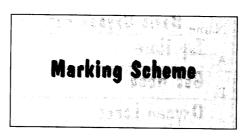
AN ROINN OIDEACHAIS AGUS EOLAÍOCHTA

Leaving Certificate Applied 2001

Vocational Specialism – Engineering (240 marks)

Monday 11th June 2001 Morning 9.30 a.m. – 11.00 a.m.



General Directions

- 1. Write your examination number in this space.
- 2. Answer Question 1, Sections A and B, and any three other questions.
- 3. Write your answers in the spaces provided and include sketches as appropriate.
- 4. Hand up this Paper at the end of the examination.

For the Examiner only

1. Suim na n-iomlán deireadh leathanaigh
Total of end of page totals

2. Mór-iomlán na gceisteanna/ceiste nár ceadaíodh
Aggregate total of all disallowed Question(s)

3. An T-ollmharc cruinn a bronnadh (1 lúide 2)
Total mark awarded (1 minus 2)

4. Breismharc do fheaghairt trí mheán na Gaeilge (más i gceist)
Bonus mark for answering through Irish (if applicable)

5. Marc iomlán má bronnadh breismharc do fhreagairt trí Ghaeilge (3+4)
Total mark awarded if Irish Bonus (3+4)

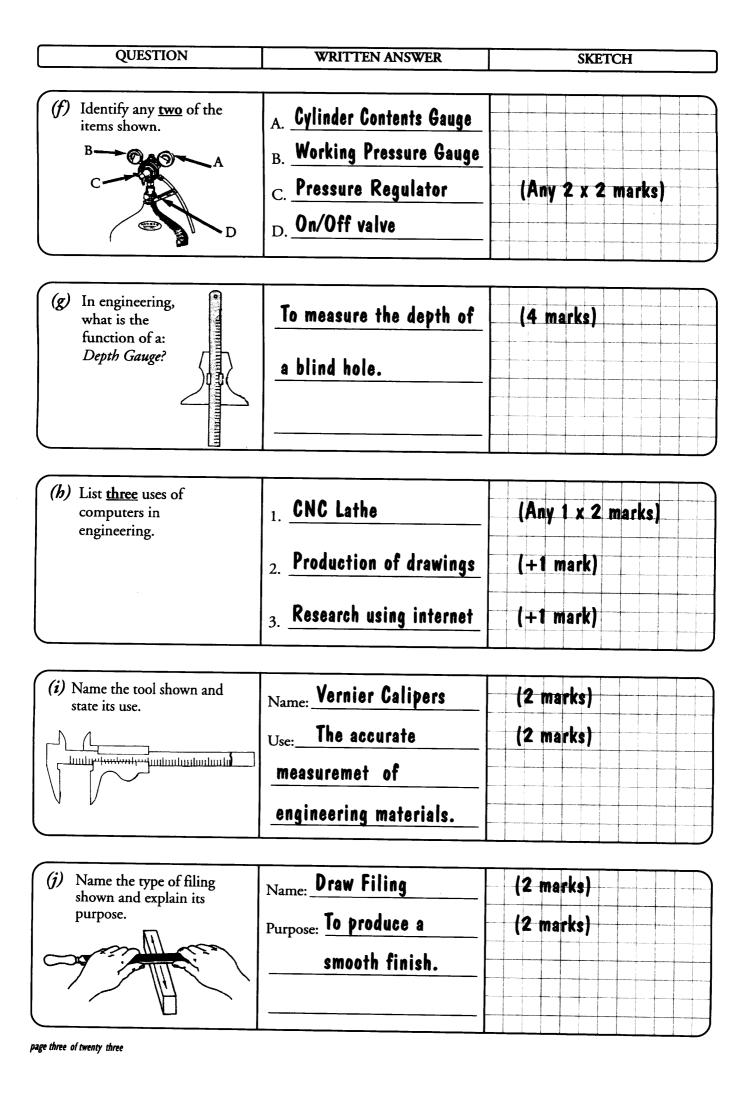
Nóta: Caithfidh an marc i líne 3 (nó líne 5 má bronnadh breismharc do fhreagairt trí mheán na Gaeilge) a bheith cothrom leis an marc sa bhosca Mór Iomlán ar an script.

