higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

MASONRY
NQF LEVEL 4

(12020524)

22 November 2024 (X-paper)
09:00–12:00

This question paper consists of 5 pages.

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DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)
MASONRY
NQF LEVEL 4
TIME: 3 HOURS
MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. Answer all the questions.
2. Read all the questions carefully.
3. Number the answers according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
4. Use only a black or blue pen.
5. Write neatly and legibly.

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QUESTION 1: GENERAL

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.1–1.10) in the ANSWER BOOK.

1.1 If plaster is applied in a single coat, it should be 110–330 mm thick.

1.2 Curing is the process during which the mortar in the masonry wall becomes dense with water.

1.3 A wall chase is a planned cutting into a substrate wall.

1.4 We use a plaster depth gauge to measure the thickness of the plaster applied in a single operation.

1.5 The only materials that you will need to lay screeds or toppings are steel and water.

1.6 Picking with a pick axe is an effective way of roughening the substrate.

1.7 Never add water when floating and trowelling if you think the surface is too stiff or hard.

1.8 To mark a true horizontal line to position the starting course of tiles, you can use either a chalk line or a spirit level.

1.9 Leave the spacers in place until the adhesive has set enough to prevent the tiles from slipping out of alignment.

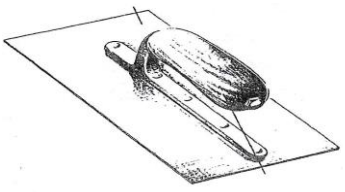
1.10 Use a notched trowel to spread the tile adhesive on the wall (or floor) to be tiled.

(10 × 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 2: PLASTER

2.1 Identify the following plastering tools and give ONE use for each:

2.1.1



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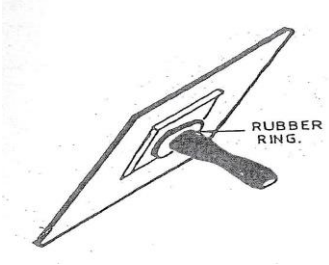

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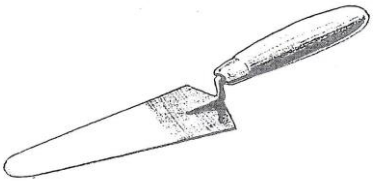

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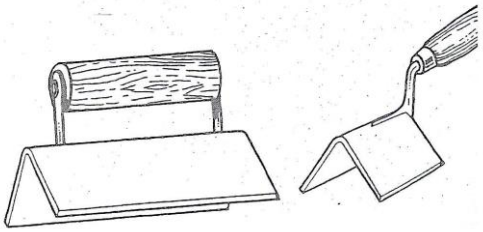
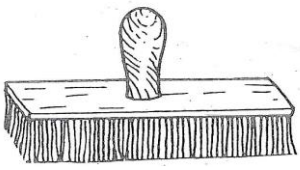


2.1.5



(5 × 2) (10)

2.2 Explain FIVE steps in preparing and plastering a blank wall to achieve a smooth and level finish. (5)

2.3 Explain how off-shutter concrete is prepared for plastering. (5)

2.4 What is a mortar joint? (2)

2.5 Discuss how a straight edge is used to ensure the planeness of the plastered surface. (5)

2.6 List THREE qualities a plaster mix should have. (3)

[30]

QUESTION 3: SCREEDS AND TOPPINGS

3.1 Discuss the differences between screeds and toppings. (6)

3.2 Give FOUR things that you have to check when the substrate is ready for applying a screed or topping. (4)

3.3 Name FOUR ways of roughening the concrete substrate to enable a proper bond with the screed or topping. (4)

3.4 Describe how you would clean the concrete substrate in preparation for laying the topping or screed. (5)

3.5 What is an intercoat or slush coat? (3)

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3.6 List the reasons why toppings and screeds may sometimes be power floated. (3)

3.7 Explain why you cannot sprinkle dry cement onto the surface to absorb bleed water. (4)

3.8 For how long you should keep the surface sealed to assist with curing? (1)
[30]

QUESTION 4: TILING

4.1 What is the minimum time interval between each of the following:

4.1.1 The completion of a masonry wall and the plastering of the wall (1)

4.1.2 The completion of plastering and the commencement of tiling the wall (1)

4.2 List FIVE tools that you will use for a tiling job. (5)

4.3 Explain why you should block the waste outlets and drains before starting a tiling job. (1)

4.4 What is tile grout and for what do we use it? (2)

4.5 Explain the difference between the *porous tiles* and *non-porous tiles*. (2)

4.6 What is the minimum width of a tile panel movement joint? (1)

4.7 Name FIVE types of sealer for tiles and explain when you would use them. Present your answer in a table.
(5 × 2) (10)

4.8 Explain the steps to follow when mixing grout. (5)

4.9 How do you check that the adhesive is evenly spread over the underside of the tile? (1)

4.10 Why are you not supposed to use your bare hands for grouting? (1)
[30]

TOTAL: 100

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