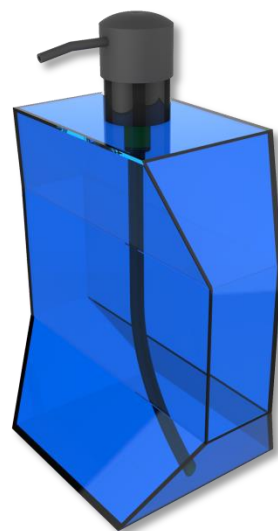
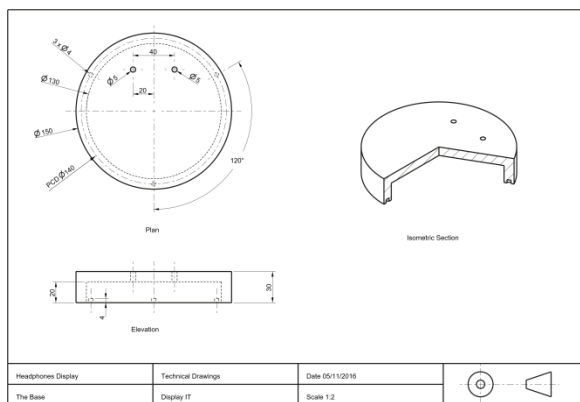




Higher Graphic Communication



Revision booklet

Pupil Name: _____

Teacher: _____

Graphic Types

1. What types of drawings are produced at the Preliminary stage?

2. What types of drawings are produced at the Production stage?

3. What types of drawings are produced at the Promotional stage?

Graphic Tools & Techniques

1. Give 3 advantages of using CAD techniques when developing new products.

2. Explain why a graphics tablet is a useful tool for a graphic designer.

3. Using email is advantageous when using computer technologies. Explain why this is the case.

4. Describe the ways in which cloud computing is having an effect on those who use it.

5. List the advantages of cloud computing.

6. List the disadvantages of cloud computing.

7. Describe what a raster image is.

8. Describe what a vector image is.

9. What are some of the differences between a raster image and a vector image?

10. What is CMYK printing?

11. Sketch a registration mark.

12. Describe what a registration mark does.

13. What are the following items:

i) Colour bars

ii) Crop marks

iii) Print run

14. List some advantages of digital advertising.

15. List some disadvantages of digital advertising.

16. Explain what is meant by the term “paperless office”.

17. Describe what remote working is.

18. What effect could remote working have on the graphic communication industries?

