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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 2024

0067/1 TECHNICAL DRAWING

PAPER 1

Wednesday **5 June 2024** 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. **Figure 1** below shows a ruler with lines labelled A–D. If a student wants to measure 40 mm, which letter would be the correct choice?

- A ☐
- B ☐
- C ☐
- D ☐

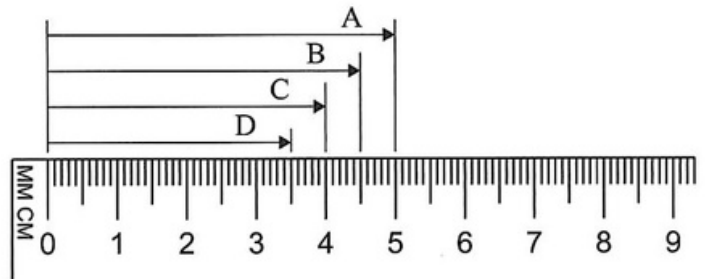


Figure 1

2. *A diagonal is a line segment connecting the opposite vertices of a polygon.* The geometrical figures below can have diagonals except:

- A ☐ a rectangle
- B ☐ a pentagon
- C ☐ a triangle
- D ☐ a square

3. A _____ scale consists of a line divided into a suitable number of equal units.

- A ☐ Diagonal
- B ☐ Plain
- C ☐ Nominal
- D ☐ Vernier

4. The symbol in **Figure 2**, when used in an Orthographic Projection indicates, that the **PLAN** is:

- A ☐ above the front view
 B ☐ below the front view
 C ☐ to the left of the front view
 D ☐ to the right of the front view

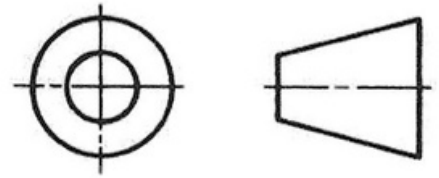


Figure 2

5. *Polygons are made up of triangles.* What is the sum of the internal angles in a pentagon?

- A ☐ 90°
 B ☐ 180°
 C ☐ 360°
 D ☐ 540°

6. Identify the minor sector in **Figure 3**.

- A ☐ $m\widehat{DE}$
 B ☐ $\widehat{DABE}$
 C ☐ $\widehat{COB}$
 D ☐ $\widehat{AOC}$

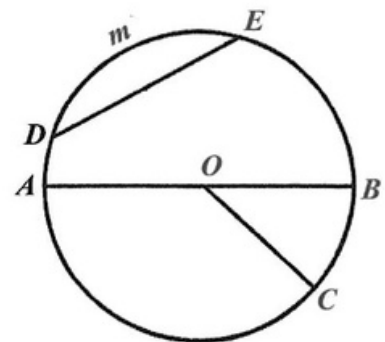


Figure 3

7. When describing a Right-Angle triangle, which **ONE** of the following is **CORRECT**?

- A ☐ All sides are equal.
 B ☐ It can be considered an isosceles triangle.
 C ☐ One angle is greater than 90° .
 D ☐ The sum of two interior angles is less than 90° .

8. All of the following in **Figure 4** are polygons, except:

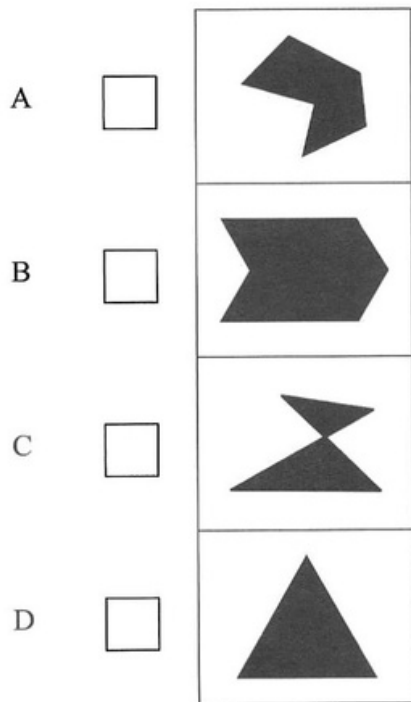


Figure 4

9. Which **ONE** of the following correctly describes a *Scalene Triangle*?

- A ☐ All angles are equal.
- B ☐ Each internal angle is 60° .
- C ☐ One angle is always 90° .
- D ☐ Only two sides are equal.

