THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL DIPLOMA IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION EXAMINATION

784

BRICKWORK AND MASONRY

Time: 3 Hour.

Wednesday, 19 May 2003 a.m

Instructions

- 1. This paper consists of sections six (6) questions.
- 2. Answer question number **one** (1) and any other **four** (4) questions.
- 3. Question 1 carries thirty-two (32) marks and the rest carries seventeen (17) marks each.
- 4. Non-programmable calculators may be used.
- 5. Communication devices and any unauthorized materials are **not** allowed in the examination room
- 6. Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer booklet.



- 1. (a) Define the term "bedding" in bricklaying.
 - (b) Mention three types of bedding used in construction.
 - (c) Explain the importance of proper bedding in wall strength and stability.
- 2. You are supervising a site where hollow concrete blocks are used:
 - (i) List four quality checks you would perform before allowing blocks to be used.
 - (ii) How would you verify the uniformity and strength of the blocks?
 - (iii) What steps would you take if a batch of blocks fails inspection?
- 3. (a) Define the term "retaining wall".
 - (b) Differentiate between gravity and cantilever retaining walls.
 - (c) List and explain three factors that must be considered when constructing a brick retaining wall.
- 4. A three-storey office block is to be constructed using masonry infill:
 - (i) Discuss three functions of the infill walls in the building.
 - (ii) Identify two risks associated with unreinforced masonry infill in seismic zones.
 - (iii) Recommend reinforcement strategies to improve infill wall performance.
- 5. (a) What is meant by the term "grouting" in blockwork?
 - (b) Describe how grouting is done in hollow block walls.
 - (c) Explain two benefits of grouting in reinforced block construction.
- 6. (a) Define the term "course" in brick masonry.
 - (b) Mention four types of courses used in decorative brickwork.
 - (c) Briefly describe how brick orientation affects the visual pattern and structural bonding.