

**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN**

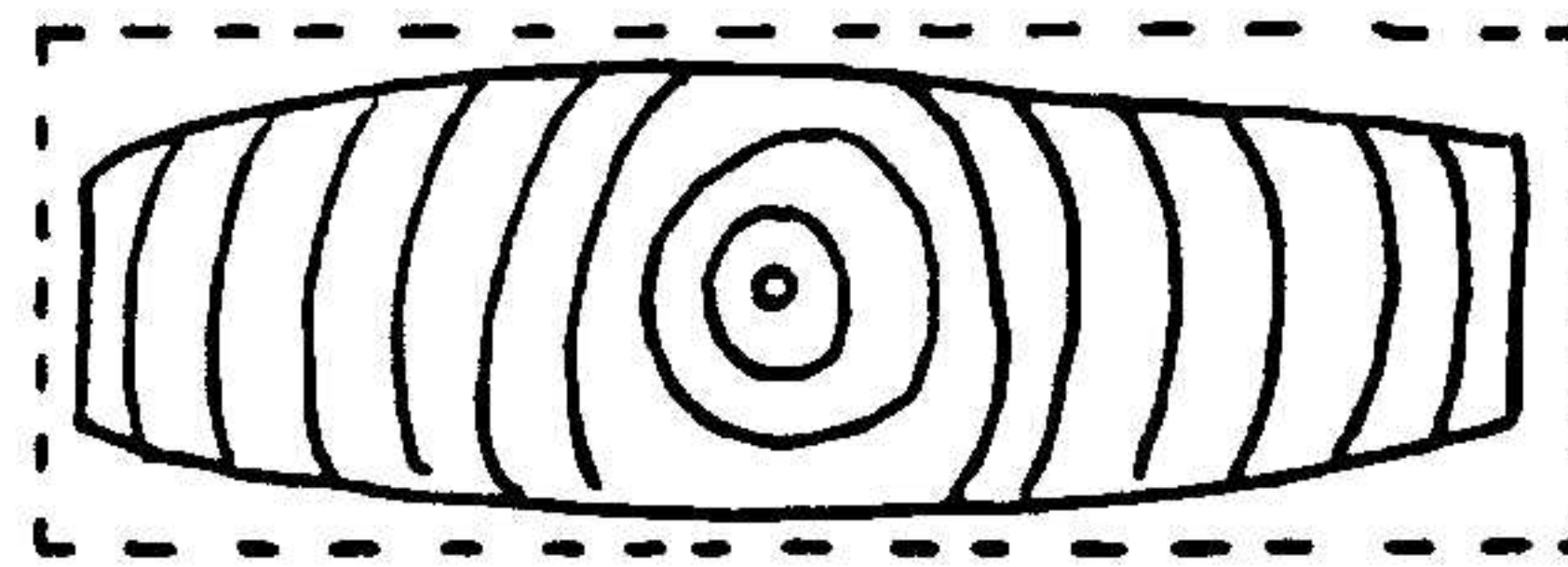
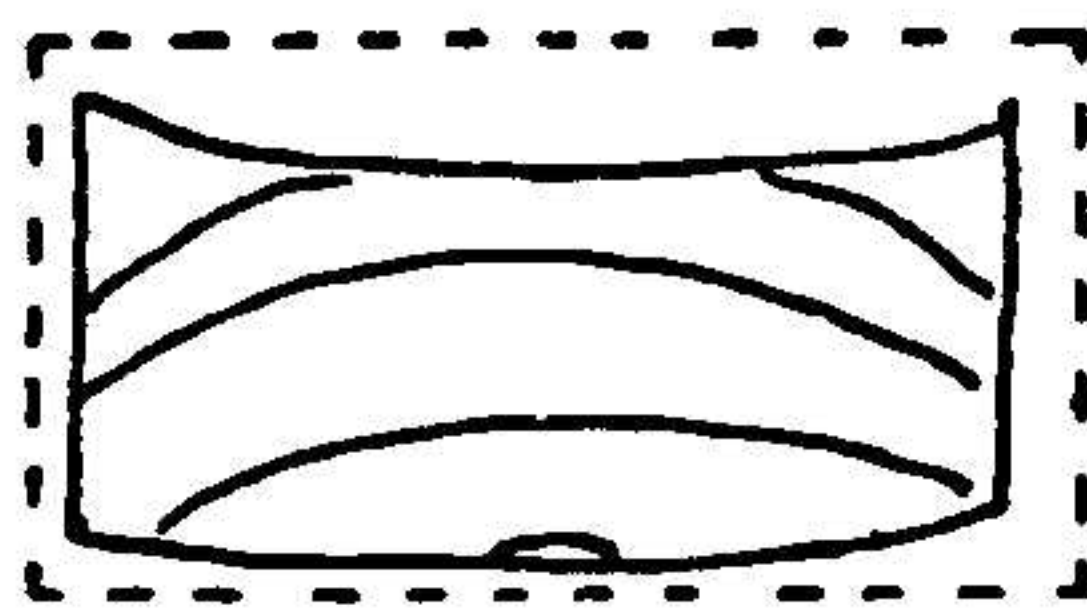
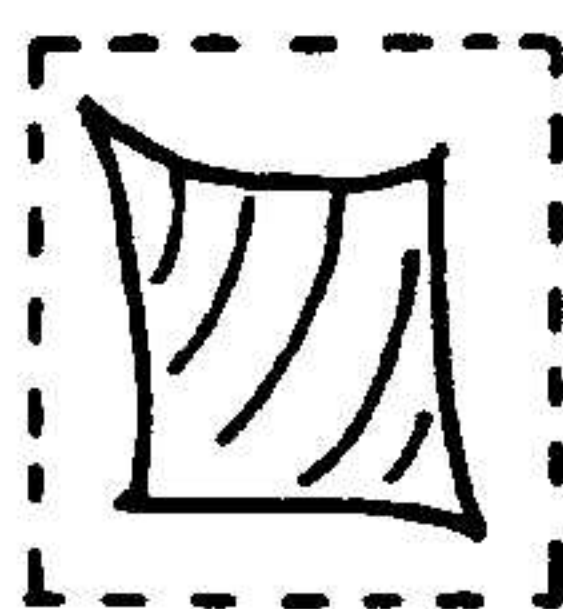
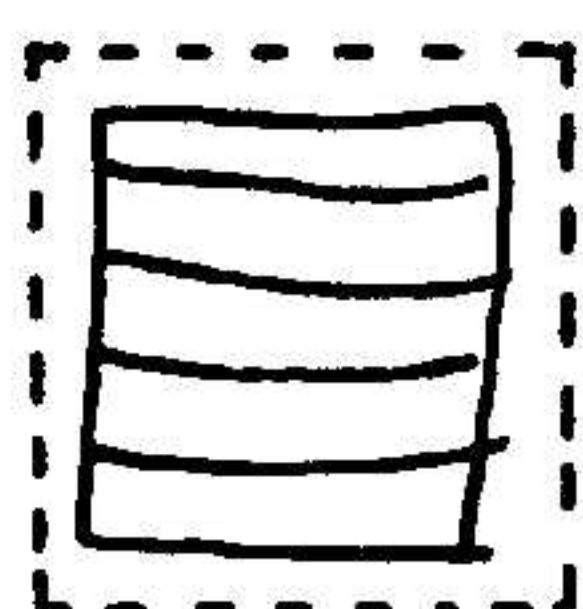
**POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR /
MOONTLIKE ANTWOORDE VIR :**