19. What impact has DTP software had on society?

20. Why does internet based advertising have such an impact?

21. Describe what CAD animation allows.

22. Describe what CAD simulation is.

23. Describe what advantages CAD simulation allows.

24. What is 3D printing and how does it impact in the design process?

Drawing, Dimensioning & Symbols

1. Draw the symbol for 3rd angle projection in the space below.

2. Draw the lines listed below to British Standards:

i) Construction line

ii) Outline

iii) Hidden detail line

iv) Centre line

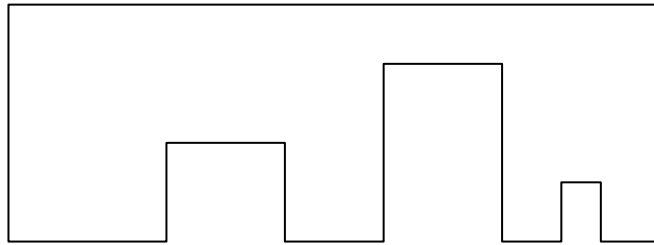
v) Fold line

vi) Cutting plane

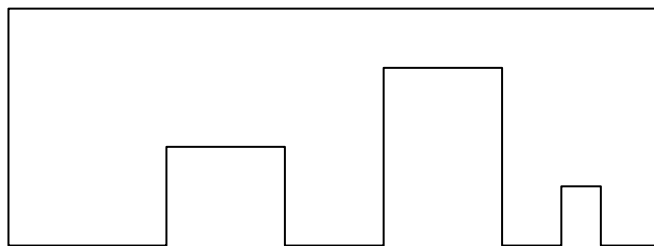
vii) Line of symmetry

3. What should leader lines never do?

4. Dimension the horizontal lines of the block below using chain dimensioning, making sure you follow British Standards.



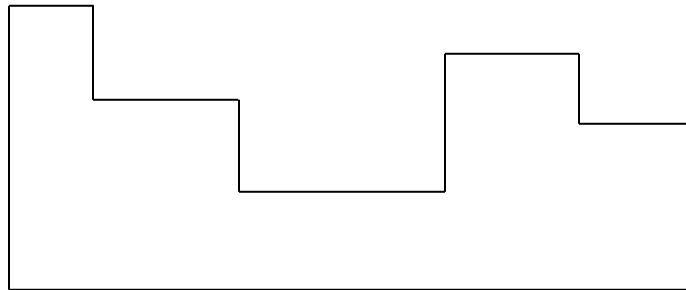
5. Dimension the horizontal lines of the block below using parallel dimensioning, making sure you follow British Standards.



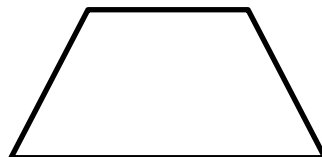
6. What are functional dimensions?

7. What are auxiliary dimensions and how are they usually shown on a drawing?

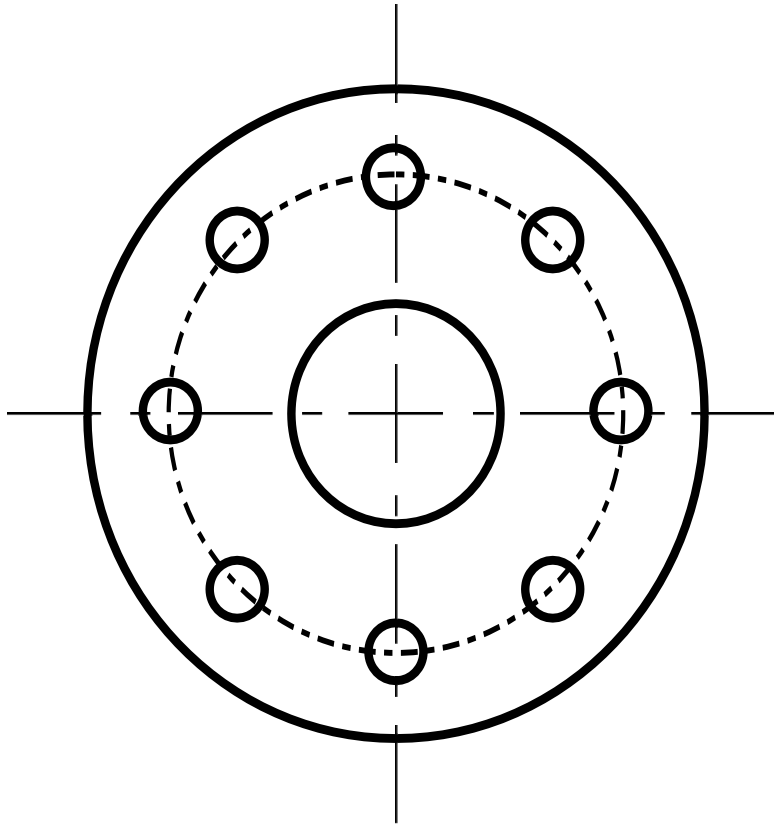
8. Dimension the horizontal lines of the shape here using running dimensions.



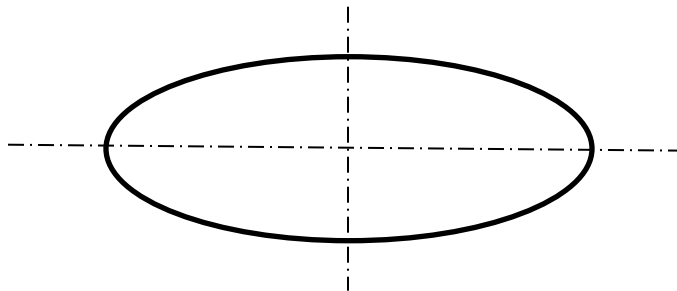
9. Dimension the angle here to British Standards.



