



**Coimisiún na Scrúduithe Stáit**  
**State Examinations Commission**

**Junior Certificate 2015**

**Marking Scheme**

**Technical Graphics**

**Higher Level**

## **Note to teachers and students on the use of published marking schemes**

Marking schemes published by the State Examinations Commission are not intended to be standalone documents. They are an essential resource for examiners who receive training in the correct interpretation and application of the scheme. This training involves, among other things, marking samples of student work and discussing the marks awarded, so as to clarify the correct application of the scheme. The work of examiners is subsequently monitored by Advising Examiners to ensure consistent and accurate application of the marking scheme. This process is overseen by the Chief Examiner, usually assisted by a Chief Advising Examiner. The Chief Examiner is the final authority regarding whether or not the marking scheme has been correctly applied to any piece of candidate work.

Marking schemes are working documents. While a draft marking scheme is prepared in advance of the examination, the scheme is not finalised until examiners have applied it to candidates' work and the feedback from all examiners has been collated and considered in light of the full range of responses of candidates, the overall level of difficulty of the examination and the need to maintain consistency in standards from year to year. This published document contains the finalised scheme, as it was applied to all candidates' work.

In the case of marking schemes that include model solutions or answers, it should be noted that these are not intended to be exhaustive. Variations and alternatives may also be acceptable. Examiners must consider all answers on their merits, and will have consulted with their Advising Examiners when in doubt.

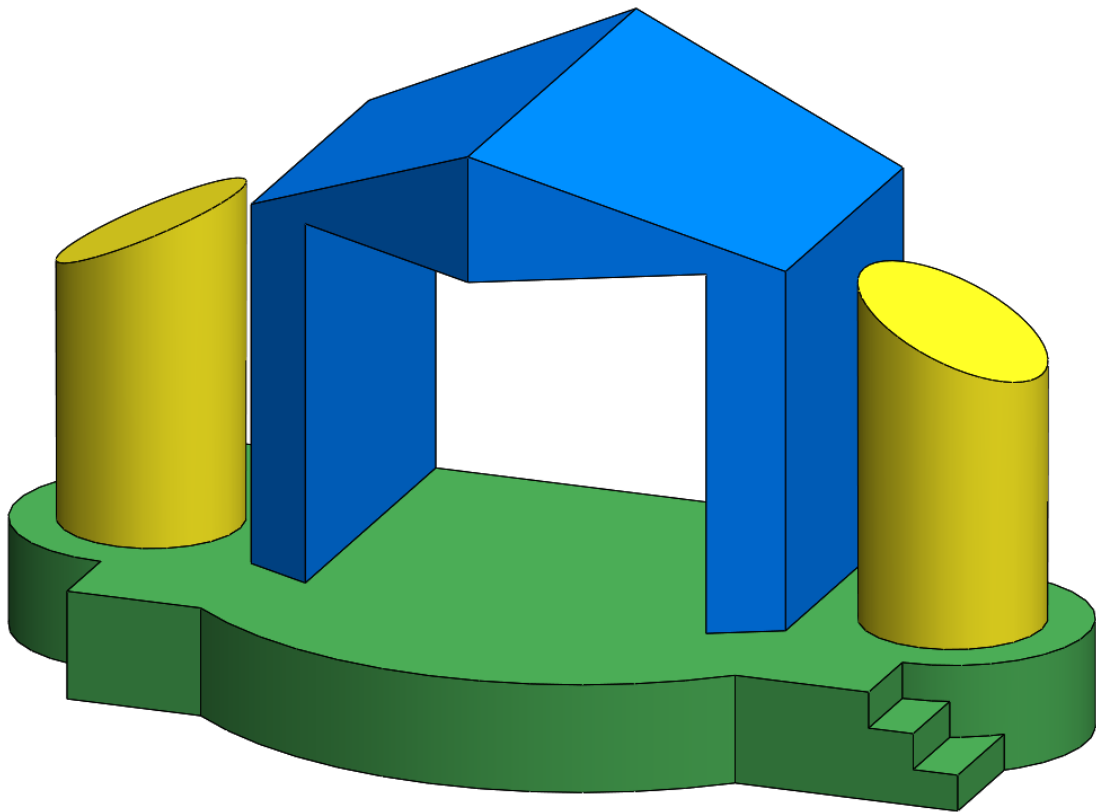
### **Future Marking Schemes**

Assumptions about future marking schemes on the basis of past schemes should be avoided. While the underlying assessment principles remain the same, the details of the marking of a particular type of question may change in the context of the contribution of that question to the overall examination in a given year. The Chief Examiner in any given year has the responsibility to determine how best to ensure the fair and accurate assessment of candidates' work and to ensure consistency in the standard of the assessment from year to year. Accordingly, aspects of the structure, detail and application of the marking scheme for a particular examination are subject to change from one year to the next without notice.



*Junior Certificate Examination, 2015*

## ***Technical Graphics***



### ***Higher Level*** ***Marking Scheme***

#### ***Section A and Section B***

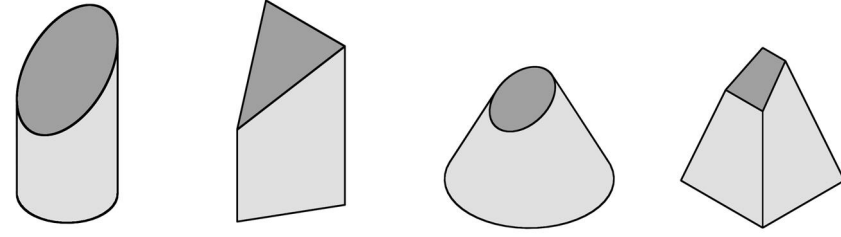
*Section A – any ten questions from this section*

*Section B – any four questions from this section*

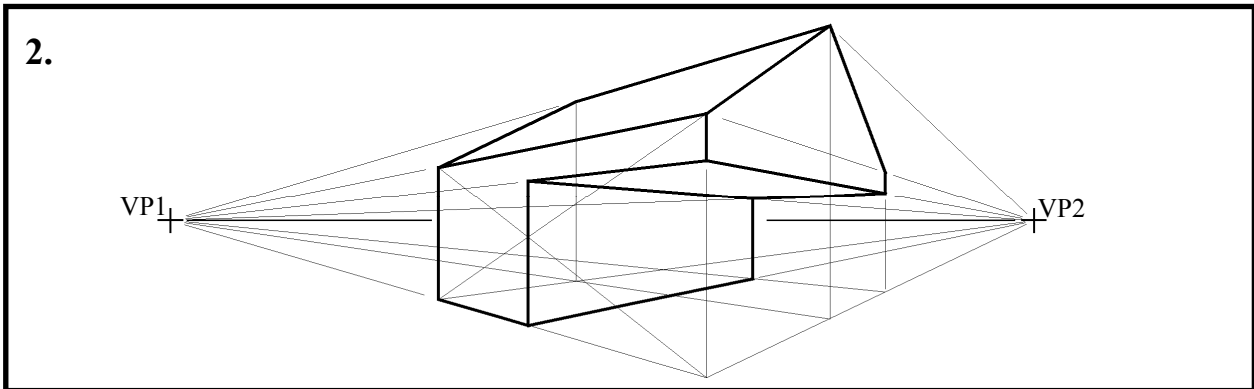
## Section A – any ten questions from this section

