



S56

**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission**

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2004

MATERIALS AND TECHNOLOGY

METALWORK - ORDINARY LEVEL

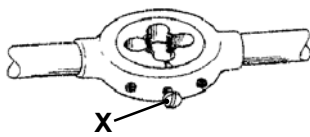
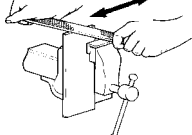
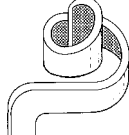
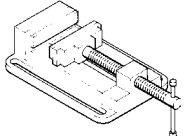


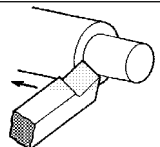

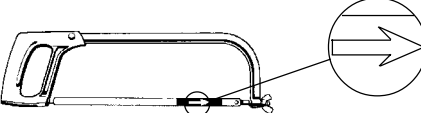
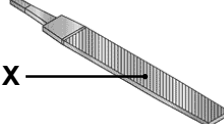

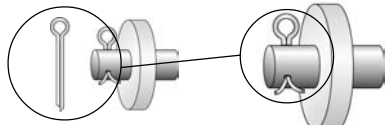
100 Marks

*Marking
Scheme*

1.

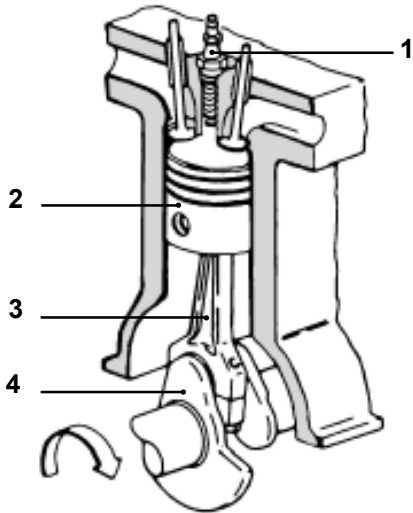
SECTION A - 20 MARKS
ANSWER ANY TEN QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

40 Marks

<p>(a) </p>	<p>Screw 'X' is used to adjust the:</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Plug Tap</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Thumb Screw</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Split Die</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Tap Wrench</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Plug Tap		Thumb Screw		Split Die	✓	Tap Wrench		<p>②</p>
Plug Tap											
Thumb Screw											
Split Die	✓										
Tap Wrench											
<p>(b) </p>	<p>This technique is called:</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Cross Filing</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Draw Filing</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Concave Filing</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Pinning</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Cross Filing		Draw Filing	✓	Concave Filing		Pinning		<p>②</p>
Cross Filing											
Draw Filing	✓										
Concave Filing											
Pinning											
<p>(c) </p>	<p>This tool is used for:</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Bending</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Cutting</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Scrolling</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Folding</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Bending		Cutting		Scrolling	✓	Folding		<p>②</p>
Bending											
Cutting											
Scrolling	✓										
Folding											
<p>(d) </p>	<p>This holding device is a:</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Pin Vice</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Bench Vice</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Hand Vice</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Machine Vice</td><td>✓</td></tr> </table>	Pin Vice		Bench Vice		Hand Vice		Machine Vice	✓	<p>②</p>
Pin Vice											
Bench Vice											
Hand Vice											
Machine Vice	✓										
<p>(e) </p>	<p>This is a(n):</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Square Thread</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Acme Thread</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Buttress Thread</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Metric Thread</td><td>✓</td></tr> </table>	Square Thread		Acme Thread		Buttress Thread		Metric Thread	✓	<p>②</p>
Square Thread											
Acme Thread											
Buttress Thread											
Metric Thread	✓										
<p>(f) </p>	<p>3mm steel plate is cut using:</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Straight Snips</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Bench Shears</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Brazing Torch</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Piercing Saw</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Straight Snips		Bench Shears	✓	Brazing Torch		Piercing Saw		<p>②</p>
Straight Snips											
Bench Shears	✓										
Brazing Torch											
Piercing Saw											
<p>(g) </p>	<p>Lathe tool bits are made from:</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Stainless Steel</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Chrome</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Aluminium</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>High Speed Steel</td><td>✓</td></tr> </table>	Stainless Steel		Chrome		Aluminium		High Speed Steel	✓	<p>②</p>
Stainless Steel											
Chrome											
Aluminium											
High Speed Steel	✓										
<p>(h) </p>	<p>This tool is used for:</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Bending Sheet Metal</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Forging Steel</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Riveting Steel Plates</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Holding Work</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Bending Sheet Metal	✓	Forging Steel		Riveting Steel Plates		Holding Work		<p>②</p>
Bending Sheet Metal	✓										
Forging Steel											
Riveting Steel Plates											
Holding Work											
<p>(i) </p>	<p>The arrow on the hacksaw blade indicates:</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>A Coarse Tooth Blade</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>The Direction of Cut</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>A Worn Blade</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>A Fine Tooth Blade</td><td></td></tr> </table>	A Coarse Tooth Blade		The Direction of Cut	✓	A Worn Blade		A Fine Tooth Blade		<p>②</p>
A Coarse Tooth Blade											
The Direction of Cut	✓										
A Worn Blade											
A Fine Tooth Blade											
<p>(j) </p>	<p>Part 'X' is called the:</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Point</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Face</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Edge</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Tang</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Point		Face	✓	Edge		Tang		<p>②</p>
Point											
Face	✓										
Edge											
Tang											
<p>(k) </p>	<p>This tool is a(n):</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Allen Key</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Spanner</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Adjustable Spanner</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Combination Pliers</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Allen Key		Spanner	✓	Adjustable Spanner		Combination Pliers		<p>②</p>
Allen Key											
Spanner	✓										
Adjustable Spanner											
Combination Pliers											
<p>(l) </p>	<p>This fastener is a:</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Bolt</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Rivet</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Split Pin</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Lock Nut</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Bolt		Rivet		Split Pin	✓	Lock Nut		<p>②</p>
Bolt											
Rivet											
Split Pin	✓										
Lock Nut											

