

Cambridge International A Level

DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY Paper 3 MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 120

9705/33 October/November 2021

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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This document consists of **15** printed pages.

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always whole marks (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
Section A			
Part A – Pro	oduct Design		
1(a)	suitable material:	3	
	Bodyhardwood e.g., walnut, beech - acrylic-acrylic-aluminium alloyreasons:attractive - sturdy, accept large threadStem brass - mild steelreasons:thread cut easily - suit other componentsHandleacrylic - hardwood e.g., walnut, beech - brass-smooth for comfortable grip - takes good finish,		Accept any other appropriate materials
1(b)	quality of description:-fully detailed all/most stages-some detail,-quality of sketchesup to 2	9	Dependent upon material chosen

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1(c)	explanation could include: - change in process. - change in materials. - use of jigs, formers, moulds. - simplification of design. quality of explanation: - logical, structured 4–6 - limited detail, 0–3 - quality of sketches up to 2	8	

Question	Answer	Ма	larks	Guidance
2(a)	description of process - fully detailed, all/most stages 3- - some detail, 0- - quality of sketches up to 2 2 ×	5 2 7	14	case hardening - steel heated to red heat - dipped wholly into carbon rich compound - reheated – process can be repeated - quenched in water compression moulding - 2-part mould prepared and heated - preform inserted - heat/pressure - cool – remove flashing profile forming - set spindle cutter to cut top curve - set fence, apply H&S procedures PSE - use push stick or automatic feed - set cutter for groove - use push stick or automatic feed Accept other correct procedures

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2(b)	 case hardening best option to provide tough inner with hard outer economical option, no need for higher grade expensive alloy quick, inexpensive process compression moulding suitable for thermosetting plastic high quality finish quick process, minimal extra finishing required profile forming consistently good finish very accurate 	6	
	- minimal final finishing 2×3		

Question	Answer		Marks	Guidance
3	Discussion could include: - timber deforestation - finite resources - plastic waste issues - cost implications - legislation - recycling examples / evidence could be - specific reference to materials/resources - specific local/government action - specific company action - detailed public response examination of issues - wide range of relevant issues	4–8	20	
	 wide range of relevant issues limited range quality of explanation 	4–8 0–3		
	 logical, structured limited detail, 	4–8 0–3		
	supporting examples / evidence	4		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance					
Part B – Pra	Part B – Practical Technology							
4(a)(i) & (ii)	quality of description: - detailed, logical, structured - Well-communicated 4–5 - limited detail, 0–3 2 × 5 5	5	 <i>Temporarily</i> using machine screws clip for handle to fit in <i>Permanently</i> rivetted, brazed, welded 					
4(b)	Clear understanding of method 14Clear understanding of method 24Comparisons/contrasts drawn2	10	Could be cast or pressed					

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(a)	Plasticity the ability of a material to undergo permanent deformation under load	2	
	<u>Toughness.</u> is the ability of a material to absorb energy and plastically deform without fracturing.		
	Full definition 1 mark2 × 1		
5(b)	Plastic material could be – clay, gold, silver, lead	2	
	Tough material could be hickory, ash, steel, polypropylene, ABS $2\times {\rm 1}$		
5(c)	quality of description:	8	Basic impact test
	-detailed, logical, structured4–6-limited detail,0–3-quality of sketchesup to 2		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5(d)	quality of explanation:-detailed, logical, structured6-8-some detail and understanding3-5-limited detail0-2	8	Young's Modulus is a measure of the ability of a material to withstand changes in length when under tension or compression. Can be referred to as the modulus of elasticity, Young's modulus is equal to the longitudinal stress divided by the strain. High YM – stiff, Low YM – elastic. Provides material data, e.g., tensile strength for cables. chains – must have reference to product. All or most points covered for full marks

Question	Answer		Guidance
6(a)(i)	XLDR Light Dependent ResistorYThermistor2 × 1	2	
6(a)(ii)	Z AND gate. 1	3	8 A Q
	Truth table fully correct 2		A0 0 0 0
	partially correct 1		
			2-light AND Gate 3 0 0
			3 3 3
6(a)(iii)	Thermistor and AND gate form a switch 1 mark , light and temperature dependent 1 mark Potential divider arrangement 1 mark – in daylight input 1 (LDR resistance lower than $10k \Omega$) When cold, thermistor resistance >100 Ω input 1 1 mark AND gate opens 1mark	5	

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6(b)	quality of explanation: 8–10 – detailed, logical, structured 8–10 – some detail and understanding 4–7 – limited detail 0–3	10	Twisting is created when a moment or 'turning force' is applied to a structural member (or piece of material) making it deflect at an angle (twist). A moment that causes twisting is called a twisting or torsional moment. Torsion produces shear stresses inside the material. A beam in torsion will fail in shear; the twisting action causes the molecules to be slid apart sideways Image: the structure of the material of the material of the material of the material. A beam in torsion will fail in shear; the twisting action causes the molecules to be slid apart sideways Image: the two of the material of the structure of the material of the material of the structure of th

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance		
Part C – Gr	aphic Products				
7(a)	See Appendix 1.	14			
	Correct elevation1Correct construction3Lines of intersection on elevation2Correct plan 13Correct construction3Lines of intersection on plan2Line quality2				
7(b)	Correct construction2Correct shape3Line quality1	6			

Question	Answer			Marks	Guidance
8(a)	Appropriate example e.g., bauhaus on furniture Example Description/demonstration.	up to 2	1 2 × 3	6	
8(b)	Ways could be questionnaires, focus groups, pro- internet stores Example Description/demonstration.	duct review 1 up to 2	∕s on 2 × 3	6	
8(c)	 quality of explanation: detailed, logical, structured some detail and understanding limited detail 		6–8 3–5 0–2	8	check popularity of previous products analyse functions-still appropriate construction/materials used evaluate positive and negative features

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	Discussion could include: - type of product requirement - safety/security - advertising - additional cost - environmental concerns - increased use of online shopping examples / evidence could be - specific reference to products - specific types of packaging - changes in company practise - specific online packaging system	20	
	examination of issues - wide range of relevant issues 4–8 - limited range 0–3 quality of explanation - logical, structured 4–8 - limited detail, 0–3		
	supporting examples / evidence 4		

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Question	Answer		Marks	Guidance
Section B				
10, 11, 12	Analysis Analysis of the given situation/problem.	[0–5]	80	
	Detailed written specification of the design requirements. At least five specification points other than those given in the question.	[0–5]		
	Exploration B Bold sketches and brief notes to show exploration of ideas f design solution, with reasons for selection.	or a		
	range of ideas annotation related to specification marketability, innovation evaluation of ideas, selection leading to development communication	[0-5] [0-5] [0-5] [0-5] [0-5]		
	Development Bold sketches and notes showing the development, reasoning composition of ideas into a single design proposal. Details of materials, constructional and other relevant technical details.	and		
	developments reasoning materials constructional detail communication	[0-5] [0-5] [0-3] [0-7] [0-5]		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
10, 11, 12	Proposed solutionProduce drawing/s of an appropriate kind to show the complete solution.proposed solutiondetails/dimensions[0-10] [0-5]		
	EvaluationWritten evaluation of the final design solution.[0-5]		



(a)	Correct elevation	1
	Correct construction	3
	Lines of intersection on elevation	2
	Correct plan	1
	Correct construction	3
	Lines of intersection on plan	2
	Line quality	2
(b)	Correct construction	2
	Correct shape	3
	Line quality	1