10. Correctly dimension the holes on the circular pattern.

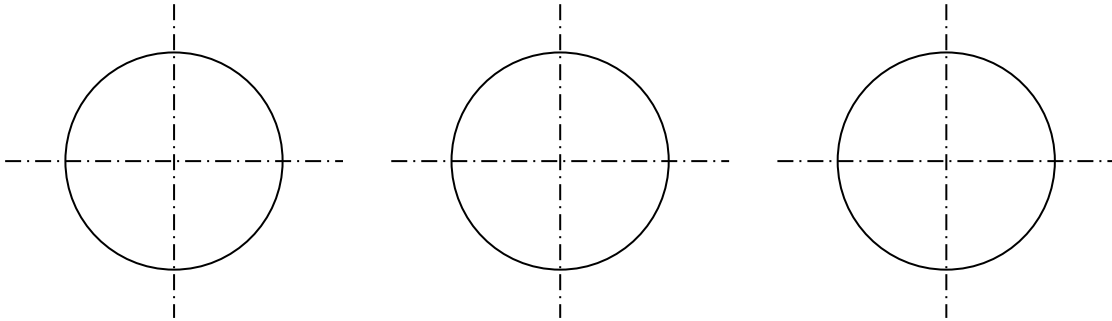


11. Label the ellipse with its major and minor axis.



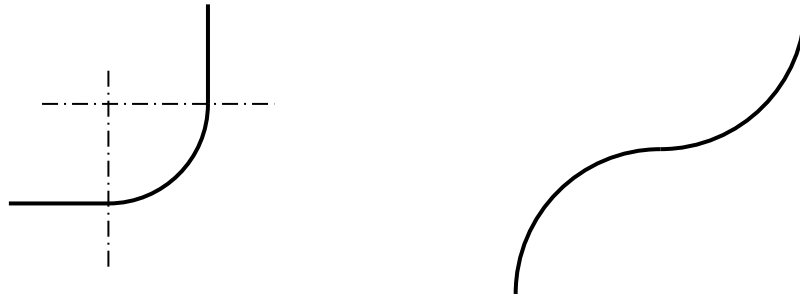
12. What symbol is always used before the number when dimensioning circles? (Make sure you draw the symbol and write what it means).

13. Dimension the 3 circles below using different methods of dimensioning circles.

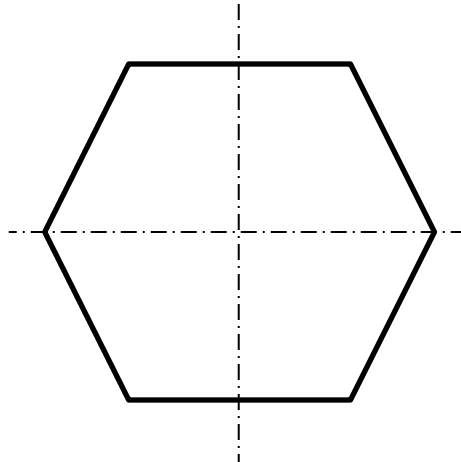


14. What symbol is always used before the number when dimensioning radii? (Make sure you draw the symbol and write what it means).

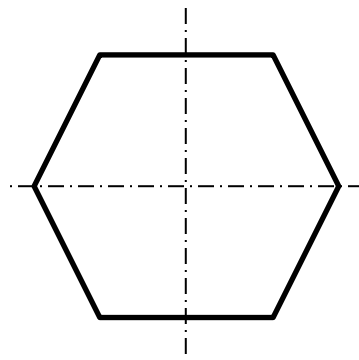
15. Dimension the 2 examples of radii below using the 2 techniques available.



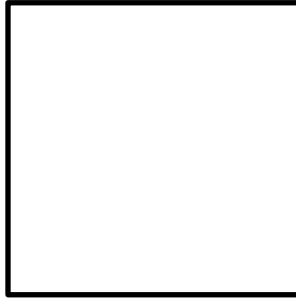
16. Dimension the hexagon here to be 50mm across the corners.



