



**higher education  
& training**

Department:  
Higher Education and Training  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

# **MARKING GUIDELINE**

**NATIONAL CERTIFICATE**

**BUILDING SCIENCE N2**

**8 April 2021**

**This marking guideline consists of 7 pages.**

**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1 1.1.1 Joule is the work done✓ when the point of application of a force of 1 N✓ is displaced through 1 m in the direction of the force.✓

**OR**

A unit of energy equal✓ to the work done when a force 1 N✓ acts over 1 m. ✓

- 1.1.2 The heat capacity of a given mass of substance✓ is the quantity of the heat required to raise✓ the temperature of the substance by 1 K or 1 °C.✓

**OR**

Heat capacity is the measurable physical quantity✓ that characterises the amount of heat required to change✓ the temperature of the body by a given amount.✓

- 1.1.3 The specific heat capacity of a substance is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 kg,✓ which is a unit mass, of a substance by 1 K or 1 °C, ✓ which is one temperature unit.✓

(3 × 3) (9)

- 1.2  $K = ^\circ C + 273$  or  $^\circ C = K - 273$ ✓  
 $K = 35 ^\circ C + 273$ ✓  
 $K = 308$ ✓

(3)

- 1.3 Heat added =  $m \times s.h.c \times \Delta t$   
 $385 \text{ kJ} = 45 \times 0,394 \times (t_2 - 14)$ ✓  
 $385 \text{ kJ} = 17,73 \times (t_2 - 14)$   
 $385 \text{ kJ} = 17,73 t_2 - 248.22$ ✓  
 $385 + 248.22 = 17.73 t_2$ ✓  
 $17.73 t_2 = 633.22$   
 $t_2 = \frac{633,22}{17,73}$ ✓  
 $t_2 = 35,715 ^\circ C$ ✓

(5)

**[17]****QUESTION 2**

- 2.1  $\sum \text{CW Moments} = \sum \text{ACW Moments}$ ✓  
 $(R_L \times 6.5) = (20 \times 8) + (40 \times 4) + (35 \times 2.5) + (10 \times 0)$ ✓  
 $(R_L \times 6.,5) = 160 + 160 + 87,5$  ✓  
 $R_L = \frac{407,5}{6,5}$ ✓  
 $R_L = 62,692 \text{ kN}$  ✓

(5)

- 2.2  $\sum \text{ACW Moments} = \sum \text{CW Moments} \checkmark$   
 $(R_R \times 6,5) + (20 \times 1,5) = (40 \times 2,5) + (35 \times 4) + (10 \times 6,5) \checkmark$   
 $(R_R \times 6,5) = 100 + 140 + 65 - 30 \checkmark$   
 $R_R = \frac{275}{6,5} \checkmark$   
 $R_R = 42,308 \text{ kN} \checkmark$  (5)
- 2.3  $\sum \text{Upwards Forces} = \sum \text{Downwards Forces}$   
 $(62,692 \text{ kN} + 42,308 \text{ kN}) \checkmark = (20 \text{ kN} + 40 \text{ kN} + 35 \text{ kN} + 10 \text{ kN}) \checkmark$   
 $105 \text{ kN} = 105 \text{ kN} \checkmark$  (3)  
**[13]**

**QUESTION 3**

- 3.1 Absorbent materials
- Bricks  $\checkmark$
  - Wood  $\checkmark$
  - Concrete  $\checkmark$
  - Limestone  $\checkmark$
  - Plaster  $\checkmark$
- (Any 3 × 1)
- Non-absorbent materials
- Polythene  $\checkmark$
  - Slate  $\checkmark$
  - Dense bricks  $\checkmark$
  - Glass  $\checkmark$
  - Rubber  $\checkmark$
- (Any 3 × 1)  
(3 × 2) (6)
- 3.2 A burnt clay brick has many interconnected pores or voids.  $\checkmark$  The raising of water  $\checkmark$  into these pores or voids is called capillarity.  $\checkmark$   
 Porosity refers to the pores or voids in clay bricks  $\checkmark$  left behind when the water in the mixture evaporates during the burning process.  $\checkmark$  (5)
- 3.3 Saturation coefficient =  $\frac{\text{Volume of water absorbed} \checkmark}{\text{Volume of pores}}$
- Saturation coefficient =  $\frac{1,31 \checkmark}{1,45}$
- Saturation coefficient = 0,903  $\checkmark$  (3)

