Specimen for 2007

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK: 50

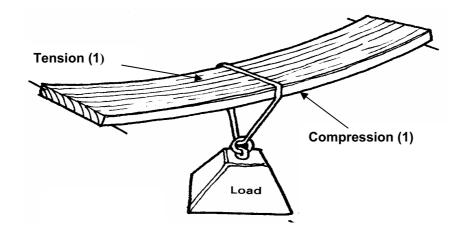
SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 0445/04

DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY

Systems and Control

Section A

1



2 x (1) [2]

2



2 x (1) [2]

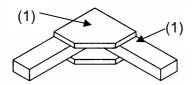
- 3 Less slip/Positive drive [1]
- 4 Tree/skeleton/shell [1]
- 5 (a) A: Bevel gears [1]
 B: Worm and worm wheel [1]
 - (b) Change axis through 90°/change direction of rotation [1]
- 6 V = IR

$$R = V/I = (9-2)/0.01(1)$$

$$R = 7/0.01(1)$$

$$R = 700 \Omega$$
 (1) 3 x (1) [3]

7



[2]

- **8** 1 Linear [1]
 - 2 Oscillating [1]
- 9 Good insulators [1]

10	A:	1 st order e.g. See-saw	[1] [1]
	B:	3 rd . order e.g. Fishing rod	[1] [1]

11

Number from diagram	List of words	
3	Cantilever beam	
2	Tie (Member in tension)	
1	Strut (Member in compression)	
4	Simply supported beam	

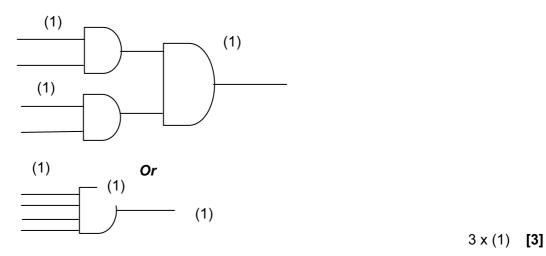
4 x (1) [4]

Total marks: [25]

0445/04/SP07 **[Turn over**

Section B

12	(a)	LED	discharges over time pe	riod	(1) (1) (1)	
					3 x (1)	[3]
	(b)	Altering the values of C1 (1)		and <i>R</i> (1)	2 x (1)	[2]
	(c)	Red	uces current flow throug	gh LED (1) thus protects it (1)	2 x (1)	[2]
	(d)	Nan	ле:	Push to make (PTM)		
		Reason for selection:		Momentary action (1) Cannot stick 'on' (1) Easy to operate (1)		[3]
	(e)	(i)	A: Relay			[1]
				n low current and high current circuits (1) allows ed by low power processors (1)	s high pov	wer [3]
		(ii)	Diode			[1]
			To protect 555 (1) from	m back emf (1)		[2]
	(f)	(i)	P : And (1)			
			Q : Nand (1)		2 x (1)	[2]
		(ii)				



Climate control system/lift control system/washing machine (iii) [1]

Computer simulations/loctronics kits/breadboard with series of switches (iv) [2]

Total marks: [25]

13 (a) Static loading:

A fixed value load (1) that does not move (1) 2 x (1) [2]

Example:

Roof tiles on the truss [1]

Dynamic loading:

A fixed value load (1) that is moving (1) [2]

Example:

Builder walking about on roof/wind blowing against roof [1]

(b) Triangulation (1) promotes rigidity (1) [2]

(c) L + R = 100 kN

thus moments at L

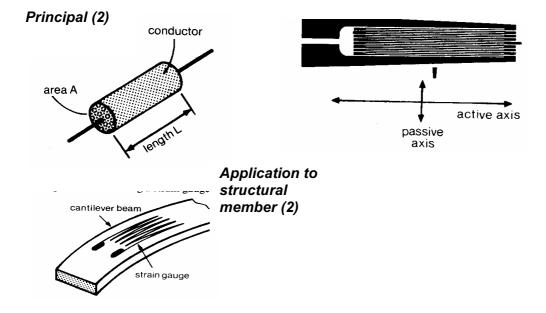
$$R \times S = S/2 \times 100 \text{ kN} \tag{1}$$

$$R = 100 \text{ kN/2} = 50 \text{ kN}$$
 (1)

50 kN + L = 100K N

L = 100 kN - 50 kN = 50 kN (1) $3 \times (1)$ [3]

(d)

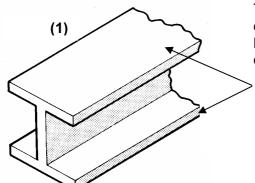


[4]

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(e)

14

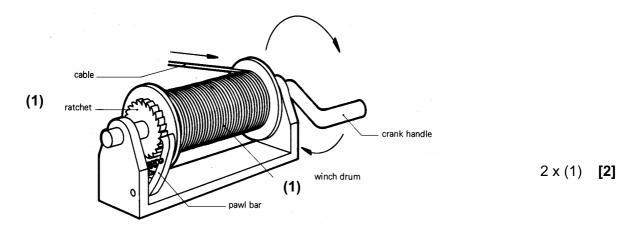


The advantage of **I** beams is that most of the material is placed where the highest stresses **(1)** are - at the outer edges. **(1)**

				3 x (1)	[3]
(f)	(i)	A	Plastic region		[1]
		В	Elastic region		[1]
		С	Break point/Fracture point/Failure point		[1]
	(ii) E = Stress/Strain $200,000,000 \text{ N/m}^2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ (1)} = \text{Stress/0.001 (1)}$ $200/0.01 = \text{Stress} = 200 \text{ (1) K N/m}^2 \text{ (1)}$				
				4 x (1)	[4]
			Tota	l marks:	[25]
(a)	Incre	ease t	he speed (1) as driver pulley is bigger than driven (1)		[2]
(b)	The direction is the same (1) as the driver due to belt drive (1)				[2]
(c)	VR = Diameter Driven/Diameter Driver (1) VR = 20 mm/40 mm = 0.5 (1) VR = Speed Driver/Speed of driven				
	Speed Driven = Speed driver/VR = 150 rpm/0.5 = 300 rpm (1)			[3]	
(d)	(i)	Drilli	ng machine/Lathe		[1]
	(ii)	To ir	mprove grip (1) to improve location (1)	2 x (1)	[2]
	(iii) To allow speeds for the drill chuck (1) to be varied (1) without having to change the motor speed (1)				

3 x (1) [3]

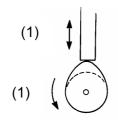
(e) (i)



(ii) Fishing reel/ratchet screwdriver/shaping machine

[1]

(f) (i)



2 x (1) [2]

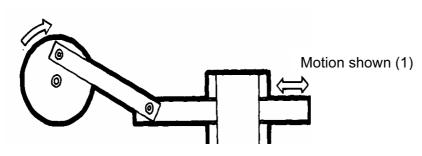
(ii) Motor car engine

[1]

(iii) During this period the follower (1) does not move up or down (1) though the cam continues to rotate (1) 3 x (1) [3]

(iv)

Crank (1)



3 x (1) [3]

Total marks: [25]

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