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GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

MOTOR BODY REPAIRING SG

TIME: 3 hours

MARKS: 200

REQUIREMENTS:

- Calculator
- Drawing instruments

INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer Question 1 and any SIX other questions

QUESTION 1 COMPULSORY

1.1	Name FIVE safety rules in the workplace.	(5)
1.2	Where must flammable gases be stored?	(1)
1.3	Name FIVE safety rules to be followed when spray-painting.	(5)
1.4	Name FIVE safety rules when using the oxyacetylene gas plant.	(5)
1.5	Name FIVE qualities a spray-booth should have.	(5)
1.6	What can be used to remove tar spots from a vehicle?	(1)
1.7	Explain what rust is.	(4)
1.8	Why are rivets and not nuts and bolts used to mount a conventional chassis?	(2)
1.9	Name THREE properties of a good pigment.	(3)
1.10	Define the following:	
	1.10.1 Strain 1.10.2 Elasticity of steel 1.10.3 Stress	(3) (3) (3)

Name EIGHT types of tools used for body repair work. (8)1.12 Name TWO advantages of body putty in comparison with body lead. (2) [50] **QUESTION 2** 2.1 A sports car with a fibreglass body was involved in a minor accident. The only damage was a tear in the fender. Describe, step by step, how you would repair the damage. (12)2.2 The boot lid of a car has been repaired; part of the paint has been removed. Describe how you would prepare and respray the boot lid. (13)[25] **QUESTION 3** 3.1 Make a simple sketch of a conventional chassis. Show the method and points to be tested (measured) to determine a bent chassis. (5) 3.2 Describe the method for repairing a bent chassis. The car was hit from behind and the chassis is bent slightly downwards. (5) 3.3 The door of a car has been replaced. Describe in detail how the door must be prepared and resprayed. (15)[25] **QUESTION 4** 4.1 Name FIVE checks to be done before wheel alignment can be adjusted. (5)4.2 What could cause a car's front wheels to wobble? State any THREE reasons. (3)4.3 Make line sketches to illustrate the following steering angles: 4.3.1 Positive camber (5)4.3.2 Toe-in (4) 4.3.3 Ackerman principle (8)[25]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 Describe the ignition and setting of the oxyacetylene gas welding plant to weld thin, mild steel. (7)
- 5.2 Draw a sketch to illustrate the leftwards welding method when using oxyacetylene gas welding. Show the degrees clearly. (10)
- 5.3 Explain how hot shrinking is done. (8) [25]

QUESTION 6

6.1 In Figure 6.1 a spray gun is shown. Write only the number in your answer book and the name of each part next to the number. (10)

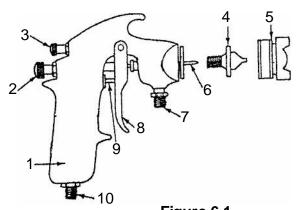


Figure 6.1

6.2 In the sketches below different spray-patterns are shown. Identify the possible causes for each pattern during spray painting. (10)











- 6.3 What causes the orange peel effect on painted panels?
- 6.4 Should existing paint be stripped from the surface before repainting?

(1)

(1)

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6.5	What causes the paint on certain surfaces not to dry?	(1)	
6.6	What causes a finished (painted) surface to be rough and sandy?	(1)	
6.7	At what distance must the spray gun be held from the surface?	(1) [25]	
		[ZO]	
QUESTION 7			
7.1	Describe how a paint stripper should be applied to clean a surface and to remove old paint.	(5)	
7.2	Describe the method used to apply body-putty on to a surface and to finish off the surface. The grit of the sanding paper should be mentioned.	(8)	
7.3	Explain each of the following:		
	7.3.1 Primer7.3.2 Body-putty7.3.3 Surface coating	(2) (2) (2)	
7.4	Describe in detail how a spray gun should be cleaned after use.	(4)	
7.5	Name TWO safety precautions to be considered when working with paint stripper.	(2) [25]	
QUESTION 8			
8.1	Describe step by step how a rusted panel should be repaired.	(10)	
8.2	What causes rust?	(3)	
8.3	Where does rust normally occur on a car?	(3)	
8.4	How can manufacturers prevent rust on a car?	(2)	
8.5	Name THREE general rules that should be followed when mixing colours.	(3)	
8.6	What is the purpose of underbody sealant and what does it consist of?	(3)	
8.7	Why is it important to clean the underbody before a sealant is put on?	(1) [25]	

TOTAL: 200