

A technical drawing of a chair, showing the seat, backrest, and legs, drawn on a grid background.

Topic Tests for GCSE AQA Design and Technology

3.1 Core Technical Principles

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Teacher's Introduction

This resource consists of 12 topic tests covering Unit 3.1 – Core Technical Principles of the AQA GCSE Design and Technology specification. All aspects of the specification are covered throughout these topic tests although there is some variation from the original specification order:

- Specification point 3.1.1 is covered over the first three tests (see details overleaf).
 - Industry, enterprise, production techniques and systems, and how the critical evaluation of new and emerging technologies informs design decisions can be found in test one.
 - Test two includes people, culture and society.
 - Sustainability and environment can be found in the third topic test.
- There are five tests specific to material categories. The material categories included are: papers and boards, natural and manufactured timbers, metals and alloys, polymers and textiles. These cover only the essential material category knowledge specified in the Core Technical Principles; more detailed knowledge of specific categories will be covered in future tests for 3.2.

These topic tests are designed to test the students' knowledge and enable the teacher to diagnose the students' strengths and weaknesses in certain areas. Each test covers a range of question types and there is a wide variety of stimulus material and engaging examples.

Mark schemes for each topic test can be found at the back of this resource. For 'closed' questions, where only one answer is acceptable, a model answer has been provided. For 'open' and extended questions, level marking criteria, indicative content and example answers have been included.

When to Use This Resource

This resource can be used at the end of the unit when the students have revised or as a homework task to encourage confidence in a particular topic area. The students can also use the tests for revision later on, directly before the exam.

Each test has approximately **40–50 marks** and takes about **40–50 minutes**. The individual material categories are shorter tests with approximately **30 marks** and take about **30 minutes**.

How to Use This Resource

The tests can be completed individually in class or even as a small group. They can also be completed as 45-/30-minute homework tasks. The tests can be quickly marked by the student or the teacher, at home or in the classroom, as answers are provided.

The Benefits to the Student

The students can be confident they have been tested on every aspect of the specification. After completing a test, the student will know which areas they are strong in, and which require further work.

The students can use the tests when they have revised – this tests their initial level of knowledge. As they progress through the tests they can see how they have improved. The tests aim to include interesting and relevant examples which will help the students to engage and encourage effective revision.

October 2017

Free Updates!

Register your email address to receive any future free updates* made to this resource or other Design and Technology resources your school has purchased, and details of any promotions for your subject.

* resulting from minor specification changes, suggestions from teachers and peer reviews, or occasional errors reported by customers

Go to **zzed.uk/freeupdates**

Specification Coverage

Test	Specification Points
Test 1	3.1.1 New and emerging technologies*
Test 2	3.1.1 New and emerging technologies*
Test 3	3.1.1 New and emerging technologies 3.1.2 Energy generation and storage
Test 4	3.1.2 Components in new materials
Test 5	3.1.4 Systems approach to designing
Test 6	3.1.5 Mechanical devices
Test 7	3.1.6 Materials and their working properties
Test 8	3.1.6.1 Material Categories – Paper and boards 3.1.6.2 Material properties
Test 9	3.1.6.1 Material Categories – Natural and manufactured timbers 3.1.6.2 Material properties
Test 10	3.1.6.1 Material Categories – Metals and alloys 3.1.6.2 Material properties
Test 11	3.1.6.1 Material Categories – Polymers 3.1.6.2 Material properties
Test 12	3.1.6.1 Material Categories – Textiles 3.1.6.2 Material properties

* Test 1 covers the topics of 'Industry', 'Enterprise', 'Production techniques and systems' of new and emerging technologies informs design' of 3.3.1 New emerging technologies, 'People', 'Culture' and 'Society' of 3.3.1 New emerging technologies. The remaining topics 'Environment' are covered in Test 3.

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Test 1: New and emerging technology

Industry

1. Which of these are benefits of using automation in the manufacturing industry? (Tick all that apply.)

- ☐ a) Being able to meet high customer demand ☐ c) More jobs
- ☐ b) Reducing health and safety risks ☐ d) Employing fewer people

2. Why is it important to design the physical layout of a workplace or factory?

.....

3. The introduction of new technology has meant that designers can work from home. Give **one** positive and **one** negative of this arrangement.

Positive:

Negative:

4. Due to new and emerging technologies, designers do not have to be in the same place as the manufacturing of their products or the colleagues with whom they are collaborating.

Name **three** tools or technologies that make this possible.

1.

2.

3.

Enterprise

5. What is crowd funding?

.....

.....

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6. Give a reason why companies market their products online.

.....

7. Name **two** platforms used for virtual marketing.

1.

2.

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8. What is meant by the term 'cooperative business'?

.....

.....

.....

9. This logo appears on many products and packaging. Explain what the symbol



.....

.....

.....

Production techniques and systems

10. Write out the full name of the production techniques:

CAD

CAM

FMS

JIT



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11. In 2016, the Elytra Filament Pavilion was installed in the courtyard of the V&A Museum of Modern Art. The pavilion used fibre-optic sensors embedded in the canopy to track the movement of visitors. It then used this information to build a hexagonal canopy to suit the



This canopy was 'designed' and manufactured by a robot instead of humans. What is an example of?

.....

12. Explain the benefits of CAD over traditional drawing techniques.

.....

.....

.....

13. Name the pieces of CAM hardware:

1.

2.

14. Name a machine that is often used in FMS and explain why it is used.

.....

.....

.....

15. Identify **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of lean manufacturing.

Advantage:

Disadvantage:

16. What does lean manufacturing aim to reduce?

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How the critical evaluation of new and emerging technology informs designs

17. Examine these **two** razors. **Product A** is made cheaply and quickly; the consumer discards the product away after using it for a short period of time. **Product B** is designed to last for a lifetime.

Product A



Product B



- a) What is the term used to describe a product with a limited lifespan, such as Product A?
- b) What is the term used to describe a product that can be maintained, such as Product B?
- c) Discuss the positive and negative impacts of these methods of design. In your answer, include concerns.



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Test 2: People, culture and society

People

1. Define 'market pull'.

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2. Define 'technology push'.

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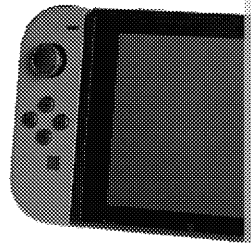
.....

3. Compare Product A and Product B. Identify **two** reasons why a consumer may prefer Product A over Product B.

Product A



Product B



1.
2.

4. Both market push and technology pull result in new products being produced for consumers.

.....

.....

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5. Explain why there might be fewer jobs in the automotive industry, even when demand is consistent or increasing.

.....

.....

.....

6. Self-service tills at supermarkets are replacing employees. Give **one** positive and **one** negative of this change.

Positive:

Negative:

Culture

7. In China there are many designs of chopsticks and chopstick holders. Explain why this is not the case in the UK.

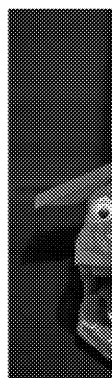
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8. This is an Iranian laundry detergent, where 'Barf' means snow. Explain why this might not be successful in an English-speaking market.

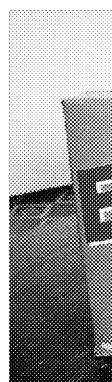
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9. Rosary beads are designed as a prayer aid, mainly used in Catholic Christianity. It is considered offensive to produce and market a rosary for non-religious purposes, e.g. as a fashion accessory.

.....

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.....

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.....



Society

10. The height of this seat belt can be adjusted. Why is this an important function for its effectiveness?



.....

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.....

.....



11. These toothbrushes are made from bamboo as opposed to plastic. Explain why this is a sustainable product choice that we can make in the products we live in that we can make more sustainable product choices.

.....

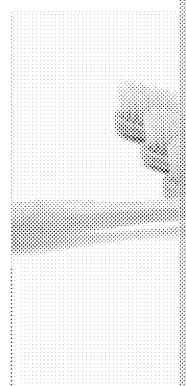
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12. Evaluate the Doro phone. What makes this product better for elderly people disability to use?



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13. Choose **one** of the following products and **one** of the target market demographic groups that best meet the user's needs.

Product
Clock
Water bottle
Bike helmet

Target market
Child aged 5–11 years
Visually impaired
Japanese market

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Test 3: Environmental issues, energy generation

Sustainability

1. The development of synthetic plastics in the nineteenth century was revolutionary. An emerging technology is made of plastic or uses plastic components. Synthetic oil. Is oil a finite or non-finite resource?

.....

2. Complete the six r's '2020'.

1.

2. *Rethink*

3.

4. *Reuse*

5. *Repair*

6.

Environment

3. Define 'continuous improvement'.

.....

.....

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4. State one thing that could be done at each stage of the product lifecycle to make it environmentally friendly.

.....

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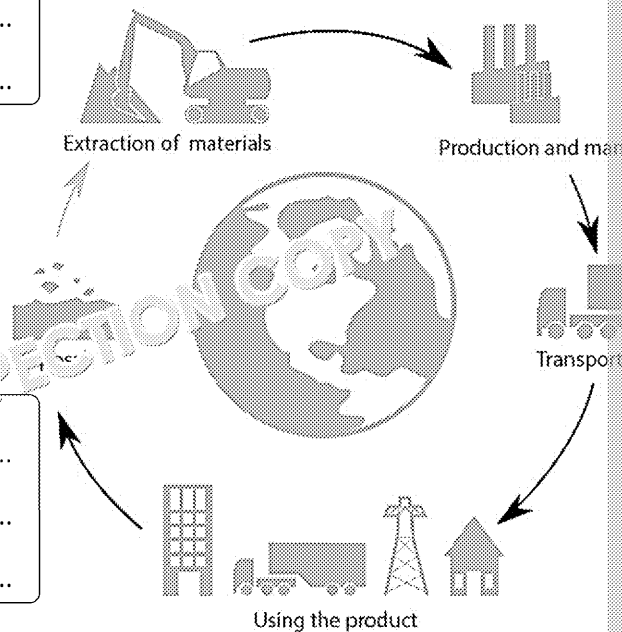
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5. A carbon footprint is produced during the lifetime of a product. Why is it a footprint?

.....

6. Carbon offsetting can be used to reduce the negative impact of a product. So a manufacturer can do to offset the carbon emissions of a production process

1.

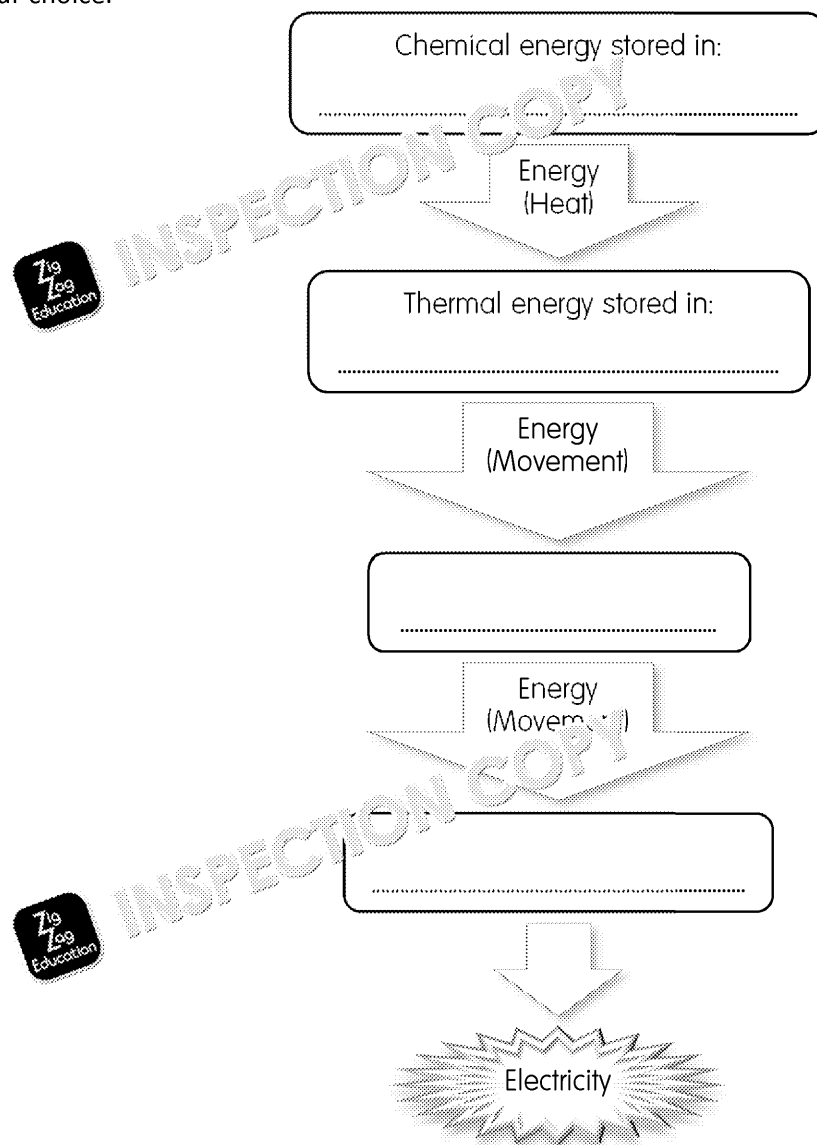
2.

Fossil fuels

7. Which of these energy sources are fossil fuels?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) Oil | <input type="checkbox"/> d) Nuclear power |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b) Solar power | <input type="checkbox"/> e) Tidal power |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) Gas | <input type="checkbox"/> f) Coal |

8. The flow chart should show how power is generated from fossil fuels. Fill in the boxes of your choice.



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9. Give **one** advantage of using fossil fuels.

.....

10. Give **one** disadvantage of using fossil fuels.

.....

Nuclear power

11. Generating energy using nuclear power starts with a process that involves a nuclear reaction. What is this process called?



.....

12. Nuclear power plants are expensive to run and produce nuclear waste which the process involves sealing the waste in glass blocks and burying it deep underground. Nuclear accidents can have devastating effects on the environment. Explain what makes it nuclear power a good power source.

.....

.....

.....

Renewable energy

13. This image shows a method of generating energy from a renewable source. What is it using?



.....

14. Which of the following renewable energy methods use turbines connected to the grid to generate electrical energy? (Tick all that apply.)

☐ a) Wind

☐ c) Solar

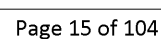
☐ b) Hydroelectric

☐ d) Tidal

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17. Renewable energy provides potentially infinite energy sources that can be used without damaging the environment in the way that fossil fuels do. Discuss the benefits of renewable energy.

.....

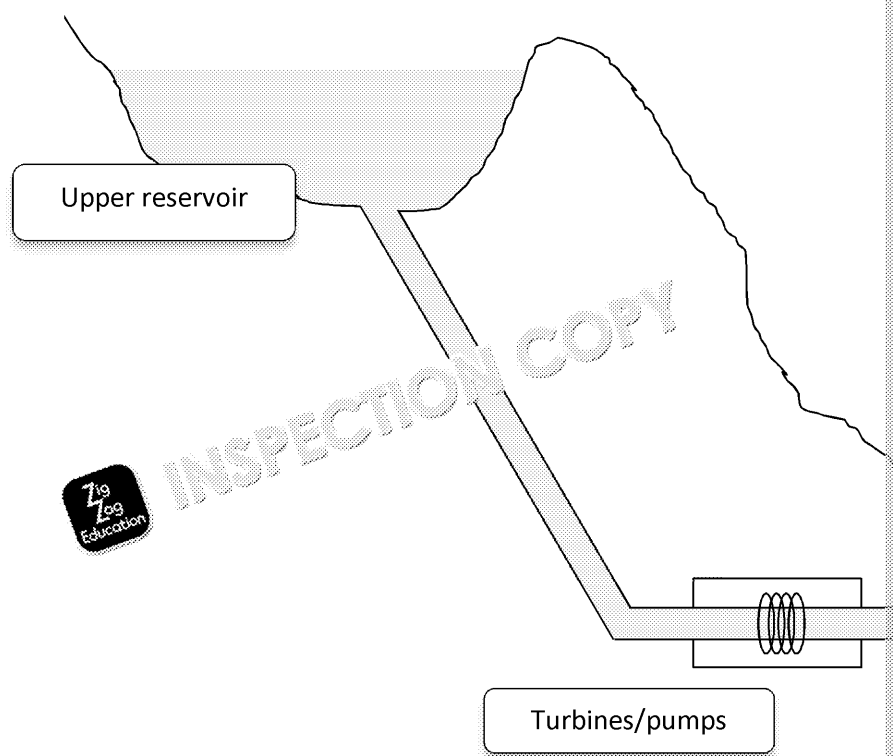
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.....

Energy storage systems including batteries

18. This diagram shows a pump storage system. Using arrows, indicate the direction of water flow when the stored power is released.



19. Below are two lists of statements. Decide which side of the table refers to disposable batteries and which side refers to rechargeable batteries.

.....
Disposable	Expensive to buy
Have to be replaced often	Reusable
Output gets less over time	Better for the environment
Worse for the environment	Output remains constant
Cheap to buy	Will last longer

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Test 4: Developments in new materials

Modern materials

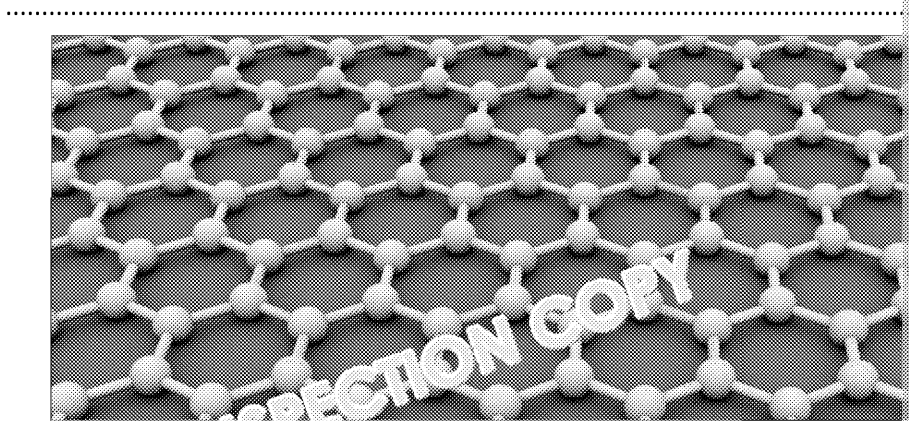
1. Explain why it is important to incorporate modern materials into design when appropriate.

.....

.....

.....

2. In 2004, a new material was discovered that is only one atom thick, 200 times lightweight and which can conduct electricity really well. What material is this?



3. Name **one** modern material and describe **two** of its properties.

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Silver is a material that has been used by humans for thousands of years but in a new way, as a nanomaterial.

- i) What properties of silver make it useful as a nanomaterial?

.....

- ii) Name **two** products that silver could be used in, as a nanomaterial.

1.

2.

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Smart materials

5. What is a smart material?

.....

.....

.....

6. This is a mug that uses a smart material.



i) Which property of this smart material is demonstrating?

- ☐ a) Phosphorescent properties
- ☐ b) Photochromic properties
- ☐ c) Thermochromic properties
- ☐ d) Hydrophobic properties

ii) Explain the functional features that this smart material adds to the product.

.....

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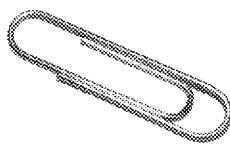


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7. This paperclip is made from an SMA.



i) What does SMA stand for?

.....

ii) If the paperclip were to be bent out of shape, how would you make it go back to its original shape?

.....

iii) What alloy is most commonly used in an SMA?

.....

Composite materials

8. Explain what a composite material is.

.....

.....

.....

9. Which of these materials are composite materials? (Tick all that apply.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) Wood | <input type="checkbox"/> d) Polypropylene |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b) Glass-reinforced plastic (GRP) | <input type="checkbox"/> e) Brit Pak (asphalt) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) Medium-density fibreboard (MDF) | |

10. Carbon fibre reinforced plastic (CRP) is a composite material. Name **three** uses for CRP.

1.

2.

3.

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Technical textiles

11. Explain the difference between flame retardants and fire-resistant fabrics.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



12. This bulletproof vest is made from Kevlar. Explain why Kevlar is used.



.....

.....

.....

13. Microencapsulation can be used to release a desired liquid or gas or used in the medical industry to administer medications or provide antibacterials. Other possible uses are:

1.
2.



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14. Conductive fabrics are made up of fibres that let electricity flow freely, and, t
These fibres can connect components such as a small screen, LEDs, headpho
Design a product that uses this fabric.

