



**2008**

**HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE  
EXAMINATION**

# Engineering Studies

## General Instructions

- Reading time – 5 minutes
- Working time – 3 hours
- Write using black or blue pen
- Draw diagrams using pencil
- Board-approved calculators may be used
- A formulae sheet is provided at the back of this paper
- Write your Centre Number and Student Number at the top of pages 9, 11, 15, 17, 21, 25, 29 and 33

## Total marks – 100

### **Section I** Pages 2–7

#### **10 marks**

- Attempt Questions 1–10
- Allow about 20 minutes for this section

### **Section II** Pages 9–27

#### **70 marks**

- Attempt Questions 11–16
- Allow about 2 hours for this section

### **Section III** Pages 29–36

#### **20 marks**

- Attempt Questions 17–18
- Allow about 40 minutes for this section

## Section I

10 marks

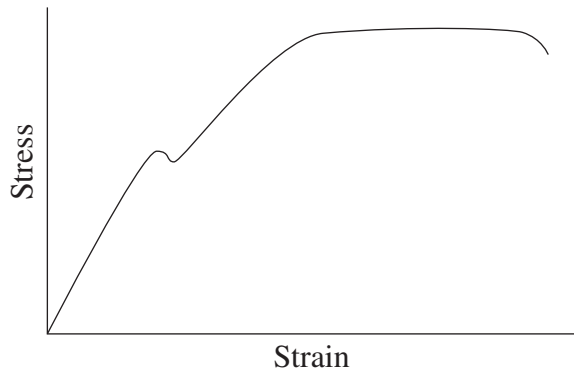
Attempt Questions 1–10

Allow about 20 minutes for this section

Use the multiple-choice answer sheet for Questions 1–10.

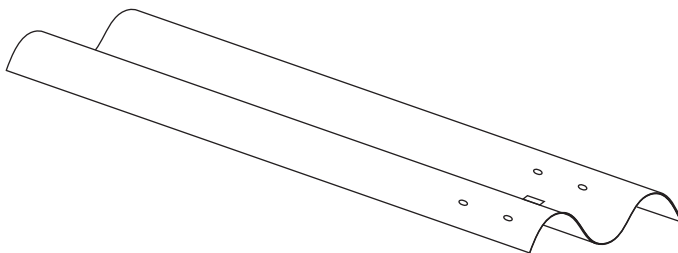
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- 1 The graph shows the result of a test.



What does the graph typically represent?

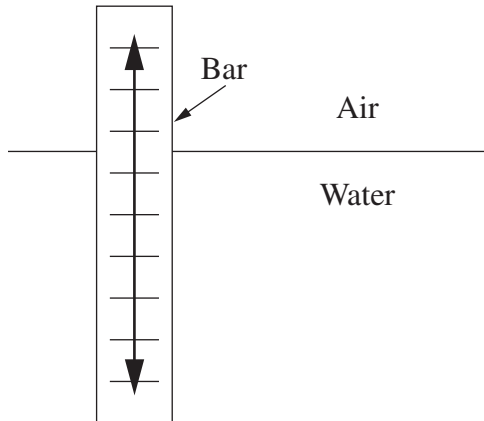
- (A) Shear test for polyethylene
  - (B) Hardness test for a composite
  - (C) Compression test for a ceramic
  - (D) Tensile test for low carbon steel
- 2 A forming process is used to manufacture continuous steel guard railing.



Which of the following identifies the name of a suitable forming process and the effect of the process on the material?

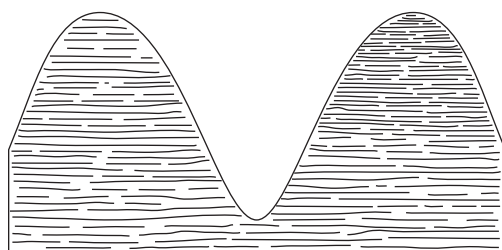
- (A) Cold rolling and increase in hardness
- (B) Hot rolling and increase in hardness
- (C) Cold rolling and decrease in stress
- (D) Hot rolling and decrease in ductility

- 3 To what depth will a 100 mm solid bar sink into water if it maintains an upright position and has a density half that of water?

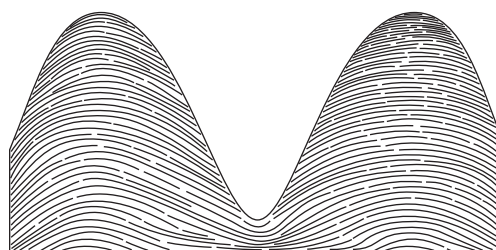


- (A) 0 mm  
(B) 50 mm  
(C) 100 mm  
(D) 200 mm
- 4 What is the name of the region that corrodes in a galvanic cell?
- (A) Anode  
(B) Base  
(C) Cathode  
(D) Dipole

- 5 Deduce from the two microstructures what manufacturing processes were used to form thread shape *X* and thread shape *Y*.



*X*

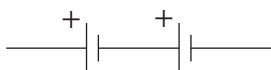


*Y*

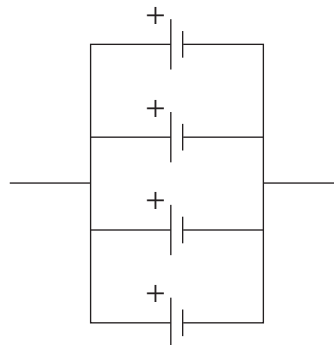
- (A) *X* by cutting and *Y* by cutting  
 (B) *X* by rolling and *Y* by rolling  
 (C) *X* by cutting and *Y* by rolling  
 (D) *X* by rolling and *Y* by cutting
- 6 A 12 volt lamp draws a current of 5 amps. A single battery is rated at 6 volts and 20 amp hours.

