DTBase[©]

Design & Technology

Printing

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. Offset lithography is a process used in which scale of production?

- A Mass scale
- B Continuous
- **C** Batch

Q2. What are the four colours used in offset lithography printing?

- A Cyan, red, yellow and black
- **B** Cyan, magenta, yellow and black
- **C** Blue, magenta, yellow and black

Q3. When printing commercially, what is a registration mark used for?

- **A** To check alignment of paper during print process
- **B** To show where to cut paper after print
- **C** To indicate that a registered trademark logo has been used

Q4. Which of the following is most suitable for batch process?

- A Offset lithography
- **B** Flexography
- **C** Screen printing

Q5. Which of these is a characteristic of gravure printing?

- A Cheap set up cost
- B Short print runs
- **C** Quick print times

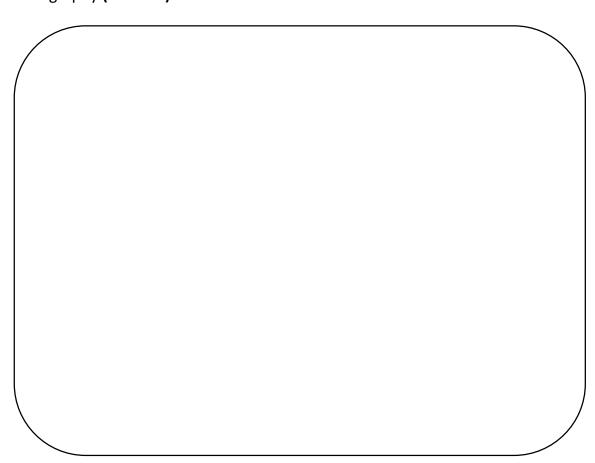
Q6. Give **three** reasons why the use of biodegradable ink is beneficial when printing on packaging **(3 marks)**

Reason 1:			
Reason 2:			
Reason 3:			

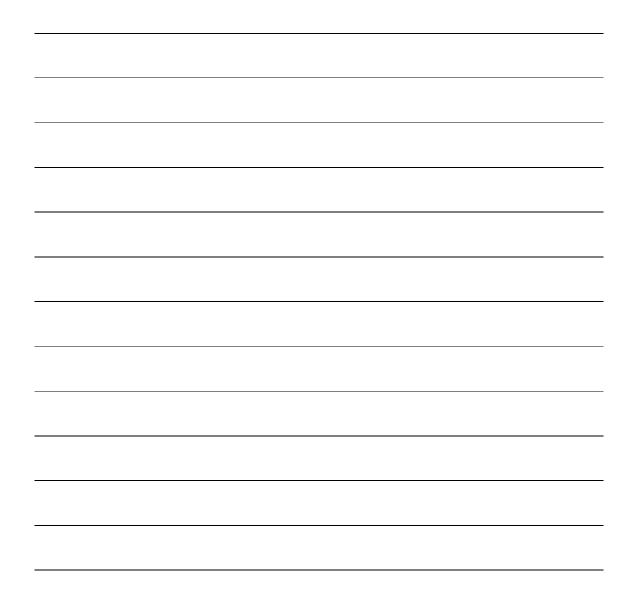
Q7. Explain the screen printing process. Include both notes and sketch(es) in your answer **(5 marks)**

Q8. Explain two advantages of flexographic printing (2 marks)

Q9. Describe, using annotated sketches, the process of printing using flexography **(4 marks)**



Q10. Explain **two** advantages of using flexography rather than gravure for printing on commercial packaging **(6 marks)**



Answers

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

Q6.

Any **three** from:

- Less likely to smudge (1)
- Do not contain toxic elements (1)
- Do not smell as they are not mineral based (1)
- Completely safe and do not require safety labelling (1)
- Less ink required as they flow more efficiently than conventional inks (1)
- More vivid/stronger colours (1)

Q7.

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

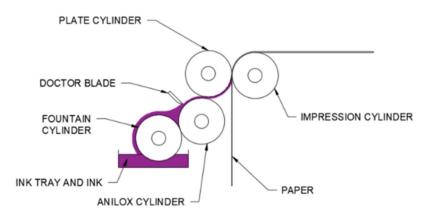
- Material to be printed placed on base (1)
- Template made from card with required design placed on top of material (1)
- Screen placed on top of template, made from stretch nylon fabric and wood frame (1)
- Ink squeezed onto nylon fabric (1)
- Rubber blade spreads ink out and push through fabric and template onto material (1)
- Printed pattern can now be seen on material (1)

Maximum four marks if the stages are not in the correct order

Q8.

Any **two** from:

- Economic on long print runs (1)
- Fast (1)
- Low maintenance cost, low breakdown rate (1)
- Can be combined with web-fed systems which is much cheaper and faster than sheet fed (1)
- Fast drying inks (1)
- Q9.
- Diagram showing 4 rollers with media in the correct position (1)
- Correctly labelling all 4 cylinders in the correct order (1)
- Ink pan/fountain sources ink for fountain roller/cylinder (1)
- Ink transferred to the plate cylinder using rollers (1)
- Doctor blade removes excessive ink (1)
- Ink is transferred to the media by pressure applied by the impression cylinder/roller (1)



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

Q10.

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

• Printing plates can be made from solid or liquid photopolymer (1) whereas gravure needs an engraved copper plate (1) this means that flexography has lower start-up costs / overall is a quicker start-up (1)

- Flexography prints onto sheet material (1) whereas gravure is fed from material on a roll (1) making flexography more versatile for printing on different media/mountable on uneven surfaces (1)
- Flexography can be used on shorter print runs (1) as it is able to respond to changes in demand / has shorter lead times (1) enabling greater flexibility and varied use of the process (1)