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# **DRAWING AND DESIGN PAPER 1**

## **ANSWERS**

## **KCSE 2012**

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**SECTION A**

1. (a) Information regarding parastatal organizations in Kenya:

- (i) Ownership  
They are largely owned by the government.
- (ii) Management  
They are managed by government appointees.
- (iii) Services  
They provide subsidized services to the customers who might find it expensive to afford them if they were left to private establishments.

*(3 x 1 = 3 marks)*

(b) Steps involved in the design process:

- (i) Statement/stating the problem.
- (ii) Recording the design ideas in form of sketches and written notes.
- (iii) Selecting the best solution.
- (iv) Preparing the final drawing or mock-up (model).



*(4 x 1 = 4 marks)*

2. (a) (i) Reasons for using different types of lines in drawing:

- It makes the drawings neat and legible.
- It makes it easy for the person/people depending on the drawing to interpret the details in the drawing.

*(1 x 1 = 1 mark)*

(ii) Use of the following lines:

-  centre line denoting:-
  - centre of a circle
  - axis of symmetry
-  phantom to denote:-
  - folding line
  - different possible positions

*(2 x  $\frac{1}{2}$  = 1 mark)*

(b) Advantages of using computers in drawing:

- (i) There is higher speed in production of drawings thus saving time.
- (ii) There is high degree of accuracy.
- (iii) It is easy to retrieve information.
- (iv) It is easier to make alterations on the drawings.
- (v) It allows for interfacing/interlinking.
- (vi) It allows for production of many copies.

(vii) The drawings produced are neat.

(Any 6 x  $\frac{1}{2}$  = 3 marks)

3. (a) Disadvantages of using:

- (i) Masking tape to hold paper
  - it tends to peel off part of the paper
- (ii) Thumb pins to hold paper
  - they ruin the surface of the drawing board

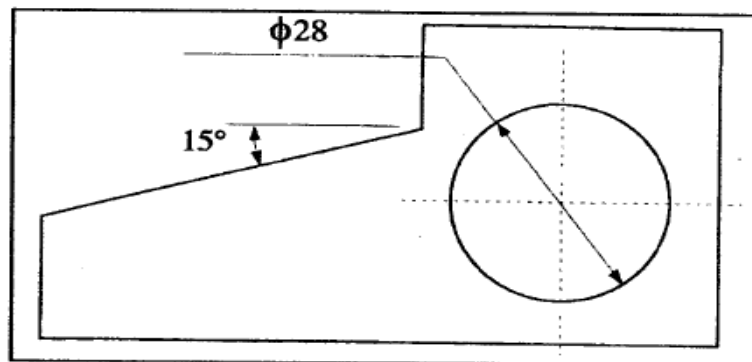
(2 x 1 = 2 marks)

- (b)
- (i) Plywood are manufactured boards made of thin sheets of wood (veneers) that are glued together with the grain of each layer perpendicular to the next.
  - (ii) Chipboard is manufactured by chips of wood which are compressed and glued to the required density.
  - (iii) Blockboards are made up of blocks of timber joined on edge and faced suitably with plywood on both faces.

*Sketches to be accepted.*

(3 x 1 = 3 marks)

4.



Figure

Correct  $\phi 28$  -  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark

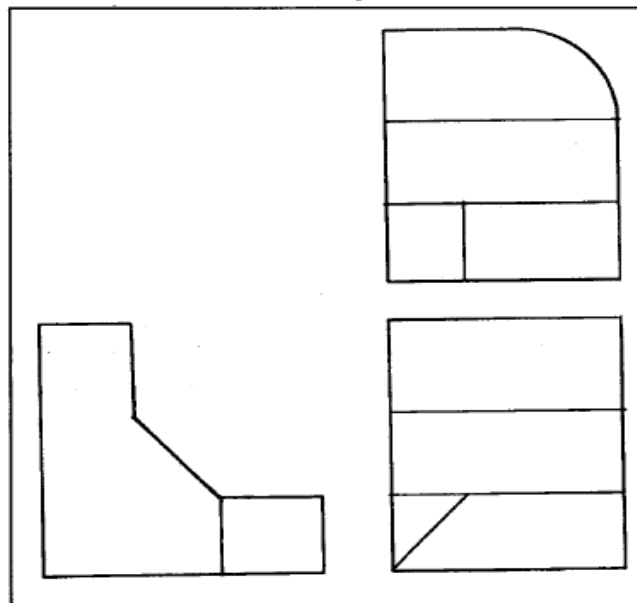
Correct  $15^\circ$  -  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark

Correct arrows<sup>2</sup> for  $\phi 28$  -  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark

Correct arrows for  $15^\circ$  -  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark

(2 marks)

5.

