



TURNBULL HIGH

Technical Department

3rd Year BGE - National 4/5
Graphic Communication

Homework Exercises

Name _____

Homework 1

Study the drawings shown on the opposite page and then answer the following questions.

Q1 State **one** reason why the architect used the type of view at **A**.

Reason _____

Q2 State the types of plan shown at **PLAN A**, **PLAN B**, and **PLAN C**.

A _____

B _____

C _____

Q3 For each of the plans listed above state the appropriate scale for each view.

A Scale _____

B Scale _____

C Scale _____

Q4 State what is represented by Symbol X.

Symbol X _____

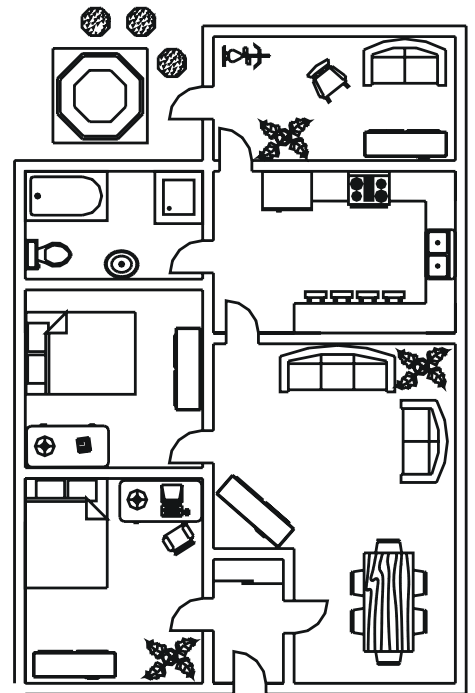
Q5 What type of drawing is View A.

View A _____

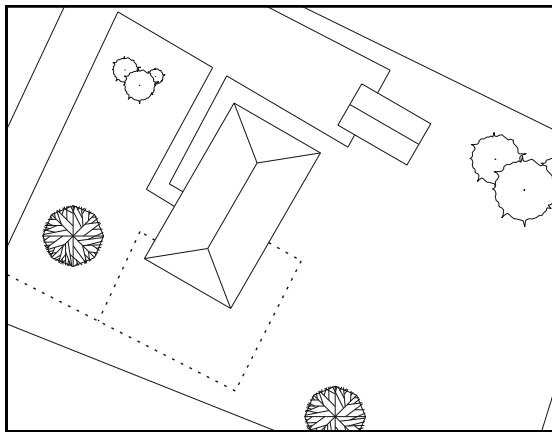
VIEW A



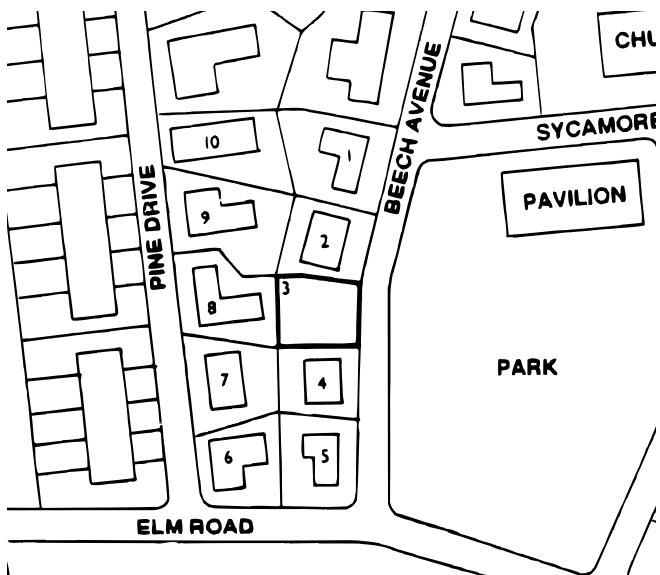
PLAN A



PLAN B



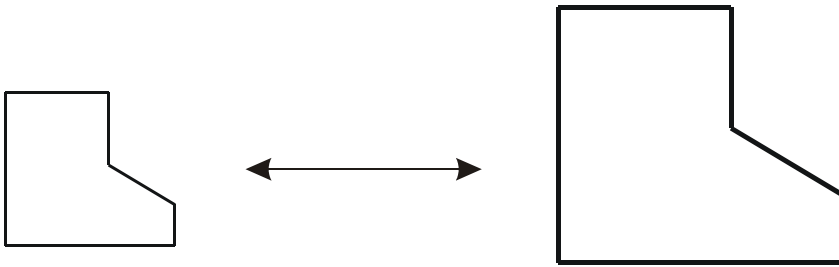
PLAN C



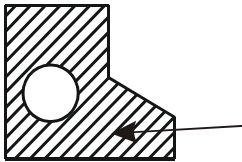
Symbol X

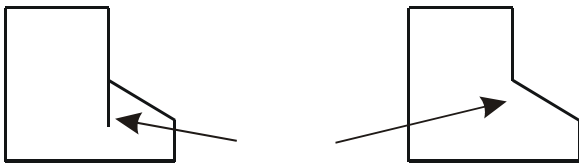


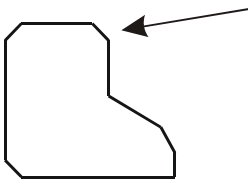
Q6 Name each of the CAD commands shown below and on the opposite page.

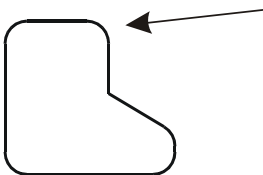


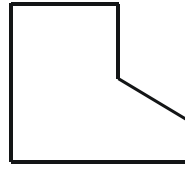
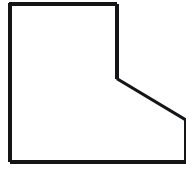
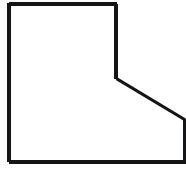
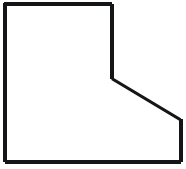
Looks Closer

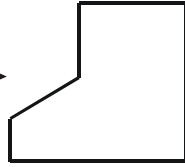
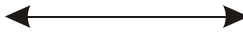
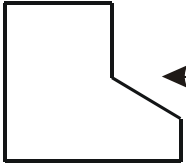


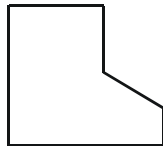
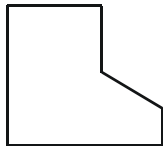
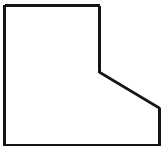
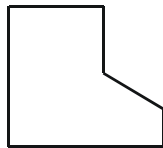
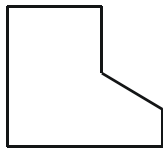
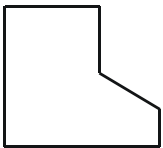
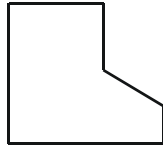
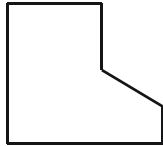
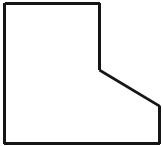


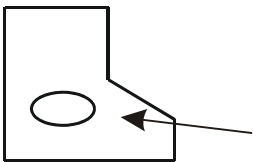


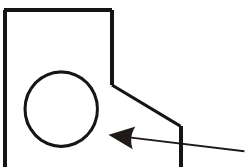












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Homework 2

Q1 Explain what is meant by the term "Snap".

Answer _____

Q2 In the space provided below draw the symbol which would indicate a "Signal Lamp".

Answer

Q3 Name the symbol shown opposite.



Answer _____

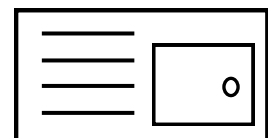
Q4 Name the symbol shown opposite.



Q5 Why does the print industry have a negative effect on our environment?

Answer _____

Q6 Name the symbol shown opposite.

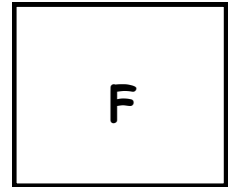


Answer _____

Q7 With reference to computer graphics, describe the difference between an Animation and a Simulation.

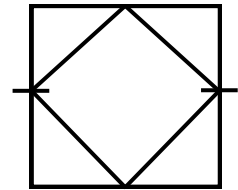
Answer _____

Q8 Name the symbol shown opposite.



Answer _____

Q9 Name the symbol shown opposite.



Answer _____

Q10 When using a CAD or DTP packages, layers are often set up for different line types, Images, etc, what are the benefits of doing this?

Answer _____

Q11 What is meant by the term "Software".

Answer _____

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Homework 3

Q1 In the space below, draw a line which would indicate a **Centre Line** on an Orthographic drawing.

Answer

Q2 In the space below, draw a line which would indicate a **Hidden Line** on an Orthographic drawing.

Answer

Q3 Where on an Orthographic drawing would a **Continuous Thin Line** be used?

Answer _____

Q4 On an Orthographic drawing where would a **Continuous Thick Line** be used?

Answer _____


Q5 Where would the following type of line be used? _____


Answer _____


Q6 When showing dimensions an Orthographic drawing certain criteria have to be adhered to, name two important factors which have to be adhered to.

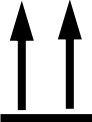
Answer _____

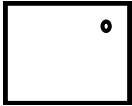
Q7 The following symbols are commonly found on building site drawings. Name each of the symbols shown.


a)  _____

b)  _____


c)  _____


d)  _____

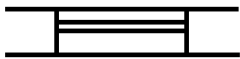
e)  _____


f)  _____

g)  _____

h)  _____

i)  _____

j)  _____

k)  _____

l)  _____

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Homework 4

Q1 By means of a neat sketch, show how a diameter could be shown on an Orthographic drawing?

Answer

Q2 In an Orthographic drawing where space is tight for dimensioning, the larger of the two dimensions can be placed above the smaller dimensions. By means of a neat sketch, show how the larger dimension could be shown on such a drawing? Remember to adhere to the correct protocols.

Answer

Q3 When showing a component has been sectioned (cut through), the area in question is shown with lines drawn parallel to one another. At what angle are these lines drawn.

Answer _____

Q4 Describe the correct method of laying out lettering on either an Orthographic or an Engineering drawing.

Answer _____

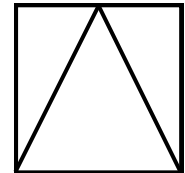
Q5 If special attention is required to a particular part of a drawing what can be done to show this?

Answer _____

Q6 In the space below draw a **Third Angle Projection** symbol

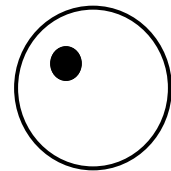
Answer

Q7 Name the symbol shown opposite.



Answer _____

Q8 Name the symbol shown opposite.



Answer _____

Q9 When using a CAD package a number of commands are used to both simplify and speed up the production of drawings, what is the purpose of the command "Trim".

Answer _____

Q10 Explain what is meant by the term "File".

Answer _____

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Homework 5

Q1 Explain what is meant by the term "**Handles**".

Answer _____

Q2 When using a CAD package a number of commands are used to both simplify and speed up the production of drawings, what is the purpose of the command "**Copy**".

Answer _____

Q3 Explain what is meant by the term "**3 P's**".

Answer _____

Q4 Explain what is meant by the term "**Database**".

Answer _____

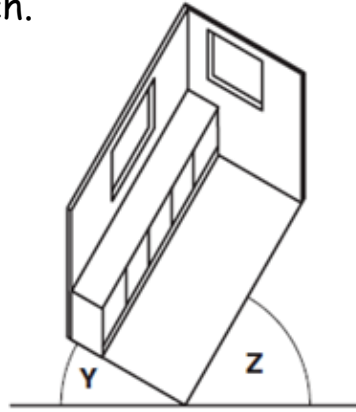
Q5 Explain what is meant by the term "**Font**".

Answer _____

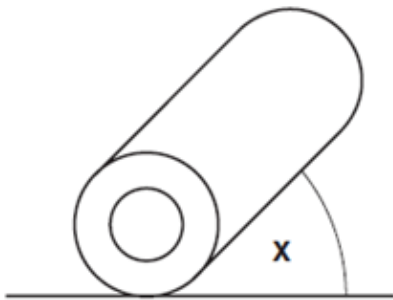
Q6 For each of the views shown below name each.



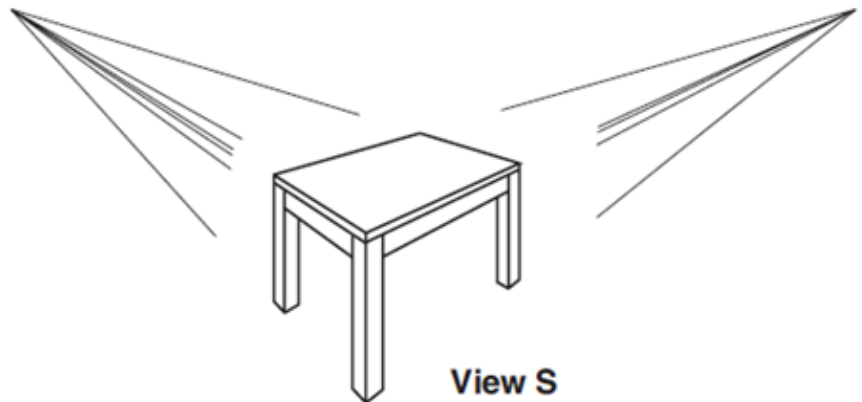
View P



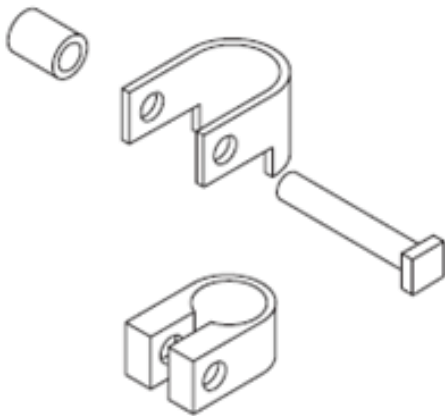
View Q



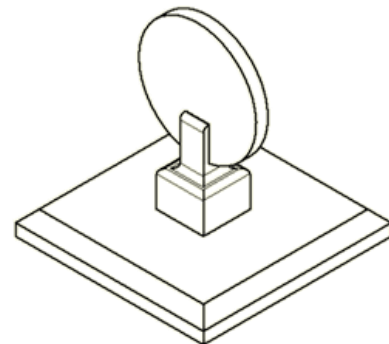
View R



View S



View T



View U

View P

View R

View T

View Q

View S

View U

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Homework 6

Q1 What is a **Sectional View** and what is the purpose of this type of view?

Answer _____

Q2 In the space provided below draw the symbol which, if reading a construction drawing would indicate "**Wood any type**".

Answer

Q3 In the space provided below draw the symbol which, if reading a construction drawing would indicate "**Brickwork**".

Answer

Q4 In the space provided below draw the symbol which, if reading a construction drawing would indicate "**Insulation**".

Answer

Q5 In the space provided below draw the symbol which, would indicate a "**Sinktop**".

Answer

Q6 In the space provided below draw the symbol which if reading a construction drawing would indicate "**Concrete**".

Answer

Q7 In the space provided below draw the symbol which would indicate a "Switch".

Answer

Q8 In the space provided below draw the symbol which would indicate a "Valve".

Answer

Q9 In the space provided below draw the symbol which would indicate a "Signal Lamp".

Answer

Q10 In the space provided below draw the symbol which would indicate a "Radiator".

Answer

Q11 In the space provided below draw the symbol which would indicate a "Door".

Answer

Q12 In the space provided below draw the symbol which would indicate a "Insulation".

