

DESIGN TECHNOLOGY STANDARD LEVEL PAPER 1

Monday 7 November 2005 (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.

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1. A design brief is

D.

A.	the formal starting point for the design of a product.
B.	a set of precise limits outlining performance requirements.
C.	set by the manufacturer.

the criteria against which the design can be evaluated.

- 2. Which aspect of the elaborated design cycle mainly involves convergent thinking?
 - A. Research
 - B. Generating ideas
 - C. Identifying a need
 - D. Developing the chosen solution
- 3. The final product is tested and evaluated against the
 - A. design brief.
 - B. chosen solution.
 - C. product design specification.
 - D. detailed design.
- **4.** Constructive discontent is a strategy for developing
 - A. a design brief.
 - B. a new solution.
 - C. an initial idea.
 - D. a working drawing.

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5.	Orthographic	drawings
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٨	chorr	tha	final	Solution	in 2	n.
Α	snow	tne	ппа	LSOUITION	1n 4	11)

- B. communicate initial design ideas.
- C. are drawn at 30 degrees to the horizontal plane.
- D. are used at the final manufacturing stage.
- **6.** What can be represented by data in a spreadsheet?
 - A. Physical model
 - B. Mathematical (symbolic) model
 - C. Prototype
 - D. Flow chart
- 7. As a result of a brainstorming session, it was decided to call a computer input device a mouse. This is an example of
 - A. adaptation.
 - B. analogy.
 - C. constructive discontent.
 - D. convergent thinking.

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8.	What is	anthropome	etrics?

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Ι.	Using boay	measurements,	including	size,	strength and	pnysical	capacity.

- II. The application of scientific information about humans to the design of objects.
- III. The analysis of comments by people who have used a product.
- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. I and II only
- D. I, II and III
- **9.** Which methods would be used for evaluating the ergonomics of a motorcar?
 - I. User trial
 - II. User research
 - III. Expert appraisal
 - A. I and II only
 - B. I and III only
 - C. II and III only
 - D. I, II and III
- **10.** What is a disadvantage of planned obsolescence for consumers?
 - A. More choice
 - B. Increased innovation
 - C. More competition
 - D. Need to replace products more often

11.	Which percentile value would a designer use when designing the height of a door?		
	A.	1	
	B.	5	
	C.	50	
	D.	95	
12.	Expe	ert app	oraisal of a product would enable a manufacturer to
		I.	check compliance with relevant standards.
		II.	collect data on how users abuse products.
		III.	compare a product with other similar products.
	A.	I and	l III only
	B.	II an	d III only
	C.	I and	l II only
	D.	I, II a	and III
13.	Fash	ion is	

- the business of putting goods on show. A.
- a style or trend. B.
- C. designing in a way that takes into account the environment.
- goods that go well together. D.

14.	4. Which material group usually has very high thermal conductivity, high density and very toughness?		
	A.	Metals	
	B.	Timber	
	C.	Ceramics	
	D.	Plastics	
15.	Whic	ch property is difficult to quantify scientifically?	
	A.	Tensile strength	
	B.	Density	
	C.	Aesthetics	
	D.	Stiffness	
16.		ch material group is difficult to classify due to its variability and the continual development of materials?	
16.			
16.	new	materials?	
16.	new A.	materials? Timber	
16.	new A. B.	materials? Timber Metals	
16.	new A. B. C.	Timber Metals Composites	
16.17.	new A. B. C. D.	Timber Metals Composites Food ch manufacturing technique would be most suitable for the production of rectangular metal	
	new A. B. C. D.	Timber Metals Composites Food ch manufacturing technique would be most suitable for the production of rectangular metal	
	new A. B. C. D. Which tubin	Timber Metals Composites Food ch manufacturing technique would be most suitable for the production of rectangular metal ag?	
	new A. B. C. D. Which tubin A.	Timber Metals Composites Food ch manufacturing technique would be most suitable for the production of rectangular metal ag? Sintering	

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18.	The	advantage of injection moulding as a manufacturing technique is
	A.	rapid production and little or no finishing required.
	B.	low capital costs.
	C.	can be used for a range of material groups.
	D.	the ability to produce continuous lengths of hollow shapes.
19.	Shaj	ping is best defined as
	A.	a general term for making products.
	B.	putting two or more components together.
	C.	removing material using hand tools and machines to create shapes.
	D.	forming materials into shape by particular techniques.
20.	Wha	at is a disadvantage of automating a production system?
	A.	Increased capital costs
	B.	Increased flexibility of manufacturing
	C.	Reduced need for quality control
	D.	Increased employment
21.	_	roduct that has diffused into the marketplace, gained acceptance and is selling well with no sign ecline is at which stage of its product life cycle?
	A.	Early
	B.	Mature
	C.	Late

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D. Decline

22.	Whi	ch system uses painted lines or infra-red (IR) rays?
	A.	CAM
	B.	CNC
	C.	CAD
	D.	AGV
23.	Whi	ch cost is high as a proportion of the total cost in a hand crafted wooden toy?
	A.	Capital
	B.	Labour
	C.	Research
	D.	Sales
24.		ch strategy can be considered an end of pipe approach to dealing with carbon dioxide ssions?
	A.	Introducing new technologies
	B.	Enhancing efficiency in the use of energy
	C.	Using renewable energy resources
	D.	Planting trees to capture carbon dioxide
25.	A m	ajor impetus for green design is pressure from
	A.	designers.
	B.	manufacturers.
	C.	consumers.
	D.	retailers.

26.	for the consumer?		
	A.	Production	
	B.	Distribution	
	C.	Use	
	D.	Disposal	
27.	Whi	ch chemical causes destruction of the ozone layer?	
	A.	Oxygen	
	B.	Carbon monoxide	
	C.	Chlorofluorocarbon	
	D.	Nitrogen	
28.	The	behaviour of environmentally irresponsible companies has resulted in	
	A.	more efficient use of raw materials.	
	B.	legislation.	
	C.	less pollution.	
	D.	increased product life.	
29.	Desi	gning computers so that they can be upgraded is an example of	
	A.	reuse.	
	B.	repair.	
	C.	recycling.	
	D.	redesigning.	

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- **30.** What is **not** true of recycling glass bottles?
 - A. Glass bottles should not be mixed with other types of glass
 - B. Broken glass is hard to sort
 - C. Labels must be removed from glass bottles before recycling by consumers
 - D. The high temperature of glass processing removes any contamination from the bottles