



Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit
State Examinations Commission

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE 2009

MARKING SCHEME

Written Examination and Project

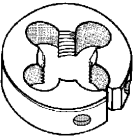
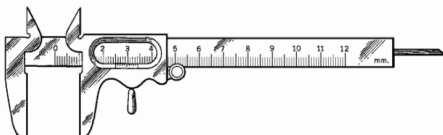


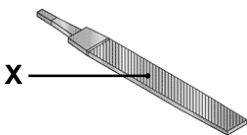
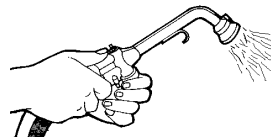
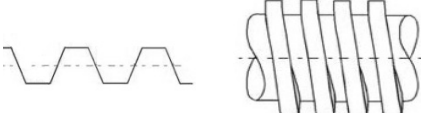
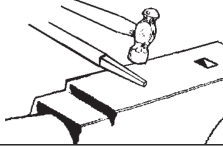

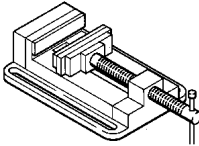
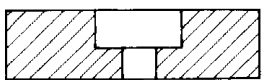
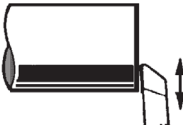
Materials and Technology **METALWORK**

ORDINARY LEVEL

Materials and Technology - METALWORK

Written Examination - 100 Marks
Marking Scheme and Sample Solutions

1. SECTION A - 20 MARKS ANSWER ANY TEN QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION 40 Marks

(a) 	A die is used for:	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Tapping</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Reaming</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Screwing</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Riveting</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Tapping		Reaming		Screwing	✓	Riveting		②
Tapping											
Reaming											
Screwing	✓										
Riveting											
(b) 	This instrument is a:	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Micrometer</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Vernier Calipers</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Bevel Gauge</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Feeler Gauge</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Micrometer		Vernier Calipers	✓	Bevel Gauge		Feeler Gauge		②
Micrometer											
Vernier Calipers	✓										
Bevel Gauge											
Feeler Gauge											
(c) 	A centre drill is used with a:	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Pillar Drilling Machine</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Lathe</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Hand Drill</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Tap Wrench</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Pillar Drilling Machine		Lathe	✓	Hand Drill		Tap Wrench		②
Pillar Drilling Machine											
Lathe	✓										
Hand Drill											
Tap Wrench											
(d) 	This fastener is a:	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Wing Nut</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Spring Washer</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Split Pin</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Lock Nut</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Wing Nut		Spring Washer	✓	Split Pin		Lock Nut		②
Wing Nut											
Spring Washer	✓										
Split Pin											
Lock Nut											
(e) 	Part 'X' is called the:	<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		②
Point											
Face	✓										
Edge											
Tang											
(f) 	A gas torch is used when:	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Brazing</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Soldering</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Welding</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Riveting</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Brazing		Soldering	✓	Welding		Riveting		②
Brazing											
Soldering	✓										
Welding											
Riveting											
(g) 	This thread form is a(n):	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Square Thread</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Butress Thread</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Acme Thread</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>ISO Metric Thread</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Square Thread		Butress Thread		Acme Thread	✓	ISO Metric Thread		②
Square Thread											
Butress Thread											
Acme Thread	✓										
ISO Metric Thread											
(h) 	This technique is called:	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Drawing Down</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Hardening</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Forming an Eye</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Upsetting</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Drawing Down	✓	Hardening		Forming an Eye		Upsetting		②
Drawing Down	✓										
Hardening											
Forming an Eye											
Upsetting											
(i) 	Hammers are classified by:	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Length of Shaft</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Diameter of Head</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Total Weight</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Weight of Head</td><td>✓</td></tr> </table>	Length of Shaft		Diameter of Head		Total Weight		Weight of Head	✓	②
Length of Shaft											
Diameter of Head											
Total Weight											
Weight of Head	✓										
(j) 	This holding device is a:	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Leg 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>	Leg Vice		Bench Vice		Hand Vice		Machine Vice	✓	②
Leg Vice											
Bench Vice											
Hand Vice											
Machine Vice	✓										
(k) 	This drawing shows a:	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Counterbored Hole</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Contersunk Hole</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Pilot Hole</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Blind Hole</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Counterbored Hole	✓	Contersunk Hole		Pilot Hole		Blind Hole		②
Counterbored Hole	✓										
Contersunk Hole											
Pilot Hole											
Blind Hole											
(l) 	This technique is called:	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Taper Turning</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Parallel Turning</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Facing</td><td>✓</td></tr> <tr><td>Knurling</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Taper Turning		Parallel Turning		Facing	✓	Knurling		②
Taper Turning											
Parallel Turning											
Facing	✓										
Knurling											