Answer

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Homework 7

Q1 In your own words describe why **White Space** is important in graphic design layout. Use graphics to help answer the question.

Q2 In your own words describe why is **Contrast** so important in Graphic Design. Use graphics to help answer the question.

Q3 With respect to the use of **Balance** in graph displays why is it so important to ensure your poster, leaflet, booklet, business card, etc. are well balanced. Use graphics to help answer the question.

Q4 In your own words describe why **Rhythm** is important in a graphic design layout. Use graphics to help answer the question.

Q5 Shown below is a double spread for a typical magazine layout. For each of the arrows fill in what each of them represent.

8 Explore California

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Explore California 9

Snowboard California





Fun Facts

Over 90 million people in the United States have tried snowboarding. It's the fastest growing winter sport in the country.

There are over 100 snowboard resorts in California.

The first snowboard was made of wood and was called a "snurfer".

Snowboarding was first invented in the 1920s by a man named Sid Collins.

Today, snowboarding is a multi-billion dollar industry.

Fun Facts

California is the birthplace of snowboarding. The first snowboard was made in California in the 1920s.

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Types of Snowboarding

All of the various types of snowboarding are popular in California. Freestyle, freeride, and freerace or race. Freestyle snowboarding is the most common type of snowboarding—it consists of just gliding down any hill or mountain. It can be as simple as a bunny hill for beginners and as complex and beautiful as aerial flips from snow hills and terrain or the long, deep, slow turns of alpine snowboarding. Most riders will learn the basics of freestyle before attempting any other style and 90% of riders will stay with freestyle as their primary type of ride. Freestyle riders make use of manmade features, like jumps, rails, halfpipes and any other object that riders can use to perform any number of amazing feats of daring-do. One of the first tricks that any rider will learn is the "90°" or "grind" where a rider will slide on an object not made or covered with snow. The last type of riding is the freerace style. Much like skiing, freerace is most likely seen in race or slalom experiences. More often seen in European resorts, it is still extremely popular in California and can be done at any of the incredible resorts found in the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Snow Resorts

Some of the most important snow resorts in the world are found in California. Squaw Valley was the host of the 1960 Olympic Games and is commonly considered one of the finest snow resorts. Mammoth Mountain holds some of the most challenging runs in the world—including the only quad-diamond run. Mt. Baldy is so connected to the southern California lifestyle that we regularly put together Surf/Turf/Snow packages where on spring days we present you with a sunny morning in Orange County, a mountain bike expedition on Saddleback Mountain, and finally a night skiing session in Mt. Baldy—all the features and experiences of California in one day.

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Homework 8

Q1 Describe the difference between 2½D and 3D

Answer _____

Q2 Give an example of a document which has been Desk Top Published (DTP)

Answer _____

Q3 What is a DPI and what is it's purpose?

Answer _____

Q4 Briefly describe what **Highlighting Text** is.

Answer _____

Q5 What is the symbol shown opposite and what is it's purpose.

Start/Stop

Answer _____

Q6 Briefly describe what **Highlighting in Illustration and Presentation** is.

Answer _____

Q7 What is the difference between Hardware and Software with reference to a computer.

Answer _____

Q8 Give three examples of Hardware.

Answer _____

Q9 When using a CAD, DTP, Illustration package, layers are generally set up for different line types, images, etc. What are the benefits of doing this?

Answer _____

Q10 Explain what is meant by the term "**Resolution**".

Answer _____

Q11 Explain what is meant by the term "**VDU**".

Answer _____

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Homework 9

Q1 Explain what is meant by the term "Snap".

Answer _____

Q2 Explain what is meant by the term "ROM".

Answer _____

Q3 List three advantages and three disadvantages of a **CAG** system.

Answer (i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

(v) _____

(iv) _____

Q4 Explain the advantages and disadvantages between a **Wire Frame** model and a **Solid** model.

Answer (i) _____

(ii) _____

Q5 Why are graphs and charts used to convey statistical information?

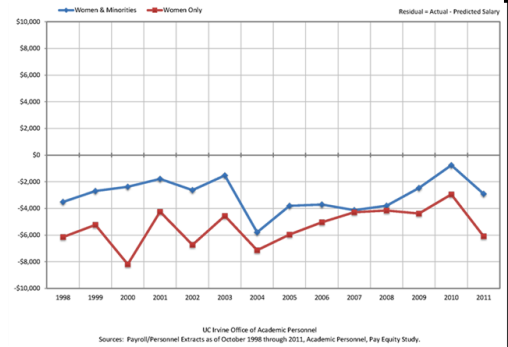
Answer _____

Q6 When would it be preferable to use this type of graph to display information?



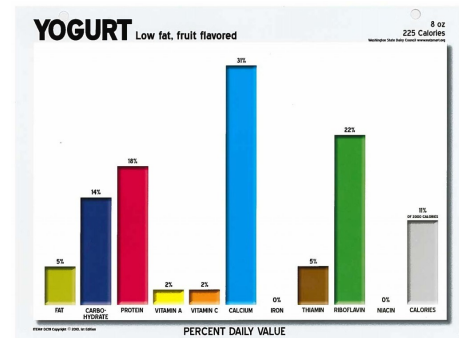
Answer _____

Q7 When would it be preferable to use this type of Graph to display information?



Answer _____

Q8 When would it be preferable to use this type of graph to display information.



Answer _____

Q9 What is the symbol shown opposite and what is it's purpose.



Answer _____

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Homework 10

Q1 In the space provided below draw the symbol which, if reading a construction drawing would indicate "Wood, any type".

Answer

Q2 In the space provided below draw the symbol which, if reading a construction drawing would indicate "Brickwork".

Answer

Q3 In the space provided below draw the symbol which, if reading a construction drawing would indicate "Insulation".

Answer

Q4 When using a CAD package a number of commands are used to both simplify and speed up the production of drawings, what is the purpose of the command "Fillet". Use a sketch to help you answer the question.

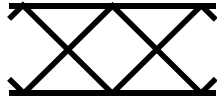
Answer

Q5 When using a CAD package a number of commands are used to both simplify and speed up the production of drawings, what is the purpose of the command "Chamfer". Use a sketch to help you answer the question.

Answer

Q6 The following symbols are commonly found on building site drawings. Name each of the symbols shown.

a)



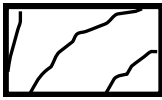
b)



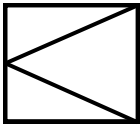
c)



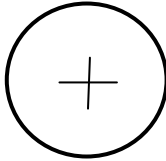
d)



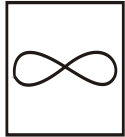
e)



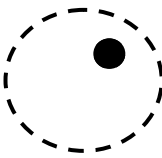
f)



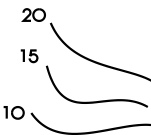
g)



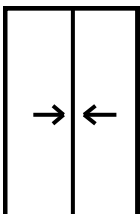
h)



i)



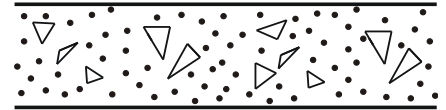
j)



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Homework 11

Q1 Name the symbol shown opposite.



Answer _____

Q2 What is the purpose of a Sequence Diagram (Storyboard).

Answer _____

Q3 Give an example of where a Sequence Diagram could be found.

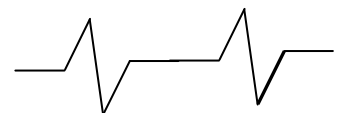
Answer _____

Q4 What are 2 factors which determine what scale is used on a drawing?

Answer (i) _____

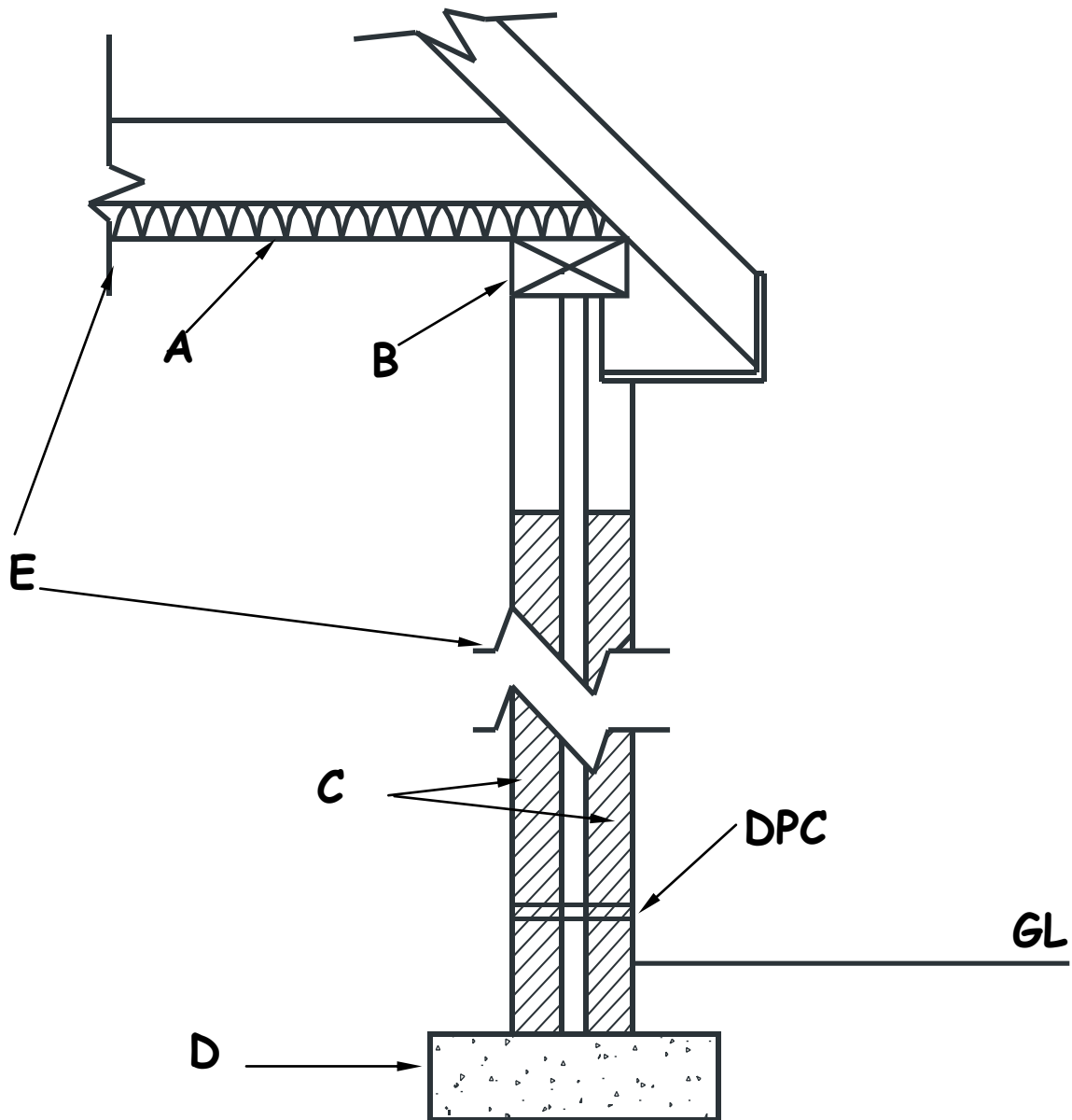
(ii) _____

Q5 On an Orthographic drawing where would the following line be used?



Answer _____

The drawing shown is a section through part of a house.



Q6 Name each of the building material indicated with the arrows

Answer A _____

B _____

C _____

D _____

E _____

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Homework 12

Computer generated modelling and simulations are now widely used.

Q1 State **three** advantages of computer modelling over building scale models.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

Q2 Explain the difference between animation and simulation.

(i) _____

Q3 State two advantages of computer simulations for training new car drivers.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

Q4 State one advantage of using drawing **Y** over drawing **X**.

(i) _____

Q5 State one advantage of using drawing **X** over drawing **Y**.

(ii) _____

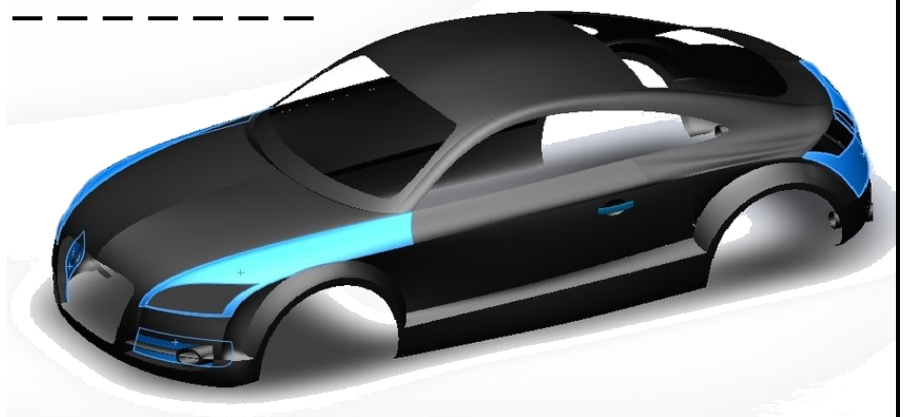
Q6 Name each of the three types of model shown below.

Drawing X - _____

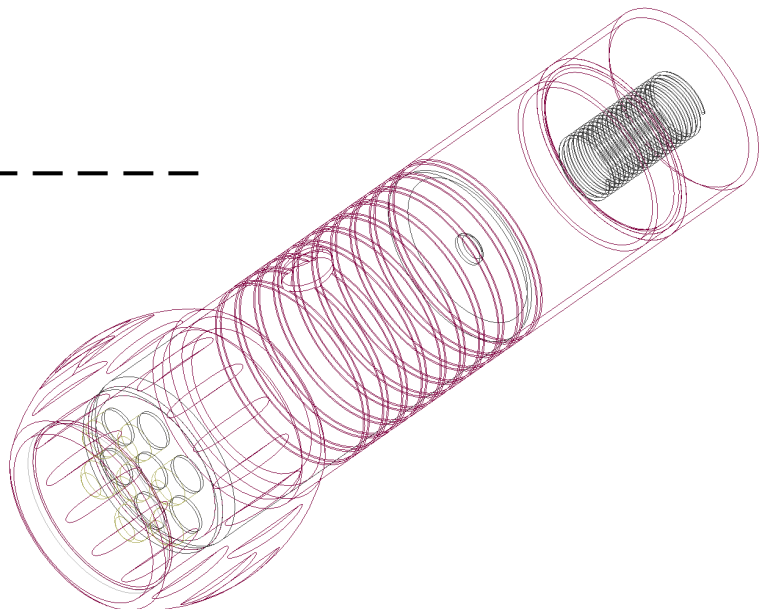


*Mini Torch Drawn by Shannon McLean
3rd Year, Calderside Academy, 2016*

Drawing Z - _____

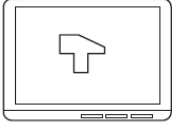
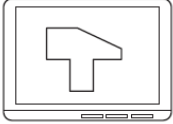


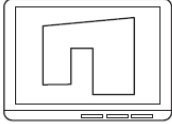

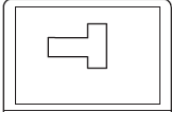
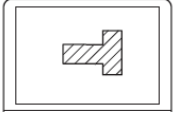
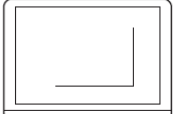
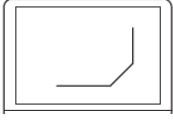
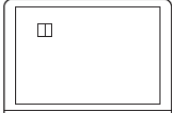
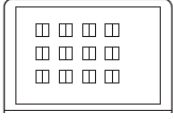
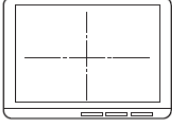
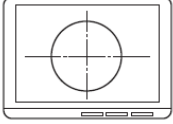
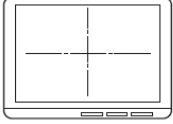
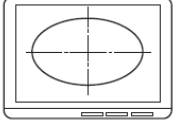
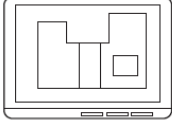
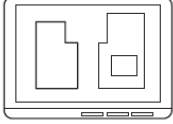
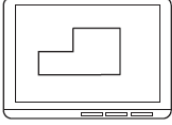
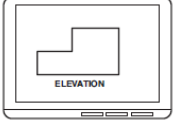
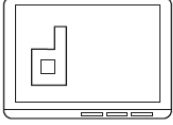
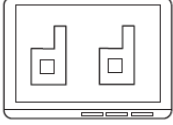
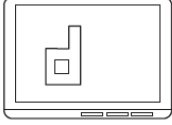
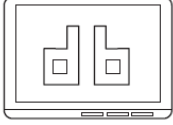


Drawing Y - _____

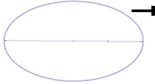



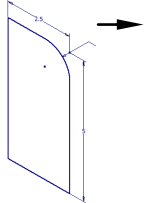
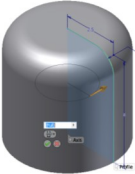

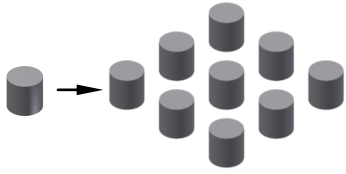
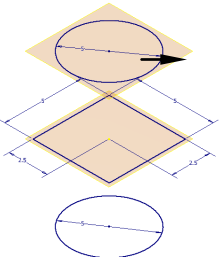

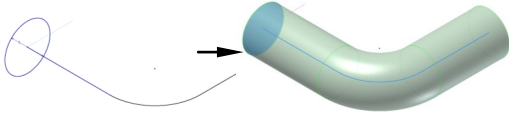


*Mini Torch Drawn by Stephanie Doudie
3rd Year, Calderside Academy, 2015*

Q7 The following drawings are the results of applying 12 CAD commands. State the **single** CAD command used in each case.