Which of the following battery arrangements will power the lamp at 12 volts for 8 hours?

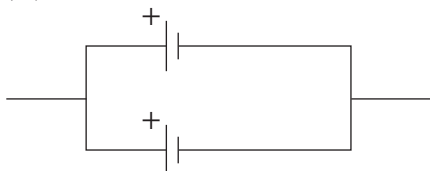
(A)



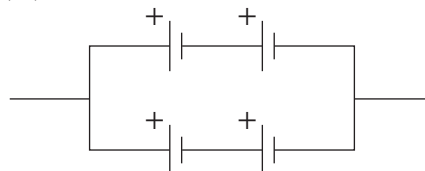
(B)



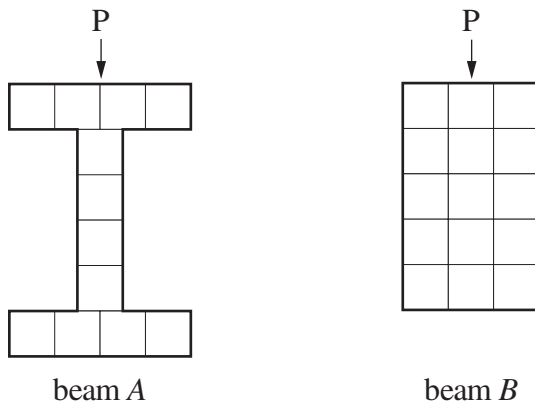
(C)



(D)



- 7 The cross-sections of two beams (*A* and *B*) are shown. The beams are loaded with an identical force *P*.



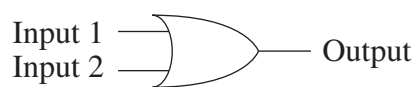
The maximum bending stress developed in beam *A* is less than that in beam *B*.

Which of the statements correctly explains the lower bending stress in beam *A*?

- (A) The distance between the top surface and neutral axis is equal in beams *A* and *B*.
  - (B) The distance between the top surface and neutral axis is greater in beam *A* than in beam *B*.
  - (C) The distance between the top surface and neutral axis is less in beam *A* than in beam *B*.
  - (D) The distance between the top surface and neutral axis of beam *A* is three times as large as the corresponding distance in beam *B*.
- 8 Why are high voltages (330 kV) used in the transmission of electricity over the national electrical grid?
- (A) To increase safety
  - (B) To increase current
  - (C) To reduce resistance
  - (D) To reduce power loss

- 9 The symbols and truth tables for two logic gates are shown.

OR GATE



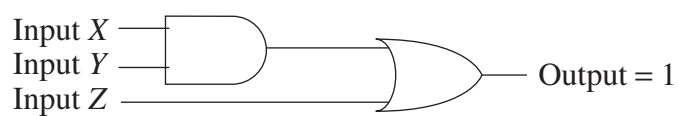
Input 1	Input 2	Output
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

AND GATE



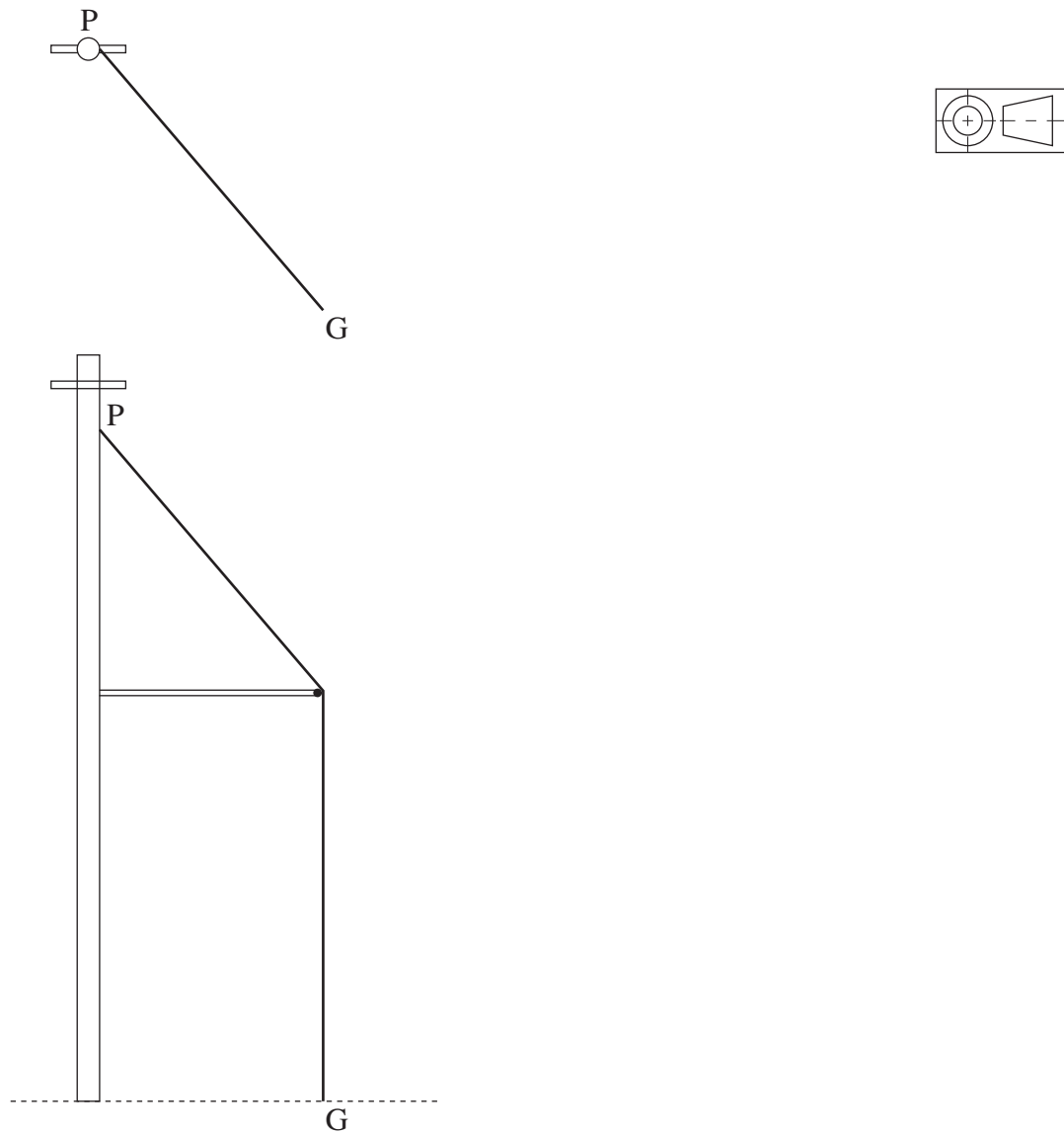
Input 1	Input 2	Output
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