SECTION B - 20 MARKS
ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

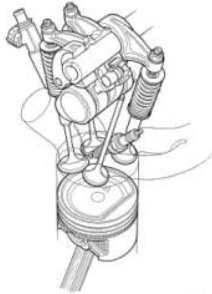
(m)



Name the labelled engine parts.

1.	Spark Plug	1
2.	Piston	1
3.	Connecting Rod	1
4.	Crankshaft	1

(n)

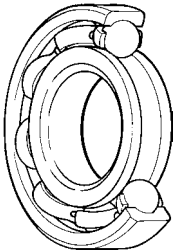


List four different machines that use petrol engines.

1.	Cars	1
2.	Small Boats	1
3.	Lawnmowers	1
4.	Generators, etc.	1

(o)

(i) This is a:



Slider		
Bearing	✓	2
Shaft		
Clutch		

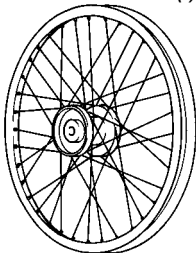
(ii) Lubrication is used to reduce:



Friction	2
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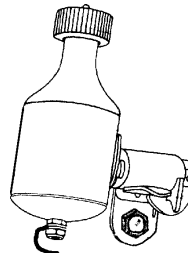
(p)

(i) Bicycle wheels are made from:



Copper		
Brass		
Steel	✓	2
Zinc		

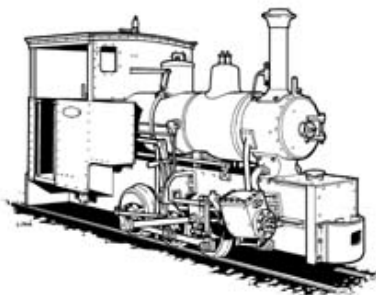
(ii) A dynamo converts mechanical energy into:



Potential Energy		
Electrical Energy	✓	2
Chemical Energy		
Heat Energy		

(q)

List four differences between a modern locomotive and this locomotive.