1			2			3		
	Command			Command			Command	
4			5			6		
	Command			Command			Command	
7			8			9		
	Command			Command			Command	
10			11			12		
	Command			Command			Command	

Q8 The following 3D models are the results of applying CAG commands. State the **single** CAG command used in each case.

			
	1 _____	2 _____	3 _____
			
	4 _____	5 _____	6 _____
			8 _____
7 _____	Parents/Guardians Signature _____		

Homework 13

Q1 There are two main aspects to be considered when designing graphic posters, Business cards, fliers, etc. These are called **Design Principles & Design Elements**.

Name three in each category.

Design Principles

Design Elements

Q2 The use of lines in the design of graphic promotions is really important. Give **two** examples on how lines might influence a graphic design.

Q3 In your own words explain what **Reverse** text is. Use graphic illustration to explain your answer if need be.

Q4 With reference to a magazine layout, what is a **Footer**?

Q5 With reference to a magazine layout, what is a **Headline**? Use a graphic illustration to explain your answer if need be.

Q6 With reference to a magazine layout, what is a **Caption**?

Q7 With reference to a magazine layout, what is a **Bleed**?

Q8 Why are **Text Boxes** preferable when composing DTP documents?

Q9 In your own words describe why **Contrast** is important in graphic design layout.

Q10 In your own words describe what is meant by the term **"Tilt"**.

Q11 In DTP (Desk Top Publishing) what is the purpose of the **Transparency Tool**? Use graphic illustration to explain your answer if need be.

Q12 What does the term **Text Wrap** mean? Use a graphic illustration to explain your answer if need be.

Q13 What does the term **Text Along a Path** mean? Use a graphic illustration to explain your answer if need be.

Q14 How many times bigger is **A3** than **A4** when referring to paper size?

Q15 In your own words describe what is meant by the term **"Footer"**.

Parents/Guardians Signature _____

Homework 14

Q1 How many times bigger is **A4** than **A5** when referring to paper size?

Q2 What is the purpose of a **Working Rough**? Use a graphic illustration to explain your answer if need be.

Q3 In the space below sketch an example of a **Drop Shadow**.

Q4 With reference to a magazine layout, what is a **Gutter**? Use a graphic to help with your answer.

Q5 In graphic design we talk about the 3 P's, What is the first stage of the 3P's.

Q6 In graphic design we talk about the 3 P's, What is the second stage of the 3P's.

Q7 In graphic design we talk about the 3 P's, What is the third stage of the 3P's.

Q8 With reference to a magazine layout, what is a **Header**? Use a graphic to help with your answer.

Q9 With reference to a magazine layout, what is a **column**? Use a graphic to help with your answer.

Q10 Look at the 2 CDs produced by an American National Park.

List 3 ways in which the designer has created **unity** between the 2 designs

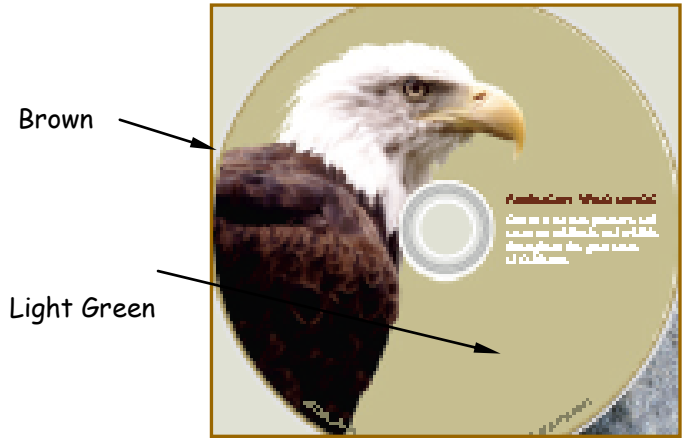
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Q11 Look at the 'Campsite Rules' poster shown below.


Name the Desk Top Publishing features shown at A, B, C, D and E

- A _____
- B _____
- C _____
- D _____
- E _____

State the name of the page orientation used in the 'Campsite Rules' document shown.



D



Campsite Rules

1. The speed limit on the park is 5mph.
2. Children must not be allowed to play in or around the facilities block or in the park entrance, and must be supervised at all times.
3. Always shut the gas at night and lock them when you are off site.
4. Always leave the padlocks in place locked shut and remember to lock the toilet block when you are off site.
5. Never turn on any of the heaters—they use a lot of electricity and are only intended to stop the pipes from freezing—if you turn them on you will be charged for the electricity used.
6. Always fill the hot water heaters with water before switching them on and never turn off the mains water.
7. Never put bins of any description in the flag pole area, it should be kept free at all times.
8. Never park a vehicle anywhere except in the car park.
9. Trailers (etc) may be kept with you on your site provided they are not taking up valuable camping spaces and not a hazard to other campers, additional parking is available on the grass in front of the toilet block but never restrict access to any one else.
10. You may take vehicles (cars, vans etc) on to your site to load and unload providing it has not rained recently.
11. Always put wood, pallets and birds back in the woodpile area.
12. Take all your rubbish home or burn it, but do not leave in cans in the embers of any fire.
13. Never light a fire other than in a designated area and please do not dig up the soil from any camping site, we may withhold your deposit if you do.
14. Generators are not to be used on the campsite as they can spoil the quiet of the evening for other campers.
15. Respect quiet hours in the campsite, if you are a large group try and find a more isolated spot away from others. If you will be playing music, keep it at a reasonable level at night or turn it off if people close by are sleeping.
16. If a site area is a "no-pet" respect this.
17. All pitches must be vacated by 12 noon on the day of departure unless by prior arrangement with reception or the warden.
18. The entrance barrier will be locked between the hours of 11:00 pm and 7:00 am allowing pedestrian access only.

Grand Trees Campsite

A
B
C
E

Q12

Look at the Nokia phone advertisement shown opposite. Notice how the designer has used the 'principal of 1/3rds' i.e. the important parts of the poster are distributed 1/3 and 2/3rds of the way across the page

a) What type of colour scheme has the designer used?



Green background

b) What is the name given to the techniques shown of using white text on a coloured background

THE LATEST BULLETINS

NEWSROOM

CONSERVATION | NEW LAUNCHES | COMPETITIONS | OUTDOORS | TECHNOLOGY | OTHER NEWS

F **Danny Beath - a tribute**

A **New companies sign up to micro four-thirds**

B **Wildflowers on the verge**

E © Outdoor Photography April 2013

C

D

Q13 Look at the magazine page shown opposite. What are the names of the desk top publishing features shown at A, B, C, D, E and F.

Parents/Guardians Signature

Homework 15

Q1 Look at the advertisement for perfume shown above.

a) Give 2 examples of how **depth** has been created in this advertisement

1. _____

2. _____

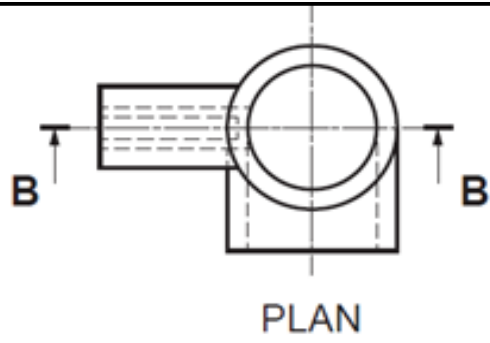
b) Orange has been used for the colour fill behind the product name.

State whether orange is an advancing or a receding colour?

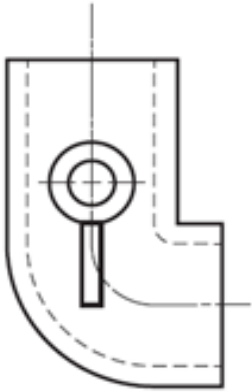
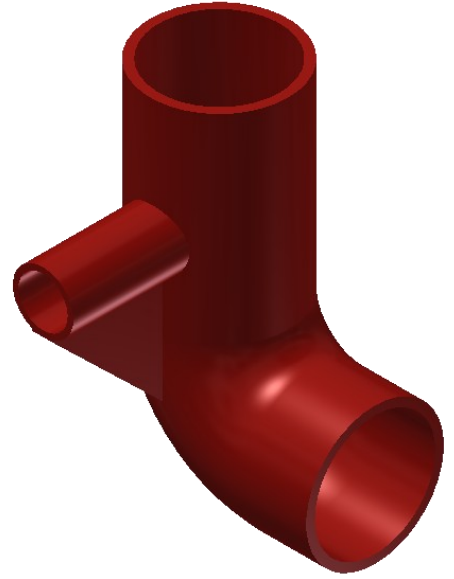
c) What is the name given to the effect of making text follow the wavy curve in the advertisement?

d) What effect does this have on the message of the poster?

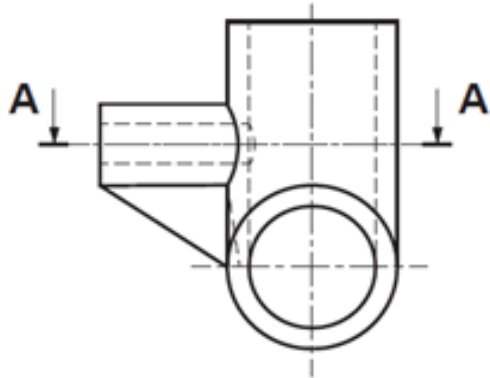
Q2



PLAN



END ELEVATION

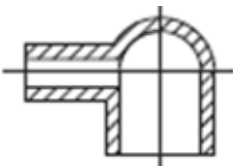


FRONT ELEVATION

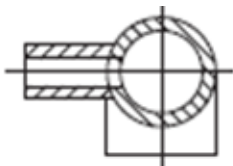
Look at the different views in **Drawing X** above. How would the views change if they became sectional views?

e) Write in the number that correctly shows the **sectional plan view A-A**

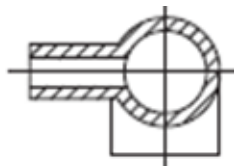
d) Write in the number that correctly shows the **sectional view B-B**



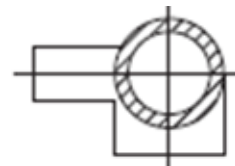
7



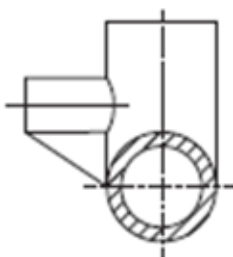
8



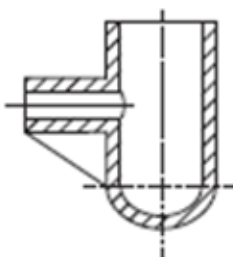
9



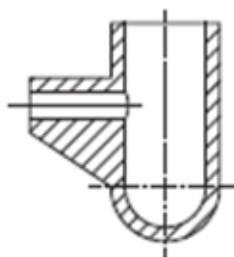
10



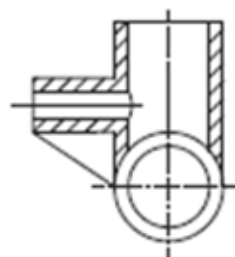
11



12



13



14

Q3 Each of the images below have been used as part of a DTP magazine publication . For each image draw a line and arrow indicating what each is in relation to DTP terms, i.e. There is text explaining what a thumbnail is, draw an arrow from this text to where the thumbnails are.

Thumbnails

small **sketches** that show possible **layouts** for a publication. They are used to **preserve** the designer's ideas and allow **comparisons** between ideas.

Caption

a **piece of text** next to an image to explain its content

Transparency

to change an image so you can **see through** it to a greater or lesser extent



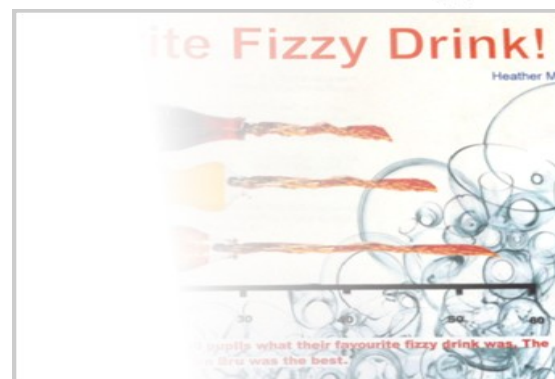
Cropping

the **removal** of part of an image to change what is inside the picture frame.



Handles

the **points** around the edge of an image that are used to position scale and manipulate that image.



Rotate/Tilt

to **swivel** an item a round a specific point

In the designing, testing, building and marketing of new vacuum cleaners, computers are now used at every stage to aid the designer.

Q4 Explain how the use of computer generated models could help designers working in two different countries who are working on the same design.

Explanation _____

Q5 Other than speed of production, editing and cost, explain why not having a large built scale model would be of advantage to a small firm.

Answer _____

Q6 State **two** disadvantages of computer generated models when compared to built scale models.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

Q7 State why the company would create a backup of all their work at the end of each day.

Answer _____

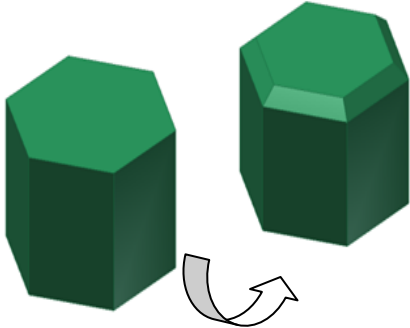
Q8 State the names of **two** types of computer-generated models.

