higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (VOCATIONAL)

MASONRY
NQF LEVEL 4

(12020524)

28 November 2023 (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. Start each section on a new page.
5. Use only a blue or black pen.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

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QUESTION 1: GENERAL

Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Choose the answer and write only 'True' or 'False' next to the question number (1.1–1.5) in the ANSWER BOOK. Give ONE REASON for each answer.

1.1 To prepare the work area for plastering, leave all dust, dirt and oily substances.

1.2 You can use homemade tools for scoring plaster.

1.3 We use a spirit level to make sure the surface is horizontal.

1.4 A slush coat is also known as a primer for steel.

1.5 The minimum space allowed between tiles is 20 mm.

(5 × 2) **[10]**

QUESTION 2: PLASTERING

2.1 Explain, why it is necessary to wait 28 days after the completion of building a wall before plastering is permissible. (5)

2.2 Show, by means of a neat sketch a front elevation of control joints in a wall built in stretcher bond between two columns and clearly show the following:

- columns
- control joint
- wall (five courses high) (8)

2.3 List TWO examples of where you should cut joints through plaster. (2)

2.4 What is a wall chase? (2)

2.5 What size metal strips will you use to fix over the wall chases? (3)

2.6 Name FIVE prime functions of internal plaster. (5)

2.7 Briefly explain the steps you would follow when mixing plaster by hand. (5)

[30]

QUESTION 3: SCREED AND TOPPING

3.1 List the materials that you will need to lay screeds or toppings. (4)

3.2 Briefly, explain why it is necessary to perform a slump test before we cast concrete. (5)

3.3 Explain with reasons, how to compact screed/topping when doing a floor of a room (5)

3.4 Discuss, why you may not add extra water when floating the surface if you find the surface is too stiff and hard. (4)

3.5 List THREE steps in preparing the substrate to receive the screed or topping. (3)

3.6 Explain the FIVE steps in applying the slush coat. (5)

3.7 To avoid confusion in the interpretation of a section sketch (or drawing), specific sectioning methods are used in masonry drawing for the different types of masonry materials. Make neat sketches of the sectioning symbols used for the following materials:

3.7.1 Screed

3.7.2 Concrete

(2 × 2) (4)

[30]

QUESTION 4: TILING

4.1 State the uses of the following tiling tools:

4.1.1 Spirit level

4.1.2 Straight edge

4.1.3 Tile gauge

4.1.4 Combination square

4.1.5 Hacksaw

(5 × 2) (10)

4.2 When you prepare the area to be tiled, why should the screed be wood-floated and not steel-trowelled or power-floated? (2)

4.3 How long should you leave tile spacers in place? (2)

4.4 What happens if the spacers are left in place? (2)

4.5 Why are common cement-based adhesives unsuitable for glass mosaics? (2)

4.6 What is tile grout and, what do we use it for? (4)

4.7 Discuss the reason for setting tiles out ‘dry’ before laying them. (3)

4.8 Explain, what will happen if you use your hands to apply grout. (3)

4.9 List TWO factors to consider when selecting a sealer for tiled floors. (2)

[30]

TOTAL: 100

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