In the circuit shown, what inputs are required to obtain an output of 1?



	<i>Input X</i>	<i>Input Y</i>	<i>Input Z</i>
(A)	0	0	0
(B)	0	1	0
(C)	1	0	0
(D)	1	1	0

- 10 A pole is supported by a cable which joins point P to G. The drawing scale is 1:100.



What is the true length (TL) of cable PG?

- (A) 100 mm
- (B) 10.0 m
- (C) 11.2 m
- (D) 14.5 m

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Centre Number

Section II

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Student Number

70 marks

Attempt Questions 11–16

Allow about 2 hours for this section

Answer the questions in the spaces provided.

Marks

**Question 11 — Historical and Societal Influences, and the Scope of the Profession (10 marks)**

- (a) An old and a new racing car are shown.



Car X



Car Y

- (i) Describe TWO engineering innovations that have been applied in the design of the shape of Car Y that were not applied in Car X.

3

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Question 11 continues on page 10

Question 11 (continued)

- (ii) Name and describe a process used to join the body panels in car X. **2**

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- (b) Outline the role of an engineer as a project manager. **2**

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- (c) Explain environmental issues that an engineer would need to consider in the design of a proposed new car race track. **3**

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**End of Question 11**

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Centre Number

## Section II (continued)

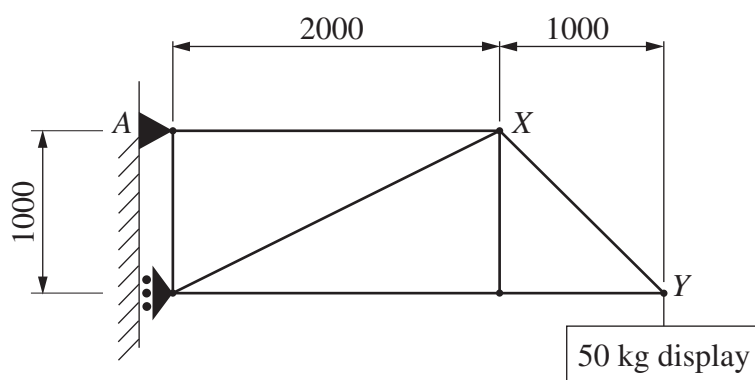
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Student Number

Marks

## Question 12 — Civil Structures (10 marks)

- (a) A truss, loaded as shown, is used to support a 50 kg electronic display.



- (i) Calculate the horizontal and vertical reactions at the support A.

2

Horizontal reaction ..... N

Vertical reaction ..... N

- (ii) Calculate the tensile force in member XY.