SECTION B - 20 MARKS
ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

(m)

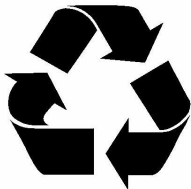


(i) Complete the chart by listing a different metal for the body of each item.

Item	Metal
Stove	Cast Iron
Saucepan	Stainless Steel
Padlock	Brass
Hot Water Cylinder	Copper

4

(n)



(ii) Why should we recycle plastics?

To save on raw materials

2

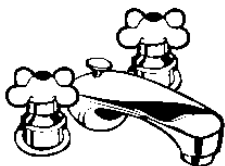
(ii) Name **two** plastic items that can be recycled.

Toys

Packaging

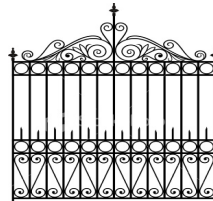
2

(o) (i) Bathroom taps are coated with:



Tin	
Steel	
Lead	
Chrome	✓

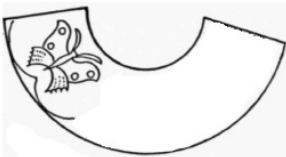
(ii) Name the metal used to galvanise gates.



Zinc

4

(p) (i) Placing a design into metal with a sharp tool is called:



Enamelling	
Engraving	✓
Etching	
Repoussé	

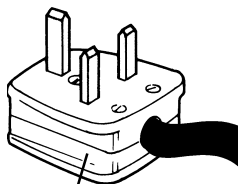
(ii) Why is lacquering applied to copper jewellery?



<i>To protect the surface finish</i>

4

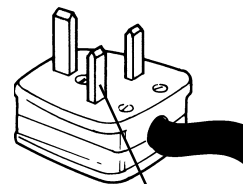
(q) (i) The case is a(n):



Case

Insulator	✓
Conductor	
Semi-conductor	

(ii) The pin is a(n):



Pin

Insulator	
Conductor	✓
Semi-conductor	

4

Question 2.

20 Marks

(a)

(i) Complete the chart: (The first row has been completed for you, as an example)

Component Metals	Alloy Formed	List a use for each alloy
Aluminium and Copper	<i>Duralumin</i>	<i>Aircraft manufacture</i>
Lead and Tin	<i>Solder</i>	<i>To join metals</i>
Copper and Tin	<i>Bronze</i>	<i>Propellers</i>
Copper and Zinc	<i>Brass</i>	<i>Screws</i>

(ii) What happens to a thermoplastic material when heated?

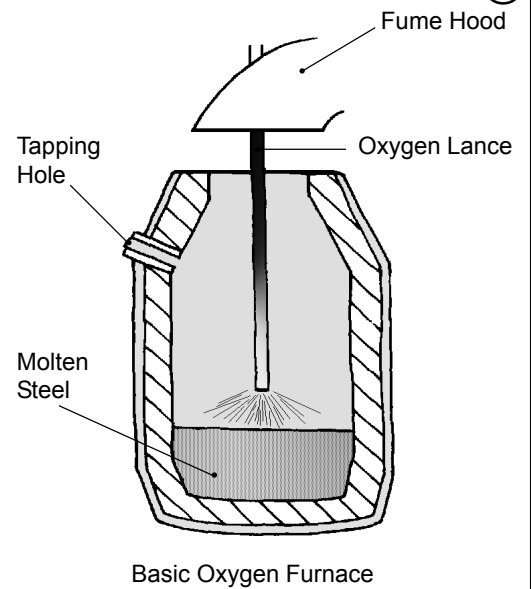
Softens

(iii) Name **one** thermoplastic material.