**WOODWORK SG
(Second Paper)**

**HOUTWERK SG
(Tweede Vraestel)**

VRAAG 1		QUESTION 1	
1.1.1	Tamboetie: meeste bosvelddele van Gauteng. - noorde van Namibië - KwaZulu Natal (1)	1.1.1	Tamboeti: most of the Bushveld regions in Gauteng - northern Namibia - KwaZulu Natal (1)
1.1.2	Spinhout & kernhout in kontras - Pragtige vlamme of vlekke - Kernhout baie duursaam - Tekstuur is fyn - Soms is die draad gegolf - Kernhout is baie olierig - Breë en lang planke baie skaars a.g.v. kernverrotting (2)	1.1.2	Sap & heartwood in contrast - Beautiful specks or figured grain - Heartwood is very durable - Texture is fine - Sometimes the grain is wavy - Heartwood is very oily - Wide and long boards are rare because of heart rot (2)
1.1.3	Skaaf maklik met skerp skaaf, maar skeur soms in. - saag redelik maklik (2)	1.1.3	Easily planed with sharp plane, but sometimes tend to tear. - saw easily (2)
1.2.1	- Hout droog maklik - Lewer planke van maksimum breedte - Lewer die meeste hout met minste vermorsing (3)	1.2.1	- Wood dries easily - Produces boards of maximum width - Produces the most wood with the least waste (3)
1.2.2	- Oppervlakbarsies ontstaan gedurende droging - Planke wat nie die kern v.d. stomp insluit nie, trek maklik krom. - Lewer planke met wankante (3)	1.2.2	- Surface cracks occur during seasoning draughts - Boards that do not include the pith of the log warp easily. - Produces boards with waney edges (3)
1.3	- As vrye vog in selholtes - As gebonde water in selwande (2)	1.3	- As free moisture in cell cavities - As bound water in cell walls (2)
1.4	- Saam met die murgstrale gedoen om 'n mooi voorkoms te verkry - Murgstrale laat gewoonlik 'n kenmerkende oppervlakpatroon (4)	1.4	- Cuts are made mostly with the medullary rays to obtain an appealing appearance - Medullary rays display a distinctive surface pattern (4)