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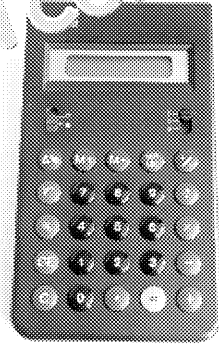
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Test 5: Systems approach to design

Inputs

1. What is the input, process and output for this calculator?



Input

Process

Output

2. Name **two** types of momentary switch.

1.

2.

3. Name a **push** switch.



.....

4. i) A street light comes on automatically when it gets dark. What input controls this?

.....

- ii) Explain why this is a good functionality to have for a street light.

.....

.....

.....

5. A hair straightener includes a temperature sensor. Explain why this is a good function



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6. Pressure sensors are being integrated into robotic hands and grippers. Explain how this will improve the function of a robotic arm/gripper.

.....

.....

.....



Processes

7. What does IC stand for?

.....

8. What does PIC stand for?

.....

9. A basic robot can be driven using a remote control, makes sounds when it senses an obstacle, and makes lights flash when it drives backwards. Explain why it needs a programme.

.....

.....

.....

10. Identify **two** brands of popular microcontroller that are commonly used in robotics.

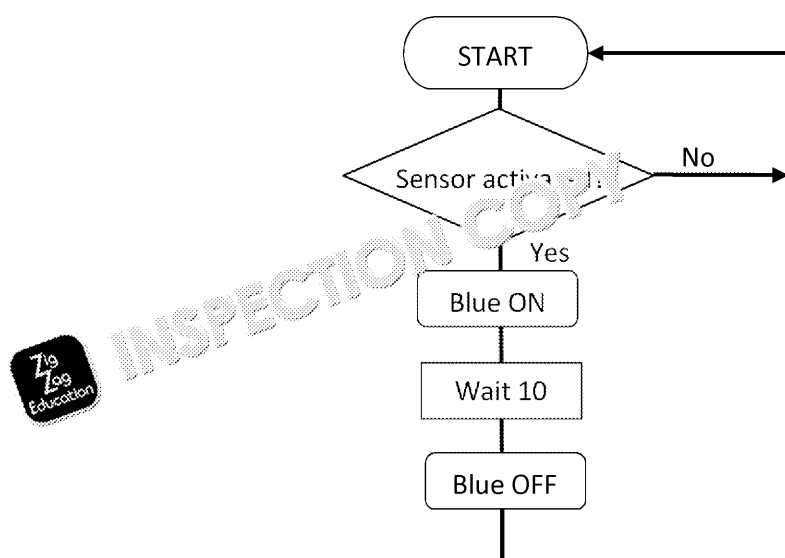
1.

2.

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11. This flow chart represents a program used by a circuit containing a passive in



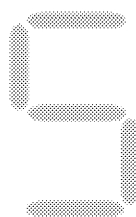
i) Is this circuit monostable or astable?

.....

ii) Describe what the circuit does.

.....

12. This is the number five as it would appear on a seven-segment display counter



Draw the 7 segment display counter if it received an impulse pulse and has the

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Outputs

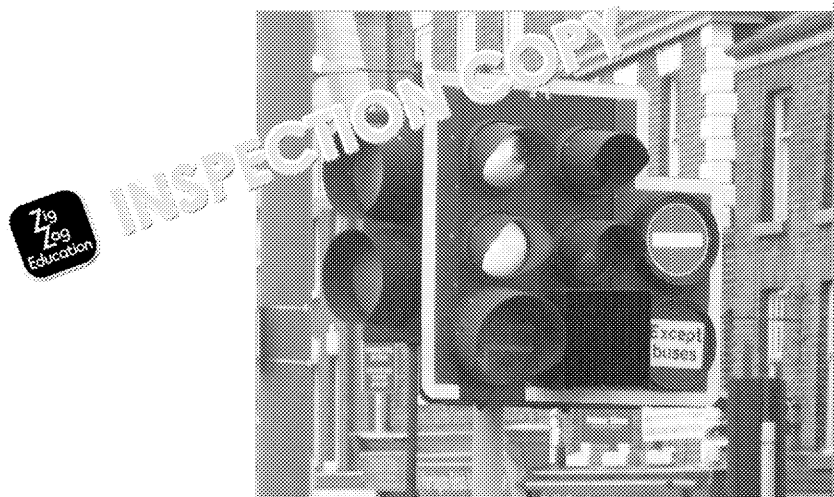
13. Name **two** outputs of this alarm clock.



1.

2.

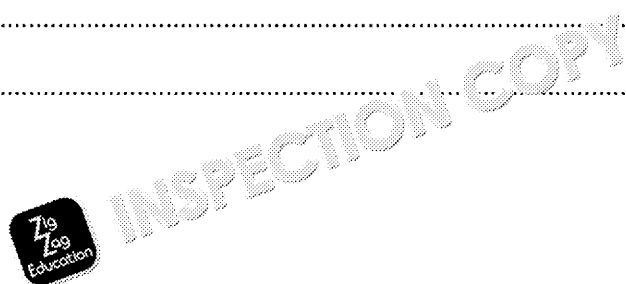
14. Traffic lights set off a beeping sound when it is safe for pedestrians to cross.
function.



.....

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15. i) Design a product that includes a sensor as an input and provides at least



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- ii) Draw a system flow chart for the design.



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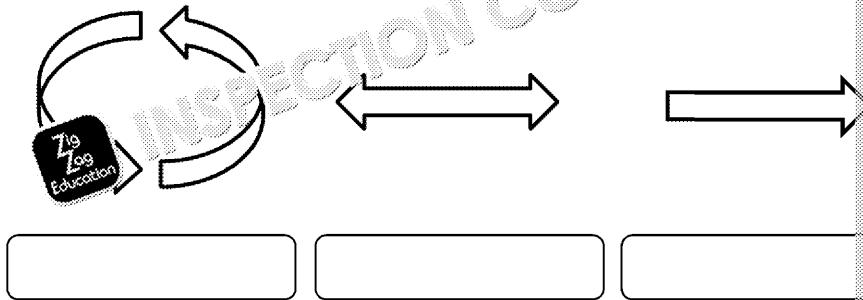
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Test 6: Mechanical devices

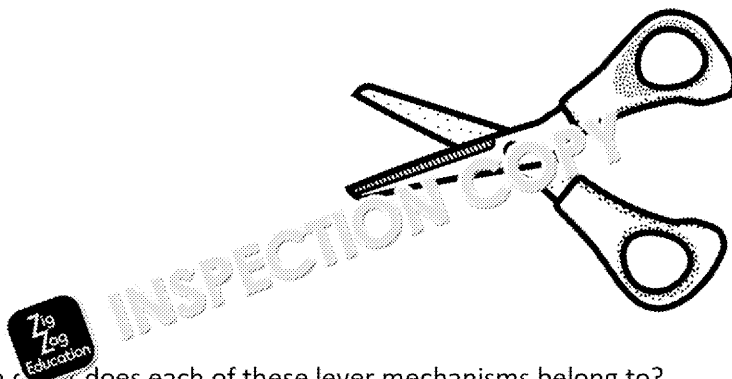
Different types of movement

1. Label the types of movement.



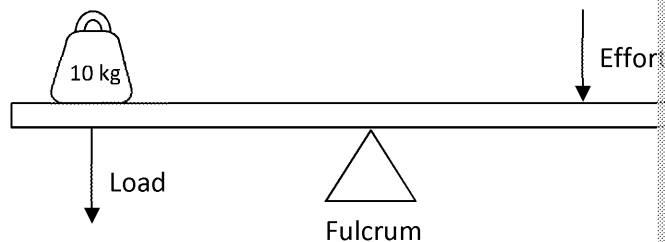
Changing magnitude and direction of force

2. Label the fulcrum on this pair of scissors.

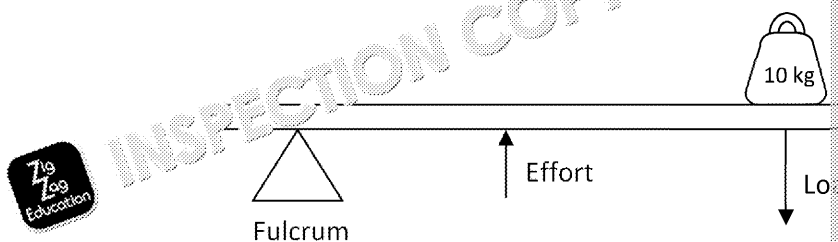


3. Which class does each of these lever mechanisms belong to?

i)



ii)

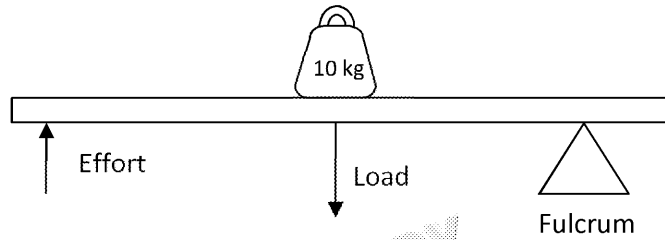


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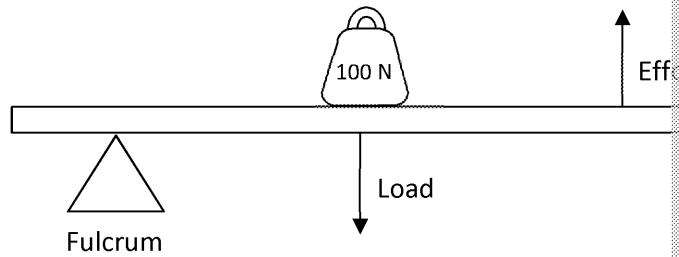


iii)



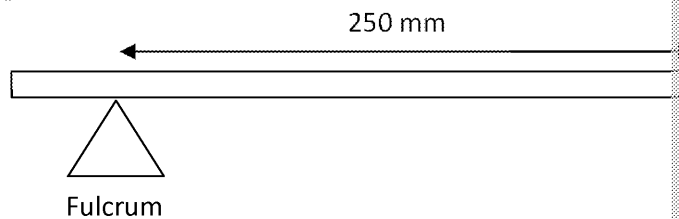
4. Using the formula provided, calculate the mechanical advantage of this example.

$$MA = \frac{\text{Load}}{\text{Effort}}$$



5. i) Using the formula provided, calculate the moment of this example.

$$\text{Moment} = \text{Force} \times \text{Distance (m)}$$

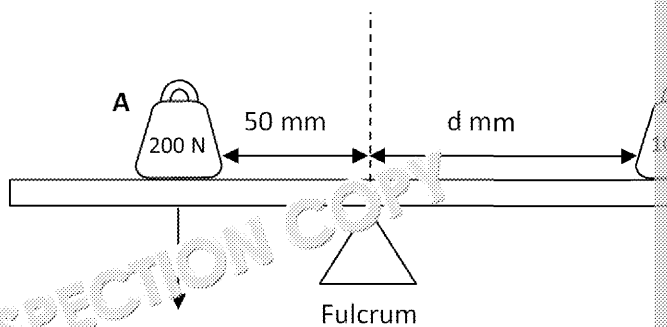


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- ii) Calculate the distance (d) from the fulcrum to weight B that would make it balanced.



6. Draw a bell crank mechanism and label the movement, pivot and resulting force.

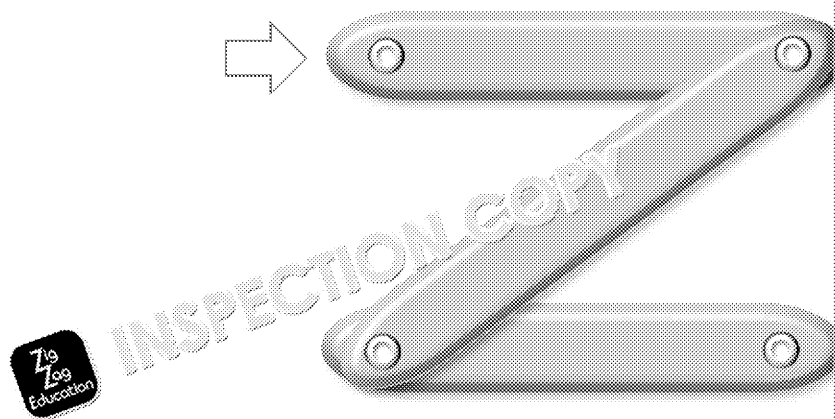


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7. Examine the diagram of this linkage.



i) What is this linkage called?

.....

ii) The input force is indicated by an arrow. Draw an arrow showing the direction of the output force.

8. Draw in the directional arrows on the diagram of the cam and follower.

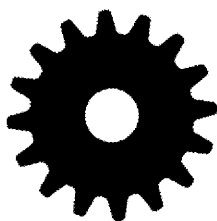


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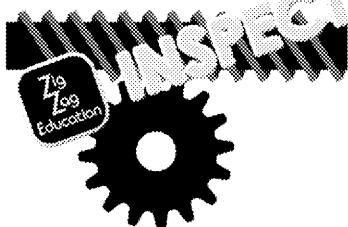
9. Label the gears.

i)



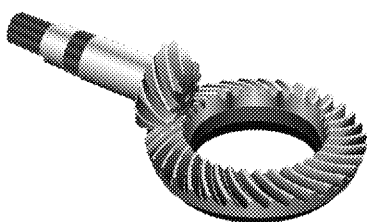
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ii)



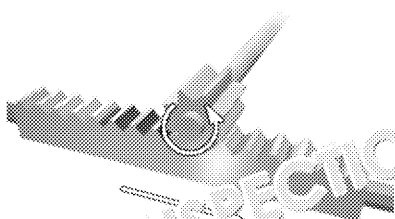
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iii)



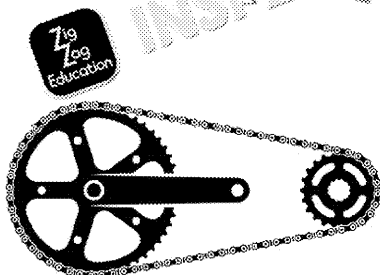
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iv)



.....

v)



.....

10. Define a simple gear train.

.....

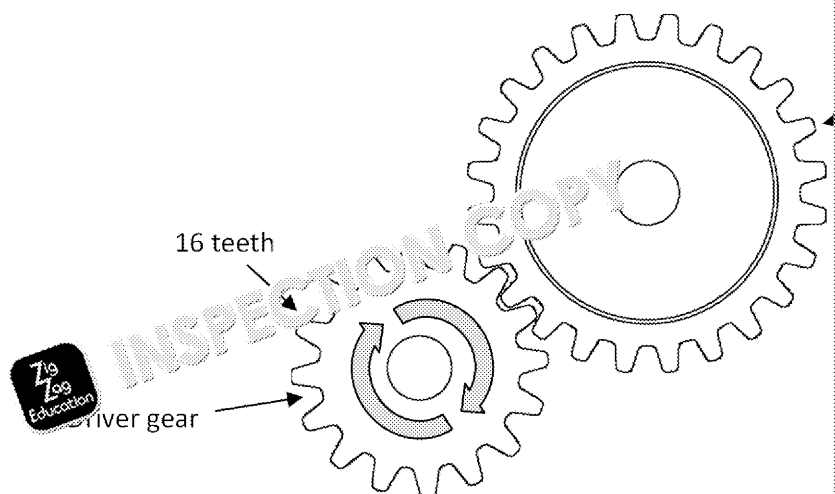
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11. Below is a diagram of a simple gear train.



- i) Using the formula provided, work out the gear ratio.

$$\text{Gear ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of teeth on the driven gear}}{\text{Number of teeth on the driver gear}}$$

.....

.....

.....

- ii) Draw in the missing directional arrows.

12. What does the term 'input' mean?

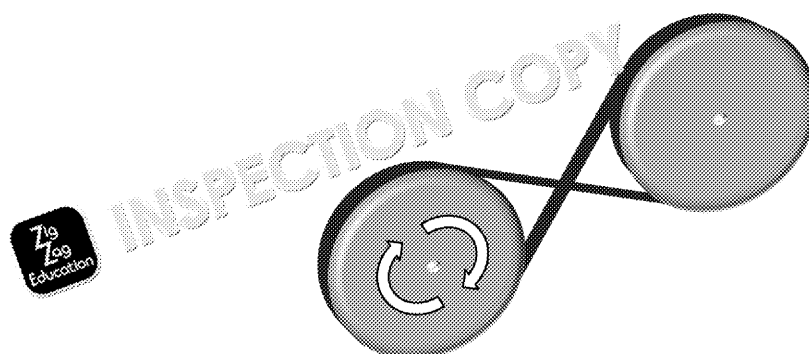
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13. Examine the diagram of a pulley system.

- i) Draw in the missing directional arrows.
- ii) Identify the change to the input motion that this mechanism is making.



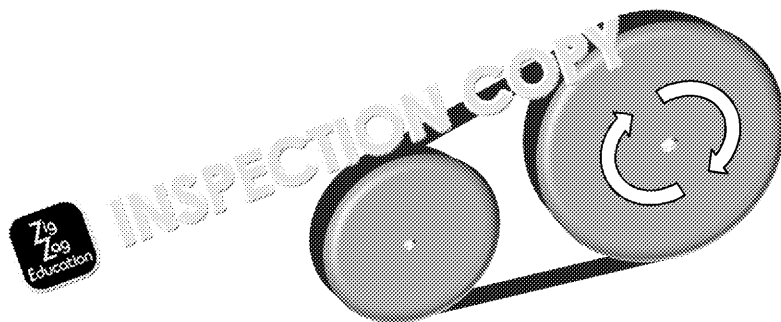
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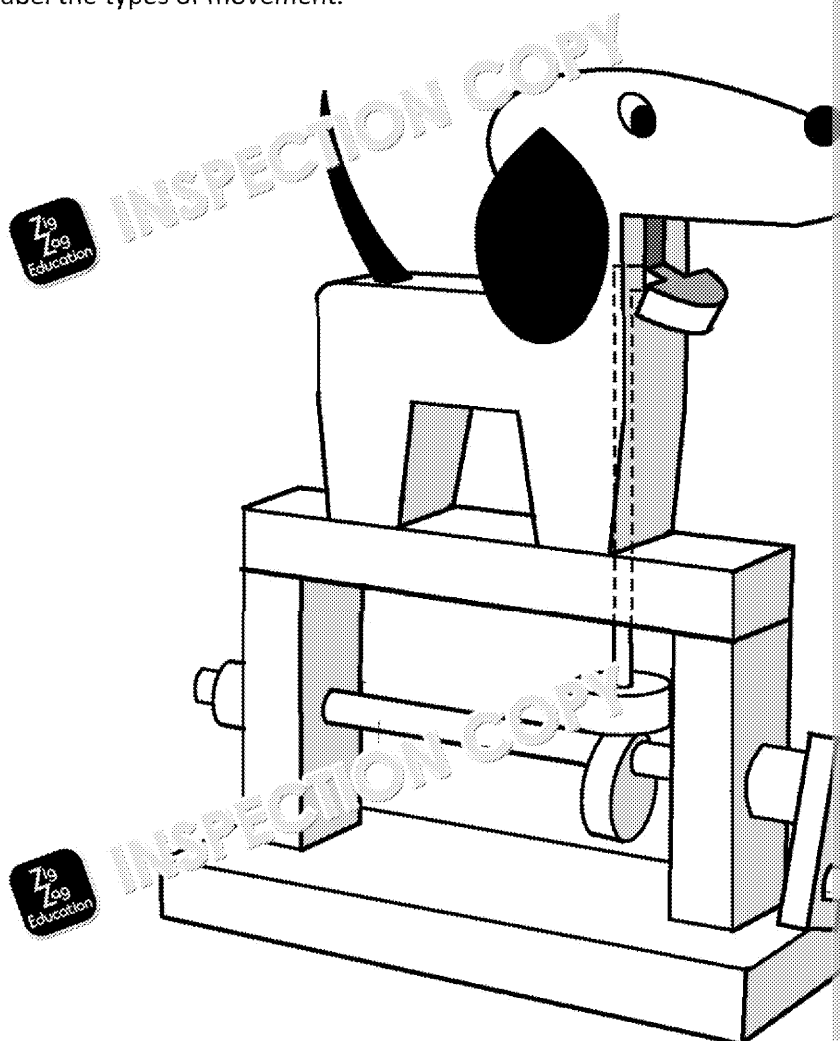
14. Examine the diagram of a pulley system.

- Draw in the missing directional arrows.
- Identify the change to the input motion that this mechanism is making.



15. Look at the diagram of an automaton.

- Label the mechanism used in it.
- Label the changes in motion.
- Label the types of movement.