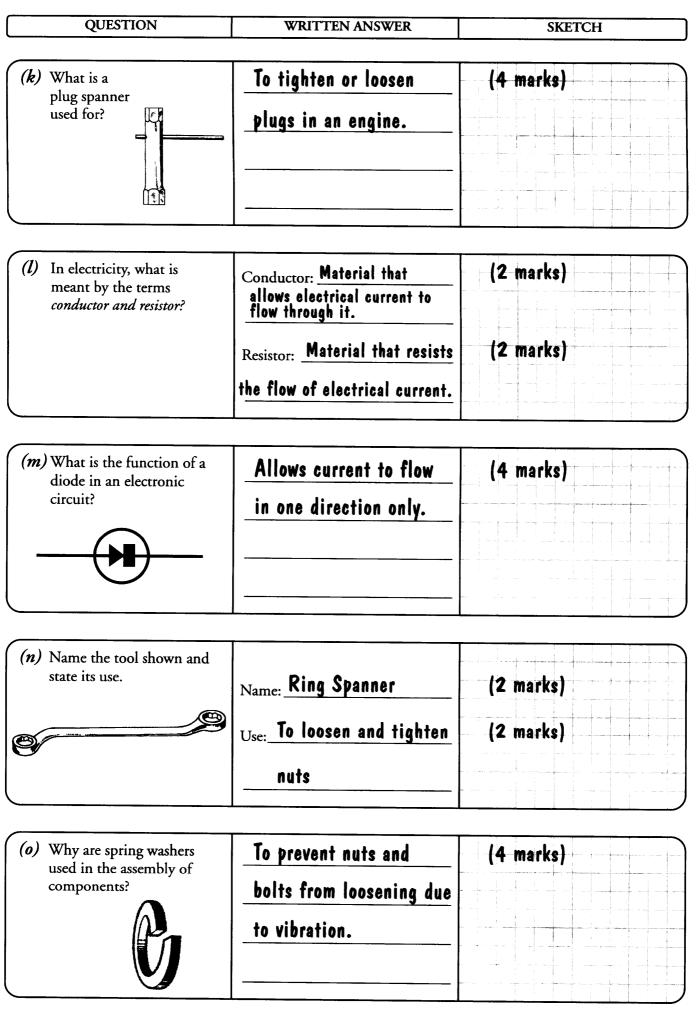
Note: The mark in row 3 (or row 5 if an Irish Bonus is awarded) must equal the mark in the Mór-Iomlán box on the script.

SECTION A — 60 MARKS

Give brief answers to any <u>fifteen</u> of the following. (Sketches may be used to explain your answers).

QUESTION	WRITTEN ANSWER	SKETCH
		USE A PENCIL ONLY
(a) Name two marking out tools used in Engineering.	1. Scriber 2. Spring Dividers	(2 marks)
(b) Name the furnace shown and identify the three parts indicated.	Name: Basic Oxygen Furnace A. Tap Hole B. Gas Hood C. Oxygen Lance	(4 x 1 mark)
(c) Which lathe turning process is shown in the sketch?	Knurling	(4 marks)
(d) Name the three types of taps shown. A B C	A: Taper tap B: Second tap C: Plug tap	(Any 1 x 2 marks) (+1 mark) (+1 mark)
(e) Name the tool shown and state <u>one</u> of its uses.	Name: Stillson Wrench Use: Tightening large nuts in plumbing joints.	(2 marks)





SECTION B — 30 MARKS

Answer <u>all</u> questions from this section. (Sketches may be used to explain your answers).

(u) Choose <u>any one</u> of the processes listed below <u>or</u> name another process, (not the example given), from your experience of practical work and <u>list five</u> steps you used in carrying out the process.

<u>Processes:</u> Lathework, Drilling, Soldering, Brazing, Thread Cutting, Disconnecting a Car Battery, Replacing a Fuse in a Plug.

