

## basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

**GRADE 12** 

**CIVIL TECHNOLOGY** 

**FEBRUARY/MARCH 2013** 

**MEMORANDUM** 

**MARKS: 200** 

This memorandum consists of 11 pages.

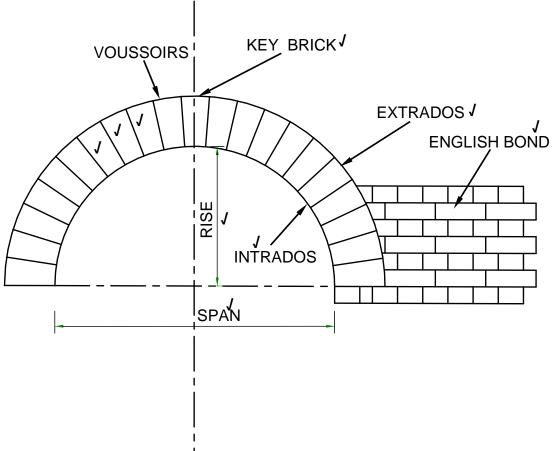
### QUESTION 1: LO 3 AS 1,2,4,5,7,10

1.1

	COLUMN A	COLUMN B	
1.1.1	Mass concrete	E J	Casted without reinforcement
1.1.2	Safety officer	C√	Ensures that the employer
			follows safety regulation
1.1.3	OHSA	В <b>√</b>	Occupational health and safety
			act
1.1.4	Strut	G√	Used for roof construction to
			brace the truss
1.1.5	Skirting	F J	A moulding that is found where
			the wall meets the floor.

(5)

1.2



Criteria	Marks	Learner's mark
Voussoirs	3	
Key voussoir (brick)	1	
Rise	1	
Span	1	
Intrados	1	
Extrados	1	
English bond	1	
Total	9	

Civil Technology		3 DBE/FebMar. 2013 NSC - Memorandum	3
1.3	1.3.1	A. Roof truss / Full truss /	
	1.3.2	B. Ridge <b>√</b>	
	1.3.3	C. Wall <b>√</b>	
	1.3.4	D. Hip rafter <b>√</b>	
	1.3.5	E. Common rafter or Half truss ✓	
	1.3.6	F. Jack Rafter <b>√</b>	
	1.3.7	G. North symbol ✓	(7)
	1.3.8	760 mm (any approved spacing according to manufacturer's specifications) $\emph{I}$	(1)
	1.3.9	Hipped roof J	(1)
	1.3.10	Barge board is used to protect/conceal the ends of batten/purlins and roof underlay at the gable end or verge of the roof $\checkmark$ Fascia board is a dressing used to conceal/protect the end of rafters. $\checkmark$ Used for attaching gutter brackets	
		(Any TWO or any other acceptable answers)	(2)
1.4	To provid	d the load of the roof evenly onto the load bearing walls.   It is a level surface for the roof trusses to rest on.  It is sess can be nailed onto the wall plate.	
		(Any TWO or any other acceptable answers)	(2)
1.5	Cause ex Cracking	s the mixture \( \square \) ccessive bleeding \( \square \) can occur when concrete dries tion of aggregates occurs	(2)
1.6	Trionaloo	(Any TWO or any other acceptable answers)	
1.6	Triangles	<b>5</b>	(1) <b>[30]</b>
QUEST	TON 2: LC	O 3 AS 3,4,5,7	
2.1	2.1.1	<ul> <li>A. Bolt / Threaded rod J</li> <li>B. Shutter board J</li> <li>C. Yoke J</li> <li>D. Concrete / Column J</li> <li>E. Stirrups / Binders J</li> <li>F. Clamp / Cleat J</li> <li>G. Wedges J</li> <li>H. Main bars J</li> </ul>	(8)

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2.1.2 Plywood/shutter board/toungue and groove planks *J* (1)

2.1.3 Minimum concrete cover (1)

2.1.4 Hold main bars together (1)

2.2 2.2.1 A - Simple supported beam *J*B - Cantilever concrete beam *J* (2)

2.2.2 A – support of floors *J*B - Used for balconies *J* (2)

2.3 2.3.1  $\sqrt{ }$   $\sqrt{ }$   $\sqrt{ }$  1,872 - 1,376 = 0,496 m OR 1,376 - 1,872 = -0,496 m (2)