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Test 7: Materials and their working

Material properties

1. Which of the material categories is most likely to have absorbent physical properties?

- ☐ a) Polymers
- ☐ b) Metal and alloys
- ☐ c) Textiles
- ☐ d) Ceramics
- ☐ e) Paper and boards

2. Define 'fusibility'. Include an example in your answer.

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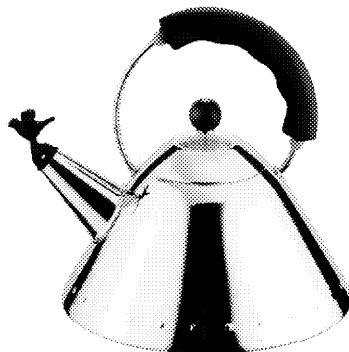
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3. Which of these materials conducts electricity?

- ☐ a) Leather
- ☐ b) Polypropylene
- ☐ c) Copper
- ☐ d) Cork
- ☐ e) Glass

4. Consider this stovetop kettle.



i) Label the **two** main types of material from which the kettle is made.

ii) Explain why each of these materials is used.



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5. The Transrapid 09 travels at 311 mph. Transrapid is a monorail train that does not use wheels but runs over the tracks. What physical properties is this system using for movement?

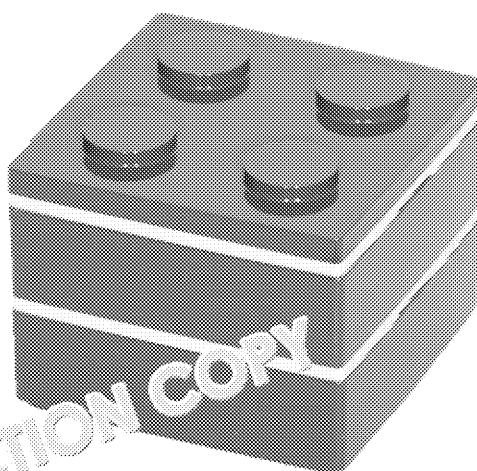


6. Name six common working properties.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.



7. Consider this lunch box.



- i) Identify and explain a mechanical property of the plastic from which this lunch box is made.



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ii) Explain why this material property is appropriate for the product's function.

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8. Define 'malleability'. Include an example in your answer.

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9. Fill in the gaps.

i) A material that has the ability to resist being crushed has high _____

ii) A material that can be easily stretched has a low _____ strength

10. Explain how the properties of a material can be improved. Include an example.

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11. Design a travel coffee mug. Use at least two different materials. Annotate your design with material properties that make them an appropriate choice for your design.

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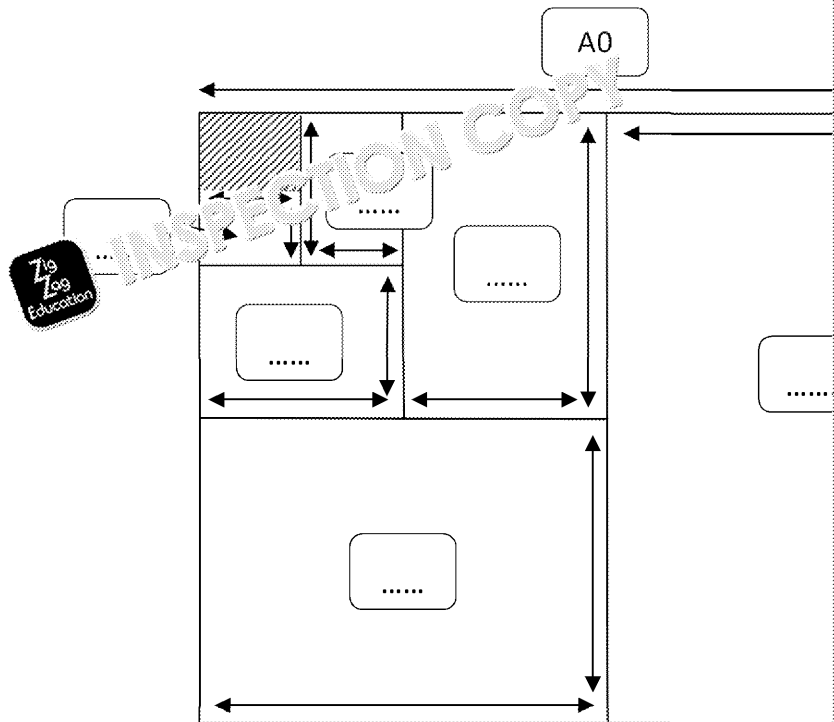
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Test 8: Material categories – Paper

1. Label the standard sizes of paper. A0 has already been labelled for you.



2. Name **three** types of paper.

1.
2.
3.

3. The thickness of paper and boards is measured using the unit gsm. What does gsm stand for?

.....

4. What is the minimum thickness for board?

.....

5. Explain how paper can be strengthened.

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6. i) Explain what foam core is used for, and why.






[illegible]

- ii) Draw and annotate a cross section of a piece of foam board.

Zig Zag Education

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7. i) Explain what corrugated cardboard is used for, and why.

- ii) Draw and annotate a cross section of a piece of corrugated cardboard.



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8. What type of board is being described?

Strong board made from high-quality bleached pulp. Mainly used for primary to it being excellent to print onto.

9. Explain the difference between duplex board and four lined board.



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Test 9: Material categories – Natural and man-made

1. Explain the difference between a hardwood and a softwood.

.....

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.....



2. Name **three** hardwoods.

1.

2.

3.

3. Name **three** softwoods.

1.

2.

3.

4. What type of hardwood would you use for tool handles?

.....

5. Name a suitable hardwood that this children's toy could be made of.



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6. Why is balsa wood often chosen for modelling?

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7. Describe oak. Identify whether it is a hardwood or a softwood and what it is used for.

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8. Name three types of finish for wood.

1.
2.
3.

9. The FSC symbol is found on wood from sustainable sources. What does FSC stand for?

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10. Explain what manufactured board is.

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11. Which type of manufactured board is this?



12. Name **three** other types of manufactured board.

1.
2.
3.



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Test 10: Material categories – Metal

1. Explain the difference between ferrous metals and non-ferrous metals.

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2. Name **two** ferrous metals.

1.

2.

3.

3. Name **three** non-ferrous metals.

1.

2.

3.

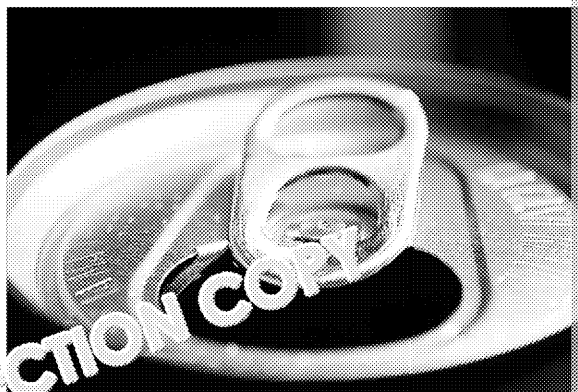
4. Explain what an alloy is.

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5. What kind of metal is commonly used for drinks cans?



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6. Why is stainless steel often chosen for cutlery?



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7. Name **two** properties of tool steel.

1.
2.

8. Name **two** properties of low-carbon steel (mild steel)

1.
2.

9. Describe the properties of a material, identify whether it is ferrous or non-ferrous and what it is used for.



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10. Name **three** types of non-ferrous metal.



1.
2.
3.

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Test 11: Material categories – Pol

1. Explain the difference between thermoplastics and thermosetting plastics.

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2. Name **two** thermoplastics.

1.

2.

3.

3. Name **three** thermosetting plastics.

1.

2.

3.

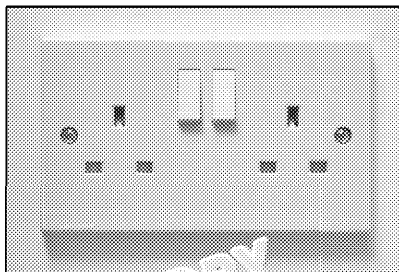
4. Explain what a natural plastic is. Give an example in your answer.

.....

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5. Why is urea formaldehyde often used to make plug sockets?



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6. Why is expanded polystyrene (PS) often chosen for packaging?

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.....

7. Name **two** properties of high density polyethylene (HDPE).

1.
2.

8. Name **two** properties of acrylic (PMMA).

1.
2.

9. Which plastics are these products most likely to be made of?

i)



ii)



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10. Describe polypropylene (PP). Identify whether it is a thermoplastic or a thermosetting plastic and state two common uses for it.

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11. Name **three** common forms that thermoplastics are produced in.

1.

2.

3.

12. Name **two** common forms that thermosetting plastics are produced in.

1.

2.



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Test 12: Material categories – Textiles

Textiles

1. Explain the difference between natural fibres and synthetic fibres.

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.....

2. Name **three** natural fibres.

1.

2.

3.

3. Name **three** synthetic fibres.

1.

2.

3.

4. Explain the difference between blending fibres and mixing fibres.

.....

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.....

5. What kind of fabric is commonly used for tights?



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6. Why is cotton often chosen for bed sheets?

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.....

7. Name **two** properties of polyester.

1.
2.

8. Name **two** properties of elastane.

1.
2.

9. Describe silk. Identify whether it is a natural fibre or a synthetic fibre and what it is used for.

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10. Give an example of a use for knitted fabrics.

.....

11. Give an example of a use for woven fabrics.

.....

12. Give an example of a use for non-woven fabrics.

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13. Draw and annotate a diagram of knitted fabric, as a fabric construction method.



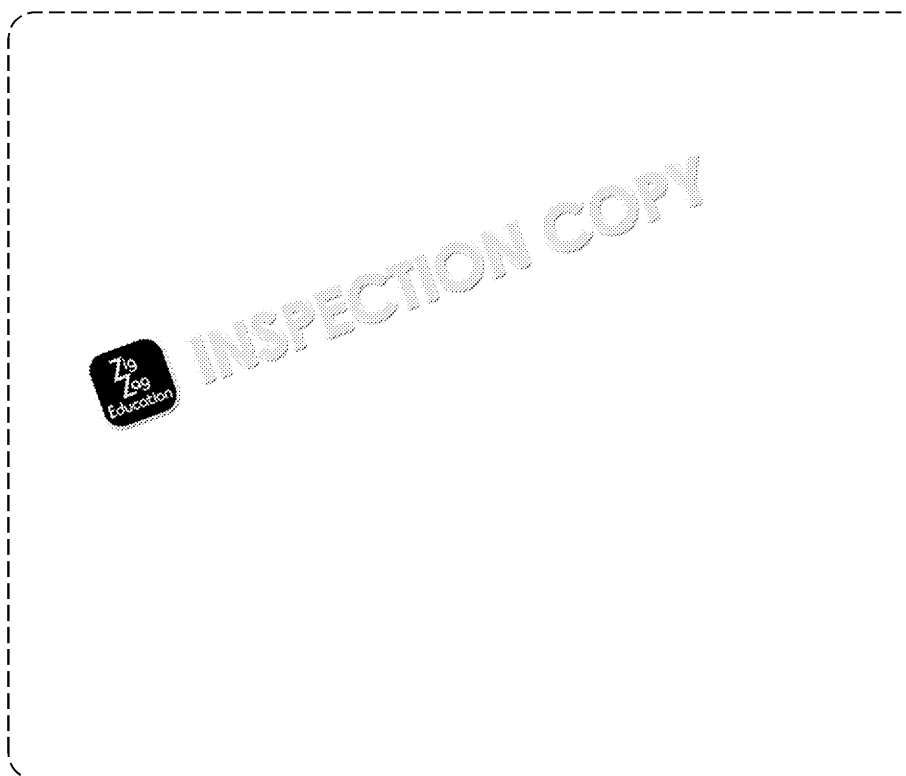
14. Draw and annotate a diagram of woven fabric, as a fabric construction method.



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15. Draw and annotate a diagram of non-woven fabric, as a fabric construction



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Test 1: New and emerging technology

Industry

- Which of these are benefits of using automation in the manufacturing industry?
 - Being able to meet high customer demand
 - Reducing human error
 - More efficient
 - Employees are safer
- Why is it important to design the physical layout of a workplace or factory?
- The introduction of new technology has meant that designers can work from home. Give **one** positive and **one** negative of this arrangement.
- Due to new and emerging technologies, designers do not have to be in the same place as the manufacturing of their products or the colleagues with whom they are collaborating. Name **three** tools or technologies that make this possible.

Enterprise

- What is crowd funding?
- Give a reason why companies market their products online.
- Name **two** platforms used for virtual marketing.
- What is meant by the term 'competitive business'?
- This logo is used for many products and food items. Explain what the symbol represents.



Production techniques and systems

- Write out the full name of the production techniques.

CAD

CAM

FMS

JIT

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11. In 2016, the Elytra Filament Pavilion was installed in the courtyard of the V&A Museum of Modern Art. The pavilion used fibre-optic sensors embedded in the canopy to track the movement of visitors. It then used this information to build a hexagonal canopy to suit the



This canopy was 'designed' and manufactured by a robot instead of humans. What is an example of?

12. Explain the benefits of CAD over traditional drawing techniques.
13. Name **two** pieces of CAM hardware:
14. Name a machine that is often used in FMS and explain why it is used.
15. Identify **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of 3D printing.
16. What does lean manufacturing aim to reduce?

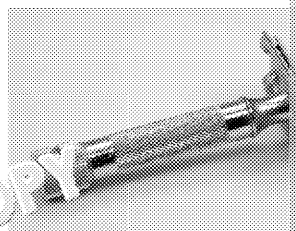
How the technical evaluation of new and emerging technologies informs designs

17. Examine these **two** razors. **Product A** is made cheaply and quickly; the consumer is expected to throw the product away after using it for a short period of time. **Product B** is designed to last for a lifetime.

Product A



Product B



- a) What is the term used to describe a product with a limited lifespan, such as Product A?
- b) What is the term used to describe a product that can be maintained, such as Product B?
- c) Discuss the positive and negative impacts of these methods of design. Include any concerns.

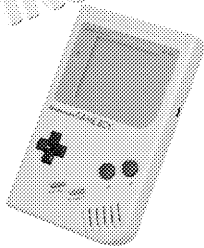
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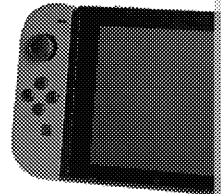
Test 2: People, culture and society

People

1. Define 'market pull'.
2. Define 'technology push'.
3. Compare Product A and Product B. Give **two** reasons why a consumer might prefer the first product.



Product B



4. Both market push and technology pull result in new products being produced for consumers.
5. Explain why there might be fewer jobs in the automotive industry, even when production is consistent or increasing.
6. Self-service tills at supermarkets are replacing employees. Give **one** positive impact of this change.

Culture

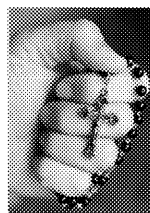
7. In China there are different designs of chopsticks and chopstick holders. Explain why this is the case.



8. This is an Iranian laundry detergent, where 'Barf' means snow. Explain why this might be a problem in an English-speaking market.



9. Rosary beads are designed as a prayer aid, mainly used in Catholic Christianity. Explain why it might be offensive to market a rosary for non-religious purposes, e.g. as a fashion accessory.



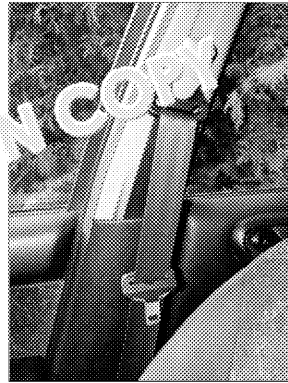
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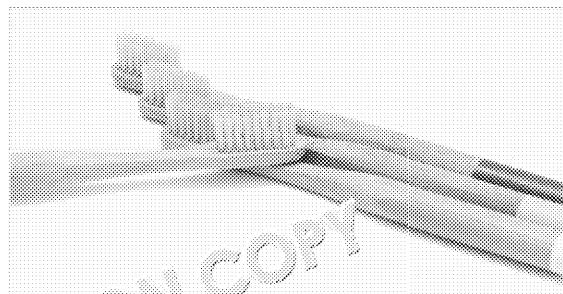


Society

10. The height of this seat belt can be adjusted. Why is this an important function in terms of effectiveness?




11. These toothbrushes are made from bamboo as opposed to plastic. Explain why we live in that we can make more sustainable product choices.



12. Evaluate the Design of this product. What makes this product better for elderly people with disabilities?



13. Choose **one** of the following products and **one** of the target market demographics to meet the user's needs.

	
	Water bottle
	Bike helmet

Target market
Child aged 5–11 years
Visually impaired
Japanese market

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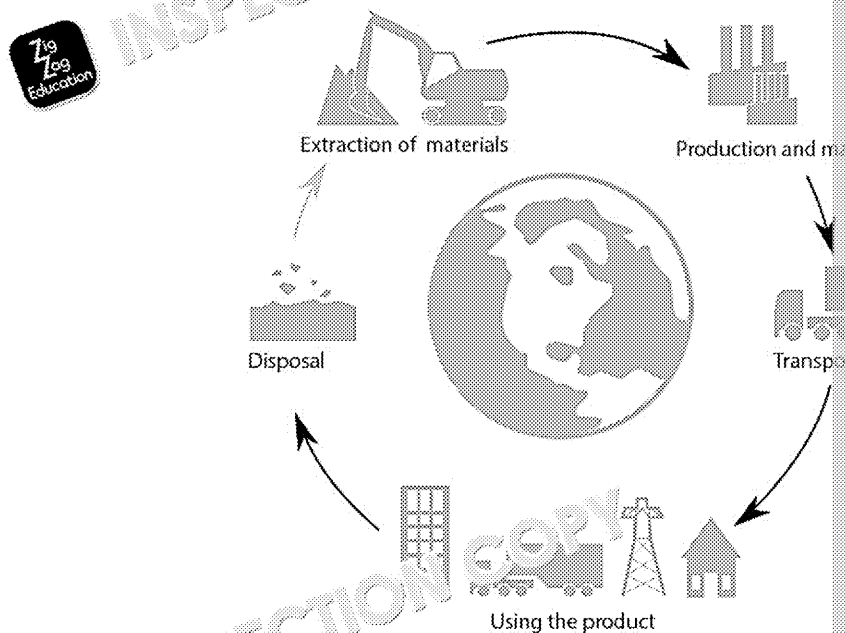
Test 3: Environmental issues, energy generation

Sustainability

1. The development of synthetic plastics in the nineteenth century was revolutionary. An emerging technology is made of plastic or uses plastic components. Synthetic oil. Is oil a finite or non-finite resource?
2. Copy and complete the six r's.
 - 1.
 2. *Reduce*
 - 3.
 4. *Reuse*
 5. *Repair*
 - 6.

Environment

3. Define 'continuous improvement'.
4. State **one** thing that could be done at each stage of the product lifecycle (show more environmentally friendly).



5. A carbon footprint is produced during the lifetime of a product. Why is it a good footprint?
6. Carbon offsetting can be used to reduce the negative impact of a product. State one thing a manufacturer can do to offset the carbon emissions of a production process.

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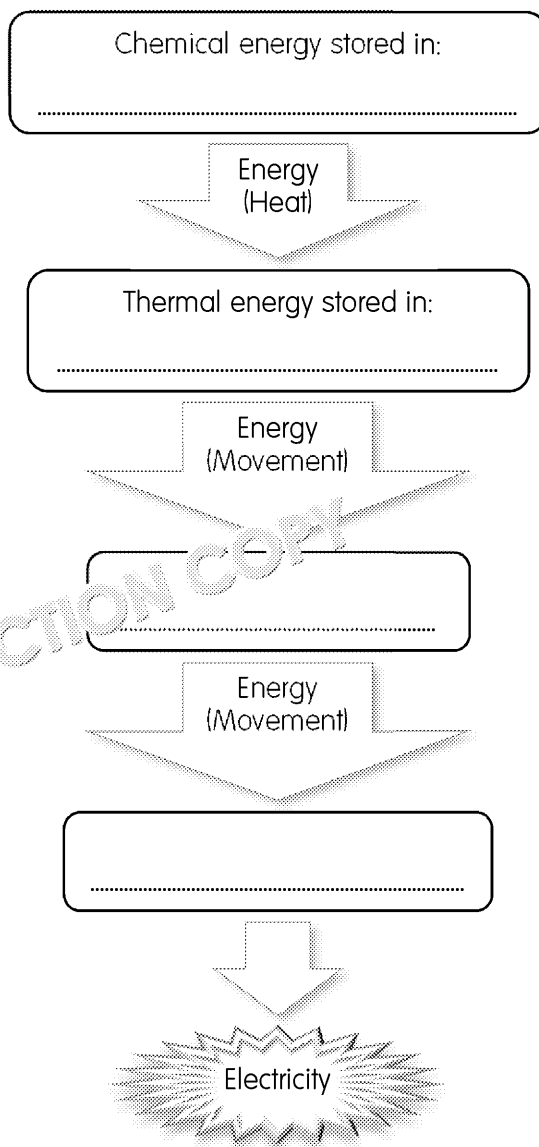


Fossil fuels

7. Which of these energy sources are fossil fuels?

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a) Oil | d) Nuclear power |
| b) Solar power | e) Tidal power |
| c) Gas | f) Coal |

8. The flow chart should show how power is generated from fossil fuels. Copy it with a fossil fuel of your choice.



9. Give **one** advantage of using fossil fuels.

10. Give **one** disadvantage of using fossil fuels.



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Nuclear power

11. Generating energy through nuclear power starts with a process that involves fission. What is this process called?
12. Nuclear power plants are expensive to run and produce nuclear waste which the process involves sealing the waste in glass blocks and burying it deep underground. Nuclear accidents can have devastating effects on the environment. Explain what makes nuclear power a good power source.