Nylon

(b) Describe how steel is produced using the basic oxygen process.

<i>Charge: Scrap metal / molten iron</i>
<i>Blow: Oxygen from lance</i>
<i>Tapping / Pouring: Steel / Slag</i>
<i>Fume hood extraction</i>



(c) Complete the chart:

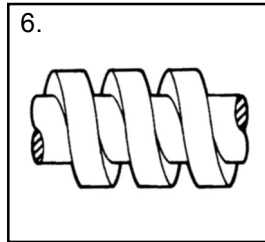
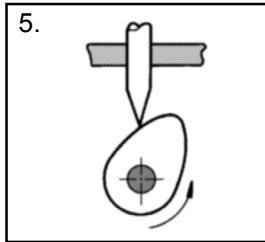
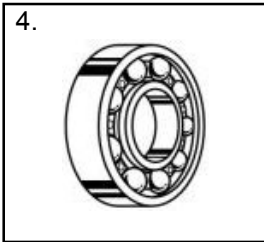
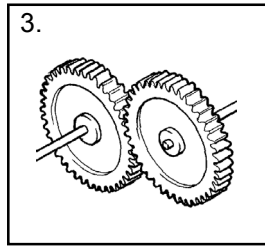
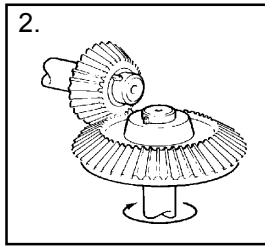
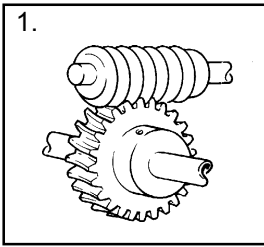
(i) Can brittle materials bend easily?	Yes	
	No	✓
(ii) Can steel be hardened and tempered?	Yes	✓
	No	
(iii) Are non-ferrous metals magnetic?	Yes	*
	No	✓
(iv) Is the malleability of most metals increased by heating?	Yes	✓
	No	
(v) Is toughness the ability of a material to withstand blows?	Yes	✓
	No	
(vi) Is hardness the ability of a material to resist wear?	Yes	✓
	No	

* A yes answer was also awarded 1 mark as some non-ferrous metals can be magnetic.

Question 3.

20 Marks

(a) (i) Match each of the numbers below to the correct mechanism part listed on the table.

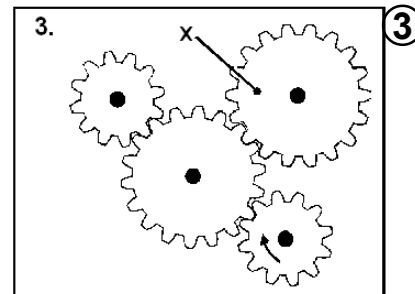
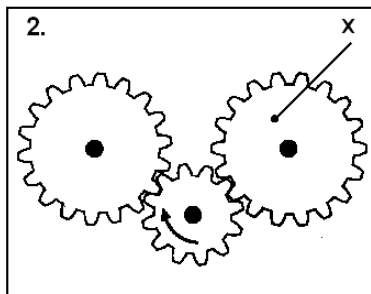
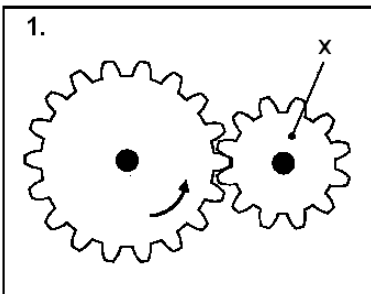


Mechanism	No.
Bearing	4
Gear Train	3
Leadscrew	6
Cam	5
Worm and Wormwheel	1
Bevel Gears	2

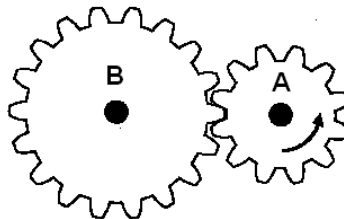
(ii) Name a machine that uses a rack and pinion mechanism.

