CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

0445 DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY

0445/33 Paper 3 (Resistant Materials), maximum raw mark 50

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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Section A

1 [3] Three safety precautions: visor, work clamped, chuck guard, apron, fingers behind work, hair back, no loose jewellery **NOT** ear defenders 3×1 2 [2] Two advantages of chipboard: stable/will not warp, cheaper than solid wood, availability, wide boards, recycled wood, fewer defects, can be veneered to look like solid wood, environmentally friendly 2×1 **NOT** durable, easy to work, doesn't splinter, stronger, cheap 3 [3] Use Adhesive gluing plastic laminate to a Impact / contact adhesive, 'Thixofix' manufactured board table top wooden boat building Synthetic resin, 'Cascamite', waterproof PVA gluing metal parts together Epoxy resin, 'Araldite' **NOT** superglue aluminium comb: anodised 1 [3] **NOT** self-finished, electoplating wooden chopping board vegetable/olive oil / no finish 1 **NOT** teak oil handle of junior hacksaw: plastic / dipcoated/ powder coat Two advantages of die casting: intricate designs possible, reusable moulds, little or no [2] machining necessary, fast process, identical multiple parts, mass production possible 2×1 NOT accurate, water resistance 6 Riveting / pop riveting [1] 7 [1] (a) stronger, avoid splitting, more stable (b) round wire, French wire, oval wire/brad, panel pin [1] (c) pincers, claw hammer [1] 8 Completed marking out of mortise and tenon joint. 3×1 [3] 1 mark = tenon, 1 mark = mortise, 1 mark correct spacing

Award 1 mark for drawing of completed M&T joint

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9	A fa	acing off	В	parting off		2×1	[2]
10		tray bing pipe in track	MDP	propylene, GRP, melamine E, polythene, PVC, ABS I, polypropylene, polythene	NOT HDPE	1 1 1	[3]

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Section B

11 (a) [4]

Stage	Tool / item of equipment	Use	
1	Scriber	Mark lines to be sawn	
2	Hegner or scroll saw	Cut off waste	
3	Hand file	Make edges flat / smooth/accurate shape	
4	Wet and dry paper	Fine finishing	

(b) Two safety precautions: well-ventilated area, face mask, gloves or barrier cream, safety glasses, use tool to apply it 2×1

NOT apron

(c) Two properties of aluminium: easily bent, self-finished, attractive, malleable [2]

NOT does not rust, waterproof, lightweight, durable

(d) Award 3×1 stages: Do not reward marking out
Drill hole
Insert abra file blade, Hegner saw [or equivalent] piercing

saw to saw to line

File flat and smooth

• Technical accuracy: 2 correctly named tools / equipment 0–2

Use of cold chisel/hacksaws/ tinsnips: award maximum 4 marks **NOT** laser cutter

(e) Correct sequence of stages include:

degrease, steel wool, wet and dry [medium grit], wet and dry [fine grit], polishing mop, polishing compound, metal polish [Brasso] 3×1

[3]

NOT use of files, emery cloth, applied finishes

(f) Wooden former / jig / folding bars required
 Method of securing former / jig
 Application of force: mallet or hammer and scrap wood
 Ease to batch produce
 Technical accuracy

NOT use of bending machine

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(!	g)	(i)	CAD accuracy, ease of editing, on-screen modelling, send designs clients, fully dimensioned drawings, can be outputted to linked mac NOT quicker, faster		lly to [2]
		(ii)	CAM consistent quality, repetitive accuracy, quicker production timeshapes can be created, minimum waste	es, complex	[2]
12 (a)	Dur	rable, hardwearing, water/weather resistant, attractive, tough		[1]
(1	b)		le range of hardwoods available: elm, oak, mahogany, teak and woods including Douglas fir, cedar, pine	2×1	[2]
		NO	T beech		
(4	c)		nt, wood preservative, polyurethane varnish, oil, teak oil, lacquer T beeswax	2×1	[2]
(4	d)	Pra	difications include added handles, cut out hand holds, rope and drillectical idea ails of materials used AND/OR method of construction	ed holes 0-2 0-2	[4]
(0	e)	(i)	For maximum 4 marks for each, full details must be provided appropriate to the specific parts of the planter	and must b	e [12]
			Wood screws: railleg railbase lower sidebase		
			NOT sidesends leglower side		
			Nuts and bolts: railleg railbase		
			Dowels and adhesive: top sidelower side sidesends leglower side	raill	oase
			Look for technical accuracy, appropriate construction Award 1 mark if only the parts of the planter are shown	3×4	
		(ii)	Stages include:	4×1	[4]
			Top and lower sides to ends Top side to lower sides Rails to legs Rail to base Leg to lower side Base to ends and/or lower sides Rails and legs to base		
			Correct sequence not essential as the parts can be assembled in	n different w	ays.

Mark Scheme

Syllabus

Paper

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				3 : : 3	
13	(a)	Aw	ard 3 areas of research identified:	3×1	[3]
		Rel Use	ailable resources/materials evant sizes of magazines, types and quantity required. Allow sizes of er preferences cation/environment		
			sting products		
		NO	T weight of magazines		
	(b)	spe was	ed, accuracy, awkward shapes can be repeated quickly, fewer mista	akes means less	[2]
		wa	SiG .	2×1	
	(c)	(i)	heated by means of strip heater/line bender use of former to bend around retain while acrylic cools	1 1 1	[3]
			NOT left under water to cool		
		(ii)	the oven heats the whole of the acrylic making it difficult to achieve the sharp bend achieved by either the strip heater or the line bender	1	[2]
	(d)	(i)	Principle is to use some form of jig or to tape the strips together. After using one strip use it as a measure for next strip. Award 0–2 marks dependent on technical appropriateness.		[2]
			NOT laser cutter, template		
		(ii)	Award 0–2 marks for showing how the strips could be fixed and equal Award 0–2 marks for showing how the strips would be held while the		[4]
			Equal spacing requires some form of spacer the same size as the strip	0–2	
			Method of fixing in position using cramps	0–2	
			NOT use of a rule to measure gap		
	(e)	(i)	Ends shaped and made from specific named manufactured board: plywood, MDF	0–2	[6]
			Strips shaped and made from specific named solid wood: wide variety available	0–2	
			Methods of construction: use of pins and/or screws with glue	0–2	
			Award maximum 3 marks for total redesign		

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(ii) Answers may include reference to specific points including:

Some plastics are not recyclable

Plastics are not biodegradable
Plastics made from oil, finite source
Plastics give off poisonous fumes during manufacture

Wood used to manufacture can be replaced Woods can be recycled into manufactured boards

Award 1 mark for each relevant point made

0–3

[3]