17. Dimension the hexagon here to be 40 across the faces.



18. Dimension the square below to be 60 each side.



19. Complete the title block shown below.

20. Why are scales used on drawings?

21. What effects the scale used for a drawing?

22. In the spaces below write what each of the scales mean.

2:1 means _____ 10:1 means _____

1:5 means _____ 1250:1 means _____

50:1 means _____ 200:1 means _____

23. State the scale used for a location plan and give some examples of common details found in location plans.

Scale _____

24. State the scale used for a site plan and give some examples of common details found in site plans.

Scale _____

25. State the scale used for a floor plan and give some examples of common details found in floor plans.

Scale _____

26. Sketch the symbols for the following symbols below.

Lamp

switch

socket

door

shower tray

sink

wash basin

WC

sinktop

bath

heated towel rail

concrete

sawn timber

Blockwork

brickwork

insulation

Sash window

fixed window

window – hinged at side

Window sliding horizontally

window hinged at bottom

Window – centre window

window – hinged at top

Drainage

contours

north sign

Existing tree

proposed tree

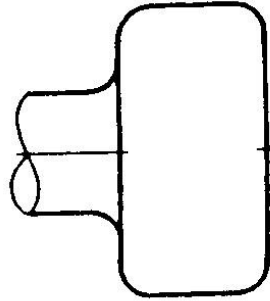
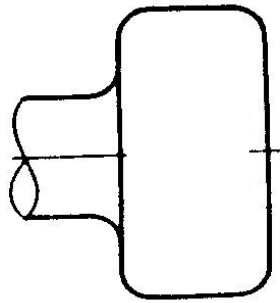
existing tree - to be removed

Different types of springs

27. In the space below sketch how internal threads are shown.

28. In the space below sketch how external threads are shown.

29. On the diagrams below draw and label 2 methods of showing knurling.



30. Why are tolerances important?

31. Show an example of a symmetrical tolerance on the dimension below.



32. Show an example of an asymmetrical tolerance on the dimension below.



33. Show another method of tolerancing on the dimension below.



Technical Drawings

1. What is a sectional view used to show?

2. What are hatching lines used to show?

3. What angle should hatching lines be drawn at?

4. Draw a cutting plane in the space below.

5. What is the significance of the arrows shown on a cutting plane?

6. Why do cutting planes get labeled with letters?

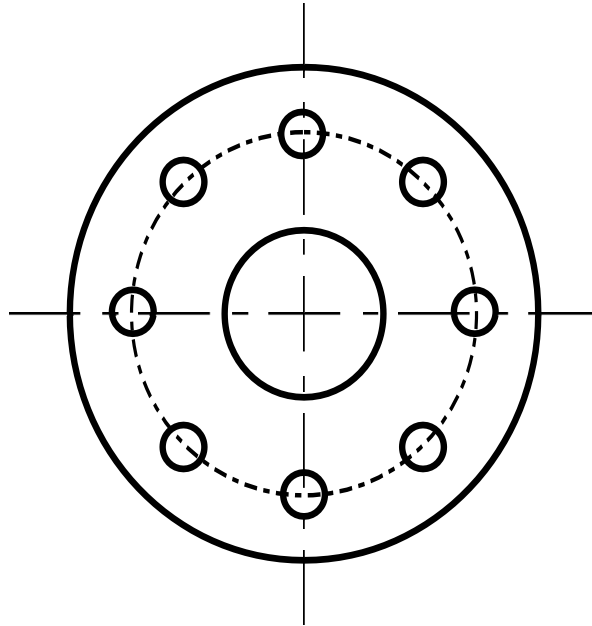
7. What is a cutting plane used to show?

