product is built to the same standard
<b>renewable resource</b>	a resource that is replaced by nature within the time span of human history
<b>research</b>	searching for previous solutions and ideas that others have tried
<b>resources</b>	are the items needed to reach a goal, produce a product or solve a problem; includes people, information, materials, tools and machines, energy, capital and time
<b>robot</b>	a machine that can be programmed to do a variety of tasks
<b>S.I.</b>	International Standard- the metric system of measurement
<b>sawing</b>	separating by cutting with scissors or knives
<b>scale</b>	the word that describes that describes the ratio between a drawing and the actual object
<b>screw</b>	this simple machine is seen in a drill bit or common fastener
<b>search engine</b>	a program or website that searches a database (or the Internet) for specific terms
<b>secondary processes</b>	material processing includes combining, forming, separating, conditioning, finishing and assembling materials into finished goods
<b>sensor</b>	device that monitor the output of a system; a photocell or float
<b>separating</b>	this method of processing involves removing materials, example: drilling, sawing, etc
<b>service</b>	work done for others as a business or occupation, performing a useful function
<b>shaping</b>	separating process using chisels and planes to shape a surface
<b>shearing</b>	cutting force
<b>simulation</b>	this software models real life experiences
<b>site plan</b>	a drawing showing how structures are situated in their location
<b>software</b>	the programs a computer uses
<b>solar</b>	energy from the sun
<b>soldering</b>	combining by using heat
<b>solutions</b>	answers to problems; the best solutions are those that work well, are economical and cause the least harm to people or the environment
<b>speed</b>	a measurement of distance over time
<b>spreadsheet</b>	this program allows you to organize and perform operations on numbers; stores and banks use this kind of program
<b>static electricity</b>	electricity at rest
<b>stone age</b>	the start of technology with stone tools and fire
<b>structure</b>	the way parts are put together to make a whole; bridges, buildings
<b>subsystem</b>	this system is a small system within a system
<b>suspension bridge</b>	this bridge uses ropes or cables to help support the weight
<b>synthetic</b>	manmade materials
<b>systems</b>	a means of getting things done
<b>technology</b>	the use of knowledge to turn resources into goods or services that society needs or wants
<b>template</b>	a pattern ready to use
<b>tension</b>	pulling force
<b>text</b>	words in print
<b>thermoplastic</b>	a material that becomes soft when heated and hard when cooled.
<b>thermosetting</b>	a material that is permanently hardened when heated and cured
<b>thrust</b>	the force that pushes an object forward: one of the four forces (gravity, lift, thrust and drag) acting on objects in motion
<b>thumbnails</b>	small sketches trying out ideas, brainstorming in pictures
<b>torsion</b>	twisting force
<b>toughness</b>	a material that can withstand a lot of strain without ripping or tearing
<b>tradeoffs</b>	the exchange of one thing for another; used in problem solving
<b>trends</b>	follow particular lines of technological development; current style, vogue
<b>turning</b>	a separating process using tools to shape a material that is spinning on a lathe (baseball bat)
<b>vacuum forming</b>	a forming process in which a vacuum draws a heated sheet of thermoplastic material onto a mold (bubble packaging)
<b>virus</b>	an undesired program that you may acquire while downloading files from the internet; it may damage your files
<b>voltage</b>	measure of force used to move electrons

**wedge**

this simple machine is seen in a saw or knife

**wheel and axle**

this simple machine is seen in a door knob or bicycle wheel