1.5.1	C – ligte tot donkerbruin	(1)	1.5.1	C - light to dark brown	(1)
1.5.2	B – Kerrie-agtig	(1)	1.5.2	B - Characteristic curry like	(1)
1.5.3	A – goed	(1)	1.5.3	A - good	(1)
1.5.4	A – vuilwit kleur	(1)	1.5.4	A - dirty white colour	(1)
1.6.1	- Tangensiaal – 4 - Radiaal – 3	(2)	1.6.1	- Tangential – 4 - Radial – 3	(2)
1.6.2	- Verskille in radiale en tangensiale krimpings - Verkeerde stapeling van vragte - Oneweredige droging	(2)	1.6.2	- Differences in radial and tangential shrinking - Incorrect stacking of loads - Uneven drying	(2)
1.6.3	Ja	(1)	1.6.3	Yes	(1)
1.6.4	Minste vermorsing met opsaag	(1)	1.6.4	Least waste when sawing	(1)
1.6.5	Die stomp word net 1 maal gesaag.	(1)	1.6.5	The log is only sawed once.	(1)
1.7.1	a. Sterbars b. Kernverrotting c. Kromtrek d. Boogtrek e. Spiraal draad f. Wankante	(6)	1.7.1	a. Star shake b. Growth defect c. Springing d. Bowing e. Spiral grain f. Wane edges	(6)
1.8		(4)	1.8		(4)

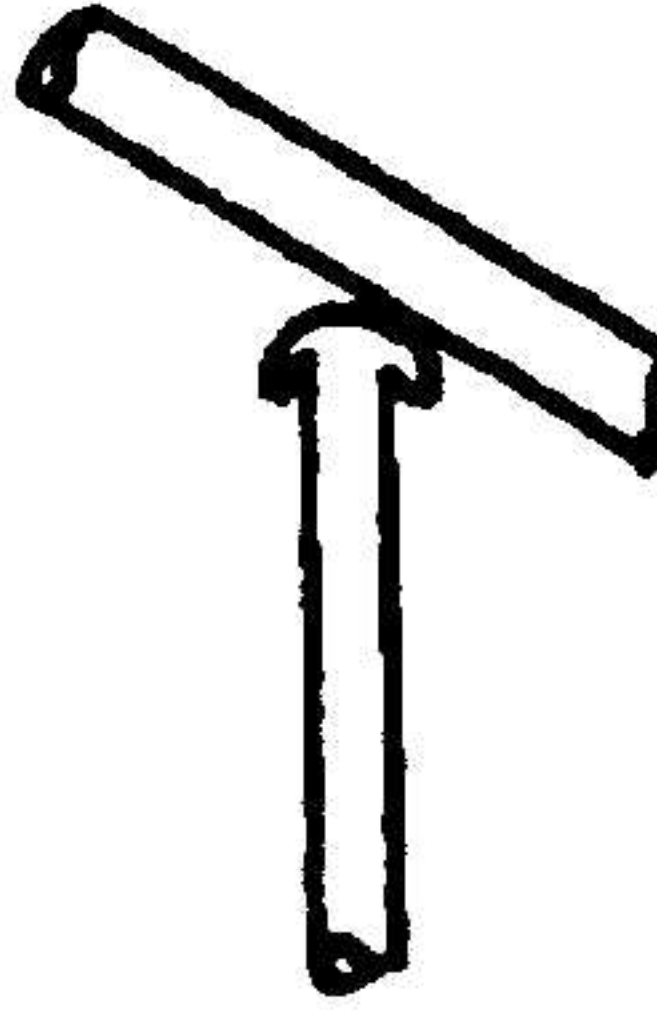


1.9.1	plank	(1)	1.9.1	Board	(1)
1.9.2	stomp	(1)	1.9.2	log	(1)