8. List the parts of drawings that **do not** get hatched.

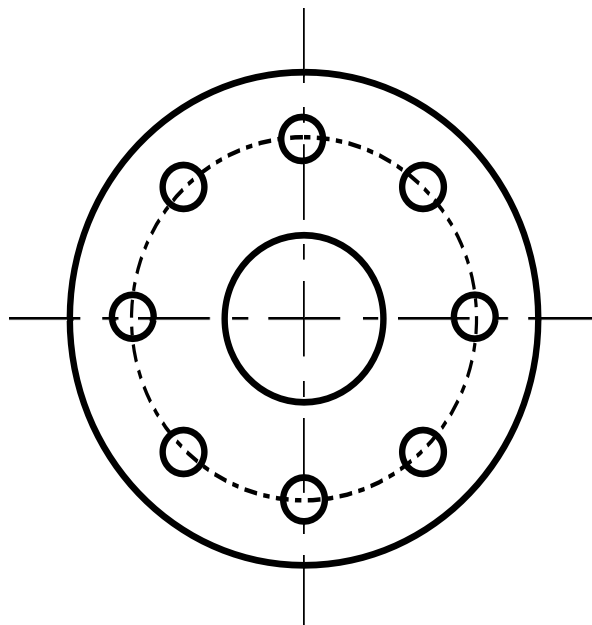
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9. What does a full section show?

10. Show the cutting plane of a half section of the object shown below.

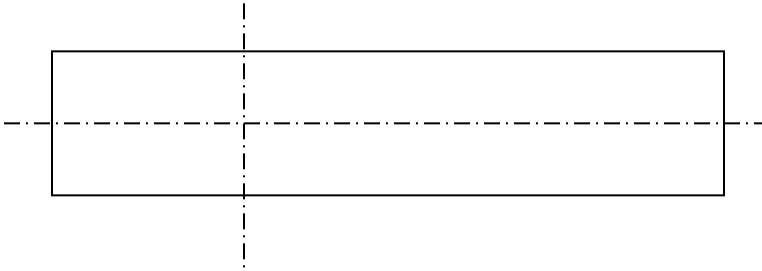


11. Show the cutting plane for a stepped section on the object shown below.

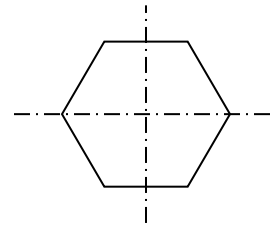


12. What is a revolved section?

13. Complete the Elevation of the hex bar drawn below to show the revolved section.



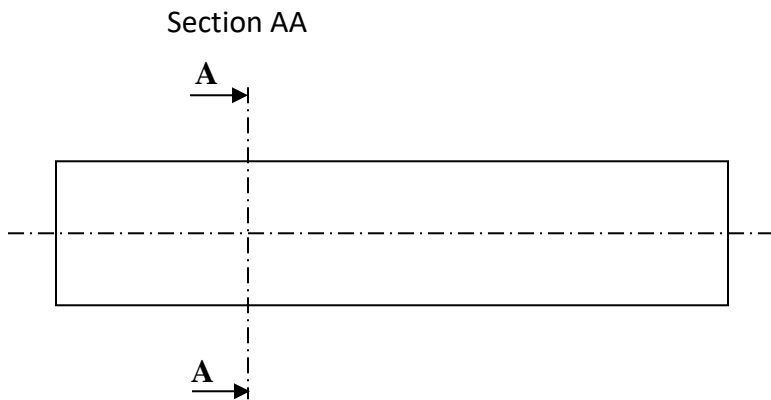
Elevation



End Elevation

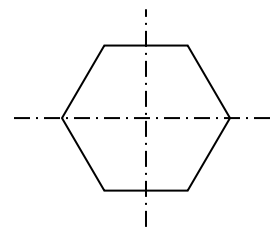
14. What is a removed section?

