DTBase[©]

Design & Technology

Casting

Materials required for questions

- Pencil
- Rubber
- Calculator

Instructions

- Use black ink or ball-point pen
- Try to answer all questions
- Use the space provided to answer questions
- Calculators can be used if necessary
- For the multiple choice questions, circle your answer

Advice

- Marks for each question are in brackets
- Read each question fully
- Don't spend too much time on one question

Good luck!

Q1. What process would have been used to make the metal frame of the g-clamp?

- A Casting
- **B** Injection moulding
- **C** Blow moulding

Q2. Which of the following methods can create large sized products?

- A Sand castingB Die casting
- C Resin casting

Q3. Which of the following is most suitable for large scale manufacture?

- A Investment casting
- B Sand casting
- **C** Die casting

Q4. Which of the following is true about resin casting?

- **A** Expensive
- **B** Toxic fumes can be released
- **C** Slow setting time

Q5. Which of the following is false about sand casting?

- A Inexpensive
- **B** Good surface finish
- **C** Labour intensive

Q6. Which method will have the mould destroyed during casting process?

- A Die-casting
- B Resin casting
- **C** Investment casting

Q7. Which casting method is typically used to make model cars?

- A Investment casting
- B Die casting
- **C** Sand casting

Q8. Give two benefits of using die casting process to make products (2 marks)

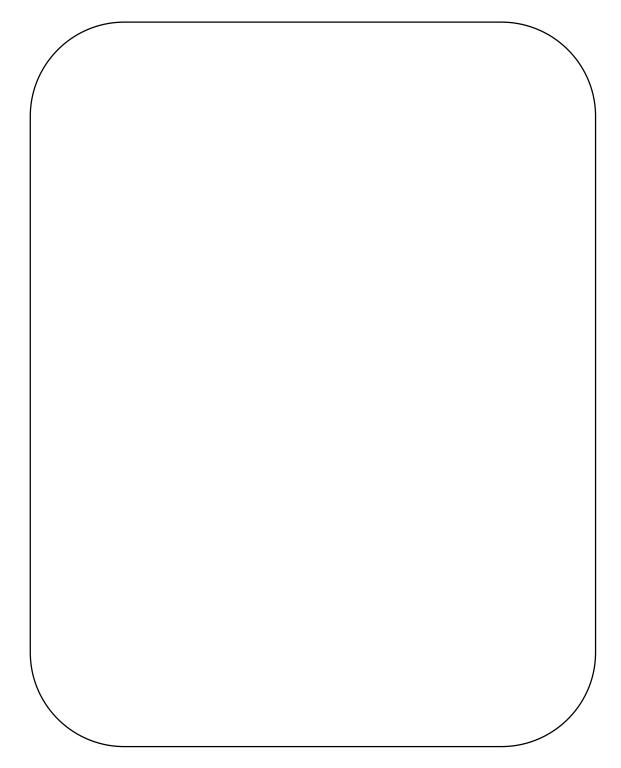
1._____

2.

Q9. Name a process that could be carried out in a school workshop to produce toys using aluminium **(1 mark)**

Q10. Outline how a mould is prepared for sand casting (6 marks)

Q11. Describe, using labelled sketches, the process of die-casting (4 marks)



Q12. Explain **two** advantages of using die-casting over sand casting to manufacture the body of toy cars **(6 marks)**



Answers

- **Q1.** A
- **Q2.** A
- **Q3.** C
- **Q4.** B
- **Q5.** B
- **Q6.** C
- **Q7.** B

Q8.

Any **two** from:

- Intricate designs possible (1)
- Reusable moulds (1)
- Little or no machining necessary (1)
- Fast process (1)
- Identical multiple parts (1)
- Mass production possible (1)

Q9.

• [Sand] casting (1)

Q10.

An outline covering **six** of the following:

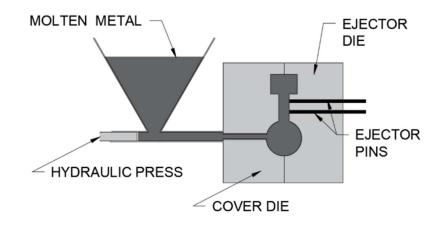
- Parting powder / French chalk is sprinkled over the pattern (1)
- Sand is then packed around the first half of the pattern in the drag (1)
- The drag is turned over and the cope is placed on top (1)
- The second half of the pattern and the sprue pins are then positioned (1)
- The cope is then filled with sand (1)
- The mould is separated and the pattern and the sprue pins are removed (1)
- Gates and channels are cut (1)
- The cope and drag are then reassembled in readiness for casting (1)

Maximum **five** marks if the stages are not in the correct order

Q11.

Labelled sketches referring to any **four** of the following:

- Die sprayed (1)
- Molten metal shot into closed die (1)
- Die/casting cooled (1)
- Die is opened / casting removed (1)
- Reference in graphic or label form to die being opened/closed/split (1)



If no sketch, or a sketch without labels, award a maximum of **three** marks

Q12.

Any **two** of the following explanations that include identification of an advantage (1) and linked justifications of that advantage (1) + (1):

- Using a permanent die is quicker than preparing a sand mould for each casting (1), which increases throughput / produce more in a given time (1) and means keeping up with high volume / commercial demand (1)
- The surface quality of the cast item is much better than sand casting (1), therefore no additional surface finishing / secondary processing such as milling / grinding is required (1) to produce toy cars suitable for being handled / played with / to get a commercial quality finish (1)

• Die casting can create finer details / thinner sections (1) as a sand mould may collapse (1) when trying to cast a small-scale product like the toy car (1)