1.	Modern locomotives reach higher speeds.	1
2.	Modern locomotives are more reliable.	1
3.	Modern locomotives cause less pollution.	1
4.	Modern locomotives can travel greater distances, etc...	1

(a)

(i) Steel is produced by combining iron with:

Copper	
Carbon	✓
Ore	

①

(v) Iron is produced in the:

Basic Oxygen Furnace	
Electric Arc Furnace	
Blast Furnace	✓

①

(ii) Copper is a(n):

Ferrous Metal	
Non-Ferrous Metal	✓
Alloy	

①

(vi) Battery plates are made from:

Zinc	
Lead	✓
Aluminium	

①

(iii) Metal gates are made from:

Mild Steel	✓
Iron	
Tin	

①

(vii) Plastics that cannot be softened when reheated are called:

Hard Plastics	
Thermoplastics	
Thermosetting Plastics	✓

①

(iv) Plastic curtain rails are made from:

Acrylic	
Nylon	✓
Polyester Resins	

①

(viii) Another name for glass reinforced polyester is:

Fibre Glass	✓
Polyvinyl Chloride	
Polyethylene	

①

(b) Complete the chart by matching each property to the correct definition below.

Property	Definition
Toughness	The ability to withstand blows or an impact.
Malleability	The ability to be hammered into a sheet without breaking.
Ductility	The ability to be stretched into thin wire.
Brittleness	The tendency to break easily when struck.
Hardness	The ability to resist wear and scratching.
Conductivity	The ability to allow electricity to pass through.

①
①
①
①
①
①

Descriptions:

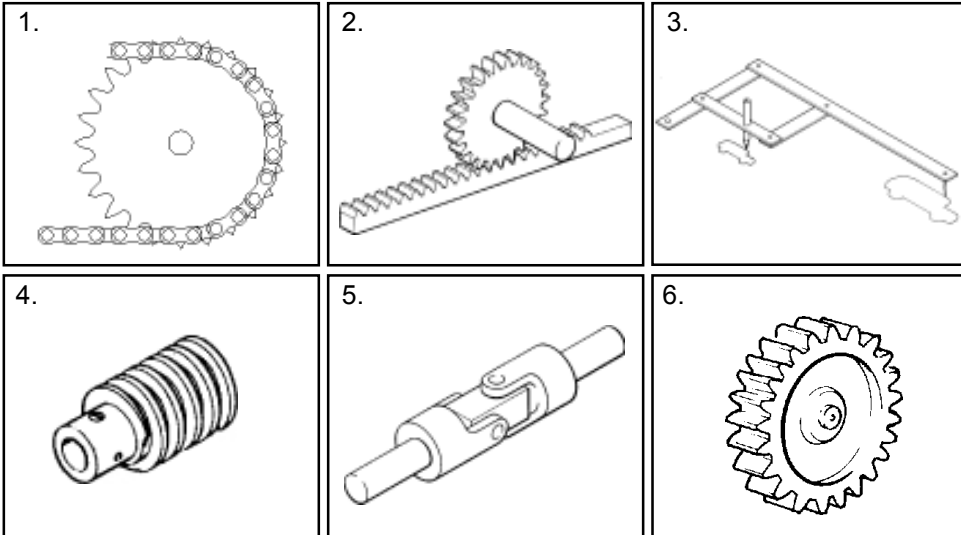
- break easily when struck.
- resist wear and scratching.
- allow electricity to pass through.
- withstand blows or an impact.
- be hammered into a sheet without breaking.
- be stretched into thin wire.

(c) Complete the chart by listing a tool for each process.

Process	Tool
To flatten aluminium sheet without causing damage.	Mallet
To cut an internal thread.	Tap Wrench
To mark the position of a hole before drilling.	Centre Punch
To clean a pinned file.	File Card
To draw a circle on a piece of metal.	Dividers
To cut a 20mm round mild steel bar.	Hacksaw
To mark out and check angles on a piece of metal.	Protractor

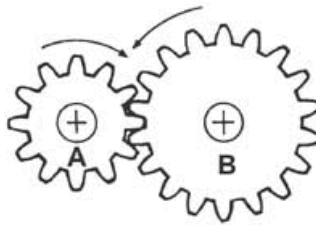
①
①
①
①
①
①

(a) (i) Match the number to the correct mechanism.