Step 1. Step 2. Step 3.	G A SNAP HEAD RIVET Step 4.	Step 5.
Name of process chosen. Brazing	(1 mark)	USE A
Name of process chosen: Drazing	(* 1,0210)	PENCIL ONLY
STEP 1		
Prepare materials for brazing		
i.e. emery paper, matches, flux and	(2 marks)	
brazing rod.		
STEP 2		
Clean all surfaces using emery cloth.		
	(2 marks)	
STEP 3		,
Place parts being brazed in a secure		
position on brazing hearth	(2 marks)	
STEP 4		
Apply flux to the area where the joint		
is to be made.	(2 marks)	
STEP 5		
Heat to a cherry red and melt the		
brazing rod into the joint. Allow to cool.	(2 marks)	
		A THE

(v) In Engineering, rivets are used to join materials together.



Briefly describe three other methods of joining materials.



		USE A PENCIL ONLY
Method 1		
Nuts and bolts - a hole is drilled	-	
through both pieces and a nut and		
bolt is then tightened.	(4 marks)	
Method 2		
Soft soldering - Solder begins to melt at		
183°C. Surface is cleaned and a flux is		
applied. Solder is applied after heating.	(4 marks)	
Method 3		
Brazing-Brass is the joining metal		
used. It requires a high temperature.		87)
The parts are heated to above 850°C.	(4 marks)	

(w) From your experience of practical work, give two reasons why a particula for a project you completed. Don't forget to name the project.	nt finishing process was chosen
Name of project: Candle Stick Holder	(1 mark)
Name of finishing process: Painting	(2 marks)
It was chosen because	
1. It prevented the steel from rusting.	(2 marks)
2. It produced a clean finish that looked good.	(2 marks)
e seven of twenty three	

Question 2.

50 marks

(a) Using the following table choose <u>any five</u> of the nine materials listed and give <u>one</u> example of their use. (Sketches may be used to explain your answer.)

MATERIAL	USE	SKETCH
		USE A PENCIL ONLY
Example: Aluminium	Bottle Tops, Cooking Foil Cooking Utensils	
Brass	Door Handles	(5 x 4 marks each)
Copper	Water Cylinders	
Mild Steel	Metalwork Projects	
Cast Iron	Engineering Vices	

MATERIAL	USE	SKETCH
		USE A PENCIL ONLY
Nylon	Bearings	
Acrylic	Toys	
Fibre Glass	Canoes	
Plywood		
•	Shelving	
Resin	Moulds	

(b) Based on your experience of Engineering, use the table below to describe these three types of material that may be used in project work.
 (9 x 2 marks)

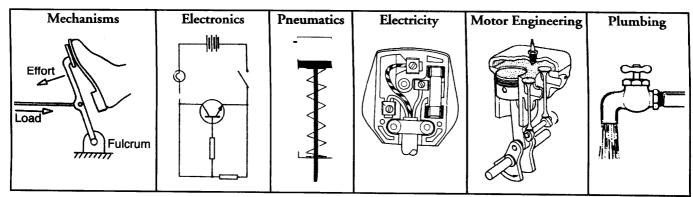
	Aluminium	Acrylic	Mild Steel
Purpose for which Material was	Cover of Toy	Picture Frame	Base of Candle
used.	Project		Holder
Advantages of using this Material.	Light and easy	Easy to cut and	Strength and
	to bend	bend	adds weight to base
Description of its physical	Greyish white	May be	Dark blue or
appearance.	appearance	coloured or	greyish surface
		translucent	

(c) Describe the following properties of materials under the headings shown.

(6 x 2 marks)

PROPERTY	DEFINITION	AREA OF USE
Example: Conductivity	The ability of a material to allow heat or electricity to pass through it.	Electrical cables and heating elements.
Toughness	The ability of a material to withstand sudden blows.	Tools or machine parts
Ductility	The ability of a material to be stretched without fracture by a tensile force.	Electrical wire
Hardness	The ability of a material to resist scratching.	Hammer heads or cutting tools

(a) A table of "systems and services" modules is shown. Choose any one of these modules and answer the following questions:



Name of "systems and services" module: Motor Engineering

1 mark

- (i) Describe three practical operations you carried out during this module: (Any 3 x 4 marks)
 - Installing Spark Plugs: Label and remove cable from plugs. Remove old spark plugs and install new spark plugs. Replace cables.
 - Changing the oil of an engine: Place container under sump. Undo sump plug nut. Allow oil to empty. Clean and replace plug nut. Pour in new oil.
 - Replacing a punctured tyre. Apply handbrake. Loosen wheel nuts. Lift up car on jack. Remove punctured wheel and put on new one. Tighten nuts. Lower car slowly with jack.
- (ii) Name and sketch three items of equipment used for your work during this module.



