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SECTION A MARKS		
1	11	21
2	12	22
3	13	23
4	14	24
5	15	25
6	16	26
7	17	27
8	18	28
9	19	29
10	20	30

SECTION B	
1	
2	
3	
4	
SECTION C	
1	
COURSEWORK	
1	3
2	
TOTAL MARKS =	

SCHOOL No.	CANDIDATE No.
INITIALS	SURNAME

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION BAHAMAS JUNIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION 2023

0067/1 TECHNICAL DRAWING PAPER 1

Tuesday **6 June 2023** 9:00 A.M.–11:00 A.M.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

Do not open this booklet until you are told to do so.

Write your school number, candidate number and name in the spaces provided.

You must attempt **ALL** sections of this booklet.

Construction work in Geometry should be shown clearly for the solution of each problem.

Hidden details must be shown unless otherwise specified in the question.

The number of marks available for each question is shown in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

SECTION A – Attempt **ALL** questions. Put a tick in the box of the correct answer. You are advised to spend no more than 30 minutes on this section.

SECTION B – Attempt **ALL** questions in the spaces provided.

SECTION C – Attempt this question on the folded sheet of paper provided in the booklet.

This question paper consists of **13** printed pages, **2** blank pages and **1** fold-out.

SECTION A

MULTIPLE CHOICE
(30 marks)

INSTRUCTIONS:

Please read each statement or question carefully, then tick the box of the correct answer.

1. In what projection, is a 45° line required?

- A ☐ First Angle Projection
- B ☐ Isometric Projection
- C ☐ Oblique Projection
- D ☐ Planometric Projection

2. The drafting instrument in Figure 1 can be used to draw:

- A ☐ 0° , 90° and 180° Angles
- B ☐ 30° , 60° and 90° Angles
- C ☐ 45° , 30° and 90° Angles
- D ☐ 60° , 90° and 180° Angles

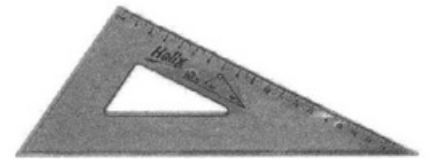


Figure 1

3. Figure 2 is a no-smoking sign. The part label AB form a:

- A ☐ Chord
- B ☐ Sector
- C ☐ Segment
- D ☐ Tangent



Figure 2

4. Lines used to outline detailed parts of a drawing are called:

- A ☐ Centre Lines
- B ☐ Construction Lines
- C ☐ Hidden Lines
- D ☐ Object Lines

5. Identify the drafting instrument shown in Figure 3.

- A ☐ Compass
- B ☐ Divider
- C ☐ Protractor
- D ☐ Ruler



Figure 3

6. A figure drawn to 3:4 scale is drawn at:

- A ☐ Full Size
- B ☐ Half Size
- C ☐ Quarter Size
- D ☐ Three Quarter Size

7. The drafting tool shown in Figure 4 is used to draw:

- A ☐ Arcs
- B ☐ Circles
- C ☐ Curves
- D ☐ Lines

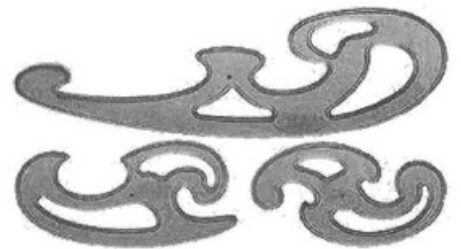


Figure 4

8. The house in Figure 5 is drawn in which projection?

- A ☐ First Angle Projection
 B ☐ Isometric Projection
 C ☐ Oblique Projection
 D ☐ Third Angle Projection



Figure 5

9. What type of lines does the rail track in Figure 6 form?

- A ☐ Intersecting Lines
 B ☐ Parallel Lines
 C ☐ Perpendicular Lines
 D ☐ Tangential Lines

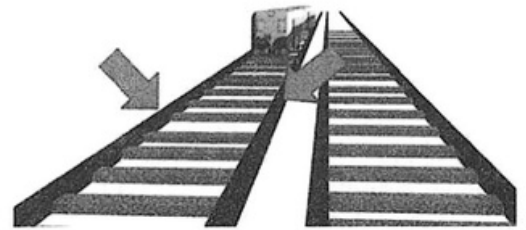


Figure 6

10. The soccer ball has two geometrical shapes to form its pattern.

Identify the BLACK geometrical shape in Figure 7.