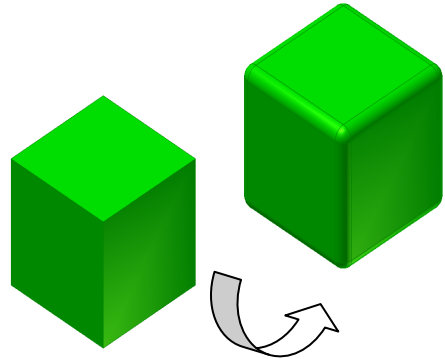
(i) _____

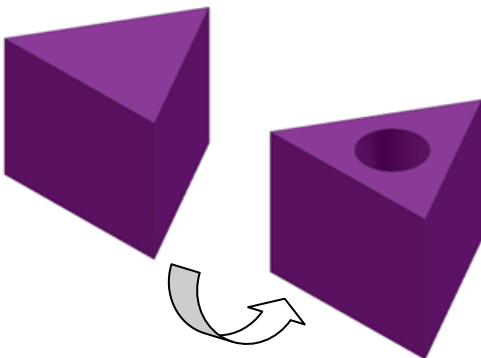
(ii) _____

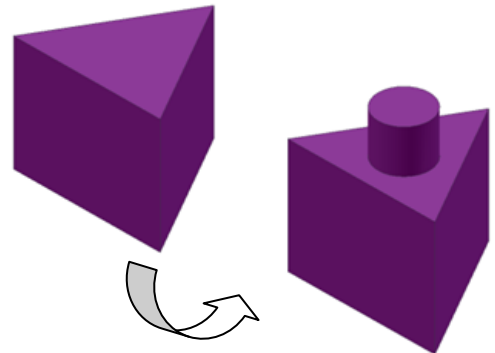


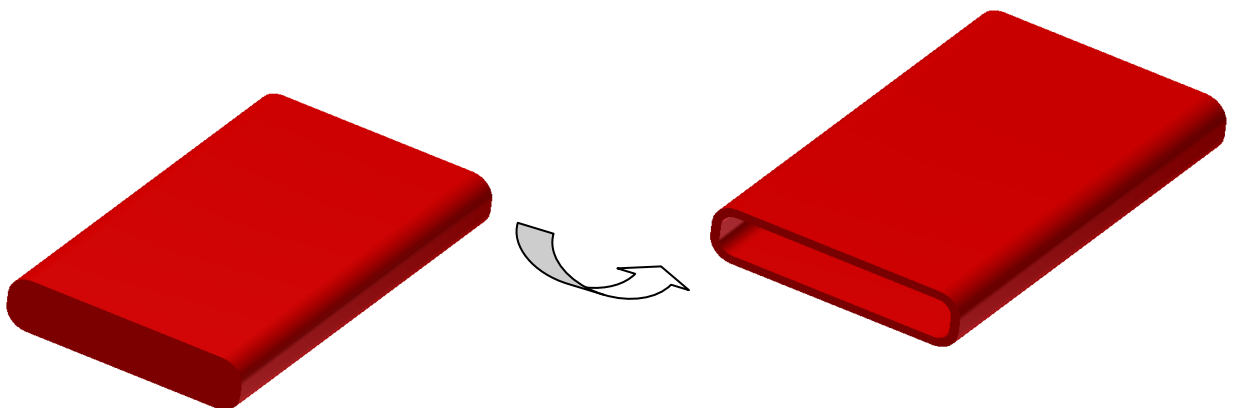
Q9 For each of the models shown below, state what modelling technique has been applied.









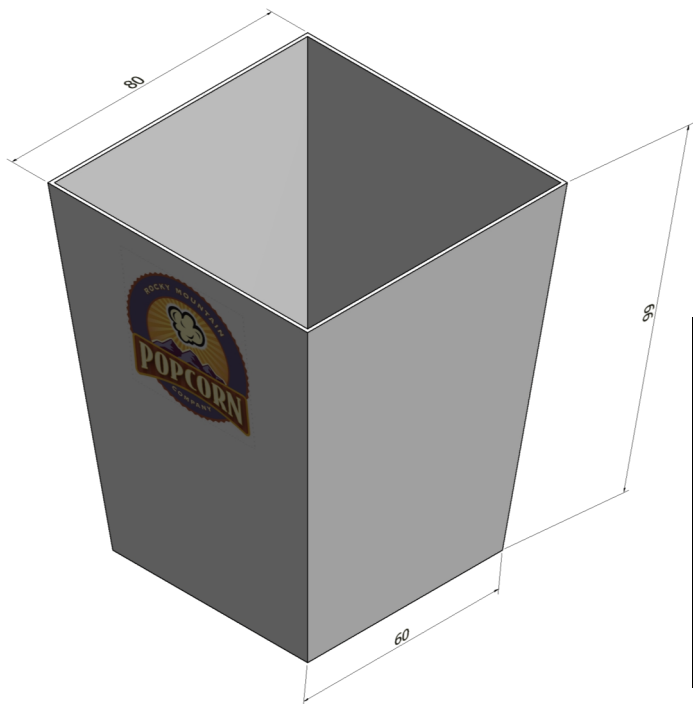


Q10 Produce an orthographic sketch of the popcorn container, include dimensions..

PLAN

ELEVATION END ELEVATION

Wall thickness is ____ mm	SCALE 1:1 on A3 Paper		
		Popcorn Container	22/08/2013 Orthographic Drawing



PICTORIAL VIEW SCALE 2:1
Wall thickness is 1mm

A third angle projection symbol would normally be placed in here. In the space below draw a third angle projection symbol.

Third Angle Projection Symbol

Parents/Guardians Signature _____

Homework 16

Q1 A company that designs conservatories now uses computers for all its graphic needs.

(a) Other than speed of production state **three** advantages of using computers when compared with manual methods of producing new designs.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(b) State **three** disadvantages that the firm could have found by using computers.

(i) _____

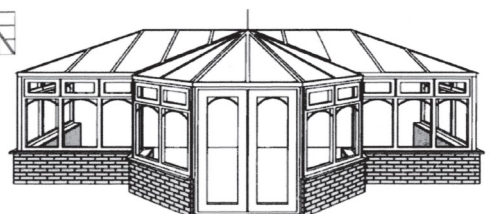
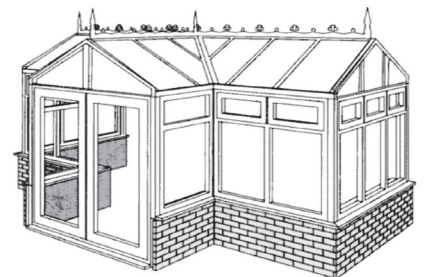
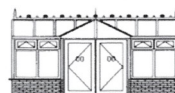
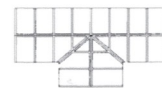
(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(c) State **two** input devices that could be used to transfer the company's existing manual drawings to the computer's memory.

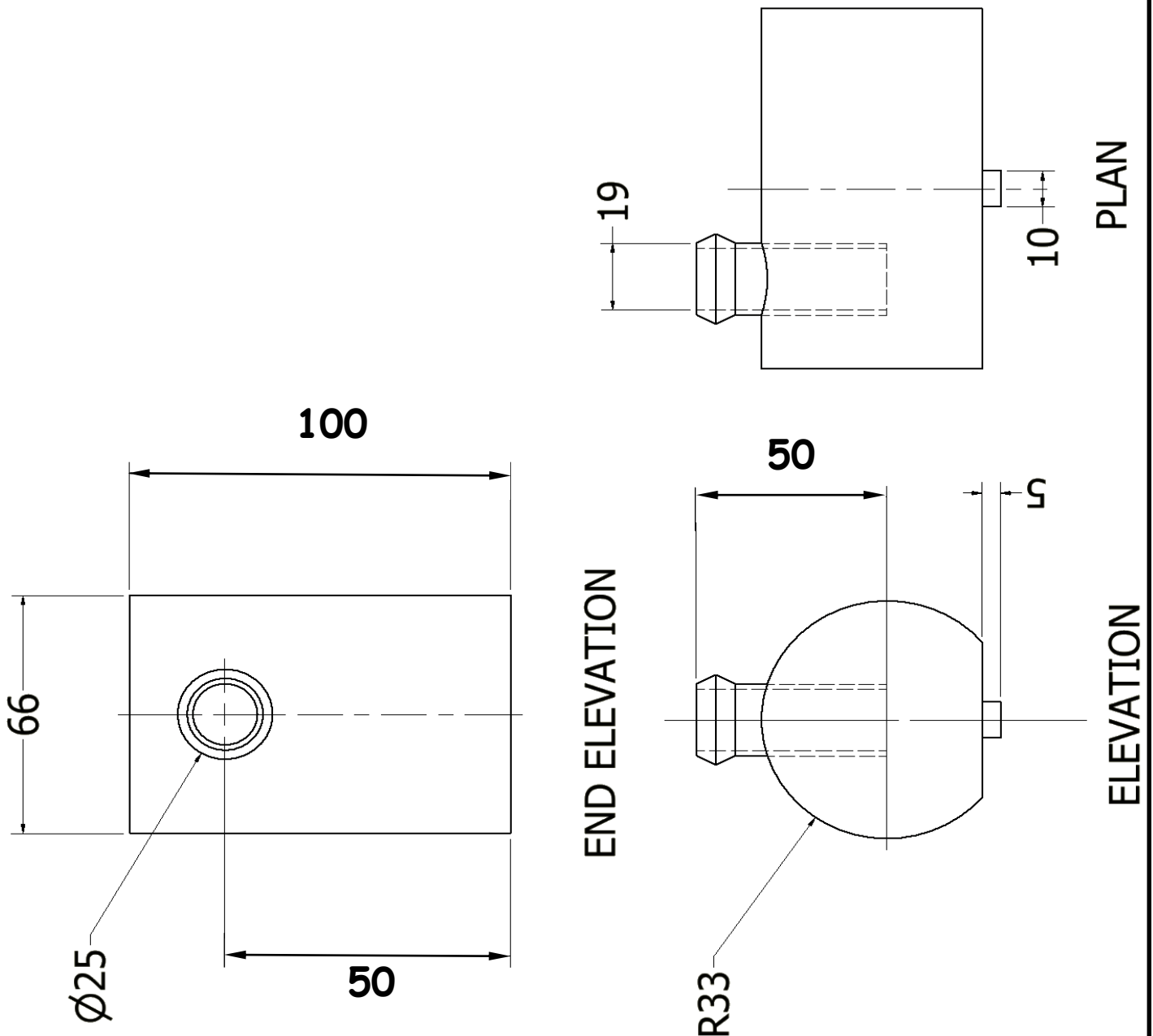
Device 1 _____ Device 2 _____

(d) State the **type** of software package that would be used by the company for the drawings shown opposite.



Package _____

Q2 The drawing below is an orthographic drawing of the engine part of a steam train. There are errors and missing elements in the drawing below (at least 5 in total). See if you can spot them all. Label the errors and draw the missing elements.



Q9 In the space provided at the side opposite indicate with a sketch how the reader would know that the drawing has been drawn in **3rd angle projection**.

Parents/Guardians Signature _____

Homework 17

This section of the Homework refers to your newly issued Colour Theory booklet

Q1 A prism is used to split a light beam into seven different colours. What is the name given to these seven colours?

Answer _____

Q2 In the table below and in the correct order, neatly fill in the boxes with the colours of the spectrum.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Q3 To remember the colour range on the spectrum, what mnemonic can be used?

Answer _____

Q4 What is a pigment, give an example to help with your answer.

Answer _____

Q5 In what two distinct ways can colour be mixed?

Answer _____

Q6 When will an object **reflect** all light?

Answer _____

Q7 When will an object **absorb** all light?

Answer _____

Q8 What is a primary colour?

Answer _____

Q9 Name the three primary colours.

Answer (i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

Q10 What is a colour wheel and what is it's purpose?

Answer _____

Q11 What is a secondary colour?

Answer _____

Parents/Guardians Signature _____

Homework 18

Q1 Name the three secondary colours.

Answer (i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

Q2 What is a tertiary colour?

Answer _____

Q3 Name the six tertiary colours.

Answer _____

Q4 Briefly explain what is meant by the term **Hue**.

Answer _____

Q5 Briefly explain what is meant by the term **Saturation**.

Answer _____

Q6 Briefly explain what is meant by the term **Tone**.

Answer _____

Q7 Explain the difference between **Tint** and **Shade**.

Answer _____

Q8 Briefly explain why colour choice is so important. (Answer on Page 14)

Answer _____

Q9 Briefly explain what is meant by the term **Monochromatic** when dealing with colour arrangements.

Answer _____

Q10 Briefly explain what is meant by the term **Contrast harmony** when dealing with colour arrangements.

Answer _____

Q11 Briefly explain what is meant by the term **Achromatic** when dealing with colour arrangements.

Answer _____

Q12 Complete the following.

Blue + Yellow = _____

Red + Yellow = _____

Red + Blue = _____

Q13 Green, blue/green and blue are colours found on the colour wheel. What can a group of such related colours be called?

Answer _____

Q14 Different colours portray different moods. For the colours listed below, write down against each, three possible moods.

Black _____

Red _____

Yellow _____

Q15 What is meant by the term **receding colour**.

Answer _____

Q16 What is meant by the term **advancing colour**.

Answer _____

Q17 Name 2 receding colours.

Answer _____

Answer _____

Parents/Guardians Signature _____

Homework 19

Q1 Name 2 advancing colours.

Answer _____

Answer _____

Q2 There are six commonly used categories of safety signs. Name each of the categories in the space below.

(i) _____ (iv) _____

(ii) _____ (v) _____

(iii) _____ (vi) _____

Q3 For each of the signs shown above give a brief explanation of it's purpose.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

(v) _____

Q4 Name 2 cold colours.

Answer _____

Q5 Name 2 warm colours.

Answer _____

The colour scheme is very important when marketing a new product. With reference to the calculator opposite.

Q6 State the impression created by the following colour schemes.

(i) Red casing, yellow buttons and red trim.

Impression _____

Q7 State the impression created by the following colour schemes.

(i) Grey casing, silver buttons and silver trim.

Impression _____

Q8 The calculator has to be packaged in a cardboard box.

(i) State a background colour which represents reliability.

Colour _____

ii) State the text colour which contrasts with the background colour.

Colour _____

iii) State a border colour which harmonises with the background colour.

Colour _____

Q9 State **one** purpose of the flash bar in the promotional graphics shown below.

Reason _____

Q10 When producing the promotional graphic, a receding colour was chosen for the background. State **one** possible reason for this.

Reason _____

Promotional



Q11 Give a brief description of the term HUE.

Answer _____

Q12 What kind of mood would the colour **Green** convey?

Answer _____

Parents/Guardians Signature _____

Homework 20

Q1 An interior designer used standard colour theory for the colour scheme in a new toy store. Complete the following table by filling in the blanks:

Area	Colour	Reason for choice
Interior walls	Yellow	
Checkout chairs and display cabinet	Red	
Worktops at tills		To be in harmony with the walls
Floors		To be in contrast with the walls
First aid room signs and doors		Associated with safety

Q2 Describe how continual use of the two same colours in the toy store logo and in all promotional material relating to the toy store are an advantage to the company.

Description _____

Q3 State the term used to describe the gradual change that occurs when a flat colour changes from a light to dark version.

Answer _____

Q4 What kind of mood would the colour **Neutral** convey?

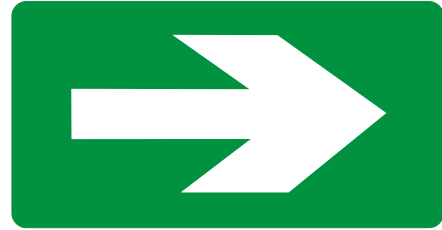
Answer _____

Q5 Identify for each of the following signs the type of sign and its back ground colour.



