

Cambridge National

Engineering

Unit R109: Engineering materials, processes and production

Level 1/2 Cambridge National Award/Certificate in Engineering Manufacturing

Mark Scheme for June 2018

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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These are the annotations, (including abbreviations), including those used in scoris, which are used when Marking

Annotation	Meaning of annotation
BP	Blank page
VG	Vague
✓	Tick
SEEN	Noted but no credit given
?	Unclear
REP	Repeat
BOD	Benefit of doubt
×	Cross
DEV	Development
EG	Example/Reference
K	Knowledge
L1	Level 1
L2	Level 2
L3	Level 3

(Question		Answer / Indicative Content	Mark	Guidance
1	(a)	(i)	One mark for each of three valid examples		
			Examples: Aluminium; brass; bronze; copper; duralumin; lead; tin; titanium; zinc (3x1)	3	Accept other valid examples
		(ii)	Description must include reference to a mixture (1) of metals (1) (2x1)	2	Accept 'combined', but not 'put together'
	(b)	(i)	Thermoplastics can be softened by heat (1) but thermosetting cannot be changed once formed (1)		Accept 'easier to form' but do not accept reference to 'remoulding' thermoplastic products.
			(2x1)	2	Reference to recycling – one mark only
		(ii)	One mark for each of three thermoplastics Examples: ABS; polyamide/nylon; Acrylic/PMMA; Polystyrene; Polypropylene; PVC; PET(PETE); HDPE/LDPE; PTFE(Teflon); PLA (PolyLactic Acid); Polycarbonate; Acetal (3x1)	3	Accept other valid examples
2	(a)		One mark for each of three relevant examples Examples; Stainless steel - sinks; cutlery; food containers; urinals Carbon fibre - racing car bodies; bike frames; fishing rods; brake discs Cast iron - machine bases; decorative fire surrounds; saucepans; drain grids /covers; outside furniture (3x1)		Accept other valid examples Reference to 'parts' need to be specific Not Girders or beams; Accept 'bridges'

Question	Answer / Indicative Content	Mark	Guidance
(b)	Up to two marks for a clear and justified explanation Example; Sustainability is important because raw materials are being used up too quickly (1) and will run out completely if demand for them continues (1) (2x1)	2	Simplistic reference to raw materials or availability – 1 mark only
(c)	Up to three marks for a clear and justified description of use. Examples: SMA - Nitinol wire can be stretched and used in electric locks (1). When an electric current is passed through it, it heats up (1) and shrinks to pull the bolt open (1) Thermochromic materials - Thermochromic dyes can be used in plastics (1) so that a child's mug (1) would change colour if the liquid inside was too hot (1) QTC – QTC can be used in pressure pads for alarms (1) When pressure is applied to the QTC it becomes conductive (1) and allows current to pass to the alarm output (1) (3x1)	3	Must relate to Shape Memory <u>Alloy</u> Simplistic reference to 'returning to original shape' 1mark only Description of use in a specific product required for full marks
(d)	Up to two marks for a clear description of a simple hardness test Example: Place a hard point (1) against the metal and squeeze it in a vice / hit it with a large hammer; the size of the indentation shows how hard the metal is (1) (2x1)	2	Hit with hammer and see how big dent is - 1mark only Accept use of hardness testing equipment (eg Rockwell / Brinell / Vickers) for 1 mark only .

(Questi	on	Answer / Indicative Content	Mark	Guidance
3	(a)		Up to three marks for a clear description of the process		
	Example; An aluminium alloy billet is heated (1) and placed into the extrusion machine. A hydraulic ram then forces the soft metal (1) through a specially shaped die (1) to produce the required shape (3x1)		3	Three clear stages required for full marks	
	(b)	(i)	One mark for each of two appropriate processes		
			Examples: Die / sand casting; investment casting; shell moulding; forging; press forming; hydro-forming; spinning; rolling; bending/folding (2x1)	2	Must be <u>metal forming processes</u>
		(ii)	Up to two marks for each clear description of a valid benefit		
			Examples: Forming processes use less material (1) because less is cut away/less waste(1) Forming process are cheaper once the dies are made (1) because fewer machining operations are needed (1) Forming processes are quicker (1) because the item is made in one piece (1) Products generally stronger(1) due to improved grain structure(1) Complex shapes(1) can be made in one piece(1) $2 \times (1+1)$	4	Responses must be justified for full marks
				4	
	(c) (CNC) milling; pressing, laser cutting; sawing		1	Accept other <i>appropriate</i> processes NOT 'Grinding' or 'cutting'	

