5.7 DRAWING AND DESIGN (449)

5.7.1 Drawing and Design Paper 1 (449/1)

SECTION A

1.	(a)	nation regarding parastatal organizations in Kenya:	
		(i)	Ownership They are largely owned by the government.
		(ii)	Management
		. ,	They are managed by government appointees.
		(iii)	Services
			They provide subsidized services to the customers who might find it expensive to afford them if they were left to private establishments.
			(3 $\times 1 = 3$ marks)
	(b)	Steps	involved in the design process:
		(i) (ii) (iii)	Statement/stating the problem. Recording the design ideas in form of sketches and written notes. Selecting the best solution.
		(iv)	Preparing the final drawing or mock-up (model).
		(21)	$(4 \times 1 = 4 \text{ marks})$
2.	(a)	(i)	Reasons for using different types of lines in drawing:
			 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 x 1 = 1 mark)
		(ii)	Use of the following lines:
			 centre line denoting:- centre of a circle axis of symmetry
			 phatom to denote:- folding line different possible positions
			$(2 x \frac{1}{2} = 1 mark)$
	(b)	Adva	ntages of using computers in drawing:
		(i)	There is higher speed in production of drawings thus saving time.
		(ii)	There is high degree of accuracy.
		(iii)	It is easy to retrieve information.
		(iv)	It is easier to make alterations on the drawings.
		(v)	It allows for interfacing/interlinking.
		(vi)	It allows for production of many copies.

The dawings produced are neat.

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

District desired and the state of using:

4.

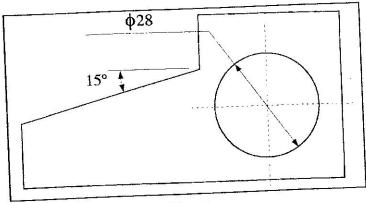
- Masking tape to hold paper
 - it tends to peel off part of the paper
- Thumb pins to hold paper
 - they ruin the surface of the drawing board

(2 x 1 = 2 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.

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



Figure

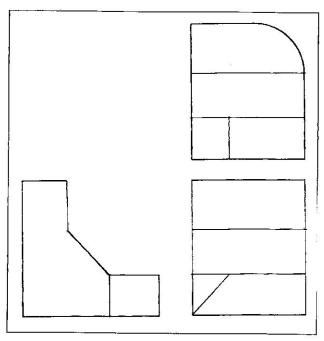
Correct ϕ 28 - $\frac{1}{2}$ mark

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)

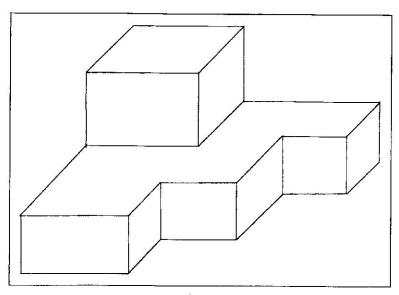


Figure

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.

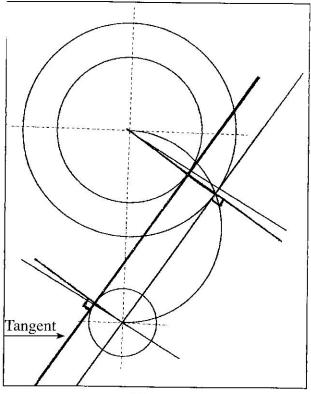


Figure

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)

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

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

$$1\frac{1}{2}$$

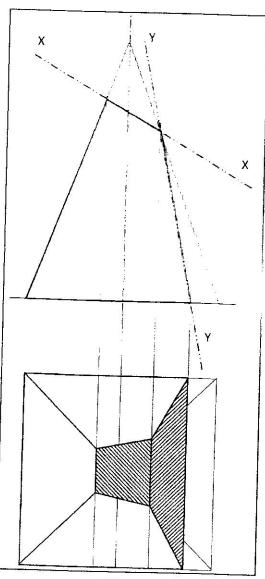
CD = measured dimension
$$x \frac{1}{2}$$
 34 $x \frac{1}{2}$ = 17mm

$$34 \text{ x} \frac{1}{2} = 17 \text{mm}$$

OR

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

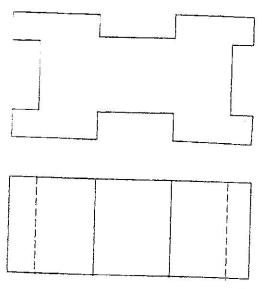
$$(2 x 1 = 2 marks)$$
3 marks



Figure

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

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



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

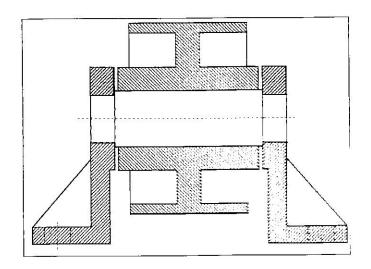
(5 marks)

11.