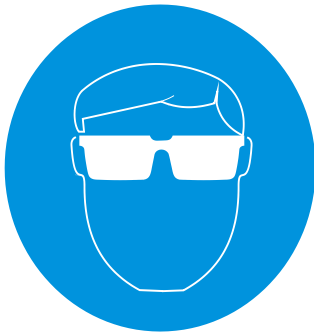
Type of Sign _____

Background Colour _____



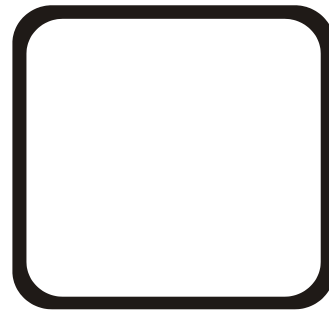
Type of Sign _____

Background Colour _____



Type of Sign _____

Background Colour _____



Type of Sign _____

Background Colour _____



Type of Sign _____

Background Colour _____



Type of Sign _____

Background Colour _____

Q6 In recent years computer simulation and animation have been increasingly used in many different industries.

Explain how **Animation** differs from **Simulation**.

Answer _____



Q7 Describe **two** advantages of using a computer simulation for testing how a new car design would react in a crash situation.

Answer 1 _____

Answer 2 _____

Q8 When talking to her client, describe **one** way in which animation could help the designer of a new folding chair.

Answer _____

Computer generated models are now often used in place of built scale models.

Q9 Other than speed of production, state **two** advantages of computer generated models over built scale models.

Answer 1 _____

Answer 2 _____

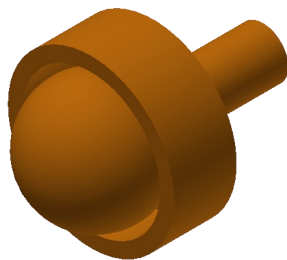
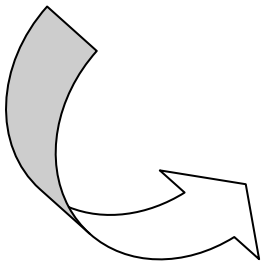
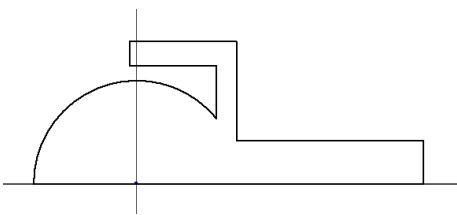
Q10 State **one** disadvantage of computer generated models when compared to built scale models.

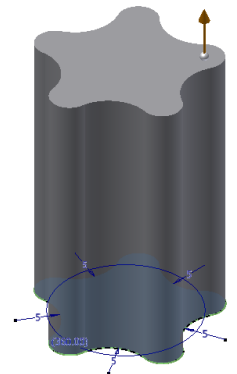
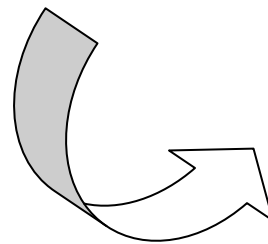
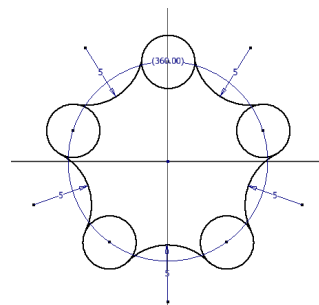
Answer _____

Q11 State the name of **two** computer generated models.

Answer 1 _____ **Answer 2** _____

Q12 For each of the following 3D Models, state what command has been carried out on each.





Parents/Guardians Signature _____

Homework 21

Q1 For this question, you must refer to the magazine layout shown on the page below.

(a) State an instance where the graphic designer has created **dominance** to add interest in the magazine layout.

Answer _____

(d) Describe two instances of how the graphic designer has used **alignment** within the magazine layout.

Answer _____

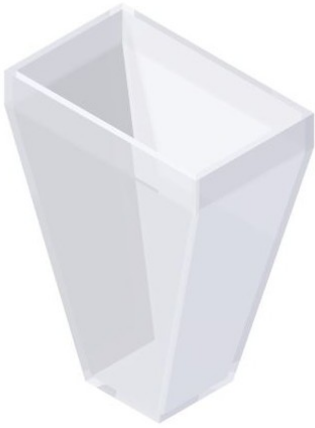
(c) State where **balance** has been used in the layout and explain the effect it has.

Answer _____



Q2 A pictorial rendering of a new perfume bottle design has been shown below.

In the space provided below, **describe** and **sketch** the modelling plan that would have been created prior to the production of this part. Only explain the process for the bottom part of the bottle as shown below.



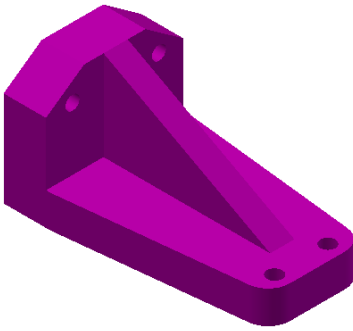
Bottom of perfume bottle



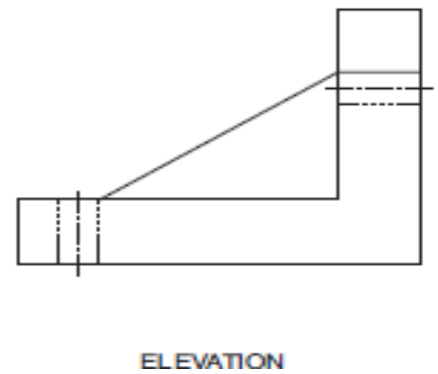
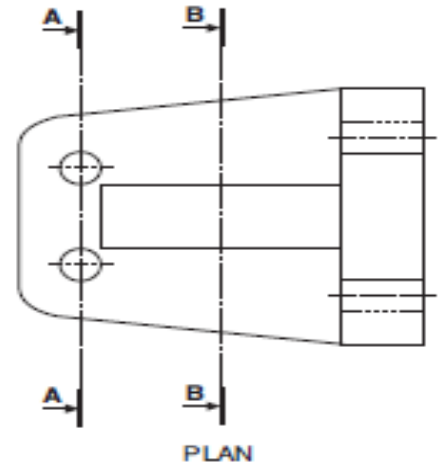
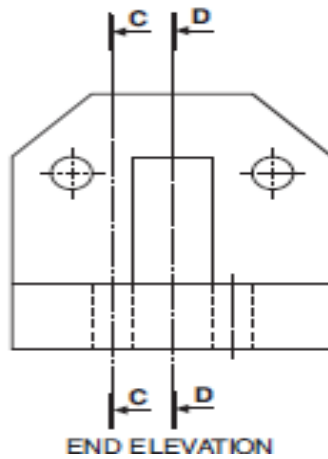
New perfume bottle

Q3 Consider the drawing types shown below

a) What is the type of drawing shown at Y

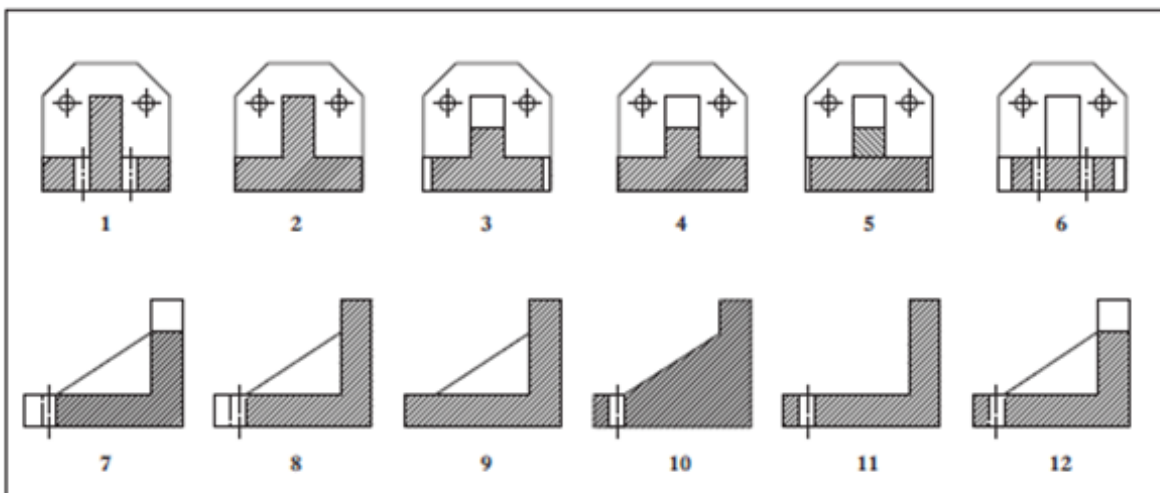


Drawing Y



b) 12 sectional views (1 to 12 below) have been generated from drawing Y (not to scale).

State which of these show the correct section for A-A, B-B, C-C and D-D.



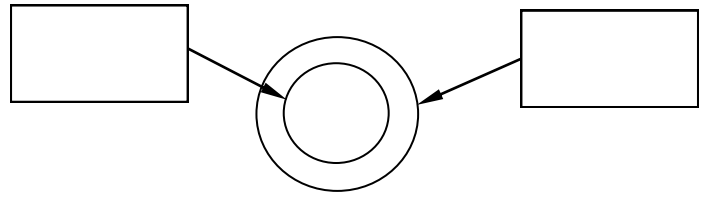
A-A _____

B-B _____

C-C _____

D-D _____

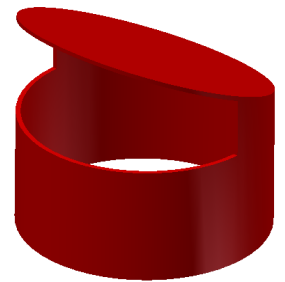
Q4 In the boxes provided draw the appropriate symbols for giving the diameter of the inside circle (10mm diameter) and the radius of the outside circle (8mm radius). Include the dimensions using the appropriate positioning for the number.



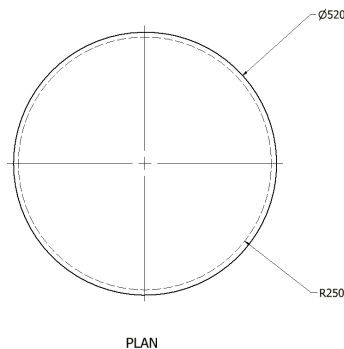
Q5 What is the diameter of the of the outside circle? -----

Q6 What is the radius of the inside circle? -----

Q7 Interpret the drawing of a recycle bin lid shown below to answer the following questions.

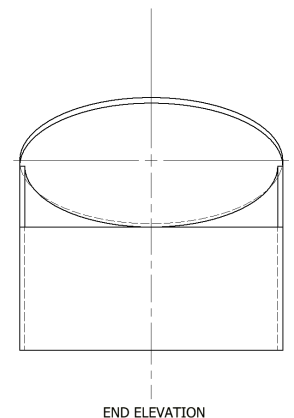
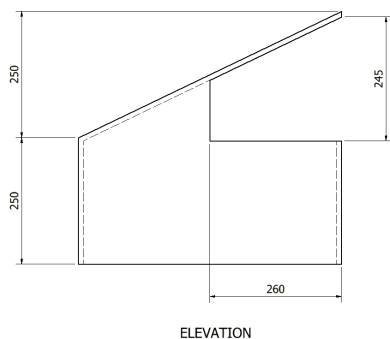


a) The wall thickness of the bin lid is 5mm. Where would this piece of info be display this?



c) What is the full height?

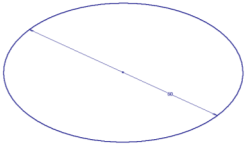
d) The lid was drawn to the scale of 1:5. If the diameter of the full scale bin is 520mm, calculate what the size would be on the A3 drawing sheet if we were to measure it with a ruler (remember, the scale is basically a fraction).



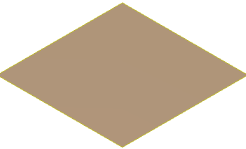
Parents/Guardians Signature _____

Homework 22

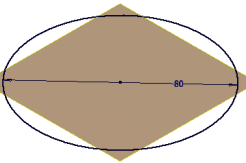
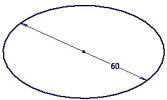
Q1 3D modelling software was used to create a 3D model of this drinks cup. Describe, with reference to correct dimensions and 3D CAD modelling terms, how you would use 3D modelling software (Inventor) to complete the model. Fill in the missing steps.



Step 1 - Draw a circle 60mm in diameter

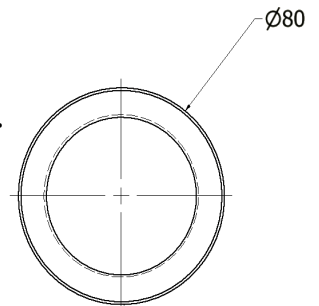


Step 2 - Create a Work Plane below.

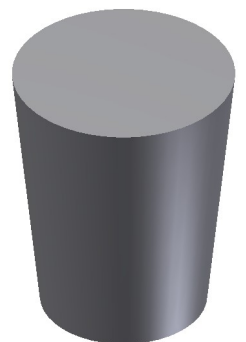
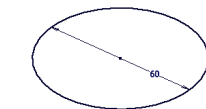


Step 3 - _____

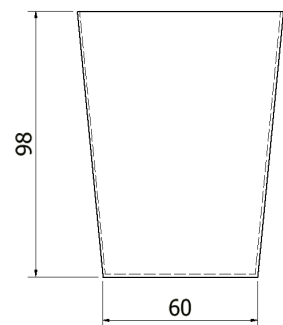
This bigger circle should be __ mm in diameter.



PLAN

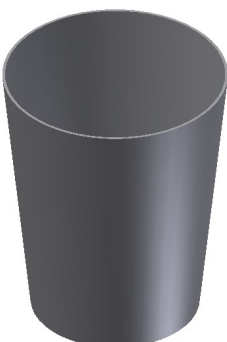


Step 4 - _____



ELEVATION

Wall thickness is 1mm



Step 5 - _____

Parents/Guardians Signature _____

Q2 Accurately label the D.T.P. techniques used in the article below.

1 ————— **CONAN DALEY**

2 ————— *Get Ready to Race!*

3 ————— Sick of riding long and steady kilometres during the base phase of training? **Conan Daley** explores how best to build your strength and boost your fitness as summer approaches.

4 ————— **Words** Conan Daley

5 ————— **RIDE GIANT**

6 ————— **85**

7 ————— **Get Stronger**

8 ————— **Transition your training**

9 ————— In a past issue of Ultimate Cycling Australia, coach Marcus Sarto explained how using a periodised approach allowed you to get the most out of your training. The concepts of a micro-cycle (seven days), and a macro-cycle (four weeks) were discussed as were the four phases of training – base, pre-competition, competition and taper.

10 ————— As we say goodbye to winter, I want to outline how best to transition from the base to pre-competition phase.

Get ready to race
For many riders, base training is carried out over the winter months, getting in long steady rides to build aerobic capacity, aerobic endurance, and muscular endurance. Much of your training during base will have been high volume and low intensity, and you will have trained your body to become more efficient with physiological adaptations to burn free fatty acids as a source of fuel.

The most important physiological adaptation made during base is the development of mitochondria density in the cells. Quite simply, the greater the mitochondria density, the better the body will be at sparing glycogen stores which will in turn give greater endurance performance. That leaves you with more fuel in the tank at the end of a race or gruelling event to go for the sprint or conquer the final climb!

