5.7 **DRAWING AND DESIGN (449)**

5.7.1 Drawing and Design Paper 1 (449/1)



SECTION A

- Information regarding parastatal organizations in Kenya: 1. (a)
 - (i) Ownership They are largely owned by the government.
 - Management (ii) They are managed by government appointees.
 - Services (iii) They provide subsidized services to the customers who might find it expensive to afford them if they were left to private establishments.

 $(3 \times 1 = 3 \text{ marks})$

- Steps involved in the design process: (b)
 - Statement/stating the problem. (i)
 - Recording the design ideas in form of sketches and written notes. (ii)
 - Selecting the best solution. (iii)
 - Preparing the final drawing or mock-up (model). (iv)

 $(4 \times 1 = 4 \text{ marks})$

- Reasons for using different types of lines in drawing: 2. (i) (a)
 - It makes the drawings neat and legible.
 - It makes it easy for the person/people depending on the drawing to interpret the details in the drawing.

 $(1 \times 1 = 1 \text{ mark})$

- Use of the following lines: (ii)
 - centre line denoting:centre of a circle axis of symmetry phatom to denote:
 - folding line
 - different possible positions

 $(2 x \frac{1}{2} = 1 \text{ mark})$

- Advantages of using computers in drawing: (b)
 - There is higher speed in production of drawings thus saving time. (i)
 - There is high degree of accuracy. (ii)
 - It is easy to retrieve information. (iii)
 - It is easier to make alterations on the drawings. (iv)
 - It allows for interfacing/interlinking. (v)
 - It allows for production of many copies. (vi)

(vii) The drawings produced are neat.

 $(Any 6 x \frac{1}{2} = 3 marks)$

- 3. (a) Disadvantages of using:
 - (i) Masking tape to hold paper
 - it tends to peel off part of the paper
 - (ii) Thumb pins to hold paper
 - they ruin the surface of the drawing board

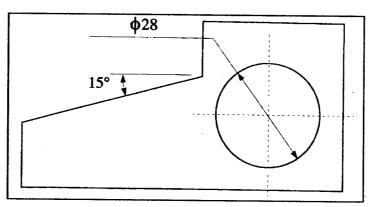
 $(2 \times 1 = 2 \text{ marks})$

- (b) (i) Plywood are manufactured boards made of thin sheets of wood (veneers) that are glued together with the grain of each layer perpendicular to the next.
 - (ii) Chipboard is manufactured by chips of wood which are compressed and glued to the required density.
 - (iii) Blockboards are made up of blocks of timber joined on edge and faced suitably with plywood on both faces.

Sketches to be accepted.

 $(3 \times 1 = 3 \text{ marks})$

4.

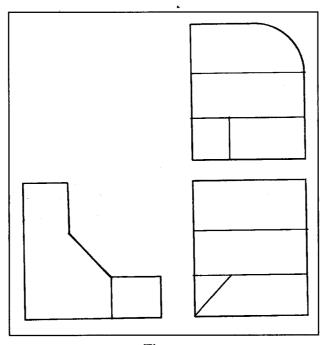


Figure

Correct
$$\phi$$
 28 - $\frac{1}{2}$ mark
Correct 15° - $\frac{1}{2}$ mark
Correct arrows for ϕ 28 - $\frac{1}{2}$ mark
Correct arrows for 15° - $\frac{1^2}{2}$ mark

(2 marks)

5.

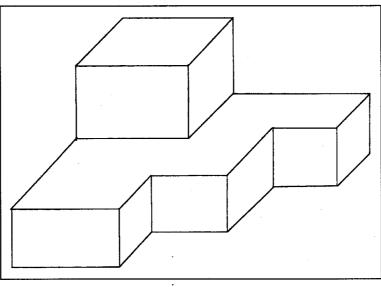


Figure

Plan - 4 faces @ $\frac{1}{2} = 2$ End elevation - 2 faces @ $\frac{1}{2} = 1$ Front elevation - 4 faces @ $\frac{1}{2} = 2$ 3^{rd} angle projection = 1 mark

(6 marks)

6.

