

GCSE

Design & Technology (Industrial Technology

General Certificate of Secondary Education GCSE 1959

Mark Schemes for the Components

June 2006

1959/MS/R/06

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All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the Report on the Examination.

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General Certificate of Secondary Education

Design and Technology: Industrial Technology (1959)

MARK SCHEMES FOR THE COMPONENTS

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Mark Scheme 1959/01 June 2006

1	(a)	Angle Square tube Round rods Channel Hexagonal rods Strips		(6 x 1)	[6]	
	(b)	4 jaw 3 jaw 4 jaw 3 jaw		4 x 1 sub	[4]	[10]
2	(a)	C B A D		4 x 1	[4]	
	(b)	Hexagonal Round rod Round tube		3 x 1	[3]	
	(c)	Wear ear defenders Wear goggles		1 1	101	
	(d)	Blue		1 sub	[2] [1]	[10]
3	(a)	Extrusion/rolled and seam w	elded	1	[1]	
	(b)	Will it work, Will it come apart for mainter Notes to include materials ar	nance, nd processes	1 1 2	[4]	
	(c)	Lock nuts		1	[1]	
	(d)	Location point,/clamping Can shape both ends Held in vice		1 2 1	[4]	
				sub	נייו	[10]
4	(a)	Symbol for Parallel turning Centre drilling Drilling to depth Knurling Taper turning Parting off	= F = E = B = G = D = C	6 x 1	[6]	
	(b)	A = metric thread B = diameter C = length D = hexagonal bolt		4 x 1 sub	[4]	[10]

195	59/01		Mark Scheme		June 2006
5	(a)	(i) (ii)	Injection moulding Fabricating/rolled and welded	1 1	[2]
	(b)		Bucket A	1	[1]
	(c)		Galvanising/powder coating/electro plating	1	[1]
	(d)		Reinforcing/extra strength support	1	[1]
	(e)	(i) (ii)	Part of the moulding process Pressed/stamped	1 1	[2]
	(f)		Change relative sizes of height and diameter to Make more stable	1	
			Mould webs to strengthen sides of bucket Mould lip into top edge	1	[3] sub [10]

Mark Scheme 1959/02 June 2006

1	(a)		Symbol for: parallel turning centre drilling drilling to depth knurling taper turning parting off	= F = E = B = G = D = C	6 x 1	[6]	
	(b)		A = metric thread B = diameter C = length D = hexagonal bolt		4 x 1	[4] sub	[10]
2	(a)	(i) (ii)	Injection moulding Fabricating		1	[2]	
	(b)		Bucket A		1	[1]	
	(c)		Galvanising/powder coat	ting/electro plating	1	[1]	
	(d)		Reinforcing		1	[1]	
	(e)	(i) (ii)	part of the moulding prod pressed/stamped	cess	1	[2]	
	(f)		change relative sizes of make more stable mould webs to strengthe mould lip into top edge	_	1 1 1	[3] sub	[10]
3	(a)		A = Oscillating B = Rotary C = Reciprocating		1 1 1	[3]	
	(b)	(i) (ii)	Worm and Wheel Very low gearing, can ac	ot as a brake, turn	1		
		(11)		ingle, change in direction	1	[2]	
	(c)		locate material can demonstrate two be	nds	1 2		
			can be held in an engine Additional notes could in	ers' vice	1	[5]	
			fastenings, operations	o.aao matonalo,	1	sub	[10]

4	(a)	Will it work adjustable without the aid of tools secure locking mechanism supporting notes demonstrating knowledge of suitable components and materials	1 1 1	[5]	
	(b)	Will it work Recognised method Secure locking method Clearance hole Extra detail e.g. fastenings/ fittings Named	1 1 1 1	[5] sub	[10]
5	(a)	ISO = International Standards Organisation. Sets out standards specific to the organisation and management	1 1 1		
				[3]	
	(b)	Companies that demonstrate quality standards throughout the whole organisation but particularly in design and manufacture. Every person in the organisation is responsible for quality. (Quality assurance as opposed to quality control, leading to total quality management).		[2]	
	(c)	Encourages flexibility in the workforce within the cell. Shared responsibility encouraging better morale. Implications for quality control - easier to identify the source of any problems in production quality. It can be easier to identify maintenance periods without stopping the whole production line. It will often be less expensive to make changes to production and design without disruption to the whole process.	(5 x 1)	[5]	
		whole process.	(0 × 1)	sub	[10]
				Jub	[10]

Mark Scheme 1959/03 June 2006

1	(a)	(i)	Hygienic, easy to shape/mould, bright colours of materials easy to clean, easy to mass-produce, light for child to pick up, safe for child to use.	(any 3 x 1 mark)	[3]
		(ii)	Any accurately named plastic such as PVC, HIP, ABS, Nylon, Acrylic, PETE, etc		[1]
	(b)	Elec Pack Kitch	able drawing of each plastic component tric plug - Insulation king of batteries – See through, keep secure nen knife – (Handle) – Good grip, easy to clean, more fortable to use, non conductor of heat	(3 x 1 mark) (3 x 1 mark)	[3]
2	(a)	(i)	Contains no iron		[1]
		(ii)	Any two suitable ferrous metals (Iron, steel, stainless steel, etc)	(2 x 1 mark)	[2]
	(b)		Difficult to mine, difficult to refine, rare.	(any 1 x 1 mark)	[1]
	(c)		Expandable, easy to maintain, adjustable, easy to clean, attractive to look at, no sharp corners or edges.	(up to 4 marks)	[4]
	(d)		Quality finish, unique product, unique application	(any 2 x 1 mark)	[2]
3	(a)		Design that shows: Hand operation, accurate size and shaping capability, safe to use, easy use and maintain, workbench mounted (Add 1 mark for clear communication of ideas)	(1 mark for each point to max of 6)	[6]
	(b)		Design that can locate the component securely (1) and position the holes accurately (1) for safe use (1) and is clearly communicated (1)	(4 x 1 mark)	[4]
4	(a)	(i)	Accurate, able to get great detail, speed of production	(any 2 x 1 mark)	[2]
		(ii)	Lathe, milling machine, laser cutter, drilling machine, or	or suitable (2 x 1mark)	[2]
	(b)		Visual, sizes, material quality, random sampling	(2 x 1 mark)	[2]
	(c)		Cost of equipment (1) and the effect of this on profit of Compatibility of existing (computer) systems (1) + effect on the labour force (1), training of staff (1) and (Accept references to physical installation) (any 2 x 2)	ect (1) the social implicatio	ns (1) [4]