- A ☐ Heptagon
 B ☐ Hexagon
 C ☐ Nonagon
 D ☐ Pentagon



Figure 7

11. Identify the drafting instrument shown in Figure 8.

- A ☐ Compass
 B ☐ French Curve
 C ☐ Protractor
 D ☐ Set Square

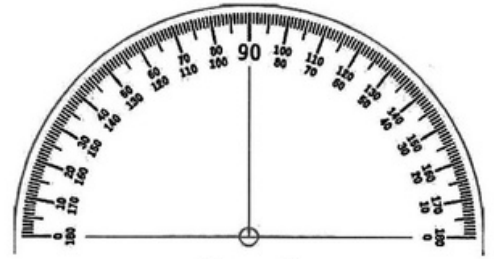


Figure 8

12. The ellipse plotted in Figure 9 is drawn using the _____.

- A ☐ Concentric Circle Method
 B ☐ Foci Point Method
 C ☐ Rectangular Method
 D ☐ Trammel Method

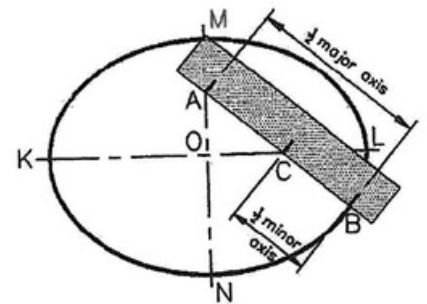


Figure 9

13. What type of quadrilateral is the table top in Figure 10 shaped like?

- A ☐ Kite
 B ☐ Parallelogram
 C ☐ Rhombus
 D ☐ Trapezium



Figure 10

14. The diameter of a circle is formed by:

- A ☐ Circumference $\div$ Radius = diameter
 B ☐ Radius + Radius = diameter
 C ☐ Radius $\div$ 2 = diameter
 D ☐ Radius $\times$ circumference = diameter

15. What is the geometrical shape of the Rubik's puzzle in Figure 11?

- A ☐ Square Prism
- B ☐ Square Pyramid
- C ☐ Triangular Prism
- D ☐ Triangular Pyramid

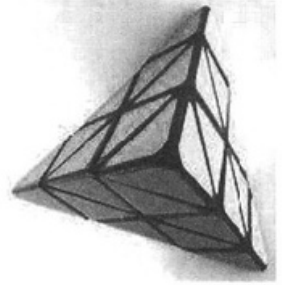
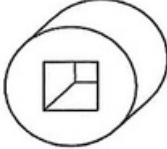


Figure 11

MATCHING

Questions 16–20

Match the pictures in **Column K** with the correct name in **Column J**. Using letters [A–F]; write the correct **letter** in the answer column.

ANSWER COLUMN		COLUMN K	COLUMN J
_____ [1]	16.		A. Ellipse
_____ [1]	17.		B. External Tangent
_____ [1]	18.		C. Internal Tangent
_____ [1]	19.		D. Isometric Circle
_____ [1]	20.		E. Oblique Circle
			F. Circle

TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

Questions 21–25

Circle “T” if the statement is **True**, or “F” if the statement is **False**.

	True	False	
21. A Drafting brush moves eraser fragments.	T	F	[1]
22. A Tangent line touches a circle.	T	F	[1]
23. There are only four (4) types of polygons.	T	F	[1]
24. Millimetres and inches are the two (2) measurements used in Technical Drawing.	T	F	[1]
25. A circle is a round pathway that never ends.	T	F	[1]

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Questions 26–30

Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the appropriate word from the box below.

