

HERBERT MORRISON TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL



Motto: Strength and Perseverance

Established 1976

Home of Science, Technology and Technical/ Vocational Education

"Promoting a Culture of Excellence"

<u>INDUSTRIAL ARTS DEPARTMENT</u>

TECHNICAL DRAWING

GRADE NINE (9)

COURSE OUTLINE

Revised for June 2017 Examination

Prepared by Mr. B. Burke

COURSE OUTLINE

Academic year: 2020 - 2021

Course: Technical Drawing (Grade 9)

Teachers: K. Smith, R. Branford & D. Dixon

MONTH	WEEKS	SECTIONS	OJECTIVES/ CONTENT	ASSESSMENTS	
	CORE				
	SECTION 1: FUNDAMENTALS OF TECHNICAL DRAWING				
	1A: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH, SAFETY AND THE ENVIRONMENT				
			1. Safety, health and welfare standards		
			(a) Standards for:		
			(Normalistic of the outer or		
			(i) workshop/laboratory; (ii) equipment;		
			(iii) materials.		
			(iii) materials.		
			1A: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH, SAFETY AND		
			THE ENVIRONMENT (cont'd)		
			(b) Occupational Health and Safety (OHS).		
			(c) Guidelines for:		
			(i) working safely;		
			(ii) anhanaina wallnassa		
			(ii) enhancing wellness;		
			(iii) preventing injury and accident.		
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2. Safety, health and welfare requirements
(a) Inventory of materials, tools and equipment.
(a) inventory of materials, tools and equipment.
(b) Workshop/laboratory and equipment maintenance
plans.
(a) We when any lab arrate multiple and all an appropriation
(c) Workshop/laboratory layout and shop organisation
diagrams.
(d) List of danger points.
(d) List of danger points.
(e) Safety signs and symbols.
(f) Safety lanes.
(i) Surety raises.
(g) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
(h) Equipment guards.
(ii) Equipment guards.
3. Safety resources
(a) PPE:
(i) for different tasks;
(ii) preparing labelled diagrams of safety gear and
accessories.
4. Fires and fire-fighting equipment
(a) Types of fires:
(a) Types of fires:
(i) Class A;
(ii) Class B;
(II) Class D,
(iii) Class C;
(iv) Class D.
(IV) Class D.

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	(b) Fire-fighting equipment:	
	(i) fire extinguishers (Class A, Class B, Class C and Class D);	
	(ii) colour codes for fire extinguishers;	
	(iii) fire hydrants;	
	(iv) fire hoses.	
	5. Using a fire extinguisher	
	(a) Safety guidelines and procedures for the various ranges of fires.	
	(b) Preparing and maintaining report of usage.	
	(c) Storage and maintenance of fire extinguishers	
	6. Accident, injury and emergency	
	(a) Differences.	
	(b) Examples (falls, electric shock, minor damages to the eyes, broken bones, cuts).	
	7. First Aid	
	(a) First Aid kit station.	
	(b) Responsibilities of a First Aider.	
	(c) Treating:	

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	(i) burns;	
	(ii) electric burns;	
	(iii) auto and abnosiones	
	(iii) cuts and abrasions;	
	(iv) heavy bleeding;	
	(iv) neavy bleeding,	
	(v) practising mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and recovery	
	position.	
	position	
	8. Getting professional help	
	(a) Procedures for reporting an accident.	
	(b) Emergency contacts:	
	(i) police;	
	(ii) fire services;	
	(iii) hospital and ambulance service;	
	(iv) Red Cross;	
	(v) the defence force.	
	(c) Preparing an accident report. 9. Hazards and hazardous substances	
	9. Hazards and hazardous substances	
	(a) Definitions:	
	(i) hazard;	
	(ii) hazardous substance.	
	(b) Materials Safety Data Sheet.	
	(c) Storing materials and supplies safely.	
	10. Mock Drills	
	(a) Emergency procedures for a fire, an earthquake and a	
	volcano.	
	voicuno.	
	(b) Preparing mock drill reports.	
	(b) Freparing moon arm reports.	

SECTION 1: FUNDAMENTALS OF TECHNICAL DRAWING

Free-hand sketching (a) Using grid and plane papers	
(a) Using grid and plane papers.	
(b) Pictorial and orthographic drawings.	
(c) Sketching in proportion.	
(d) Graphic symbols.	
(e) Line work.	
(f) Sketching of building and engineering components	
The design process (a) Identification of the problem.	
(a) Design of initial ideas to solve the problem.	
(b) Proposed solution.	
(c) Development and testing of models/prototypes.	
(d) Development of working drawings, notes and sketching to explain each step in the process.	

1. Solid and plane geometry (a) Definitions:
(i) solid geometry;
(ii) plane geometry.
(b) Differences:
(i) functions and features of plane and solid geometry.
(ii) geometric terms and concepts
Mathematical and graphical representation of areas of figures
Differences in shapes and functions of mathematical and graphical representation of:
(a) rectangles;
(b) squares;
(c) triangles;
(d) circles;
(e) regular and irregular polygons.

Circle Theory, Tangents, Blending of Lines and Curves
(a) Definition.
(b) Parts of a circle
(b) Properties.
(c) Tangency of circles, arcs and straight lines.
(d) Internal and external tangents, centres and tangency points.
(e) Drawing arcs tangential to two straight lines at acute, right and obtuse angles.
(f) Constructing the common internal and external tangents to two given circles.
(g) Drawing an arc tangential to two given circles of different radii.
(h) Drawing lines, arcs and circles to blend tangentially to create geometric shapes.
Division of triangles and polygons
(a) construction principles of similar and proportional triangles.
(b) dividing triangles and polygons in a number of equal and proportional parts.

