higher education & training

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE

APRIL EXAMINATION

CARPENTRY AND ROOFING THEORY N2

4 APRIL 2016

This marking guideline consists of 7 pages.

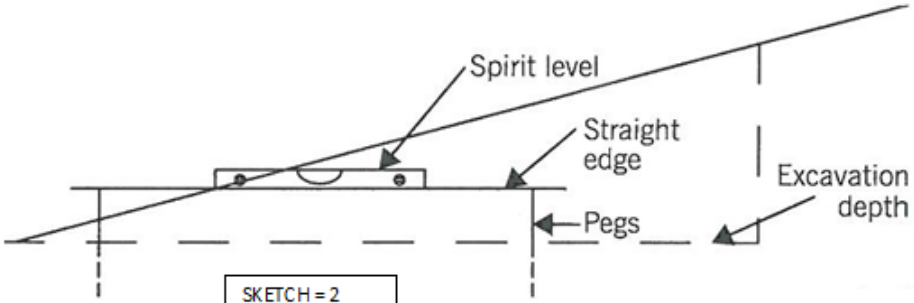
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NOTE: Any other logical and relevant answers which are given by the candidate but not covered by this marking guideline can be accepted as correct.

QUESTION 1: SETTING OUT OF BUILDINGS

1.1
- Spirit level
- Straight edge
- Pegs
- Tape measure
- Hammer (5 x 1) (5)

1.2

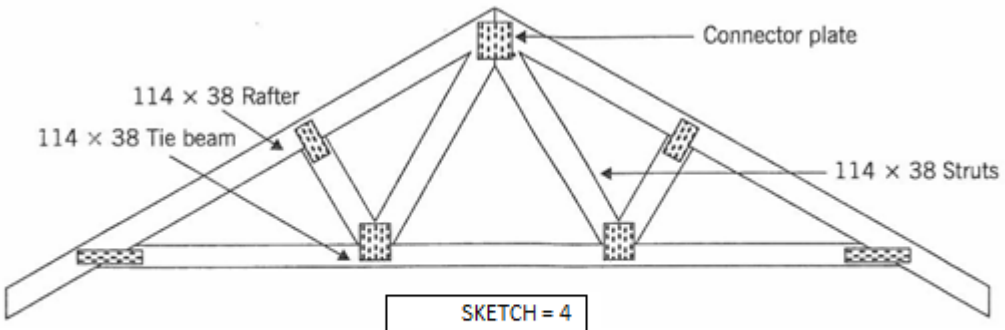


SKETCH = 2
LABELS = 3 Max
TOTAL: 5

(5)
[10]

QUESTION 2: ROOF CONSTRUCTION

2.1

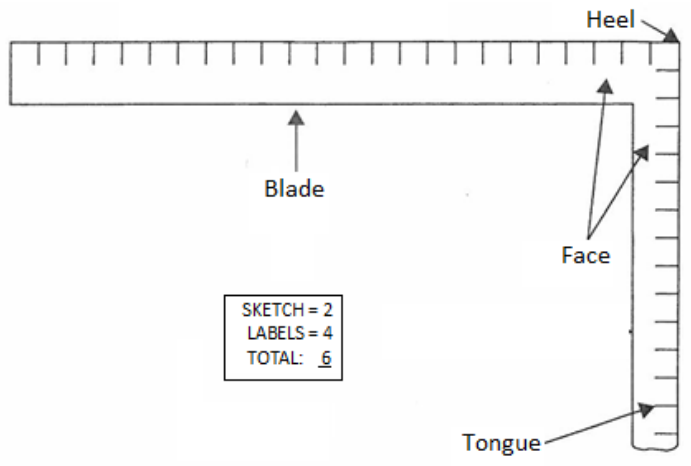


SKETCH = 4
LABELS = 4
CORRECTNESS = 2
TOTAL: 10

(10)

2.2
- An open eave is not closed between the fascia and the wall. The external skin of the wall is extended against the underside of the roof covering which is known as beam filling.
- A closed eave is covered horizontally between the wall and fascia and has no beam filling. (2 x 2) (4)

2.3



(6)
[20]

QUESTION 3: ROOF COVERING

3.1 3.1.1

- A natural slate is a durable, tough and hard quarry stone material. It has a fine grain and consists of inherent aesthetic qualities. It has a rough texture and does not absorb water easily.
- Natural slate coverings are used on houses, offices, hotels, etc.