ARROWHEADS	ARCS	BISECTOR	COMPASS	DIMENSION
DIVIDER	FLAT	POINT	PROTRACTOR	SPHERE

26. At the end of the dimension lines, _____ are always shown. [1]
27. A _____ draws arcs and circles. [1]
28. A _____ is used to cut a line in two segments. [1]
29. A _____ is a three-dimensional circle. [1]
30. A _____ surface represents a two (2) dimensional figure. [1]

SECTION B
GEOMETRICAL CONSTRUCTION
(40 marks)

INSTRUCTIONS:

Attempt **ALL** questions in the spaces provided.

Show **ALL** geometrical construction.

ALL measurements are in millimetres.

1. (a) **Draw** the following LINES in the spaces below.

[8]

(a) Hidden Line

(b) Boundary Line

(c) Section Line

(d) Parallel Lines

- (b) Write the definition of each type of line on the lines provided below.

Hidden lines – _____

Boundary lines – _____

Section line – _____

Parallel lines – _____

[Turn over

2. Construct the following geometrical figure $AB = 70\text{ mm}$, $BC = 45\text{ mm}$, $\angle B = 75^\circ$.

[8]

(a) On the line provided, write the name of the type of geometrical figure drawn.

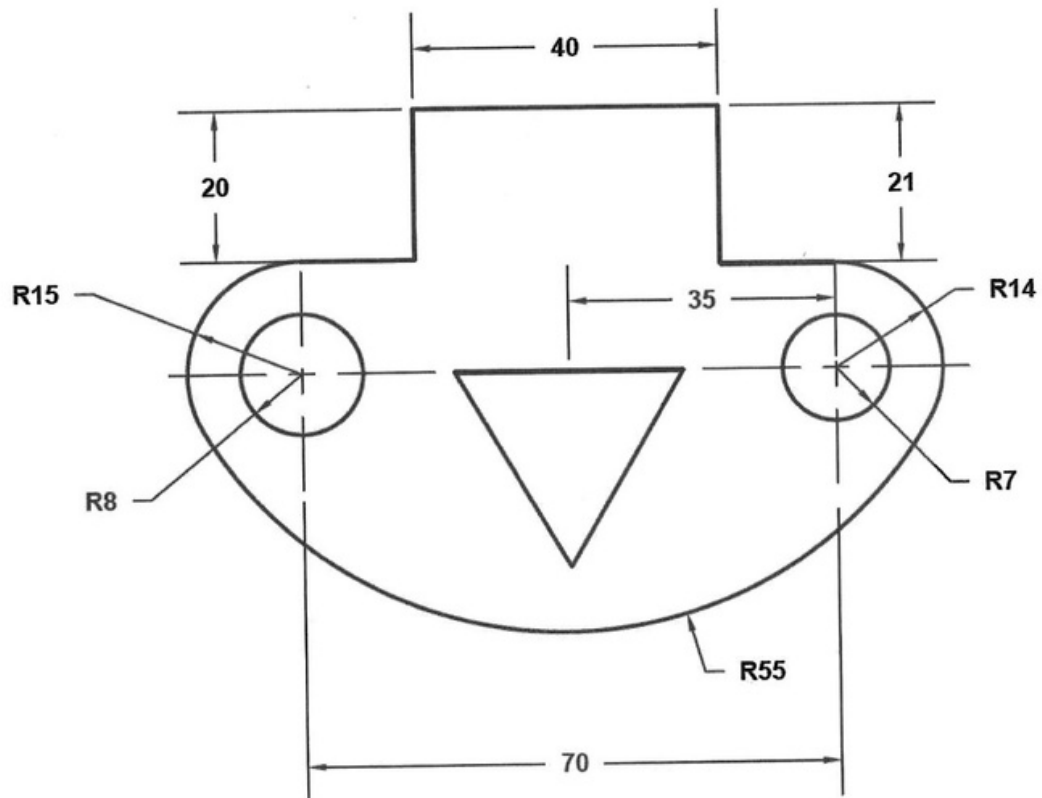
3. Stephen walks on a straight line from point 'A' to point 'B'. Using the measuring tape, he measured the distance of 119 mm. He used a coconut to mark point 'B' at 90° . He walks another 119 mm to establish point 'C' at 90° using another coconut. He locates point 'D' using the same distance. Then he turns another 90° to complete his walk.

After completing his walk, Stephen used the CENTRE and the various MID-POINTS of the lines to form a round pathway.