5	(a)	Change to the profile of the knife including rib or ribs(1) Minimal extra material/production cost (1) Good quality communication (1)	[3]
	(b)	Cup A – Handle inefficient Cup B – Base (cup will not stand up) Cup C – Smooth sides no grip or structure/no draft angle for stacking	[1] [1] [1]
	(c)	Showing changed profile, added lip, grip (1) Justified annotation (1) (any 2 x 1 mark)	[2]
	(d)	Litter (1) will contradict the company's reputation (1).	[2]
			Total [50]

Mark Scheme 1959/04 June 2006

1	(a)	(i)	Accurate, a	able to get great detail, speed of	production (any 2 x 1 mark)	[2]
		(ii)	Lathe, milli	ng machine, laser cutter, drilling	machine, or suitable (2 x 1mark)	[2]
		(b)	Visual, size	es, material quality, random samp	oling (2 x 1 mark)	[2]
		(c)	Compatibili Effect on the	uipment (1) and the effect of this ty of existing (computer) systems ne labour force (1), training of sta erence to physical installation) marks)	s (1) + effect (1)	(1) [4]
2	(a)	Minir	mal extra ma	ofile of the knife including rib or raterial/production cost (1) hmunication (1)	ribs(1)	[3]
	(b)	Cup		inefficient up will not stand up) sides no grip or structure/no dra	ıft angle for stacking	[1] [1] [1]
	(c)	Shov	wing change	d profile, added lip, grip (any 2 x	1 mark)	[2]
	(d)	Litter	r (1) will con	tradict the company's reputation	(1).	[2]
3	(a)	Jig s	howing:	Easy secure location of material Cutting of material of length Bending of material Good quality communication (4		[4]
	(b)			t; securing the joint; applying flux rod (any 3 x 1 mark)	k; checking air gas mixture;	[3]
	(c)	Appli Dipp			:	[3]

4	(a)	Handle allows grip Blade held securely Two halves securely fixed Retractable/removable blade/blade safety (any 2 x 1 mark)	[2]
	(b)	Description of the die casting process 2-part metal mould; clamped mould halves; molten metal poured (3 points x 1 mark)	[3]
	(c)	Design shows: that two-part can be securely held (1) safe to use (1) allows blades to be changed easily (1) practical quick release design (1) ideas clearly communicated (1)	[5]
5	(a)	Cost effective to mass produce. Speed of production process. Ease of producing complex shape. (2 x 1 mark)] [2]
	(b)	Tooling may be damaged Inefficient feed of plastics material Incorrect injection temperature Incorrect mould temperature (any 3 x 1 mark)	[3]
	(c)	Speed of production, accuracy <u>and</u> consistency of each product Quality of finish (2 points x 1 mark)	[2]
	(d)	They may have a unique bespoke purpose. Very few may be required. It may be more cost effective. Quality product. (3 points x 1 mark)	[3]

TOTAL: 50

General Certificate of Secondary Education Industrial Technology (1959) June 2006 Assessment Series

Component Threshold Marks

Co	omponent	Maximum Mark	a*	а	b	С	d	е	f	g	u
01	Raw	50	1	-	-	27	24	21	19	17	0
	Weighted	35	1	-	-	18.9	16.8	14.7	13.3	11.9	0
02	Raw	50	1	23	19	15	11	1	-	-	0
	Weighted	35	-	16.1	13.3	10.5	7.7	-	-	-	0
03	Raw	50	-	-	-	26	23	20	17	14	0
	Weighted	35	-			18.2	16.1	14	11.9	9.8	0
04	Raw	50	1	27	22	18	13	-	-	1	0
	Weighted	35	-	18.9	15.4	12.6	9.1	-	-	-	0
05	Raw	105	1	79	68	57	46	35	24	11	0
	Weighted	105	1	79	68	57	46	35	24	11	0

Specification Aggregation Results

Overall threshold marks (i.e. after conversion of raw marks to weighted marks)

	Maximum Mark	A *	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	U
Foundation	175	-	-	-	92	77	63	49	35	0
	,	.	.							
	Maximum	A *	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	U
	Mark									
Higher	175	128	112	96	80	63	54	-	-	0

The cumulative percentage of candidates awarded each grade was as follows:

	A *	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	U	Total No. of Cands
F 'ndation	-	-	-	24.38	47.24	66.29	84.19	93.33	100	525
Higher	6.34	26.67	51.38	76.26	93.01	95.94	-	-	100	615

1140 candidates were entered for certification this series

For a description of how UMS marks are calculated see; www.ocr.org.uk/OCR/WebSite/docroot/understand/ums.jsp

Statistics are correct at the time of publication

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