10. In a pictorial **Cavalier Oblique Projection**, the inclined side is always _____ to the horizontal.

- A ☐ 30°
- B ☐ 45°
- C ☐ 90°
- D ☐ between 30° and 60°

11. When used in technical drawing, the term *A0* correctly refers to:

- A ☐ lettering
- B ☐ paper colour
- C ☐ paper size
- D ☐ pencil

12. In an *Orthographic Projection*, the views are drawn at what angle to each other?

- A ☐ 30°
- B ☐ 60°
- C ☐ 90°
- D ☐ 180°

13. The line *BD* in **Figure 5** is known as the:

- A ☐ angle
- B ☐ bisector
- C ☐ divider
- D ☐ vertex

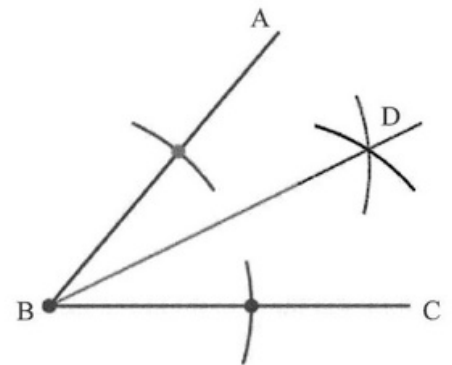


Figure 5

14. When constructing the tangent to a circle, the line which is *perpendicular* to the tangent is known as:

- A ☐ chord
- B ☐ diameter
- C ☐ normal
- D ☐ radius

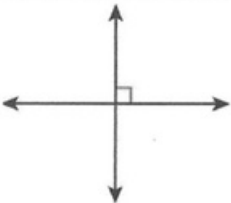
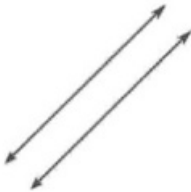
15. When used in Technical Drawing, the terms *minor* and *major axes* are associated with:

- A ☐ a circle
- B ☐ a cylinder
- C ☐ an ellipse
- D ☐ an oval

MATCHING

Questions 16–20

Match the symbols in **Column X** with the correct name in **Column Y**. Using letters [A–E]; write the correct letter in the answer column.

ANSWER COLUMN	COLUMN X	COLUMN Y
16. _____ [1]		A. Across Flats
17. _____ [1]	A/F	B. Diameter
18. _____ [1]		C. Intersecting
19. _____ [1]		D. Parallel Lines
20. _____ [1]		E. Perpendicular

TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

Questions 21–25

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

	True	False	
21. An angle that is drawn between 200° and 270° is called a reflex angle.	T	F	[1]
22. A polygon with nine equal angles is known as an octagon.	T	F	[1]
23. A thin plate with holes of several sizes used to confine an erasure to a limited area is called an erasing shield.	T	F	[1]
24. The perpendicular height of a right-angle triangle is called the vertex.	T	F	[1]
25. Cube, cylinder, cone and pyramid are examples of geometrical solids.	T	F	[1]

[Turn over

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Questions 26–30

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

CENTRE LINE	ARCS	COMPASS	PHANTOM	POINT
DIVIDER	FLAT	CONCENTRIC CIRCLES	SPHERE	ESCRIBE

26. What technical drawing term can be used to describe the relationship between the triangle and the circle shown in **Figure 6**? _____ [1]

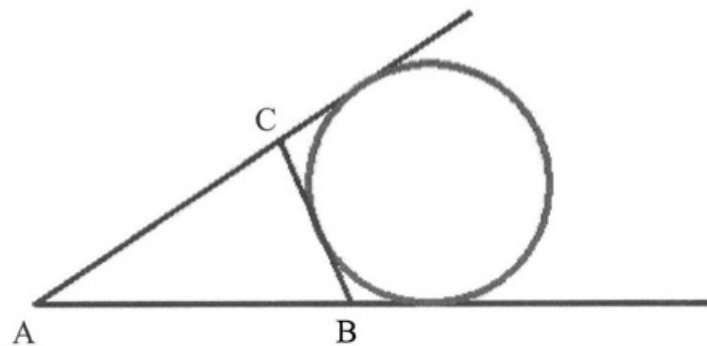


Figure 6

27. Name one method that can be used to construct an ellipse _____ . [1]
28. _____ is an instrument for measuring, transferring, or marking off distances. [1]
29. Lines that are used to indicate the centres of holes, arcs and symmetrical objects are called _____ . [1]
30. The type of line that is used to indicate motion on a drawing is called a _____ line. [1]

SECTION B
GEOMETRICAL CONSTRUCTION
(40 Marks)

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

Show **ALL** geometrical construction.