<b>Q1</b>	12	Four diagrams, 3 marks for each correct label.
<b>Q2</b>	3	Constructions: locate mid pt (1), apex (2)
	9	Nine lines, 1 mark each
<b>Q3</b>	4	A = 100°
	4	B = 54°
	4	C = 29°
<b>Q4</b>	4	Base
	6	Wedges (3, 3)
	2	Colour or Shade
<b>Q5</b>	2	Locate height of side
	6	Step out length (2 correct increment, 4 correct No)
	4	Completion
<b>Q6</b>	5	Projecting to elevation
	7	Completion of elevation
<b>Q7</b>	3	Projecting perpendicular to $X_1Y_1$
	2	Marking heights in auxiliary view
	7	Completing auxiliary elevation (5), hidden detail (2)
<b>Q8</b>	8	Scales depicted in a <u>good quality</u> freehand pictorial sketch.
	4	Appropriate shading or colour.
<b>Q9</b>	12	Extend, Rotate, Offset, Extrude (4 marks for each correct term)
<b>Q10</b>	4	Rotating points around <b>O</b>
	8	Completion of <b>ABCD</b> in rotated position
<b>Q11</b>	8	Division of side of triangle
	4	Drawing line dividing area of triangle
<b>Q12</b>	4	1. = C
	4	2. = A
	4	3. = B
<b>Q13</b>	6	Shadow of square-based prism; projectors and shadow
	6	Shadow of cylinder; projectors and shadow
<b>Q14</b>	4	Dividing sides of rectangle
	4	Drawing parabola construction
	4	Drawing parabola
<b>Q15</b>	10	Five correctly-sized bars
	2	Colour or shade

1.



Cylinder      Triangular Prism      Cone      Pyramid



3.

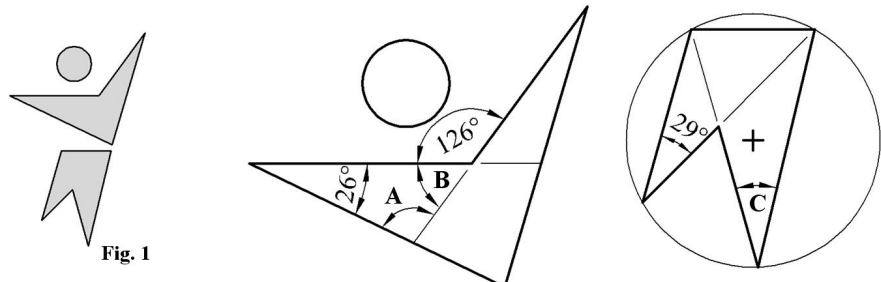
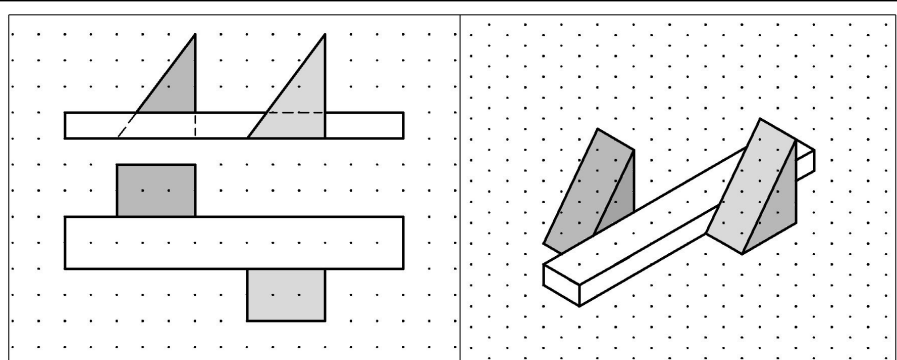