2.3.2  $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$   $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$  1,872 - 1,621 = 0,251 m OR 1,621 - 1,872 = -0,251 m (2)

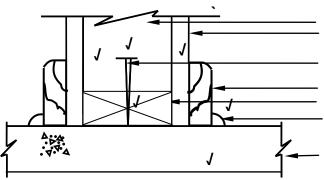
2.3.3 Intermediate sight *J* (1)

2.3.4 Fall *J* (1)

2.4 The dumpy level can be used to measure vertical distance *J*Vertical angles *J*Horizontal distance (Any TWO or any other access)

(Any TWO or any other acceptable answers) (2)

2.5



Cladding ✓
Hilti/steel nail ✓
Skirting ✓
Timber floor track
Quadrant

Timber strut ✓

Concrete floor

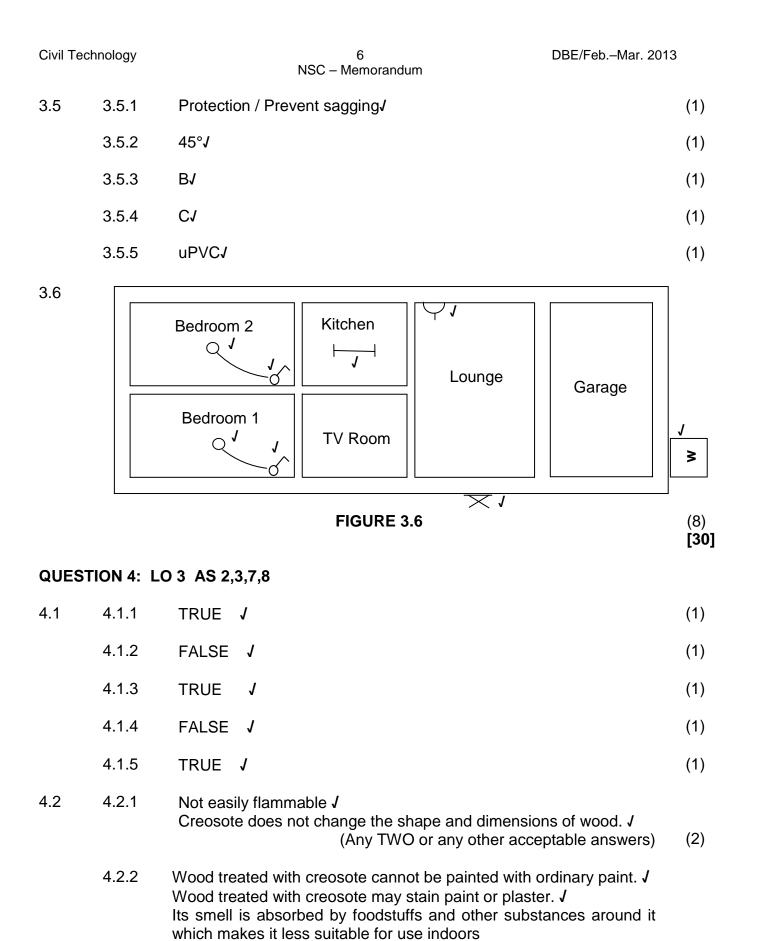
Assessment criteria	Marks
Concrete floor	1
Timber floor track	1
Hilti / Steel nail	1
Timber strut	1
Cladding	1
Skirting	1
Quadrant	1
Labelling	2
TOTAL	9

2.6 Tied with wire *J*Spot welded/welded *J* 

(2)

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Civil Technology		NSC - N	5 Memorandum	DBE/FebMar. 2013	3
2.7	2.7.1	A Landing B Rise C Tread/Going			(3)
	2.7.2	The height of three step 510 √ 3 = 170 mm √	s = 510 mm		(2)
	2.7.3	Tiles Carpets	(Any ONE or any other acc	eptable answer)	(1) <b>[40]</b>
QUEST	ΓΙΟΝ 3: L	O 3 AS 5,8			
3.1	3.1.1	A /			(1)
	3.1.2	A J			(1)
	3.1.3	D /			(1)
	3.1.4	A J			(1)
	3.1.5	В√			(1)
3.2	Free ene	liances can be used direc	tly Any TWO or any other acce	ptable answers)	(2)
3.3	Gas leaks must be checked using soap and water, not open flames.  Close the shut-off valve when the system is not in use.  Do not allow open flames near gas bottles.  Ensure that the pilot flame trigger is in good working order.  Refill gas bottles when empty, not when half full.  Check and clean chimneys regularly.  (Any FOUR or any other acceptable answers)				
3.4	3.4.1		ter and waste will join the root interuption in the flow of t		(3)
	3.4.2		waste water will flow int mporarily come to a comple.   J	·	(3)