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VRAAG 2

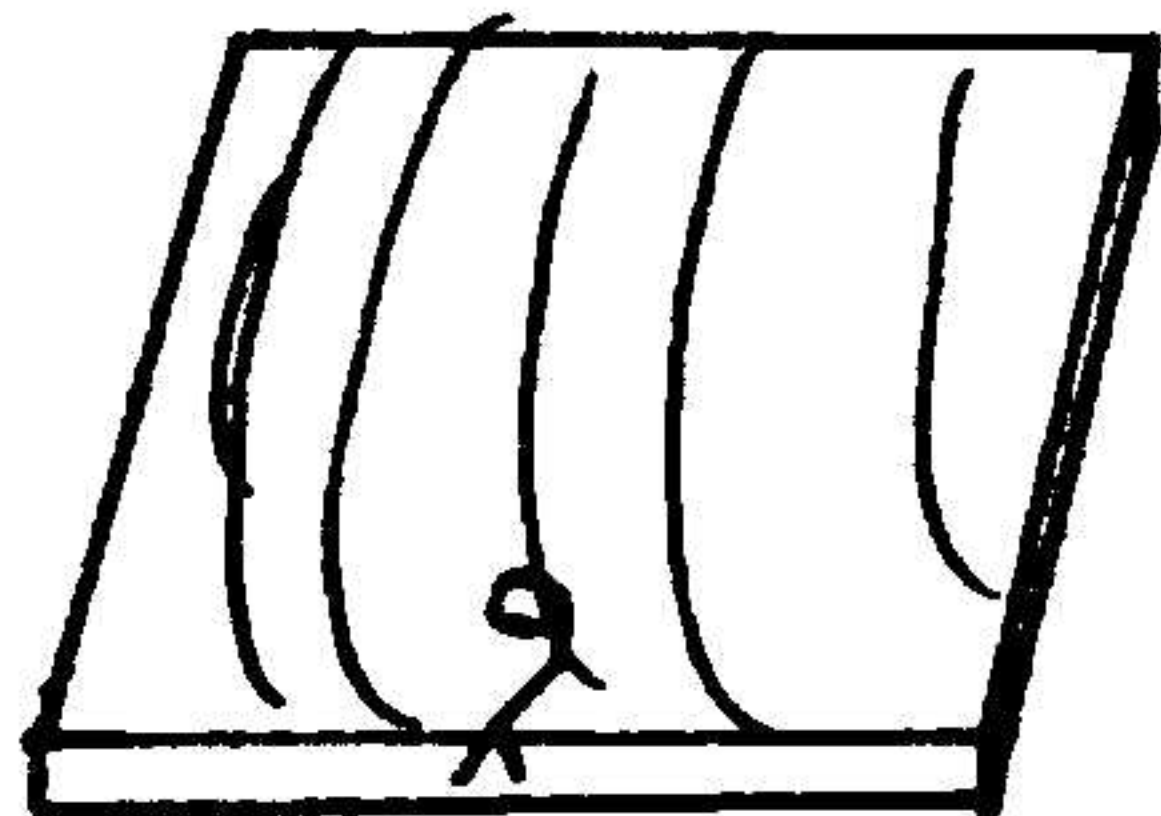
2.1.1	skilbeitel / steekbeitel	(2)
2.1.2	swaaihaak	(1)
2.1.3	speekskaaf – plat sool	(1)
2.1.4	speekskaaf – ronde sool	(1)
2.1.5	figuursaag	(1)
2.1.6	- rugsaag	
	- kapbeitel	
	- blokhamer	
	- steekbeitel	(4)
2.2	winkelhaak / maatband	(2)
2.3	- slyp kantvlak haaks	
	- maak staalskraper in werksbank vas met bankskroef	
	- haal die vyl of slypmerke op oliesteen af	
		(3)
2.4	ratelaksie	(1)
2.5	Dra van rubberhandskoene as jy noodhulp toepas	(1)
2.6	Help jou om reguit te saag om die lyn.	(1)
2.7.1	Kruishoutlyn bederf die hoekie / Sigbaar nadat geskaaf	(1)
2.7.2	Afkanting	(1)
2.7.3	B & D kopkante om splintering/ skeuring te verhoed	(2)
2.8.1	A is verkeerd Die platpunt word dwars oor die draad gebruik	(2)
2.9.1	Grootste vlak word eerste geskaaf.	(1)
2.9.2	Let op die draadrigting en patroon van ringe.	(1)
2.9.3	Skaaf die werksvlak suiwer/plat/ Glad & gelyk.	(1)
2.9.4	bankhaak / skaafplank	(1)
2.9.5	Gebruik 'n rei (dwars en oorhoeks)	(2)

QUESTION 2

2.1.1	paring chisel / firmer chisel	(2)
2.1.2	sliding bevel	(1)
2.1.3	spoke share – flat sole	(1)
2.1.4	spoke share – round sole	(1)
2.1.5	coping saw	(1)
2.1.6	- tenon saw	
	- mortice chisel	
	- mallet	
	- firmer chisel	(4)
2.2	try square / measuring tape	(2)
2.3	- grind the side square	
	- fasten steel scraper in your bevel vice	
	- Remove the file or grinding marks on oilstone	
		(3)
2.4	ratchet action	(1)
2.5	Wearing of rubber gloves when administering first aid	(1)
2.6	Helps to saw straight on the line.	(1)
2.7.1	Marks of the marking gauge still visible after worked	(1)
2.7.2	Chamber	(1)
2.7.3	B & D to prevent tearing of the heads	(2)
2.8.1	A is incorrect The flattened point must be used across the grain	(2)
2.9.1	Biggest surface must be planed first.	(1)
2.9.2	Pay attention on the grain direction and pattern of the rings.	(1)
2.9.3	Planing the workface truing flat/smooth & even.	(1)
2.9.4	bench hook / shooting board	(1)
2.9.5	Use a straight edge (across & diagonally)	(2)

2.9.6

2.9.6



		(1)			(1)
2.10.1	- Sy sool is baie lank en gemaak (ontwerp) hiervoor.		2.10.1	- The sole is very long and it was designed for this	
	- Dit is die langste handskaaf	(2)		- This is the longest handplane	(2)
2.10.2	Werksvlak + werkskant	(2)	2.10.2	Work surface + work side	(2)
2.11.1	Werksvlak	(1)	2.11.1	Work surface	(1)
2.11.2	Rei	(1)	2.11.2	Straight edge	(1)
2.12.1	Saagplank	(1)	2.12.1	Bench hook	(1)
2.12.2	Merkmes sny deur die grein van die hout sodat wanneer dwarssaagwerk gedoen word, die hout nie splinter nie.	(2)	2.12.2	Marking knife cuts through the grain of the wood so that your cross-cut sawing does not splinter the wood.	(2)

