



**2009 VCE VET Engineering Studies Certificate III GA 2: Examination**

**GENERAL COMMENTS**

The number of students who sat the 2009 Engineering Certificate III examination was very low. Because Sections A and B were the same as for the Certificate II exam, the comments for these two sections also reflect the Certificate II student responses.

Student performance on Section B – Reading and interpreting drawings had improved from previous years. Sketching to conventional drawing systems (that is, correct views and dimensioning) continues to be a weak point for students.

In the short answer section of the paper the following general approaches were followed in allocating marks.

- To gain marks, responses needed to be consistent with the level of knowledge expected of a trainee in the engineering industry at Certificate III standard.
- If a response did not address the subject of a question it was not given any marks.

**SPECIFIC INFORMATION**

**Section A – VBN 771 Apply electrotechnology principles in an engineering environment**

The table below indicates the percentage of students who chose each option. The correct answer is indicated by shading.

Question	% A	% B	% C	% D	Comments
1	0	0	13	88	Students may have confused open circuit conditions with closed circuit conditions. Option B, the total supply voltage, would have been correct for open circuit conditions.
2	13	88	0	0	
3	25	75	0	0	
4	0	0	88	13	
5	13	13	50	25	
6	0	0	13	88	The question asked for a factor which does not effect resistance; however, students may have chosen a factor which does effect resistance.
7	25	50	0	25	
8	13	0	50	38	
9	63	0	25	13	
10	13	75	0	13	
11	13	13	25	50	Students may have lacked understanding of the purpose of a safety switch, believing that it does exactly the same job as a fuse. A fuse will blow if a circuit is overloaded, but safety switches work on current leakage.
12	13	25	13	50	
13	0	0	0	100	
14	13	88	0	0	
15	63	25	13	0	

**Section B – VBN 773 Produce engineering sketches and drawings**

**Question 1**

Marks	0	1	2	3	4	Average
%	13	38	13	13	25	2

Marks were allocated for:

- all necessary dimensions shown
- correct end view in third angle projection
- correct centre lines shown
- hidden detail correctly shown.

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Common issues with this question included the incorrect view being drawn and over-dimensioning.

### Question 2a-e.

Marks	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Average
%	0	0	13	13	0	38	13	25	5

#### 2a.

Countersink diameter 8 (countersink was also accepted)

#### 2b.

1.5 mm

#### 2c.

18 mm

#### 2d.

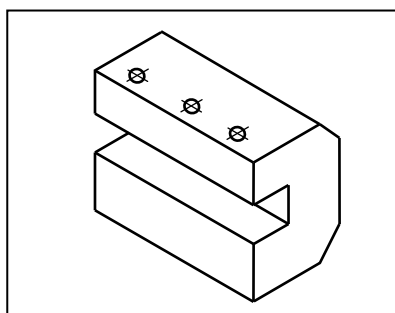
Maximum 100.25/minimum 99.75

#### 2e.

Type of Material	MS or mild steel
Material Size	Ø16 x 103

### Question 3

Marks	0	1	2	3	4	Average
%	25	13	38	0	25	1.9



Marks were allocated for:

- correct shape
- holes shown in the correct position
- all outlines complete
- isometric accuracy.

## Section C – VBN 787 Apply mathematical principles to engineering designs

### Question 1

Marks	0	1	2	Average
%	38	13	50	1.2

67%

### Question 2

Marks	0	1	2	Average
%	88	0	13	0.3

0.393

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## Question 3

<b>Marks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>%</b>	13	88	<b>0.9</b>

$\frac{1}{4}$

## Question 4

<b>Marks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>%</b>	25	13	63	<b>1.4</b>

367.8

## Question 5

<b>Marks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>%</b>	38	0	63	<b>1.3</b>

$3.52 \text{ mm}^2$

## Question 6a.

<b>Marks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>%</b>	13	0	88	<b>1.8</b>

460

## Question 6b.

<b>Marks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>%</b>	13	88	<b>0.9</b>

163.2

## Question 7

<b>Marks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>%</b>	75	25	0	0	<b>0.3</b>

