DIATHEMATIKON PROGRAMMA CROSS-THEMATIC CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK FOR TECHNOLOGY

1. Teaching/learning aim

The aim of teaching Technology in Junior High school is the necessary familiarization of the pupils with the artificial technological environment in which they live, regardless of their future professional choices. Technological education can help pupils bridge the gap between dependency on technology concerning all areas of modern living, on the one hand, and lack of necessary skills and knowledge, on the other. Within the framework of the new postindustrial era, the integration of technological education in general education is more compelling than ever, as the latter (general education) has taken on a new face of which the former (technological education) constitutes a necessary part. Technological education also involves the exploitation of modern educational tools that is computers and the Internet, for information collection and processing. These two processes are the basis for any technological problem solving activity nowadays.

2. Content Guiding Principles, General Goals, Indicative Fundamental Crossthematic Concepts

Grade	Content Guiding Principles	General Goals (Knowledge, skills, attitudes and values)	Indicative Fundamental Cross-thematic Concepts
		Pupils will acquire knowledge and	
		understanding of:	
1 st	Characteristics	the history and nature of technology;	Space-Time
2 nd	and applications		Change
	of technology	the design and construction of techno-	Tradition
		logical products and systems;	Civilization

I. Primary school

		the difference between the natural world	
		and human-made environments;	
		tools and techniques used to create arti-	
at		ficial environments.	
1 st	Core Concepts of	the dependency of technological systems	Space-Time
2 nd	Technology	on resources and demands/needs;	Similarity-
		the connections between core concepts	Difference
		of technology and other aspects of life.	Tradition
_ st	Deletionshire ha		Similarit-
1 st	Relationship be-	the way knowledge relates to everyday	Similarity-
2 nd	tween technologies	experience;	Difference Interaction
	and between tech-	relationships and connection with other	Interaction
	nology and other fields	fields of study.	
1 st	Selection and use	artificial environments;	Space-Time
_	of construction	artificial environments,	Tradition
2 nd	technology	the developments in the construction of	Civilization
	teennorogy	shelters for human protection (from	Organization
		caves to houses, flat and office com-	System
		plexes);	Similarity-
			Difference
		different professions involved in the	
		construction process.	
1 st	Selection and use	expendable and long-life goods;	Space-Time
2 nd	of production	industrial products designed for con-	Tradition
	process technology	sumption and use;	Civilization
		sumption and uso,	Organization
		how to re-design products to optimize	System
		speed, cost, etc;	Similarity-
		-r,,	Difference
		the processes of design, production, con-	
		trol, packaging and promotion of prod-	

		ucts;	
		the role of humans in the production	
		process.	
1 st	Transportation	streets and highways as parts of a bigger	Space-Time
2 nd	Technologies	system and their function within the	Tradition
		greater transport system;	Civilization
			Organization
		the function and safe use of transport	System
		systems;	Similarity-
			Difference
		the way animals move from place to	
		place as compared to the way pupils go	
		from home to school and back;	
		· · · · · ·	
		car maintenance and components;	
		dha ann an bial a bana bana an 1 in an si	
		the way vehicles have been used in vari-	
		ous places around the world to transport	
₁ st	The Imped of	people and goods.	Succes Times
1 st	The Impact of	the process of recycling paper, card-	-
2 nd	Technology on the	board and aluminum cans to produce	Tradition
	environment	new products;	Civilization
		the harmful effects of pollution on peo-	Organization
		ple and animals;	Similarity-
			Difference Individual-
		the importance of re-using and recycling	Society
		products;	SUCIELY
		the effects that a material, product or	
		technological system can have on the	
		environment.	

		Pupils should consolidate their knowl-	
		edge and understanding of:	
3 rd	The characteris-	the differences between technology and	Space-Time
4 th	tics and uses of	science;	Tradition
5 th	technology		Civilization
6 th		various processes and techniques;	Organization
6			System
		the way technology changes people's	Similarity-
		perspective of the world;	Difference
		the impact of culture and economy on	
		technological developments.	
3 rd	Core concepts of	the concepts of systems, resources, de-	Space-Time
4 th	technology	mands and procedures;	Civilization
5 th	Systems		Organization
-	Resources	the use of advanced tools;	System
6 th	Demands/needs		Similarity-
	Optimum solu-	the factors pertaining design: how a	Difference
	tions	product will be developed and used, the	Individual-
	Trends	natural laws that restrict the develop-	Society
		ment of an idea, the necessary resources,	Conflict
		the existing cultural norms.	
3 rd	Relationship	the relationship between various tech-	Space-Time
4 th	among technolo-	nologies and between technology and	Tradition
5 th	gies and interrela-	other fields of study;	Civilization
6 th	tion of technology		System
0	with other re-	how different technologies are combined	
	search fields	in the development of new products and	
		machines.	
3 rd	Selection and use	The idea of people forming communities	Space-Time
4 th	of construction	and its importance;	Tradition
5 th	technologies	the construction of the artificial envi-	Civilization
6 th			System
U		ronment in which they live;	Organization

		the fact that the resources used in the	
		construction process are basically tools,	
		machines, materials, information, en-	
		ergy, funds (money), time and humans;	
		the fact that maintenance is a necessary	
		process for the preservation of buildings	
		and other constructions.	
3 rd	Selection and use	ways of goods production;	Space-Time
4 th	of manufacturing		Tradition
5 th	technologies	servicing the goods to ensure that they	Civilization
6 th		function properly and satisfy increasing	Organization
0		demands;	System
			Similarity-
		the process of decision-making for the	Difference
		selection of industrial products;	Individual-
			Society
		the impact of technology on the envi-	Conflict
		ronment as a key point of analysis in the	
		designing of a product;	
		production systems as conversion proce-	
		dures of natural materials that are culti-	
		vated or mined and are converted into	
		industrial reserves.	
3 rd	Transportation	The transportation technological system	Space-Time
4 th	Technologies	as a whole whose parts combine to fa-	Tradition
5 th		cilitate the transportation of people and	Civilization
6 th		goods;	Organization
0		different transportation existence and	System
		different transportation systems such as	Similarity-
		boats, rail and road networks, airports;	Difference
			Individual-
		The application of scientific knowledge,	Society
		the telds of science methometics	1