ALL measurements are in millimetres.

1. Using **Figure 7**, measure and write the angles on the lines below.

[4]

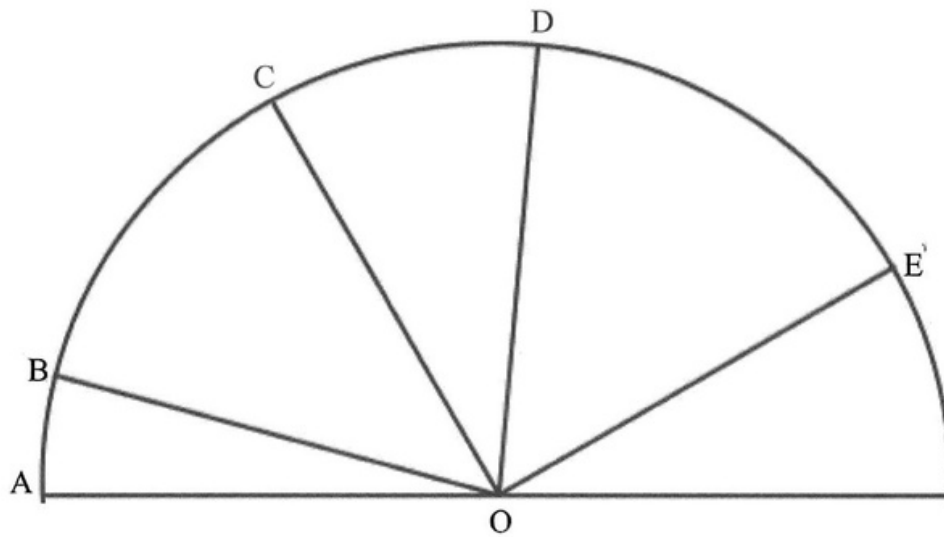


Figure 7

- (a) $\angle AOB$ _____
- (b) $\angle AOC$ _____
- (c) $\angle AOD$ _____
- (d) $\angle AOE$ _____

2. **Figure 8** shows a drawing of a cupboard handle. Construct to a scale of full size the drawing of the handle. [6]

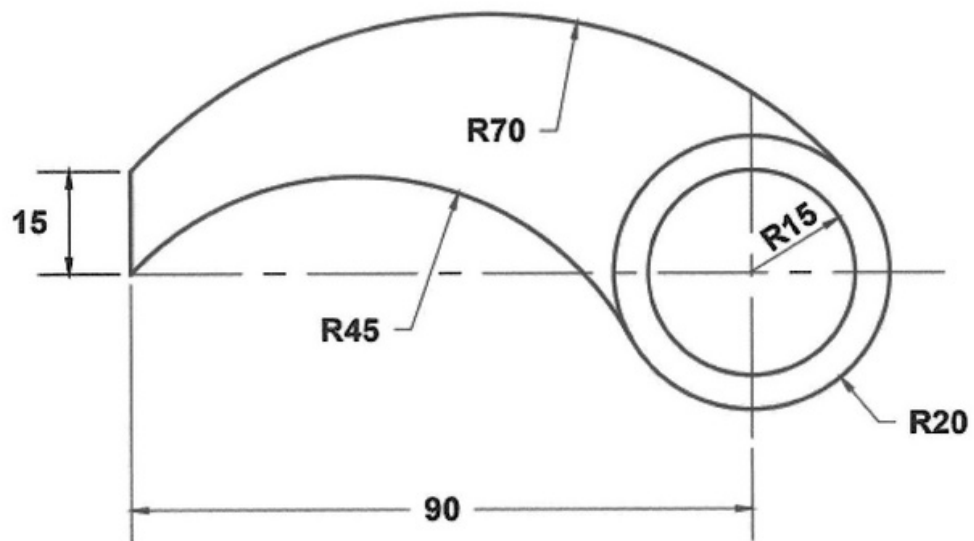


Figure 8

3. Construct an internal tangent to **TWO** (2) circles of radii 30 mm and 20 mm, when the distance between the centres is 80 mm. [14]

4. In **Figure 9**, the pattern of **TWO** (2) different regular polygons can be seen on the soccer ball (football). Construct the pattern of the two (2) polygons when the length of the sides is 50 mm. [16]