Lathe or Drilling Machine

(b) (i) Indicate with an arrow the direction of gear 'X' in each of the following:



(ii) If gear 'A' rotates at 10 RPM how fast will gear 'B' rotate? (A = 10 Teeth, B = 20 Teeth.)



100 RPM	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 RPM	<input type="checkbox"/>
50 RPM	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 RPM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(iii) Is gear 'A' known as a pinion?

Yes No

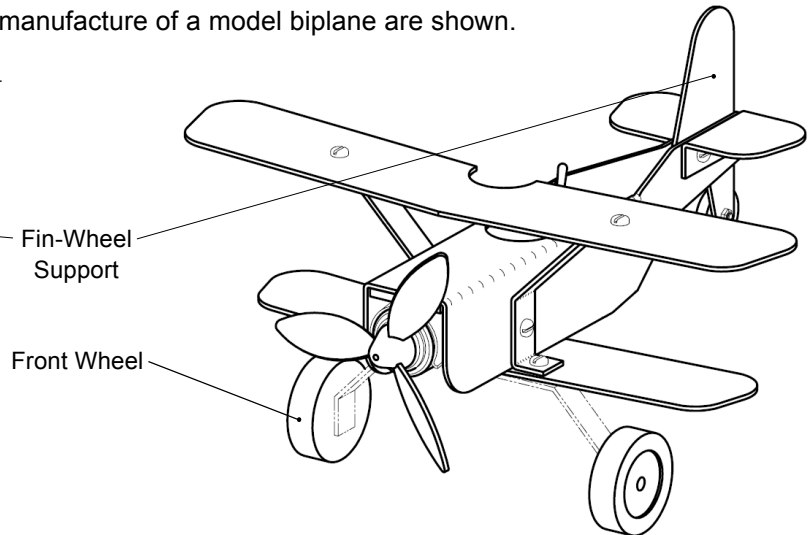
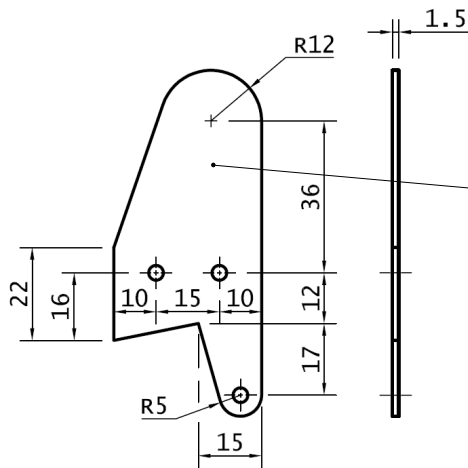
(c) Complete the chart by listing devices that use the following mechanisms. The first row has been completed for you, as an example.

Mechanism	Device
Lever	Nutcracker
Ratchet and Pawl	Tie down straps
Pulleys	Drilling machine
Linkages	Baby buggy
Spur Gears	Lathe
Rack & Pinion	Camera tripod
Crankshaft	Engine

Question 4.

20 Marks

Details of the fin-wheel support used in the manufacture of a model biplane are shown.



(i) List the tools that you would use when marking out the fin-wheel support.

Length: Spring dividers, tri-square, rule

3

(ii) What is the overall length and width of the fin-wheel support?

Length: 82mm

Width: 35mm

2

(iii) Describe how would you cut out and shape the fin-wheel support.

Cutting using a snips or a junior hacksaw

Shape using a file

4

(iv) Describe how you would safely drill the holes in the fin-wheel support.

Hold using a hand vice

Support using a block of wood

Use correct drilling speed

Wear safety glasses

4

(v) Describe how you would make the front wheel.