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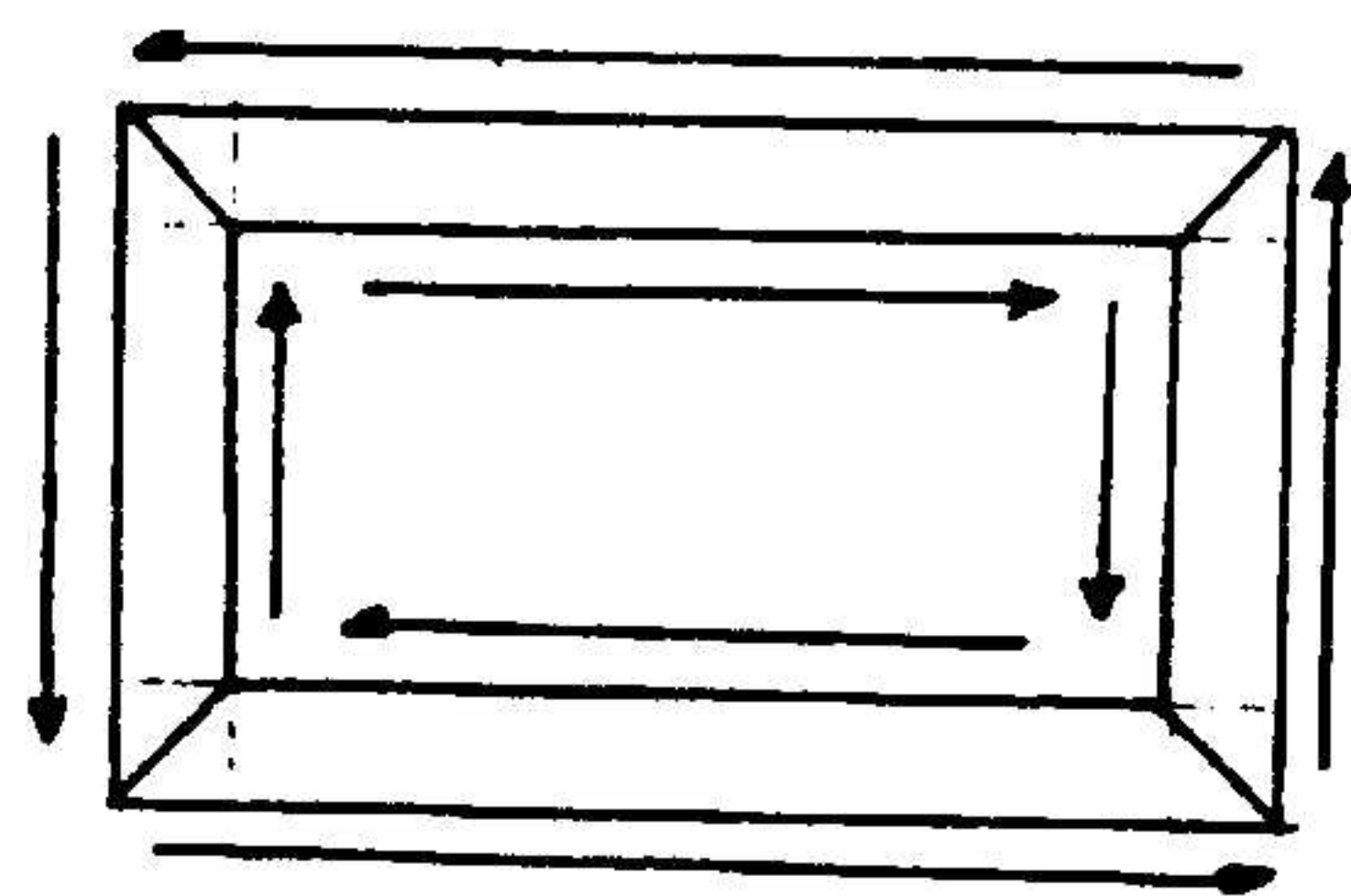
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VRAAG 3

QUESTION 3

3.1.1	Vlakskaafwerk (F)	(1)	3.1.1	Ripper saw work (F)	(1)
3.1.2	Spildraaiwerk (E)	(1)	3.1.2	Spindle turning (E)	(1)
3.1.3	Dwarshoutsaaagwerk (A)	(1)	3.1.3	Cross woodcutting (A)	(1)
3.1.4	Saag van lang vlak kurwes (B)	(1)	3.1.4	Saw of long flat curves (B)	(1)
3.1.5	Skyfdraaiwerk (H)	(1)	3.1.5	Face turning work (H)	(1)
3.2.1	C	(1)	3.2.1	C	(1)
3.2.2	A + B word gesaag buite die afgemerkte afmetingslyne.	(1)	3.2.2	A + B have been sawed on the outside of the measured lines.	(1)
3.3.1	A – Scotia / skorsie B – Torck / rollys C – Quirk / skerlyns	(3)	3.3.1	A – Scotia B – Torck C – Quirk	(3)
3.3.2	E Snywerk word altyd vanaf die dikker na die dunner deel gedoen.	(2)	3.3.2	E Cutting should always take place from the thicker part towards the thinner part.	(2)
3.3.3	- skaaf - sny	(2)	3.3.3	- Scraping - cutting	(2)
3.3.4	haakneusbeitel	(1)	3.3.4	square chisel	(1)
3.4.1	a. dwarssaag b. horisontaal c. kloof d. skuinskloof e. skuinsverstek f. verstek g. skuinsdwers	(7)	3.4.1	a. cross cutting b. horizontal c. ripping d. angled mitre e. angled mitre f. mitre cutting g. angled cross-cutting	(7)