Mechanism	No.	
Universal Joint	5	①
Sprocket	1	①
Worm Gear	4	①
Spur Gear	6	①
Rack and Pinion	2	①
Parallel Linkage	3	①

(ii) How many times will gear A have to rotate in order that gear B completes one full rotation?



A = 12 Teeth B = 18 Teeth

1.5 times ③

(b) The sketch shows a machine with an input and an output.

(i) Name the input mechanism.

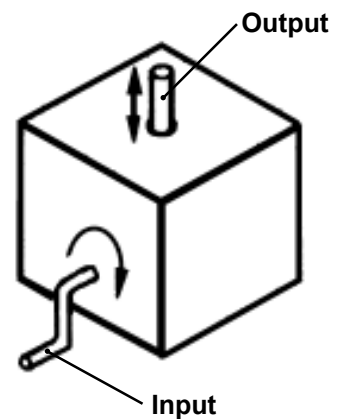
Ratchet		
Crank	✓	①
Pinion		

(ii) What kind of input motion is required?

Oscillating		
Reciprocating		
Rotary	✓	①

(iii) Name the output motion produced.

Linear	✓	①
Rotary		
Reciprocating		



(iv) Name the internal mechanism used to produce the output motion. Cam ②

(c) Complete the chart by listing devices that use the following mechanisms.

Mechanism	Device	
Ratchet	Fishing reel.	
Lever	Door handle.	①
Pulley	Car engine.	①
Gear Train	Lathe.	①
Bevel Gears	Hand drill.	①
Rack & Pinion	Pillar drill.	①
Square Thread	Vice.	①

4.

Details of a model locomotive are shown.

(i) What is the overall width and height of the Cab?

60 x 122 2

(ii) What is the size of radius 'R'?

8 mm 2

(iii) Describe how you would form this curve?

Mark out accurately. 2

Cut close to line with a Junior Hacksaw.

File high points with a round file.

Draw file the curve.

(iv) Describe how you would bend the Cab.

Mark out accurately. 2

Line up workpiece accurately.

Use folding bars or folding press to create bend.

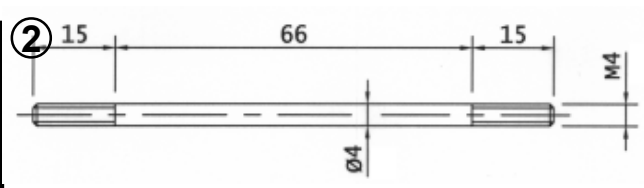
(v) List the tools used to make the axle.

Hacksaw

Ruler

Stocks and die

File or lathe

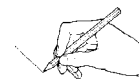
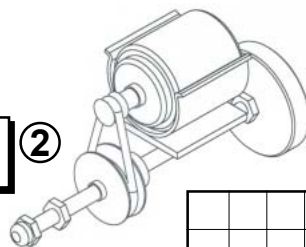


(vi) What does 'M4' refer to on the axle drawing?

4mm metric thread 2

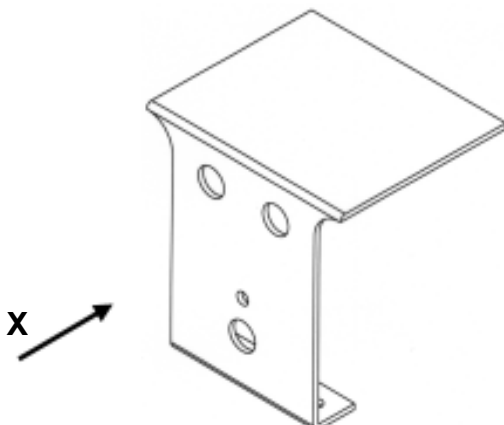
(vii) Name the mechanism used to turn the axle.

Pulley 2



USE A PENCIL ONLY

(viii) Draw an elevation of the cab looking in the direction of arrow 'X'.

