

Please write clearly in	block capitals.		
Centre number		Candidate number	
Surname			_
Forename(s)			
Candidate signature			

# A-level DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY: PRODUCT DESIGN

Paper 2 Designing and Making Principles

Friday 14 June 2019

Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

# **Materials**

For this paper you must have:

- normal writing and drawing instruments
- · a scientific calculator.

# Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Use pencil only for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided.
- Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

# Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- There are 30 marks in **Section A** and 50 marks in **Section B**.

For Examiner's Use				
Question	Mark			
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
TOTAL				



# Section A - Product Analysis

Answer all questions in this section.

0 1 Figures 1 and 2 show two power drills.

Figure 1

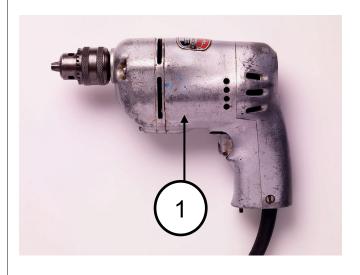


Figure 2



	Figure 1 Die cast mains powered drill	Figure 2 Injection moulded cordless drill
Casing material	Die cast aluminium	Injection moulded ABS
Power supply	230 V mains power	9.6 V rechargeable battery pack
Chuck operation	Chuck key	Keyless chuck
Casing joined by	Flat head screws	Security fasteners
Centre of mass	Labelled 1	Labelled 2



<ul><li>ergonomic factors</li><li>design safety.</li></ul>	
<u> </u>	
<u> </u>	





		Do not write outside the box
		12
0 2	Evaluate the impact of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive on manufacturers of portable electronic hand tools.  [6 marks]	
		6



3	Explain four ways that cordless power tools can be designed to be disasser	nbled.
		[4 × 2 marks]
	1	
	2	
	3	·
	4	

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶



0 4

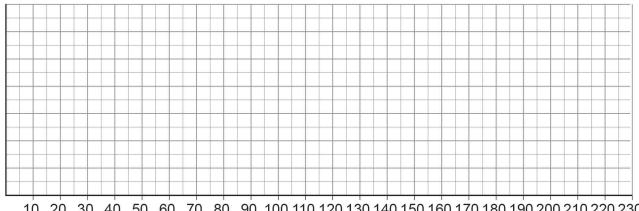
The battery life of a rechargeable battery was tested in a handheld electronic device. The test was repeated 11 times with a new battery each time.

The results are shown in the table below.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Battery life (in minutes)	65	110	180	130	90	220	150	75	90	190	210

On the grid below draw a box plot to show the results.

[4 marks]



10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230



# **Section B - Commercial Manufacture**

	Answer <b>all</b> questions in this section.
0 5	When producing a die cut package, three different, independently occurring faults are possible with these probabilities:
	Fault A: 1/100 Fault B: 1/100 Fault C: 1/500
	<b>A</b> and <b>B</b> are minor faults which must be monitored but will only fail quality control if both faults are seen on a single product.
	<b>C</b> is a critical fault and any product suffering from this fault will fail quality control.
	If a batch of 10 000 packages are produced, calculate how many products would be expected to fail quality control.
	[3 marks]

Turn over for the next question

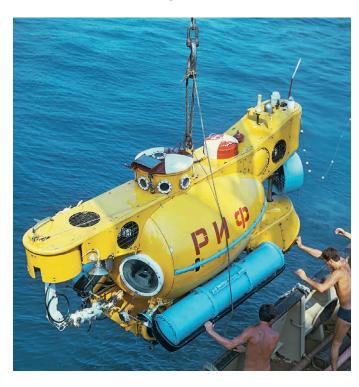


	uce the rate of errors during die cutting of packaging nets.
_	[4
1	
2	
3	
4	



**0 7 Figure 3** shows a submarine.

Figure 3



Explain the specific virtual modelling techniques that may be used to test the design of a submarine before production.

[6 marks]

·	

Turn over ►



		Do not write outside the box
0 8	Define the term Total Quality Management (TQM).  [2 marks]	6
0 9	For a specific application, give <b>two</b> reasons why a go no-go gauge would be used.  [3 marks]	2
1 0	State <b>three</b> characteristics associated with products from the Memphis postmodern design group.  [3 marks]	3
	2	3



Do not write outside the box

Describe the methods used by manufacturers to conserve energy an product development and manufacture.	ro
	[9





Do not write outside the

1 2 Figure 4 shows a low carbon steel component with a volume of 11 100 mm<sup>3</sup>

The density of low carbon steel is 7.85 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

The component is to be hot dip galvanised.

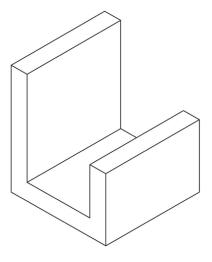
The galvanising process increases the mass of the component by 5%

Calculate the mass of the galvanised component in grams.

Show your working out.

[3 marks]

Figure 4 Isometric view







1 3 Compare the two radios shown in Figures 5 and 6.

In your answer you should refer to developments in:

- microelectronics
- materials.

[12 marks]

Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 5 Fabricated plywood valve radio (1950s)	Figure 6 Injection moulded digital radio (2015)
Thermoset polymer	TPE
Thermionic valves	Integrated circuits
Fabricated plywood	Injection moulded thermoplastic
No display	LCD screen
	Fabricated plywood valve radio (1950s)  Thermoset polymer  Thermionic valves  Fabricated plywood

Turn over ▶



	Do not write outside the
	box
	12



1 4	State <b>three</b> reasons why a designer may use a focus group.		outside the box
		[3 marks]	
	1		
	2		
	3		

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ▶

Do not write



1 5

Figure 7 shows a label often found on electronic products.

Explain the meaning of the label shown in Figure 7.

[2 marks]

Figure 7



# **END OF QUESTIONS**

### Copyright information

For confidentiality purposes, from the November 2015 examination series, acknowledgements of third-party copyright material are published in a separate booklet rather than including them on the examination paper or support materials. This booklet is published after each examination series and is available for free download from www.aqa.org.uk after the live examination series.

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders may have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements. If you have any queries please contact the Copyright Team, AQA, Stag Hill House, Guildford, GU2 7XJ.

Copyright © 2019 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.





IB/G/Jun19/7552/2