Now with the onset of spring, you should have 12 or more weeks of base training under your belt, which means you're ready for the transition from the base to the pre-competition mesocycle. Done correctly you will be ready for the many events on the calendar as well as the all important summer criteriums.

Let's now take a closer look at the transition between these two phases of training.

The 'pre-comp' phase should last between six to nine weeks and the transition between the phases can be done as a distinct change in your training or a gradual phase-in.

If the base phase is seen as mostly 'high volume/low intensity', and the final peak competition or taper phase is seen as 'low volume/high intensity' then the pre-competition phase is right in between.

The main physiological adaptation to build at this time is strength endurance (SE), preparing the body for the demands of the competition phase.

SE training is done seated while riding up a hill at 75-85% of max heart rate and at low cadences of 60-80 rpm. Emphasis is on technique and a controlled delivery of power through the pedals. Pay particular attention on to activating your glutes and quads, which also maximising pedalling efficiency.

SE is best done on a long climb with a moderate gradient of approximately 5%, but can also be done at home on an indoor trainer by raising your front wheel off the ground.

There are also other important components to introduce during the pre-comp phase.

Speedwork for the legs at high cadences should be introduced, and for this you could join a fast group ride and 'sit in' and spin. Also focus on skills technique such as climbing and sprinting and keep up the all important recovery ride at a disciplined pace the day after a hard training session.

After riding slowly and controlled, it's great to be able to finally let the beast out of the cage and crank up the watts, all in preparation for a strong showing in summer. Good luck! **END**

Conan Daley is a qualified coach with Lead Out Cycling. Visit www.leadoutcycling.com.au for more information or contact them via e-mail to mark@leadoutcycling.com.au

Q3 State an instance in which contrast has been used.

Q4 How has the author used alignment

Q5 Red has been used for the headline. What effect does this create?

Q6 Give an example of an advancing colour and a receding colour found on the colour wheel.

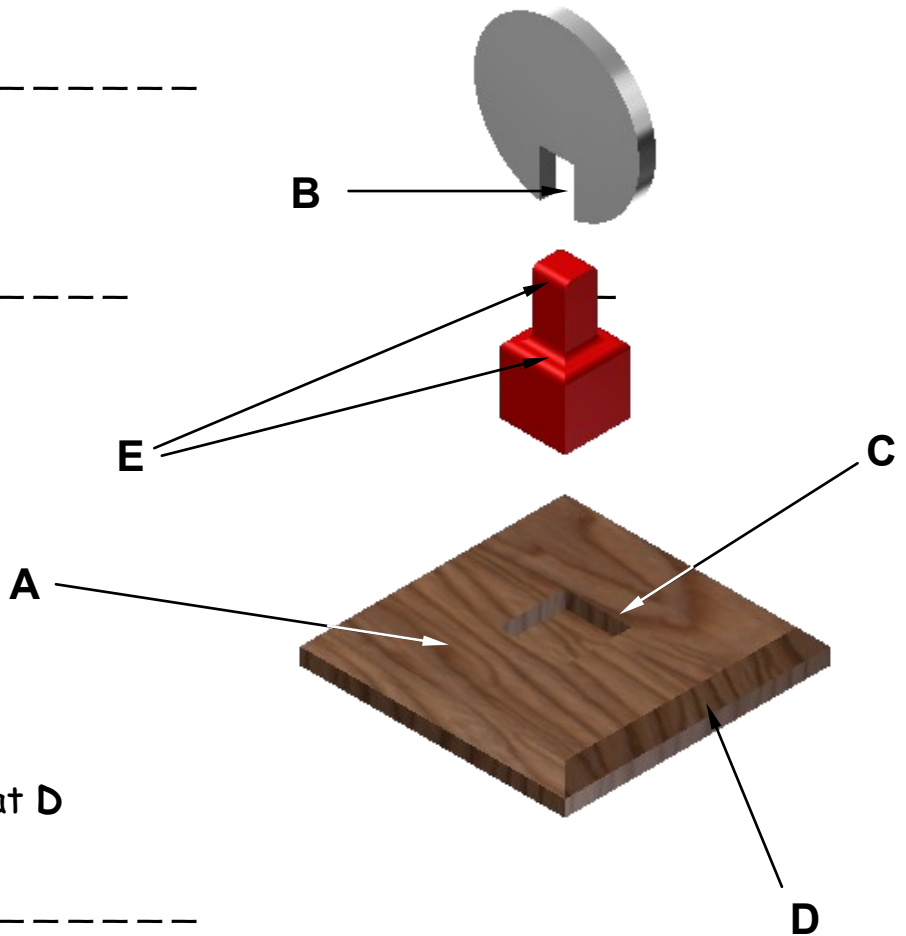
Advancing: ----- **Receding:** -----

Q7 Shown below is an exploded isometric view of a trophy. Name the 3D modelling or editing command that produced the different features

a) The square base at **A** before the hole and sloping edges were added

b) The slot in the medal shown at **B**.

c) The hole shown at **C**



d) The angle corner shown at **D**

e) The command used to round the edges on **E**.

f) What command was used to join all the components together.

Parents/Guardians Signature _____

Homework 23

A poster promoting "Blue Rush", a men's deodorant, is shown on the next page. The text and the images used in the poster are laid out in their original form at the top of the page. The final poster layout, (bottom of the page), promotes the deodorant. The original graphics and text were edited in a DTP package before being placed in the final layout.

Q1 State the name of the DTP editing feature applied to each of the original items to get them ready for use in the final layout. Do not include "scaling or resizing" in your answer. Ensure you do not use the same answer twice.

a) **Deodorant bottle**—state **one** DTP edit.

Edit Technique _____

b) **"Blue Rush" product name**—state **one** DTP edit.

Edit Technique _____

c) **Slogan**—state **one** DTP edit (*do not repeat a previous answer*).

Edit Technique _____

d) **Flashbar**—state **one** DTP edit.

Edit Technique _____

Q2 State **one** way in which the final layout of the **slogan** improves the promotional poster.

Original Form

Red

Box



Image of Skater



Slogan

For that extreme long lasting effect that will keep you rolling all day

Product Name

Blue Rush

Deodorant Can



Skyline Silhouette



Light Blue background



Final Poster



Q3 Look at the following signs shown below. Name the; type of sign, and the main colours of each.



Sign 1

Sign 2

.....

.....

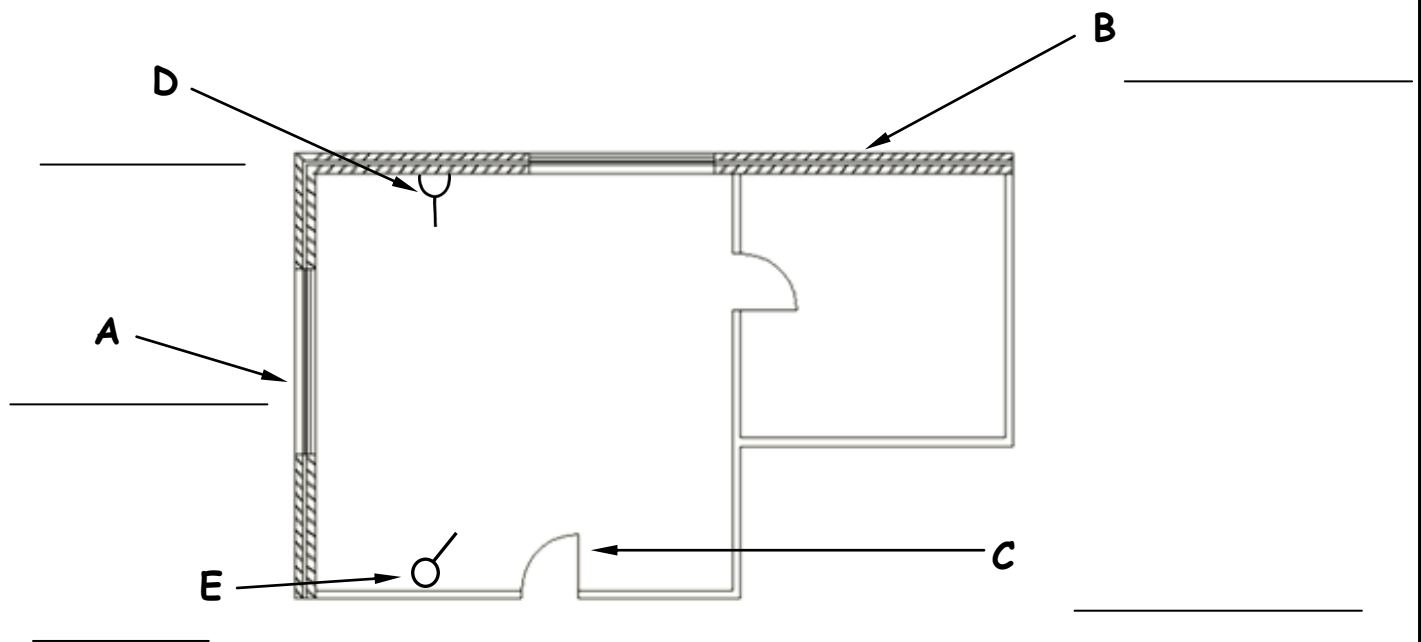
Sign 3

Sign 4

.....

.....

Q2 Label the following architectural symbols shown at A, B, C, D & E.



Q4 Look at the magazine front cover shown opposite.

a) Annotate the following cover with these desk top publishing features

- Main feature,
- White Space
- Headline
- Reverse Text



a) Explain how the following have been achieved in the magazine cover.

Shape _____

White _____

Space _____

Contrast _____

Value _____

Balance _____

Parents/Guardians Signature _____

Homework 24

Q1 Study the magazine layout below and insert the name of the various parts of the page layout.

Health
Beauty & Fitness

The eyes have it

Frame your face with a luxury brows and lashes treatment

EDITED BY GABY SOUTAR

There's something about summer that brings out the low-maintenance woman in me. Actually, who am I kidding? I'm low-maintenance all year round. But what with the limited amount of sun just begging to be soaked up, not to mention all that toenail-painting, leg-waxing and fake-tanning malarky that generally comes into play when the sun hoves into view, anything that can save hours and effort has to be a good thing.

The eyebrows were the big make-up story of this season's catwalks. There were strong brows at Derek Lam, Thakoon, Proenza Schouler and Altuzarra. And don't get me started on Miranda Kerr rocking those crystalised brows at Chanel. Get them right and they frame the face perfectly and take years off you; get eyebrows wrong and you might as well adopt a floppy fringe and a big hat as your look.

But pencilling them in every day is a delicate, labour-intensive operation that requires patience and a steady hand. We don't want to end up with a scouse brow, after all, those nasty black slugs that creep across the forehead, a look made famous by WAGs and TOWIE and any other low-rent acronym you care to mention.

HD Brows (it stands for high definition) are the latest name in high-end

brow bars. First, my unruly hairs are trimmed, plucked (apparently it's an old wives' tale that you should never pluck from above the brow), waxed and threaded into shape. Then they're dyed, giving them definition but not a solid colour. They stand out, but they don't take over my face.

As part of my Glamour Eyes package, my lashes are also attended to, courtesy of LVL (that's length, volume and lift). Lying back, all traces of make-up are removed and a small silicone pad placed on my lids. Then a series of three serums is applied - first, a bonding gel, to seal my lashes to the pad; a lifting lotion to give the lashes a slight curl up and out, followed by a volumiser to give the impression of thicker, more luscious lashes.

While these various lotions and potions are working their magic I relax, first with a hand and arm massage, then a neck and shoulder rub.

The whole shebang is then removed with a gentle cleanser and, as I open my eyes, they really do look brighter, more wide awake, my lashes appearing longer and darker. Unlike the lash perming of days gone by, they are not curled back on themselves, nor are they frizzy at the ends. All I have to do is keep them dry for the next ten hours to ensure the curl sets.



The Glamour Eyes package costs £59

Combined with the brows, it's enough to make me look almost presentable with no make-up on at all. The results last up to six weeks, and by then you'll be hooked on the low-maintenance look.

ROTH WALKER

Zen has three salons in Edinburgh, at 9 Bruntsfield Place (tel: 0131-447 3535), 23 Teviot Place (tel: 0131-226 6777) and 84 Hanover Street (tel: 0131-225 7009); www.zen-life-style.com

Q2 Name two Design Elements used on the page above.

Answer _____

Answer _____

Q3 Name two Design Principles used on the page above.

Answer _____

Answer _____

Q4 How has the graphic designer used **Value** in this page layout?

Answer -----

Q5 How has the graphic designer used **Depth** in this page layout?

Answer -----

Q6 How has the graphic designer used **White Space** in this page layout?

Answer -----

Q7 Name the graphic technique used here.

(Text behind dog)

Q8 Name the graphic technique used here.

Q9 Name the graphic technique used here.
(Turned slightly)



Q10 How has the graphic designer used **Rythm** in this page layout?

Answer -----

Q11 How has the graphic designer used **Alignment** in this page layout?

Answer -----

Q12 What balance would you say the graphic designer has used on this page?

Answer -----



Q13 What Design Element has the graphic designer used to separate the small pictures?

Answer -----

Q14 How has the graphic designer used **Rythm** in this page layout?

Answer -----

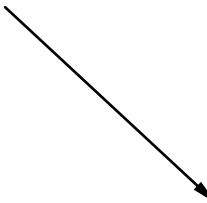
Q15 How has the graphic designer used **Alignment** in this page layout?

Answer -----

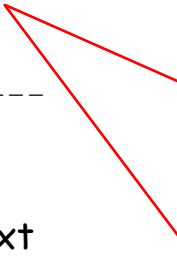
Q16 What balance would you say the graphic designer has used on this page?

Answer -----

Q17 Name the graphic technique used here.

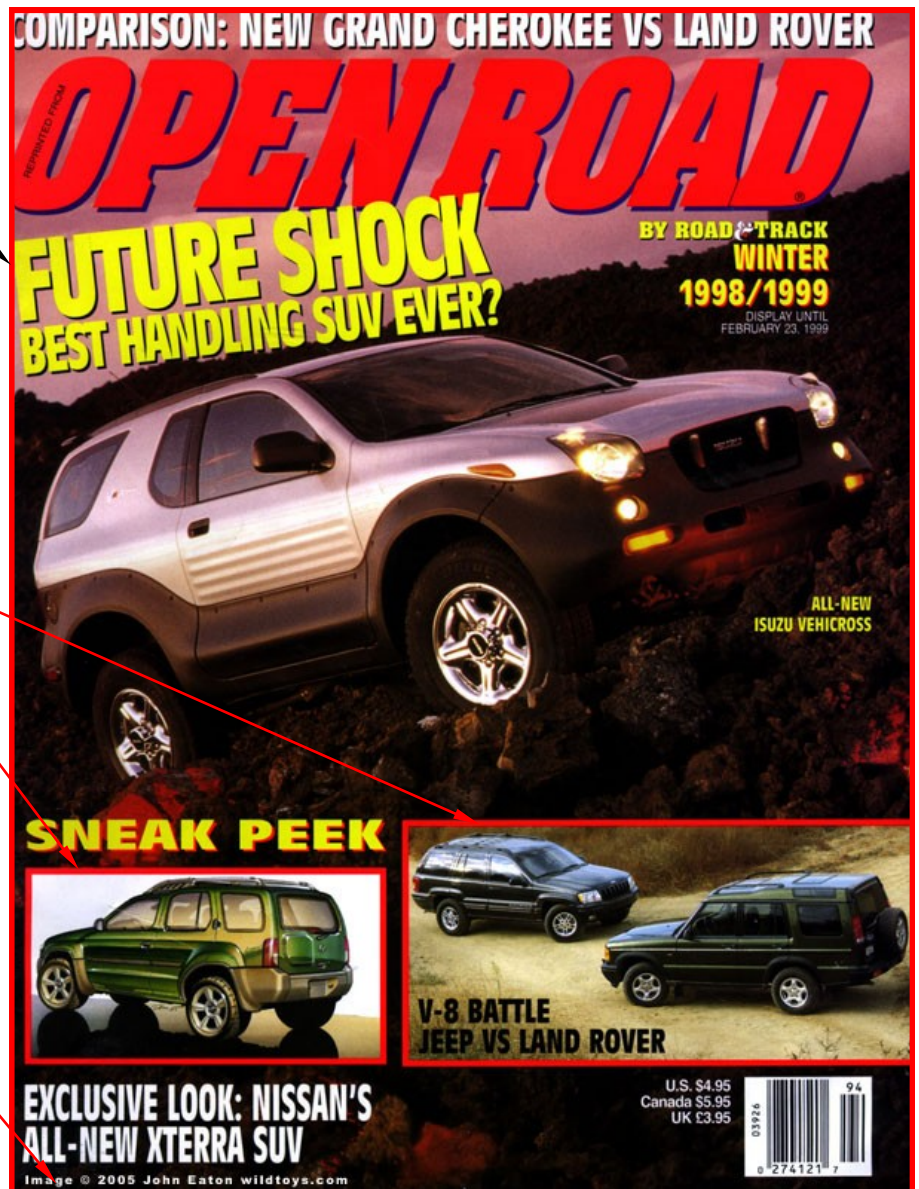


Q18 Name the **Design Element** used here.