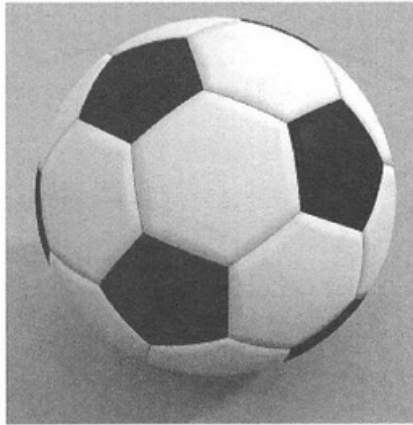


Figure 9

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. **Figure 10** shows a pictorial drawing of a Shape Block. Draw to a scale of 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.

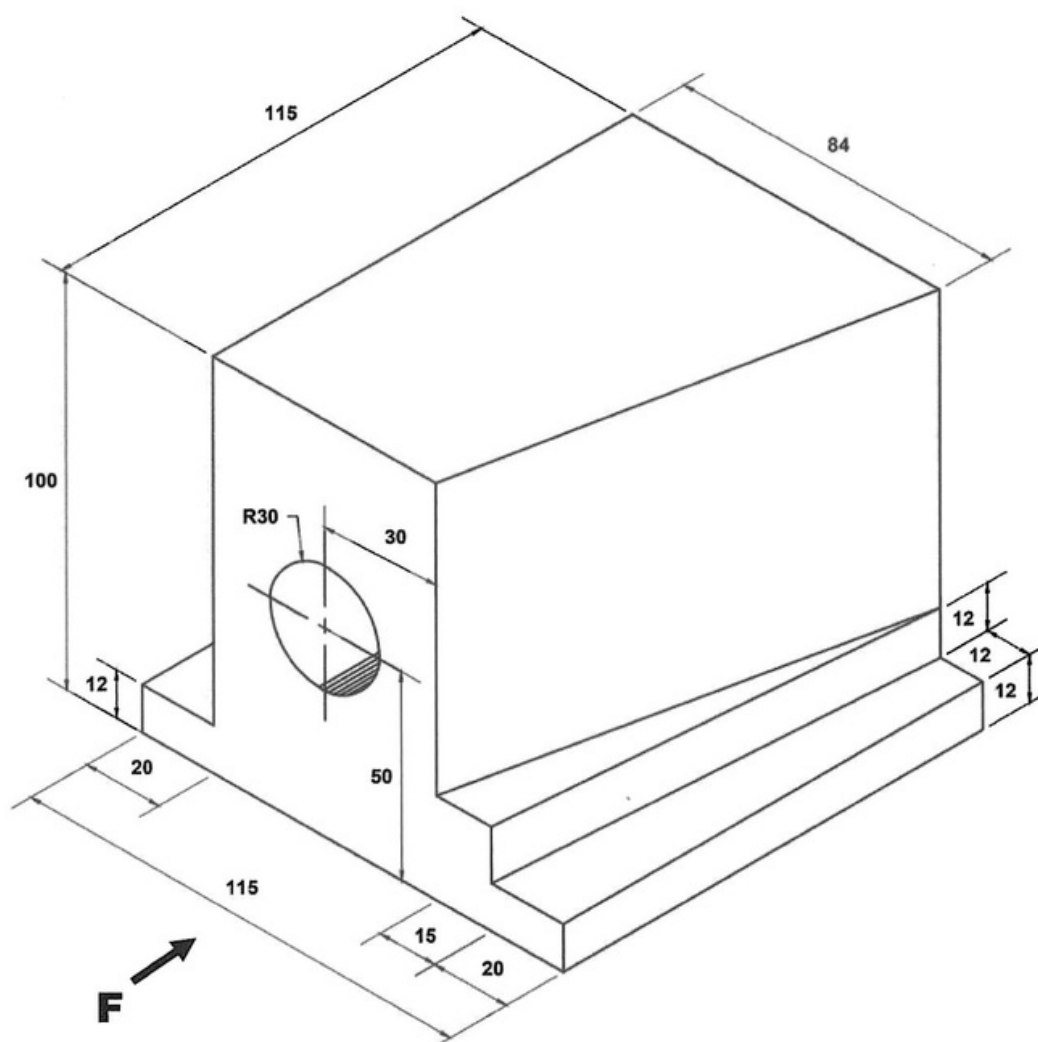


Figure 10

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