higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

MASONRY
NQF LEVEL 2

17 November 2022

This marking guideline consists of 5 pages.

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QUESTION 1

1.1 1.1.1 True
1.1.2 False
1.1.3 False
1.1.4 False
1.1.5 True

(5 × 1) (5)

1.2 1.2.1 brickforce
1.2.2 a stake
1.2.3 weep holes
1.2.4 lath

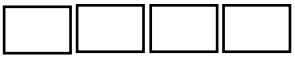
(4 × 1) (4)
[9]

QUESTION 2

2.1 222 mm (1)

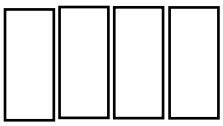
2.2 140 mm (1)

2.3 2.3.1



Header course✓✓✓

2.3.2



Soldier course✓✓✓

(2 × 3) (6)
[8]

QUESTION 3

3.1
- Corner profile: Is set up at the corners of the wall, to ensure plumbness and levelness.
- Gauge rod: Is a piece of material such as timber batten with gauge marks. (2)

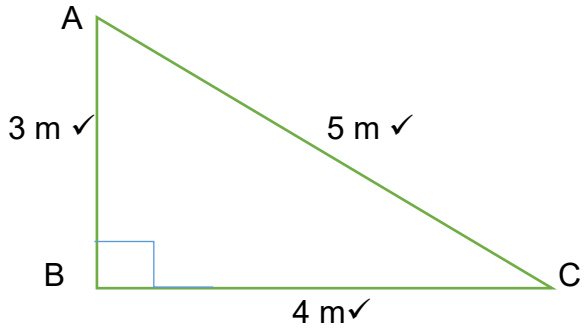
3.2 3.2.1 3,55 m × 2,10 m or 3,550 m × 2,100 m (1)

3.2.2 Layout drawing or floor plan or plan (1)

3.2.3 Architect or draughtsman or draughtsperson (1)

3.2.4
- Tape measure
- Builder's line
- Steel square
- Straight edge
- Club hammer (Any 4 × 1) (4)

3.3 3.3.1



3:4:5 Method (not to scale) (3)

3.3.2 It is a length of steel tubing, generally about 50 mm × 50 mm✓ or a length of a planned straight timber at least 110 mm × 75 mm in size.✓✓
Role: It keeps corners and the rest of the walls plumbed. (3)

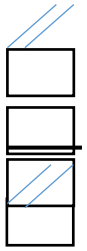
3.3.3 Place a 3 m long straight edge on two masonry units exactly the same size.✓ Take a second straight edge of the same length, and place the one end of one of the masonry units next to the first spirit level. The other should be free to lift up or down.✓ Place a level on the free end and lift the straight edge, or lower it, until it is level.✓ Measure the distance between the top of the first straight edge and the top of the second straight edge. Do so at the end where the level is.✓ If the distance is bigger than 6 mm, the foundations should be levelled before you carry on working.✓ (5)

3.4 It helps us to be accurate,✓ to minimise or avoid cuttings✓ and helps us to check for bumps or holes in the foundation or slab.✓ (3)
[23]

QUESTION 4

4.1 4.1.1
- Builder must remove the three courses.
- A DPC is a barrier in a wall usually made of plastic.
- It is used to prevent upward movement of moisture. (3)

4.1.2



(3)

4.1.3 To protect it from sharp stone punctures in masonry units. (2)

4.2 Because they don't have the same strength as return walls that are boxed.✓ A flexible sheet DPC is not recommended as this can affect the stability of the wall.✓ They are stand alone, supporting nothing except themselves.✓ Some DPCs like polyethylene DPCs must be avoided because they do not bond with mortar.✓ (4)

4.3 To reinforce the walls✓ and it makes the wall stronger.✓ (2)

4.4
- Ladder type
- Truss type (2)

4.5



Ladder type ✓ ✓✓



Truss type✓✓✓

(2 × 3) (6)

4.6
- Concave joint
- Square recessed
- Weather-struck joint
- Flush joint
- Vee joint
- Struck joint
- Raked (Any 3 × 1) (3)

4.7
- Separate leaves of concrete and clay masonry have been used.
- There is a control joint between concrete and clay units.
- There is a DPC separating the courses of clay and concrete units. (3)

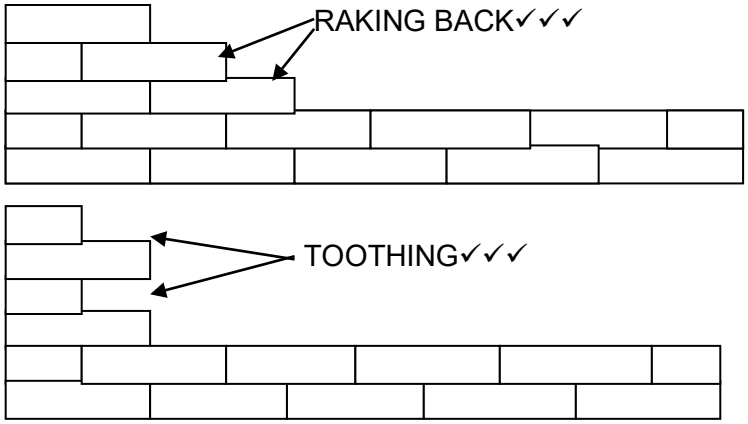
[28]

QUESTION 5

5.1
5.1.1 B
5.1.2 A
5.1.3 C
5.1.4 C
5.1.5 A

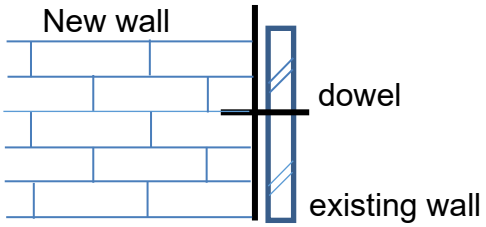
(5 × 1) (5)

5.2



(7)

5.3



Distribution of marks:

Correctness	2
Labelling	1
Control joint	1
Brick wall	1
TOTAL	5

(5)

5.4
- Type A: 2,4 mm diameter galvanised steel wire
- Type B: 30 × 1,2 mm galvanised steel strap
- Type C: 30 × 1,6 mm galvanised steel strap

(3)

5.5 Place the spirit level on the frame head. If it is not level, cut two wedges and use them at the bottom of the frame to adjust level.✓ Once the frame head is level, put the spirit level on the outside of the frame to check for plumbness.✓ Move the stays on the sides until the frame is plumbed.✓ Once the frame is plumbed and level, the stays should be held down with blocks.✓ When the stays are weighed down, you should recheck to make sure the door frame is still plumb and level. If not, make adjustments.✓ (5)

5.6
5.6.1 Springer
5.6.2 Key-stone extrados
5.6.3 Voussoirs
5.6.4 Intrados
5.6.5 Span
5.6.6 Extrados

(6 × 1) (6)

5.7 Centering (1)

[32]

TOTAL: 100

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