USE A PENCIL

		UNLY ONLY
	Name	Sketch
1.	Plug spanner	
		Appropriate Sketches
2.	Feeler Gauge	
3.	Torque Wrench	(3 sketches x 2 marks each)
	(Any 3 items x 2 marks each)	

(b) Based on a "systems and services" module you have studied, give <u>one</u> example of where it could be used in <u>any three</u> of the areas of everyday life outlined in the table below. (Sketches may be used to explain your answer).



Name of "systems and services" module Motor Engineering (1 mark)

Areas of Use (Any Three)	Practical Application	Sketch
Home	Motor Car	(Any 3 x 3 marks each)
Industry	Lorries	
School	School Buses	
Sport	Racing Cars	
Transport	Motor bikes	
Entertainment	Go-karts	

(c) Name a <u>Principle</u> or <u>Regulation</u> you have learned, (other than the example given), and explain its application to your practical work.

Example: (Electricity) OHMS LAW: RESISTANCE = <u>VOLTAGE</u> CURRENT R = <u>Y</u>

Name of Principle or Regulation: Compression Ratio

[5 marks]

Practical Application: The ratio of the total volume of a cylinder to the clearance volume. When the compression ratio is increased the power will be increased.

[10 marks]

Question 4.

- (a) The girl in this sketch is suitably dressed for working in the engineering workshop.
 - (i) List <u>four</u> safety features that the girl has observed and give a reason why each is important.

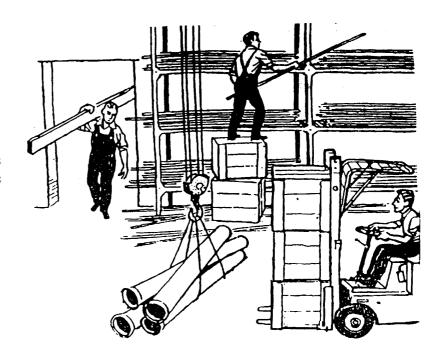


(Any 4 safety features x 1 mark each) (4 reasons x 1 mark each)

Safety Feature	Reason	
1. Hair tied up.	To stop hair getting caught in machines.	
2. Safety Glasses.	To prevent swarf from entering the eyes.	
3. Safety Shoes.	To prevent a falling object from hurting the foot.	
4. Apron tied behind.	To prevent the apron string from getting caught	
	in a machine.	

(ii) The work practices in this sketch are unsafe. One example of an unsafe practice and the reason why it is unsafe is given below.

List <u>three</u> other unsafe practices in the sketch and give reasons why these practices are unsafe.



Un	safe Practices	Reason
Еха	mple: Lifting Pipes.	Pipes are not properly supported and are likely to fall when lifted.
1.	Too many boxes on forklift.	Driver unable to have a clear view.
2.	Man standing on boxes.	He may lose balance and fall.
3.	Material overhanging the door entrance.	People are likely to walk into the material.

(Any 3 dangers x 1 mark each)

(Any 3 reasons x 1 mark each)

(iii) During the course of your studies in Engineering, you designed and made a variety of practical projects using various hand and machine tools. Name <u>one</u> practical project you completed and list <u>four</u> safety precautions you had to take when making the project. Give a reason for each precaution taken.

Don't forget to name the project.

Practical Project: Making of model racing car (3 marks)

(Any 4 precautions x 1 mark each) (4 reasons x 1 mark each)

	Safety Precautions	Reason	
1.	No sharp edges left on metal.	To prevent injury to hands from sharp edges.	
2.	Wear goggles when drilling.	To prevent swarf from entering the eyes.	
3.	When using files make sure file handles are tight.	To prevent damage to hands from sharp tang on file.	
4.	Wear face mask when spraying.	To prevent paint getting into lungs.	
4.	Wear face mask when spraying.	·	

(b) For any five of the items of safety equipment shown here, give a practical example of their use and a brief explanation of the protection provided.

