

# TVET CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION COUNCIL (TVET CDACC) 

| Qualification Code | $:$ | 071606T4MCT |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Qualification | $:$ | Mechatronics Technician Level 6 |
| Unit Code | $:$ | ENG/OS/MC/CC/01/6 |
| Unit of Competency : | Prepare and Interpret Technical Drawing |  |

## WRITTEN ASSESSMENT ASSESSOR'S GUIDE

## INSTRUCTIONS TO ASSESSOR:

1. The candidate has THREE HOURS to attempt all the questions.
2. Marks for each section are indicated in the brackets
3. The paper consists of TWO sections: A and B.
4. The candidate is required to attempt ALL questions from section A and ANY THREE questions from section $\mathbf{B}$.
5. The candidate is provided with answer booklet for their responses.

## SECTION A: (40 MARKS)

1. Using a ruler and a pair of compass only, construct a perpendicular line from a point
(2 marks)


To erect a perpendicular from a point to a line.
(Award 1 mark for the arcs and 1 marks for the correct drawing)
2. Using a ruler and a pair of compass only, construct $60^{\circ}$
(2 marks)


To construct $60^{\circ}$.
(Award 1 mark for the arcs and 1 marks for the correct drawing)
3. Define the following terms
i. A scalene triangle- it is a triangle with three unequal sides and three unequal angles.
ii. An isosceles triangle- it is a triangle with two sides, and hence two angles, equal.
iii. An equilateral triangle- it is a triangle with all the sides, and hence all the angles, equal.
iv. A right-angled triangle- it is a triangle containing one right angle. The side opposite the right angle is called the 'hypotenuse'.
(Award 1 mark for each correct definition)
4. Illustrate using diagrams the difference between aligned and unidirectional system dimensioning
(4 marks)


Aligned system


## Unidirectional system

(Award 2 mark for each correct response)
5. Outline four basic tools a draftsperson needs during draw
i. A range of pencils
ii. Ruler
iii. Set squares
iv. Rubber
v. Compasses
vi. Dividers
vii. Drawing board
viii. T-square
(Award 1 mark for each correct response, any 4)
6. Identify using standard symbols the differences between first angle and third angle of projection

| Projection | Symbol |
| :--- | :--- |
| First angle |  |
| Third angle |  |

(Award 2 mark for each correct symbol of projection)
7. List four types of lines used in drawing and give one purpose for each? (4 Marks)

| Line | Purpose |
| :--- | :--- |
| Bold continuous | Visible outlines |
| Thin continuous | Used in layouts and used as guide lines |
| Thin short dashes | Used to show hidden details |
| Bold continuous irregular line | Short break |
| Bold broken line | Cutting plane / viewing plane |

(Award 1 mark for each correct response, any 4)
8. State three information that is contained in the bill of materials used for identification and interpretation of a drawing.
i. Part number
ii. Part name
iii. Material specification
iv. Number of components
(Award 1 mark for each correct response, any 3)
9. Outline the steps of constructing the circumference of a circle, given the diameter (4 marks)
i. Draw a semi-circle of the given diameter $A B$, centre $O$.
ii. From B mark off three times the diameter, BC.
iii. From $O$ draw a line at $30^{\circ}$ to $O A$ to meet the semi-circle in $D$.
iv. From $D$ draw a line perpendicular to $O A$ to meet $O A$ in $E$ and join $E C$
(Award 1 mark for each correct response, any 4)
10. State two features of oblique projection
i. Sloping lines are drawn to half their true size
ii. Sloping lines are drawn at $45^{\circ}$

Award 1 mark for each correct response, any 2)
11. Outline three classification of oblique projections
(3 marks)
i. Cavalier
ii. Cabinet
iii. general
(Award 1 mark for each correct response, any 3)
12. List four types of section views in technical drawing
i. Full sections
ii. Half sections
iii. Offset sections
iv. Revolved sections
v. Removed sections
vi. Broken-out sections
(Award 1 mark for each correct response, any 4)

## SECTION B: (60 MARKS)

13. 

a. Describe the procedure and construct an isosceles triangle given the perimeter and the altitude
i. Draw line $A B$ equal to half the perimeter.
ii. From B erect a perpendicular and make BC equal to the altitude.
iii. Join AC and bisect it to cut AB in D.
iv. Produce DB so that $B E=B D . C D E$ is the required triangle.

(Award 4 marks for the correct steps listed (correct order is key), 4 marks for the well-drawn triangle and 2 marks for neatness and correct use of pencils)
b. Describe the procedure and construct a regular octagon within a given square ( 10 marks)
i. Construct a square PQRS, length of side equal to the diameter.
ii. Draw the diagonals $S Q$ and $P R$ to intersect in $T$.
iii. With centers $P, Q, R$ and $S$ draw four arcs, radius $P T(=Q T,=R T,=S T)$ to cut the square in $A, B, C, D, E, F, G$ and $H$.

(Award 3 marks for the correct steps listed (correct order is key), 5 marks for the well-drawn octagon and 2 marks for neatness)
14. On A3 size drawing paper, using drawing instruments draw in first angle projection the views of the block given in figure below as follows: (20 marks)
a) Front elevation in the direction of arrow E;
b) End elevation in the direction of arrow H ;
c) Plan.

The arrow indicates the front view


(Award 4 marks for each view that is accurately drawn, 4 marks for correct dimensioning, 3 marks for title block and 1 mark for neatness. The angle of projection should be correct.)
15. The figure below shows the three views of a shaped block. On A3 size drawing paper and using drawing instruments draw the block in oblique and give 5 major dimensions. (20 marks)


(b)


(a)
(Award 10 marks for the accurately drawn figure, 5 marks for correct dimensioning, 3 marks for title block and 2 marks for neatness and correct use of pencils)
16. The figure below shows the three views of a shaped block. On A3 size drawing paper and using drawing instruments draw the block in isometric projection and give 5 major dimensions. (20 marks)


(Award 10 marks for the accurately drawn figure, 5 marks for correct dimensioning, 3 marks for title block and 2 marks for neatness and correct use of pencils)