	Geometric figures equal in areas to other figures	
	Geometric figures equal in areas to other figures	
	(a) Constructing a rectangle of equivalent area to:	
	(i) acute and right (angled) triangles;	
	(ii) obtuse triangles.	
	(b) Constructing a square of equivalent area to:	
	(i) a regular polygon;	
	(ii) an irregular polygon.	
	Reducing and enlarging plane figures	
	(a) Principles of reducing and enlarging areas of plane	
	figures.	
	(b) Reducing and enlarging plane figures by:	
	(i) linear measurements;	
	(ii) ratio of sides;	
	(iii) ratio of areas.	

SECTION 2B: GEO	OMETRICAL CONSTRUCTION: SOLID GEOMETRY
	Surface Development
	Uses of surface development for oblique solids and frustum of solids (relevant to the sheet metal industry).
	Constructing surface developments of oblique and frustum solids
	(a) Applying parallel line and radial development methods for constructing:
	(i) prisms; (ii) cylinders; (iii) cones; (iv) pyramids; (v) truncated hexagonal pyramid, truncated cylinder; (vi) intersecting cylinders joined at angles;
	(vii) cylinders joined at 90 and 60 degree angles (large and small cylinders).(b) Determining true lengths and shapes of the surfaces.
	1. Pictorial drawings
	(a) Types of pictorial drawings:
	(i) isometric; (ii) oblique; (iii) perspective.
	(b) Characteristics and uses of each type.
	(c) Advantages and disadvantages of each type.
	(d) Principles of projection for points, lines and planes from one view to the other.

Producing pictorial drawings
(a) Isometric drawings:
(a) Isometre drawings.
(i) regular shaped objects;
(ii) irregular shaped objects;
(iii) objects with inclined surfaces;
(iv) given the plan and front elevation;
(v) drawings with isometric circles;
(vi) drawings with isometric curves;
(vii) exploded isometric drawings.
(11) enproded nomente dramingo
(b) Oblique drawings:
(i) drawing geometric solids in cavalier and cabinet
projections;
(ii) drawing figures with curves and circles in cabinet and
cavalier oblique projections.
eavaner conque projections.
(c) Perspective drawings
(i) drawing geometric solids in 1-point perspective;
(ii) drawing geometric solids in 2-point perspective.
First and third angle projections
Principles relating to the planes of projection:
(a) horizontal plane;
(b) vertical planes;
(c) plans;
(d) elevations.
Orthographic drawings of geometrical solids
(a) Simple models.
(b) Truncated solids:
(i) rectangular prism and pyramid;
(ii) hexagonal prism.

MONTHLY ASSESSMENT MARKS ALLOCATION

CLASS WORK -10%
Portfolio & Presentation
TEST -60%

Special Notes

- Students MUST be punctual at all times.
- Assignments should be handed in on the specified due date. Failing to comply with the specified date will result in a fifty percent (50%) reduction in the marks for each outstanding day. Assignments that are more than 2 days late will NOT BE COLLECTED.
- At the end of this module learners will be required to complete a written and/or oral and practical internal assessment to demonstrate competence.
- Student's involvement in discussions during each session is an important aspect of the course. All students should expect to fully participate in class discussion and activities during all sessions.

READING ASSIGNMENT/QUIZZES/TESTS

- 1. There are a number of reference texts and support materials used for this class. Each student is expected to read the assigned reading in full, before the class, as stated on the outline.
- 2. Quizzes may be announced or unannounced. Quizzes cover material covered in previous classes.
- 3. There will be periodic tests over sections of material covered in class lectures, reading and assignments.

CHEATING, DISHONESTY AND PLAGIARISM

Any form of cheating is sufficient for an automatic zero. The facilitator is willing and available to help any student who seeks assistance. Cheating, dishonesty, plagiarism, copying portions of another student's assignment etc. are totally unaccepted. Assignments are given to aid in the development of competency and acquisition of knowledge. Spend extra time to do your assignments with as little help from others as possible.

PORTFOLIO DEVELOPMENT

A portfolio is an organised convenient means of collection and presentation of materials which records and verifies a candidate's or student's learning achievements and relates them to the depth and breadth of work required by each topic covered. The depth and breadth of work should include a diversity of exhibits which reflects the following criteria:

- Writing, Reading and Comprehension Skills
- Critical Thinking and Problem Solving Skills
- Technology Skills Practical Skills
- Teamwork Skills

The outline of the portfolio should include information under the following headings:

- Cover Page
- Table of Contents
- Introduction
- Supporting Evidence (Depth & Breadth of Work)
- Self Assessment/Reflection

Details of EACH Heading

Cover Page

- Name of School
- Grade and Course
- Teacher's Name
- Candidate's and Student's Name
- Year

Table of Contents

- By units or main headings
- Number pages

Introduction

- Portfolio of candidate to include personal data, background information on education and expectations.

Supporting Evidence

Provides information on the key formative and summative assignments / projects undertaken by the candidates/ students to achieve the objectives for each topic covered. All evidence supplied by the student should be reviewed by the teacher using the criteria given. Evidence must be signed and dated on the date of the review by the teacher or assessor.

Suggestions for supporting evidence:

Written Assignment

- Oral Questions (checklist format)
- Projects
- **❖** Work Samples
- * Research Assignments
- Fieldtrip reports
- ❖ Summative evaluation of practical work
- Digital photographs of candidates performing critical task

Resources:

Green, J.N. Technical Drawing for CSE and GCE

Morling K. Geometric and Engineering Drawing, Third Edition