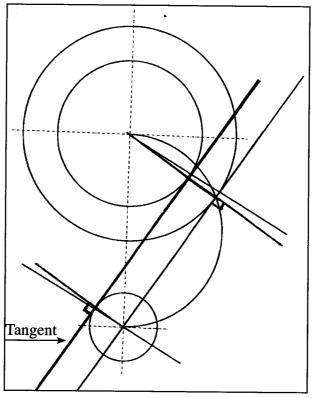


Figure

Oblique projection - 1 mark At least 9 faced 9/3 - 3 marks Proportionality - 1 mark Line mark - 1 mark

(6 marks)

7.



Figure

Construction of:-Correct circle radius R1 + R2 - 2 marks semi-circle - 2 marks parallel lines - 2 marks tangent (shown correctly) - 1 mark

(7 marks)

8.
$$AB = measured dimension x 2$$

$$60 \times 2 = 120 \text{mm}$$

CD = measured dimension x
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 34 x $\frac{1}{2}$ = 17mm

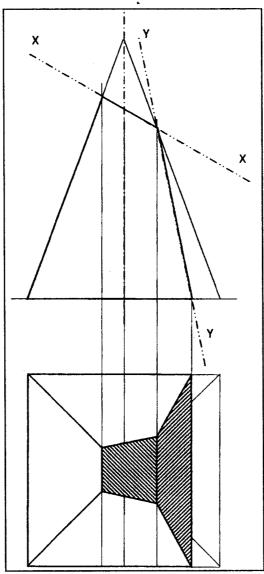
$$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 17 \text{mm}$$

3 marks

OR

$$(2 x \frac{1}{2} = 1 mark)$$

$$(2 x 1 = 2 marks)$$
3 marks

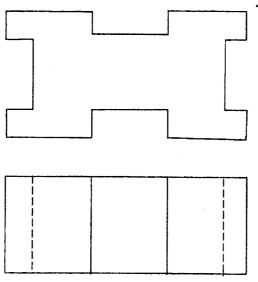


Figure

5 faces x
$$\frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$$

Hatching $(2 \times \frac{1}{2}) = 1$
Line work $= \frac{1}{2}$

10.



Figure

Vertical projection lines - 1 mark Projection lines at 45° - 1 mark or by use of compass correct outline - 2 marks hidden details - 1 mark

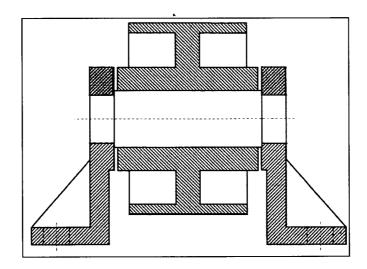
(5 marks)

11.

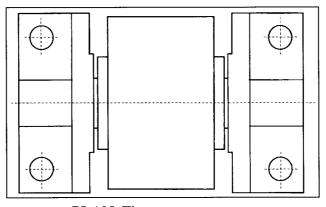
Section FF

16 faces @ $\frac{1}{4}$ = 4 marks Hatching 6x1 = 6 marks Plan 13 faces @ $\frac{1}{2}$ = 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 holes @ $\frac{1}{2}$ = 2 linework = $1\frac{1}{2}$