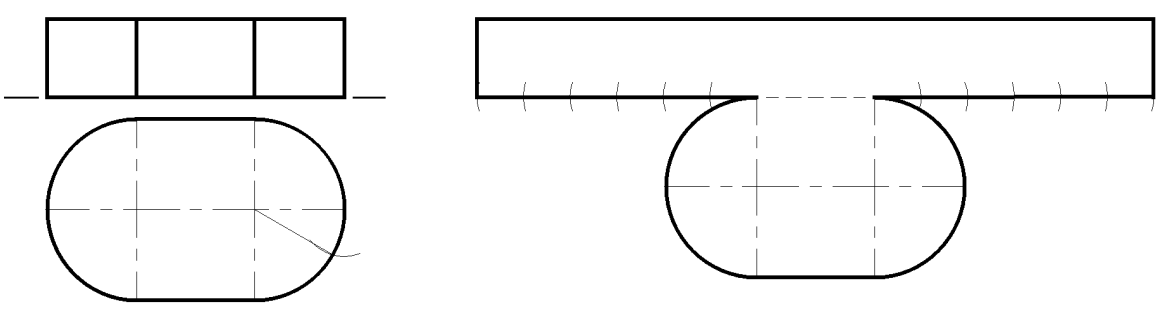
Fig. 1

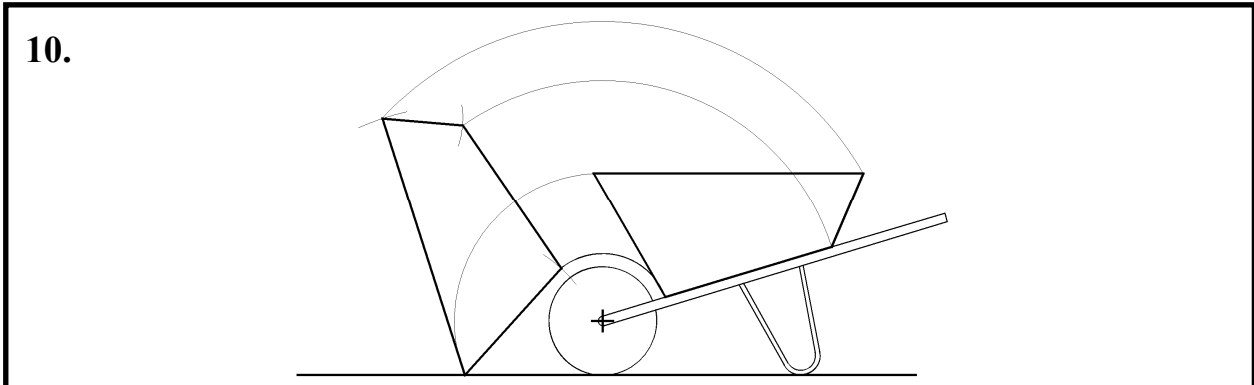
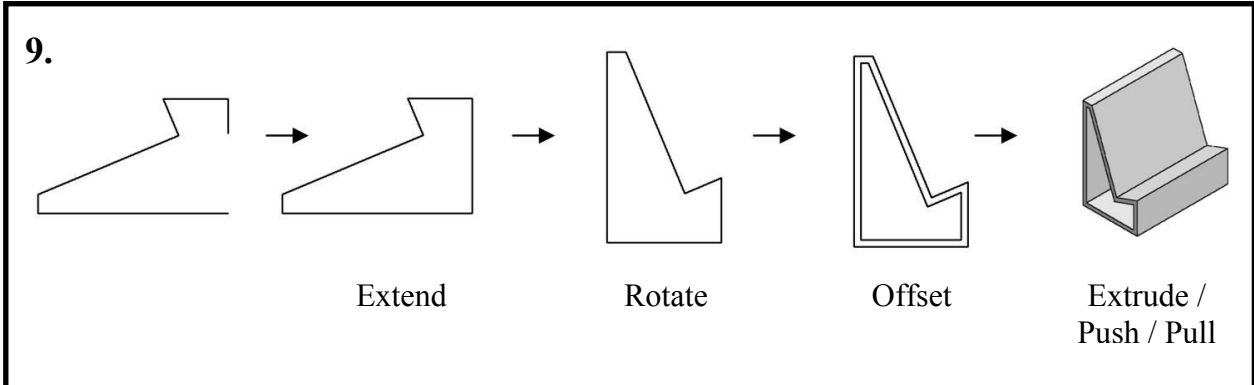
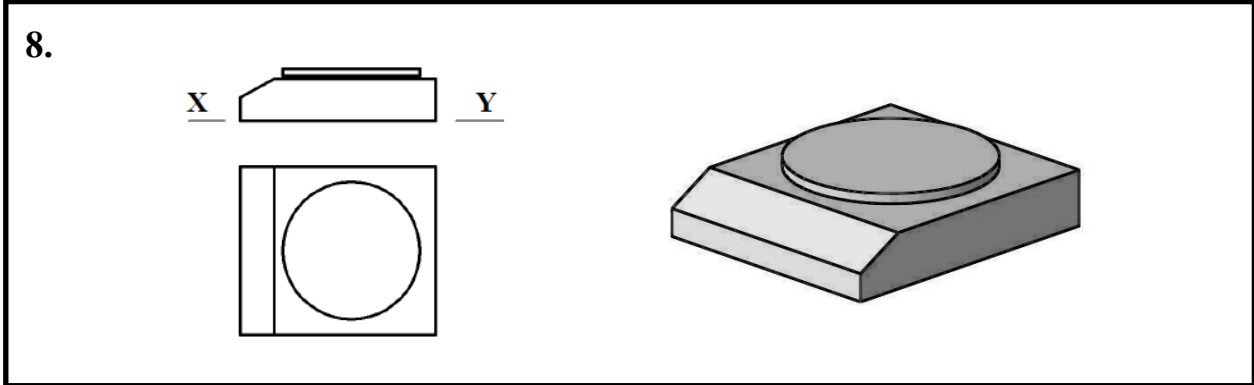
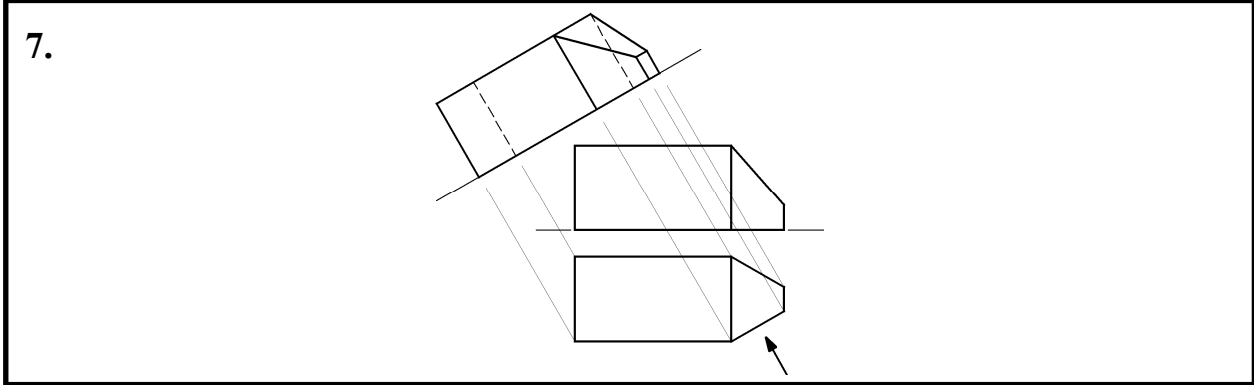
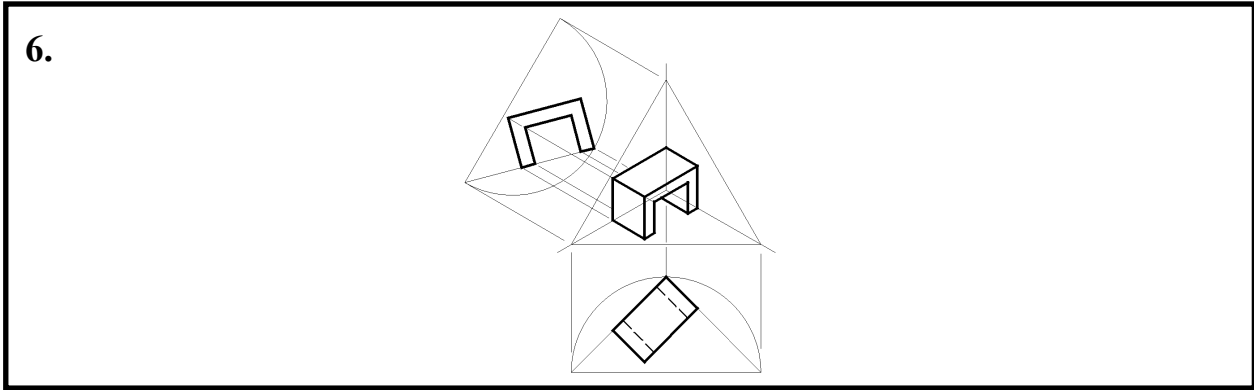
$A = 100^\circ$        $B = 54^\circ$        $C = 29^\circ$

