

Junior Certificate Examination 2009

## Materials Technology Wood

Higher Level

Marking Scheme

## **SECTION A**

Mark for best 16 answers. Disallow marks for any questions/parts of questions in excess of 16 as per instructions to Assistant Examiners

QUESTION	ANSWER	MARKS
1.  (i)	Correct name for the tool	MAKKS
I. (I)		
	Claw Hammer	3 marks
	Hammer	1 mark
(ii)	Specific function of Part A	
	Levering/Extracting nails	2 marks
2. (i)	Name of defect	
	Constate	1 yr 2 ym gwlyg
	Cup shake Shake	<b>1x 3 marks</b> 1 mark
(ii)	Most common cause	
(11)	Wost common cause	
	Poor felling, strong winds, old age, poor nutrition	1 x 2 mark
3.	Name of moulding	
- •		
	(Stopped) Chamfer	5 marks
4. (i)	Plug terminals	
		1x2 marks
	S=Earth	1x1 mark
()	T=Neutral	
(ii)	Function of fuse	
	A safety device to break circuit in case of short circuit or	2 marks
	overloading	2 mar K5
	G	
5.	Three common Irish trees	
		2x2 marks 1x1 marks
	Oak Horse Chestnut Beech	
6. (i)	Woodworking tool	1.2
	Course Chisel	1x3 marks
	Gouge Chisel	
(ii)	Use of gouge	1x2 marks
	Carving/shaping wood lathework	134 mai KS
7 (;)		
7 (i)	Categories of plastics	
	Category 1 <i>Thermosetting</i>	2 x 2 marks
	Category 2 <i>Thermoplastic</i>	
(ii)	Remouldable plastic	
	Thermoplastic	1 x 1 mark
1		

8.	(i)	Two applied finishes	
		Varnish, Paint, Danish Oil, Teak Oil, Tung Oil, Lacquer	1 x 2 marks 1 x 1 mark
`	(ii)	Reason finishes are suitable Protects, Enhances, Preserves, Looks well	1 x 2 marks
9.	(i)	Feature Set	3 marks
	(ii)	Reason for set <i>To allow clearance for the blade</i>	2 marks
10.		Correct name for force applied Compression	5 marks
11.		Identity of metals	
		MetalsFerrousNon FerrousBrass $\checkmark$ $\checkmark$ Copper $\checkmark$ $\checkmark$ Steel $\checkmark$ $\checkmark$ Zinc $\checkmark$ $\checkmark$ Cast Iron $\checkmark$ $\checkmark$	5 x 1 marks
12.		Three safety features in M.T.W. workshop	
		Knock out switches, 110V supply, Machine guards, Safety signs, Circuit breakers, Fused plugs, Dust extractor, PPE	2 x 2 marks 1 x 1mark
13.	(i)	Grain and shading Any side grain End grain Shading	1 mark 1 mark 1 mark
	(ii)	Face side and face edge	
		Face side Face edge	1 mark 1 mark
14.	(i)	Woodturning equipment Face guard/shield/visor Faceplate	1 x 2 marks 1 x 1 mark
	(ii)	Precaution Wear goggles/visor, dust mask, use appropriate speed, tie up long hair, remove jewellery, secure work piece, rotate work piece before switching on	2 marks

15.		Two advantages of a CNC	
		Greater accuracy, faster, mass production, automatic	3 marks 2 marks
16.	(i)	Type of hinge	
		Butt hinge	1 x 3 marks
	(ii)	Use Doors, box lids, cabinets.	1 x 2 marks
17.		Completed sketch of Tee Halving Joint	
		Trench part Dovetail part	3 marks 2 marks
18.		3D sketch of bench hook	
		Reasonable sketch	5 marks
19.	(i)	Design defect	
		Unsupported shelves, unstable structure, open back and ends	3 marks
	(ii)	Remedy Support shelves, attach back, ends	2 marks
20.		Cutting list	
		DescriptionQtyLengthWidthThicknessBase1 $300$ 10015Sides2150 $100$ 15Back rail1 $300$ $30$ $15$ Front rail1 $180$ $30$ 15	5 x 1 mark

## Running total of allowed questions for this section to be recorded and shown as indicated at the marking conference.

Notes:

## **SECTION B**

Mark for best 3 answers. Check <u>all</u> stationery and indicate running total and disallowed marks as indicated at the marking conference.