## 3.4 Roof covering materials

- Copper ✓
- Lead ✓
- Galvanized iron sheeting ✓
- Asbestos cement slates ✓
- Asbestos cement sheeting ✓
- Wood shingles ✓
- Natural slates ✓
- Thatch ✓
- Malthoid ✓
- Clay and concrete tiles ✓
- Glass fibre sheets ✓
- Harvey tiles ✓

(Any 5 × 1) (5)  
[19]

## QUESTION 4

MEMBER	4.1.1 AREA	4.1.2 METAL PLATE DISTANCE	4.1.3 AREA × DISTANCE	
1	$\frac{1}{2} \times 30 \times 30 = - 450 \text{ mm}^2$ ✓	10 mm ✓	$450 \text{ mm}^2 \times 10 \text{ mm} = - 4\,500 \text{ mm}^3$ ✓	
2	$80 \times 60 = 4800 \text{ mm}^2$ ✓	30 mm ✓	$4800 \text{ mm}^2 \times 30 \text{ mm} = 144\,000 \text{ mm}^3$ ✓	
3	$10 \times 40 = - 400 \text{ mm}^2$ ✓	55 mm ✓	$400 \text{ mm}^2 \times 55 \text{ mm} = - 22\,000 \text{ mm}^3$ ✓	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>= 3 950 mm<sup>2</sup></b> ✓		<b>= 117 500 mm<sup>3</sup></b> ✓ ✓	
<b>MARKS</b>	(4)	(3)	(5)	(16)

4.1.4  $\bar{y} = \frac{\text{Total area} \times \text{Distance}}{\text{Total area}}$  ✓

$$\bar{y} = \frac{117\,500 \text{ mm}^3}{3950 \text{ mm}^2}$$

$$\bar{y} = 29,747 \text{ mm 'X-X'}$$
 ✓ ✓ (4)

4.2 Couple is when two parallel forces, having the same magnitude, ✓ and acting at any distance in opposite directions on a lever. ✓

The centroid of an object is that point ✓ at which the weight of the object is set to act. ✓ OR The centroid is an exact centre of an object. ✓

(4)  
[20]

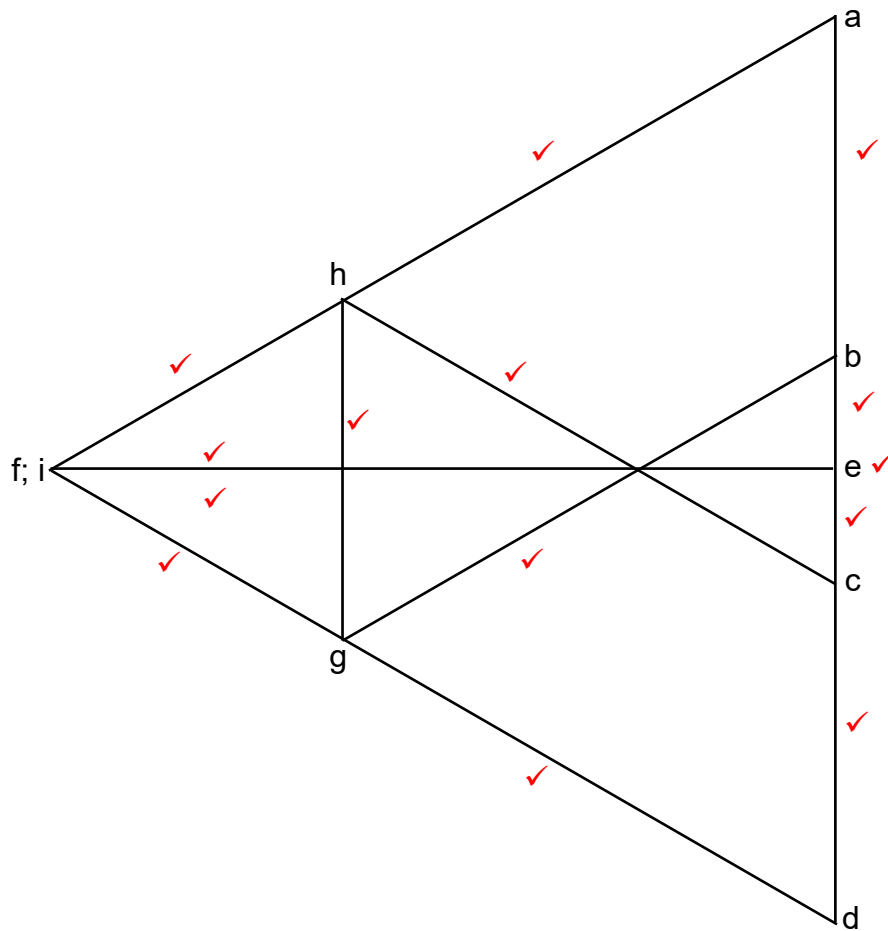
## 5.1



$$RR = 60 \text{ kN} \checkmark$$

(4)