(Any 5 uses x 1 mark each)

(Any 5 Reasons x 1 mark each)

An example is given below.

Safety Equipment	Practical use	Protection provided
Example	Used when welding.	To protect eyes from the ultra-violet light.
	Used when working on centre lathe.	To protect face from flying swarf.
	Used when Drilling.	To prevent swarf from entering eyes.
2	Used when forging.	To prevent burns to hands.
	Used when grinding.	To prevent ear damage.
	Used when spray- painting.	To stop paint getting into lungs.
	Used when lifting- materials	To prevent damage to feet.
	Used when on construction site.	To protect the head from falling materials.

(c) When working with the tools shown below certain dangers exist. In each case state one safety precaution that should be taken and give a reason.

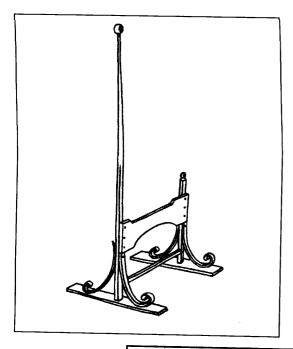
(Any 5 precautions x 1 mark each) (Any 5 reasons x 2 marks each) Working with an electric soldering iron. 1. Precaution Hold properly Reason To prevent burns to hands. 2. Working with a hack saw. Precaution Hold properly. Reason To prevent slipping and cut hands. Working with a gas torch. 3. Precaution Wear gloves and goggles. Reason To prevent burns to eyes and hands. Working with a sharp knife. Precaution Cut away from you. Reason To prevent cuts to hands. 5. Working with a tinsnips. Precaution Hold properly. Reason To prevent cuts to fingers. page seventeen of twenty three

(a) Various stages in a typical design process are listed below.

For any **four** stages, briefly describe what each involves.

(Any 4 explanations x 3 marks each)

Stages	This stage involves:
1. Design Brief	Short statement of problem to be solved.
2. Investigation	Work carried out to help find solution to problem.
3. Ideas and Possible Solutions	Various initial ideas which may solve problems.
4. Final Solution	Final solution to problem which may incorporate some parts of initial ideas.
5. Working Drawing	Plan, elevation and end-view of what is being made.
6. Testing	Work carried out to establish if solution works.
7. Evaluation	A report on idea indicating strengths and weaknesses.



(b) The diagram shows a boot-scraper used to remove mud from boots.

Sketch a different design for a boot-scraper in the grid box below.

Produce a working drawing of your design including plan, elevation and end view, on the grid box on the next page.

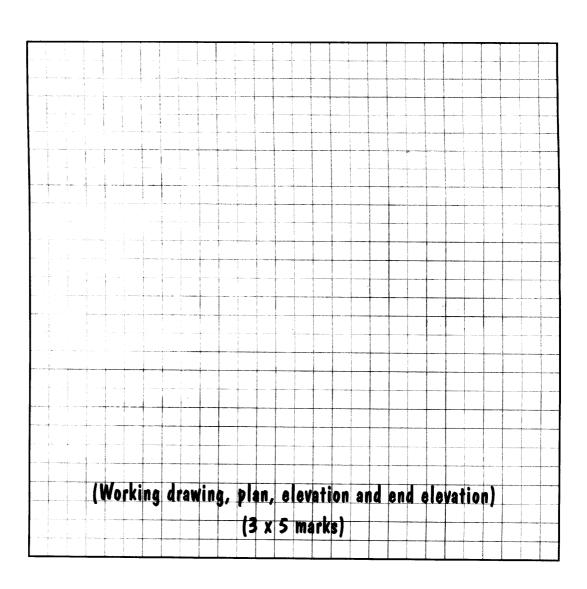
Appropriate sketch

USE A PENCIL ONLY

Sketch your Design

(13 marks)