QUESTION		MARKS	ļ
l. (i)	Preparation of working drawing		
	Elevation - Setting out overall width (500) Showing overall height (600) Showing width of stiles (50) Showing position and width of top rail Showing position and width of bottom rail Showing position and width of leg Finding the centre and drawing the curve to the top rail	2 marks 2 marks 2 x 1 mark 2 x 1 marks 2 x 1 marks 2 x 1 marks 2 x 1 marks 2 x 1 mark	
	End view - Setting out/transferring overall height Setting out to width (160) Showing thickness of stiles (20) Finding the centre and drawing the curved legs	2 mark 2 marks 2 marks 3 x 1 mark	
	General - Hidden detail (any 2 lines) Scale Dimensions (any 4)	1 marks 4 marks 2 marks	
	<ul> <li>Draughtsmanship, presentation</li> <li>NOTE: <ol> <li>If isometric drawing presented, mark as per scheme and divide by 2 at end</li> <li>If the wrong scale is used, no marks for height or width in elevation and loss of scale mark</li> </ol> </li> <li>If sketched, mark as per scheme</li> </ul>	3 marks	
(ii)	Method of inserting wooden panel         Forming a groove or rebate to accommodate panel         Using dowels, dominoes, biscuits or spindles         Metal brackets         Form a groove or rebate using slips of timber         Description/name only	<b>5 + 2 marks</b> 2 marks	

•	ANSWER	MARKS
2. (i)	Explanation of steps in design process	
	Investigation/Research -	
	The process wherein you look at the problem, identify key requirements for the design solution and gather information that will allow you to arrive at possible design solutions. Looking for ideas, studying similar artefacts, etc. Design Ideas/Solutions–	5 marks
	Proposals based on the analysis of the brief and the investigation/research carried out that should meet all the requirements. One design idea or elements from several ideas can be brought together into the selected solutions.	5 marks
(ii)	Design solution for display of awards	
	Basic unit/box without any design features (sketch only)	5 marks
	Fair attempt to display items in an attractive, compact unit. (Must include notes) Good, well balanced, well sketched design, showing some innovation.	10 marks ↓ 15 marks
(iii	Two specific design requirements	
	Any two relevant requirements to the design Access, safety, appearance, function, stability, size, shape, proportion, suitability	2 x 3 marks
(iv	Suitable material for the manufacture of the unit	
	Mark for any suitable named material (Including manufactured boards)	3 marks
	Reasons	
	Reasons appropriate to selected material : Cost, appearance, workability, durability, finish	2 x 3 marks

QUESTION	ANSWER	MARKS
3. (i)	Methods of conversion         Image: Conversion definition         Ima	g 4 marks 4 marks 8
(ii)	Advantages/Disadvantages of conversion methods	
	ADVANTAGESDISADVANTAGESFast, easy to set up and manipulate. Very little waste produced Wide boards CheaperBoards prone to cupping and warping 	o 8 x 2 marks
	Stable boards produced,More manipulation of the log requiredProduced, Good strength Boards dry quicklyMore waste produced More waste producedSourds dry quickly Attractive grain Separates heartwood and sapwoodSmaller boards cupping and warping More expensive	
(iii)	Direction of cupping	6 marks
	Edges curve downwards as annual rings <u>shi</u> and tend to straighten during drying	r <u>ink</u> 2 marks 8
(iv)	Reasons why tropical rainforests should be conserved Protection of habitats, indigenous tribe,s reduction of CO2 levels, aesthetics, rare flora/fauna, prevent silting of watercourses	5 2 x 2 marks
	Approaches to the conservation of rain forests Use of softwoods, replanting of trees cut do use hardwood veneers not solid timber, use managed forests	
		8

<b>QUESTION</b>	ANSWER	MARKS	1
4 (A). (i)	<ul> <li>Method of forming holes in blanket box</li> <li>Mark position and size of hole in box, using template or compass etc</li> <li>Mark centres for curved ends</li> <li>Using appropriate drill bit or hole saw, drill hole at each end of handle</li> <li>Saw lines joining holes using a curve cutting saw, (pad, compass, coping, bow, fret, scroll, or jig saw)</li> <li>Sand/router edges to finish</li> </ul>	3 x 3 marks 5 marks	14
(ii)	<ul> <li>Preparing blanket box for a finish</li> <li><i>Punch any nails or pins below the surface</i></li> <li><i>Use smoothing plane or scraper to remove pencil marks or scratches</i></li> <li><i>Raise bruises or dents by sweating with heat and steam</i></li> <li><i>Fill any holes or imperfections</i></li> <li><i>Sand using abrasive paper, moving from coarse to fine</i></li> <li><i>Dust down surfaces</i></li> <li><i>Wipe surface with a damp cloth and cut back using a very fine paper or steel wool when dry</i></li> <li><i>Wipe down with white spirits</i></li> </ul>	3 x 3 marks	9
(iii)	Suitable clear applied finish Varnish, oils, lacquer, French polish, wax Reasons Protects wood, makes wood easier to clean, enhances wood, quick drying, easy to apply, durable, non toxic	4 marks 2 x 2marks	8
(iv)	Method of concealing recessed screwsUsing dowels: select correct diameter, cut to length, apply glue, insert in recess, pare off level with surface Using plugs: cut plugs using appropriate sized plug cutter, remove plug from wood, apply glue, inserting in recess with grain in line with existing grain, pare plug level with surface Using buttons: set up spindle on lathe, turn to correct diameter, sand on lathe, cut to size, apply glue and insert in recess	3 + 6 marks	. 8