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(Any TWO or any other acceptable answers)

(2)

4.3 4.3.1 **Cube test** Compressive *J* 

Crushing strength of hardened concrete

(1)

4.3.2 **Slump test** 

Consistency *J*Workability of fresh concrete

(1)

4.4 4.4.1 Angle iron  $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$  Round pipe  $\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$ 

Channelling (Any TWO or any other acceptable answer)

/er) (2)

(4)

(3)

(3)

(1)

(4) [**30**]

4.4.2







(Any two of the matching descriptions in QUESTION 4.4.1 or any other acceptable answer) (2)

.5	Α	В	С	D
	1/ <b>J</b>	8,0 m <b>√</b>		Area of wall
		<u>2,7 m</u> <b>√</b>	21,6 m² <b>√</b>	8 000 mm x 2 700 mm
-				
	1/ <b>J</b>	1,8 m		Area of window
		<u>1,2 m</u> √	2,16 m² <b>√</b>	1 800 mm x 1 200 mm
-	4/1	0.0		Avec of door
-	1/ 🗸	2,0 m		Area of door
-		<u>1,0 m</u> √	2 m² <b>√</b>	2 000 mm x 1 000 mm
_				Total area of wall excluding window and door
				openings
				21,6 m <sup>2</sup> - 2,16 m <sup>2</sup> - 2 m <sup>2</sup>
_				= 17,44 m² <b>J</b>
-				Number of bricks required (Use 110 bricks for
				1 m <sup>2</sup> of 220 thick wall)
	1/ <b>J</b>	17,44 <b>J</b>		17,44 m² x 110 bricks
		<u>110</u> √	1 918,4	= 1 918,4 bricks
				= 1 919 bricks <b>J</b>

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QUESTION 5: LO 3 AS 5,6
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5.1 5.1.1 20 mm = 1 m **OR** 30 mm = 1 m **OR** 10 mm = 1 m 
$$JJ$$
 (2)

5.1.2 60 N 
$$\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$$
 (1)

5.1.3 
$$70 \text{ N } \checkmark$$
 (1)

5.1.5 
$$2 \text{ m } \checkmark$$
 (1)

5.1.7 SFa = 92 N 
$$\sqrt{\phantom{a}}$$
 (1)

5.1.8 SFb = 92 N - 25 N = 67 N 
$$\sqrt{J}$$
 (2)

5.1.9 SFe = 
$$92 N - 25 N - 60 N - 70 N - 40 N = -103 N$$

**OR** 

$$67 \text{ N} - 60 - 70 - 40 = -103 \text{ N} \text{ } JJ \tag{2}$$

5.1.10 SFf = 
$$92 N - 25 N - 60 N - 70 N - 40 N + 103 N J = 0 N J$$

OR

$$-103 N + 103 N = 0 N$$
 (2)

5.2 5.2.1 Area of triangle = 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 b x h

 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 30 \times 30$ = 15 x 30 = 450 mm<sup>2</sup>

Area of square = s x s

 $= 30 \times 30$ = 900 mm<sup>2</sup>

Total Area =  $450 \text{ mm}^2 + 900 \text{ mm}^2$ 

 $= 1 350 \text{ mm}^2$ 

Position of centroid from A – A =  $(A1 \times d) + (A2 \times d)$ 

Total area

// // //

1 350 mm<sup>2</sup> **J** 3 + 40 500 mm<sup>3</sup>

= 9 000 + 40 500 mm<sup>3</sup> J 1 350 mm<sup>2</sup>

= 49 500 mm<sup>3</sup> 1 350 mm<sup>2</sup>

= 36,67 J mm J

**OR** 

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Take moments around A on Y - axis