Face-off in the lathe

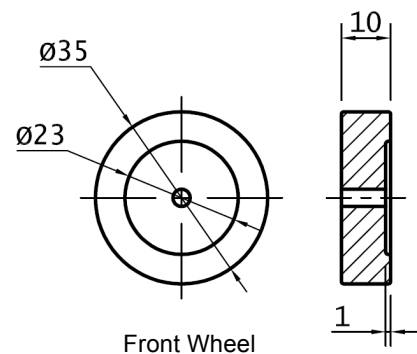
Turn down to correct diameter

Centre drill

Drill to correct size

Remove step using boring bar

Part-off



4

(vi) What safety precautions should you take when operating a lathe?

Wear safety glasses

Ensure work and cutter are secure

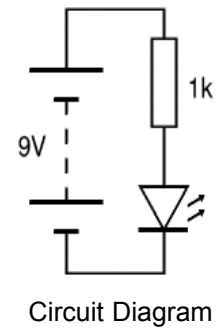
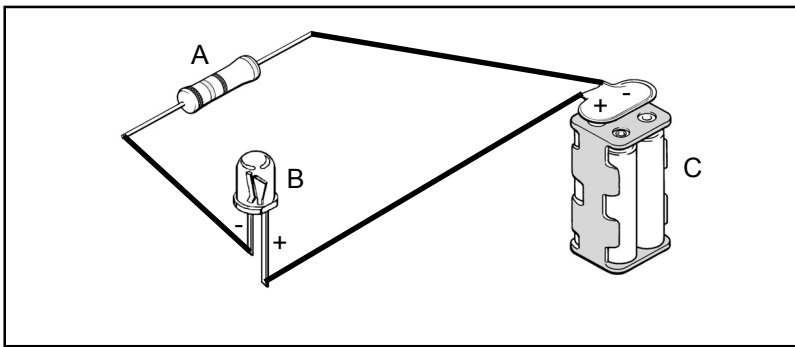
Do not wear loose clothing

3

Question 5.

20 Marks

- (a) (i) Using the circuit diagram as a reference, draw the connecting wires between the components in the box below.



3

- (ii) Name the components shown above.

A	Resistor	3
B	Light Emitting Diode (LED)	
C	Battery	

- (iii) State a use for component 'C'.

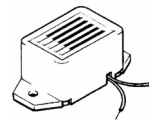
To supply electrical energy to the circuit, motor and bulb. 2

- (b) (i) A bulb converts electrical energy into:



Chemical Energy	
Mechanical Energy	
Light Energy	✓

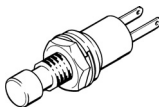
- (iv) This component is a(n):



Integrated Circuit	
Buzzer	✓
Relay	

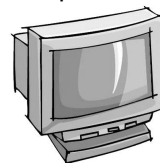
6

- (ii) This device is a:



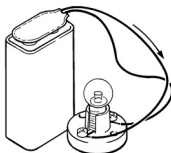
Slide Switch	
Toggle Switch	
Push Switch	✓

- (v) A computer monitor is a(n):



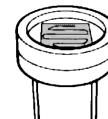
Output Device	✓
Input Device	
Process Device	

- (iii) Electric current is measured in:



Ohms	
Volts	
Amps	✓

- (vi) This component is a(n):



LDR	✓
Fuse	
Transistor	

- (c) (i) From the history of transport name one famous inventor:

Rudolf Diesel 4

- (ii) What did this person invent?

Diesel engine 1

- (iii) How has this person's invention changed the way we live?

Economical car manufacture 1

Question 6.

20 Marks

- (i) A design for a plate stand made from clear acrylic is shown. Why is acrylic a suitable material for this project?

<i>Aesthetically pleasing</i>
<i>Easy to shape and bend</i>
<i>Light but strong</i>

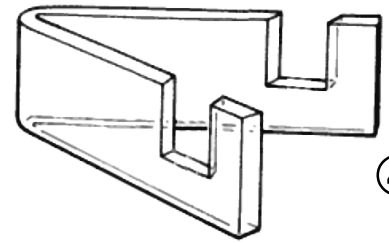


Plate Stand
Length = 250mm, Height = 50mm

- (ii) Describe how you could get the best finish possible on the edges of the plate stand.