5.2



(14 × ½)

(7)

5.3

Member	Magnitude	Nature
AF	120kN✓	Strut✓
BG	76kN✓	Strut✓
CH	76kN✓	Strut✓
DI	120kN✓	Strut✓
EF	104kN✓	Tie✓
FG	44kN✓	Strut✓
GH	45kN✓	Tie✓
HI	44kN✓	Strut✓
EI	104kN✓	Tie✓

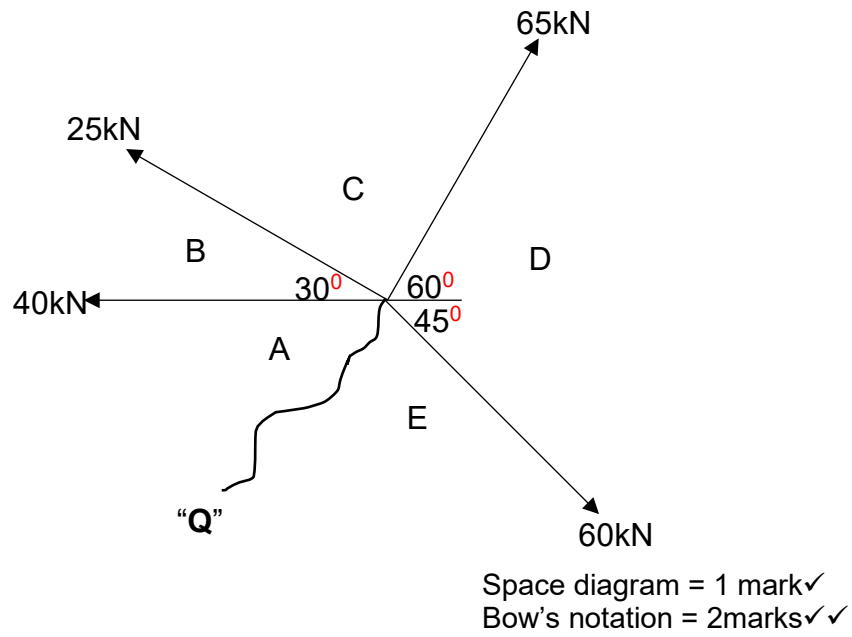
(18 × ½)

(9)

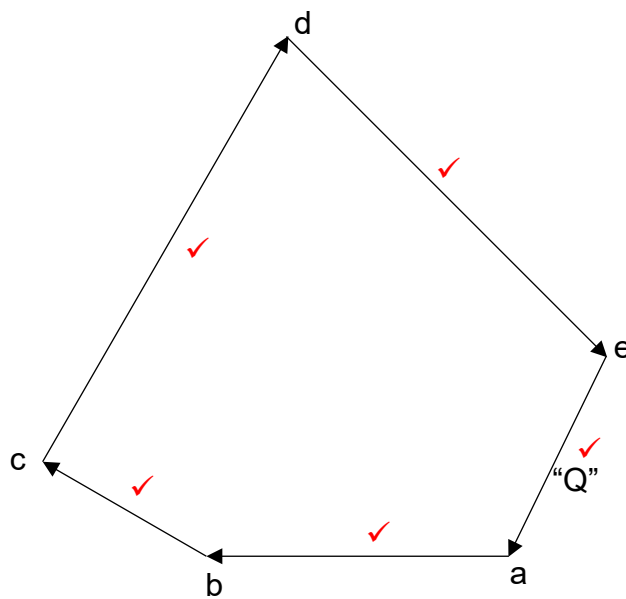
**[20]**

**QUESTION 6**

6.1



6.2



'Q' = 29 kN ✓ @ 64° ✓ South of West ✓

(8)  
[11]

**TOTAL: 100**