



DESIGN TECHNOLOGY STANDARD LEVEL PAPER 1

Wednesday 17 November 2004 (afternoon)

45 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all the questions.
- For each question, choose the answer you consider to be the best and indicate your choice on the answer sheet provided.

- **1.** The design brief can be described as
 - I. A short statement giving the general outline of the problem to be solved
 - II. The formal starting point for the design of a product
 - III. The design solution
 - A. I and II
 - B. II and III
 - C. I and III
 - D. I, II and III
- 2. Incremental design results in
 - A. the wide acceptance of a product.
 - B. a design that accounts for environmental impacts throughout the product life cycle.
 - C. a totally new solution to the design of a product.
 - D. a new design based on previous product development(s).
- 3. Designers would use a full-size clay model of a car for
 - A. generating ideas.
 - B. product testing.
 - C. brainstorming.
 - D. market research.
- 4. The IB simple design cycle is unrepresentative of design thought and action because
 - A. it is a linear model.
 - B. it is a small cycle.
 - C. it does not represent iteration.
 - D. it emphasizes the importance of communication.

5. An algorithm is

- A. a pictorial representation of a sequence of events.
- B. a physical model.
- C. a sequence of instructions to describe a set of actions.
- D. an algebraic equation.
- 6. Designers use mathematical models to
 - A. communicate design concepts to consumers.
 - B. see how big the final solution will be.
 - C. completely finalize their solution.
 - D. represent selected features of a design.
- 7. Which drawing technique shows **most** evidence of convergent thinking?
 - A. Perspective
 - B. Orthographic
 - C. Isometric
 - D. 3-D sketch

8. Anthropometrics is the study of

- A. body measurements.
- B. human relationships with objects, systems and environments.
- C. consumer preferences.
- D. human actions.

- 9. Designers would use ergonomes with
 - A. orthographic drawings of the same scale.
 - B. isometric drawings of the same scale.
 - C. prototypes.
 - D. physical models of the same scale.
- 10. For which aspect of a product would a designer use the 50th percentile range?
 - A. The height of a washing machine
 - B. The position of switches on the control panel of a car
 - C. The length of sports shoes
 - D. The height of a door
- 11. Fashion influences product design in relation to
 - A. function.
 - B. style.
 - C. size.
 - D. manufacturing.
- 12. Relating the cost of a product to what it is worth is called
 - A. cost-effectiveness.
 - B. performance testing.
 - C. product evaluation.
 - D. value for money.

- 13. The material used to manufacture steel suspension cables for a bridge should have high
 - A. hardness.
 - B. tensile strength.
 - C. stiffness.
 - D. toughness.
- 14. Which material group is subdivided into vegetable or animal origins?
 - A. Plastics
 - B. Composites
 - C. Food
 - D. Textiles
- 15. What material group has medium density, low tensile strength and very high stiffness?
 - A. Ceramics
 - B. Plastics
 - C. Food
 - D. Timber
- **16.** Which technique is an example of wasting?
 - A. Fusing
 - B. Machining
 - C. Stitching
 - D. Sintering

- 17. Which property combines with toughness to make a material suitable for extrusion?
 - A. Ductility
 - B. Tensile strength
 - C. Thermal expansivity
 - D. Thermal conductivity
- 18. Which technique fuses solid particles with heat and pressure without completely liquefying them?
 - A. Injection moulding
 - B. Casting
 - C. Sintering
 - D. Lamination
- **19.** What is a disadvantage of lamination?
 - A. Combining different materials
 - B. A mould may be required
 - C. Complexity of formed shapes
 - D. No finishing required
- **20.** Within the product cycle designers are
 - A. in complete control.
 - B. in control of marketing.
 - C. involved but not necessarily in complete control.
 - D. not involved.

- 21. The factor that determines how fixed costs are reflected in the final cost of a product is the
 - A. design brief.
 - B. breakeven point.
 - C. raw material costs.
 - D. distribution costs.

22. Automation involves

- A. humans controlling machines for volume production.
- B. assembly lines to organize work patterns.
- C. computers controlling machines for volume production.
- D. maintenance free production systems.

23. A CNC system is used for

- A. manufacturing.
- B. designing.
- C. storing.
- D. testing.
- 24. An environmental impact assessment matrix can be used to assess the
 - A. product cycle.
 - B. design cycle.
 - C. product life cycle.
 - D. water/air cycle.

- **25.** Which strategies relate to packaging design?
 - I. Recycle
 - II. Reuse
 - III. Repair
 - A. I and III
 - B. I and II
 - C. II and III
 - D. I, II and III
- 26. Clean technology legislation can be policed by monitoring through
 - A. data from user research.
 - B. data from user trials.
 - C. qualitative data.
 - D. quantitative data.
- 27. Which combination of consumer pressure and legislation provides the impetus for green design?

	Consumer Pressure	Legislation
А	\checkmark	\checkmark
В	Х	\checkmark
С	\checkmark	Х
D	Х	Х

- 28. What encourages consumers to select "greener" products?
 - I. Advertising
 - II. Ecolabelling
 - III. Wider availability of green products
 - A. I and II
 - B. II and III
 - C. I and III
 - D. I, II and III
- **29.** Financial benefits for the proactive adoption of an environmental policy by a manufacturer are **least** likely to be achieved through
 - A. avoidance of fines.
 - B. reduced energy utilization.
 - C. use of recycled materials.
 - D. more efficient use of raw materials.
- **30.** Designing a computer to allow upgrading of the central processing unit is an example of which strategy for green design?
 - A. Repair
 - B. Reuse
 - C. Recondition
 - D. Recycle