(Questi	ion	Answer / Indicative Content	Mark	Guidance
4	(a)	(i)	Process - Annealing The brass is heated to a (dull) red heat (1) and then left to cool naturally (1) 1 + (2x1)		ecf for valid description but incorrectly named process Do not accept 'quenching' for cooling
	(ii) Hardening Tempering Case hardening Normalising Nitriding (3x1)				Do not accept annealing – repeat from part (i) Not 'blackening/blueing' or 'quenching'
	(iii) One mark for each of three <i>appropriate</i> precautions Examples: Eye protection; (leather) apron; fume extraction; fire extinguisher; strong footwear; (leather) gloves; use of tongs; clear workspace; no flammable substances nearby; tie hair back (3x1)			3	Not simply 'wear PPE' or reference to jewellery Accept other valid examples
	(b)		One mark for a finish <u>suitable</u> for brass Examples: (metal) polishing; brushing/buffing; lacquering; electroplating		Do not accept varnishing or painting
5	(a)	 (a) Up to two marks for each clear description of a valid benefit Examples: Water jet cutting can produce more intricate shapes (1) than conventional processes like milling (1) Water jet cutting can cut hard materials (1) that normal cutting tools would not cut (1) Water jet cutting gives a clean cut (1) and washes away the metal removed / re-circulates water to be used again(1) 			Benefit must be specific to water jet cutting not simply use of CNC (eg no human error)

Qı	uestion	Answer / Indicative Content	Mark	Guidance
		Water jet cutting is safer(1) because no harmful gases are produced(1) 2 x (1+1)	4	Justified responses required for full marks
	(b)	One mark for each of two valid laser applications Cutting; welding; hardening; etching/engraving; measurement /quality control; sintering (SLS); stereolithography(SLA) (2x1)	2	
	(c)	Up to two marks for each clear description of a valid effect Examples Some workers might be re-trained (1) to be able to do the more technical jobs / earn better salaries(1) Workers would be safer (1) because modern technologies do the dangerous / difficult / labour intensive jobs (1) The working environment is safer / cleaner (1) because air conditioning automatically removes fumes (1)		Check for repetition of job loss from the stem of the question. Accept other relevant effects. Justified responses required for full marks
		2 x (2x1)	4	

(Questio	n Answer	Answer Marks		Guidance		
				Content	Levels of response		
6	(a)*	Up to six marks for a discussion or detailed explanation of the impact of modern technologies on quality in engineering production		Response might include reference to: Elimination of human error in manufacturing products. Modern technologies give consistent results. Modern processes, tooling and materials give higher quality finishes. CNC machines are self-monitoring and compensate automatically for any changes. Modern technologies stop production automatically to prevent production of waste. Modern technologies, like the use of lasers in quality control, ensure quality of production Improved quality helps companies reputation	 Level 3 (5–6 marks) Detailed discussion showing a clear understanding of the impact of modern technologies on quality in engineering production Specialist terms will be used appropriately and correctly. The information will be presented in a structured format. The candidate can demonstrate the accurate use of spelling, punctuation and grammar. Level 2 (3–4 marks) Adequate discussion showing an understanding of the impact of modern technologies on quality in engineering production There will be some use of specialist terms, although these may not always be used appropriately. The information will be presented for the most part in a structured format. There may be occasional errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar. Level 1 (1–2 marks) Basic discussion showing limited understanding of the impact of modern technologies on quality in engineering production There will be little or no use of specialist terms. Answers may be ambiguous or disorganised. Errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar may be intrusive. Use 'knowledge' and 'development' annotations in the text. No ticks. 		

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Questio	n	Answer	Marks	Guidance	
				Content	Levels of response
					Indicate whether response is level 1, 2 or 3
					0 = a response that is irrelevant and/or not worthy of a mark. Annotate with 'Seen' at end of response.
			6		

(Question		Answer / Indicative Content	Mark	Guidance
6	(b)	(b) (i) One mark for each of two relevant examples			
			Examples: Video conferencing; Skype / facetime; digital transfer of technical data; SMS/texting; use of Internet websites; social media; messenger apps (2x1)	2	Accept other <u>valid</u> examples Do not accept telephones / phone calls
	(ii)		Up to two marks for a clear description Example: Email could be used for a manufacturer to send orders instantly (1) for components/materials to a supplier (1) (2x1)	2	Accept other valid examples Justified description required for full marks
			Total for paper	60	

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