15. Complete the drawing of the hex bar drawn below to show the removed section.



Elevation

HGC Leckie & Leckie revision

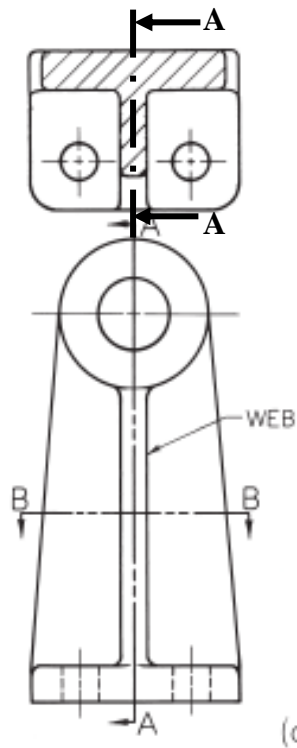


End Elevation

16. When are part sections used?

17. What type of line is used to identify where a part section is used?

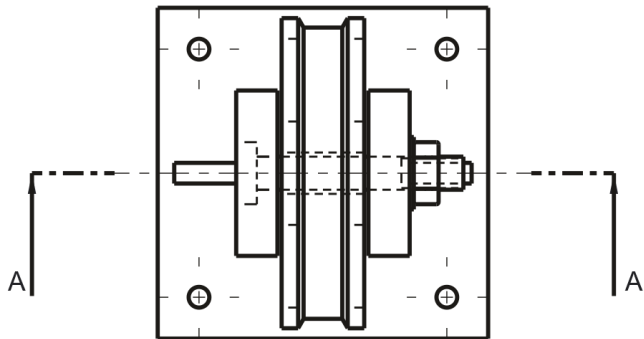
18. Sketch the correct method of drawing the section of the web below.



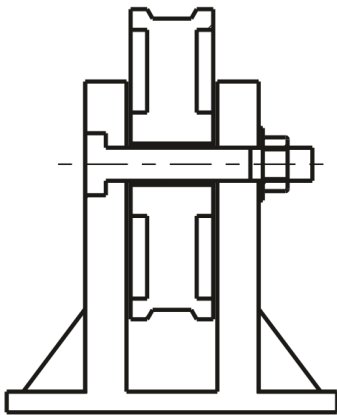
Elevation

Sectional End Elevation on AA

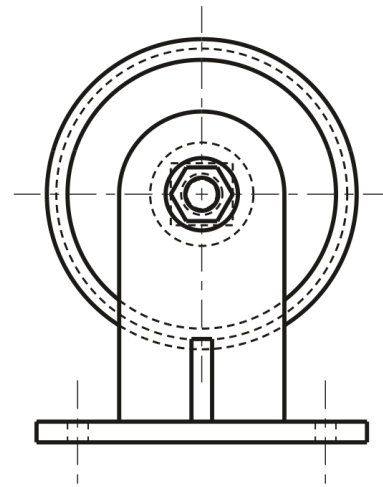
19. Sketch the correct method of hatching on the assembly shown below.



Plan



Sectional Elevation on AA



End Elevation

20. What angles are isometric views drawn at?

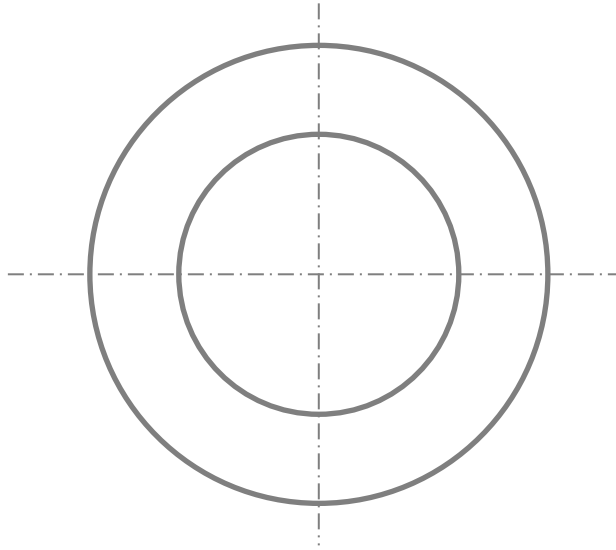
21. What is an assembly drawing?