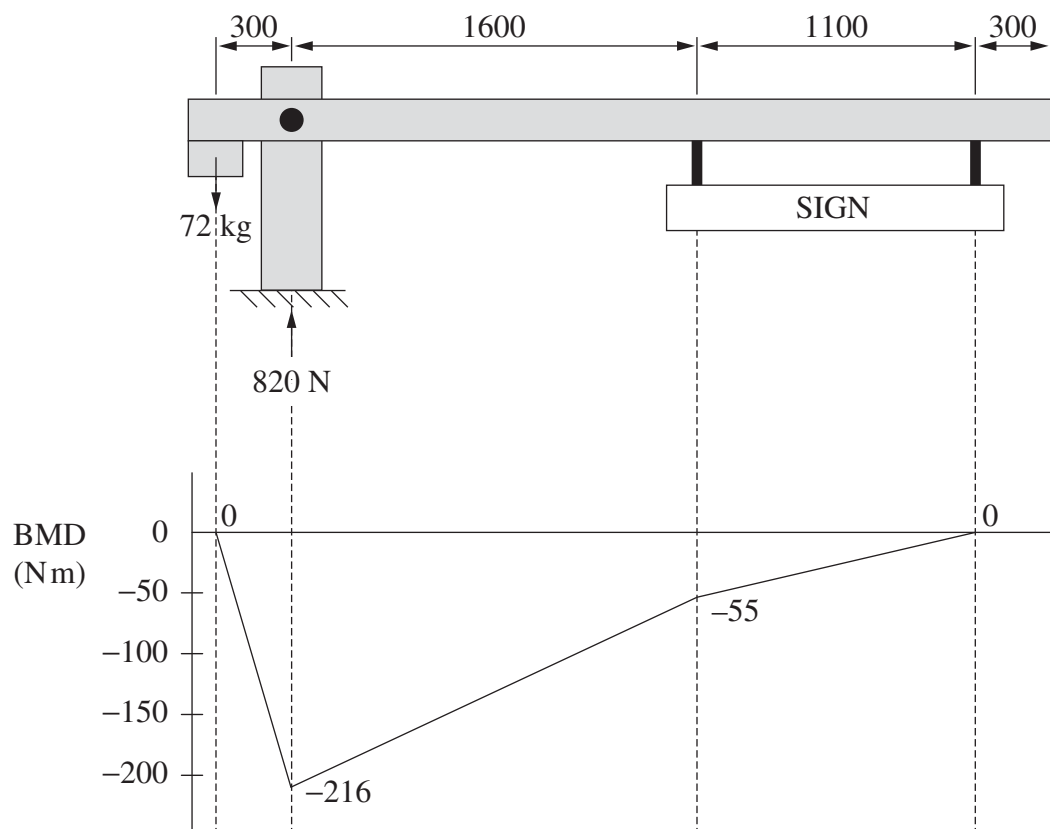
2

Tensile force ..... N

Question 12 continues on page 12

Question 12 (continued)

- (b) A boom gate at a car park supports a 10 kg sign. The bending moment diagram (BMD) for the boom gate in this situation is shown. The mass of the boom gate is not being considered.



- (i) Draw the shear force diagram (SFD), on the axis provided, for the boom gate. Assume  $g = 10 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ .

2



Question 12 continues on page 13

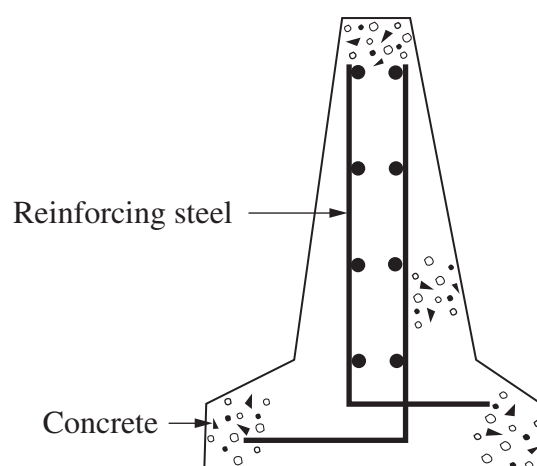
Question 12 (continued)

- (ii) The boom is made from a 100 mm square hollow section with a second moment of area of  $1.55 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^4$ . 2

Calculate the maximum bending stress in the beam.

..... MPa

- (c) The cross-section of a reinforced concrete crash barrier used to protect spectators is shown. 2



Explain how steel and concrete work together effectively in the crash barrier.

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**End of Question 12**

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Centre Number

## Section II (continued)

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Student Number

**Marks****Question 13 — Personal and Public Transport (10 marks)**

Electric trams are used in many cities to transport people.

- (a) (i) State ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage of using a DC motor compared to an AC motor to drive the tram. **2**

Advantage .....

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Disadvantage .....

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- (ii) Explain the role of the brushes and commutator in a DC motor. **2**

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Question 13 continues on page 16

Question 13 (continued)

- (b) (i) A steel drive shaft for the tram is heat treated to improve its service properties. **2**

Outline a suitable heat treatment process for this purpose.

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- (ii) Describe a suitable test to check for non-visible flaws in the drive shaft at the time of manufacturing. **2**

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- (c) The rolling resistance of a 11.2 tonne tram is calculated to be 15 kN. The tram travels on a level track for 2.7 kilometres. The time taken for the journey is 4 minutes. **2**

Calculate the power consumed.

..... kW

**End of Question 13**



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Centre Number

Section II (continued)

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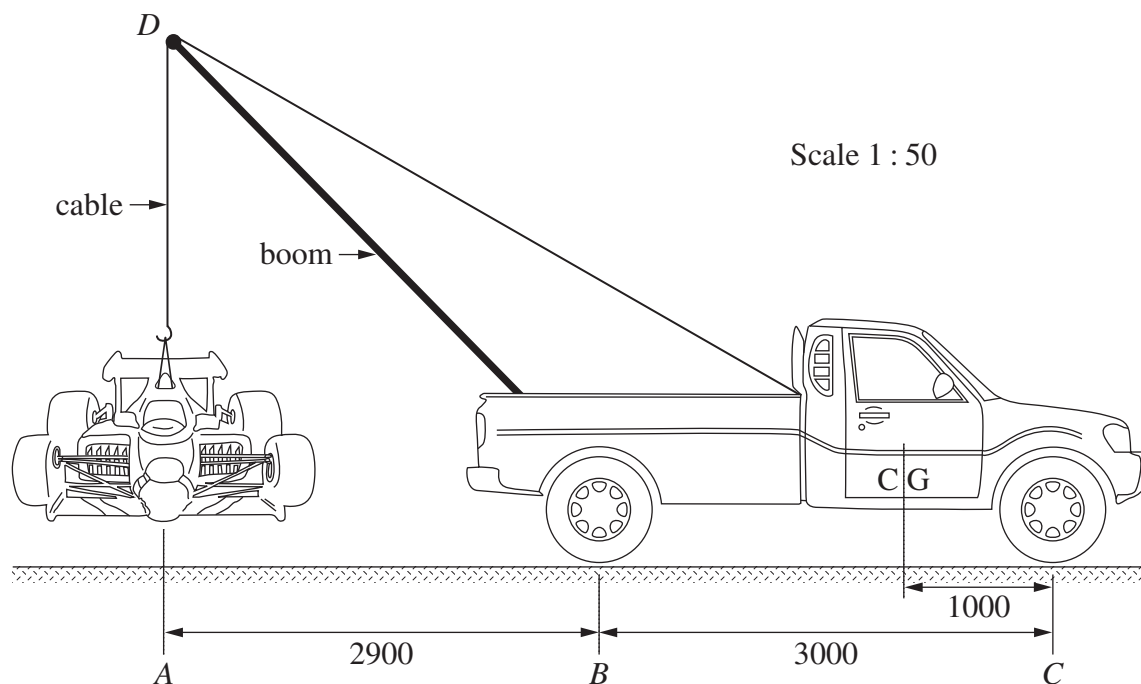
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**Question 14 — Lifting Devices** (10 marks)

**Question 14 — Lifting Devices (10 marks)**

A 3200 kg crash recovery vehicle is used to lift an 853 kg racing car as shown.