Renewable energy

13. This image shows a method of generating energy from a renewable source. What is it using?



14. Which of the following renewable energy methods use turbines connected to electrical energy? (Write all that apply.)
 - a) Wind
 - b) Hydroelectric
 - c) Solar
 - d) Tidal
15. Explain why products and energy produced from biomass are considered to be better than those produced by others.
16. Draw a labelled diagram / flow chart showing how electricity can be generated from a renewable source.
17. Renewable energy provides potentially infinite energy resources that can be used without damaging the environment in the way that fossil fuels do. Discuss the advantages of renewable energy.

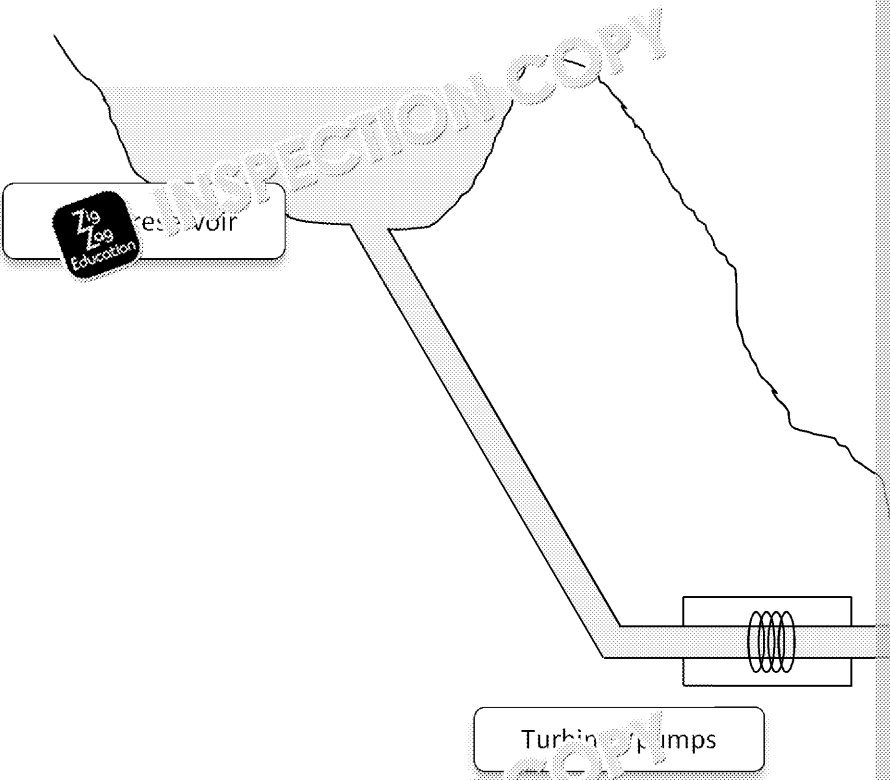
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Energy storage systems including batteries

18. This diagram shows a pump storage system. Copy the diagram. Then, using which the water would move when the stored power is released.



19. Below are two lists of statements. Decide which side of the table refers to which side refers to rechargeable batteries.

Disposable	Expensive to buy
Have to be replaced often	Reusable
Output gets less over time	Better for the environment
Worse for the environment	Output remains constant
Cheap to buy	Will last longer

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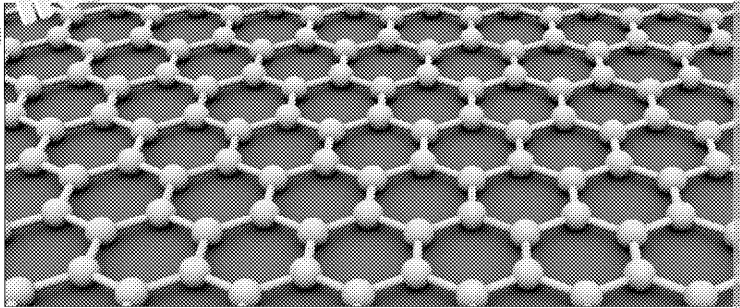
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Test 4: Developments in new materials

Modern materials

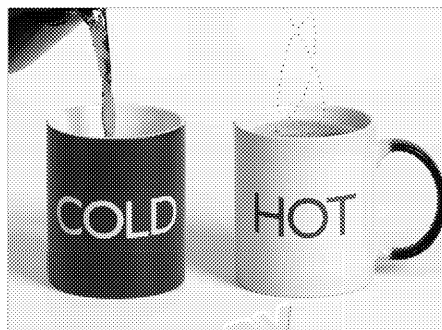
1. Explain why it is important to incorporate modern materials into design when appropriate.
2. In 2004, a new material was discovered that is only one atom thick, 200 times lightweight and which conducts electricity really well. What material is this?



3. Name a modern material and describe **two** of its properties.
4. Silver is a material that has been used by humans for thousands of years but in a new way, as a nanomaterial.
 - i) What properties of silver make it useful as a nanomaterial?
 - ii) Name **two** products that silver could be used in, as a nanomaterial.

Smart materials

5. What is a smart material?
6. This is a mug that uses a smart material.



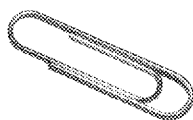
- i) Which properties is the smart material demonstrating?
 - a) Phosphorescent properties
 - b) Conductive properties
 - c) Thermochromic properties
 - d) Hydrophobic properties
- ii) Explain the functional features that this smart material adds to the product.

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7. This paperclip is made from an SMA.



- What does SMA stand for?
- If this paperclip were to be bent into a different shape, how would you make it go back to its original shape?
- What alloy is commonly used in an SMA?



Composite materials

- Explain what a composite material is.
- Which of these materials are composite materials? (Tick all that apply.)

a) Wood	d) Polypropylene (PP)
b) Glass-reinforced plastic (GRP)	e) Brit Pak (aseptic packaging)
c) Medium-density fibreboard (MDF)	
- Carbon fibre reinforced plastic (CRP) is a composite material. Name **three** uses for CRP.

Technical textiles

- Explain the difference between flame retardants and fire-resistant fabrics.
- This bulletproof vest is made from Kevlar. Explain why Kevlar is used.



- Microencapsulation can be used in fabrics to release a desired liquid or gas over time. Give **three** possible uses for microencapsulation in fabrics. One use is already given.
 - used in the medical industry to deliver medications or provide antibacterial properties
 - other possible uses.
- Conductive fabrics are made up of fibres that let electricity flow freely, and, they can be used to connect components such as a small screen, LEDs, headphones etc. Design a product that uses this fabric.



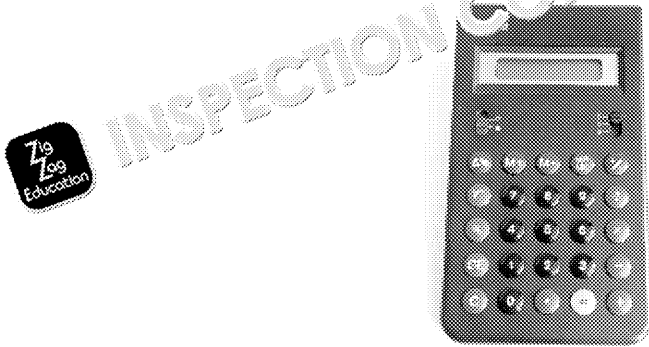
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Test 5: Systems approach to design

Inputs

1. What is the input, process and output for this calculator?



2. Name **two** types of momentary switch.
3. Name another type of switch.
4. i) A street light comes on automatically when it gets dark. What input controls this?
ii) Explain why this is a good functionality to have for a street light.
5. A hair straightener includes a heat sensor. Explain why this is a good function.
6. Pressure sensors are often integrated into robotic hands and grippers. Explain how this improves the function of a robotic arm/gripper.



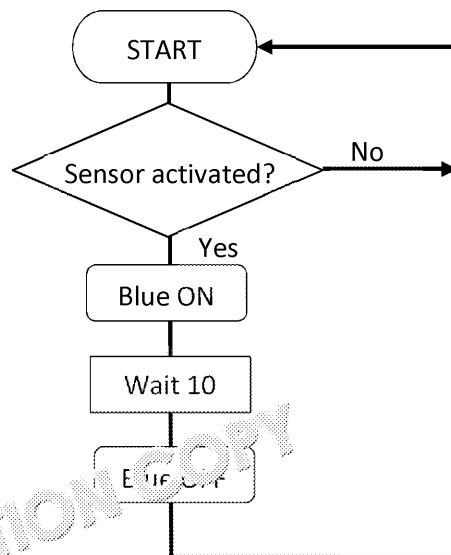
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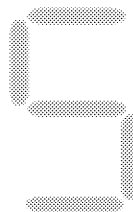


Processes

7. What does IC stand for?
8. What does PIC stand for?
9. A basic robot can be driven using a remote control, it beeps sounds when it sees a wall, it makes lights flash when it drives backwards. Explain why it needs a programmable microcontroller.
10. Identify two brands of programmable microcontroller that are commonly used.
11. This flowchart represents a program used by a circuit containing a passive infrared sensor.



- i) Is this circuit monostable or astable?
 - ii) Describe what the circuit does.
12. This is the number five as it would appear on a seven-segment display counter.



Draw the 7 segment display counter if it received an input pulse and has the following segments lit.



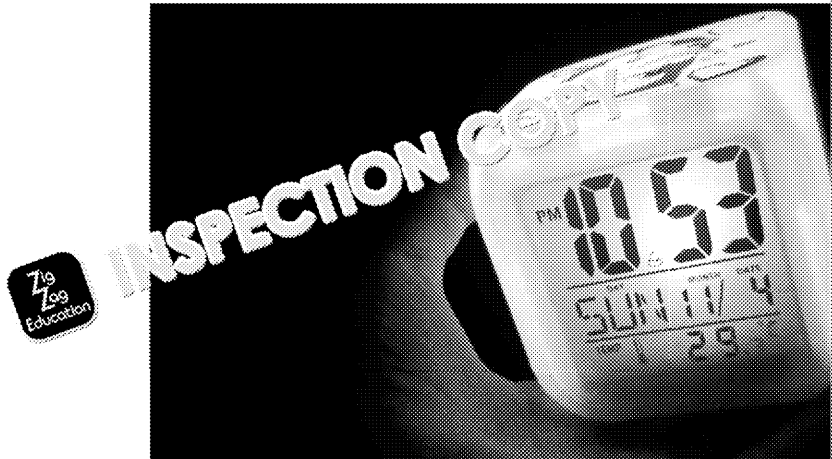
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Outputs

13. Name **two** outputs of this alarm clock.



14. Traffic lights set off a beeping sound when it is safe for pedestrians to cross. function.



15. i) Design a product that includes a sensor as an input and provides at least
ii) Draw a system flow chart for this design.



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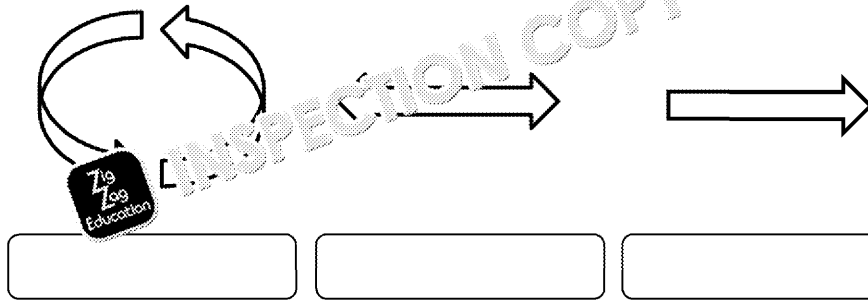
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Test 6: Mechanical devices

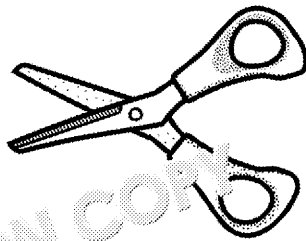
Different types of movement

1. Copy the diagrams below and label the types of movement.



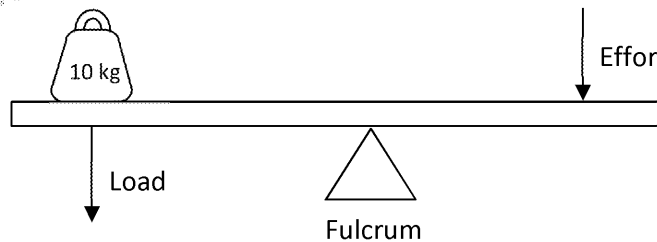
Changing magnitude and direction of force

2. Copy the diagram and label the fulcrum on this pair of scissors.

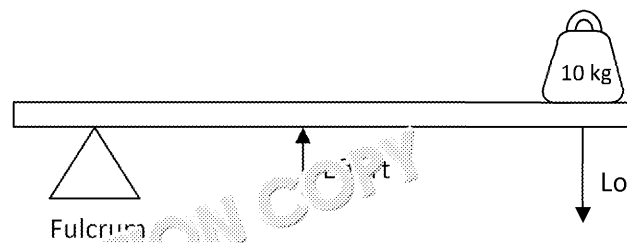


3. Which order does each of these lever mechanisms belong to?

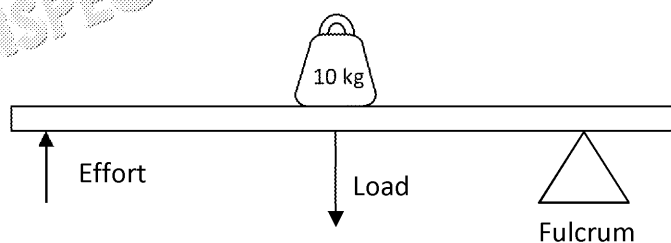
i)



ii)



iii)



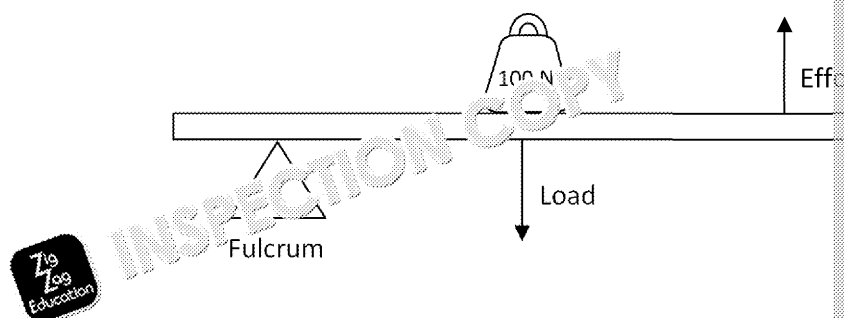
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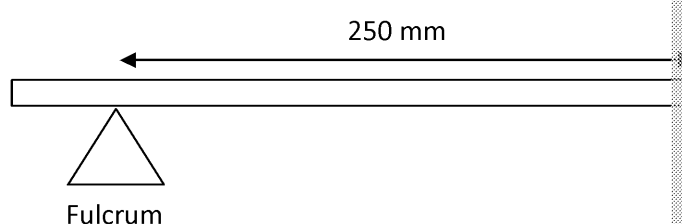
4. Using the formula provided, calculate the mechanical advantage of this example ratio.

$$MA = \frac{\text{Load}}{\text{Effort}}$$

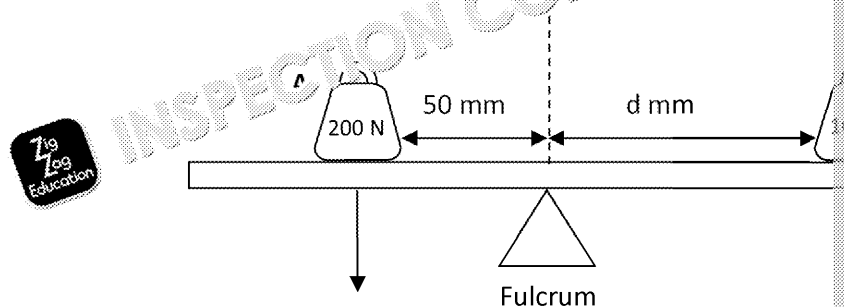


5. i) Using the formula provided, calculate the moment of this example.

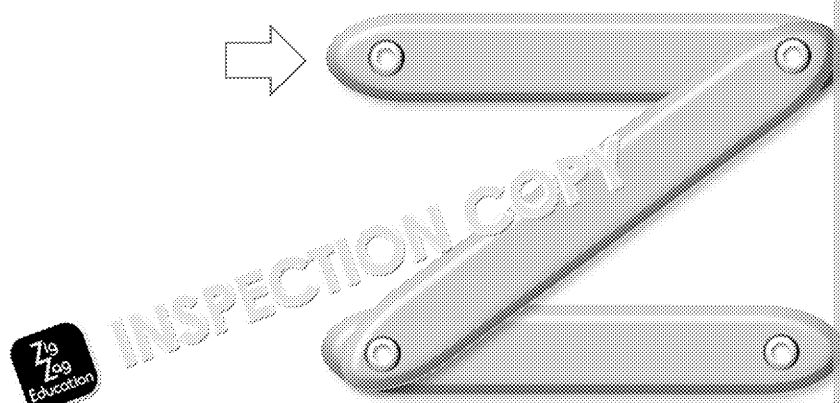
$$\text{Moment} = \text{Force (N)} \times \text{Distance (m)}$$



- ii) Calculate the distance (d) from the fulcrum to weight B that would make balanced.



6. Draw a bell crank mechanism and label the movement, pivot and resulting force.
7. Examine the diagram of this linkage.

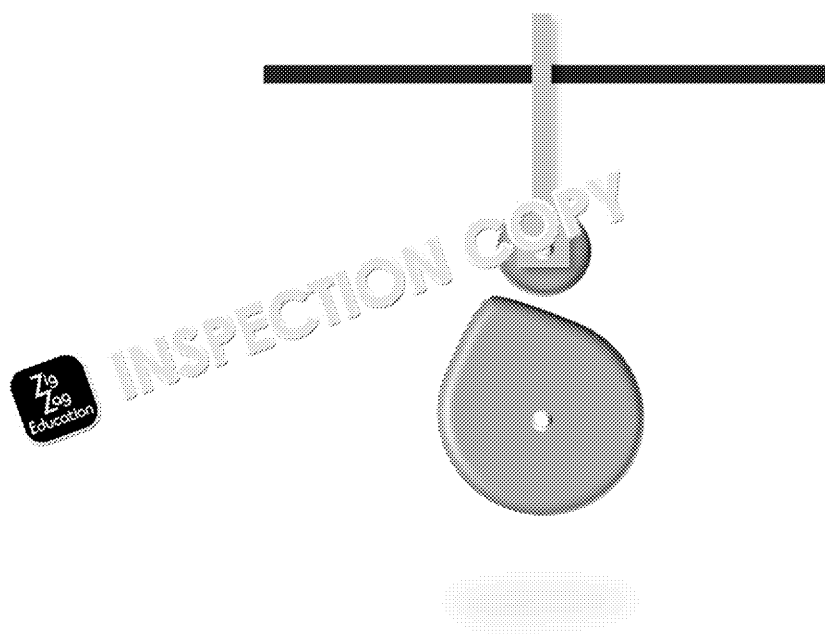


- i) What is this linkage called?
- ii) The input force is indicated by an arrow. Draw an arrow showing the direction of the output force.