3.5	Verstekgids	(1)	3.5	Mitre gauge	(1)
3.6	Veiligheidsredes / beseringsvry A – dwarssaagwerk B – kloofsaagwerk C – dwars + kloofsaagwerk	(3)	3.6	Safety reasons, not to get injured A – cross-cut work B – ripper work C – cross-cut and ripper work	(3)
3.7.1	Die bandleiers is te ver vorentoe gestel en raak aan die lem	(1)	3.7.1	The guide pins are set far forward and are touching the teeth	(1)
3.7.2	Die gaping tussen die lem en bandstut is te groot / nie 0,5 mm nie.	(1)	3.7.2	The gap between the blade and blade support is too big / not 0,5 mm	(1)
3.8.1	A	(1)	3.8.1	A	(1)
3.8.2	Poot B sal maklik breek op die dunste deel van die poot vanweë die greinrigting	(1)	3.8.2	Leg B will snap on the thinnest part of the leg because of the direction of the grain.	(1)
3.9	Probeer om ewe veel hout aan weerskante van 'n plank af te skaaf vir ewewydige vogverlies en gevolglik voorkoming van trekking.	(1)	3.9	Always try to plane off equal amount of wood on both sides of a board to ensure equal moisture loss and to prevent warping.	(1)
3.10	Die invoerroller druk merke op die hout.	(1)	3.10	The feed roller leaves clamp marks in the wood.	(1)
3.11	Die agterste blad is te laag gestel	(1)	3.11	The rear table is set too low.	(1)
3.12	Die plank is te vinnig oor die skaaf gestoot.	(1)	3.12	The board was pushed too fast over the joints.	(1)
3.13	Die plank is teen die grein geskaaf	(1)	3.13	The board was planed against the grain.	(1)
3.14	Die hout splinter.	(1)	3.14	The wood splinters.	(1)
3.15		(3)	3.15		(3)



3.16 Wanneer 'n effense skuinshoek met die lengte-as v.d. plank gesaag word.

(1)

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3.16 When wood is cut at a slight angle from the longitudinal axis of the board.

(1)

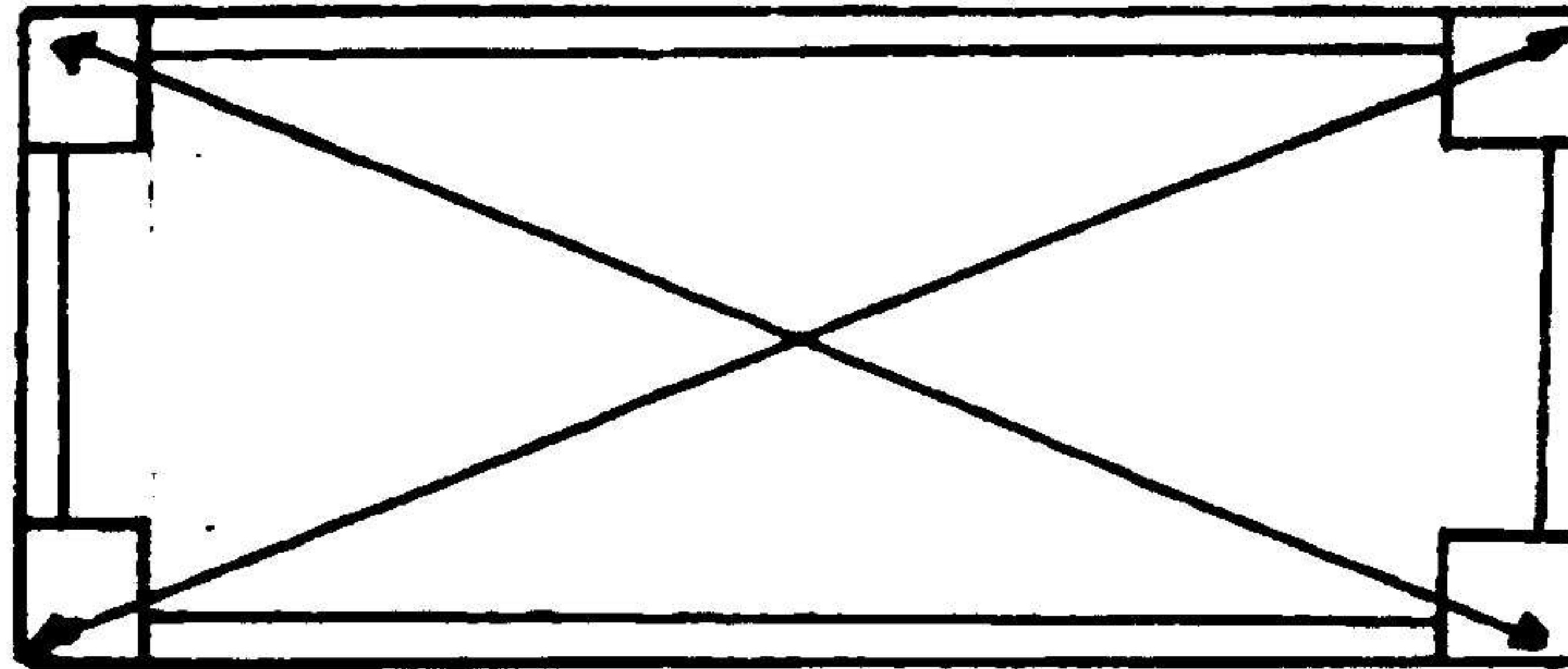
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VRAAG 4