- (a) (i) Calculate the magnitude of the force in the cable when the racing car is suspended. 1

..... kN

**Question 14 continues on page 19**

Question 14 (continued)

- (ii) Calculate the maximum mass that can be suspended before the front wheels of the crash recovery vehicle will be on the verge of lifting off the ground. 2

..... kg

- (b) The crash recovery vehicle uses a multi-strand cable attached to a winch to lift the racing car.

- (i) Explain why a 10 mm multi-strand cable is used rather than a 10 mm single strand wire. 2

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- (ii) A single strand of the cable is  $\varnothing 2$  mm. When the strand is loaded with a force of 1.5 kN, the strain in the strand is 0.25%. 2

Calculate Young's Modulus (E) for the material.

..... MPa

**Question 14 continues on page 20**

Question 14 (continued)

- (c) Gears in a winch are manufactured by powder forming. **3**

Describe this method of manufacturing and state ONE advantage of this method.

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**End of Question 14**

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Centre Number

Section II (continued)

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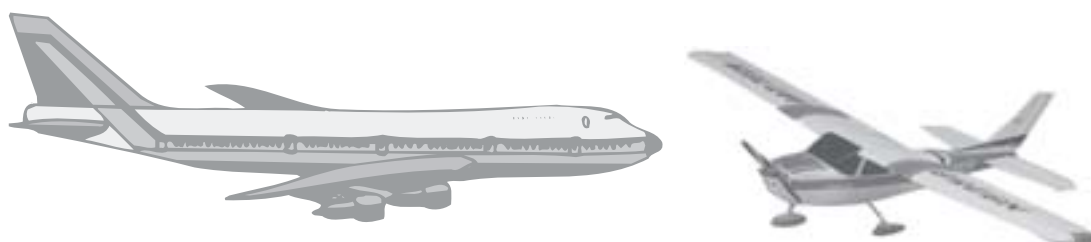
Student Number

**Marks**

**Question 15 — Aeronautical Engineering (15 marks)**

- (a) Both jet and piston engines can be used on aircraft.

**2**



Explain why these different engine types are suitable for the aircraft shown above.

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- (b) Explain why metals are more susceptible to corrosion when used in aircraft.

**2**

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**Question 15 continues on page 22**

Question 15 (continued)

- (c) State an advantage and a disadvantage of the use of composite materials in aircraft. 2

Advantage .....

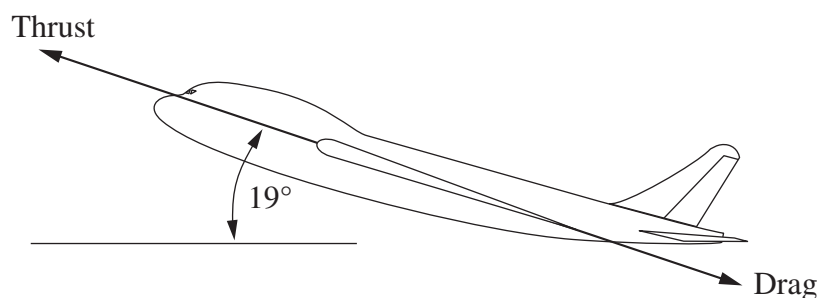
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Disadvantage .....

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- (d) An aircraft is travelling at constant velocity at an incline of  $19^\circ$ . 2

The mass of the aircraft is 85 tonne.



Determine the magnitude of the lift in this situation.

..... kN

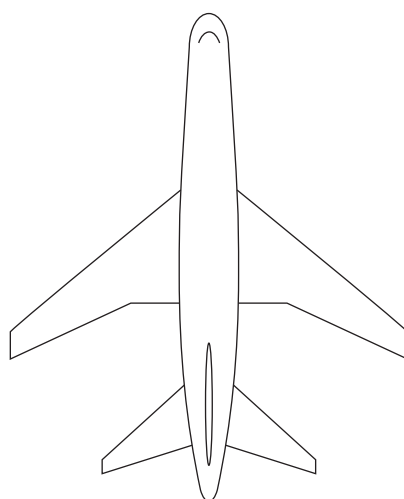
Question 15 continues on page 23

Question 15 (continued)

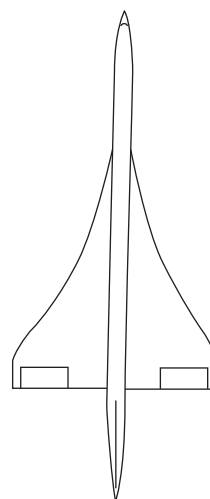
- (e) Aircraft *X* and Aircraft *Y* have different shapes.

3

Explain how the shape of aircraft affects lift and drag.