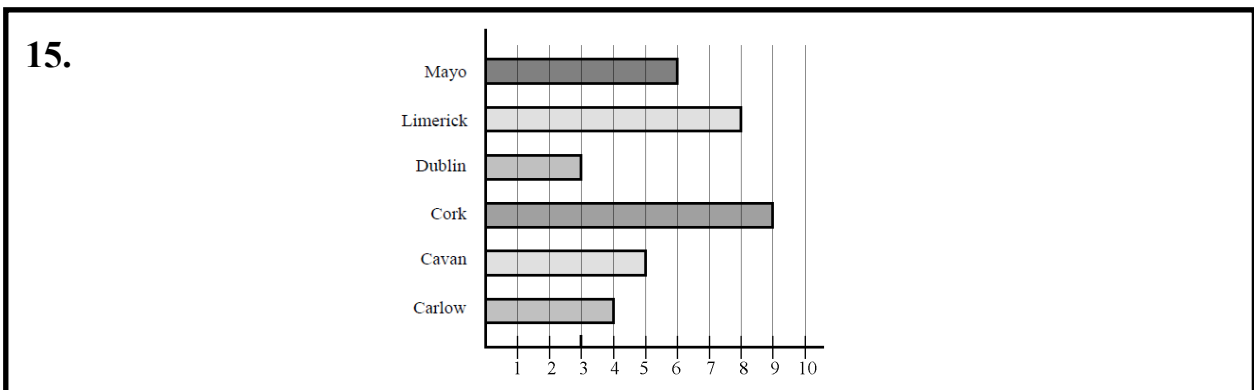
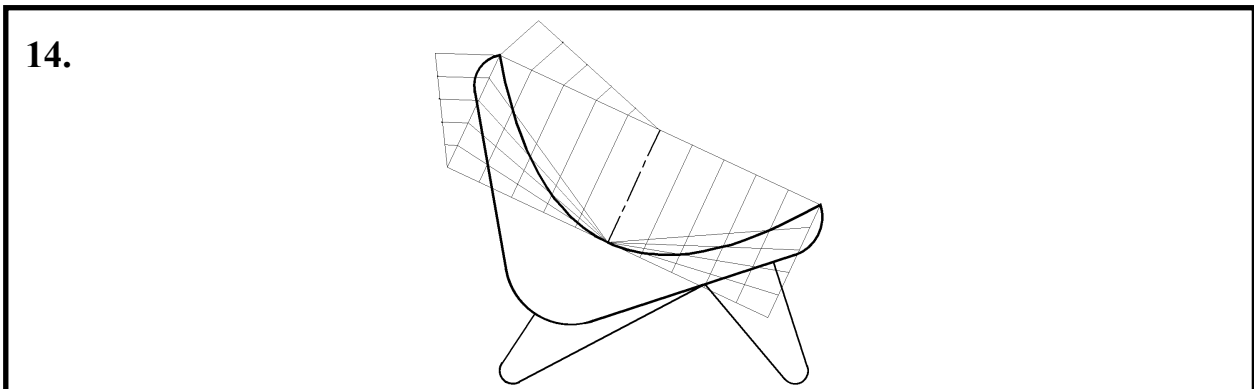
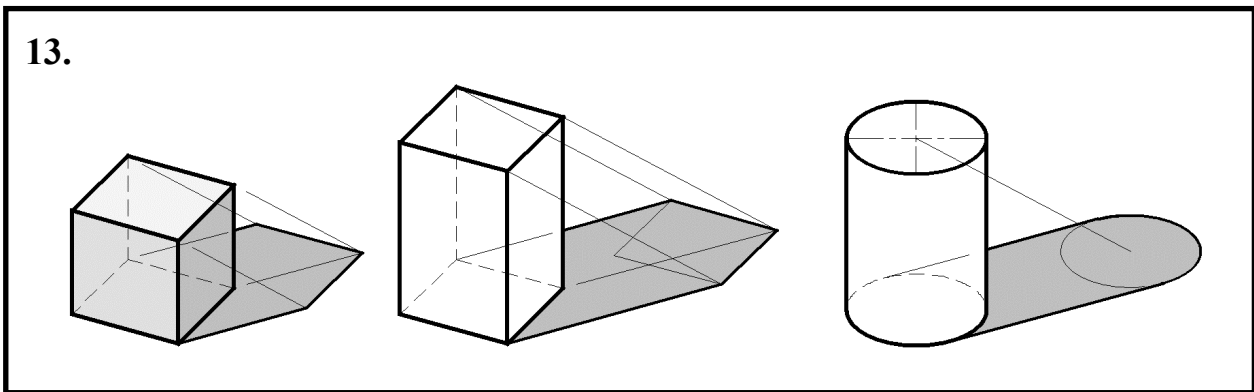
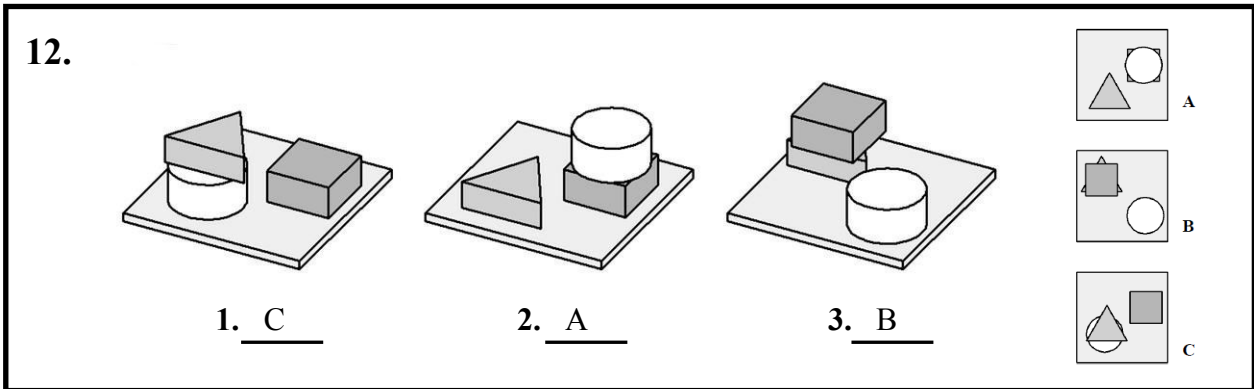
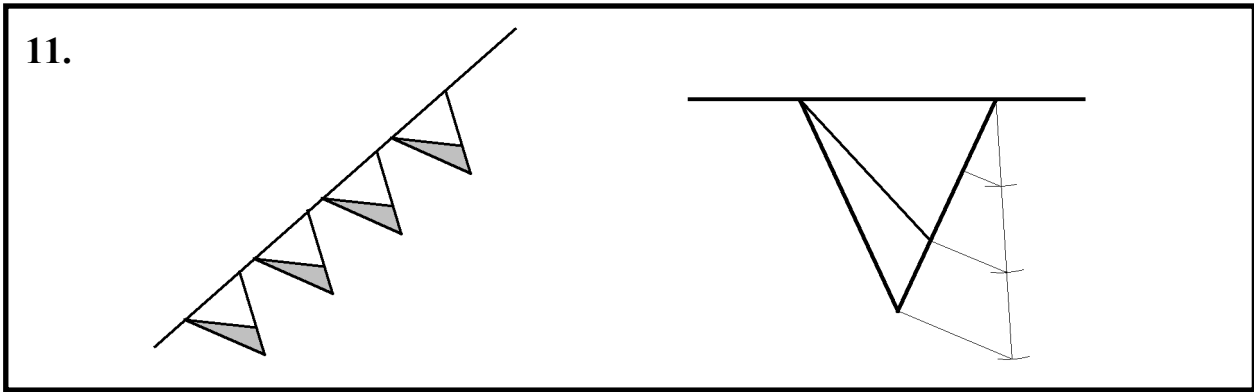
4.