QUESTION 4

4.1

4.1



(2)

(2)

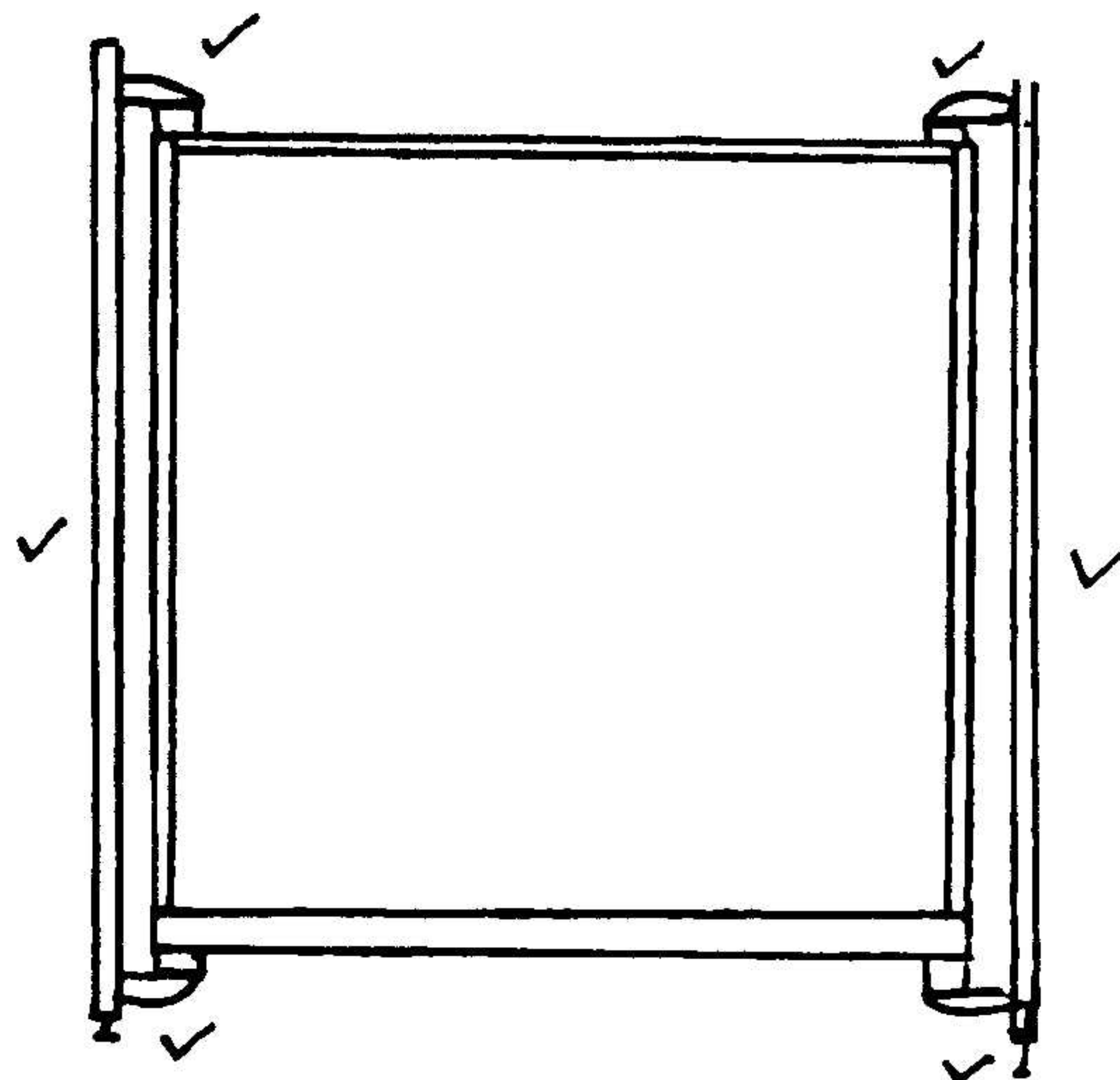
- 4.2 A Tap uit lyn uit op die reling (styl) (1)
- B Skouer op styl te kort aan die een kant. (1)
- C Tap skeef gemaak (nie haaks nie) (1)
- D Tap pas te styf in gat – hout bars. (1)

