

**Desktop Publishing**

**5N0785**

**Level 5**

**2015 - Monaghan Institute**

**Theory Examination 30% - Duration 1 Hour**

**Instructions to Candidates:**

1. There are 3 structured questions based on SLOs 1, 2 and 4. **All questions carry equal marks 10 marks each.**
2. Candidates are required to attempt **all** questions.
3. You must submit your exam paper and your answer booklet to the exam supervisor at the end of the exam.

**Candidate Name:**

**PPS No:**

**Tutor Name:**

1. **To address issues relating to licensing and copyright legislation.**

***Total 10 Marks***

1. List 4 types of works that are protected by copyright legislation under the Copyright & Related Rights Act, 2000.

* original literary, dramatic, musical or artistic works
* sound recordings, films
* broadcasts, cable programmes
* the typographical arrangement of published editions
* computer programmes
* original databases

**Any 4 examples - 4\*0.5 marks (2 marks)**

1. There is no system of registration for copyright protection in Ireland as protection is free and automatic, after the work has been written down or recorded in some way.

Explain 2 methods of ensuring you have protected your work so that it is safe from copyright?

1. Deposit a copy of the work with an acknowledged representative (who may be a bank or solicitor) in such a way as to allow the date and time of the deposit to be recorded or notarised.
2. Send a copy of the work to oneself by registered post (ensuring a clear date stamp on the envelope), retaining the original receipt of posting and leaving the envelope containing the copyright work unopened thus establishing that the work existed at that date and time.

**Each example – 2 \* 1 mark (2 marks)**

1. Illustrate your understanding of copyright law in Ireland by discussing it in relation to:

* Definition of copyright law

Copyright is the legal term, which describes the rights given to authors/creators of certain categories of work. Copyright applies to all sorts of written and recorded materials from software and the internet to drawings, photography, films and music.

* Length of copyright protection

The Copyright protection for literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works expires 70 years after the death of the author/creator. If the copyright is still in force it would be necessary to get the permission of the owner of the copyright to reproduce the work no matter what language it is in.

It should be noted that the duration of copyright in Ireland may differ from other countries e.g. the duration for sound recordings in the USA is 95 years from the date it was made available to the public whereas in Ireland, it is only 50 years.

* Legal implications of infringement

Copyright infringement has both civil and criminal dimensions. On the civil side, breach of copyright is actionable at the suit of the copyright owner and a range of remedies are available, the most common of which are injunctions and damages. On the criminal side, certain acts in relation to the copyright work are characterised in copyright legislation as offences, for which penalties are prescribed. These offences include, not only the making of counterfeit works but also dealing in infringing works – by, for example, importing them, selling or renting them. Criminal penalties extend to fines of up to €127,000 and/or terms of imprisonment of up to 5 years.

* Education use

The use of author’s works for certain educational purposes is permitted. These include the use of the work in examinations, and the inclusion of a short passage from the work in an anthology for schools.

**Two points on each heading 4 \* 1.5 marks (6 marks)**

***(Total 10 Marks)***

1. **Analyse, compare and contrast desktop publishing and other forms of document production. *Total 10 Marks***
2. List 5 documents typically produced using desktop publishing software.

* Poster
* Tri-fold Brochure
* Business Card
* Letter Headed Paper
* Compliments Slip
* Newsletter
* Greetings Card
* Any appropriate document

**Any 5 examples - 5\*0.5 marks (2.5 marks)**

1. A company you work for has asked you to produce a newsletter using a desktop publishing software. Name a desktop publishing software you could use. And give 3 reasons why this software is suited to the production of this type of document.

Publisher. Adobe InDesign. **Any example – 1 \* 0.5 mark**

Master Pages

Overflow of Text

WYSIWYG Layout

Ease of Adding additional Pages

Any relevant points.