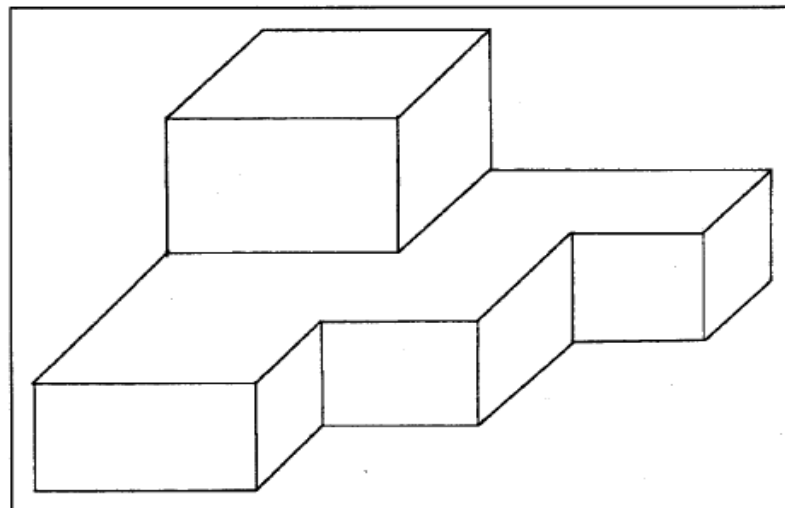


Figure

Plan - 4 faces @  $\frac{1}{2} = 2$   
 End elevation - 2 faces @  $\frac{1}{2} = 1$   
 Front elevation - 4 faces @  $\frac{1}{2} = 2$   
 3<sup>rd</sup> angle projection = 1 mark

(6 marks)

6.

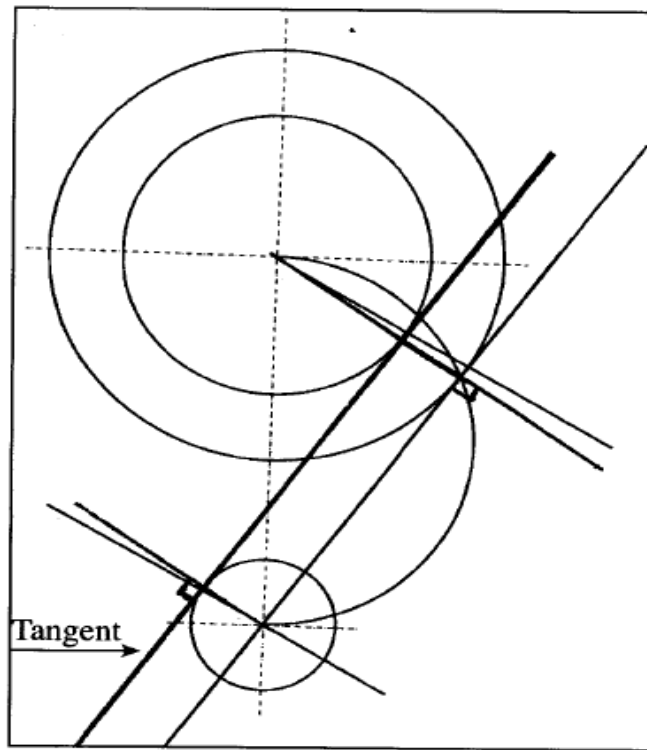


Figure

Oblique projection - 1 mark  
 At least 9 faced 9/3 - 3 marks  
 Proportionality - 1 mark  
 Line mark - 1 mark

(6 marks)

7.



