

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
LEVEL 1/2
R109/01
CAMBRIDGE NATIONAL IN
ENGINEERING MANUFACTURE
Engineering materials, processes and
production
THURSDAY 18 MAY 2017: Afternoon
DURATION: 1 hour
plus your additional time allowance
MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt

Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
-------------------------------	--	------------------------------	--

Centre number						Candidate number				
--------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	-----------------------------	--	--	--	--

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

None

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

None

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.

Complete the boxes on the first page with your name, centre number and candidate number.

Answer ALL the questions.

Write your answer to each question in the space provided. Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total number of marks for this paper is 60.

The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Dimensions are in millimetres unless stated otherwise.

Your quality of written communication will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).

Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer ALL the questions.

1 A list of engineering materials is given below.

ABS	Cast iron	Polyester resin
Brass	GRP	Stainless steel
Bronze	High Speed Steel	Urea-formaldehyde
Carbon fibre	HIPS	Zinc

(a) Complete the following statements by adding materials from the list.

**(i) _____ and _____
are ferrous metals. [2]**

**(ii) _____ and _____
are composite materials. [2]**

**(iii) _____
is a thermosetting plastic. [1]**

**(iv) _____ and _____
are non-ferrous alloys. [2]**

(b) Give THREE reasons why a thermoplastic material might be used for a product rather than a metal.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

[3]

2 (a) (i) Give TWO properties of copper that make it particularly suitable for the wires in electric cables.

1 _____

2 _____

[2]

(ii) Explain why copper is not used in overhead power transmission cables.

_____ **[3]**

(b) Engineering materials are normally supplied in solid form. Name TWO other forms of supply for engineering materials.

1 _____

2 _____

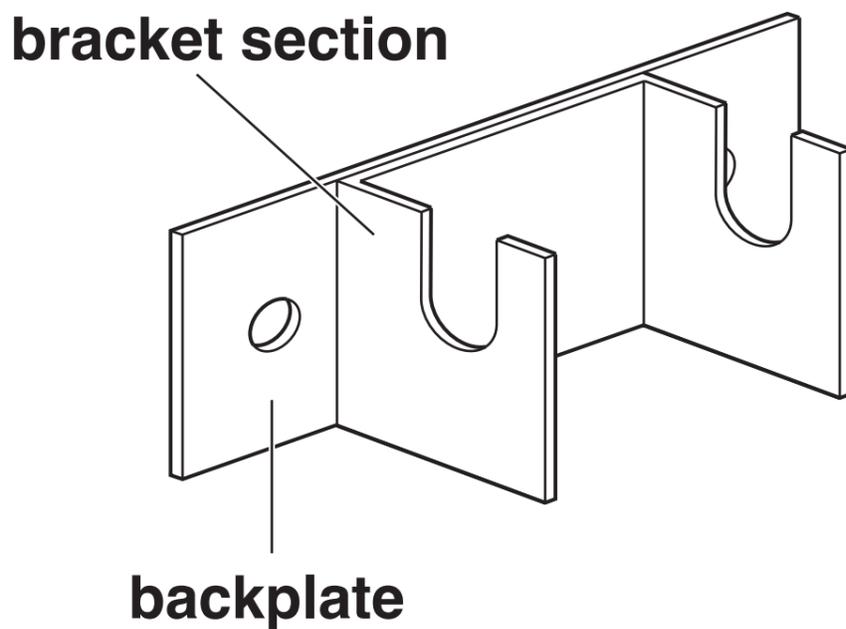
[2]

(c) Explain, using ONE example, what is meant by the term 'non-destructive testing' (NDT).

[3]

- 3 Fig. 1 shows a support bracket made in two parts. Both parts are made from 3 mm thick mild steel.

FIG. 1



- (a) The bracket section is joined to the backplate by brazing.

Complete the table below by giving the stages needed to braze the two parts together.

The first and last stages have been done for you. [5]

	Process
Stage 1	Clean the surface of both parts where the joint is going to be
Stage 2	
Stage 3	
Stage 4	
Stage 5	
Stage 6	
Stage 7	Remove scale and excess braze where necessary and clean finished piece

(b) (i) Give TWO methods of joining the bracket section to the backplate without using heat.

1 _____

2 _____

[2]

(ii) Choose ONE of the methods you have given in part (i) and describe how it would be used to join the bracket section to the backplate.

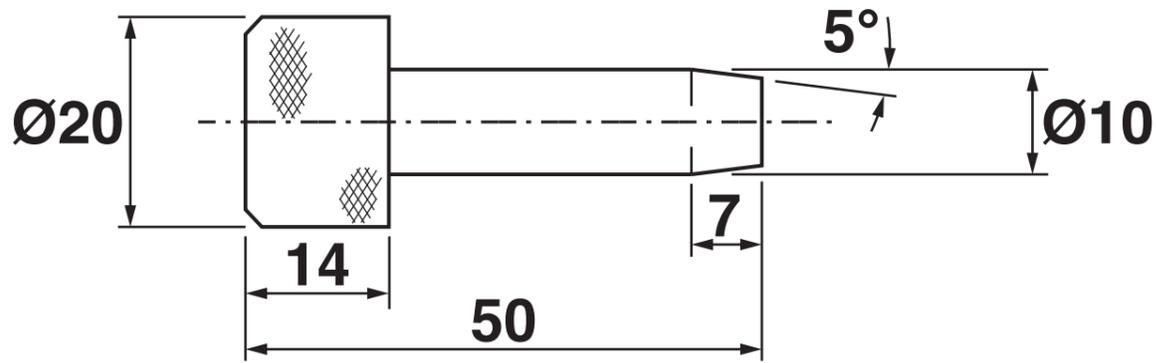
Method _____

Description _____

[3]

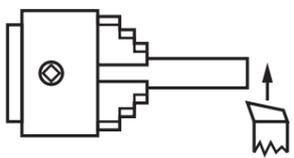
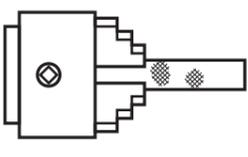
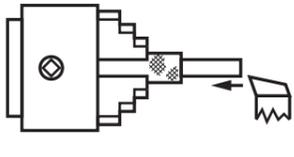
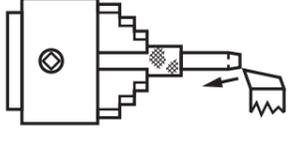
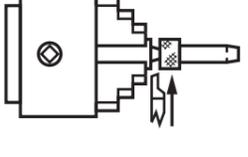
4 Fig. 2 shows a locating peg made from mild steel.

FIG. 2



(a) The table below shows processes used to make the locating peg on a centre lathe.

Complete the table by giving the name of each of the processes shown. [5]

	Process	Description of process	Name of process
Stage 1		Cutting across the end of the Ø20 mild steel bar	
Stage 2		Putting a grip on the outside of the bar	
Stage 3		Reduce the peg to Ø10	
Stage 4		Putting the angle on the end of the peg	
Stage 5		Cutting off the finished peg	

5 (a) Give TWO benefits to a manufacturer of using CNC machining centres rather than CNC lathes and milling machines.

1 _____

2 _____

[4]

(b) Give TWO applications of lasers in engineering production.

1 _____

2 _____

[2]

(c) Explain how 3D printing could be used to produce a prototype of a new product.

[4]

6 (a) Describe TWO ways that digital communications might be used in research and development.

1 _____

2 _____

[4]

(b)* Discuss the business benefits of ‘global manufacturing’.
[6]

END OF QUESTION PAPER



Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.