

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 <u>always</u> 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.

Question		Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
1.		White space: Principle	12	
		Balance: Element/ Principle		
		Shape: Element /Principle		
		Colour: Element/Principle		
		Contrast: Element/Principle		
		Value: Element		
		1 mark for identifying if each term is a Principle or Element.		
		1 mark for a correct description of each of the terms as it relates to how it is used with regard to the leaflet.		

Part Two: Marking Instructions for each Question

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
2.				6	



Question)	Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
3.		ī	The small decorative pieces on the ends of serifs: 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	
		ï	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	
			ABCDEFGHJKLM NOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklm nopqrstuvwxyz 0123456789!? %&\$ * (/) 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 Mark	Additional Guidance
4.		i	Camera-ready copy Camera-ready copy is the final <u>layout</u> of a page, looking exactly as it should appear when it is published	1	
		ii	Calendaring – In paper manufacturing, calendaring is the process of smoothing the surface of the paper by pressing it between cylinders or rollers – the <i>calendar</i> – at the end of the papermaking process. Uncalendared papers – those not made smooth by calendaring – have a less smooth texture.	1	
			Paper opacity The amount of show-through on a printed sheet. The more opacity or the thicker the paper the less show- through. (The thicker/heavier the paper the higher the cost.)	1	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
5.		Ĩ	INTERSECTION allows the user to create a composite solid from the common volume of two or more overlapping solids. INTERSECTION removes the non-overlapping 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. $h \underbrace{\bigcap_{r}}_{R_{2}} \bigoplus_{c} \bigoplus_{c} \bigoplus_{a > c} \bigoplus_{c} \bigoplus_{a < c} \bigoplus_{c} \bigoplus_{c}$	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	

Question			Expected Answer(s)	Max Mark	Additional Guidance
6.		i	Distant light	1	
			A distant light emits uniform parallel light rays in one direction only. You specify a FROM point and a TO point anywhere in the viewport to define the direction of the light. Distant lights affect the entire scene.		
			The intensity of a distant light does not diminish over distance; it is as bright at each face it strikes as it is at the source. Distant lights are useful for lighting objects or for lighting a backdrop uniformly. PLUS SKETCH		
			Gistant light		
6.		ii	Spotlight	1	
			<u>Spotlight</u> , originates from a single point, and spreads outward in a coned direction. PLUS SKETCH		
			hot spot cone angle fall off cone angle soft edge spotlight Ambient light –		
6.		iii	Ambient light	1	
			An ambient light source represents a fixed-intensity and fixed-colour light source that affects all objects in the scene equally. Upon rendering, all objects in the scene are brightened with the specified intensity and colour. This type of light source is mainly used to provide the scene with a basic view of the different objects in it. PLUS SKETCH		

Question 7 Right Cone



Question 8

Elevation

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

1

e) Hidden curves 2 for 1



ELEVATION

Question 8 (cont)

End Elevation

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



Total Marks = 14

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

2

2

1

1

2

2

1

- 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



Total Marks = 11

Question 10

a) Short true lengths 8 for 2, 6 – 7 for 1

2

2

4

1

1

- b) Long true lengths 8 for 2, 6 7 for 1
- 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 = 10

[END OF MARKING INSTRUCTIONS]