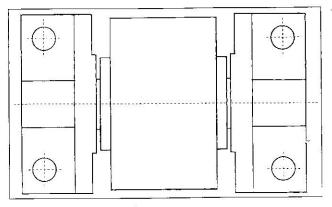
Section FF

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 = $1\frac{1}{2}$

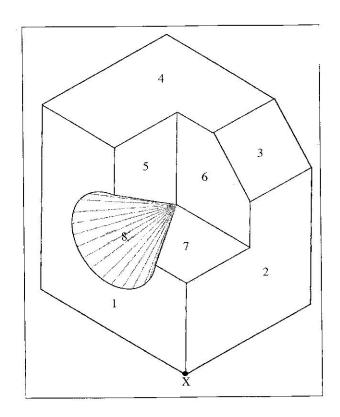
20 marks



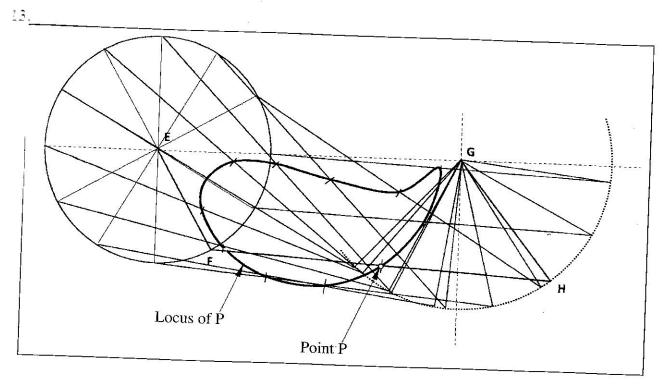
SECTIONAL FRONT ELEVATION ALONG F-F



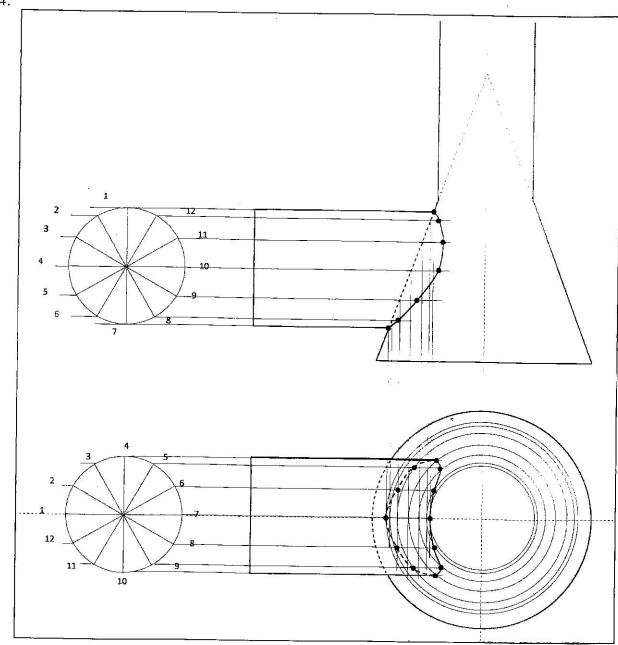
PLAN Figure



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

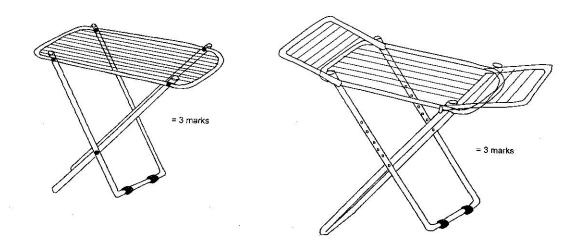


```
drawn elevation = 1
drawn plan = 2
divide pipe in elevation = 1
plot points at intersection of sloping edges = 1
project elevation points to plan = 1
draw circles at intersection of plan points and elevation points = 1
mark curve of interpenetration points of plan = 2
mark points of interpenetration 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)