20 marks

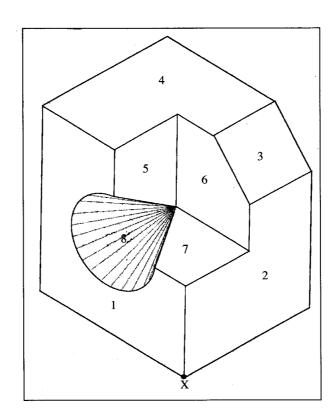


SECTIONAL FRONT ELEVATION ALONG F-F

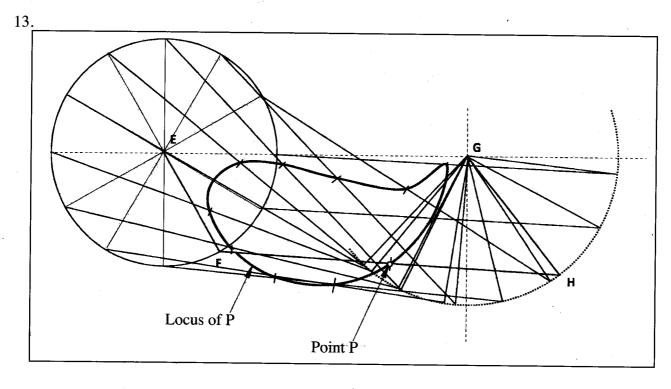


PLAN Figure

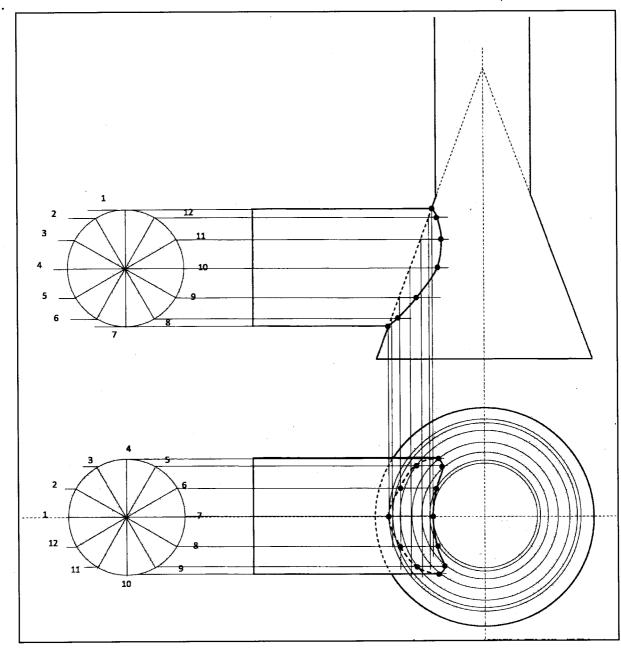




faces 7x1 = 7isometric axis = 1 low pitch X = 1pictorial curve = 2 conical hole (8) = 2scale = 1 linework = 1 (15 marks)



copying the figure $(4x\frac{1}{2}) = 2$ locus of F = 1division of locus F = 2locus of H = 1projection to H = 3mid-point P = 3completing locus of P = 2linework = 1 (15 marks) 14.

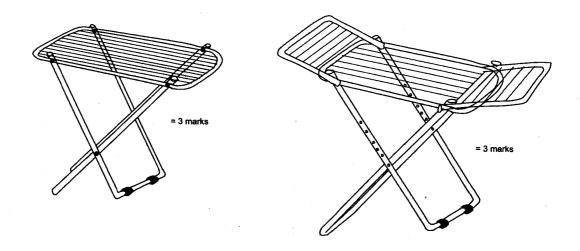


```
drawn elevation = 1
drawn plan = 2
divide pipe in elevation = 1
plot points at intersection of sloping edges = 1
project elevation points to plan = 1
draw circles at intersection of plan points and elevation points = 1
mark curve of interpenetration points of plan = 2
mark points of interpenetration on elevation = 2
draw smooth curve through points of plan;
part full lines; part hidden details = 1
draw smooth curve through points of elevation = 1
construct lines = 1
outlines = 1
```

(15 marks)

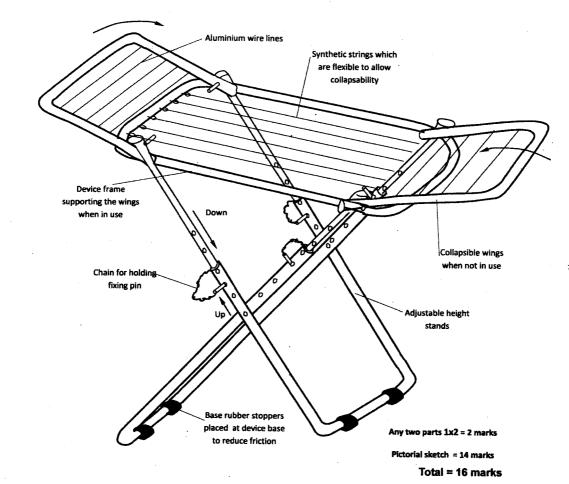
4.20.2 Drawing and Design Paper 2 (449/2)

a)