Q19 The small text at the bottom of the page is referred too?.





Homework 25

Colour theory is very important in design situations

Q1 The colour scheme of a new fairground attraction should be bright and highly visible with lots of contrast. Yellow is chosen as one of the colours. State **two** colours that could be used with yellow to create this scheme.

Colour 1 _____ Colour 2 _____

Q2 The colour scheme of a new public library should create a sense of peace and harmony. Green is chosen as one of the colours. State **two** colours that could be used with green to create this scheme.

Colour 1 _____ Colour 2 _____

Q3 State the effect on a room if decorating it with an advancing colour.

Effect _____

Q4 Colour can affect moods and feelings. State **one** possible mood/feeling that is said to be associated with the following colours.

White _____

Orange _____

Blue _____

Black _____

Purple _____

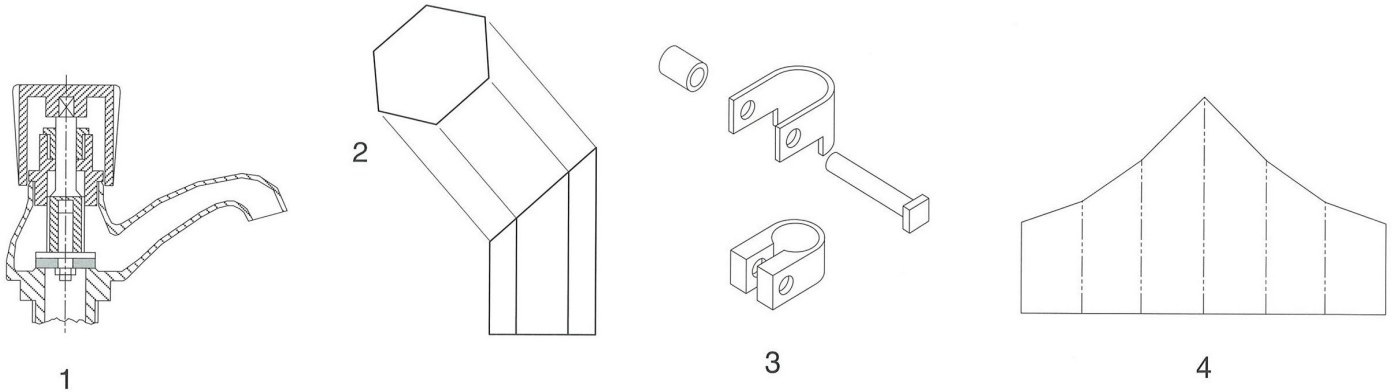
Q5 A number of different types of drawings are used in the graphics industry.
State the type of drawing/views shown at 1,2,3, & 4.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____



Q6 State the purpose of drawings 1,2,3,& 4.

Drawing 1 _____

Drawing 2 _____

Drawing 3 _____

Drawing 4 _____

Q7 Explain the meaning of 1:2 when it is written on a drawing.

Explanation _____

Q8 An interior designer used standard colour theory for the colour scheme in a new travel store for Thomas Cook.



Complete the table by filling in the blank areas.

Area	Colour	Reason for Choice
Interior walls	Yellow	
Checkout chairs and display cabinets	Blue	
Worktops and tills		To be in harmony with the walls
Floor		To be in Contrast with the walls
First Aid room signs and door		Associated with Safety

Q9 Describe the effect created by the colour scheme for this travel agents.

Effect _____

Q10 State whether the walls are an advancing or receding colour.

Answer _____

Q11 Describe how the continual use of the same colours in the travel agents logo and in all promotional materials relating to the travel agent store are an advantage to the company?

Answer _____

Q12 The image below has been taken from a magazine. There are a number of DTP terms been used in the publication . For each term draw a line and arrow indicating where each can be found even in times of recession" owner Emma Regan says. As a parent the idea is fab, not only the financial implications but the endless variety and high turnover of stock. With both retail establishments such as pippabelles and markets, like Little Pickles, near enough each item is a one of a kind, every visit is unique – not something a high street chain can boast. Put a dent in that £9,610 and make sure you utilise the second hand market to buy and sell your way through the year. Award winning business mum to Charlie 5, Megan 3 and Olive 1. For more information about Joanne's small business help and advice or Charlie Moo's email info@charliemoos.co.uk www.joannedewberry.co.uk & www.charliemoos.co.uk Models dressed by Twice as Nice Nearly New Sales. All outfits cost less than £3 Turn to page 6 for a list of upcoming sales in our area >>

Annotation

(note distinction between annotation and caption) usually manually drawn lines and written text used to add explanation to diagrams and images.

Reverse

light coloured text on a black or coloured background

Colour Fill

an area of the page with a coloured background

Nearly New Shopping

Pre-loved gets the GOLD from Mums by Joanne Dewberry, Dorset Business Mum of the Year 2010

Speculation is rife about "how much it costs to raise a child". LV= suggests on average parents spend £9,610 a year to feed, clothe and educate each new member of the family. This includes childcare, but does not take into account loss of earnings for stay at home parents, or reduced working hours. Where does this money go and what can we do to reduce it?

When Charlie (2007) was born we bought EVERYTHING! By the time Olive (2011) arrived we only purchased a new car-seat and basic stroller, everything else we grabbed along the way from Facebook, car boots and markets.

The second hand market is big business as parents try to recoup costs, and parents-to-be grab a bargain. "I started Little Pickles Markets after realising how much stuff we had accumulated over the years as I'm sure many other families had too. We offer an easy



way for families to recoup some much needed cash in this financial climate. We will hopefully last the length of time as there will always be babies being born and parents looking to save money or in need of a good clear out!" Jessamine Hislop-Newton owner of Little Pickles Markets running across the UK.

Small businesses are setting up all over Dorset, "pippabelles sells nearly new designer children's clothes and accessories from birth to 10 years old. This offers parents a way to recycle their children's clothes and at the same time earn themselves some money in return.



Nearly new designer children's clothes & accessories from birth to 10 years old. Home shop based in West Moors, selling quality clothes at approx 1/3rd of the original price. www.facebook.com/pippabelles for further details, opening times etc or contact me on emma@pippabelles.co.uk • 01202 855989 • 07947 587437

Nearly New Shopping

Prices are around 1/3rd of their original value, so affordable even in times of recession" owner Emma Regan says. As a parent the idea is fab, not only the financial implications but the endless variety and high turnover of stock. With both retail establishments such as pippabelles and markets, like Little Pickles,

near enough each item is a one of a kind, every visit is unique – not something a high street chain can boast. Put a dent in that £9,610 and make sure you utilise the second hand market to buy and sell your way through the year.

Award winning business mum to Charlie 5, Megan 3 and Olive 1. For more information about Joanne's small business help and advice or Charlie Moo's email info@charliemoos.co.uk www.joannedewberry.co.uk & www.charliemoos.co.uk



Models dressed by Twice as Nice Nearly New Sales. All outfits cost less than £3

Turn to page 6 for a list of upcoming sales in our area >>

Twice As Nice! • Book a table and turn your clutter into cash!
Nearly New Baby, Maternity & Children's Goods Sales. • Save a fortune with our gently worn designer & high street items!
 • For details visit www.2asnice.com

From tots to teens, you'll find everything to kit out your kids. Goody Bags for the first 50 customers plus Cupcakes and Refreshments at every sale. Entry only £1 for adults, children free.



Visit : www.2asnice.com for local events. **Table Hire just £10**

Raring 2 go! www.raring2go.co.uk

Contact us 01980 620251 or email bournemouth@raring2go.co.uk

Gutter

space between columns of text

Header

a piece of text that appears at the top of a number of pages in a publication

Text box

an outlined piece of text

Drop Shadow

a small area of shadow around an image or text box that appears to raise the item above the page. often used to emphasise a particular feature

Footer

text (usually small in size) at the bottom of a page.

Heading

the name of the article in a magazine

Crop Marks

Is the name given to the cross at the bottom corner of a publication.

This is where the magazine will be cut to the correct size at the printers.

Parents/Guardians Signature _____

Homework 26

Plans of a house are shown below.

Q1 State the type of plans shown at A, B and C.

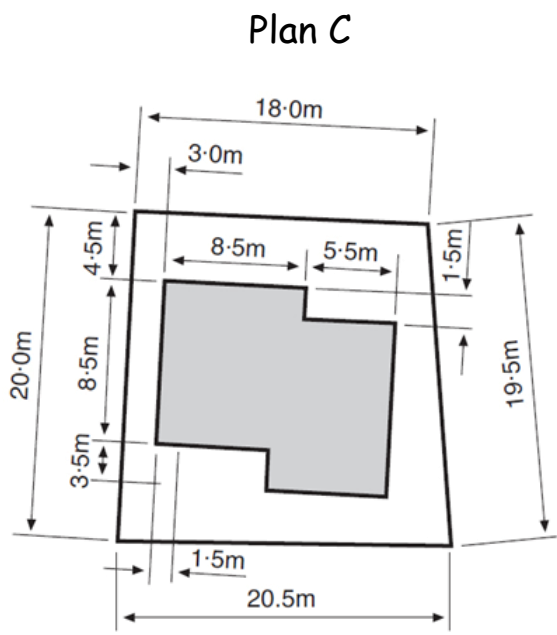
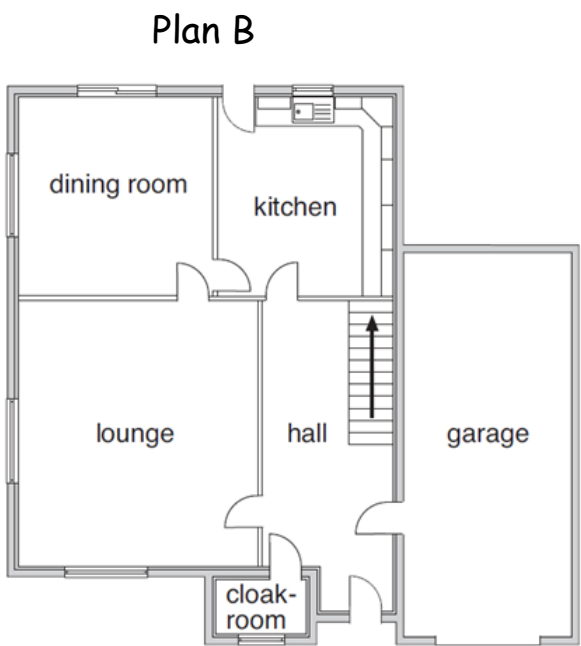
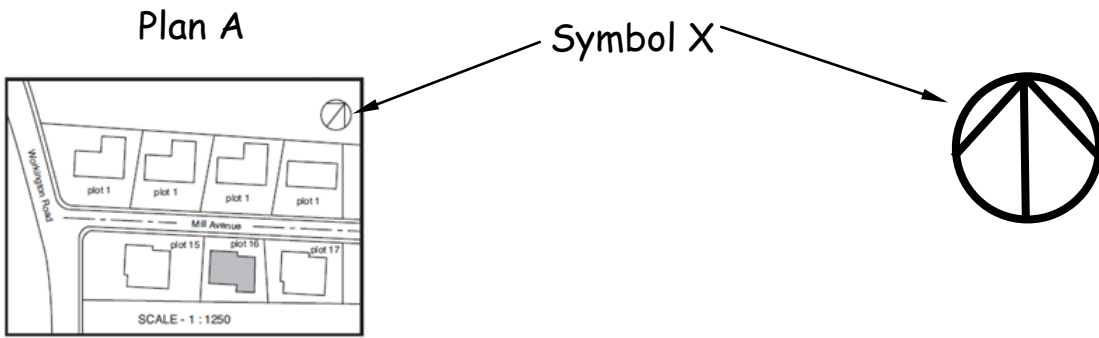
A _____ B _____ C _____

Q2 State what the **symbol X** on **Plan A** represents.

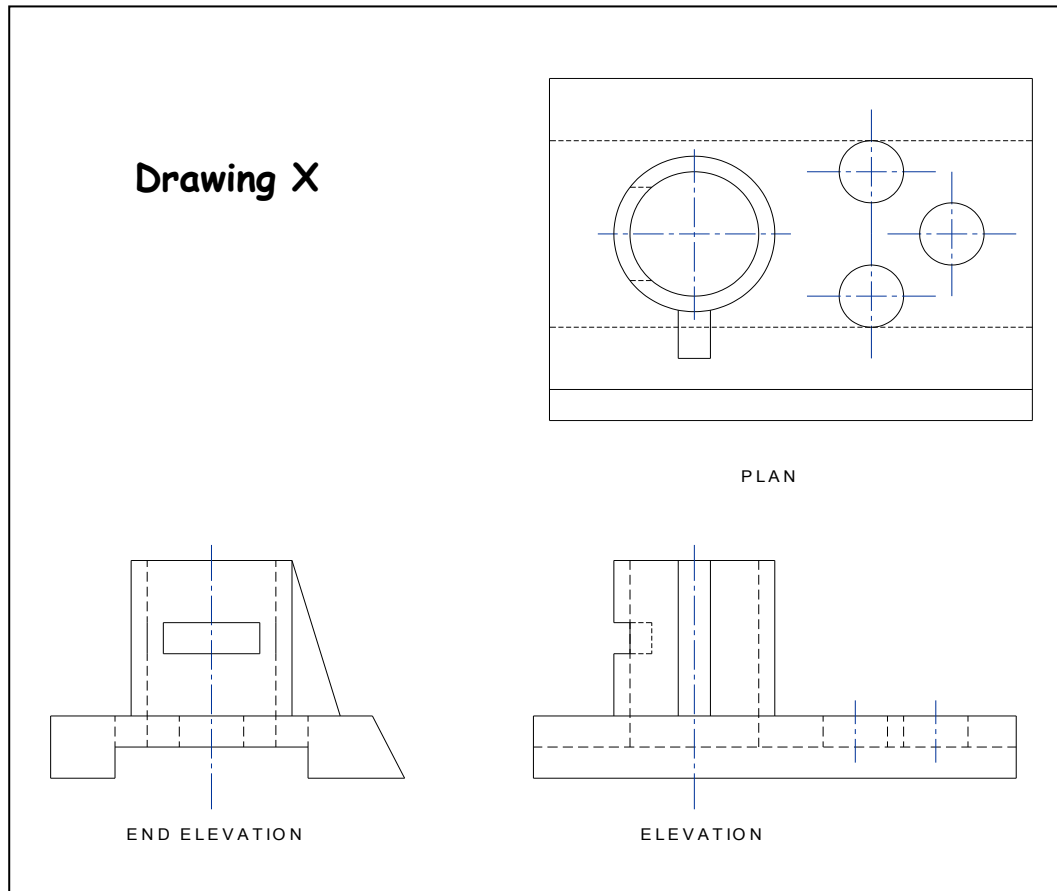
Symbol X _____

Q3 State an appropriate scale for displaying the information in **Plans B** and **C**.
The scale for Plan A has already been given (1:1250 or 1:2500)

Plan B Scale: _____ **Plan C Scale:** _____



Q4 State which two of the pictorials 1 to 6 opposite represent the bracket shown in **Drawing X**.