- (a) Construct both shapes Stephen walked and created.
- (b) What is the geometrical name of the completed shape Stephen created?

[12]

4. The diagram shows the Front View of a motor vehicle brake shoe. Construct the diagram to FULL SIZE. The cutout is an equilateral triangle of side 30 mm. [14]



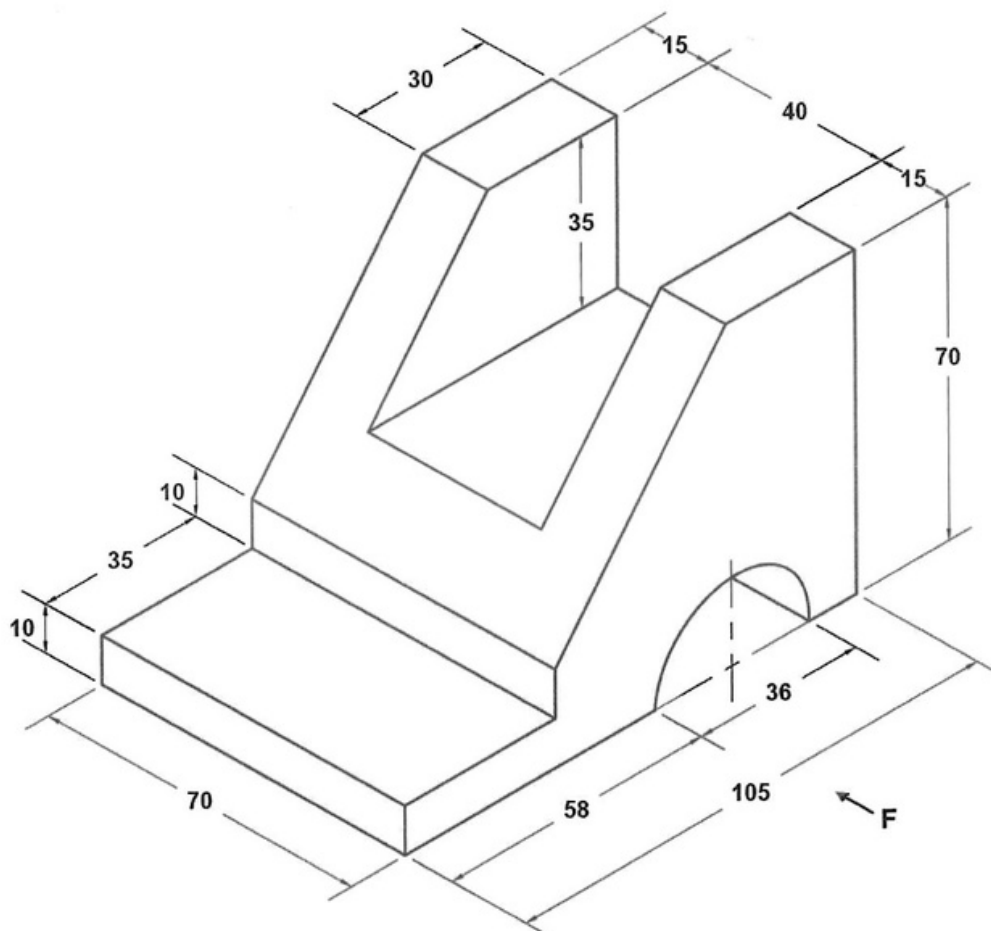
SECTION C

ORTHOGRAPHIC CONSTRUCTION (30 marks)

INSTRUCTIONS:

Print your surname, initials, school number, candidate number and the name of the drawing in the title block on the sheet provided. The blank sheet is detachable and may be taken out.

1. Draw in FULL SIZE, in **FIRST ANGLE ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTION**, the following views of the **SHAPE BLOCK**.
- (a) A Front View looking in direction of arrow 'F'.
 - (b) A Plan View in projection with the Front View.
 - (c) A Left End View in projection with the Front View.
 - (d) Show six (6) dimensions including a circular one.
 - (e) Show all hidden details.
 - (f) Label each view.



End]

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SURNAME & INITIALS	CANDIDATE No.

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