# 2012 Graphic Communication 

## Advanced Higher

## Finalised Marking Instructions

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1. Balance

Contrast
Alignment
Proportion
Rhythm
Proximity/Unity White Space

Candidates to pick three of the above principles and with reference to the leaflet describe how the principles have been used to enhance the leaflet. The candidates can make reference in their answer to both sides of the leaflet.

One mark for correctly identifying a Design Principle.
One mark for correctly describing a Design Principle.
No $1 / 2$ marks
2. Lines

Size
Colour
Candidates to pick three of the above elements and with reference to the leaflet describe how the elements have been used to enhance the leaflet. The candidates can make reference in their answer to both sides of the leaflet.

One mark for correctly identifying a Design Element
One mark for correctly describing the Design Element
No $1 / 2$ marks
Total marks
(6)
3. (a)


1 mark for each of the terms correctly marked on the diagram - 4 marks
(b) Serif is a term for characters that have a line crossing or tail between the two free ends of the stroke. Sans serif, sans means without, is a typeface without serifs.

1 mark for both of the sketches and 1 mark for the explanation 2 marks

No $1 / 2$ marks
Total marks
4. (a) Smooth paper used for magazines
(b) Imposition is the process of ordering the pages to be printed in such a way that they will read correctly when trimmed and bound using the least amount of paper and ink. An imposition of pages is known as a signature.
(c) Cost -60 gsm paper will be less expensive than 100 gsm to purchase.

A document printed on 60 gsm paper will weigh less and therefore will be much cheaper to post/transport.

Size/bulk - a manual printed on 60 gsm paper will be much smaller/thinner than an identical one done on 100 gsm eg phone book.

Any two from the three above as long as the costing answers are justified.
(d) Some papers are not suitable for heavy-duty printing or double-sided printing because of "show-through". How transparent the paper is has to be taken into consideration before printing.

No $1 / 2$ marks
Total marks
5. (a) One mark for each correct sketch/layout.
(b) One mark for correctly identifying each of the terms above.

No $1 / 2$ marks
Total marks
6. (a) Union The addition of two or more surfaces or solids to form a new single entity/shape.

Subtractio The removal of one or more surfaces/solids from an n entity.

Intersectio The overlap between two surfaces/shapes once the n non-overlapping portions are removed.

All above must be accompanied by appropriate sketches.
(b) Solid of revolution is a solid shape created by revolving a 2D shape about an axis.

Whilst a surface of revolution is a line or series of lines revolved about an axis leaving only a surface shape to the 3D item.
(c) A solid primitive is any standard 3D shape eg box, sphere, cylinder, cone, wedge, torus which is stored in a library and can be manipulated/changed by the user.

No $1 / 2$ marks
7. Measured perspective - Bungalow
(a) VP1 \& VP2
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { (both for } 1) \\ \text { Height line (H1) } & 1 \\ \text { (b) }\end{array}$
(c) Vertical lines 5
$3-5=1$ 1
(d) Lines back to the VP's 8 $7-8=2$
$5-6=1$
2
(e) Semi circle front curve 5 points
$4-5=1$
(f) Back curve
$2-3=1$
(g) Windows 17 lines
$16-17=4$
$12-15=3$
$8-11=2$
$4-7=1$
(h) Door \& step 13 lines $11-13=2$
$9-10=1$


Total 13 marks
8. Transition
(a) True lengths $8=2$ $5-7=1$
(b) Perimeter
$3-5=1$
$€ \quad 13$ points
$13=6$ $11-12=5$
9-10 = 4
$7-8=3$
$5-6=2$
$3-4=1$
(d) Smooth curve2

Total 10 marks


Page 7
9. Right Cone
(a) Large surface 10-12 = 2 $7-9=1$ 2
(b) Small surface must be hidden 10-12 = 2 $7-9=1$ 2
End Elevation
$€ \quad$ Large surface 10-12 = 2
$7-9=1$
(d) Hidden detail line
$€ \quad$ Sides 2 lines 1
(f) Small surface $8-12=1$

## True Shape

(g) Curved shape
$8-12=1$

Total 10 marks
10. Oblique Cone

Plan
(a) Small circle
(b) Hidden curve $4-5=1$
Curve
$8-9=1$
(d) Two edges

Development
(e) True length construction
$5=2$
$3-4=1$
(f) Generators
$13=2$
$11-12=1$
(g) Top curve
$12-13=2$
$10-11=1$
(h) Bottom curve points
$12-13=2$
$10-11=1$
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[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]