		from the fields of science, mathematics,	Conflict
		social sciences and arts to the field of	
		transportations;	
		the fact that the transportation system	
		consists of various subsystems and needs	
		huge quantities of energy to work.	
3 rd	The Impact of	alternative technological solutions for	Space-Time
4 th	technology on the	the protection of environment;	Tradition
5 th	environment		Civilization
6 th		the positive and negative impact of tech-	Organization
6		nology on the environment;	System
			Similarity-
		the various technologies used to limit	Difference
		irrational use of resources;	Individual-
			Society
		the most appropriate ways of waste dis-	Conflict
		posal and recycling;	
		the ways to keep the environment clean;	
		alternative methods of transportation	
		that reduce environmental pollution.	

II. Junior High school

			Indicative
	Content Guiding	General Goals	Fundamental
Grade	Principles	(Knowledge, skills, attitudes, values)	Cross-thematic
			Concepts
		Pupils should gain insight into:	
1 st	The characteris-	technological developments and their	Space-Time

	tics and applica-	causes;	Tradition
	tions of Technol-		Civilization
	ogy	the interrelationship between way of liv-	Organization
		ing and technology;	System
			Similarity-
		ways of improving existing technolo-	Difference
		gies;	Individual-
			Society
		the use of computers to design a model	Conflict
		of a future product;	
		creativity as a core element in the devel-	
		opment of new products and systems;	
		the development of technology as a	
		product of the knowledge acquired	
		through research and experimentation;	
		the evaluation of market applications of	
		technology for economic, political and	
		environmental purposes.	
1 st	Core Concepts of	technological systems and their subsys-	Space-Time
T	Technology	tems;	Tradition
	Systems		Civilization
	Resources	the way an automated production line	Organization
	Demands/Needs	works;	System
	Optimum solu-	······································	Similarity-
	tions	practices, constructions;	Difference
	Trends	P	Individual-
		the use of information in order to deter-	Society
		mine the faulty functioning of appliances	Society
		and the process of maintaining products	
		and systems.	

2 nd	Relationships	the interrelationship of technology with	Space
	among Technolo-	other fields of study;	Tradition
	gies and interrela-		Civilization
	tionship between	how technological ideas, processes,	Organization
	Technology and	products and systems are interrelated;	System
	other fields of re-		Similarity-
	search	the interrelation of various professions in	Difference
		the workplace in technological and	Individual-
		manufacturing environments;	Society
			Conflict
		the dissemination of technological	
		knowledge as a way of improving living	
		standards and increasing the competi-	
		tiveness of a country in the international	
		market.	
2 nd	Selection and use	the design and building of model con-	Space-
	of construction	structions and the importance of artifi-	Time
	technologies	cial environments in everyday life;	Tradition
			Civilization
		different kinds of constructions and their	Organization
		use;	System
			Similarity
		the importance of proper design, main-	Difference
		tenance and appropriate subsystems in	Individual-
		the buildings of a community;	Society
			Conflict
		how constructions change and what	
		causes this change;	
		the necessary materials for a construc-	
		tion project.	
2 nd	Selection and use	industrial products and systems, how	Space-Time
	of production	they are constructed and how they can	Tradition

technologies	be properly used, how they are pro-	Civilization
	moted in the market and what process	Organization
	of waste disposal is followed;	System
		Similarity-
	maintenance of industrial products in	Difference
	order to ensure their proper and safe	Individual-
	function;	Society
		Conflict
	how manufacturing processes affect	
	people and the environment;	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	techniques for the design and develop-	
	ment of technological processes and	
	systems compatible with the natural en-	
	vironment;	
	the parameters of development that	
	delegate the workforce into primary,	
	secondary and tertiary sector.	
Transportation	how different transportation means are	Space-Time
 Technologies	used on land, water, in the air and space	Tradition
reemongles	and that different environments require	Civilization
	suitable vehicles and systems for the	Organization
	transportation of people and goods;	System
	aunsportation of people and goods,	Similarity-
	the problems caused when a specific	Difference
	subsystem does not work or is missing,	Individual-
	as well as the interdependence of trans-	Society
	portation systems and their relationship	Conflict
		Commet
	with other systems;	
	the design and construction of model	
	the design and construction of model	
	transportation subsystems and how each	

	one is connected with the environment	
	in which it is used.	
Impact of technol-	the life-cycle of a material or product;	Space-Time
ogy on the envi-		Tradition
ronment	how product waste can be recycled to	Civilization
	make a new product;	Organization
		System
	technological production processes that	Similarity-
	are friendly to the environment;	Difference
		Individual-
	the fact that technology can be used to	Society
	change environments that are hostile to	Conflict
	man;	
	the contribution of technology in the	
	process of maintaining rivers, lakes and	
	oceans clean; the electronic appliances	
	for measuring and monitoring air pollu-	
	tion, which have greatly contributed to	
	the reduction of acid rain;	
	the positive and negative points of a	
	specific technology that have to be care-	
	fully considered for decision-making;	
	the relationship of technology with	
	economy and the environment.	