5.

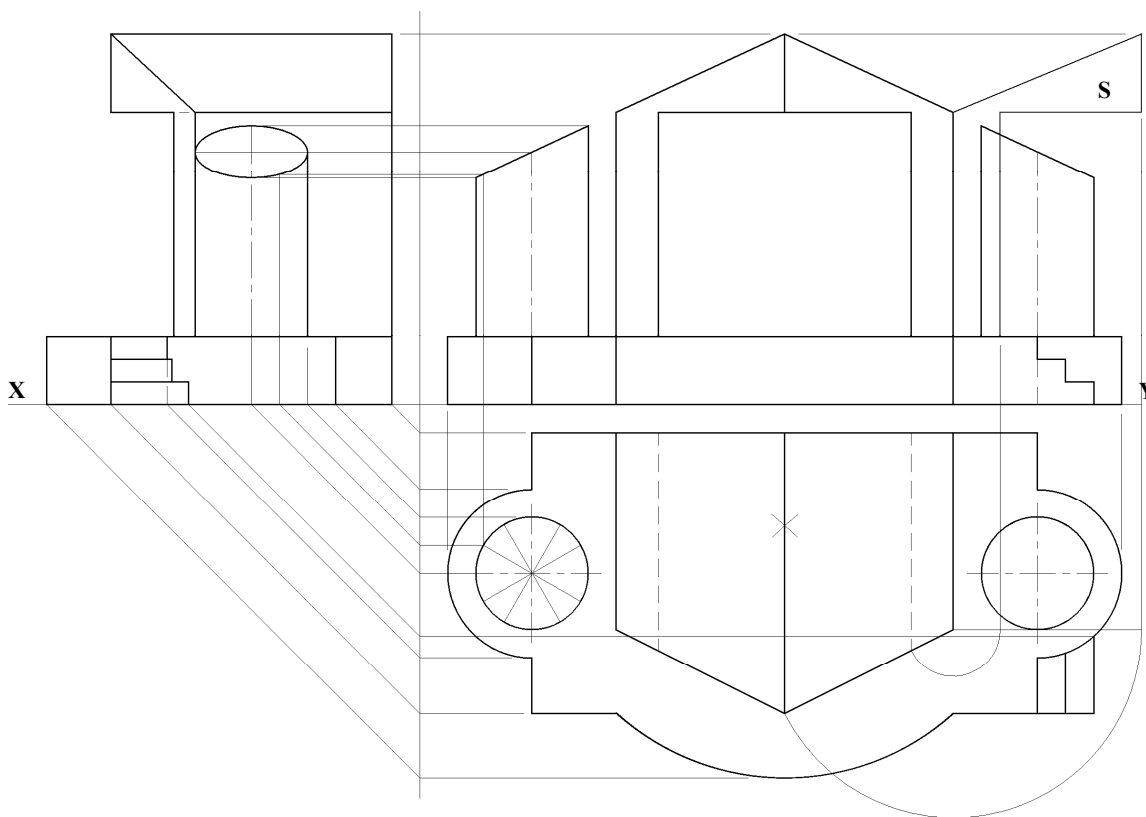






**Section B – any four questions from this section**

**Q.1 – Orthographic projection.**

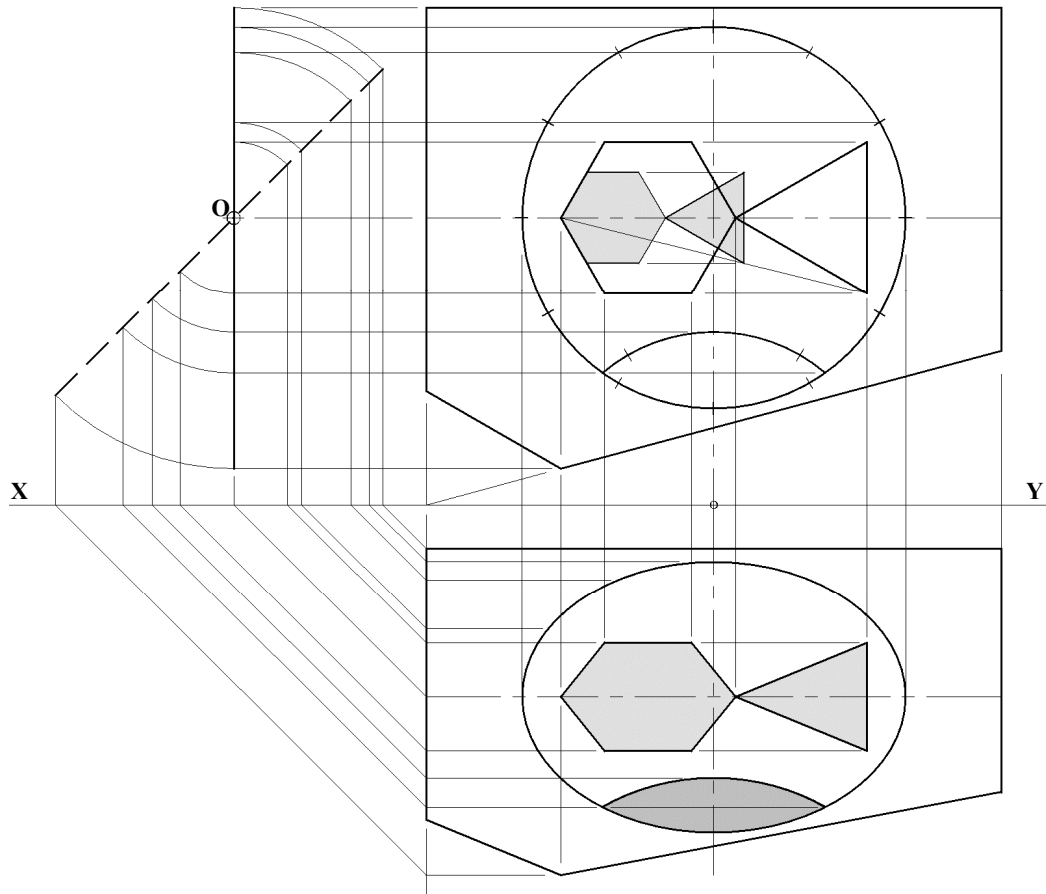


<b>Elevation (17)</b>		
6	Base outline (4), steps (2)	
6	Portal	
4	Truncated cylinders	
1	Hidden detail	
<b>Plan (15)</b>		
8	Outline (6), steps (2)	
6	Arcs and circles	
1	Hidden detail	
<b>End View (20)</b>		
4	Base	
6	Portal	
3	Steps	
6	Elliptical curve: Points in plan, project to EV, project to elev. Draw (1,1,2,2)	
1	Hidden detail	
<b>True Shape (8)</b>		
	Rotate in plan	Project perpendicular
	Project from plan (3), project from elevation (2), completion (3)	New xy lines (3), transfer heights (2), completion (3)
<b>10</b>	<b>Drafting, accuracy, presentation</b>	