Aircraft *X*



Aircraft *Y*

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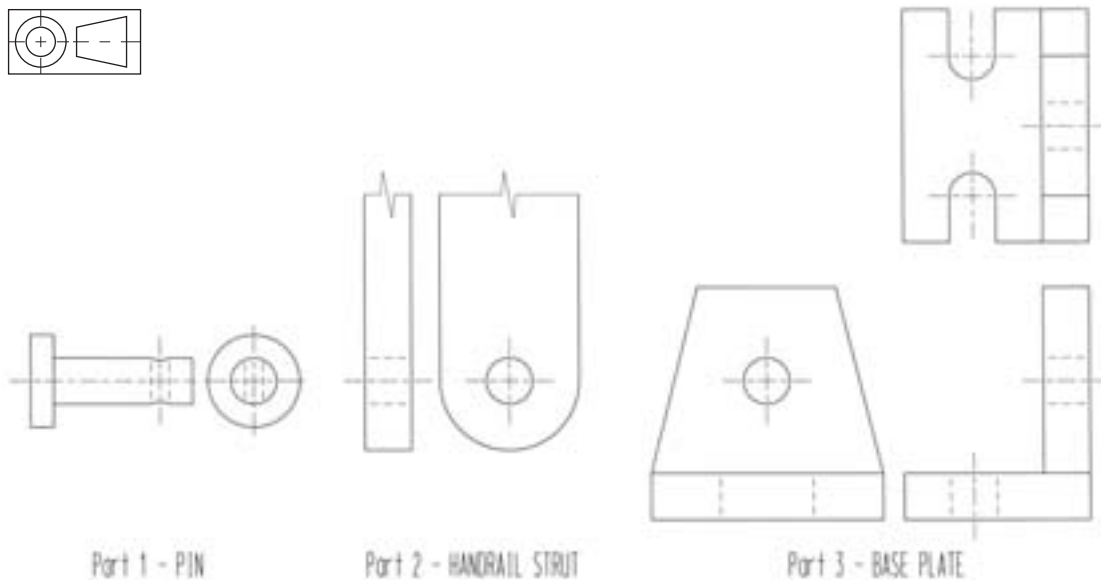
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Question 15 continues on page 24

Question 15 (continued)

- (f) From information in the orthogonal views, draw a pictorial sketch of the parts assembled. Use the same scale for the sketch as used in the orthogonal drawings. **4**



End of Question 15



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Centre Number

Section II (continued)

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Student Number

**Marks**

**Question 16 — Telecommunication (15 marks)**

Telecommunication systems use various forms of modulation.

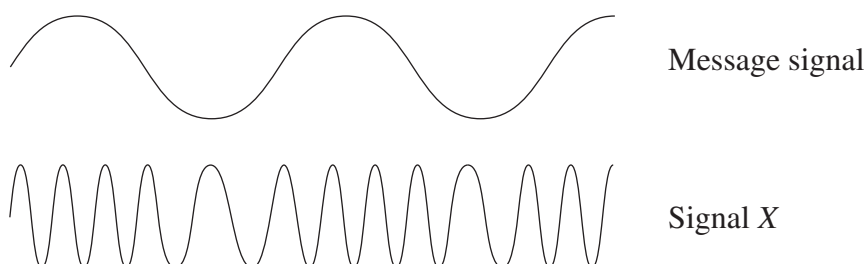
- (a) (i) List THREE parameters of a sine wave that can be varied for the purpose of modulation. 2

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- (ii) The diagram shows a message signal and a signal resulting from a form of modulation. 1



Identify the form of modulation producing Signal X.

Signal X: .....

**Question 16 continues on page 26**

**Question 16 (continued)**

- (iii) Various systems within a race car can cause interference to radio signals. **2**

Identify ONE source of interference and explain why an FM signal is relatively immune to this form of interference.

Source: .....

Explanation: .....

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- (b) (i) Name the band in the electromagnetic spectrum used in satellite communication systems. **1**

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- (ii) Attenuation occurs in fibre-optic cables. **2**

Name ONE type of attenuation and outline the reason for this signal loss.

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- (c) Name a semiconductor device and describe a function it performs in an electronic circuit. **2**

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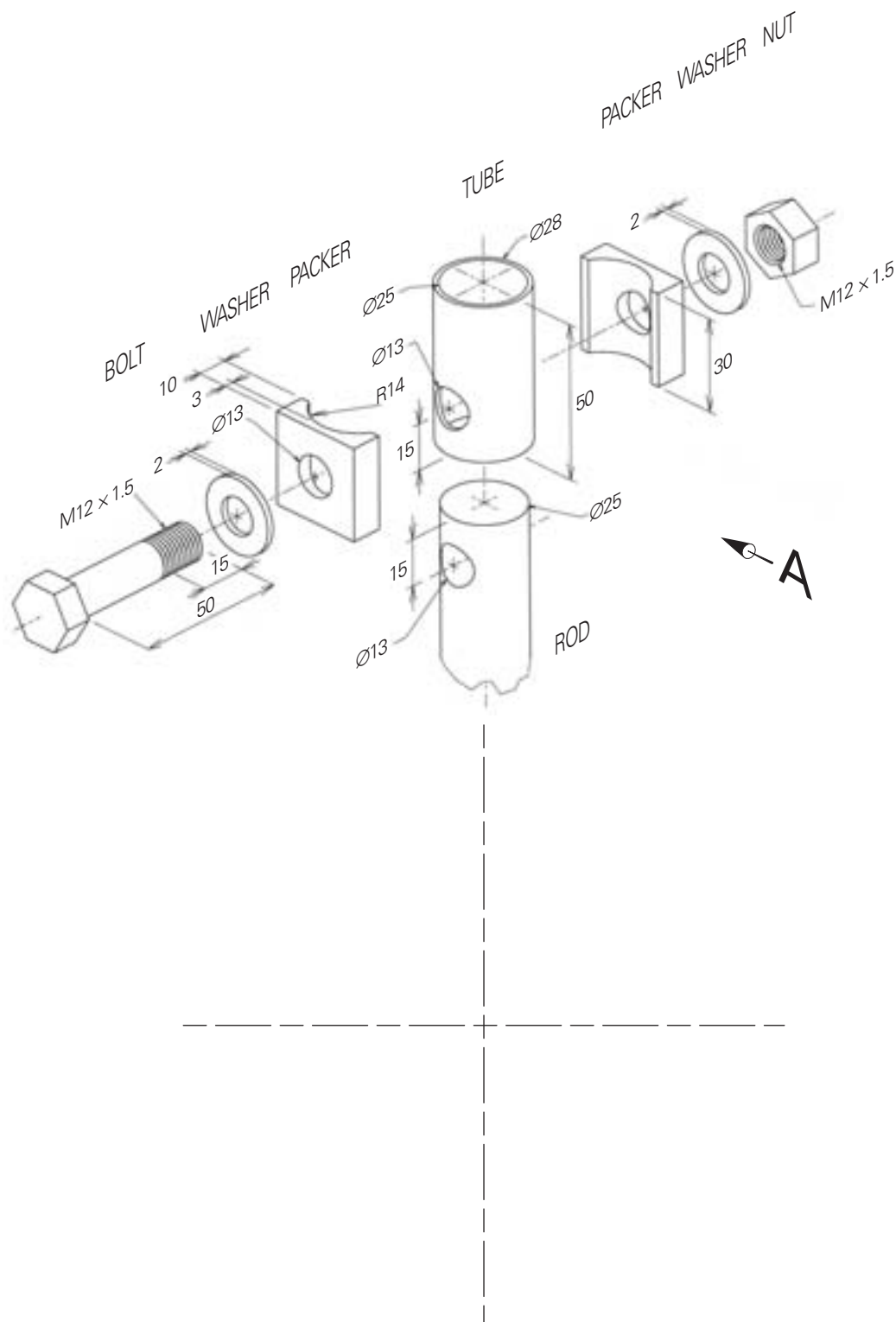
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**Question 16 continues on page 27**