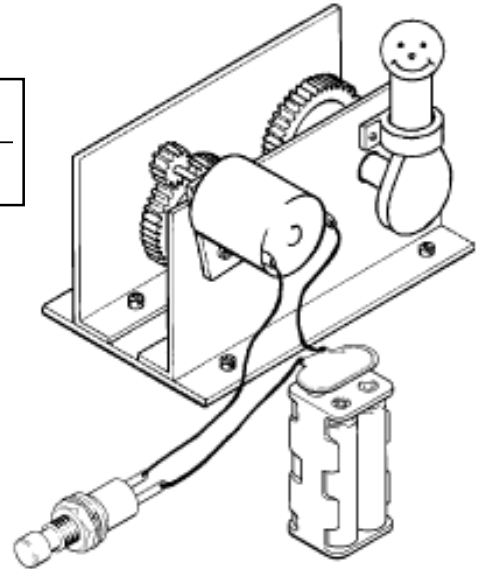
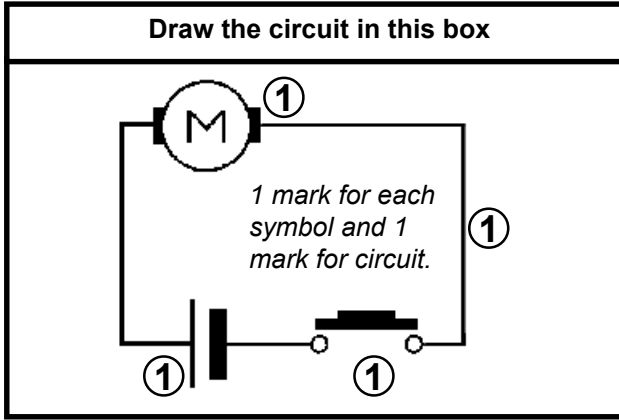
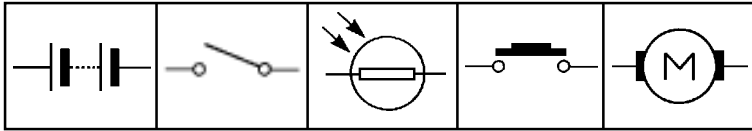


All orthographic edges shown = 2 marks
 All holes shown in location = 2 marks
 Standard of sketch = 2 mark

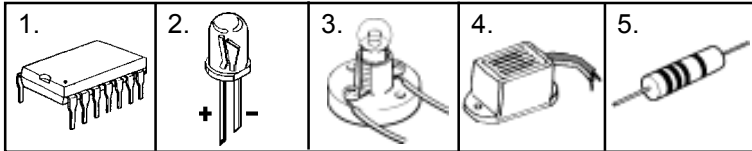
5.

20 Marks

(a) (i) Select the correct symbols from the chart and complete the electrical circuit diagram for this project.



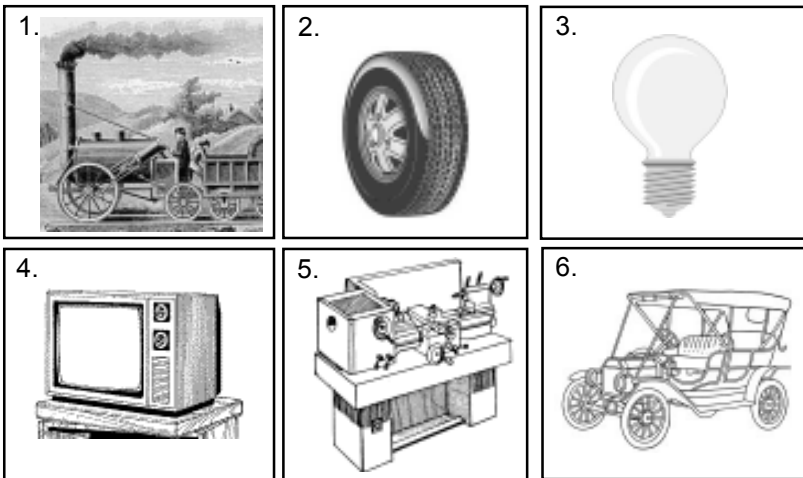
(ii) Match the number to the component.