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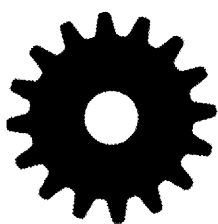


8. Copy the diagram and draw in the directional arrows on the diagram of the

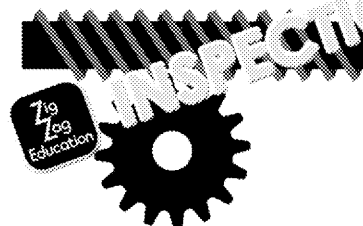


9. Label the gears.

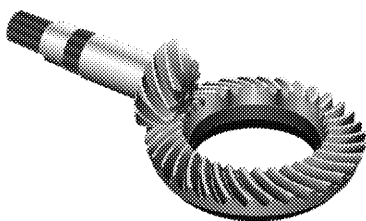
i)



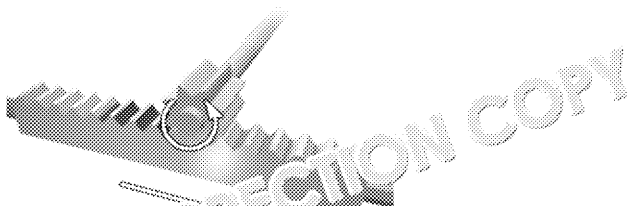
ii)



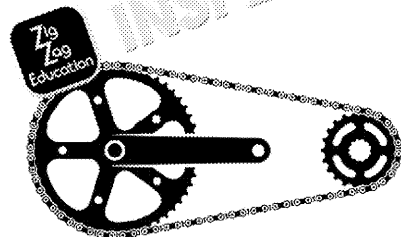
iii)



iv)



v)

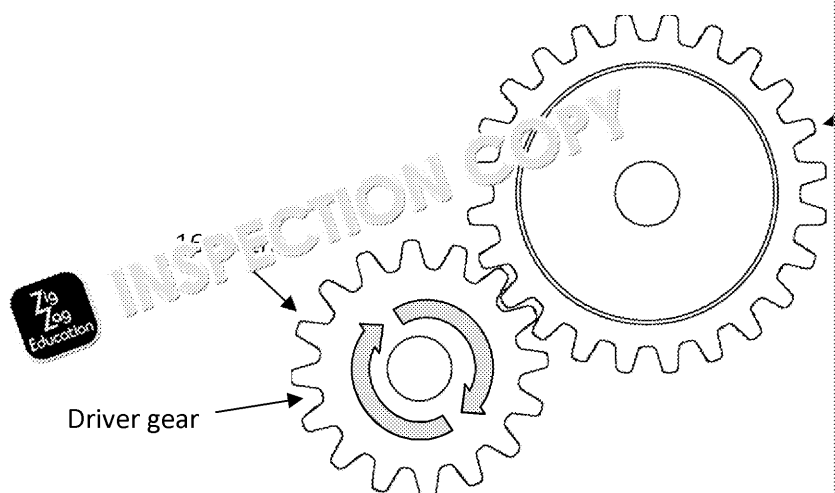


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10. Define a simple gear train.
11. Below is a diagram of a simple gear train.



- i) Using the formula provided, work out the gear ratio.

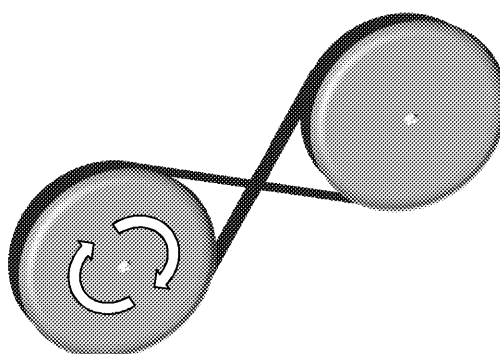
$$\text{Gear ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of teeth on the driven gear}}{\text{Number of teeth on the driver gear}}$$

- ii) Copy the above diagram and draw in the missing directional arrows.

12. What does the gear ratio mean?

13. Examine the diagram of a pulley system below.

- i) Copy the diagram and draw in the missing directional arrows.
- ii) Identify the change to the input motion that this mechanism is making.

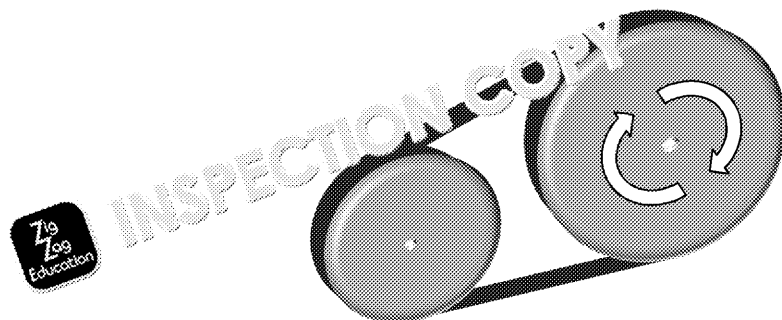


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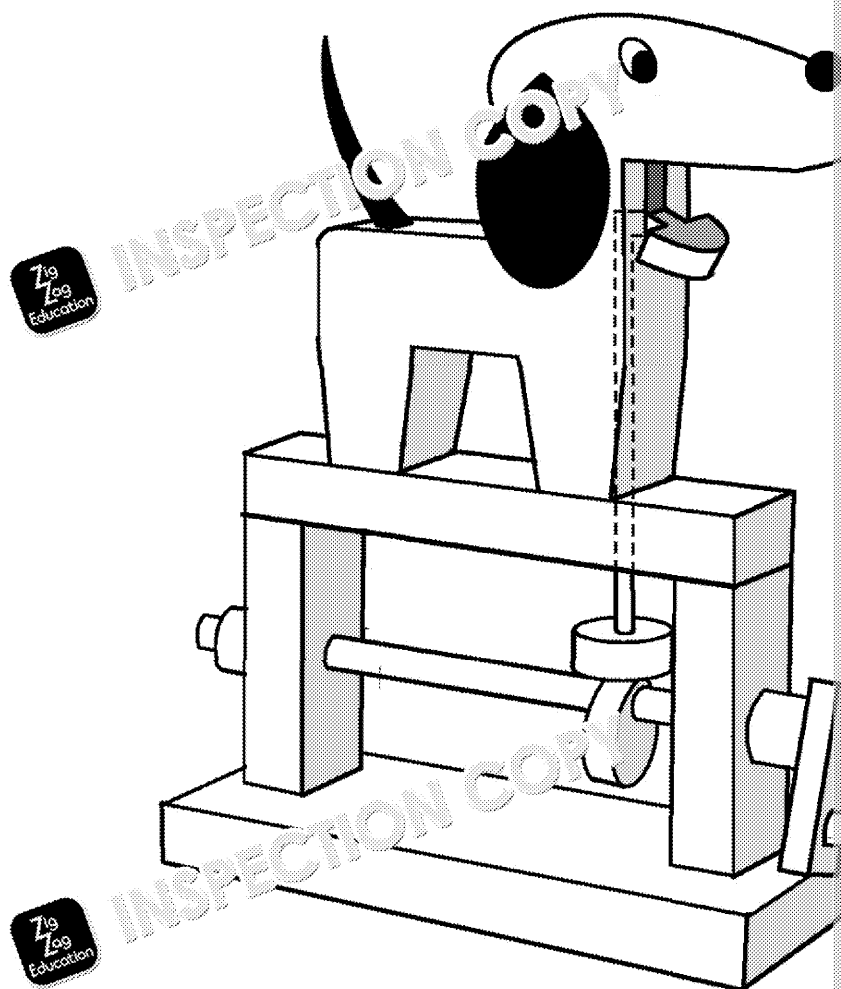
14. Examine the diagram of a pulley system.

- Copy the diagram and draw in the missing directional arrows.
- Identify the change to the input motion that this mechanism is making.



15. Look at the diagram of an automaton. Copy the diagram and label the following:

- The mechanism used in it.
- The changes in motion.
- The types of movement.



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Test 7: Materials and their working

Material properties

- Which of the material categories is most likely to have absorbent physical properties?
 - Polymers
 - Metal and alloys
 - Textiles
 - Wood
 - Paper and boards
- Define 'fusibility'. Include an example in your answer.
- Which of these materials conducts electricity?
 - Leather
 - Polypropylene
 - Copper
 - Cork
 - MDF
- Consider this stovetop kettle.



- State the **two** main types of material from which the kettle is made.
 - Explain why each of these materials is used.
- The Transrapid 09 travels at 311 mph. Transrapid is a monorail train that does not run over the tracks. What physical properties is this system using for movement?



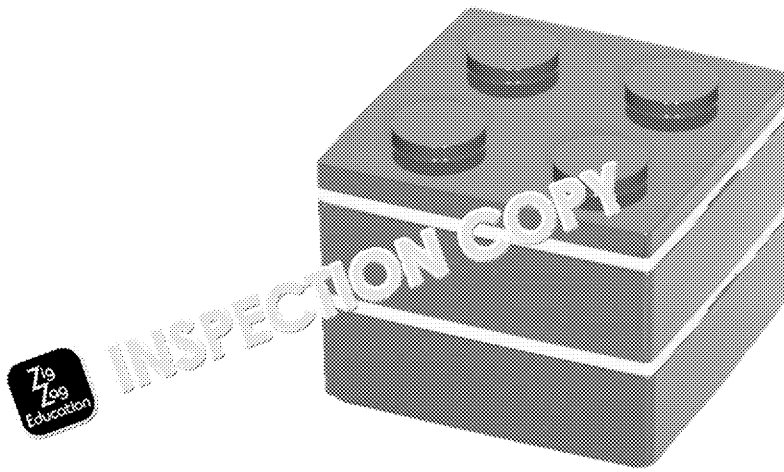
- Name six common working properties.

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7. Consider this lunch box.



- i) Identify and explain a mechanical property of the plastic from which this lunch box is made.
 - ii) Explain why this material property is appropriate for the product's function.
8. Define 'malleability'. Include an example in your answer.
9. Copy the sentences below and fill in the gaps.
- i) A material that has the ability to resist being crushed has high _____.
 - ii) A material that can be easily stretched has a low _____ strength.
10. Explain how the properties of a material can be improved. Include an example.
11. Design a model for a mug. Use at least two different materials. Annotate your design with the properties that make them an appropriate choice for your design.

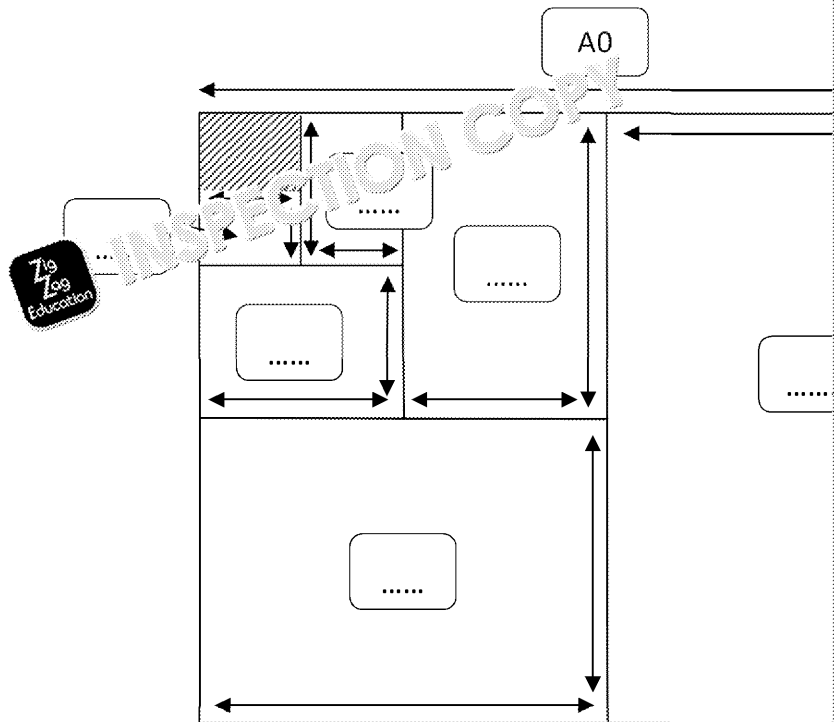
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Test 8: Material categories – Paper

- Copy the diagram below and label the standard sizes of paper. A0 has already



- Name **three** types of paper.
- The thickness of paper and board is measured using the unit gsm. What does gsm stand for?
- What is the minimum thickness for board?
- Explain how paper can be strengthened.
- Explain what foam core is used for, and why.
 - Draw and annotate a cross section of a piece of foam board.
- Explain what corrugated cardboard is used for, and why.
 - Draw and annotate a cross section of a piece of corrugated cardboard.
- What type of board is being described?
Strong board made from high-quality bleached paper. Mainly used for primary and secondary schools. It is being excellent to print onto.
- Explain the difference between a duplex board and foil-lined board.

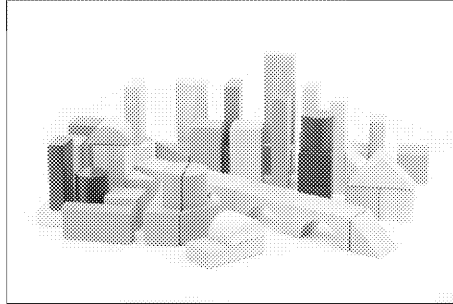
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Test 9: Material categories – Natural and man-made

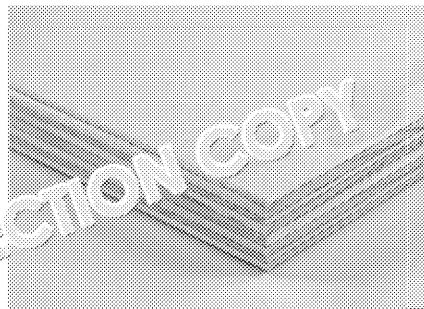
1. Explain the difference between a hardwood and a softwood.
2. Name **three** hardwoods.
3. Name **three** softwoods.
4. What type of hardwood would you use for tool handles?
5. Name a suitable hardwood that this children's toy could be made of.



6. Why is balsa wood often chosen for modelling?
7. Describe oak. Identify whether it is a hardwood or a softwood and what it is used for.
8. Name **three** types of finish for wood.
9. The FSC symbol is found on products from sustainable sources. What does FSC stand for?



10. Explain what manufactured board is.
11. Which type of manufactured board is this?



12. Name **three** other types of manufactured board.

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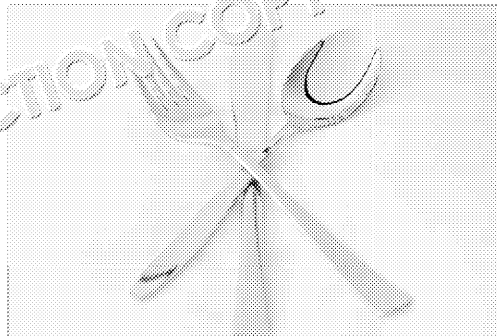


Test 10: Material categories – Metal

1. Explain the difference between ferrous metals and non-ferrous metals.
2. Name **three** ferrous metals.
3. Name **three** non-ferrous metals.
4. Explain what an alloy is.
5. What **alloy** is commonly used for drinks cans?



6. Why is stainless steel often chosen for cutlery?



7. Name **two** properties of tool steel.
8. Name **two** properties of low-carbon steel (mild steel).
9. Describe copper. Identify whether it is ferrous or non-ferrous and what it is used for.
10. Name **three** types of precious metal.



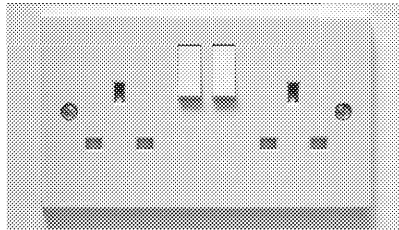
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Test 11: Material categories – Polymers

1. Explain the difference between thermoplastics and thermosetting plastics.
2. Name **three** thermoplastics.
3. Name **three** thermosetting plastics.
4. Explain what a natural plastic is. Give an example in your answer.
5. Why is phenol-formaldehyde often used to make plug sockets?



6. Why is expanded polystyrene (PS) often chosen for packaging?
7. Name **two** properties of high-density polyethylene (HDPE).
8. Name **two** properties of acrylic (PMMA).
9. Which plastics are these products most likely to be made of?

i)



ii)



10. Describe a type of plastic (PP). Identify whether it is a thermoplastic or a thermosetting plastic. Give a common use for it.
11. Name **three** common forms that thermoplastics are produced in.
12. Name **two** common forms that thermosetting plastics are produced in.



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Test 12: Material categories – Textiles

Textiles

1. Explain the difference between natural fibres and synthetic fibres.
2. Name **three** natural fibres.
3. Name **three** synthetic fibres.
4. Explain the difference between blending fibres and mixing fibres.
5. What kind of fabric is commonly used for tights?



6. Why is cotton often chosen for bed sheet ?
7. Name **two** properties of cotton.
8. Name **two** properties of elastane.
9. Describe silk. Identify whether it is a natural fibre or a synthetic fibre and what it is used for.
10. Give an example of a use for knitted fabrics.
11. Give an example of a use for woven fabrics.
12. Give an example of a use for non-woven fabrics.
13. Draw and annotate a diagram of knitted fabric, as a fabric construction method.
14. Draw and annotate a diagram of woven fabric, as a fabric construction method.
15. Draw and annotate a diagram of non-woven fabric, as a fabric construction method.

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Mark Schemes

Test 1

Industry

1. **1 mark** for correctly identifying all three statements below
 - a) Being able to meet high customer demand
 - b) Reducing human error
 - c) More efficient manufacturing
2. **1 mark** for valid point.
 Answer could include:
 - To increase its efficiency.
 - To decrease accidents / health and safety risks.
 - To increase work productivity.
 - To decrease costs.
 - To be more efficient.
 Allow any other valid point(s).
3. **1 mark** for valid point.
 Answer could include:
Positive:
 - Projects can be completed faster; more reactive to market trends.
 - Manufacturers in different countries can be used to keep cost down.
 - Designers can work outside of business hours which can be beneficial when in other time zones.
 - Designers can market their products and services internationally.**Negative:**
 - Employees may not be as efficient.
 - Employees may use company time or resources for personal use.
 - Meeting may not be as effective if not face to face.
 - Data security may be an issue as systems logged into a personal/public computer.
 - Collaboration or teamwork may not be as effective if not face to face.
 Allow any other valid point(s).
4. **1 mark** for valid point.
 Answer could include:
 - Computer-aided design (CAD)
 - Computer-aided manufacturing (CAM)
 - Internet
 - Video conferencing / Skype
 - Emails
 - CNC
 - 3D printer
 - Remote manufacturing
 - Rapid prototyping
 Allow any other valid point(s).

Enterprise

5. **1 mark** for valid definition and **1 mark** for valid explanation / example / demonstration.
 Answer could include:
 Crowd funding is an alternative way for a start-up business or entrepreneur to raise money. A service is advertised to the public who can choose to invest in products in return for early access to the new product/service.
 Allow any other valid point(s).
6. **1 mark** for valid point.
 Answer could include:
 - Target market, such as young professionals, expect to be able to buy products online.
 - Reduce cost and improve profit by not having a physical shop to run.
 - Ability to reach a wider market.
 Allow any other valid point(s).

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7. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Google / Search engine
- Facebook
- Instagram
- Twitter
- YouTube
- Emails
- Social media

Allow any other valid point(s).

8. **1 mark** for valid point/definition and **1 mark** for valid explanation/example.

Answer could include:

Cooperative means that the business is owned and actively run by a group of people. Lewis is an example of a cooperative business.

Allow any other valid point(s).

9. **1 mark** for valid point/definition and **1 mark** for valid explanation/example.

Answer could include:

The symbol means that the product is Fairtrade. It indicates that the workers in the product are paid fairly and have acceptable working conditions.

Allow any other valid point(s).

Production techniques and systems

10. **1 mark** per correctly identifies term:

CAD – Computer-aided design
CAM – Computer-aided manufacture
FMS – Flexible manufacturing systems
JIT – Just in time

11. **1 mark** per valid answer.

- Automation

12. **1 mark** for valid point and **1 mark** for valid explanation/example.

Answer could include:

The benefits of CAD over traditional drawing techniques include improved efficiency and the ability to test designs with software (CAT) or print using a 3D printer.

Allow any other valid point(s).

13. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- 3D printer
- Laser cutter/ cutter
- Router
- Miller/mills
- Lathes

Allow any other valid point(s).

14. **1 mark** for valid point/definition and **1 mark** for valid explanation / example / comparison.

Answer could include:

CNC machines are often used in flexible manufacturing systems because they are able to perform manufacturing tasks relatively quickly and cheaply. This is perfect for flexible manufacturing as the method aims to respond to a constantly changing market and level of demand. CNC allows this to happen in an efficient way.