**Each example – 3 \* 1 mark (3.5 marks)**

1. Another form of document production is Word Processing. Examine 2 main differences between Word Processing software and Desktop Publishing software.
2. DTP software gives you more control over the layout of a page than a word processor and lets you easily integrate graphics into your publications.
3. Word Processing programs are designed to focus on texts whilst Desktop Publishing devices are designed to focus more on the structure or display of a document.
4. WPs are generally more condensed then DTPs and so are better suited for transferrals across the internet. Smaller file size.
5. DTP programs give the user the tools required to greatly edit a piece of graphic whilst WPs only allow the most simple edits to graphic such as changing of its size inside a file. However WP programs allow one to more effectively edit text then a DTP.
6. DTPs also make it possible for people to save money on the designs of their documents. WPs do not essentially offer this because whilst there are professionals who are experts in using DTP programs WPs have never been an industry in its own. E.G. one cannot really make money from being an expert in Word processing programs.

**Any 2 points – 2 \* 2 marks (4 marks)**

1. **The Characteristics of key components of Desktop Publishing Systems.**

***Total 10 Marks***

1. Complete the following table by **ticking the box** to indicate if the component is used for Input, Processing, Storage or Output?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Component | Input | Processing | Storage | Output |
| RAM |  |  | 🗸 |  |
| Video Card |  |  |  | 🗸 |
| CPU |  | 🗸 |  |  |
| Keyboard | 🗸 |  |  |  |

**Each correct 4\*0.5 marks (2 marks)**

1. Distinguish between a laser printer and an inkjet printer?

**Inkjet**

Ink-jets(bubble-jets) printers spray ionized tiny drops of ink onto a page to create an image. This is achieved by using magnetized plates which direct the ink's path onto the paper in the desired pattern. Almost all ink-jets offer a color option as standard, in varying degrees of resolution. Ink-jet printers are capable of producing high quality print which almost matches the quality of a laser printer. A standard ink-jet printer has a resolution of 300 dots per inch, although newer models have improved on that. As a rule color link-jet printers can also be used as a regular black and white printer.

**LaserJet**

Laser printers operate by shining a laser beam to produce an image on a drum. The drum is then rolled through a pool, or reservoir, or toner, and the electrically charged portions of the drum pick up ink. Finally, using a combination of heat and pressure, the ink on the drum is transferred onto the page. Laser printers print very fast, and the supply cartridges work a long time. Color laser printers use the same toner-based printing process as black and white (B/W) laser printers, except that they combine four different toner colors. Color laser printers can also be used as a regular black and white laser printer.

**Each definition 2\*1 mark (2 marks)**

1. The following is a list of five computer components. Explain in detail what three of these components do?
   1. Keyboard

Input component used to enter data or text into a computer using keys. The user can enter letters and numbers and control the computer using the keyboard.

* 1. Modem

This is what is used to connect a computer to the internet it connects though a phone line. The performance of a modem is measured in KB. The speed of modems is limited by phone lines (that is why we now have broadband).

* 1. CPU

The CPU stands Central Processing Unit - the 'brain' of the computer. This is one of the smallest yet most expensive parts of a PC. When people talk about the speed of a computer they are talking about the speed of the CPU. The CPU interprets the instructions you give the computer and then carries out the task. The speed of a CPU is measured in Mhz and Ghz (the more Mhz the faster the PC) and the bigger your CPU the faster a computer can work. Manufactures include Intel, AMD and IBM.

* 1. RAM

RAM - stands for Random Access Memory. This is a temporary type of memory used while you are working on your computer (where your work is saved before you actually save it). It is the memory a computer needs to run software. When you load or 'run' software, it goes into RAM. If you type something it also goes into RAM before being saved on the hard disk. When you turn your computer off all the data in RAM is lost. The performance of RAM is measured in MB, the more MB of RAM a PC has, the better it can cope with big tasks like having lots of applications open at once, if you have a small amount of RAM the PC will crash and become very slow. RAM can be easily added to a computer to improve its performance.

* 1. Scanner

In computing, an image scanner—often abbreviated to just scanner—is a device that optically scans images, printed text, handwriting, or an object, and converts it to a digital image. Common examples found in offices are variations of the desktop (or flatbed) scanner where the document is placed on a glass window for scanning.

**Any 3 - 3\*2 marks** **(6 marks)**