

### **DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY**

0445/41 October/November 2017

Paper 4 Systems and Control MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 50

Published

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Question					Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(a)	Switch A Switch B Switch C 1 mark for ea	Type toggle switch push switch push switch ach correct.	Action on / off <b>PTB</b> PTM	Contact arrangement SPDT SPST SPST		3	
1(b)	Circle should	l be around <b>6</b>	<b>3</b> .			1	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	LED Anode to +6 V, 1 mark Ammeter connected in series (could be above LED or below resistor), 1 mark Resistor connected to 0 V, 1 mark.	3	Other combinations of connection are possible but LED anode has to be connected to +6V either directly or below ammeter.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	Advantages of transistor switch could be: • Fast switching • No contact bounce / no moving parts • Low cost • Not manually operated • Low failure rate • Smaller than a mechanical switch 1 mark for each valid advantage	2	Allow other valid advantages. E.g. low current used to switch a higher current.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4(a)	Oscillating to Oscillating movement, 1 mark for each term.	2	
4(b)	Second order or class 2 lever.	1	
4(c)	The gear [1] transmits motion by meshing with the holes in lever [1]	2	Allow marks for understanding shown.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	Any suitable third order lever, e.g. tweezers [1]. Position of effort shown between load and fulcrum, 1 mark each for <b>L E F</b> correctly positioned, 3 × 1 mark	4	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	Any natural frame structure, 1 mark	1	No marks for man- made structures

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	Any natural shell structure, 1 mark	1	No marks for man- made structures

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	Gusset, brace or tie used 1 mark. Correct position, e.g. tie used above joint, brace below joint, gusset either above or below joint, 1 mark. Clear sketches / notes to show fixing method / how the reinforcement would work, 1 mark.	3	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	<ul> <li>Description could relate to:</li> <li>clockwise moment = anticlockwise moment, opposing forces being equal or a state of balance, 1 mark</li> <li>Stability or no movement, 1 mark</li> </ul>	2	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
10(a)	Part <b>A</b> is a strut, which is placed there to resist <b>compression</b> Part <b>B</b> is a tie which will resist <b>tension</b> When the roof covering is added part <b>C</b> will have to resist a <b>bending</b> force.	5	1 mark for each term correctly placed
10(b)(i)	Elastic deformation allows the material to go back to its original shape / length [1] after the loading is removed [1]	2	Allow 1 mark for some understanding shown.
10(b)(ii)	Elastic limit is the maximum that a material can be stretched [1] without any permanent change to its shape / length [1].	2	Allow 1 mark for some understanding shown.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
10(b)(iii)	Plastic deformation is permanent deformation of the material [1] without any fracture occurring [1].	2	Allow 1 mark for some understanding shown.
10(c)(i)	3 / three cables is the minimum, 1 mark.	1	
10(c)(ii)	Functional method [1] Adjustment possible [1] Clear understandable sketch / notes [1].	3	
10(c)(iii)	Shear force, 1 mark.	1	
10(c)(iv)	$(0.9 \times X) + (0.45 \times 25) = 2.55 \times 125, 1 \text{ mark}$ 0.9X + 11.25 = 318.75, 1  mark X = (318.75 - 11.25) / 0.9, 1  mark X = 341.66  N, 1  mark	4	Award 4 marks for correct answer with no working.
10(d)	Static loads are those that do not change [1] made up of construction materials used in the building of the bridge [1] Dynamic loads are changing values [1] made up of vehicles, pedestrians, animals or the loading caused by changing weather conditions. [1]	4	For changing weather conditions allow: High winds, snow, heavy rain, earthquake. For static loads allow any item described as stationary.
10(e)	<ul> <li>Reasons for using aluminium honeycomb could include:</li> <li>Low weight / high strength</li> <li>Resistance to twisting / torsion</li> <li>Moisture and corrosion resistance</li> <li>High thermal conductivity</li> </ul>	1	Do not allow marks for 'strong' with no justification

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Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
11(a)	Power Source         mains electricity         natural gas         low voltage electricity         compressed air	Safety Device residual current device RCD solenoid valve fuse regulator	3	1 mark for each correct.
11(b)(i)	The driven pulley will turn anti-cl The speed of the driven pulley w	ockwise, 1 mark, /ill be slower than the driver, 1 mark.	2	
11(b)(ii)	1 mark for each arrow correct, 2	$ = \left[1\right] \oplus \left[1\right]^{2} \left[1$		
11(b)(iii)	<ul> <li>Benefits of a belt drive could inc</li> <li>Pulley position is not so criti</li> <li>Belt can slip to save damag</li> <li>Lower initial cost and replace</li> <li>Can be quieter in operation</li> <li>No lubrication required.</li> <li>2 × 1 marks for valid benefits</li> </ul>	cal e if a shaft is jammed ement belt cost than gears	2	Allow other valid benefits