QUESTION	ANSWER	MARKS
(B). (i)	Marking out and cutting of veneers	
	• Prepare back of veneer with masking tape	
	• Arrange veneer ensuring grain is in correct direction	
	• Trim end of veneer with scalpel or very sharp knife to	
	ensure a straight edge	
	•measure width required for diamond or triangle	
	shape and score with scalpel at both edges	6 + 2 marks
	• Place straight edge at mark and cut parallel strips with scalpel	0 + 2 marks
	• Measure, width of each diamond, or triangle and cut	
	accordingly	
	•using a jig and spacers place end of veneer in jig	
	<ul> <li>Use appropriate spacer to locate straight edge away from end</li> </ul>	
	• Cut veneer using straight edge and scalpel	6 + 2 marks
	• Measure, width of each diamond, or triangle and cut	
	accordingly	
(**)		
(ii)	Application of veneers	
	• Using tape on one side only, fit required shape	
	together	
	• Roughen top of box and fill any holes	
	• Apply glue to both surfaces	8 marks
	• Fix veneer to lid.	
	• Squeeze out excess glue using roller or veneer	
	hammer or veneer press	
	• Trim edges	
(iii)	Three types of adhesive	
(111)		
	Animal/Scotch glue	
	Urea formaldehyde	3 x 3 marks
	Impact/contact glue	
	Heat sensitive glue film	
	• <i>PVA</i>	
(iv)	Rotary cutting of veneers	
	• Log is debarked and cut to length	
	<ul> <li>Log is accurred and cut to tengin</li> <li>It is softened using steam or boiling water</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li><i>Mounted on a giant lathe and rotated against a</i></li> </ul>	4 + 3 marks
	Mountea on a giant lathe and rotatea against a knife	e marks
	<ul> <li>Veneer is peeled from the log</li> </ul>	
	- rencer is pecieu from the tog	

(ii)       Use of saws       4 marks       4 marks         (iii)       Use of saws       5 - Band saw       C - Scroll/Fret saw       12         (iii)       Use of saws       1. Jig saw: for making straight, curved or angled cuts in wood plastic and soft metals. Cutting out internal shapes       4 + 1 marks       4 + 1 marks         2. Band saw:       Cuts curves, straight lines or angled cuts in wood, metal and plastic. Used to plank timber       4 + 1 marks       4 + 1 marks         3. Scroll saw:       For cutting intricate shapes in wood, plastics and soft metals. Cutting out internal shapes       4 + 1 marks       4 + 1 marks         (iii)       Safety precaution for jig saw       9       8       8       4 + 1 marks         (iiii)       Safety precaution for jig saw       9       8       3 x 2 marks       3 x 2 marks         (iii)       Safety precaution for jig saw       9       8       3 x 2 marks       3 x 2 marks         (iii)       Safety precaution for jig saw       9       8       3 x 2 marks       3 x 2 marks         (iii)       Safety precaution for jig saw       9       8       3 x 2 marks       3 x 2 marks         (iii)       Safety precaution for jig saw       9       8       3 x 2 marks       3 x 2 marks         0       0 tot cut ma	QUESTION	ANSWER	MARKS	
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I.Jig saw: for making straight, curved or angled cuts in wood plastic and soft metals. Cutting out internal shapes       4+1 marks         2.Band saw: Cuts curves, straight lines or angled cuts in wood, metal and plastic. Used to plank timber       4+1 marks         3. Scroll saw: For cutting intricate shapes in wood, plastics and soft metals. Cutting out internal shapes       4+1 marks         (iii)       Safety precaution for jig saw       4+1 marks         • Wear goggles: to protect eyes from flying debris       4+1 marks         • Wear goggles: to protect eyes from flying debris       4 + 1 marks         • Wear goggles: to protect eyes from flying debris       3 x 2 marks         • Wear ear protection: to prevent hearing loss       3 x 2 marks         • Allow sufficient space for blade underneath the work piece: preventing blade from breaking or damage to surfaces       3 x 2 marks         • Do not cut material thicker than blade: preventing damage to blade and ensuring proper working of machine.       3 x 2 marks         • Never place fingers near blade: preventing injury       7 take care not to cut flex: avoiding electrocution or electric shock.       3 x 2 marks         (iv)       Function of X table clamping screw       10	(ii)	Use of saws		12
(iii)       Safety precaution for jig saw         •       Wear goggles: to protect eyes from flying debris         •       Wear ear protection: to prevent hearing loss         •       Secure work piece: to ensure it is stable while sawing preventing possible injury or breakage.         •       Allow sufficient space for blade underneath the work piece: preventing blade from breaking or damage to surfaces         •       Do not cut material thicker than blade: preventing damage to blade and ensuring proper working of machine.         •       Never place fingers near blade: preventing injury         •       Take care not to cut flex: avoiding electrocution or electric shock.         •       Disconnect tool before adjusting: avoiding injury         (iv)       Function of X table clamping screw		<ol> <li>Jig saw: for making straight, curved or angled cuts in wood plastic and soft metals. Cutting out internal shapes</li> <li>Band saw: Cuts curves, straight lines or angled cuts in wood, metal and plastic. Used to plank timber</li> <li>Scroll saw: For cutting intricate shapes in wood, plastics and soft</li> </ol>		
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