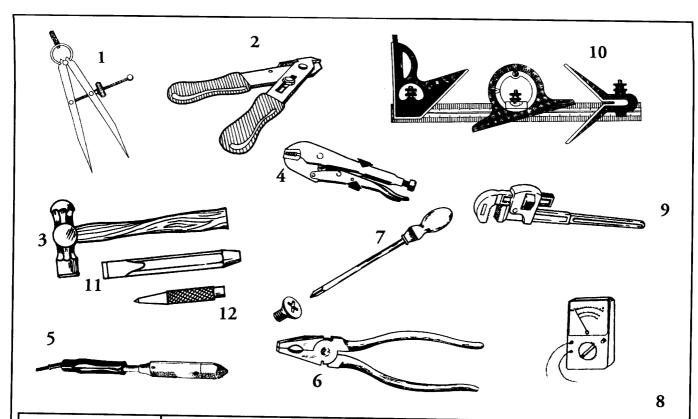
Working Drawing



(Any 5 steps x	2 marks each)		

Question 6. 50 marks

(a) A variety of workshop tools are shown. Complete the table naming <u>any eight</u> tools and give a use for each one named.



Tool Number	Name (Any 8 tools x ½ marks each)	Description of use (Any 8 uses x ½ marks each)
1	Spring Dividers	Used for marking out circles or arcs.
2	Wire Strippers	Used to cut or strip electrical wire.
3	Ball Pein Hammer	Used in the formation of a rivet head.
4	Vice grips	Used for clamping materials together.
5	Electrical soldering Iron	Used for soldering electrical circuits.
6	Combination Pliers	Used for holding small parts.
7	Philips Screwdriver	Used to tighten or loosen philips head screws.
8	Multimeter	Used for measuring volts, amps and ohms.

page twenty one of twenty three

Name of Tool:		(2 marks)
		-
A CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT OF		
	Appropriate sketch (7 marks)	
	Appropriate sketch (/ marks)	
	(Labelling of two main parts 2 x 1 mark)	
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,	Explain why some electrical power tools are not earthed. Some electrical power tools may be enclosed in a pla	6 marks stic casing and are
	therefore not earthed.	
) (i)	State three reasons why it is important to store tools correctly. Reason 1: They will last longer.	(Any 3 x 3 marks each)
	Reason 2: They will be less likely to be damaged there	fore are safer for use.
	Reason 3: Reduces the maintenance on them which in t	he long term saves money.
(ii)	State <u>two</u> things you should consider when hiring tools or machine	^{(y.} (Any 2 x 4 marks each)
(ii)		^{(y.} (Any 2 x 4 marks each)
(ii)	State two things you should consider when hiring tools or machined Consideration 1: Ensure that you are familiar with how to	^{cy.} (Any 2 x 4 marks each) o operate the tool or

Leaving Certificate Applied Vocational Specialism - Engineering

Practical Examination.

Marking Criteria		Marks
The Practical Work presented and most incorporate the use of	for examination will be central focus of the interview of a range of practical skills associated with engineering.	
Planning and organisation of work:	- Logical planning of work; choice of materials; management of time and resources	10
Selection of tools:	- Suitability of tools; knowledge of tool technology,	10
Sketching/drawing:	- Realisation of communication practice in engineering;	10
Manufacturing processes: /logical sequence of work/ Quality of finish	- Appropriateness and use of fabrication techniques; assembly techniques; evidence of logical sequence of work; Quality of work	20
Safety in the use of materials; tools and equipment:	- Knowledge and practical application of codes of safety at work	20
Testing: Learning Outcomes	- Testing procedures; appropriate use of testing equipment; suitability of purpose	10
Evaluation and: learning outcomes	- Analysis of finished work; practical and technological learning outcomes	10
Communication and: presentation	- Oral communication skills; ability to convey ideas, clarity, fluency and coherence etc	10

Credit Table

KEY:	
Excellent	10
Very Good	8 - 9
Good	6 - 7
Fair	4 - 5
Poor	2 - 3
Unacceptable	0 - 1

%	Credit
80 - 100	5
60 - 79	4
40 - 59	3
20 - 39	2
10 - 19	1
1 - 9	0