4.2

- A Tenon not in line with rail (1)
- B Shoulder cut too short on stile. (1)
- C Tenon not parallel with sides. (1)
- D Tenon too thick for mortice – wood splinters (1)

4.3

4.3



(6)

(6)

4.4.1	A = 24	(2)	4.4.1	A = 24	(2)
4.4.2	C – tap	(1)	4.4.2	C – Tenon	(1)
	D – skouer / skouer lank	(1)		D – Shoulder / shoulder long	(1)
	E – skof	(1)		E – haunch	(1)
	F – skouer kort	(1)		F – shoulder short	(1)
4.4.3	8 mm	(1)	4.4.3	8 mm	(1)
4.4.4	Lang en kort skouer tap en gat met skof.	(1)	4.4.4	Long and short shoulder mortice and tenon with haunch.	(1)
4.4.5	Skof maak die gleuf toe en gee krag aan die tap.	(1)	4.4.5	Haunch closes the gap and make the mortice stronger	(1)
4.5	a. Deur gelyk met kosyn. b. Deur bo-op kosyn. c. Deur half ingelaat. d. Deur ingelaat.	(6)	4.5	a. Door level with frame. b. Door on top of frame. c. Door semi-recessed. d. Door recessed.	(6)
4.6	A B – gaan die plank hol trek omdat die jaarringe van die plank nie in die teenoorgestelde rigting loop nie.	(3)	4.6	A B – cupping will occur with the board because the year rings were not placed in the opposite direction.	(3)
4.7	1. Enkelswaelstertvoeg 2. Deurlopende inkeepvoeg 3. Stootlas (stuiklas) 4. Lipvoeg 5. Verstekvoeg 6. Vingervoeg (kamvoeg + ratvoeg) 7. Toomvoeg 8. Versteekte (blinde) tap en gat voeg 9. Sponningsvoeg 10. T-halvinlaatvoeg	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	4.7	1. Single dovetail joint 2. Through housed joint 3. Butt joint 4. Tongue and trench 5. Mitred joint 6. Finger joint (wedge joint) 7. Bridle joint 8. Concealed (blind) mortice and tenon joint 9. Rebated joint 10. T-halving joint	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
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VRAAG 5

- 5.1
- Die blad word té diep of té vlak ingelaat.
 - Die uitkeping is nie haaks nie.
 - Skroefkoppe is nie heeltemal ingedraai nie en druk teen mekaar.
 - Die helfde van die skarnierpen steek nie uit nie.
 - Die skarnier staan te veel uit.
- (2)

QUESTION 5

- 5.1
- The leaf is recessed too much or too little.
 - The checking is not square.
 - Screws are not seated properly, and heads push against each other.
 - Half of the hinge pin does not project.
 - The hinge protrudes too far.
- (2)

5.2	Beskermende bedekkingsmiddels Waspolitoer Vernis Sintetiese lakverf	(1)	5.2	Protective coatings Wax polish Varnish Synthetic lacquer	(1)
5.3	Beroking	(1)	5.3	Fuming	(1)
5.4	- Om die kleur van hout te verander - Om die grein in sekere houtsoorte meer te beklemtoon - Om ligte dele meer gelyk aan donker dele te maak	(3)	5.4	- To change the colour of the wood - To accentuate the grain of certain woods - To get lighter parts and darker parts to harmonise	(3)
5.5	Greinvullers aan te wend.	(1)	5.5	Grain fillers	(1)
5.6	a. W b. O c. O d. O e. W f. W g. O h. O i. O j. O	(10)	5.6	a. T b. F c. F d. F e. T f. T g. F h. F i. F j. F	(10)
5.7	V – Visuele sterktegraad M – Meganiese sterktegraad	(2)	5.7	V – Visual strength grade M – Mechanical strength grade	(2)
5.8	- Sosio-ekonomiese omstandighede - Historiese gebeure - Beskikbare materiaal - Invloed van individue - Doel of gebruik van die meubelstuk	(5)	5.8	- Socio-economic circumstances - Historical events - Available material - Influence of the individual - Purpose or use of the piece of furniture	(5)
5.9.1		(5)	5.9.1		(5)

- 5.9.2 A. 20 – 30 mm (1)
- B. Gelamelleerde hout
Spanderbord
Superbord (1)
- C. (i). Stootlas (struiklas) lip /
versterk / spanning. (2)
- (ii). magneetknip / balknip /
knipslot (1)
- (iii). In die middel van die deur
aan oopmaakkant. (2)
- (iv). Baie vog / vernis /
waterverf (2)

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- 5.9.2 A. 20 – 30 mm (1)
- B. Laminated timber
Chipboard
Superboard (1)
- C. (i). but / rebated / mitred /
torque and trench (2)
- (ii). Magnet bolt / ball catch /
clasp locks (1)
- (iii). In the middle opening
side. (2)
- (iv). Plenty moisture / varnish/
water-soluble paint. (2)

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