

Cambridge International Examinations Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY

0445/41 October/November 2016

Paper 4 Systems and Control MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 50

Published

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Ρ	age 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
		Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0445	41
		Section A		
1	(a)	Dial Gauge / dial indicator gauge / clock gauge, 1 mark.		[1]
	(b)	Deflection, flexing, allow bending, 1 mark.		[1]
	(c)	The deflection will be reduced if the beam is turned through 90°, so that edge is resting on the supports or movement of supports A and B close	the narrow r together,	
		Allow use of additional support. Method used, 1 mark. How method reduces movement, 1 mark.		[2]
2	(a)	The barrow uses a <u>first order</u> or <u>first class</u> lever, 1 mark.		[1]
	(b)	 These areas could be reinforced: Back Base Base to back angle 		
		Allow struts, webs, gusset plates. 2×1 marks for suitable reinforcement.		[2]
3	(a)	Silver is the conductor.		[1]
	(b)	 Responses could include: Wood will contain varying amounts of moisture reducing its resistant Wood can burn if there is a fault in the circuit. 	ice	
		Allow other valid reasons. 1 mark.		[1]
4	(a)	(i) 1 correct, 1 mark. 2 or 3 correct 2 marks.		
		e b c		[0]
				[2]
		(ii) Emitter, 1 mark.		[1]

		Mark Oak and Oak		
Pa	age 3	Mark Scheme Syllad	ous F	
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	(b)	 Advantages for larger tracks and pads could be: Less chance of breaks in track when etching Less chance of drill slipping and breaking through pad Larger drill size can be used Can carry higher current More area to solder. 		
		2×1 marks for suitable advantages. Allow other valid responses.		[2]
5				
		V M A		
		Voltmeter Motor Ammeter		
		1 mark for each correct		[3]
6	Pov • • •	ver sources could be: Compressed air Mains electricity Battery, either dry cell, rechargeable or lead acid Renewable sources, solar power, wind turbine, windmill, watermill Fossil fuels Clockwork / spring Gravity Manual power		
	3 ×	1 marks for valid sources. Allow other valid responses.		[3]
7	(a)	Ratchet and Pawl, 1 mark for each.		[2]
	(b)	Ratchet and pawl are used to prevent the drum from unwinding when there is a load on it; they allow only one way movement. Allow mark for understanding shown.		[1]
8	Rot	ary to Linear allow 'circular' or 'rotating' for rotary and 'straight line' for linear		[2]
5				[~]
			[To	otal: 25]

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Section B

Answer one question from this section.

9 (a) 1 mark for each correct.



(b) (i) The concrete blocks are a counterweight or balancing load, (1), to help maintain equilibrium (1). Allow 'to stop the crane from falling' for 1 mark. [2] [1]

(ii) Triangulation or the use of braces and struts.

- (iii) Turning or twisting force.
- (iv) The forces causing torsion could be from high winds acting on the jib (1) or from the jib accelerating or decelerating during the course of moving a load (1) load swinging (1), 1 mark for each force identified. [2]
- (c) (i) Joint shown end to end, 1 mark Recognised principle used, e.g. scarf joint, plates either side, 1 mark Fixings shown, screws, bolts, wedges, 1mark Extra components / materials listed, 1 mark.



Maximum 2 marks for impractical / non-functional method.

[4]

- (ii) Advantages of a laminated beam could be:
 - Defects in timber can be avoided
 - Dimensional stability, twisting, bowing does not occur
 - Smaller sizes of timber are needed, sustainable timber is used
 - Curves can be built into the beam
 - Lighter than steel or concrete beams
 - High strength / weight ratio, allow stronger than end to end joint.

1 mark for a suitable advantage. Allow other valid responses.

[1]

[4]

[1]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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(iii)	 Benefits of method A will include: Will resist tension on the horizontal arm. Vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal arm is transferred efficiently to the vertical load on horizontal	vertical piece	9
	2×1 marks for valid benefits. Allow other valid responses.		[2]
(iv)	 Benefits of method B will include: Temporary joint can be taken apart No cutting in vertical piece needed so strength retained Faster joint to produce than A Vertical position can be adjusted before joint is fixed. 		
	2×1 marks for valid benefits. Allow other valid responses.		[2]
(d) (i)	Shear, 1 mark.		[1]
(ii)	 Factor of safety will take into account: Yield strength of the material being used The static load on the beam Expected dynamic load on the beam The total loading expected is then matched proportionally to the beam to give a safe working load. E.g. SWL could be 33% of the yield strength. 	ne yield strer	ngth of the
	2×1 marks for understanding shown of above points.		[2]
(e) An Clo	ticlockwise moment = (450 × 1.35) + (800 × 2.25) = 2407.5, 1 mark ockwise moment = 1.8 × F = 2407.5, 1 mark F = 2407.5 / 1.8 = 1337.5N , 1 mark		
3 n	narks for correct answer with no working.		[3]