Answer 1 _____

Answer 2 _____

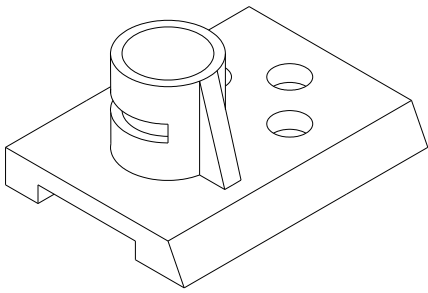
Q5 State the name given to the types of pictorial shown above.

Answer _____

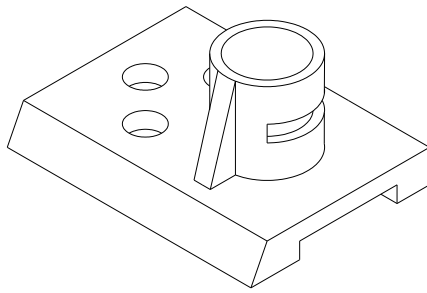
Q6 State the names of two other types of pictorial that could have been used to draw the bracket.

(i) _____

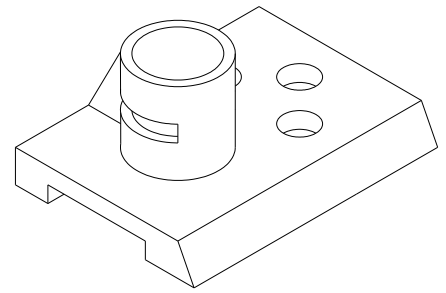
(ii) _____



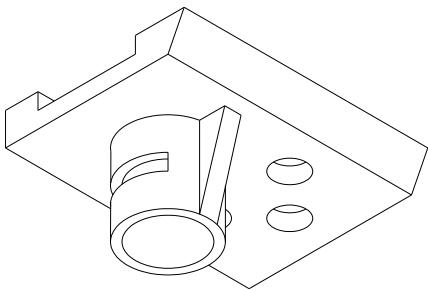
1



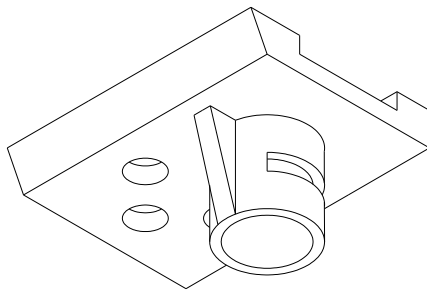
2



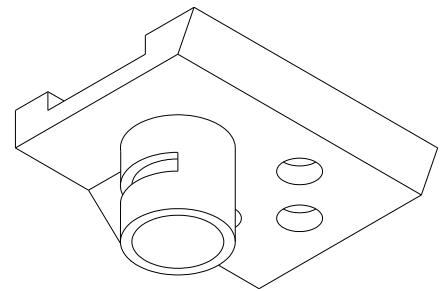
3



4



5

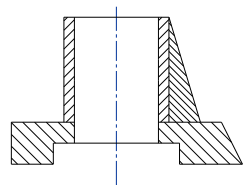


6

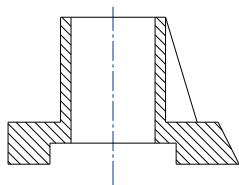
Q7 State which two are correct sections of the bracket.

(i) -----

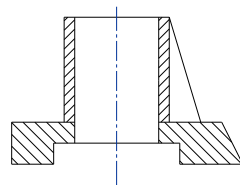
(ii) -----



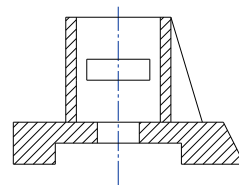
7



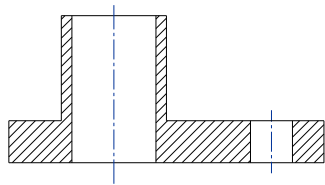
8



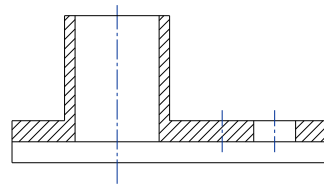
9



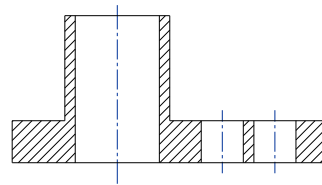
10



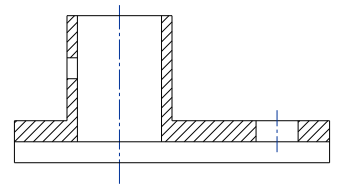
11



12



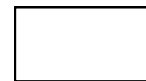
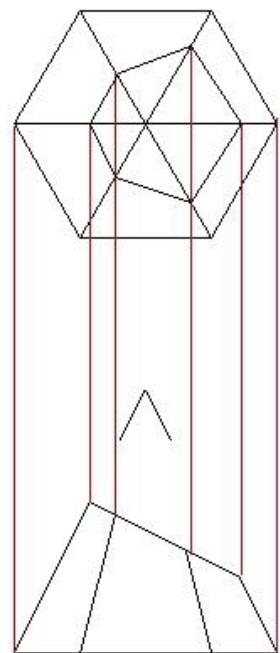
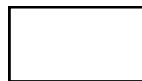
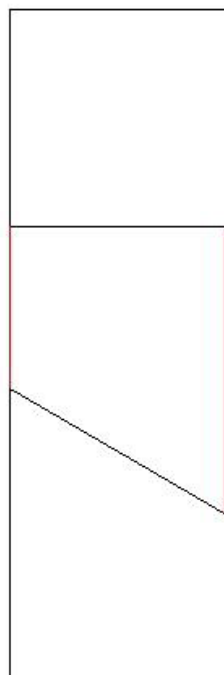
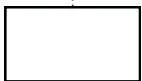
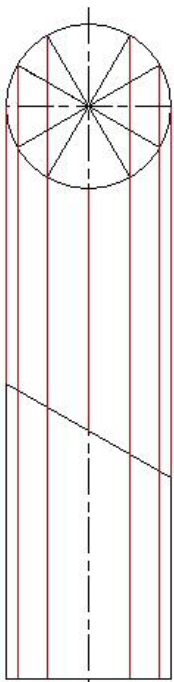
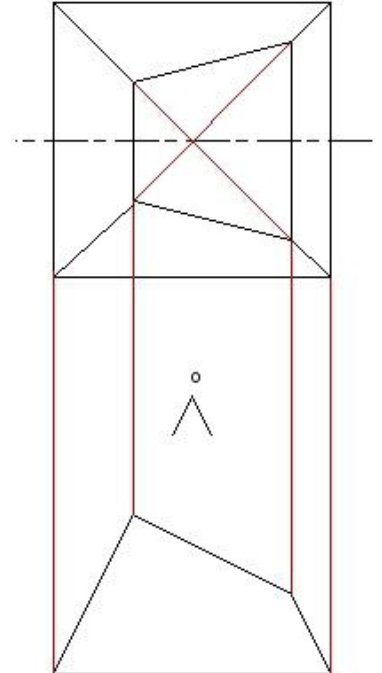
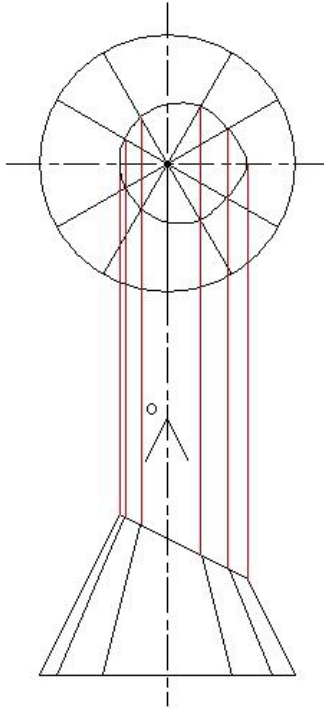
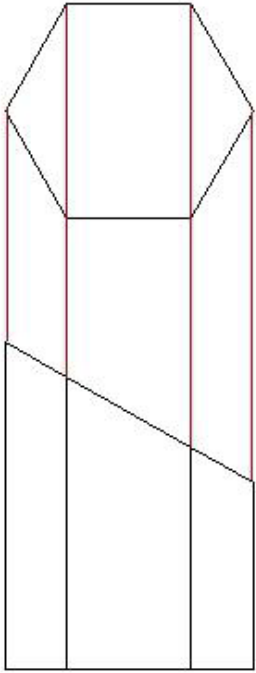
13



14

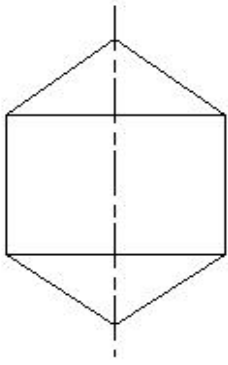
Homework 27

Q1 Six cut geometric forms are shown as orthographic views. Options for true shapes are given on the opposite page and contain **only six** correct true shapes which match the cut geometric forms. Place the number of the matching true shape in the box under each cut geometric form in the orthographic views.

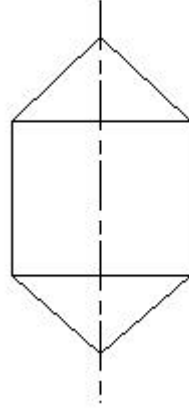


True Shape Options

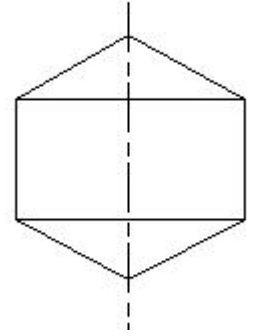
1



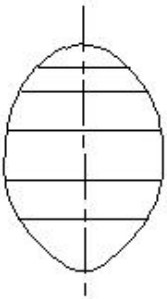
2



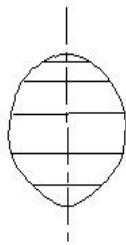
3



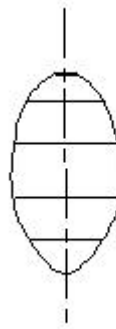
4



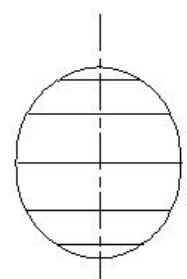
5



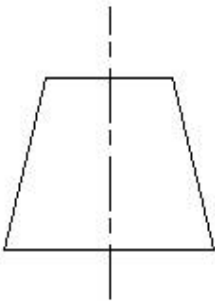
6



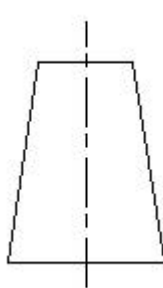
7



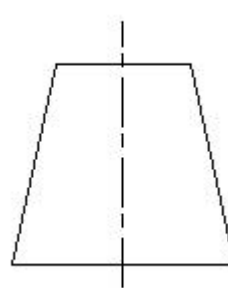
8



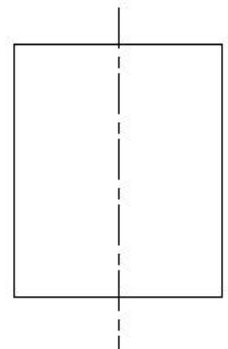
9



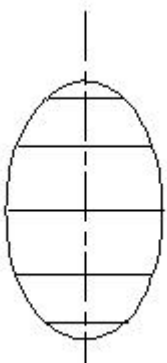
10



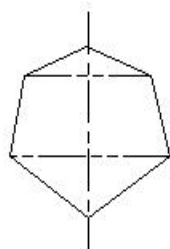
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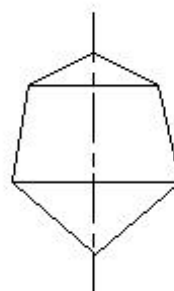
12



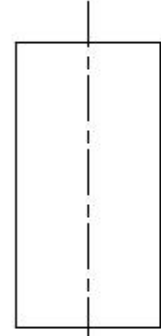
13



14



15



For this question, you must refer to the magazine layout shown below.

Q2 State an instance where the graphic designer has created **Value** to add interest in the magazine layout.

Answer _____

Q3 State what **Balance** has been used in the layout. Give a reason for your choice.

Answer _____

Q4 What is the name given to the White text on the coloured background?

Answer _____

Q5 Name the following DTP term indicated by the arrows.

Answer _____

Q6 Name the following DTP term indicated by the arrows.

Answer _____

Q7 Name the following DTP term indicated by the arrows.

Answer _____

10-year members

PROMISING RESULTS

Promotions Buyer meets 10-year member Co-Prom Ltd

SOURCING FLAVOURED CONDOMS and fun party are just two of the tasks that help keep life interesting for Jackie Sharp, Director and founder of Co-Prom Ltd.

She set up the business in 1984, at the age of just 21. Soon, the company gained its first client, Revlon. Co-Proms were tasked with supplying desktop items for a promotion to encourage pharmacists to buy more cans of Flex shampoo, Jackie says. "This led to many toasty co-ops, such as L'Oréal, Lancôme and Weida using our services. For more than 10 years, cosmetic products were the main part of our business."

Co-Prom went on to gain clients by promoting the company at exhibitions. They offered giveaways, such as champagne for the bubbling over with ados, campaign, and balloon flights, tied in with their Around the world in 80 minutes advertising.

Jackie says, "We would not just supply a one-off - each store would have a bespoke design, and this tailor-made service is something we continue to offer. We will always supply standard items, but we like to think more creatively."

In the past, we have sourced miniature sets for a regional politician. They wanted to theme their promotion to its launch in autumn. So we provided sets in autumnal colours with a tapestry design. Over the years, we have been asked for many weird and wonderful items, such as covers for children's books and magazines and rain ponchos for charities. This keeps things interesting and ensures we stay competitive."

The company is now housed in converted outshouses in Chichester, having moved from offices in Harn near Richmond. Jackie explains: "We have grown organically since we were established, and now employ seven full time staff plus additional seasonal workers. We remain competitive due to low overheads, using reliable suppliers and freight forwarders and testing companies. Several of the people who work here have brand management experience, which means they understand things from the client's point of view. We travel far and wide to source new products

and have established very strong relationships with the Far East."

So how does Jackie think the industry has changed? She says, "Clients' expectations are greater. They want higher perceived value and lower costs. Gone are the days that a widget will do - tastes are more sophisticated."

"We have just revamped our website and we are exploring e-commerce. Our strapline is Don't compromise - Co-Promise, and I feel that our service levels and creativity really make us stand out."

LOOKS LIKE RAIN? Ponchos from Co-Prom

SHARP END: Jackie is the founder of Co-Prom

CONTACT

Furlington Down House, Harnes Lane, Furlington, Chichester, West Sussex, PO18 8DL. www.coprom.co.uk 01243 575 247

56 PROMOTIONS BUYER www.bonisa.co.uk

Parents/Guardians Signature _____