**IJ // //** IJ 1 350 x X mm<sup>2</sup> =  $(450 \times 20) + (900 \times 45) \text{ mm}^3$  $1\ 350\ X\ mm^2 = 9\ 000 + 40\ 500\ mm^3$  $X = 49 500 \text{ mm}^3 \text{ J}$ 1 350 mm<sup>2</sup> **J** = 36,67 J mm J

OR

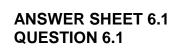
Part	AREA (A)	X	AREA OF X
			Ax
Triangle A1	450 mm² <b>√</b> √	h = 30 = 10 = 30 - 10 = 20	9 000 mm <sup>3</sup>
		3 3	
Square A2	900 mm² <b>√√</b>	$\underline{s} = \underline{30} = 15 + 30 = 45 \text{ JJ}$	40 500 mm <sup>3</sup>
-		$\overline{2}$ $\overline{2}$	
Σ	1 350 mm² <b>√</b>		49 500 mm <sup>3</sup> <b>√</b>

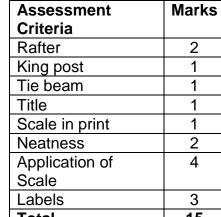
$$\frac{\sum AX}{\sum A}$$
= \frac{49 500 \text{ mm}^3}{1 350 \text{ mm}^2}
= 36,67\frac{1}{1} \text{ mm} \frac{1}{2}

#### 5.2.2 Position of centroid from B – B

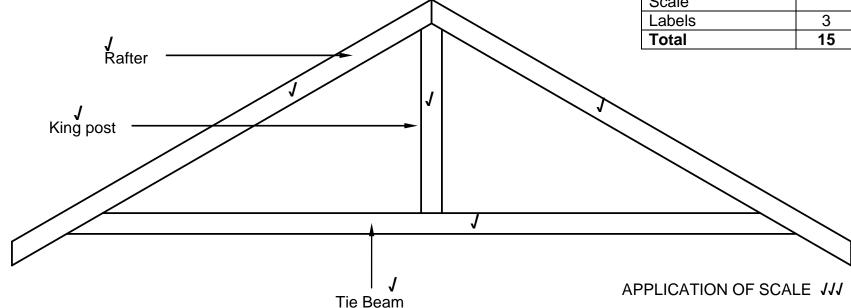
<u>30</u> 2 = 15 mm**J**J

(2) [30]





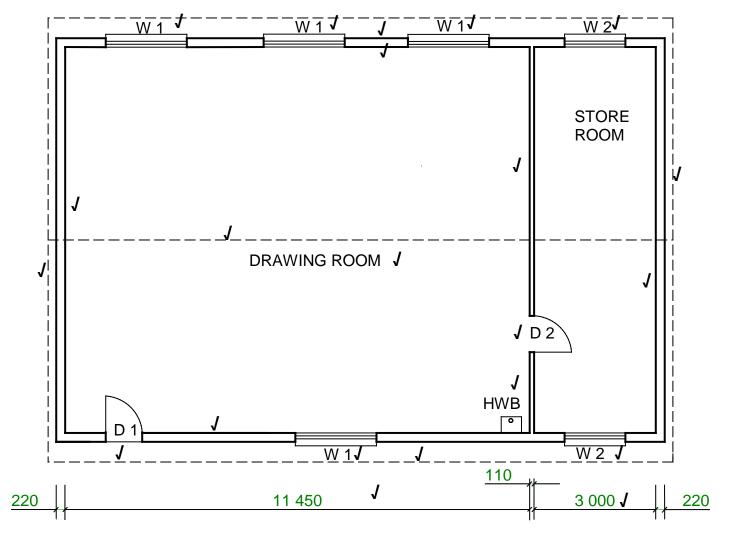
NEATNESS //



KING POST TRUSS ✓

SCALE: 1:20 /

# ANSWERSHEET 6.2 QUESTION 6.2



Assessment Criteria	Marks
External walls	4
Internal wall	1
Windows	6
Doors	2
Roof line	5
WHB	1
Print title and scale	2
Dimensions	2
Application of scale	1
Neatness	1
TOTAL	25

**NOT TO SCALE** 

[40]

**TOTAL: 200** 

FLOOR PLAN J SCALE 1: 100 J