higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

WOODWORKER'S THEORY N1

23 November 2022

This marking guideline consists of 6 pages.

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QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 Painter
1.1.2 Painter
1.1.3 Painter
1.1.4 Painter
1.1.5 Plasterer
1.1.6 Plasterer
1.1.7 Plasterer
1.1.8 Plasterer

(8 × 1) (8)

1.2 Expenditure: It is the amount of money a person or business spends during a particular period of time.
Profit: It is the amount of money that is left over after you have paid all your expenses. (2 × 1) (2)

1.3
- Good product or service design
- Plant and equipment in good condition
- Mechanisation
- Process layout and methods
- Condition of material (5)

[15]

QUESTION 2

2.1 2.1.1 Phase 1: Accident response
2.1.2 Phase 2: Accident investigation
2.1.3 Phase 3: Corrective actions

(3 × 1) (3)

2.2
- Providing plant and machinery that is safe to operate
- Removing all hazards or potential hazards
- Ensuring the safe production, processing, use, handling and storing of items or substances
- Setting up precautionary measures for all procedures within the workplace
- Conveying these measures to the employees and ensuring they follow these measures at all times
- Ensuring that work is supervised by a trained person (Any 4 × 1) (4)

2.3 It occurs when a worker ignores or is not aware of a standard operating procedure✓ or safe work practice designed to protect the worker and prevent accidents.✓✓ (3)

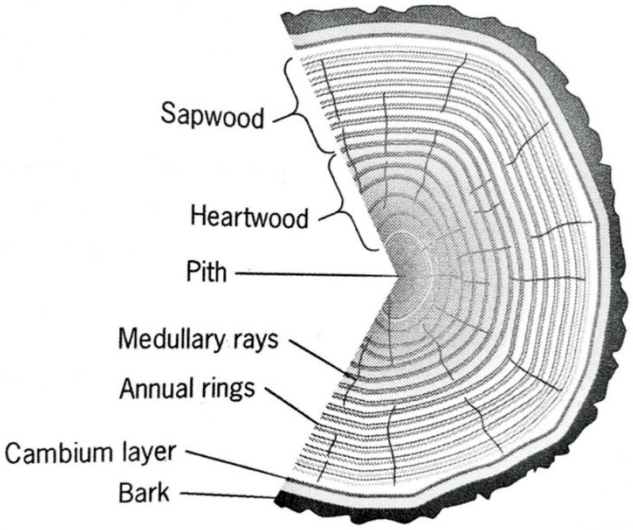
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2.4
- Check that the equipment has three-core wiring, unless it is of double insulated design.
- Check that the earth wire is connected to the earth pin of the plug, and that sufficient slack is allowed.
- Ensure that, should the wires be pulled from the plug, the earth wire will be the last to be disconnected.
- Check that the live (positive) wire is connected to the correct terminal of the plug.
- Check that the earth wire makes full contact with the body of the appliance. (5)

[15]

QUESTION 3

3.1



MARK ALLOCATION		
Correctness		3
Overall		1
Labelling	(7 × 1)	7
TOTAL		**11**

(11)

3.2
- A larger quantity can be processed at once at any given time.
- It is a cheap method that requires little attention.
- The drying is gradual and does not cause case-hardening.
- The process does not require any expensive buildings and machinery.
- There is little risk of damaging the wood.
- Wood of all thicknesses can be dried.
- There is no risk of cracking, shrinking and warping. (Any 4 × 1) (4)

3.3
- Cutting tools
- Chisels
- Blades
- Masonry nails
- Files (Any 3 × 1) (3)

3.4 3.4.1 DPC
3.4.2 PVC

(2 × 1) (2)
[20]

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1 False
4.1.2 True
4.1.3 False
4.1.4 True
4.1.5 True

(5 × 1) (5)

4.2 Measure twice, cut once. (1)

4.3
- Screw driver
- Jigsaw
- Lamella jointer
- Router
- Drill
- Angle grinder (Any 4 × 1) (4)

4.4
- The blade should be kept clean and bright with no trace of rust or tarnish to create friction.
- The saw must be oiled and waxed frequently to keep it cutting freely.
- When carried in a tool bag, the teeth of the saw should be protected with a guard strip.
- The handle must be kept smooth with linseed oil to prevent blistering the hands.
- The saw must be kept sharp, as a well-maintained saw cuts better than a saw with blunt teeth.
- Extra care should be taken when cutting old, nailed or gritty timber and when cutting close to brickwork, to avoid damaging the teeth. (Any 5 × 1) (5)

[15]

QUESTION 5

5.1
- Offset pivot hinge
- Centre-hung pivot hinge
- Pivot hinge (Any 2 × 1) (2)

5.2
- Epoxy can trigger long-term sensitivity allergies from overexposure.
- It is expensive to use.
- It must be used in well-ventilated areas. (3)

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5.3	5.3.1	Roofing truss hanger
	5.3.2	Double-/duplex-headed nail
	5.3.3	Mirror screw
	5.3.4	Self-tapping screw
	5.3.5	Lamella biscuits
	5.3.6	Expansion bolt
	5.3.7	Cylinder drawer lock
	5.3.8	Dead lock
	5.3.9	Sliding door lock
	5.3.10	Night latch

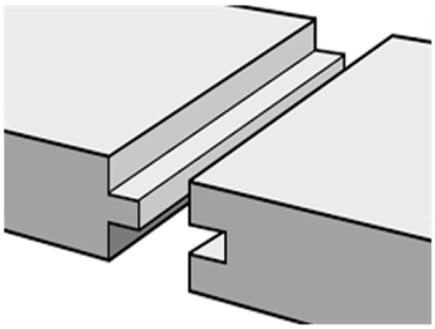
(10 × 1) (10)
[15]

QUESTION 6

6.1	6.1.1	Partition
	6.1.2	Flooring

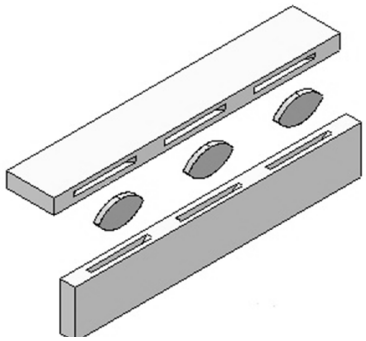
(2 × 1) (2)

6.2 6.2.1



MARK ALLOCATION	
Correctness	2
Overall	1
Title	1
TOTAL	**4**

6.2.2



MARK ALLOCATION	
Correctness	2
Overall	1
Title	1
TOTAL	**4**

(4 × 2) (8)
[10]

QUESTION 7

7.1 Cost of oak wood: R120,00 per m² × 10 m² = R1 200,00✓✓ (2)

7.2 Cost to do the work: R50,00 + R16,50 per hour = R66,50✓✓
R66,50 × 18 hours = R1 197,00✓✓ (4)

7.3 R1 200,00 + R1197,00 + R34,50 = R2 431,50✓
Percentage profit 16% = R2 431,50 × 0,16 = R389,04✓
Total price of the cupboard: R2 431,50+ R389,04= R2 820,54✓✓ (4)
[10]

TOTAL: 100

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