Allow any other valid point(s).

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15. **1 mark** for valid point.

Answer could include:

Advantages:

- No need to store products, saving storage costs.
- More environmentally friendly because limited or no waste goes to landfill.
- Stock stays current / in fashion / in date.
- Minimal waste of resources and time.
- Income is collected before costs are paid – less financial risk.
- Stock does not go unsold / doesn't waste money.

Disadvantages:

- Vulnerable supply chain, need to go smoothly.
- Sales might be lost if customers don't want to wait.
- Bulk-buying discounts may not apply.
- Having to pay for product before receiving it / it being made may put some...

Allow any other valid point(s).

16. **1 mark** per valid answer.

- Waste

Allow any other valid point(s).

How the critical evaluation of new and emerging technologies informs

17. a) **1 mark** for valid point.

Planned obsolescence / Built-in obsolescence

b) **1 mark** for valid point.

Design for maintenance

c) **0 marks**

Nothing worthy of credit.

1–2 marks

Some understanding of positive and negative impacts of planned obsolescence.

Limited analysis of positive and/or negative points.

Limited analysis of ethical or environmental concerns.

3–4 marks

Good understanding of positive and negative impacts of planned obsolescence.

Analysis of positive and negative points.

Analysis of ethical and environmental concerns.

5–6 marks

Excellent understanding of positive and negative impacts of planned obsolescence.

Thorough analysis of both positive and negative points of each design method.

Thorough analysis of ethical and environmental concerns.

Positive features of planned obsolescence to identify:

- Material can be saved if product only has a short lifespan.
- Consumer gets to upgrade product more frequently.
- Companies sell more products and make more money from lesser quality.
- Products can keep up with fashions if they can be made quickly, cheaply.

Negative features of planned obsolescence to identify:

- Products are of poorer quality.
- Consumers have no choice but to replace products – they are often difficult to repair.
- Products are often harder to successfully recycle as different materials are used.
- More waste is produced.
- Customers perceive brand or product as cheap and disposable, with less loyalty.

Positive features of design for maintenance to identify:

- Products are of higher quality.
- Products can be fixed rather than replaced.
- Consumers spend less money on products over time.
- Consumers experience less frustration over broken products.
- Products are seen as more durable, often luxury product.
- Less waste as fewer products end up in landfill.

Negative features of design for maintenance to identify:

- Production is expensive.
- Initial cost to customers is high.
- Companies make less sales.

Allow any other valid point(s).

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People

1. **1 mark** for valid definition and **1 mark** for valid explanation / example / demonstration

Answer could include:

Market pull is when consumer tastes and behaviours make a product viable. MP3 players, this, they developed from people demonstrating the need to listen to music on portable boom boxes to portable cassette and CD players to MP3 players and iPods and now smartphones.

Allow any other valid point(s).

2. **1 mark** for valid definition and **1 mark** for valid explanation / example / demonstration

Answer could include:

Technological push is when developments in technology and innovation lead to new products. Companies want to produce products that are innovative and exciting to attract the market. They invest lots of time and money in their research and development departments.

Allow any other valid point(s).

3. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- New technology/features
- Games only made for the new console (planned obsolescence)
- Changing fashion
- Improved product experience
- Larger screen
- Better design for use with two hands

Allow any other valid point(s).

4. **1 mark** for valid point/definition and **1 mark** for valid explanation / example / demonstration

Answer could include:

New products and technologies create choice and solve user problems. More competition between companies which could reduce cost.

Allow any other valid point(s).

5. **1 mark** for valid point/definition and **1 mark** for valid explanation / example / demonstration

Answer could include:

Because the manufacturing process is being automated. This means that fewer people are needed to make cars because the machinery and robots are performing the same jobs but more efficiently.

Allow any other valid point(s).

6. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Positive answers could include:

- More efficient service for customers.
- Less human error involved.

Negative answers could include:

- Less personal service for customer.
- More chance for customers to be dishonest.
- Employees lose jobs.

Allow any other valid point(s).

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Culture

7. **1 mark** for valid point/definition and **1 mark** for valid explanation/example.

Answer could include:

Chopsticks would not sell as well in the UK because of the cultural differences between the UK and China. Chopsticks are the traditional eating utensils and are used for every meal so they are not as popular as cutlery in the UK. Chopsticks compared to the UK where cutlery is traditionally used for eating a meal. Allow any other valid point(s).

8. **1 mark** for valid point/definition and **1 mark** for valid explanation/example.

Answer could include:

Barf, the laundry detergent, wouldn't sell very well in an English speaking market. Barf has a negative connotation in English and may have the same visual imagery as the intended meaning of impressing the consumer; this name in an English-speaking market would not be appropriate. White laundry detergent, and, therefore, may not sell well.

Allow any other valid point(s).

9. **1 mark** for valid point/definition and **1 mark** for valid explanation/example.

Answer could include:

Marketing rosary beads for fashion purposes would be to encourage the use of the rosary for non-religious and fashion reasons could be seen as devaluing the rosary. Wearing a rosary for non-religious and fashion reasons could be seen as devaluing the rosary. It could also lead to the wearer being associated with the religion while acting out of appropriate behaviour which reflects badly on the religion.

Allow any other valid point(s).

Society

10. **1 mark** for valid point/definition and **1 mark** for valid explanation / example / conclusion.

Answer could include:

It is an important function because it means that the position of the seat belt can be adjusted to suit a range of heights. Having this adjustment means that the seatbelt can be at optimum height for the average of the population. It is also for the fifth and ninety-fifth percentile range. This makes the seat belt safer for more people.

Allow any other valid point(s).

11. **1 mark** for valid point/definition and **1 mark** for valid explanation / example / conclusion.

Answer could include:

Providing sustainable alternatives to products is important to society because it encourages people to make a more environmentally friendly choice. This affects society in a positive way as they will have access to resources for longer and will have a cleaner, healthier environment.

Allow any other valid point(s).

12. **0 marks**

Nothing worthy of credit.

1-2 marks

Limited understanding of how features or functionality can be used as part of inclusion. Brief point/s describing the Doro phone features or functionality.

No conclusions drawn as to why the Doro phone is better for elderly people or people with disabilities.

3-4 marks

Some understanding of how features or functionality can be used as part of inclusion. Limited analysis of Doro phone features or functionality.

Minimal conclusions drawn as to why the Doro phone is better for elderly people or people with disabilities.

5-6 marks

Good understanding of how features and functionality can be used as part of inclusion. Some analysis of Doro phone features or functionality.

Comparison of features or functionality of phones aimed at the wider market.

Minimal conclusions drawn as to why the Doro phone is better for elderly people or people with disabilities.

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7–8 marks

Good understanding of how features and functionality can be used as part of inclusion.
Analysis of Doro phone features and functionality.
Comparison of features and functionality of phones aimed at the wider market.
Some conclusions drawn as to why the Doro phone is better for elderly people or those with disabilities.

9–10 marks

Excellent understanding of how features and functionality can be used as part of inclusion.
Thorough analysis of Doro phone features and functionality.
Comparison and analysis of features and functionality of phones aimed at the wider market.
Reasoned conclusions drawn as to why the Doro phone is better for elderly people or those with disabilities to use.

Possible features of Doro phone to identify:

- It has large buttons which makes them easier to press.
- Simple features which makes using the phone less confusing.
- Buttons lets the user have the feeling of pressing something.
- Big numbers are easier to see.
- Not touchscreen – this makes it less likely to be pressed accidentally.

Allow any other valid point(s).

13. Give the full **8 marks** for an appropriate design that is clearly presented and annotated.
1–2 marks awarded if the design is based on one of the given products and/or not clearly annotated.
2–4 marks awarded if the design is based on one of the given products and/or not clearly annotated.
4–6 marks awarded if the design is based on one of the given products and/or not clearly annotated.
6–8 marks awarded if the design is based on one of the given products and/or not clearly annotated and the functionality and/or aesthetics have been considered and are clearly annotated.

Test 3

Sustainability

1. **1 mark** for valid answer.

- Fit

2. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Refuse
- Reduce
- Recycle

Allow any other valid point(s).

Environment

3. **1 mark** for valid definition and **1 mark** for valid explanation / example / demonstration.

Answer could include:

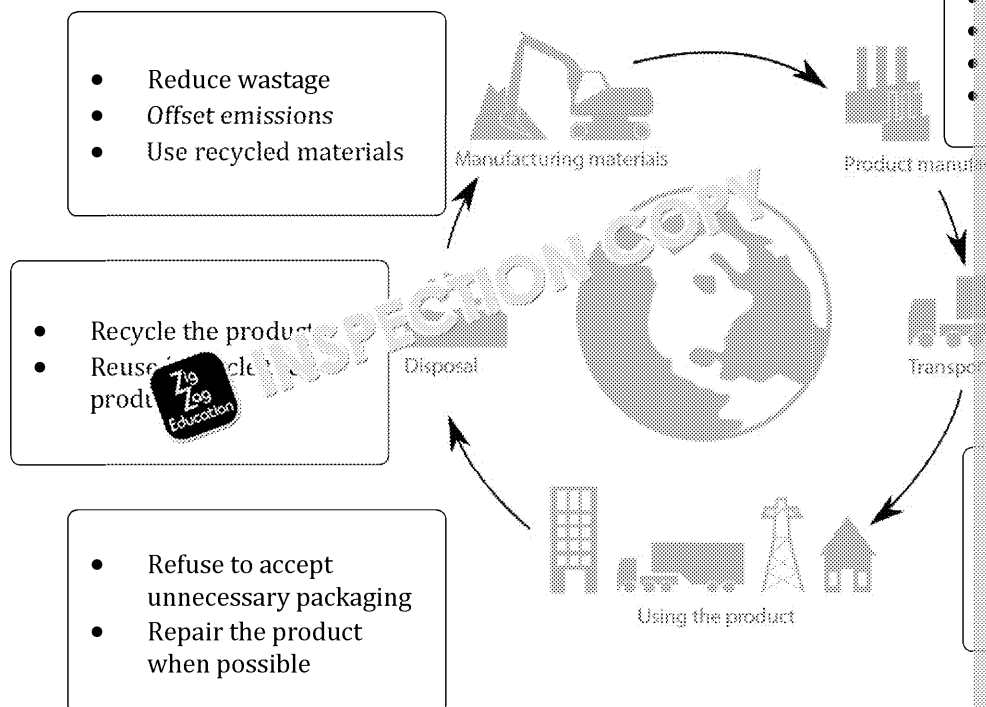
The continuous improvement method involves constantly updating production resources, time and money. All employees are encouraged to find ways of improving the process.

Allow any other valid point(s).

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4. **1 mark** per correct point. Possible answers:



Allow any other valid point(s)

5. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- To contribute less to global warming.
- To meet government regulations.
- To reduce negative impact on the environment.

Allow any other valid point(s)

6. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Improve energy efficiency for buildings and equipment.
- Use renewable energy sources.
- Recycle / reuse / reduce wastage.
- Purchase energy-efficient products.
- Use recycled materials.

Allow any other valid point(s).

Fossil fuels

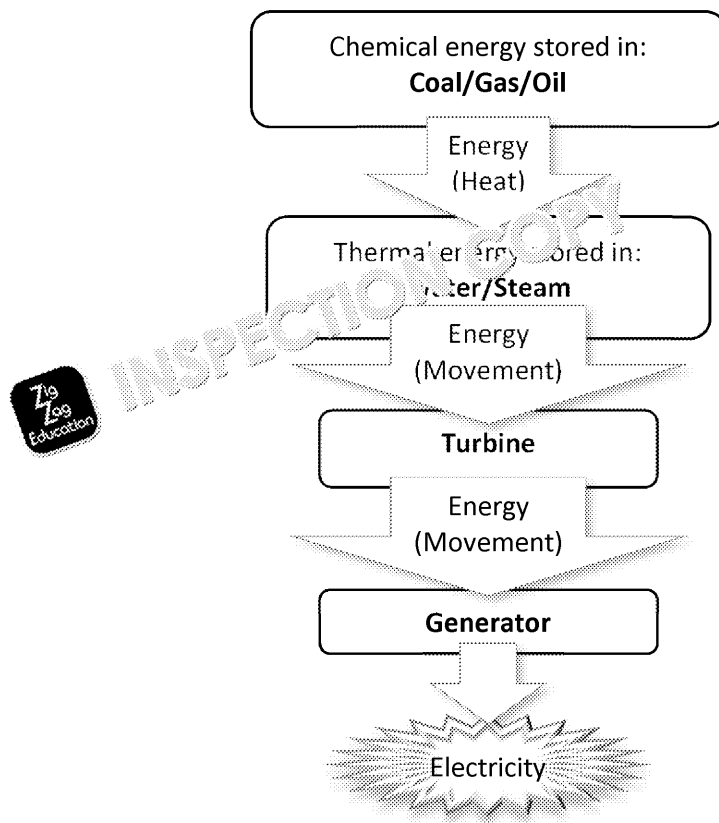
7. **1 mark** per valid answer.

- Oil
- Gas
- Coal

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8.



9. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Relatively easily available.
- Relatively cheap to convert into energy.

Allow any other valid point(s).

10. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Fossil fuels release carbon dioxide when burnt.
- Mining destroys habitats and ecosystems as topsoil is removed.
- Mining produces waste rock.
- Oil spills in the ocean and on land affect environment and wildlife.
- Disposal of fracking solution has a negative effect on the environment.

Allow any other valid point(s).

Nuclear power

11. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Nuclear fission / fission

Allow any other valid point(s).

12. **1 mark** for valid point/description and **1 mark** for valid explanation/example.

Answers could include:

It makes a good power source because it does not produce greenhouse gases. The carbon footprint is low and is less likely to contribute to global warming.

Allow any other valid point(s).

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Renewable energy

13. **1 mark** per valid answer.

- Wind energy

14. **1 mark** per valid answer.

- Wind
- Hydroelectric
- Tidal

15. **1 mark** for valid reason that some people consider biomass **to be** sustainable and an example / evidence of knowledge.

1 mark for valid reason that some people consider biomass **not to be** sustainable and an example / evidence of knowledge.

Answers include:

The products produced from biomass are considered sustainable by some because they are being produced. Therefore, the CO₂ that is produced when they are burnt for energy is considered carbon neutral.

However, some people argue that using a large amount of land to produce biomass causes food shortages. This makes it unsustainable as an energy source. It is also much more fuel needs to be produced to meet energy consumption, making it even less sustainable.

Allow any other valid point(s).

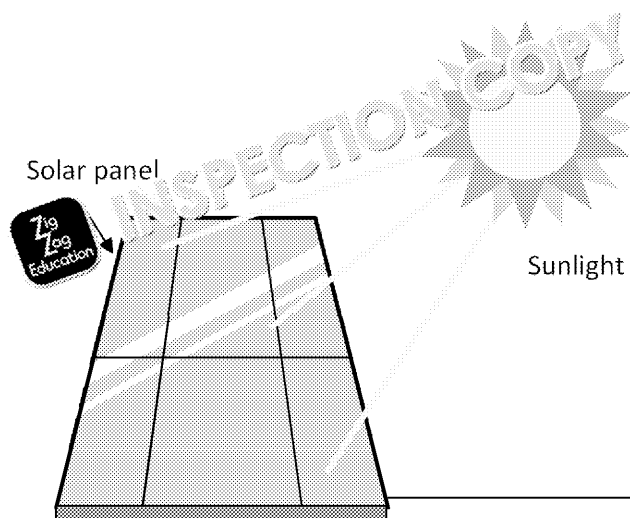
16. Up to **5 marks** for a clearly indicated, correct process.

1 mark per stage (up to **3 marks**) in the process identified (sun, solar panel, power).

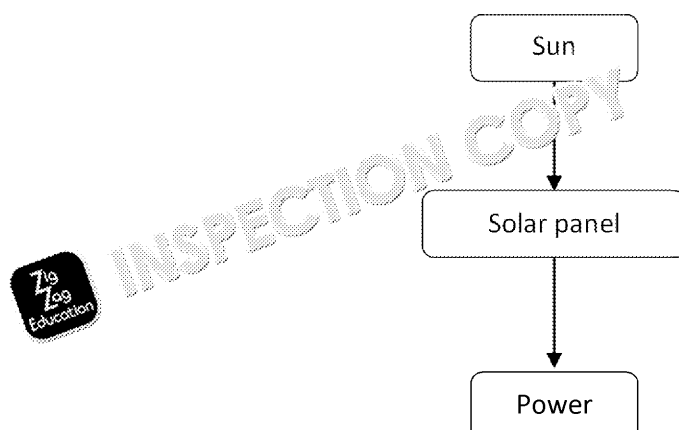
1 mark for a correctly annotated diagram / flow chart

1 mark for a clearly presented drawing / flow chart.

Example of a diagram:



Example of a flow chart:



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17. **1 mark** for identifying a disadvantage and **1 mark** for demonstrating understanding of the disadvantage. **Two** disadvantages must be identified.

Answer could include:

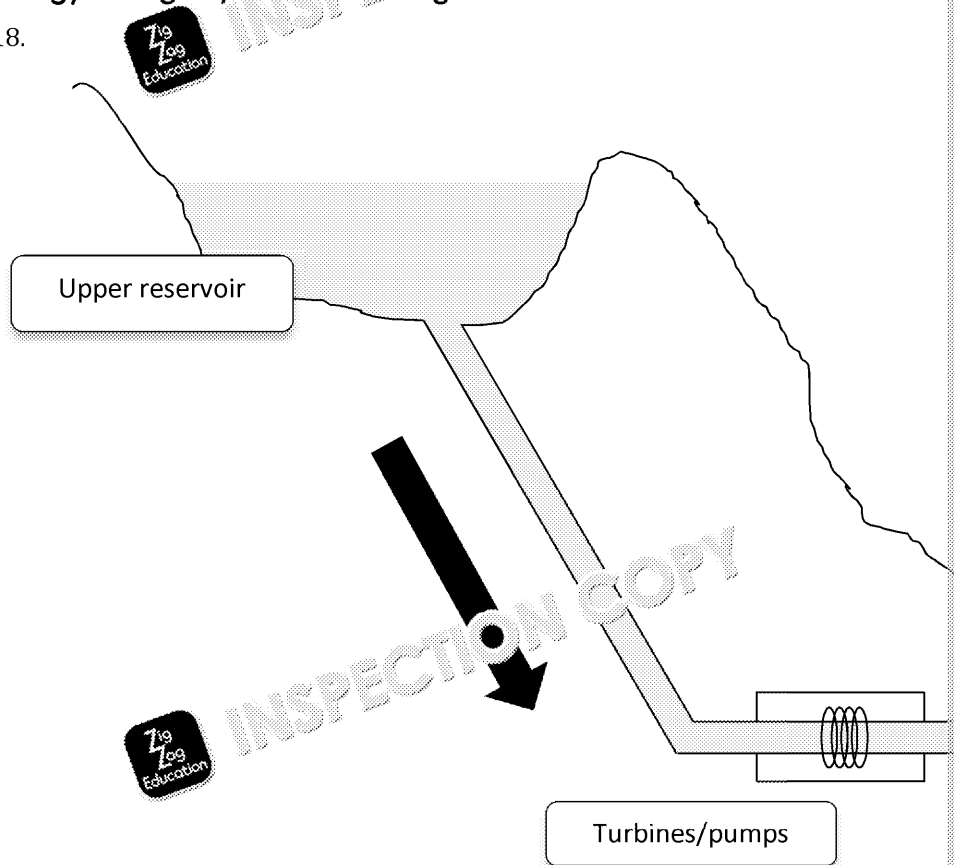
One disadvantage of the use of renewable energy is that it can be costly. This is because manufacturing can cost a lot.

Another disadvantage could be that some methods can have negative effects on the environment. For example, wind turbines can lead to habitats being destroyed, ruin countryside views or, in the case of tidal energy, can lead to sewage being pumped into the sea.

Allow any other valid point(s)

Energy storage systems including batteries

18.



19.

Alkaline batteries	Rechargeable batteries
Disposable	Expensive to buy
Have to be replaced often	Reusable
Output gets less over time	Better for the environment
Worse for the environment	Output remains constant
Cheap to buy	Will last longer

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Modern materials

1. **1 mark** for valid point and **1 mark** for valid explanation / example / demonstration

Answer could include:

It is important to incorporate modern materials into design to be innovative and to provide new properties and functions provided by the new materials. This helps to differentiate a product in the market.

Allow any other valid point(s).

2. **1 mark** per valid answer.
Graphene



3. **1 mark** for naming a modern material.
1 mark per property described.