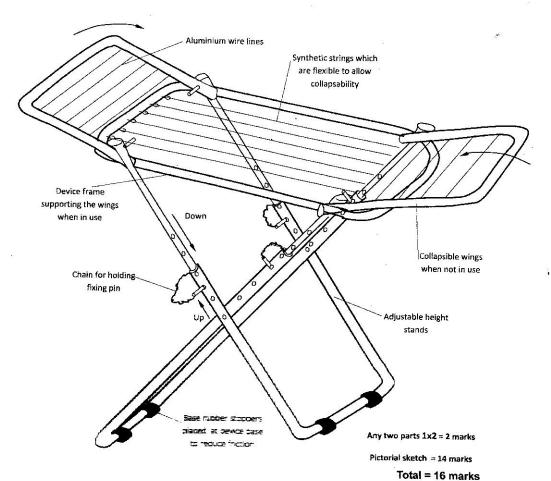
4.20.2 Drawing and Design Paper 2 (449/2)

a)



Total = 6 marks

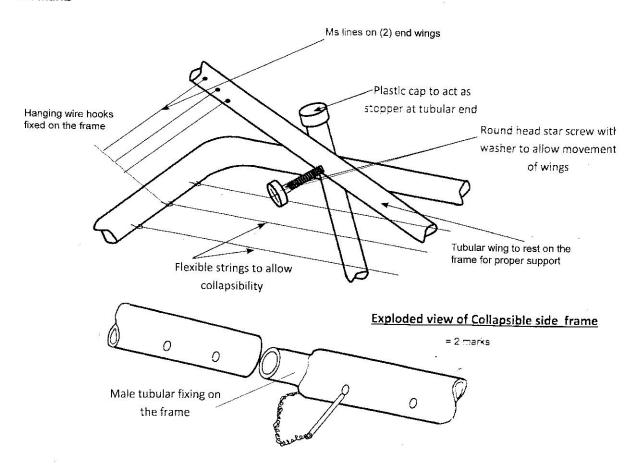
b)

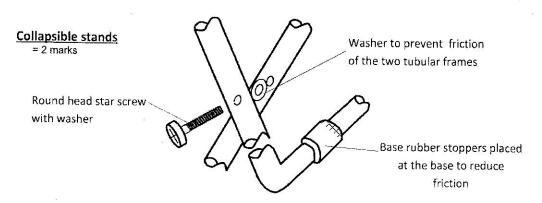


to man

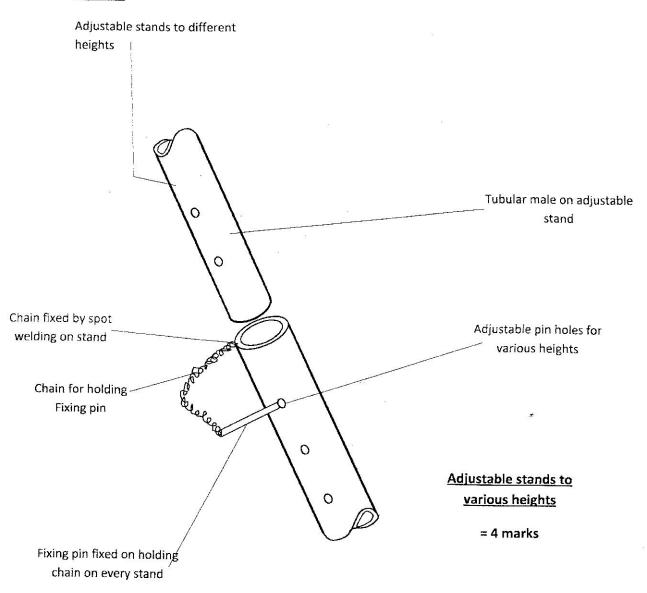
Collapsible wings

= 4 marks





sub total = 8 marks



Total 8+ 4 = 12 marks

a)	MATERIALS USED					
	(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 grows is at work.	and when devi $(\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark})$		
				3 marks		
(e)	(i)	TWO	JOINING METHODS			
	7	•	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 sta	nd		

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

3 marks

 $Total = \underline{40 \text{ marks}}$

base frame when device is at work.