Question 16 (continued)

- (d) On the vertical and horizontal axes provided, draw a fully assembled section view of the parts from direction A.

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End of Question 16

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Centre Number

Section III

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Student Number

20 marks

Attempt Questions 17–18

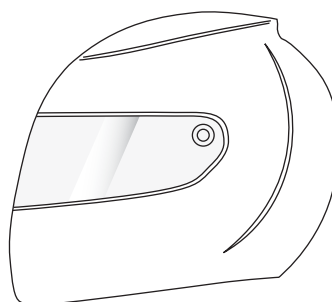
Allow about 40 minutes for this section

Answer the questions in the spaces provided.

Marks

Question 17 — Engineering and the Engineering Report (10 marks)

A motorcycle helmet must meet specific standards before being approved for use.



- (a) Describe THREE engineering criteria that could be used to assess the performance of a helmet. 2

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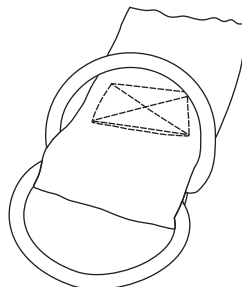
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Question 17 continues on page 30

Question 17 (continued)

A feature of the helmet is the strap system that secures the helmet to the rider. The system includes a flexible strap and a double D-ring.



- (b) Describe a suitable engineering test to determine whether the strap system meets requirements. 2

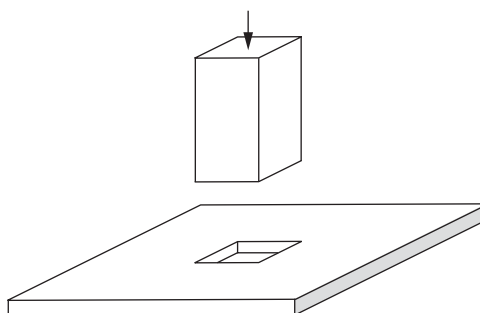
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- (c) The polycarbonate visor of the helmet must resist a 290 N load when tested with a  $5\text{ mm} \times 5\text{ mm}$  punch. The maximum allowable shear stress in the material is 9.67 MPa. 3



Calculate the minimum thickness of the visor.

minimum thickness .....

Question 17 continues on page 31

Question 17 (continued)

- (d) Engineers need to select materials for the motorbike helmet. Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) is a typical choice for the exterior shell of the helmet. **3**

Explain the in-service and manufacturing properties of acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) that make it a suitable choice.

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**End of Question 17**

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## Section III (continued)

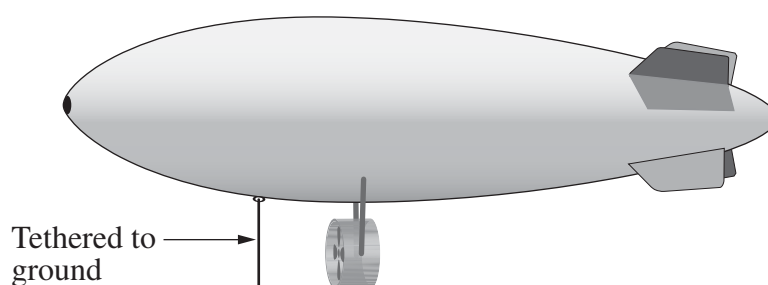
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Student Number

Marks

**Question 18 — Engineering and the Engineering Report (10 marks)**

Airships use lighter-than-air gas to achieve lift. An electric motor drives a propeller for additional flight control. In this instance the airship is tethered to the ground.



- (a) An engineering assessment must be made regarding the safety of the airship as an aerial camera platform. 2

Discuss significant safety considerations the engineer would include in the engineering report.