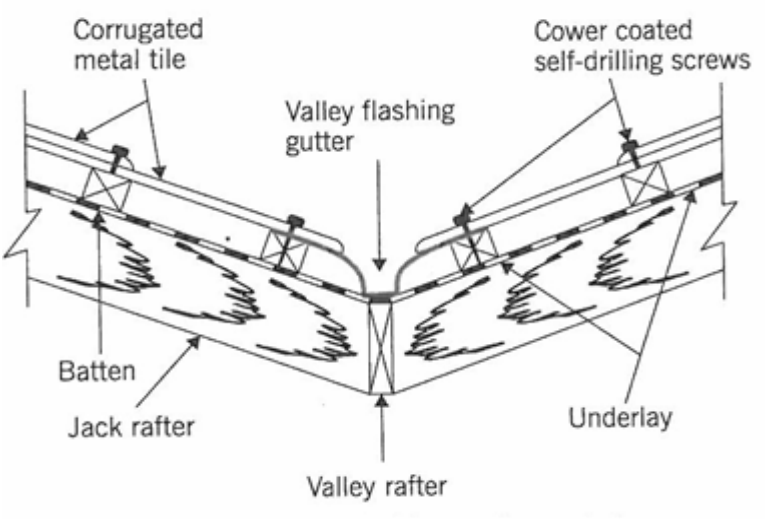
(2 + 1) (3)

3.1.2

- A fibre-cement slate is rectangular in shape and is made of a mixture of asbestos and Portland cement. It is economical, durable, light-weight and is obtainable in a variety of colours.
- Fibre-cement slates are used on the roofs of factories, warehouses, etc.

NOTE: Any other logical and relevant answer can be accepted as correct. (2 + 1) (3)

3.2



SKETCH	= 3
LABELS	= 5 Max
CORRECTNESS	= 1
TOTAL:	9

(9)
[15]

QUESTION 4: CEILINGS

4.1 4.1.1 Boarded ceilings are commonly used in houses and offices.

4.1.2 Timber ceilings are mainly installed in lounges, dining rooms and studies.

4.1.3 Suspended ceilings are mainly used in hospitals, restaurants, offices, laboratories, exhibition halls and show rooms.

(3 x 2) (6)

4.2
- Rectangular wooden cover strip (44 mm x 8 mm)
- Metal H-frame cover strip (2 x 1) (2)

[8]

QUESTION 5: DORMER ROOF CONSTRUCTION

5.1 5.1.1 A bay window is a protruding round, square or three sided window with side lights. It projects in front of the external wall's main structure and is supported by a sill-height wall. It has its own independent roof structure. It can be of any window type, but predominantly the casement type. It can be constructed of any of the window materials, namely timber, metal and/or aluminium.
(5 x 1) (5)

5.1.2 A dormer is a framed structure with a vertical window unit. It is usually constructed in such a way that it is projecting externally above the surface of a sloping roof. It can be designed to have a flat roof, pitch roof or segmental roof. (3 x 1) (3)

5.2
- It provides extra light to an attic room.
- It provides ventilation.
- It provides additional interior space.
- It enhances the exterior appearance of the building. (4 x 1) (4)

5.3
- Square bay window
- Circular bay window
- Splay or cant bay window (3 x 1) (3)

[15]

QUESTION 6: ROOF LIGHT CONSTRUCTION

6.1 6.1.1 Roof covering
6.1.2 Soaker or apron flashing
6.1.3 Cover flashing
6.1.4 Stile
6.1.5 Glazing bar
6.1.6 Weather fillet
6.1.7 Curb
6.1.8 Lining
6.1.9 Trimmer
6.1.10 Felt
(10 x 1) (10)

6.2 Patent glazing means that the installation of the glass can be done with any number of puttyless methods. (2)

[12]

QUESTION 7: THIS QUESTION IS FOR CARPENTRY CANDIDATES ONLY

7.1
7.1.1 Rough ground
7.1.2 Plate shelf
7.1.3 Cornice
7.1.4 16 mm processed board
7.1.5 Dado capping
7.1.6 Quadrant
7.1.7 Skirting
7.1.8 Floorboard

(8 x 1) (8)

7.2 A drywall partition can be described as an internal wall or a vertical divider which is constructed either with timber or metal framing and finished off with board facings. (2)

7.3
- Stable doors
- Panel doors
- Glazed doors
- Batten doors
- Flush doors
- Sliding doors

(Any 4 x 1) (4)

7.4
7.4.1 Needle
7.4.2 Brace
7.4.3 Vertical shore
7.4.4 Wall removed
7.4.5 Folding wedges
7.4.6 Sole plate

(6 x 1) (6)
[20]

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QUESTION 8: THIS QUESTION IS FOR ROOFING CANDIDATES ONLY

8.1 8.1.1

CHARACTERISTICS	USES
• Is rust free	• Flashing
• Is hard and durable	• Gutters
• Is corrosion resistant	• Roof covering
• Is malleable	
• Can be soldered	

(Any 2 x 2) (4)

8.1.2

CHARACTERISTICS	USES
• Is very light	• For flashing
• Reasonably soft	• Gutters
• Is rustproof	
• Is corrosion resistant	
• Is malleable and ductile	

(Any 2 x 2) (4)

8.2 8.2.1 G
8.2.2 E
8.2.3 H
8.2.4 A
8.2.5 D
8.2.6 B
8.2.7 C
8.2.8 F

(8 x 1) (8)

8.3 8.3.1 Parallel sheers are used to trim or cut tiles to a specific size.

8.3.2 Bentley slate cutter is used to cut smaller pieces off a tile.

8.3.3 Slate ripper is used to hook out the nails when tiles need to be replaced.

8.3.4 Slater's hammer is used for nailing tiles or slates to the battens.

(4 x 1) (4)
[20]

TOTAL: 100

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