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
11(b)(iv)	<ul> <li>Explanation should include:</li> <li>Frictional losses</li> <li>Energy lost in generation of heat and sound</li> <li>Poorly fitting parts</li> <li>Materials that cause losses e.g. belts that stretch or slip on initial start-up.</li> <li>3 × 1 marks for each point in explanation.</li> </ul>	3	Clear explanation with at least two points included, one point being well explained[3] Explanation with up to three points mentioned but no links to consequence of the cause of energy loss, [2] Award two marks for one point well explained. Single point mentioned, [1]
11(c)(i)	Bevel gear, 1 mark	1	
11(c)(ii)	<ul> <li>Reasons will include:</li> <li>It can change the direction of the drive through 90°</li> <li>Positive drive with no chance of slipping</li> <li>Suited to large difference in 1number of teeth on the two gears.</li> <li>2 × 1 marks.</li> </ul>	2	Allow other valid reasons e.g. increased speed of driven gear.
11(c)(iii)	12:56 or 6:28 or 3:14 or 1:4.67 Correct numbers 1 mark, correct way around, 1 mark.	2	
11(c)(iv)	Speed of chuck = (56 / 12) × 60, 1 mark = 280 rpm, 1 mark	2	2 marks for correct answer with no working.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
11(c)(v)	<ul> <li>Problems with plain bearings include:</li> <li>Shorter working life than other types of bearing</li> <li>Replacement may not be possible</li> <li>Not as precise a fit in many cases</li> <li>Lubrication will be required; other types can be sealed for life.</li> <li>More friction / heat is generated</li> <li>1 mark for valid answer.</li> </ul>	1	
11(c)(vi)	The ball bearing absorbs the thrust from the end of the shaft, [1] when the drill bit is pressed onto the work. [1] Friction at the end of the shaft is reduced [1].	2	Explanation with two points included [2] Explanation with a single point included [1] Allow 2 marks for one point fully explained.
11(d)	Mechanical advantage of the first lever is 800 / 75 = <b>10.66</b> Mechanical advantage of the second lever is 40 / 220 = <b>0.18</b> Combined advantage is 10.66 × 0.18 = <b>1.94</b>	3	3 marks for correct answer with no working.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
12(a)(i)	1 mark for both voltmeter connections correct.	1	
	from power supply		
12(a)(ii)	Current calculation 1 mark for 9.5 / 60 = 0.16 A or 158 mA, 1 mark	2	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
12(a)(iii)	Power calculation P = $9.5 \times 0.158$ , 1 mark = <b>1.5 W</b> , 1 mark.	2	Allow ecf on value of current
12(b)(i)	<ul> <li>Reasons for tinning will include:</li> <li>Prevent oxide formation on the copper track / pads</li> <li>Make soldering easier / solder adheres better to a tinned surface</li> <li>Better chance of a successful joint.</li> <li>2 × 1 marks</li> </ul>	2	
12(b)(ii)	<ul> <li>Stages could include:</li> <li>Putting notch next to pin 1 on board</li> <li>Aligning all pins with holes</li> <li>Checking that no pins are folded under the holder</li> <li>Bending pins on track side to keep IC holder in place</li> <li>Application of soldering iron to both pin and pad</li> <li>3 × 1 marks for valid stages</li> </ul>	3	
12(b)(iii)	<ul> <li>Notes and sketches to show board inverted and supported under resistor [1]</li> <li>Joint heated with soldering iron[1]</li> <li>Pressure applied to push resistor down[1].</li> </ul>	3	Allow use of desoldering tool rather than soldering iron.
12(c)(i)	Output of one gate to an input of the other, 1 mark input 1 input 2 [1] input 3 [1]	1	Other arrangements are possible but all must have an output connected to an input.
12(c)(ii)	Labels correct for 3 inputs, 1 mark.	1	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
12(d)(i)	Sequence of lights onLogic level of outputsset 1set 2out 0out 1out 2redgreen0110redred1010greenred101greenred101redred101redred101redred101redred1011mark for each correct row, 3 × 1 marks.	3	
12(d)(ii)	+5V	4	Connections must be all correct for 4 marks. Allow marks for using a relay, 4 marks from • Current limiting resistor • Relay coil connected correctly • diode connected in reverse bias • Transistor connections correct • LED connected correctly through relay contacts.

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
12(d)(iii)	<ul> <li>Explanation could include:</li> <li>Ease of changing delays</li> <li>Ease of changing sequence during development</li> <li>Higher number of usable inputs and outputs</li> <li>Sequence can easily be changed after manufacture</li> <li>Low cost of PIC compared to discrete components</li> <li>Circuit will be less complicated / fewer components</li> <li>Additional features can be built in.</li> <li>3 × 1 marks for each point used. Allow 2 marks for one point well explained.</li> </ul>	3	Allow other valid points in explanation