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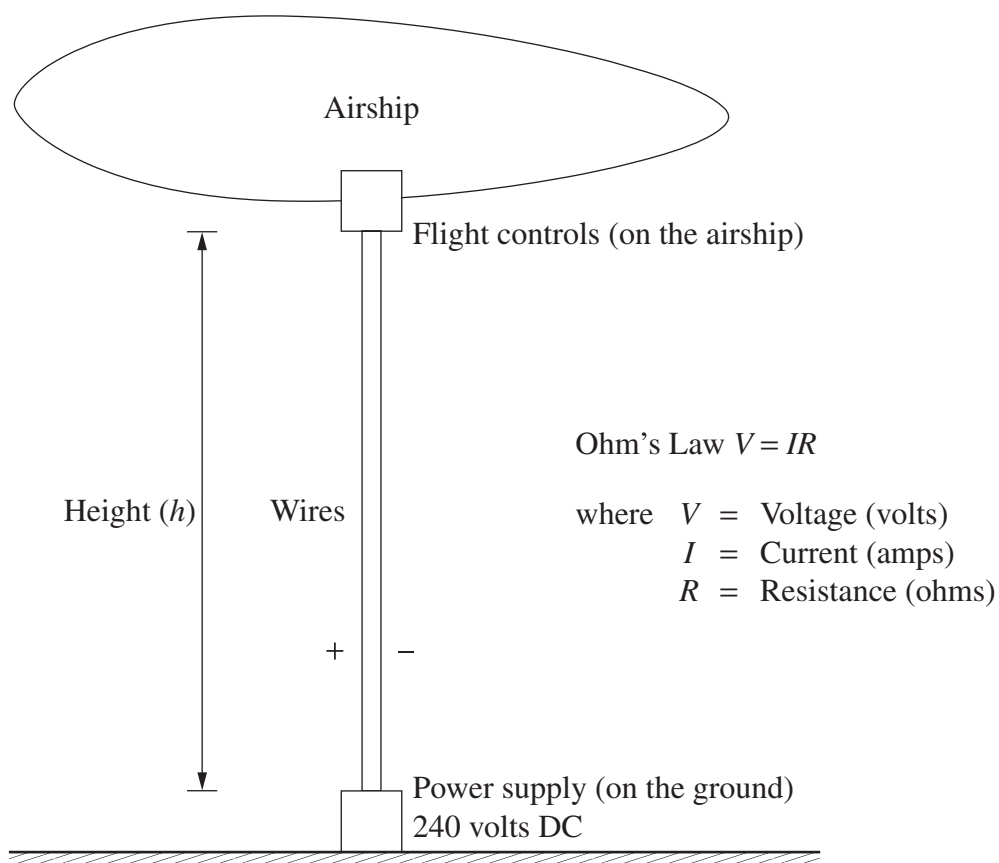
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**Question 18 continues on page 34**

Question 18 (continued)

- (b) The flight controls aboard the airship are operated from the ground. The flight controls draw 5 amps and require a minimum of 195 volts for correct operation. The power supply, located on the ground, is 240 volts DC and the resistance of each copper wire is  $0.02 \Omega/\text{m}$ . 3



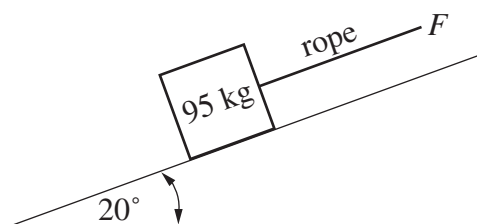
Determine the maximum operating height of the airship for correct operation of the flight controls.

Maximum operating height in metres .....

Question 18 continues on page 35

Question 18 (continued)

- (c) A 95 kg crate of airship parts needs to be loaded onto a truck.



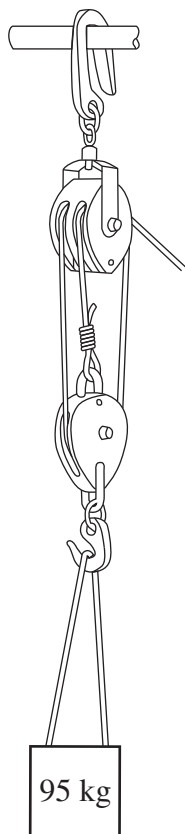
- (i) Determine the minimum force ( $F$ ) in the rope required to move the crate up the ramp if  $\mu = 0.25$  and the mass of the crate is 95 kg. 2

Force ( $F$ ) .....

**Question 18 continues on page 36**

Question 18 (continued)

- (ii) An alternative method of lifting the crate would be using a block and tackle. 3
- tackle.



Discuss the engineering advantages of both lifting systems.

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**End of Paper**

## FORMULAE SHEET

**Force, Moments**

$$F = ma; \quad M = Fd$$

If a body is in equilibrium, then  $\sum F_x = 0; \quad \sum F_y = 0; \quad \sum M = 0$

**Friction**

$$F = \mu N; \quad \mu = \tan \phi$$

**Energy, Work, Power**

$$KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2; \quad PE = mgh; \quad W = Fs = \Delta PE + \Delta KE; \quad P = \frac{W}{t}$$

**Pressure**

$$P = \frac{F}{A}; \quad P = P_o + \rho gh$$

**Stress and Strain**

$$\sigma = \frac{F}{A}; \quad \epsilon = \frac{e}{L}; \quad E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon}; \quad \sigma = \frac{My}{I}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{allowable}} = \frac{\sigma_{\text{yield}}}{F \text{ of } S} \text{ (Ductile);} \quad \sigma_{\text{allowable}} = \frac{\sigma_{\text{UTS}}}{F \text{ of } S} \text{ (Brittle)}$$

**Machines**

$$MA = \frac{L}{E}; \quad VR = \frac{d_E}{d_L}; \quad \eta = \frac{MA}{VR}$$

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