Figure

Construction of:-

Correct circle radius

$R1 + R2$  - 2 marks

semi-circle - 2 marks

parallel lines - 2 marks

tangent (shown correctly) - 1 mark

(7 marks)

8.  $AB = \text{measured dimension} \times 2$        $60 \times 2 = 120\text{mm}$        $1 \frac{1}{2}$
- $CD = \text{measured dimension} \times \frac{1}{2}$        $34 \times \frac{1}{2} = 17\text{mm}$        $1 \frac{1}{2}$

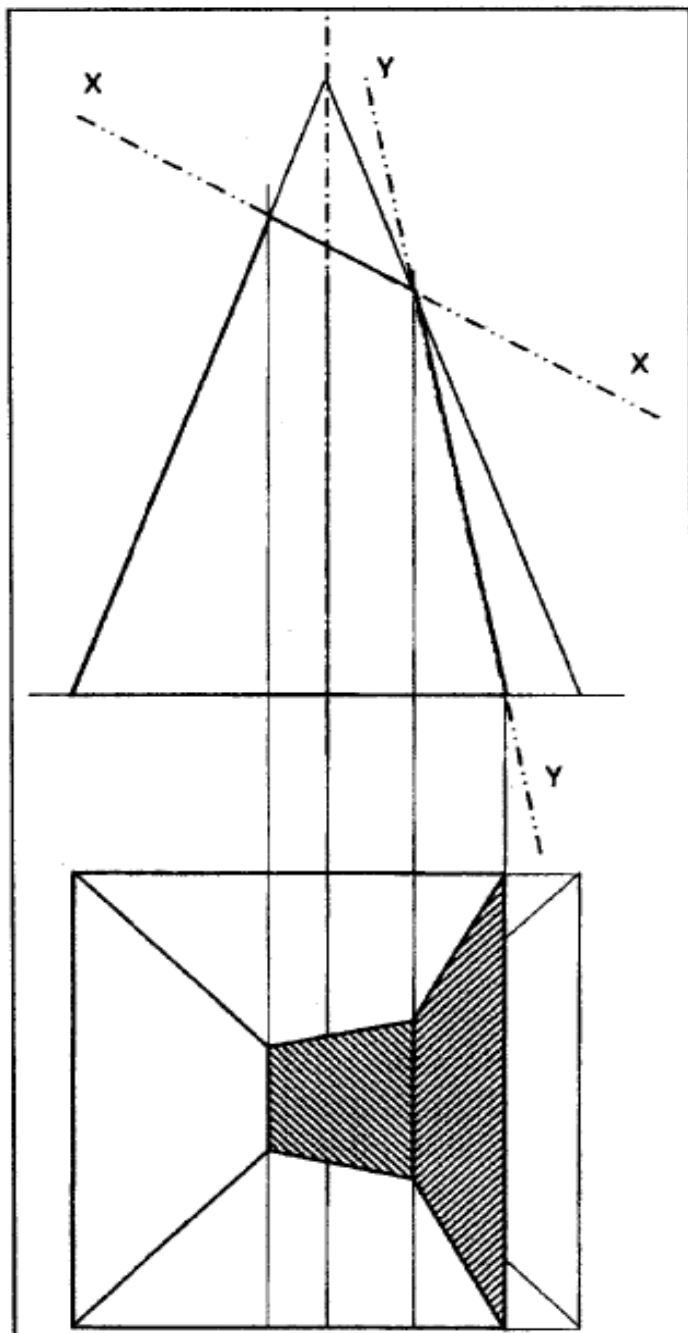
3 marks

OR

Correct measurements of AB and CD  
Determining the distances

$(2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \text{ mark})$   
 $(2 \times 1 = 2 \text{ marks})$   
3 marks

9.