**Total Marks 70**



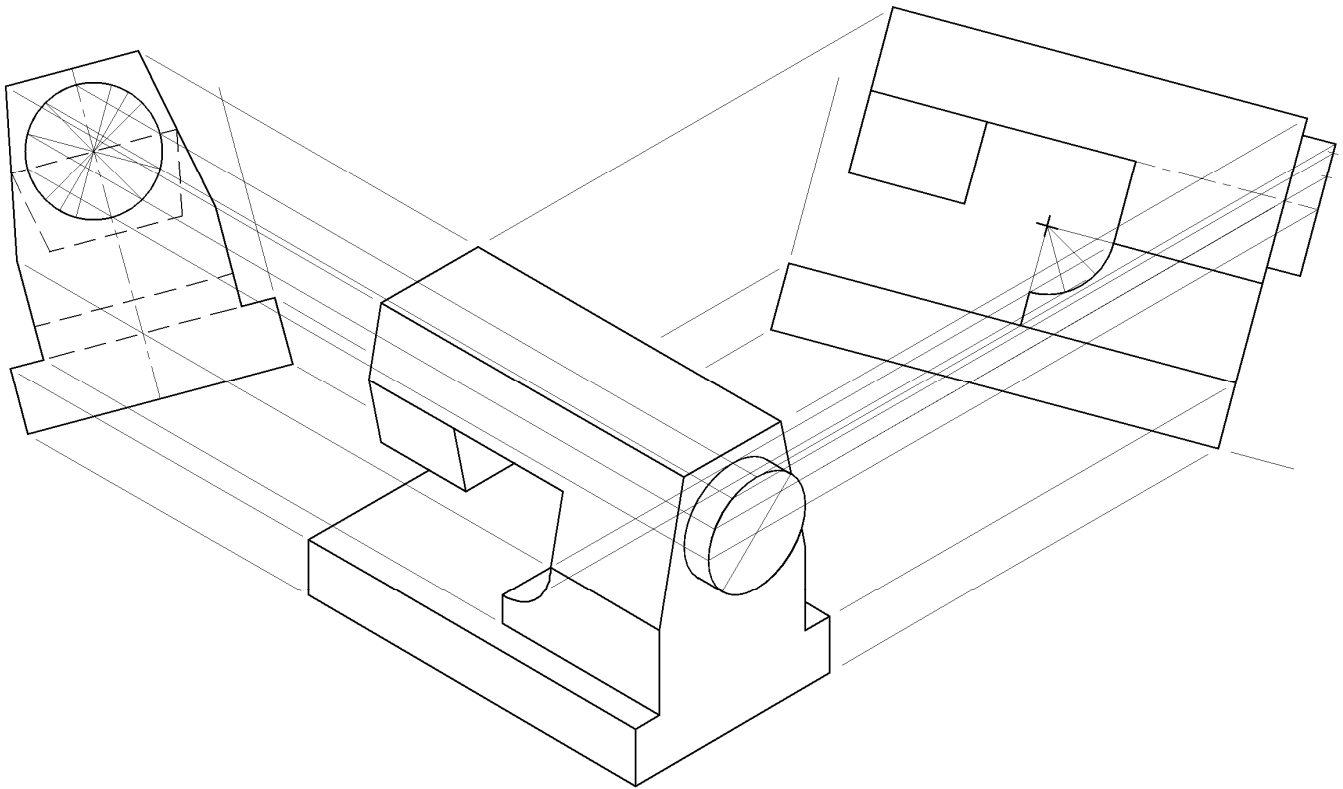
**Q.2 - Orthographic, Rotation, End View.**



<b>Given Elevation (18)</b>	
5	Outline
4	Arcs
3	Establish width of hexagon: Draw logo any size (2), line marking width (1)
6	Hexagon (4), triangle (2)
<b>Given End View (6)</b>	
2	Vertical line
4	45° angle (2), correct length (2)
<b>New Figure (36)</b>	
3	Projection of points to end view
3	Rotation of points in end view
3	Projections from end view to new figure in plan
3	Projections from elevation to new figure in plan
5	Outline
8	Ellipse
4	Partial ellipse
7	Hexagon (5), triangle (2)
<b>10</b>	<b>Drafting, accuracy, presentation</b>

**Total Marks 70**

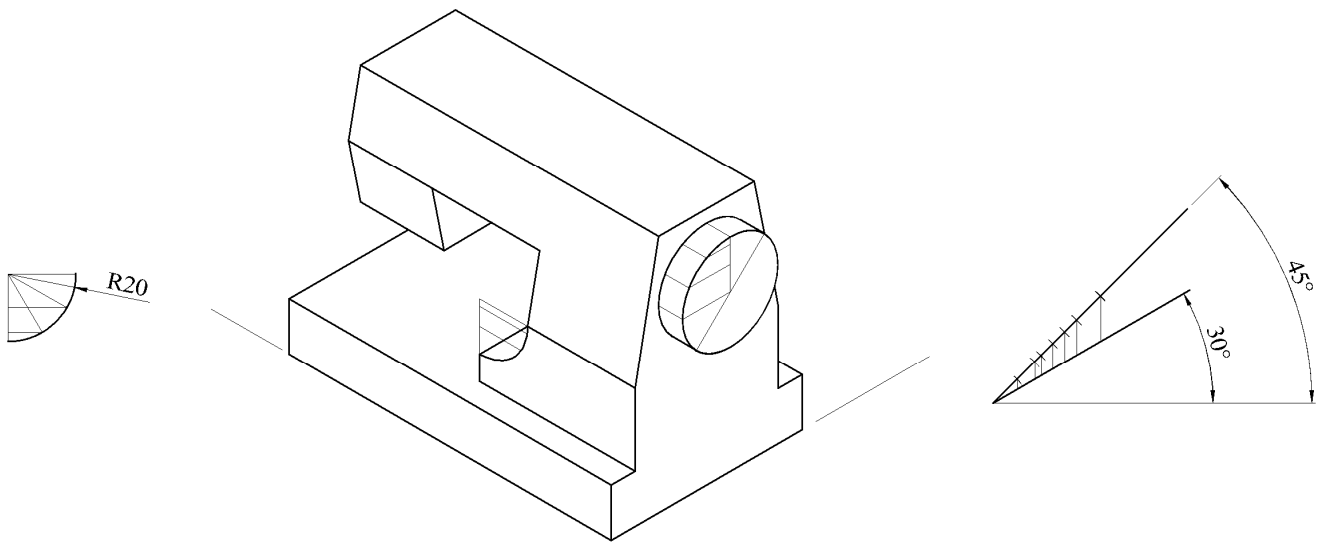
**Q.3 (a) - Isometric Projection (Axonometric Axes Method)**



