# 2014 Graphic Communication 

## Advanced Higher

## Finalised Marking Instructions

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## Part One: General Marking Principles for: Graphic Communication Advanced Higher

This information is provided to help you understand the general principles you must apply when marking candidate responses to questions in this Paper. These principles must be read in conjunction with the specific Marking Instructions for each question.
(a) Marks for each candidate response must always be assigned in line with these general marking principles and the specific Marking Instructions for the relevant question. If a specific candidate response does not seem to be covered by either the principles or detailed Marking Instructions, and you are uncertain how to assess it, you must seek guidance from your Team Leader/Principal Assessor.
(b) Marking should always be positive ie, marks should be awarded for what is correct and not deducted for errors or omissions.

## GENERAL MARKING ADVICE: Graphic Communication Advanced Higher

The marking schemes are written to assist in determining the "minimal acceptable answer" rather than listing every possible correct and incorrect answer. The following notes are offered to support Markers in making judgements on candidates' evidence, and apply to marking both end of unit assessments and course assessments.

## Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

| Question |  | Expected Answer(s) |  | Max <br> Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 1. | White space: Principle <br> Balance: Element/Principle <br> Shape: Element/Principle <br> Colour: Element/Principle <br> Contrast: Element/Principle <br> Value: Element | $\mathbf{1 2}$ |  |  |
| $\mathbf{1}$ mark for identifying if each term is a <br> Principle or Element. <br> 1 mark for a correct description of <br> each of the terms as it relates to how <br> it is used with regard to the leaflet. |  |  |  |  |


| Question |  | Expected Answer(s) | Max <br> Mark | Additional Guidance |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. |  |  |  | 6 |  |



## 1 mark for each correctly annotated DTP term NO $1 / 2$ marks

| Question |  | Expected Answer(s) | Max Mark | Additional Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3. | i | Serif: in a typeface, a counterstroke on letterforms, projecting from the ends of the main strokes. For example, Times or Dutch is a serifed typeface. Some typefaces have no serifs; these typefaces are called sans serif. | 1 |  |
|  | ii | San <br> Serif <br> Sans serif typeface: a typeface that has no serifs, such as Helvetica or Swiss. The stroke weight is usually uniform and the stress oblique. | 1 |  |
|  | iii | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ABCDEFGHYGKLM } \\ & \text { NOPQRSTurwxyz } \\ & \text { abcolefghijklm } \\ & \text { nopgrsturwxys } \\ & \text { O123456789!? } \\ & \% \& \$^{*}(/ /) \end{aligned}$ <br> Script font: connected, flowing letters resembling hand writing with pen or quill. Either slanted or upright. Sometimes with a left-hand slant. | 1 |  |


| Question |  | Expected Answer(s) | Max <br> Mark | Additional Guidance |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| 4. | i | Camera-ready copy <br> Camera-ready copy is the final layout <br> of a page, looking exactly as it should <br> appear when it is published. <br> Calendaring - <br> In paper manufacturing, calendaring | $\mathbf{1}$ |  |
| ii | is the process of smoothing the <br> surface of the paper by pressing it <br> between cylinders or rollers - the <br> calendar - at the end of the <br> papermaking process. Uncalendared <br> papers - those not made smooth by <br> calendaring - have a less smooth <br> texture. | iii | Paper opacity <br> The amount of show-through on a <br> printed sheet. The more opacity or the <br> thicker the paper the less show- <br> through. (The thicker/heavier the <br> paper the higher the cost.) | $\mathbf{1}$ |


| Question |  | Expected Answer(s) | Max <br> Mark | Additional Guidance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5. | i | INTERSECTION allows the user to create a composite solid from the common volume of two or more overlapping solids. <br> INTERSECTION removes the nonoverlapping portions and creates a composite solid from the common volume. | 2 |  |
| 5. | ii | A Surface of Revolution is a line or series of lines revolved about an axis leaving only a surface shape to the 3D item. | 2 | or similar sketch |
| 5 | iii | 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. | 2 |  |

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## Question 7 Right Cone

## Plan

a) Top curve
$12-11=2,10-8=1$
b) Right curve
$7-6=2,5-4=1$
c) Left curve
$5-4=1$
d) Line 1 mark

## End Elevation

e) Lines 2 for 1 mark
f) Top curve

1 mark for best fit curve
1 mark for correct line types used
g) Hidden curve $4=1$
h) Seen curve
$7-6=1$
i) Bottom line 1

1


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## Question 8

## Elevation

a) Visible curves start and end points 1
b) Hidden curves, start and end points 2
c) Hidden lines vertical, 2 for 1
d) Visible curves, 4 for $1 \quad 1$
e) Hidden curves 2 for $1 \quad 1$


## Question 8 (cont)

## End Elevation

f) Vertical lines visible 5 for $1 \quad 1$
g) Vertical lines hidden 2 for $1 \quad 1$
h) Large top curve 7 for 2,5-6 for $1 \quad 2$
i) Large bottom curve 7 for 2, 5-6 for $1 \quad 2$
j) Bottom curve part hidden for $1 \quad 1$
k) Pipe ends correct, both for 1


END ELEVATION

## Question 9 Oblique Cone

## Plan

a) 12 points Top curve
$12-11=2,10-8=1$
b) 11 points Bottom curve
$11-10=2,9-7=1$
c) Two lines

Both for 1 mark

Development
d) True length lines
e) Surface development uncut

Correct lengths used 1 mark Correct length of development 1 mark
f) 13 points Top curve

$$
13-10=2,9-7=1
$$

g) 10 points Bottom curve
$10-8=1$


## Question 10

a) Short true lengths 8 for 2, 6-7 for $1 \quad 2$
b) Long true lengths 8 for 2, 6-7 for $1 \quad 2$
c) 13 points for 4

11 to 12 for 3 9 to 10 for 2 8 for 1
d) Perimeter, all 6 correct for 1
e) Smooth curve


Total Marks $=\mathbf{1 0}$

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]

