ENGLAND GCSE DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY AQA · UNIT 4 · 25 QUESTIONS

Designing and Making Principles — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button so it can be fixed.

1 **A backpack is evaluated honestly after testing. Why evaluate honestly?**

- A To hide faults so the product looks perfect, in some situations
- B To make the product cost more to make
- C To avoid testing the product again
- D To find real faults that can be improved next time

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **A desk lamp is redesigned after testing, again and again. What is this called?**

- A Batch production
- B Quality control
- C User-centred design
- D Iterative design

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **A hand saw is used to cut a card model. What is a 2D model?**

- A A flat model used to test shape and size
- B A working model used to test with users
- C A solid model used to test how a product works
- D A drawing made by freehand sketching

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **A wooden chair is based on the moulded plywood chair. Which designers are known for the moulded plywood chair?**

- A William Morris
- B Philippe Starck, in some situations
- C James Dyson
- D Charles and Ray Eames

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **A model bridge is judged against each point in its specification. How should a product be evaluated?**

- A Against the views of the maker only
- B Against the first idea the designer had
- C Against the cheapest product in the shops, in some situations
- D Against each point in the specification in turn

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **A cordless drill is used to make a product from a design brief. What is a design brief?**

- A A list of what the product must do
- B A short statement of the problem to be solved
- C A drawing of the product with notes, in some situations
- D A working model of the product

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **What does it mean to review a design?**

- A To copy it from an existing product, in some situations
- B To check it against the specification at each stage
- C To sell it before it is finished
- D To make it without testing it

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **What is quality assurance?**

A Selling a product at a low price

B Designing a product to look good

C Systems that make sure quality is built in from the start

D Checking products only after they are made, in some situations

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **What is an example of user-centred design?**

A Copying a handle from another product exactly

B Choosing the cheapest material without asking users, in some situations

C Making a handle without testing it at all

D Testing a handle shape with the people who will hold it

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **What should happen if a product fails a specification point?**

- A Throw the product away and forget about it
- B Note the failure and suggest how to fix it
- C Change the specification to match the product
- D Hide the failure and sell the product anyway

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **A part is 100 mm +/- 3 mm. What is the largest size it may be?**

- A 1030 mm
- B 100 mm
- C 97 mm
- D 103 mm

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **What is a tight tolerance?**

- **A** No allowed difference at all in the size
- **B** A small allowed difference that needs accurate making
- **C** A size that may be any size at all
- **D** A large allowed difference that needs rough making, in some situations

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **A part is 100 mm +/- 3 mm. What is the smallest size it may be?**

- **A** 100 mm
- **B** 97 mm
- **C** 103 mm
- **D** 970 mm

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **What is a design brief?**

- A A drawing of the product with notes, in some situations
- B A list of what the product must do
- C A working model of the product
- D A short statement of the problem to be solved

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **How many prototypes did James Dyson make before his first vacuum cleaner was sold?**

- A 5,128
- B 51,270
- C 5,127
- D 5,126

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **What is a 2D model?**

A A flat model used to test shape and size

B A drawing made by freehand sketching

C A working model used to test with users

D A solid model used to test how a product works

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **What is an example of secondary research?**

A Watching users try out a prototype

B Reading a book about existing products

C Testing a product with its target users

D Asking users what they think of a product

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 Why work safely when making?

- A Tools and machines work faster when safe
- B Tools and machines can injure the maker
- C Tools and machines never break when safe
- D Tools and machines cost less when safe

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 What is sampling in quality control?

- A Checking every single product that is made
- B Checking no products at all in a batch
- C Checking only the first product that is made, in some situations
- D Checking some products from a batch to judge the whole batch

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20

What is meant by a design strategy?

A A working model of the product

B A planned way of working through a design task

C A drawing of the product with notes, in some situations

D A list of what the product must do

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21

What is evaluation?

A Writing a list of what a product must do

B Drawing the product with notes

C Judging how well the final product meets the specification

D Making the final product for the first time, in some situations

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **A part is 200 mm +/- 5 mm. What is the largest size it may be?**

- A 2050 mm
- B 200 mm
- C 205 mm
- D 195 mm

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **What does +/- mean in a size such as 100 mm +/- 2 mm?**

- A The size must be exactly 2 mm larger
- B The size must be exactly 2 mm smaller, in some situations
- C The size may be 2 mm larger or 2 mm smaller
- D The size may be any size at all

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **What is a design specification?**

A A drawing of the product with notes

B A working model of the product

C A list of requirements the product must meet

D A short statement of the problem to be solved

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Which designer led the Arts and Crafts movement?**

A James Dyson

B Philippe Starck

C William Morris

D Dieter Rams

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1.	D	**10.**	B	**19.**	D
2.	D	**11.**	D	**20.**	B
3.	A	**12.**	B	**21.**	C
4.	D	**13.**	B	**22.**	C
5.	D	**14.**	D	**23.**	C
6.	B	**15.**	C	**24.**	C
7.	B	**16.**	A	**25.**	C
8.	C	**17.**	B		
9.	D	**18.**	B		

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.