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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10 (a) (Roller shown in correct orientation, 1 mark Edge of roller touching the cam profile, 1 mark.		[2]
(i) Area C contains dwell.		[1]
(11) The cam has anti clockwise movement so segments will pass the fermion ABCD, 1 mark for correct order used. A, the follower will fall B, slight rise C, dwell D the follower will rise to its highest position. 	ollower in th	ie order
	2×1 marks for any two of A , B or D accurately described. No mark for C .		[3]
(b) () 1 mark for each correctly positioned, effort can be anywhere on the	e handle.	[3]
	effort		

- (ii) Description may include:
 - Fluid will be pumped from the master(small) cylinder to the slave(large) cylinder
 - The jack will extend
 - Fluid drawn from reservoir.
 - 2 marks for valid points or for one point well explained.

[2]

[2]

- (iii) Description may include:
 - Fluid is allowed back from the slave cylinder into the reservoir
 - The jack will retract
 - Speed of retraction can be cointrolled by the relief valve.
 - 2 marks for valid points or for one point well explained.

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Page	7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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	(iv)	 Reasons for not using pneumatics are: Air will compress further so the load on the jack will be unstabl A ready source of air is needed so the jack would not be fully p Ongoing cost of compressed air Difficult to control speed and precision 	e oortable	
		2×1 marks for valid reasons.		[2]
(c)	(i)	Explanation to include: Operation of the spray can will be easier be Leverage from the 1st order hand lever, 1 mark Advantage gained from the gearing 4:1 reduction, 1 mark	ecause of:	
		Allow 2 marks for detailed explanation of one point.		[2]
	(ii)	Benefits of nylon gears are: • No lubrication needed / self-lubricating		
		 Light weight 		
		Can be injection moulded at low cost		
		Corrosion and chemical resistantReduced wear on gears.		
		2×1 marks		[2]
(d)	(i)	Friction, 1 mark.		[1]
	(ii)	Functional mechanical method, 1 mark Use of lubrication, oil or grease, 1 mark Clear sketch illustrating method, 1 mark.		
		material removed		
		oil grooves		
		3×1 marks		[3]
(e)	Thr Thr	read pitch is X , 1 mark. read diameter is Z , 1 mark.		[2]
			I	[Total: 25]

Page 8		Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
		Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0445	41
11	(a) (i)	R1 is the current limiting resistor for TR1, allow protective resistor	r, 1 mark	[1]
	(ii)	R2 is a pull up resistor to ensure a logic level at output when trans conducting, 1 mark. Allow reference to switching effect of transistor	istor is not r.	[1]
	(iii)	 Advantages of a transistor switch include: No moving parts / no user input required Much smaller than a mechanical switch Fast switching rate No contact bounce No wear or arcing at contacts Low cost when compared to a mechanical switch. 		
	(iv	 2 × 1 marks for Valid advantage. Disadvantages include: Low / restricted current carrying capacity Difficulty of replacement if faulty 1 mark for valid disadvantage. 		[2]
		1 mark for each colour correct.		[4]

brown orange R2 gold

(b) (i) 1 mark for each correct column, 3×1 marks. Allow error carried forward on Column X.

[3]

Α	В	R	С	D	S	Х
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	1	1
1	0	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1

(ii) Dual in line means two sets, (1) of pins parallel to or in line (1) with each other. [2]

Page 9	Mark Scheme S	yllabus	Paper
-	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0445	41
(iii)	Benefits of IC holder will include:		
	 No chance of heat damage to the IC Easy replacement of IC Easy removal for recycling. 		
	1 mark for a valid benefit.		[1
(c) (i)	SPST, 1 mark.		[1
(ii)	4kΩ		[1
(iii)	$6.1 = (R2 / R2 + R1) \times 12,$ 1 mark $6.1 \times R2 + 24.4 = 12 \times R2$ 1 $24.4 = 5.9 \times R2$ 1 mark $R2 = 24.4 / 5.9 = 4.14k\Omega$ 1 mark		
	Accept a range 4.13kΩ – 4.15kΩ .		
	Correct answer with no working 3 marks.		[3
(iv)	If the voltage at the non-inverting input is greater than the inverting in the output will be high, 1 mark.	put 1 mark	[2
(v)	Pin 4 to 0V rail, 1 mark. Pin 7 to +12V rail, 1 mark.		
	3140 X 0 0 0		



(vi) Diode, 1 mark. Accept D1.

[2]

[1]

[Total: 25]