22. What are exploded views?

23. What are exploded views used for?

24. What are auxiliary views?

25. Show how an ellipse can be drawn on the diagram below.



26. State how to calculate the position of the centre of the curved edge when drawing curves with internal tangency.

27. State how to calculate the position of the centre of the curved edge when drawing curves with external tangency.

28. State what a line of interpenetration is.

29. What angles are used when drawing oblique views?

30. What sets of angles can be used when drawing using planometric methods?

Creating Promotional Layouts

1. Explain what the colour wheel is used for.

2. State the names of the primary colours.

3. State the names of the secondary colours.

4. State what a tertiary colour is.

5. Explain what contrasting colours are.

6. Explain what harmonising colours are.

7. State the names of warm colours.

8. State the name of cool colours.

9. Explain what advancing colours are.

10. Explain what receding colours are.

11. Explain what accent colours are.

12. List the design elements:

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<hr/>	<hr/>
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13. List the design principles:

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<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
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<hr/>	<hr/>
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14. Explain what the following design elements can be used to do:

Line

Shape

Texture

Size

Colour

Mass/weight

15. Explain what the following design principles can be used to do:

Alignment

Balance

Contrast

Depth

Dominance

Unity/proximity

16. Explain how the following DTP features can be used to do.

Whitespace

Proportion

Rythym

Emphasis

17. Explain what the rule of thirds is used to do.

18. Describe what symmetrical grid structure is.

19. Describe what asymmetrical grid structure is.

3D CAD Modelling

1. Using sketches to help you, describe what the following drawing tools allow you to do when sketching profiles while 3D modelling.

Line

Circle

Rectangle

Ellipse

Trim

Mirror

Linear array

Box array

Radial array

Offset

Project edge

Extend

2. Using keywords and sketches to help you, describe how an extrude is created.

3. State the term you must use when describing removing material from a solid.

4. With the aid of sketches, describe what is meant by intersecting features.

5. Using keywords and sketches to help you, describe how a revolve is created.

6. Using keywords and sketches to help you, describe how a loft is created.

7. Using keywords and sketches to help you, describe how an extrude along a path is created.

8. Using keywords and sketches to help you, describe how a helix is created.

9. Explain what occurs when solid features are shelled.

10. Explain what happens when a fillet is used.

11. Explain what happens when a chamfer is used.

12. Explain what happens when features are mirrored.

13. With the use of sketches, describe what a radial array is.

14. With the use of sketches, describe what a linear array is.

15. With the use of sketches, describe what a box array is.

16. When assembling a 3D CAD model you can use various commands to place parts in the correct place. With the use of sketches explain how these are used.

Centre axis/centre align

Mate

Align

Offset

Tangency

17. Explain what an assembly file is.

18. Explain what a sub assembly file is.

19. Explain what you can do with a CAD library for 3D CAD models.

20. There are 3 types of 3D CAD models. Explain what each shows.

Wireframe

Solid model

Rendered model

21. State 4 things that should be shown when you render a 3D CAD model.

22. Label the diagram below with the descriptions for a 3D CAD model.



23. Describe what is meant by the term “bottom up” modelling.

24. Describe what is meant by the term “top down” modelling.

25. Describe what a modelling tree is.

26. Explain why a modelling tree is useful.

27. Describe what a modelling plan is.

28. Explain why a modelling plan is useful.

29. Explain what a .dxf file is.

30. Explain what a .3ds file is.

31. Explain what an IGES or STEP file is.

32. Explain what a .stl file is.

33. What is a CAD library.

34. What is an online CAD library.

Desktop Publishing

1. What is DTP used for?

2. There are a number of terms associated with DTP. Explain what each of these terms listed means.

Text box

Handles

Colour fill

Colour picking

Texture fill

Gradient fill

Text wrap

Reverse

Extended text

Flow text along a path

Copy and paste

Cut and paste

Orientation

Line spacing

Transparency

Square cropping

Full cropping

Drop shadow

Rotate

Paper sizing

Alignment

Single and multi page format

Justification

Grid

Guides

Snap

Master page layers

Sans and sans serif

Font styles

Indent

Hanging indent

Drop caps

Running headline

3. What does importing and exporting allow when using DTP software.

4. What can help you when planning the designs for DTP layouts.

5. Thumbnails are used when planning DTP layouts. Explain what thumbnails are.

6. Explain what visuals are.

7. What is the purpose of annotating the stages of development for DTP.

8. Explain what proofs are.

9. The features found in magazine layouts have their own specialist terms. Explain what these terms mean.

Headline

Margin

Sub heading

Column

Pull quote

Bleed

Gutter

Column rule

Caption

Header

Footer

Folio