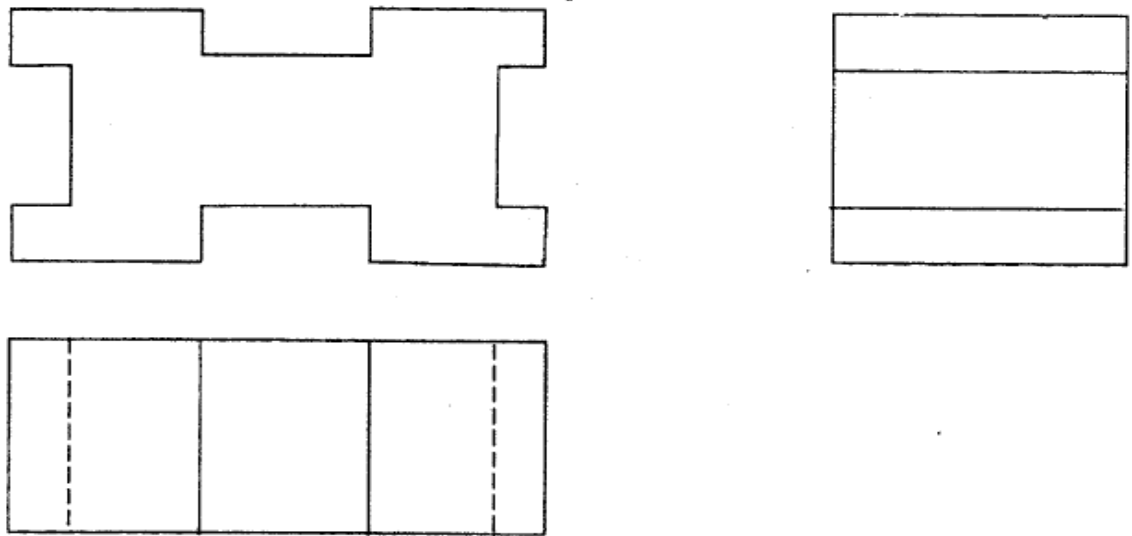
Figure

$$5 \text{ faces} \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Hatching} (2 \times \frac{1}{2}) = 1$$

$$\text{Line work} = \frac{1}{2}$$

10.



Figure

Vertical projection lines - 1 mark

Projection lines at 45° - 1 mark

*or by use of compass*

correct outline - 2 marks

hidden details - 1 mark

(5 marks)

11.

### Section FF

16 faces @  $\frac{1}{4}$  = 4 marks

Hatching 6x1 = 6 marks

Plan

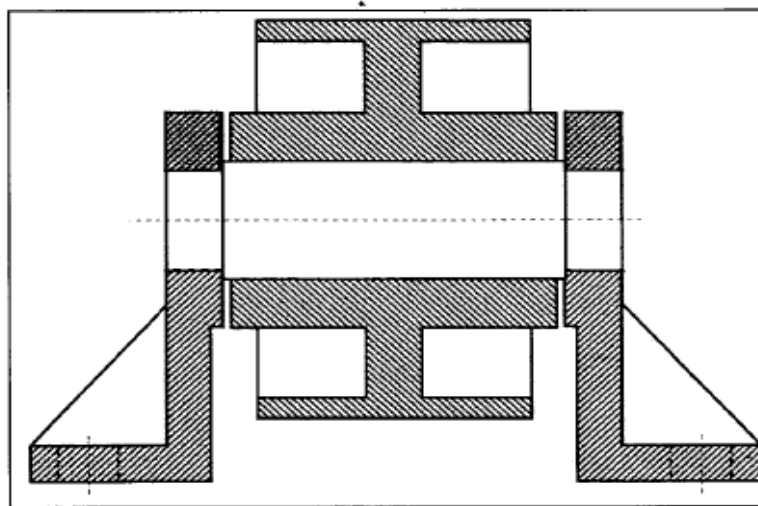
13 faces @  $\frac{1}{2}$  = 6  $\frac{1}{2}$

4 holes @  $\frac{1}{2}$  = 2

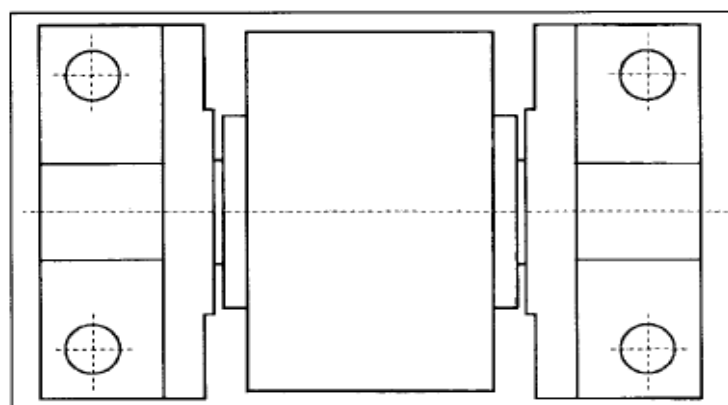
linework = 1  $\frac{1}{2}$

**20 marks**

11.