Component	No.
Bulb	3
Buzzer	4
Integrated Circuit	1
LED	2
Resistor	5

①
①
①
①
①

(b) Match the achievement to the inventor.



Inventor	No.
John Logie Baird	4
Henry Maudslay	5
Thomas Edison	3
Henry Ford	6
John Dunlop	2
George Stephenson	1

①
①
①
①
①
①

(c) (i) Which of these devices can store more data?



CD - ROM	✓
Floppy Disk	

①

(ii) Name two computer input devices.

1.	Keyboard
2.	Mouse

①

①

(iii) List two uses for a computer in the engineering industry.

1.	CAD
2.	CNC

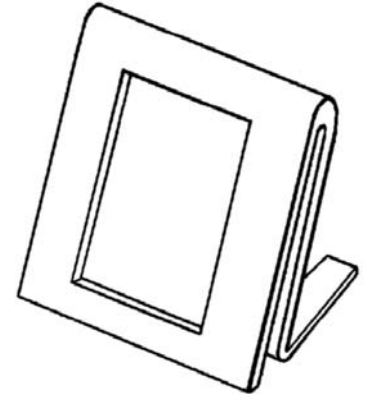
①

①

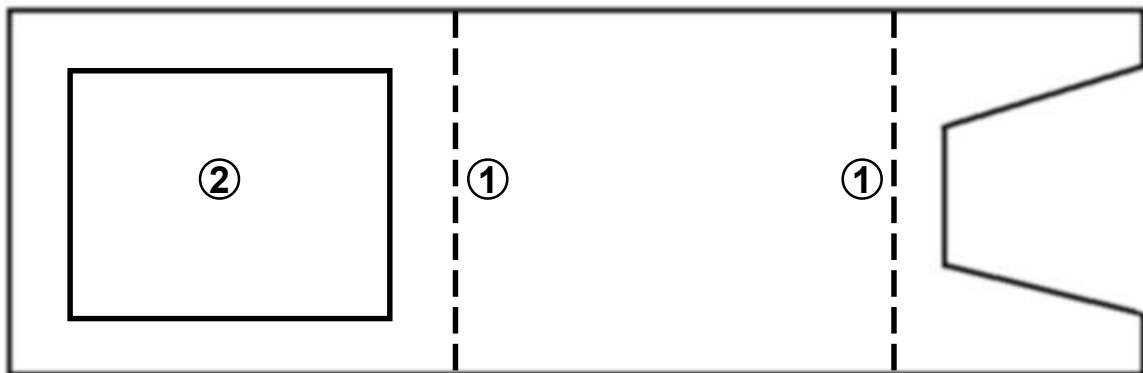
(i) The design shows a photograph frame. Name one plastic material and one sheet metal material suitable for making this project. Give reasons for your choice.

Plastic: <i>Acrylic</i>	①
Reason: <i>Easy to bend, good appearance.</i>	①

Metal: <i>Brass</i>	①
Reason: <i>Can be polished to give a good finish.</i>	①



(ii) The rectangle below shows the blank piece of material to be used to make the project. Complete the marking out and show where the bend lines should be located.



(iii) Using the chart below describe the cutting and shaping processes to be used to make the photograph frame. Also list the tools used at each stage.

Cutting:		Tools used:	
<i>Description of cutting acrylic or sheet metal to</i>	②	<i>Pillar Drill</i>	①
<i>include cutting out rectangle and legs.</i>		<i>Hacksaw</i>	①
Shaping:		Tools used:	
<i>Description of shaping acrylic or sheet metal to</i>	②	<i>Try Square</i>	①
<i>include forming of shape.</i>		<i>Strip Heater</i>	①

(iv) How would you finish the edge of the photograph frame?

<i>File and polish edges to a high finish.</i>	②
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(v) Before designing a photograph frame what information would you need to know?

<i>The size of the photograph.</i>	②
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