<b>Axonometric Axes Method</b>	
<b>Elevation (16)</b>	
6	Base (2), Support (4)
4	Top of sewing machine
3	Head of sewing machine
3	Cylinder
<b>End View (10)</b>	
5	Outline
2	Circle
3	Hidden detail
<b>Completion of Isometric Projection (34)</b>	
5	Base
8	Support (4), Curve (4)
7	Top of sewing machine
4	Head of sewing machine
10	Cylinder
<b>10</b>	<b>Drafting, accuracy, presentation</b>

**Total Marks 70**

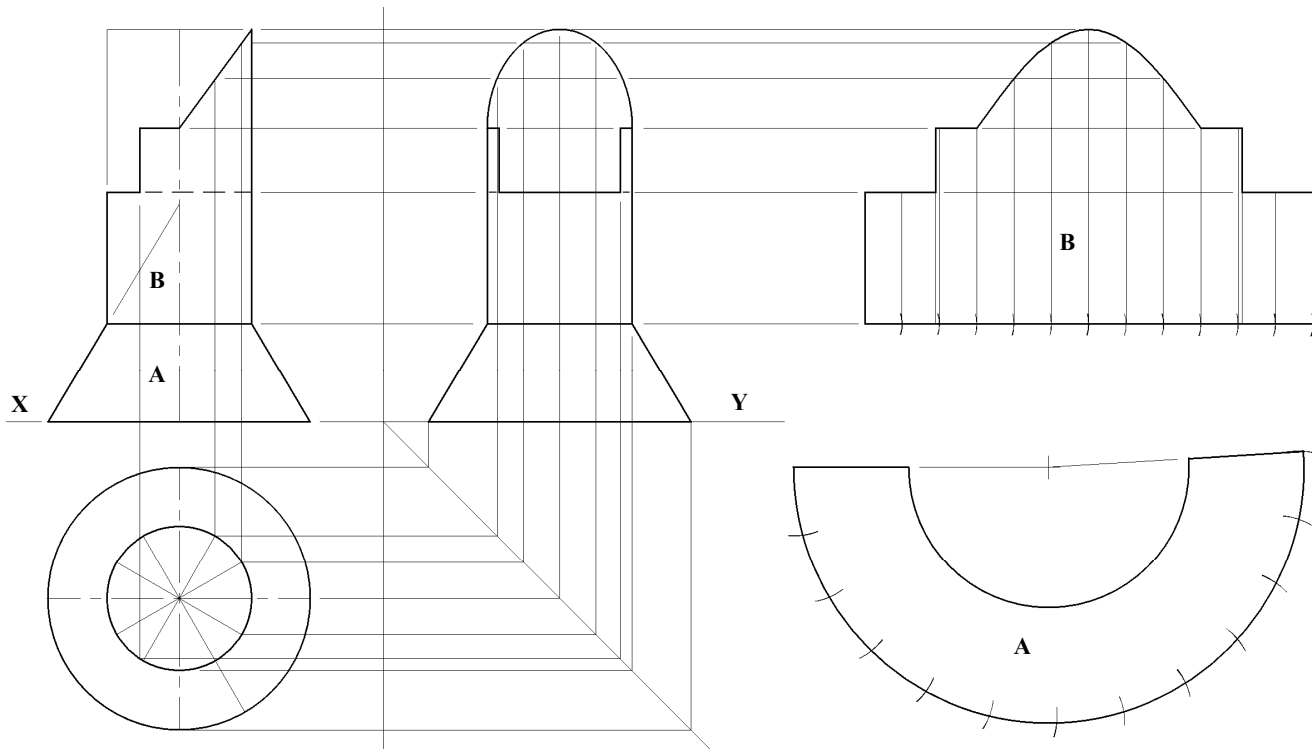
**Q.3 (b) - Isometric Projection (Isometric Scale Method)**



<b>Isometric Scale Method</b>	
<b>Isometric Scale (11)</b>	
4	Setting up isometric scale (2 marks for 30° line and 2 marks for 45° line)
4	Applying dimensions on 45° line
3	Projecting from 45° line onto 30° line
<b>Construction of sewing machine (9)</b>	
3	Apply measurements required for base and body
6	Construction required for curves (2,2,2)
<b>Isometric Projection (6)</b>	
6	Direction of axes (2,2,2)
<b>Completion of Isometric Projection (34)</b>	
5	Base
8	Support (4), Curve (4)
7	Top of sewing machine
4	Head of sewing machine
10	Cylinder
<b>10</b>	<b>Drafting, accuracy, presentation</b>