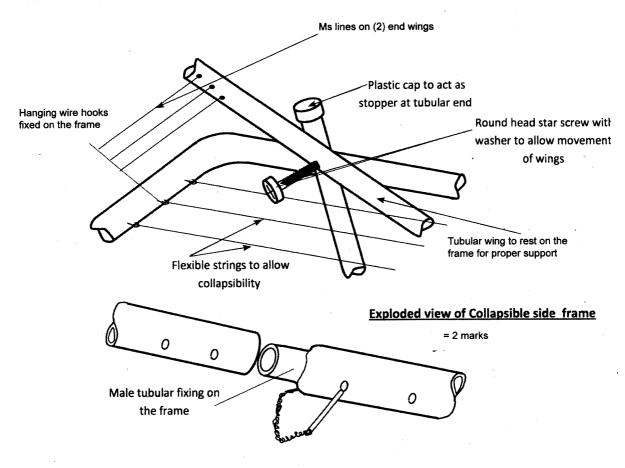
Total = 6 marks

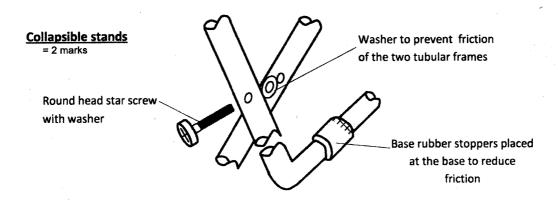
b)



Collapsible wings

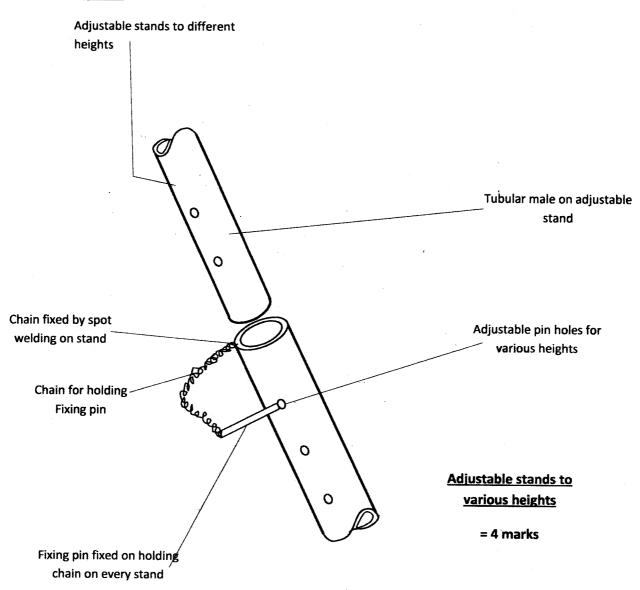
= 4 marks





sub total = 8 marks

Exploded



Total 8+ 4 = 12 marks

d)	١	MATERIALS	LISED
u,	,	MAICKIALS	COLL

- (i) Aluminium tubular (1 mark)
 - Rubber Stoppers (1 mark)

(ii) CHOICE OF MATERIAL

- Aluminium tubular: light in weight for easy movement. $(\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark})$
- Rubber stoppers: Anti-slip material to reduce friction on the ground when device is at work. $(\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark})$

3 marks

(e) (i) TWO JOINING METHODS

- Riveting (1 mark)
- Glueing (1 mark)

(ii) WHERE APPLIED

- Riveting: At the stands joints and collapsible wing joints. $(\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark})$
- Glueing:- Fixing Rubber stoppers with strong adhesive to the stand base frame when device is at work. $(\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark})$

3 marks

Total = 40 marks