Answer could include:

Metal foams are a modern material. The properties of metal foam include, but are not limited to, a low weight ratio and good ability to absorb sound.

Allow any other valid point(s).

4. **1 mark** per valid answer.
 i) Its antibacterial properties.

1 mark per valid answer.

- ii) 1) Medical supplies
 2) Socks

Smart materials

5. **1 mark** for valid definition and **1 mark** for valid explanation / example / demonstration.

Answer could include:

A smart material is a material that reacts to changes in its environment.

Allow any other valid point(s).

6. i) **1 mark** per valid answer.
 c) Thermochromic properties

- ii) **1 mark** per function stated. **1 mark** for an explanation of the function stated.
Two functions should be stated.

Answer could include:

The first function that the thermochromic properties perform is that they let the mug know when the mug is hot and, therefore, to be careful not to scold themselves; this can be a useful function.

The second function is an aesthetic one. The aesthetic appeal of the mug will increase when the user purchases the mug and then use it on a regular basis.

Allow any other valid point(s).

7. **1 mark** per valid answer.
 i) Shape memory alloy
 ii) Apply an electric current
 iii) Nitinol

Composite materials

8. **1 mark** for valid point/definition and **1 mark** for valid explanation/example.

Answer could include:

A composite material is formed when two materials are combined to create a single material with improved properties. An example of a composite material would be glass reinforced plastic (GRP) which has a high strength-to-weight ratio and is highly heat, chemical and corrosion resistant.

Allow any other valid point(s).

9. **1 mark** per valid answer.
 b) Glass-reinforced plastic (GRP)
 c) Medium-density fibreboard (MDF)
 e) Brit Pak (aseptic packaging)

10. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Cars
- Boat hulls
- Medical devices
- Planes
- Bike frames
- Prosthetics

Allow any other valid point(s).

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Technical textiles

11. **1 mark** for valid definition of flame retardants and **1 mark** for valid explanation of knowledge of flame retardants.

1 mark for valid definition of fire resistance and **1 mark** for valid explanation / of fire resistance.

Answer could include:

Flame retardants are a finish that can be applied to clothing fabrics. These are on furniture and curtains and are designed to extinguish flames with a chemical reaction. Fire-resistant fabrics, made from aramid fibres, resist heat and are very hard to burn. They are used to make protective clothing and fire blankets.

Allow any other valid point(s).

12. **1 mark** for a valid point and **1 mark** for valid explanation. **Two** valid points should be awarded.

Answer could include:

Kevlar is used because it is extremely tough and can help deflect bullets and protect the wearer. It is also used because it can be woven, making it breathable and flexible. This makes it suitable for use in protective clothing.

Allow any other valid point(s).

13. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Adding aromas to fabric for clothing or furnishings.
- Antibacterial functions for sportswear.
- Moisturising or nourishing vitamins added to skin through clothing.
- Antibacterial and fungal resistance to shower curtains.
- Bug repellent to mosquito nets or outdoor clothing.

Allow any other valid point(s).

14. Give the full **8 marks** for an appropriate design that is clearly presented and annotated. **1–2 marks** awarded if the design uses conductive fabric and is presented clearly. **2–4 marks** awarded if the design uses conductive fabric and is also presented clearly. **4–6 marks** awarded if the design uses conductive fabric, is presented clearly and is annotated. **6–8 marks** awarded if the design uses conductive fabric, is presented clearly and is annotated and has been considered as appropriate.

Test 5

1. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Input = keyboard

Process = microcontroller

Output = LCD display/screen

2. 1. Push to make. This switch is normally open (NO).
2. Push to break. This switch is normally closed (NC).

3. Answers could include:

- Slide
- Rocker
- Key
- Reed
- Rotary
- Toggle
- Membrane
- Tilt
- Micro
- Latching

4. i) **1 mark** for a valid answer. Light-dependent resistor (LDR)

- ii) **1 mark** for a valid point and **1 mark** for supporting evidence / example.


Answers could include:

A light-dependent resistor can turn on the street light as soon as it's dark. To ensure there is an acceptable level of visibility; for example, if bad weather makes the street dark at the time of day the light will come on and improve the visibility.

Allow other valid answer(s).

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5. **1 mark** for a valid point and **1 mark** for supporting evidence / example.
 Answers could include:
 A heat sensor could turn off the hair straightener if it gets too hot which would stop it from burning the hair and help make the straightener safer.
 A heat sensor could set off a beep or turn a light on or off to let the user know the temperature / is too hot.
 Allow other valid answer(s).
6. **1 mark** for a valid point and **1 mark** for supporting evidence / example.
 Answers could include:
 Pressure sensors would allow the robotic hand to sense what it is trying to grip. This accuracy would make it less likely to crush/drop the objects. This will allow for more important things in providing functionality for prosthetics, etc.
 Allow other valid answer(s).
7. **1 mark** for a valid answer.
 Integrated circuit
8. **1 mark** for a valid answer.
 Peripheral interface controllers
9. **1 mark** for a valid point and **1 mark** for supporting evidence / example / showing a microcontroller.
 Answers could include:
 The robot needs a microcontroller because it is responsible for the communication and decision-making; therefore, it acts like the 'brain' of the robot. The microcontroller is used to process the data and execute the instructions. In this robot, which is capable of being remotely controlled, uses a microcontroller to process the data and execute the instructions. All these input and outputs triggered by other outputs, a microcontroller is essential. All these input and outputs would be interpreted through the microcontroller. The microcontroller would contain the instructions that can be programmed through coding or a flow chart.
 Allow other valid answer(s).
10. **1 mark** for a valid answer (up to **2 marks**).
 Answers could include:
 • Picaxe
 • Genie
 • Arduino
 Allow other valid answer(s).
11. i) **1 mark** for a valid answer.
 Monostable
- ii) **1 mark** for identifying that the sensor needs to be activated.
1 mark per correctly identified process or output (up to **3 marks**).
1 mark for identifying that nothing happens if the sensor is not activated.
 Answers could include:
 If the sensor is activated:
 The blue LED turns on (output), waits 1 second (process) then turns off.
 If the sensor isn't activated:
 Nothing happens.
12. **1 mark** for drawing the correct number: 6
1 mark for correctly and clearly drawing the number 6 as it would appear on a screen.
 Example:  correctly drawn 6:

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13. **1 mark** for a valid answer.

Answers could include:

- LCD display
- LED/lamp
- Buzzer/speaker

14. **1 mark** for a valid point and **1 mark** for supporting evidence / example.

Answers could include:


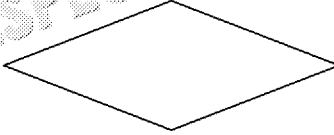


The beeping sound that traffic lights make indicate when it is safe to cross for vehicles. The beeping function makes the traffic lights an intelligent design and makes the road safer for pedestrians.

Allow other valid answers.

15. i) Give the full **6 marks** for an appropriate design that is clearly presented and annotated. **1 mark** awarded for including a sensor as an input (e.g. heat sensor, light sensor). **1 mark** awarded **per output** included (up to **2 marks**) (e.g. buzzer, speaker). **Up to 2 marks** awarded if the design is presented clearly. **Up to 2 marks** awarded if the design is annotated.

ii) Give the full **6 marks** for an appropriate system flowchart that is clearly presented and annotated. **1 mark** awarded for showing the input. **1 mark** awarded per output shown (up to 2 marks). **Up to 2 marks** awarded if the flow chart clearly shows the function of the components. **Up to 2 marks** awarded if the flow chart uses the correct shapes.

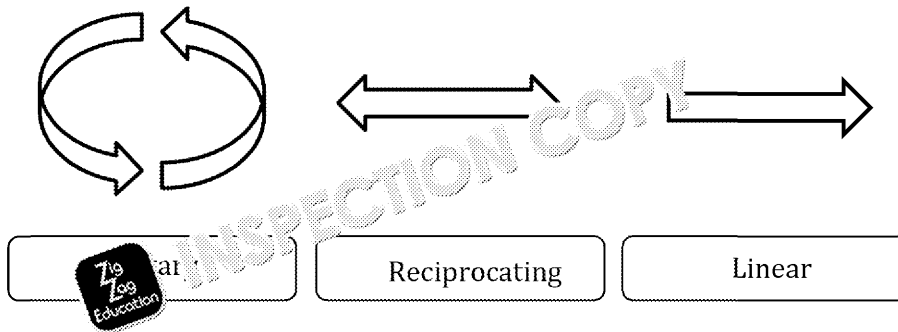
Key for reference:

Shape	Meaning
	Terminator. The start and end of a flowchart.
	Decision-making
	Inputs/outputs
	Process/instruction

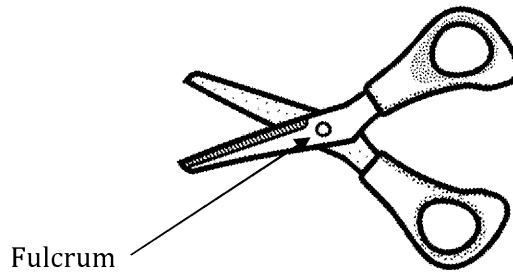
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1. **1 mark** per valid answer.



2. **1 mark** per valid answer.



3. **1 mark** per valid answer.

- i) First order
- ii) Third order
- iii) Second order

4. **1 mark** per correct answer. **1 mark** for showing working out.

$$MA = \frac{\text{Load}}{\text{Effort}} = \frac{100 \text{ N}}{10 \text{ N}} = 10 = 10:1$$

5. i) **1 mark** for correct answer. **1 mark** for showing working out.

$$\text{Moment} = \text{Force (N)} \times \text{Distance (m)} = 50 \times 0.25 = 12.5$$

- ii) **1 mark** for correct answer. **1 mark** for showing working out.

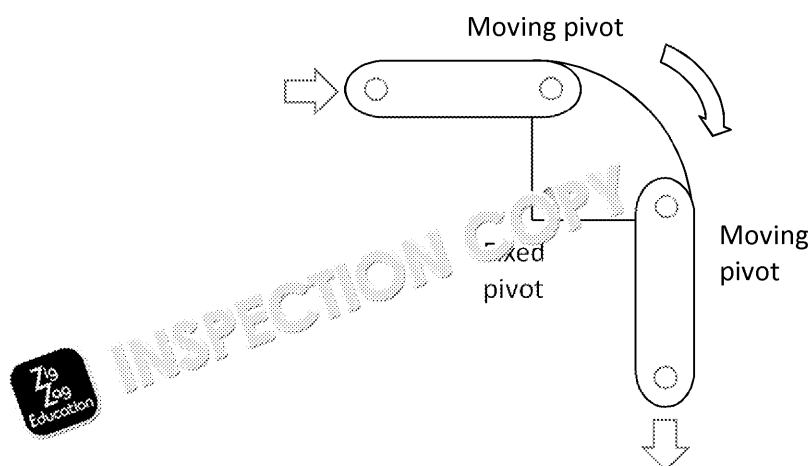
$$\begin{aligned} 200 \text{ N} \times 50 \text{ mm} &= 100 \text{ N} \times d \text{ mm} \\ 2 \times 50 \text{ mm} &= d \text{ mm} \\ d &= 100 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

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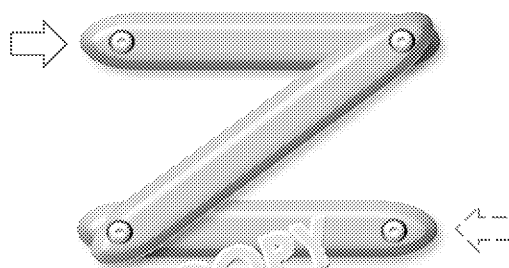


6. Up to **6 marks** for a clearly drawn, annotated, correct mechanism.

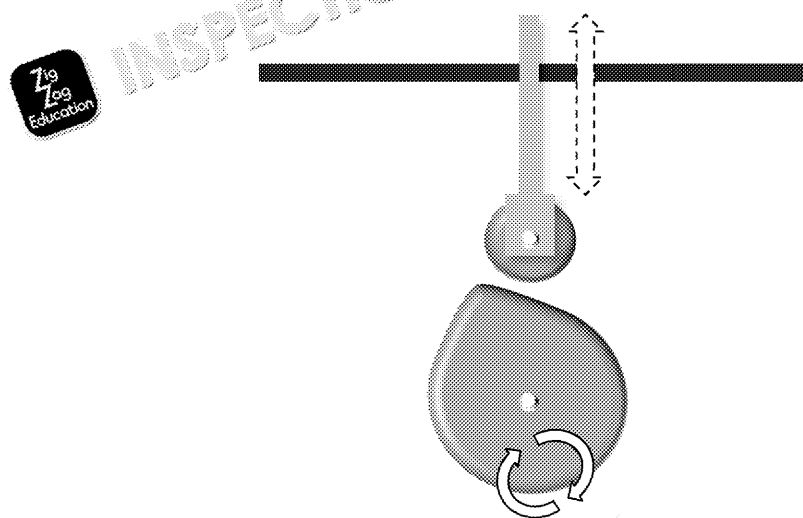


Lose **1 mark** per mistake in the mechanism, annotations or if the drawing is unclear.

7. i) Push/pull reverse linkage
ii) **1 mark** for a correctly drawn arrow.



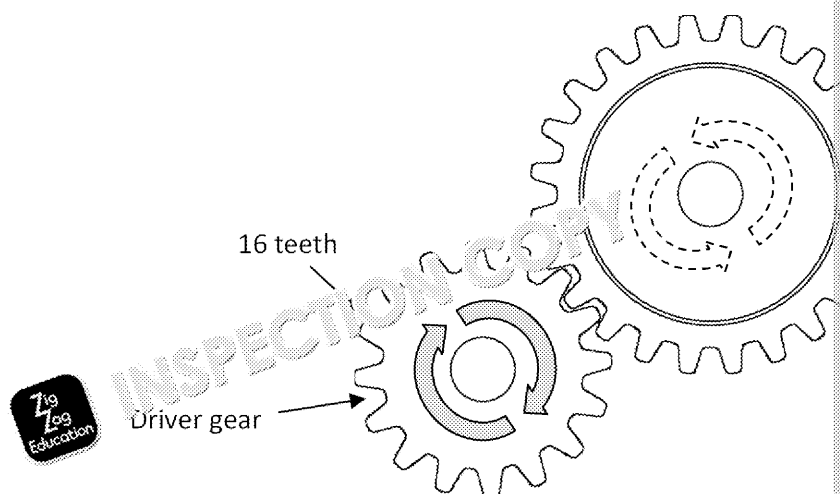
8. **1 mark** for a correctly drawn mechanism. **1 mark** for indication reciprocating movement. **1 mark** for indication rotating movement.



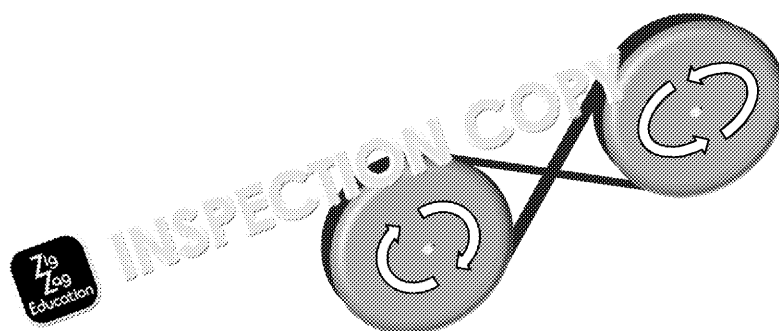
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9. **1 mark** per valid answer.
- i) Spur gear
 - ii) Worm wheel and worm gear
 - iii) Bevel gear
 - iv) Rack-and-pinion
 - v) Sprocket and chain
10. Award **1 mark** for simple definition of action.
Award up to **2 marks** for appropriate definition that shows understanding.
Example **1 mark** answer:
A gear train is a series of gears where one gear is locked into another, a simple gear train indicates each gear on a shaft.
Accept other valid answer(s).
11. i) **1 mark** for correct answer. **1 mark** for showing working out.
Gear ratio = $\frac{\text{Number of teeth on the driven gear}}{\text{Number of teeth on the driver gear}} = \frac{24}{16} = 3:2$
- ii) **1 mark** for a correctly drawn arrow/s.



12. **1 mark** for valid point/definition and **1 mark** for valid explanation/example.
Answer could include:
Gear ratio means the amount one gear spins in relation to its connected gear. For every 3 turns of the driver gear, the driven gear will turn 2 times, making the gear ratio 1:2.
Allow any other valid point(s).
13. i) **1 mark** for a correctly drawn arrow.

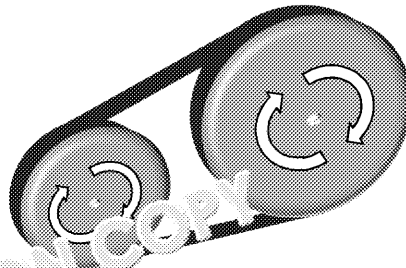


- ii) **1 mark** per valid answer.
Changing the direction of the motion.

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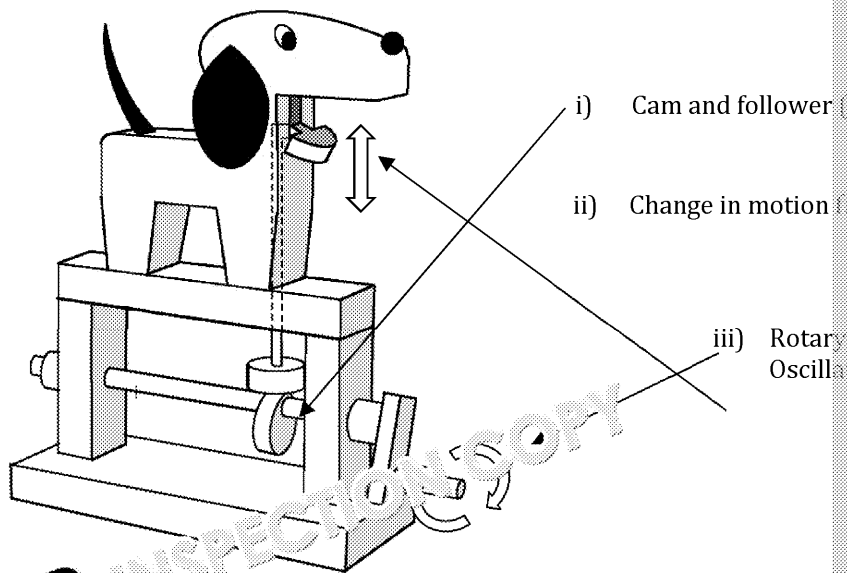


14. i) **1 mark** for a correctly drawn arrow.



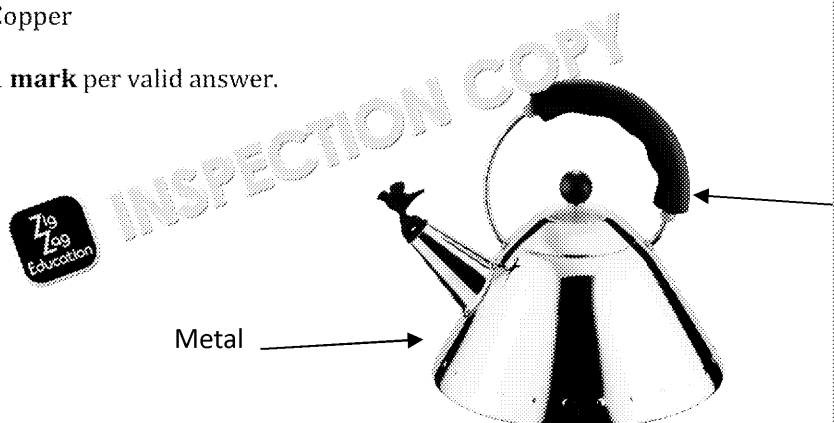
- ii) **1 mark** per valid answer.
Changing the direction of the motion.

15. **1 mark** for a correctly labelled feature (up to **4 marks**).



Test 7

- 1 mark** per valid answer.
c) Textiles
- 1 mark** for a valid definition and **1 mark** for supporting example.
Answers could include:
Fusibility is a material's ability to melt easily. A material with a low melting point has low fusibility.
Allow other valid answer(s).
- 1 mark** per valid answer.
c) Copper
- i) **1 mark** per valid answer.



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- ii) **1 mark** for a valid point per material identified (up to **2 marks**).
1 mark for supporting evidence / example per material identified (up to **2 marks**).
 Answers could include:
 Metal is used because it is a good thermal conductor which means that the heat is conducted easily and heat the water efficiently. The plastic is used on the handle so it can hold the heat well and, therefore, means the user can use the handle to lift the kettle.
 Allow other valid answer(s).