**Total Marks 70**

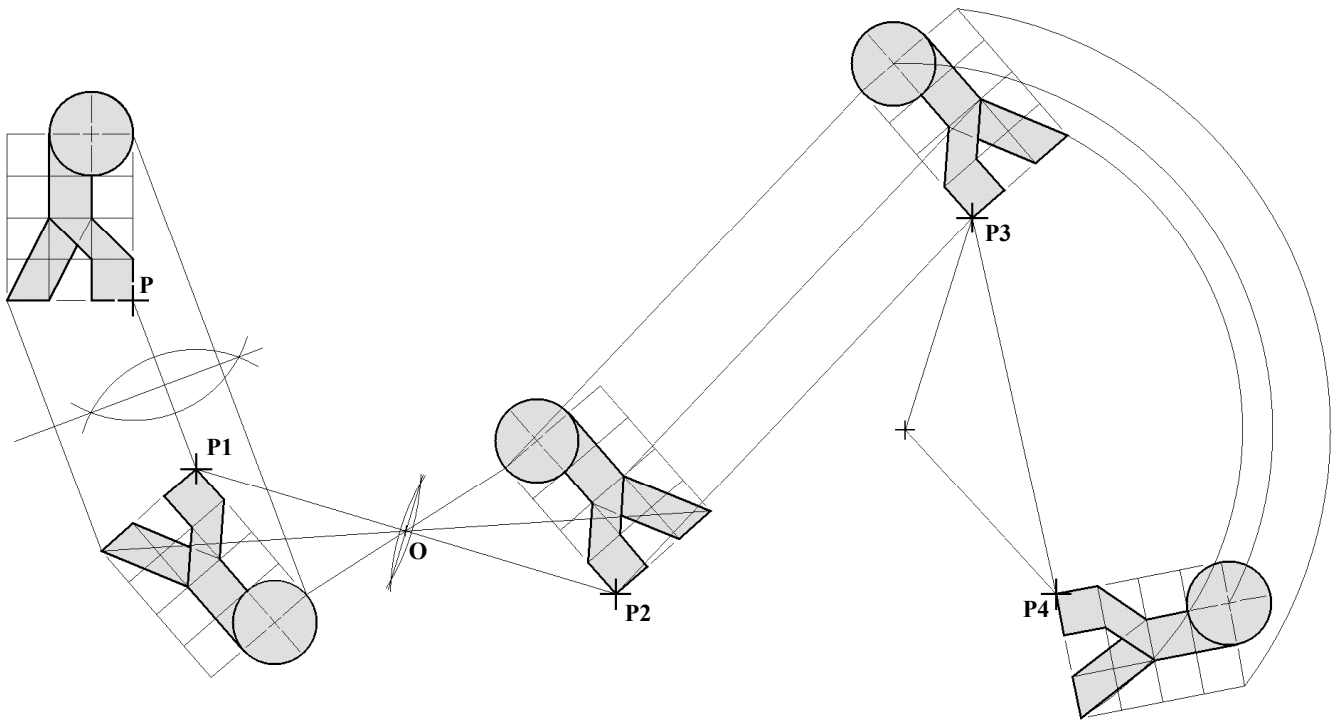
**Q.4 - Development**



<b>Elevation (8)</b>	
2	Conical base
6	Truncated cylinder (5), hidden detail (1)
<b>Plan (4)</b>	
2	Circle Ø80
2	Circle Ø44
<b>End View (14)</b>	
2	Conical base
6	Cylinder (2), seat (3), Hidden detail (1)
6	Elliptical curve: Points in plan, project to elev, project to EV, draw (1,1,2,2)
<b>Development of conical surface A (14)</b>	
2	Determine length of extreme generator
2	Swing arc equal to extreme generator
4	Stepping out length of developed curve (2 correct increment, 2 correct No.)
2	Swing arc equal to frustum
4	Drawing the required development
<b>Development of cylindrical surface B (20)</b>	
4	Stepping out length of development (2 correct increment, 2 correct No.)
4	Projecting heights
6	Locating points (4), Seat edge positions (2)
6	Drawing the required development
<b>10</b>	<b>Drafting, accuracy, presentation</b>

**Total Marks 70**

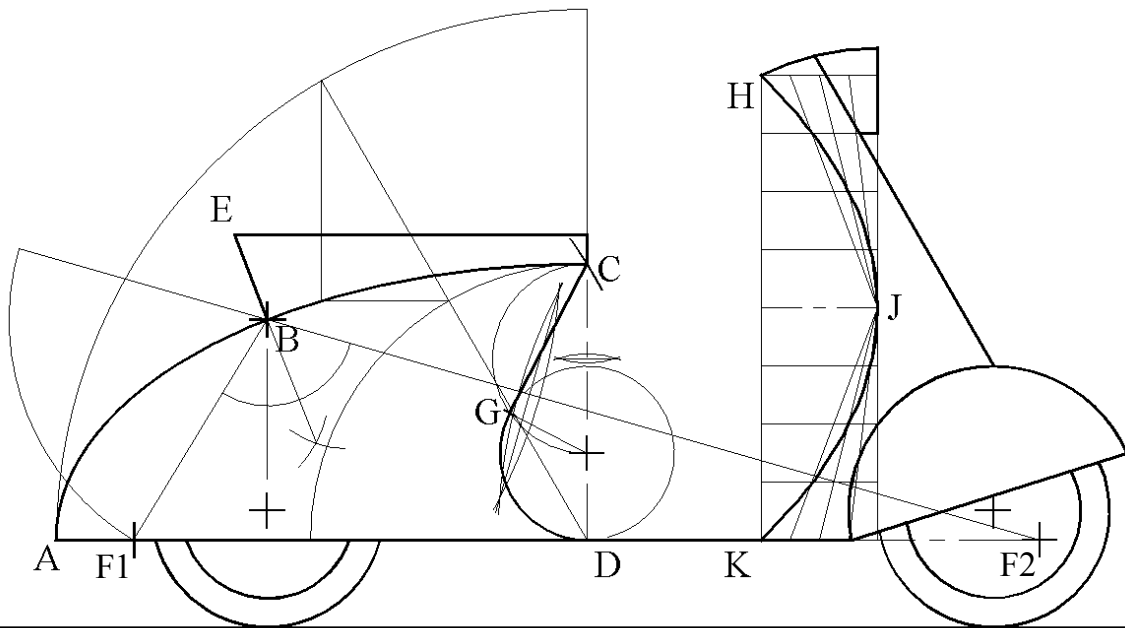
**Q.5 - Transformation Geometry**



<b>Setting up (8)</b>	
4	Construction outline
4	Complete figure
<b>Axial Symmetry (12)</b>	
4	Projecting perpendicular to symmetry line. (Deduct 2 marks if not perp.)
4	Locating key image points.
4	Drawing the image figure accurately.
<b>Central Symmetry (12)</b>	
4	Locate pt <b>O</b> (2), project lines through <b>O</b> (2)
4	Locating key image points
4	Drawing the image figure accurately
<b>Translation (12)</b>	
4	Lines projected parallel to <b>P<sub>2</sub> – P<sub>3</sub></b> .
4	Locating key image points.
4	Drawing the image figure accurately.
<b>Rotation (16)</b>	
4	Locating centre of rotation. (Joining <b>P<sub>3</sub></b> to <b>P<sub>4</sub></b> and applying 30° angles).
4	Drawing arcs
4	Locating key image points.
4	Drawing the image figure accurately.
<b>10</b>	<b>Drafting, accuracy, presentation</b>

**Total Marks 70**

**Q.6 - Ellipse and Parabola**



<b>Ellipse (23)</b>	
5	Locate points <b>F1</b> and <b>F2</b> (2), pt <b>B</b> (1), draw <b>F1B</b> and <b>F2B</b> (2)
3	Determine half major axis: length (2), bisect (1)
5	Draw major (3) and minor (2)
6	Locating additional points on the curve (2,2,2)
4	Drawing the ellipse <b>ABC</b>
<b>Normal BE (5)</b>	
3	Bisect angle <b>FBF<sub>1</sub></b>
2	Draw normal <b>BE</b>
<b>Tangent CG (6)</b>	
2	Draw arc R15
4	Bisect, Draw semi-circle, Point of Contact, Tangent <b>CG</b> (1,1,1,1)
<b>Parabola (12)</b>	
8	Construction to determine points on the parabola (2,2,2,2)
4	Drawing of parabola <b>HJK</b>
<b>Completion (14)</b>	
2	Completing seat
4	Circular wheels
3	Mudguard: Circle (1), line (2)
5	Light (2), front of scooter (1), lines (2)
<b>10</b>	<b>Drafting, accuracy, presentation</b>

**Total Marks 70**