## higher education <br> \& training

Department:
Higher Education and Training REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

## MARKING GUIDELINE

## NATIONAL CERTIFICATE <br> QUANTITY SURVEYING N6

13 August 2021

This marking guideline consists of 9 pages.

## QUESTION 1

1.1. Construction progress

- Delays
- Weather reports
- Quality of workmanship
- Variation orders
- Design (drawings)
- Health and safety
(Any $5 \times 1$ )
1.2 The duties of the chairperson are:
- Controlling order in the meeting
- Strictly following the agenda
- Calling site meetings
- Enabling discussions
- Calling for resolutions
(Any $3 \times 1$ )
1.3 - Site meetings
- Drawings
- Site instructions
- Variation orders
(Any $3 \times 1$ )
1.4 1.4.1 - Site instructions are issued by the architect to the contractor.
- Site instructions are issued to carry out work allowed in the contract.
- Thus, there are no cost implications.
(Any TWO)
1.4.2 - Variation orders are issued by the architect/engineer.
- They make changes to the original contract.
- The quantity surveyor calculates the cost of a variation
(Any TWO)
$(2 \times 2)$
1.5 - Issues regarding site conditions
- Removal of unruly elements from site
- Storing of materials on site
- Maintenance of plant on site
- Clearing of the site
$1.6 \quad$ 1.6.1 - Arbitration is a process used in building contracts
- Arbitration is used to resolve disputes
- Disputes may occur between two parties
- Disputes are resolved outside a of court of law. (Any $3 \times 1$ )
1.6.2 - An arbitrator is a person appointed to mediate the process.
- Appointment is approved by both parties to settle the dispute.
- Arbitrator's findings are final and to be accepted by both parties.


## QUESTION 2

### 2.1.1 SQUARING



### 2.1.2 ABSTRACTING



### 2.1.3 BILLING



Working-up mark allocation

| Squaring |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Check everything | 1 |  |
| Square dimensions | 1 |  |
| Check squaring | 1 |  |
| Transfers to abstract | 1 | (4) |
| Abstracting |  |  |
| Section of work | 1 |  |
| Trade | 1 |  |
| Page referencing | 1 |  |
| Transfers to bill | 1 | (4) |
| Billing |  |  |
| Section of work | 1 |  |
| Bill no. | 1 |  |
| Trade | 1 |  |
| Item no. | 1 |  |
| Descriptions (no abbreviations) | 1 |  |
| Units/quantities | 1 |  |
| Summary | 1 | (7) |

2.2 - Financial cost control

- Reductions of risk
- Competitive tendering
- Monthly valuations
- Final accounts
- Costing of variations
(Any $4 \times 1$ )
(4)
2.3 A quantity surveyor is a professional $\checkmark$ who specialises in estimating the value
of construction works and quantifying the various costs of building contracts. $\checkmark$
(2)
2.4 2.4.1 A measuring list is a list of all the items $\checkmark$ to be measured in a section of work. $\checkmark$
2.4.2 A taking-off list is a list of all the sections $\checkmark$ of work of a project. $\checkmark$ $(2 \times 2)$


## QUESTION 3.1



## QUESTION 3.2



## QUESTION 4

4.1 A plaster mixture consists of a combination of cement, $\checkmark$ sand $\checkmark$ and water. $\checkmark$
4.2 2 pockets of cement will fill one wheelbarrow. Thus:

The ratio 1:4 represents:
$1=2$ pockets of cement $\checkmark=$ one wheelbarrow of cement. $\checkmark$
$4=4$ wheelbarrows of sand. $\downarrow$
4.3 Size of a standard brick is $220 \times 110 \times 75 \mathrm{~mm} \quad \checkmark$ each dimension
4.4
$11,000 \times 1,800=19,800 \mathrm{~m}^{2} \checkmark$
Thus: $19,800 \times 55 \times 2=2178$ bricks.
4.5 Concrete is a building material made from cement, $\checkmark$ sand $\checkmark$ and stone $\checkmark$ mixed with water, to be spread or cast into a mould.
4.6 Curing is the process to allow for the chemical reaction $\checkmark$ to take place for the setting and hardening $\checkmark$ of the concrete in the presence of water, $\checkmark$ and for it to reach the required strength. $\checkmark$
4.7 Keep concrete wet by:

- Spraying
- Covering with wet sacks
- Covering with plastic material
- Wet sand
- Keeping formwork in place