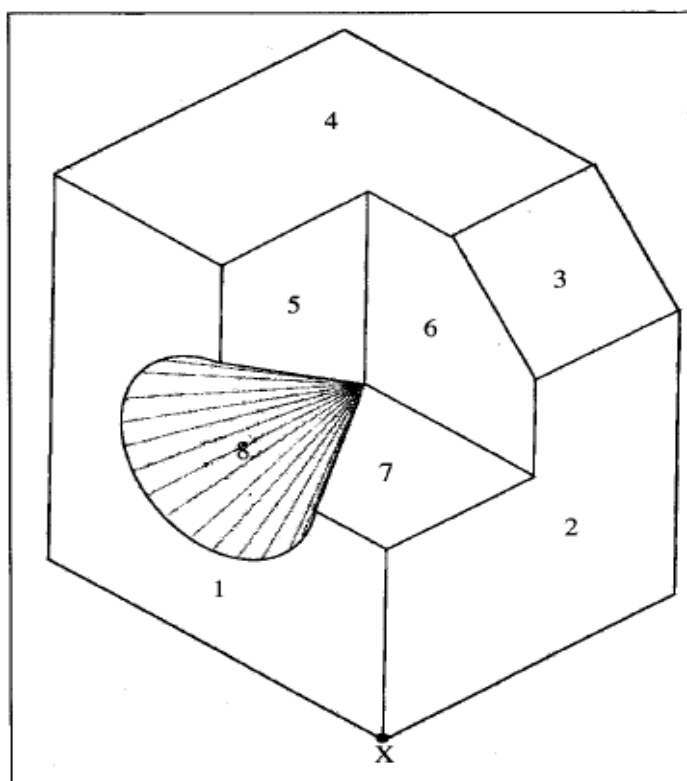


SECTIONAL FRONT ELEVATION ALONG F-F



PLAN Figure

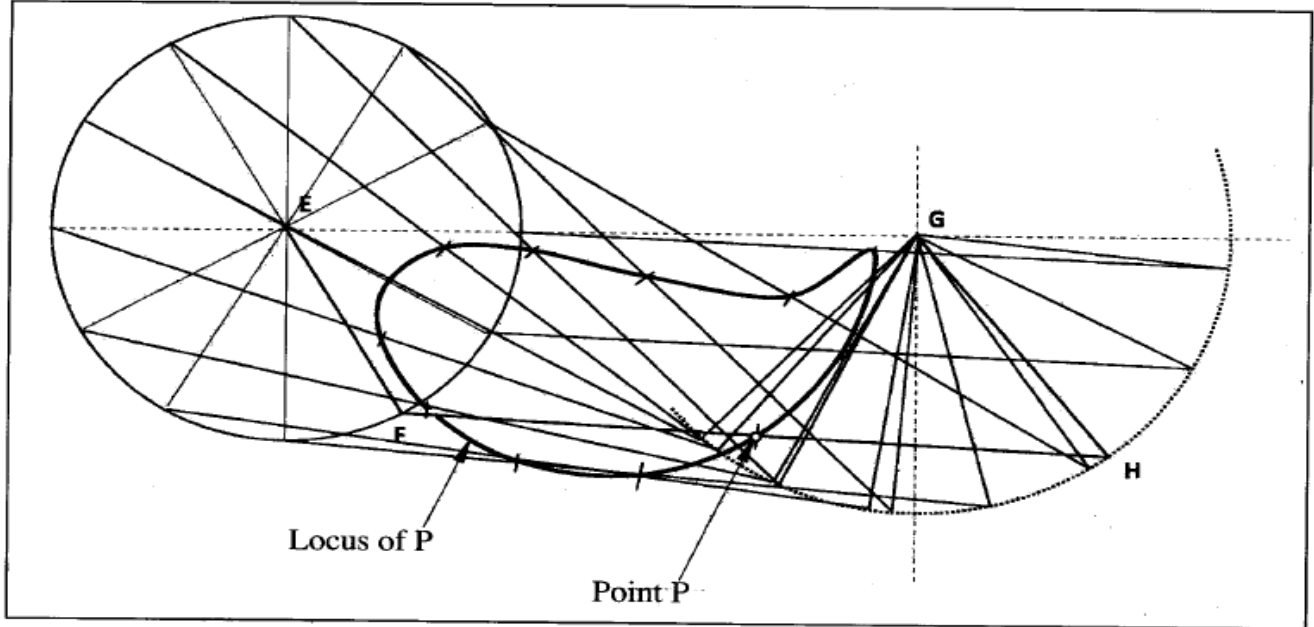
12.