$2.01 \text{ m}^2$

## Question 8

<b>Marks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>%</b>	63	0	38	<b>0.8</b>

56.57 mm

## Question 9a.

<b>Marks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>%</b>	63	13	25	<b>0.7</b>

$183.9 \text{ m}^2$

## Question 9b.

<b>Marks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>%</b>	50	13	38	<b>0.9</b>

$18.39 \text{ m}^3$

## Question 10

<b>Marks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>%</b>	50	0	0	50	<b>1.5</b>

$2^\circ 15'$

## Question 11

<b>Marks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>%</b>	25	50	25	<b>1</b>

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10.5 mm

## Question 12

Marks	0	1	2	3	4	Average
%	38	13	0	13	38	2

HOLE	X	Y
'A'	15.858	44.142
'B'	47.320	20.0

## Section D – VBN 788 Design and prototype components and/or small structures using engineering design principles

There were several questions in Section D where students performed poorly. Most were general mechanical aptitude and basic tolerancing questions, which should be well within the understanding of a student at Certificate III level. Question 2c. (an operational planning question) was also a question students struggled with. Operational planning has always been a weak area for students, and it appears that they do not practise this skill on a regular basis.

## Question 1

Marks	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Average
%	0	13	25	0	0	38	0	0	25	0	0	4.5

Marks were allocated for:

- the overall functionality of the design
- design of adjustable length
- size of materials selected (strength and functionality)
- adequate labelling (description) of design.

## Question 2a–b.

Marks	0	1	2	3	Average
%	38	44	13	6	0.9

### 2a.

Any two of (or similar):

- can be tightened without locking up
- nut will not come loose
- will not squash pipe when tightened.

### 2b.

Answers between 22.2 mm and 22.5 mm

## Question 2c.

Marks	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Average
%	25	50	13	0	0	13	0	1.4

Op. No.	Operation description	Work-holding method	Equipment/Cutters
1	Face off end	Three jaw chuck	Turning tool
2	Turn diameter 12	Three jaw chuck	Turning tool
3	Turn thread major diameter	Three jaw chuck	Turning tool

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4	Cut thread	Three jaw chuck	M6 die Die holder
5	Part off	Three jaw chuck	Parting tool
6	Face to length and chamfer	Three jaw chuck	Turning tool

### Question 2d.

<b>Marks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Average</b>
%	63	25	13	

- less mechanical advantage
- more likely to bind/jam on column

### Question 2e.

<b>Marks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Average</b>
%	50	50	

Less mechanical advantage/harder to crush can

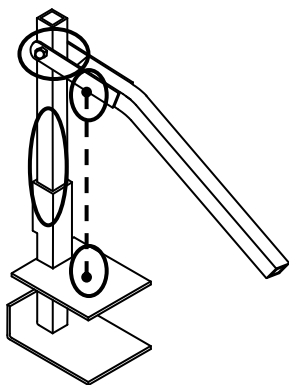
### Question 2f.

<b>Marks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Average</b>
%	63	38	

5 mm

### Question 2g.

<b>Marks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Average</b>
%	38	25	38	



### Question 2h.

<b>Marks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Average</b>
%	69	31	

Getting fingers caught in nip points

### Question 2i.

<b>Marks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Average</b>
%	75	25	

To allow the crusher plate to go all the way down the column

### Question 2j.

<b>Marks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Average</b>
%	13	38	50	

- bolt to the wall

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- have a larger base

### Question 3a.

Marks	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Average
%	38	13	25	0	0	13	13	2

Marks were allocated for:

- overall functionality of design
- size of materials selected (strength and functionality)
- adequate labelling (description) of design.

### Question 3b.

Marks	0	1	Average
%	100	0	0

Have three legs instead of four

### Question 3c.

Marks	0	1	Average
%	44	56	0.6

For strength

### Question 3d.

Marks	0	1	Average
%	100	0	0

To prevent the tube from being crushed when tightened

### Question 3ei-ii.

Marks	0	1	2	Average
%	75	0	25	0.5

Option B. The other two options have a 'plus' tolerance which will not fit into the inside of the tube.