5. **1 mark** per valid answer.
 Magnetic properties

6. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Elasticity
- Strength
- Hardness
- Toughness
- Plasticity
- Durability
- Malleability
- Brittleness

Allow other valid answer(s).

7. i) **1 mark** for identifying a valid mechanical property of plastic.

Answers could include:

- Strength
- Hardness
- Toughness
- Durability
- Plasticity

1 mark for supporting evidence / example.

Answers could include:

The plastic which the lunch box is made from has high plasticity. This means it can be easily deformed during manufacture.

Allow other valid answer(s).

- ii) **1 mark** for mentioning the mechanical property identified in the previous question.

1 mark for identifying why it makes the material appropriate for the function.

Answers could include:

High plasticity means that the plastic has the ability to be easily moulded. This means it can be made into various forms, including the Lego brick shape, cheaply and easily.

Allow other valid answer(s).

8. **1 mark** for a valid definition and **1 mark** for supporting example.

Answers could include:

Malleability is the ability to bend without breaking. Metals are considered malleable and manipulated without cracking or breaking. Gold, copper and tin are examples.

Allow other valid answer(s).

9. i) **1 mark** per valid answer.

A material that has the ability to resist being crushed has high **compressive** strength.

- ii) **1 mark** per valid answer.

A material that can be easily stretched has a low **tensile** strength.

10. **1 mark** for a valid point and **1 mark** for supporting evidence / example.

Answers could include:

The properties of a material can be improved by adding one or more other materials. This is called alloying to improve the final properties.

Allow other valid answer(s).

11. **1 mark** per material used (up to **2 marks**).

1 mark per correct annotation (up to **2 marks**).

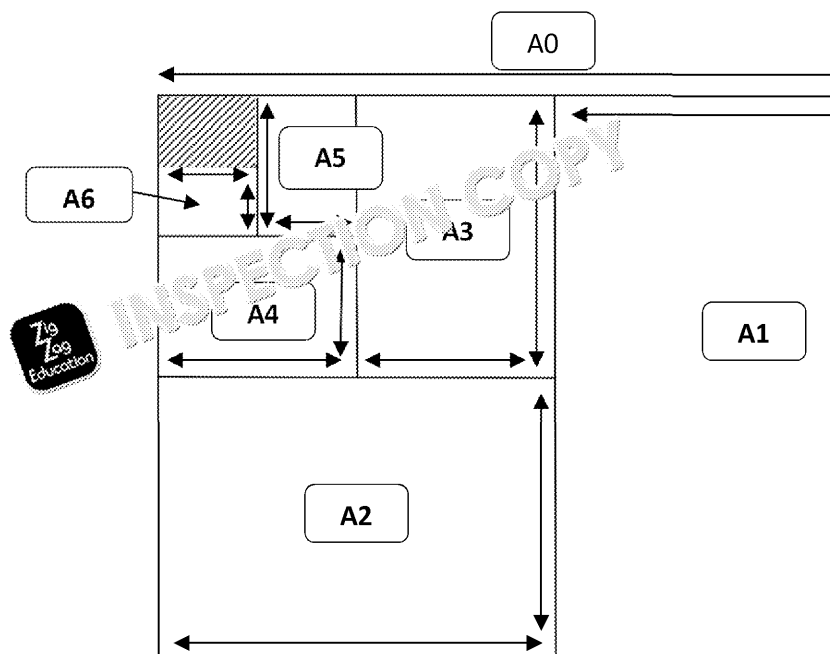
1 mark per explanation of material property.

Up to **2 marks** awarded for clarity of drawing.

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1. **1 mark** per valid answer.



2. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Bleedproof
- Grid
- Layout
- Tracing
- Cartridge

Allow any other valid point(s).

3. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Grams per square metre

4. **1 mark** per valid answer.

200 gsm

5. **1 mark** for valid point/definition and **1 mark** for valid explanation/example.

Answer could include:

Paper can be laminated to make it stronger. Lamination is the process of layering materials to make it stronger or give it other properties.

Allow any other valid point(s).

6. i) **1 mark** per valid answer.

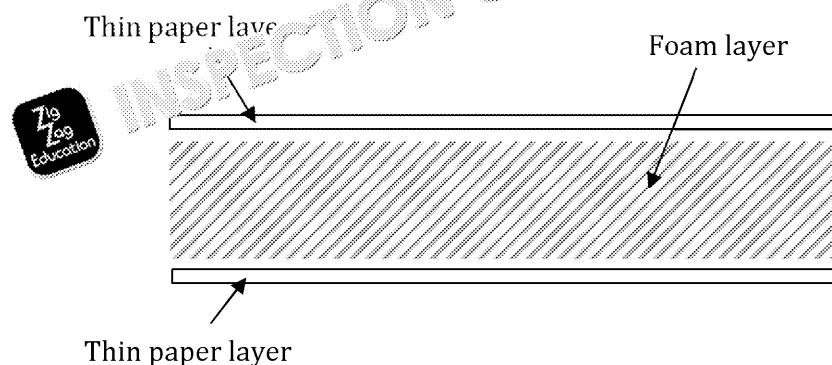
Foam core is often used for models and mounting posters because it is stiff.

- ii) **1 mark** awarded if drawing is a cross section.

1 mark if drawing is of foam board.

Up to **2 marks** awarded for correct annotations.

Up to **2 marks** awarded for clarity of drawing.

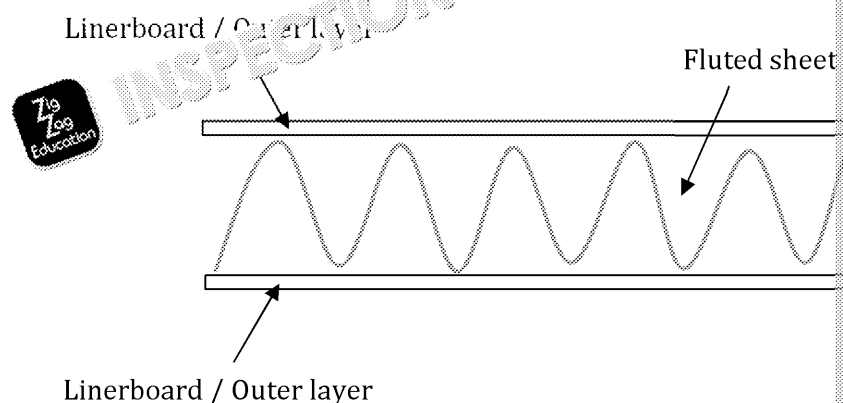


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7. i) **1 mark** for valid point/definition and **1 mark** for valid explanation/example.
 Answer could include:
 Corrugated cardboard is often used for secondary packaging because it's light.
 Allow any other valid point(s).
- ii) **1 mark** awarded if drawing is a cross section.
1 mark if drawing is of corrugated cardboard.
 Up to **2 marks** awarded for correct annotation(s).
 Up to **2 marks** awarded for clarity of drawing.



8. **1 mark** per valid answer.
 Solid white board
9. **1 mark** for valid point/definition and **1 mark** for valid explanation/example.
 Answer could include:
 Duplex board is a thick card (normally 250-500 gsm) which is unbleached on one side and bleached on the other. It is mainly used for food packaging and is printed on the bleached side. This saves money in the production process.
 Allow any other valid point(s).

Test 9

1. **1 mark** for identifying that a hardwood is wood from slow-growing trees.
1 mark for supporting evidence / example of hardwoods.
1 mark for identifying that softwood is wood from fast-growing trees.
1 mark for supporting evidence / example of softwoods.
 Allow other valid answer(s).
2. **1 mark** per valid answer.
 Answers could include:
- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ash • Beech • Oak | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balsa • Teak • Mahogany |
|---|---|
- Allow any other valid answer(s).
3. **1 mark** per valid answer.
 Answers could include:
- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Larch • Pine • Scots pine • Palmarosa • Fir | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Douglas fir • Hemlock • Corsican pine • Monterey pine • Spruce |
|---|--|
- Allow any other valid answer(s).

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4. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Ash

For Your Information:

Ash is often used for tool handles because it is tough and is the most elastic European wood. These properties help the wood to absorb shock which prevents the shock from travelling into the user's arm and makes it a more durable tool handle.

5. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Beech

For Your Information:

Beech is often used for outdoor children's toys because it is non-toxic and resistant to splintering due to its dense grain. Beech also finishes well and can be painted.

6. **1 mark** for a valid point and **1 mark** for supporting evidence / example.

Answers could include:

Balsa wood is often used for modelling because it is incredibly light and soft. This makes the overall weight of the model light with less need for support.

Allow other valid answer(s).

7. **2 marks** for a valid description, **1 mark** for identifying it as a hardwood, **2 marks** for the uses of oak.

Answers could include:

Oak is a hardwood. It is strong, durable and has a light brown colour. It can be used for many things including furniture pieces, boat building and building.

Allow other valid answer(s).

8. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Oil
- Paint
- Wood stain
- Polyurethane

Allow any other valid answers(s).

9. Forest Stewardship Council

10. **1 mark** for a valid point and **1 mark** for supporting evidence / example / explanation.

Answers could include:

Manufactured board is sheets of wood composite which is man-made. These sheets come in various sizes which makes them particularly useful for construction and cheap furniture.

Allow other valid answer(s).

11. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Plywood

12. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Medium density fibreboard
- Chipboard
- Blockboard
- Hardboard
- Laminboard

Allow any other valid answers(s).

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Test 10

1. **1 mark** for identifying that a ferrous metal is a metal that contains iron.
1 mark for supporting evidence / example of ferrous metals.
1 mark for identifying that non-ferrous metal is metal that doesn't contain iron.
1 mark for supporting evidence / example of non-ferrous metals.
 Allow other valid answer(s).
2. **1 mark** per valid answer.
 Answers could include:
 - Cast iron
 - Stainless steel
 - Low-carbon steel
 - High-carbon steel
 Allow any other valid answer(s).
3. **1 mark** per valid answer.
 Answers could include:
 - Aluminium
 - Copper
 - Zinc
 - Tin
 - Brass
 - Silver
 - Pewter
 - Gold
 - Platinum
 Allow any other valid point(s).
4. **1 mark** for a valid point and **1 mark** for supporting evidence / example.
 Answers could include:
 An alloy is a metal that is made by combining two or more metals. Combining two metals with improved, or required, properties or characteristics. Pewter is a non-ferrous metal like silver but is cheaper to produce.
 Allow other valid answer(s).
5. **1 mark** per valid answer.
 Aluminium
6. **1 mark** for a valid point and **1 mark** for supporting evidence / example.
 Answers could include:
 Stainless steel is hard and does not rust. This makes it a good material to use for cutlery as it is hygienic. It also has a shiny silvery finish which makes it aesthetically pleasing.
 Allow other valid answer(s).
7. **1 mark** per valid answer.
 Answers could include:
 - Very hard
 - Strong
 - Less ductile than mild steel
 - Harder than mild steel
 - Durable
 Allow any other valid point(s).
8. **1 mark** per valid answer.
 Answers could include:
 - Ductile
 - Malleable
 - Poor resistance to corrosion
 - Tough
 - Easily machined
 Allow any other valid point(s).
9. **2 marks** for a valid description, **1 mark** for identifying that it is non-ferrous.
2 marks for providing examples of the uses of copper.
 Answers could include:
 Copper is a non-ferrous metal. It is a very good electrical conductor, it is reddish-brown and malleable. It also conducts heat well. It is most commonly found in electrical wiring and also be used for roofing and jewellery.
 Allow other valid answer(s).

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10. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Silver
- Gold
- Platinum

Allow any other valid point(s).

Test 11

1. **1 mark** for identifying that thermoplastics can be remoulded using heat.

1 mark for supporting evidence / example of thermoplastics.

1 mark for identifying that thermosetting plastics cannot be remoulded using heat.

1 mark for supporting evidence / example of thermosetting plastics.

Allow other valid answer(s).

2. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Polypropylene (PP)
- Acrylic (PMMA)
- Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)
- High-density polyethylene (HDPE)
- High-impact polystyrene (HIPS)
- Acetate
- Low-density polyethylene (LDPE)
- Expanded polystyrene (EPS)
- Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)
- Nylon

Allow other valid answer(s).

3. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Polyester resin (PR)
- Phenol formaldehyde (PF)
- Epoxy resin (ER)
- Urea formaldehyde (UF)
- Melamine formaldehyde (MF)

Allow other valid answer(s).

4. **1 mark** for a valid point and **1 mark** for supporting example.

Answers could include:

A natural plastic is a plastic that occurs naturally and is not produced through polymerisation. Examples include cellulose and amber.

Allow other valid answer(s).

5. **1 mark** for valid point and **1 mark** for valid explanation.

Answer could include:

Urea formaldehyde (UF) is a very good electrical insulator. This means that it does not conduct electricity, making it safe to use for plug sockets as it allows people to touch the socket without getting shocked.

Allow any other valid point(s).

6. **1 mark** for a valid point and **1 mark** for supporting evidence / example.

Answers could include:

Polystyrene is lightweight and a good insulator. It is often chosen for packaging as it adds unnecessary weight while keeping the product intact and protected.

Allow other valid answer(s).

7. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Strong
- Lightweight
- Stiff

Allow other valid answer(s).

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8. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Tough
- Brittle when thin
- Easily formed
- Easily scratched
- Available in a range of colours
- Can be transparent

Allow other valid answer(s).

9. **1 mark** per valid answer.

- Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)
- Polyvinyl chloride / PVC

10. **2 marks** for a valid description (2), **1 mark** for identifying that it is a thermoplastic. **2 marks** for giving two examples of the uses of polypropylene.

Answers could include:

Polypropylene is a thermoplastic. It is a very flexible plastic with a high-impact resistance. As a common found plastic, it is easily recyclable. It is used for products with live hinges due to its flexibility. It is used for food containers.

Allow other valid answer(s).

11. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Films and rolls
- Foam
- Granules
- Sheets
- Tubes
- Powders
- Blocks

Allow other valid answer(s).

12. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Resin
- Powder

Allow other valid answer(s).



Test 12

1. **1 mark** for identifying that a natural fibre is an animal- or plant-based fibre.

1 mark for supporting evidence / example of natural fibres.

1 mark for identifying that synthetic fibres are man-made and made from crude oil.

1 mark for supporting evidence / example of synthetic fibres.

Allow other valid answer(s).

2. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Wool
- Cotton
- Linen
- Silk

Allow any other valid point(s).

3. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Nylon/polyamide
- Polyester
- Acrylic
- Elastane (Lycra)

Allow any other valid answer(s).

4. **1 mark** for identifying blending fibres. **1 mark** for defining mixing fibres.

Answers could include:

The difference between blending and mixing fibres is whether the fibres are put into yarn. Blending fibres is when two or more types of fibre are mixed together to make a new type of fibre. Mixing fibres is when two or more yarns made of one fibre are knitted/woven together to make a new type of fabric.

Allow other valid answer(s).

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5. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Nylon/polyamide

6. **1 mark** for a valid point and **1 mark** for supporting evidence / example.

Answers could include:

Cotton is often used for bedsheets because it is comfortable, hardwearing, absorbent and suitable for hot weather. These properties make cotton desirable for bed sheets because they are comfortable during the night and can be washed often without deteriorating.

Allow other valid answer(s).

7. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Eco-friendly
- Cheaper than pure cotton
- More durable
- Easily dyed / coloured

Allow any other valid point(s).

8. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Hard-wearing
- Great stretch
- Resists creasing
- Easily takes colour
- Quick-drying
- Good handle
- Good drape

Allow any other valid point(s).

9. **2 marks** for a valid description, **1 mark** for identifying that it is a natural fibre
2 marks for providing examples of the uses of silk.

Answers could include:

Silk is a natural fibre. It is made from the cocoon of a Chinese silkworm. It is a strong, smooth, and has a good drape. It is most commonly used to produce high quality clothing and bedding.

Allow other valid answer(s).

10. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Jumper
- Thermal blankets
- Scarves
- Sportswear
- Cardigans
- Tights and leggings
- Socks
- Baby shoes

Allow other valid answer(s).

11. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Upholstery
- Tablecloths
- Clothing
- Bed sheets

Allow other valid answer(s).

12. **1 mark** per valid answer.

Answers could include:

- Disposable products
- Cloths
- Protective clothing
- Teabags
- Anti-scratch products
- Insulation
- Crafts

Allow other valid answer(s).

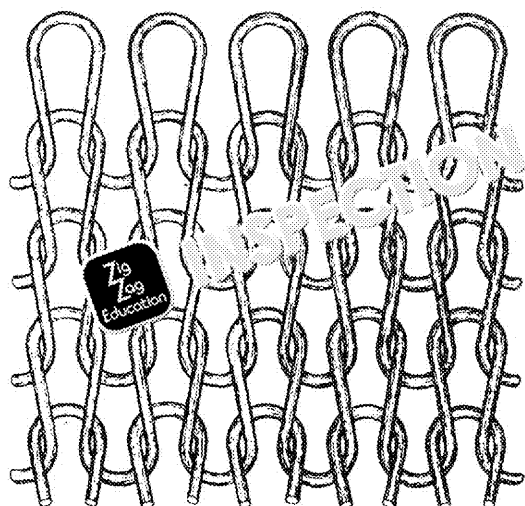
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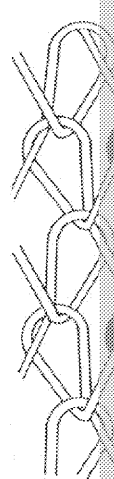
13. **1 mark** for an appropriate diagram showing a knitted fabric construction method
Up to **2 marks** awarded for a correctly annotated and clearly presented diagram

Example of diagrams:

Weft knitting



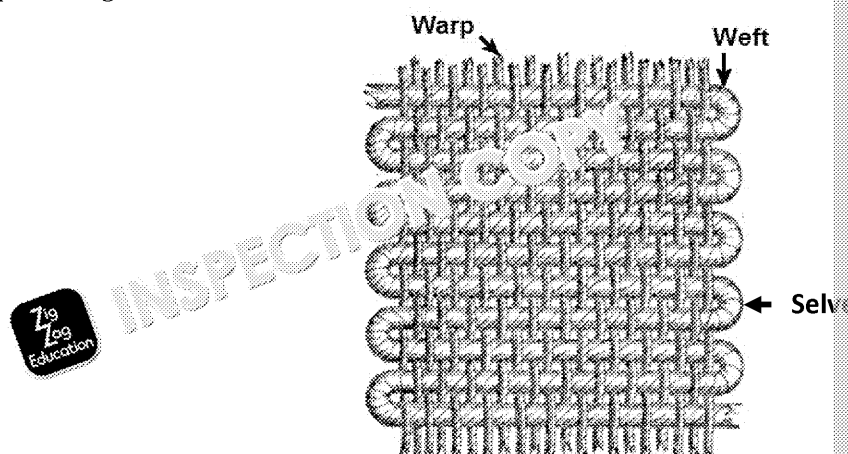
Warp knitting



or

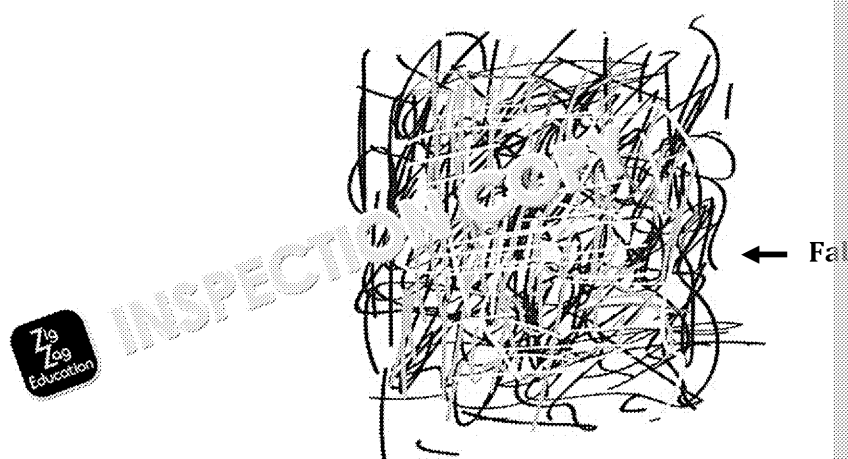
14. **1 mark** for an appropriate diagram showing a woven fabric construction method
Up to **2 marks** awarded for a correctly annotated and clearly presented diagram

Example of diagram:



15. **1 mark** for an appropriate diagram showing a non-woven fabric construction method
Up to **2 marks** awarded for a correctly annotated and clearly presented diagram

Example of diagram:



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