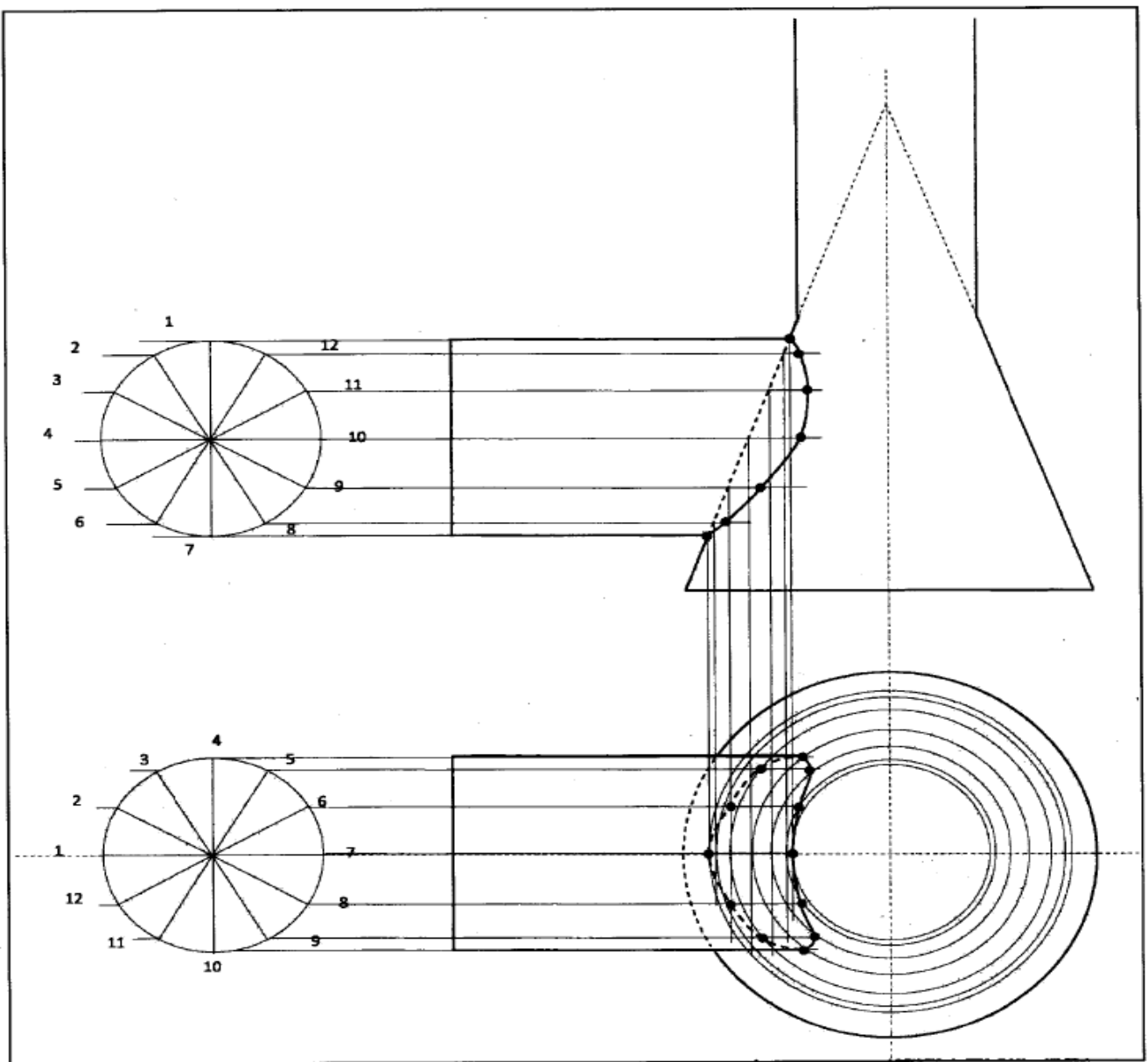


faces  $7 \times 1 = 7$   
 isometric axis = 1  
 low pitch  $X = 1$   
 pictorial curve = 2  
 conical hole (8) = 2  
 scale = 1  
 linework = 1  
 (15 marks)

13.



copying the figure  $(4 \times \frac{1}{2}) = 2$   
 locus of F = 1  
 division of locus F = 2  
 locus of H = 1  
 projection to H = 3  
 mid-point P = 3  
 completing locus of P = 2  
 linework = 1  
 (15 marks)



drawn elevation = 1

drawn plan = 2

divide pipe in elevation = 1

plot points at intersection of sloping edges = 1

project elevation points to plan = 1

draw circles at intersection of plan points and elevation points = 1

mark curve of interpenetration points of plan = 2

mark points of interpenetration on elevation = 2

draw smooth curve through points of plan;

part full lines; part hidden details = 1

draw smooth curve through points of elevation = 1

construct lines = 1

outlines = 1

(15 marks)