$\square$
National Qualifications

Mark $\square$

THURSDAY, 8 MAY
1:00 PM - 2:30 PM

Fill in these boxes and read what is printed below.
Full name of centre


Forename(s)


Date of birth
Day


Month


Year


Surname


Number of seat


Scottish candidate number

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| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Total marks - 60
Attempt ALL questions.
Write your answers clearly in the spaces provided in this booklet. Additional space for answers is provided at the end of this booklet. If you use this space you must clearly identify the question number you are attempting.

All dimensions are in mm.
All technical sketches and drawings use third angle projection.
You may use rulers, compasses or trammels for measuring.
Use blue or black ink.
Before leaving the examination room you must give this booklet to the Invigilator; if you do not, you may lose all the marks for this paper.


1. A graphic designer for a football magazine is commissioned to design a chart or graph. It should display the information in the table below in a visually stimulating and easy to read manner.

| English Premier League players' <br> average annual basic wages <br> from 2000-2010 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Season | Average <br> annual basic wage |
| $2000-2001$ | $£ 451,274$ |
| $2001-2002$ | $£ 566,932$ |
| $2002-2003$ | $£ 611,068$ |
| $2003-2004$ | $£ 651,222$ |
| $2004-2005$ | $£ 630,355$ |
| $2005-2006$ | $£ 685,748$ |
| $2006-2007$ | $£ 778,103$ |
| $2007-2008$ | $£ 960,377$ |
| $2008-2009$ | $£ 1,066,391$ |
| $2009-2010$ | $£ 1,162,350$ |

(a) State the most suitable type of chart or graph to use when presenting the information in the table above.
$\qquad$
(b) Explain one reason for using this type of chart or graph.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
2. An advertising company has produced a promotional graphic to be used at a sports stadium. The graphic will be placed on the advertising boards around the pitch.

The initial layout is shown below.


Layout 1
(a) State one instance where harmony has been used in layout 1.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
The graphic artist has decided to change the background colour to violet as shown below.


## Layout 2

(b) (i) Explain a reason for changing the background colour to violet.
(ii) State whether violet is an advancing or receding colour.
$\qquad$
(iii) Describe the effect the violet background colour has on the watch.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
2. (continued)

The graphic artist wants to change the shade of violet used for the background colour as shown below.


Layout 3
(c) Explain how to create a shade of violet.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(d) Describe two examples of unity in layout 3.

Method 1 $\qquad$
$\qquad$

Method 2 $\qquad$
$\qquad$
(e) Describe how the desktop publishing technique 'bleed' has been used in layout 3.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
(f) Describe how the desktop publishing technique 'reverse' has been used in layout 3.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
2. (continued)

The owners of the sports stadium decide to show the advert on their electronic advertising boards.
(g) State two environmental benefits of advertising this way.

Benefit 1 $\qquad$

Benefit 2

Total marks
3. Two stages in the production of a 3D CAD model of a headphone connector are shown below.

## Stage 1



Before
After

## Stage 2



Before
After
(a) State the name of the 3D modelling feature which has been used in Stage 1.
$\qquad$
(b) State the name of the 3D modelling feature which has been used in Stage 2.
$\qquad$
4. Two building symbols which are commonly found in sectional views of buildings are shown below.


Symbol 1


Symbol 2

State the name of:
Symbol 1 $\qquad$
Symbol 2 $\qquad$
5. A 3D CAD model of a new craft knife design is shown below.


State three disadvantages to a design company of using 3D modelling instead of traditional manual methods.

1 $\qquad$

2 $\qquad$

3 $\qquad$
6. A variety of views of a child's wooden toy train are shown below.

## Diagram 1a:



Elevation

(a) State the name of the type of drawing shown in Diagram 1a.
$\qquad$
(b) State the name of Symbol X in Diagram 1a.
$\qquad$
(c) Describe the purpose of Symbol X .
$\qquad$
6. (continued)

Four potential Sectional Elevations of the toy train views are shown below.


Diagram 2: Sectional Elevations on A-A
(d) State, with reference to Diagram 1a and Diagram 2, the correct Sectional Elevation on A-A.

Four potential Sectional End Elevations of the toy train views are shown below


Diagram 3: Sectional End Elevations on B-B
(e) State, with reference to Diagram 1a and Diagram 3, the correct Sectional End Elevation on B-B.

Two pictorial views of the toy train are shown below.


View 1


View 2
(f) State the name of the pictorial view shown at:
(i) View 1
(ii) View 2
$\qquad$
(g) State the name of another two types of pictorial views which would be suitable to show the train.

Pictorial type 1
$\qquad$
Pictorial type 2
$\qquad$
6. (continued)

A partial End Elevation complete with relevant dimensions (Diagram 4a) of the toy train is shown below. An End Elevation of the train track is shown (Diagram 4b).


Diagram 4a: Dimensioned Partial End Elevation of the toy train


Track End Elevation
Diagram 4b: End Elevation of train track
(h) State, with reference to Diagram 4a and 4b, a dimension for:
(i) A no larger than
(ii) B a minimum of $\qquad$ 1
(iii) C exactly
(iv) D a minimum of 1

The train track can be made up with the four different track tiles shown in Diagram 5.


Tile Type B


Tile Type C


Tile Type D


Diagram 5: Example Track Tiles

Diagram 6 shows a completed track layout using a minimum number of tiles.


Diagram 6: Completed Track Layout
6. (continued)

Three incomplete track designs are shown below.
(i) State, with reference to Diagrams 5 and 6, the minimum number of each type of track tile required for each track design.
(i) Track design 1:

Number of type A tiles: $\square$

Number of type B tiles: $\square$
Number of type C tiles: $\square$

Number of type D tiles: $\square$

(ii) Track design 2:

Number of type A tiles: $\square$

Number of type B tiles: $\square$

Number of type C tiles: $\square$

Number of type D tiles: $\square$

(iii) Track design 3 (your track must reach both END points):

Number of type A tiles: $\square$

Number of type B tiles: $\square$

Number of type C tiles: $\square$
Number of type D tiles: $\square$

7. A door handle and door plate were designed using 3D modelling software. An exploded isometric view of the door handle and door plate is shown below.


A preliminary orthographic sketch of the door handle (not to scale) is shown below.

7. (continued)

A $\varnothing 20$ circle is sketched before the extrude command is used to create step 1.
(a) State the length of the extrusion used in step 1.

Step 1

(b) Describe, with reference to correct dimensions and 3D CAD modelling terms, how you would complete step 2 and step 3.

Step 2
Step 3


You may use sketches to support your answer.
$\qquad$
$\square$
7. (continued)

The door plate is needed to secure the handle to the door. The production orthographic drawing (not to scale) for the door plate is shown below.

(c) Describe, with reference to correct dimensions and 3D CAD modelling terms, how you would create the door plate.
You may use sketches to support your answer.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\square$
7. (continued)

In order to manufacture the door plate, the back of the plate is hollowed out as shown below.

(d) State the name of the 3D modelling technique used to hollow the door plate.
$\qquad$
(e) State three advantages of computer aided drawing over manual drawing methods.

Advantage 1 $\qquad$
Advantage 2 $\qquad$
Advantage 3 $\qquad$
When producing the door plate the CAD command 'zoom' is used.
(f) State one way in which the 'zoom' command would be useful.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
8. Two graphic items $A$ and $B$ are shown below.
(a) Indicate, using a tick ( $\checkmark$ ), if Graphic Item A is:

Production $\square$


Graphic Item A
(b) Indicate, using a tick $(\checkmark)$, if Graphic Item B is:

Production $\square$


Total marks