<i>Remove file marks using emery cloth and wet/dry paper</i>	4
<i>Hand polish with acrylic polish or use a polishing machine</i>	

- (iii) Using the chart below describe the cutting and shaping processes to be used to make the plate stand. List the tools used at each stage.

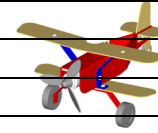
Cutting:	Tools used:	4
<i>Hold in the vice</i>	<i>Coping saw</i>	
<i>Using a saw remove unwanted material</i>	<i>Hacksaw</i>	
Shaping:	Tools used:	4
<i>Heat</i>	<i>Strip heater</i>	
<i>Bend</i>	<i>Jig or former</i>	

- (iv) Draw a development of the plate stand in this box.

	4



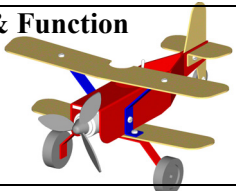
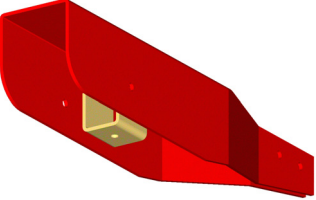
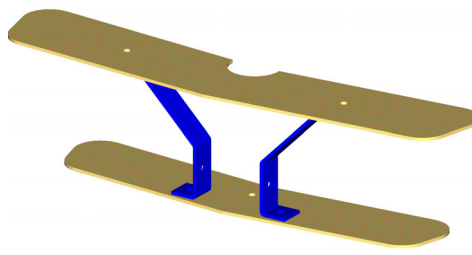
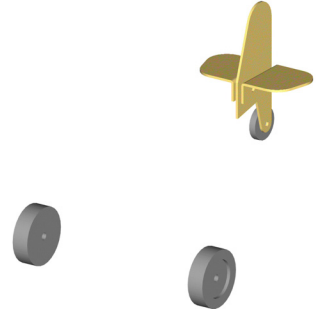
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Junior Certificate Ordinary Level Metalwork Project, Marking Scheme 2009

Subjective Grading: 1-10 9 - 10 Excellent 7 - 8 Very Good 5 - 6 Good 3 - 4 Poor 1 - 2 Very Poor

Subjective Grading: 1-5 5 Excellent 4 Very Good 3 Good 2 Poor 1 Very Poor

Section	Part Number	Pictorial Sketch / Description	Concept		Mark	Mark	
1	Complete Model (Not including Design Element)		Assembly Subjective Grade 1- 5		5	20	
			Finish Subjective Grade 1- 5		5		
			Mechanical Function Subjective Grade 1- 5		5		
			Electrical Function Subjective Grade 1- 5		5		
2	Design Feature	Design make and attach an Undercarriage	Design Subjective Grade 1-10		10	20	
			Make Subjective Grade 1- 5		5		
			Attach Subjective Grade 1- 5		5		
3	Parts 1 & 4		Fuselage	18	Marking Out	4	20
					Drill	4	
					Slot	5	
					Shape & Bend	5	
			Battery Holder	2	Marking Out	1	
					Shape, Drill & Bend	1	
4	Parts 2, 3 & 5		Upper Wing	8	Marking Out	3	20
					Shape & Drill	5	
			Lower Wing	6	Marking Out	3	
					Shape & Drill	3	
			Wing Support ×2	6	Marking Out	3	
					Shape, Drill & Bend	3	
5	Parts 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10		Right Tailplane	4	Marking Out	1	20
					Shape, Drill & Bend	3	
			Left Tailplane	4	Marking Out	1	
					Shape, Drill & Bend	3	
			Front Wheel ×2	4	Turn, Drill & Recess	4	
			Fin/Wheel Support	6	Marking Out	3	
					Shape & Drill	3	
Rear Wheel	2	Turn & Drill	2				

100 Marks (× 3 = 300 Total)