



**higher education
& training**

Department:
Higher Education and Training
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MARKING GUIDELINE

**NATIONAL CERTIFICATE
ENGINEERING SCIENCE N3**

29 MARCH 2018

This marking guideline consists of 6 pages.

QUESTION 1

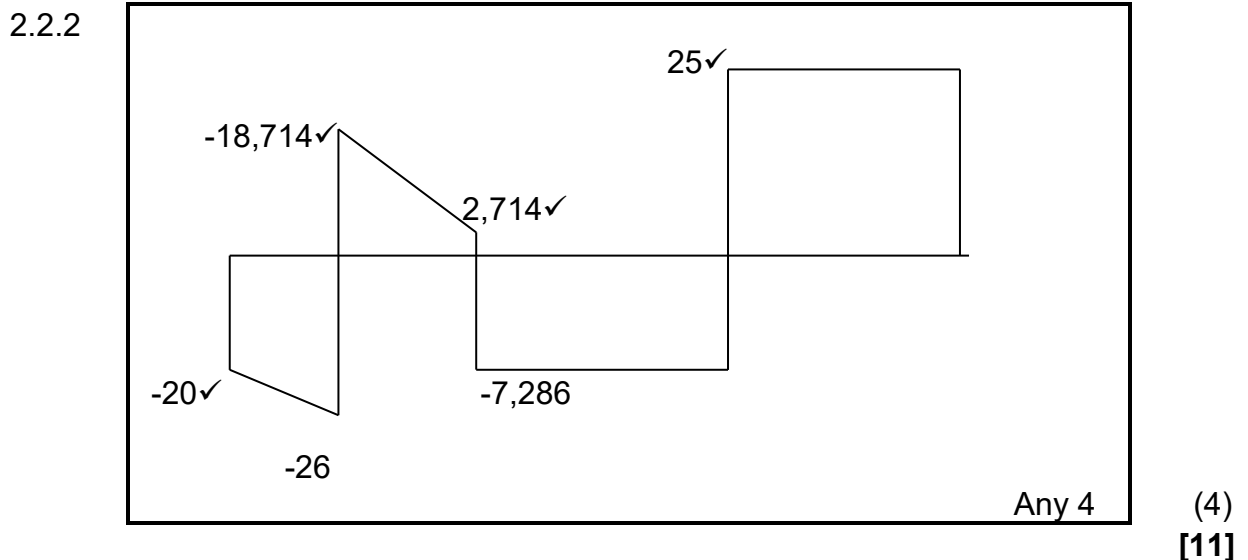
- 1.1 A vector quantity has magnitude and direction✓ while a scalar quantity has only magnitude. ✓ (2)
- 1.2 1.2.1 $S = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$
 $= (0)(25) + \frac{1}{2}(2)(25)^2$ ✓
 $= 625 \text{ m}$ ✓ (2)
- 1.2.2 $V = u + at = 0 + 2(50) = 50 \text{ m/s}$ ✓
 $S = vt$
 $= 50(2 \times 60)$ ✓
 $= 6000 \text{ m}$ ✓ (3)
- 1.2.3 Total distance = $625 + 6000 + 100$
 $= 6725 \text{ m}$ ✓ (1)
- 1.2.4 $V^2 = u^2 + 2as$
 $a = \frac{v^2 - u^2}{2s}$
 $= (0^2 - 50^2)/2(100)$ ✓
 $= -12,5 \text{ m/s}^2$ ✓
 $V = u + at$
 $t = (v - u)/a$
 $= (0 - 50)/-12,5$
 $= 4 \text{ s}$ ✓
Total time = $25 + 120 + 4$
 $= 149 \text{ s}$ ✓ (4)
- 1.3 $E_K = E_P$ ✓
 $\frac{1}{2} mv^2 = mgh$
 $\frac{1}{2}(25)^2 = 9,8 \times h$ ✓
 $h = 31,89 \text{ m}$ ✓
 $S = h/\sin 10^\circ$
 $= 31,89/\sin 10^\circ$ ✓
 $= 183,647 \text{ m}$ ✓ (4)

[16]

QUESTION 2

- 2.1
- It is a force pushing one part of a body in one direction and another part of the body in another direction.
 - It is the algebraic sum of all the forces on a particular side of a section.
(Any 1 × 1) (1)

- 2.2 2.2.1 Moment about B
 $\sum ACM = \sum CM$
 $D \times 7 + 6 \times 1 + 20 \times 2$
 $= 16 \times 2 + 10 \times 4 + 25 \times 8 \checkmark \checkmark$
 $7D = 272 - 46$
 $D = 32,286 \text{ kN} \checkmark$
 Moment about D
 $\sum ACM = \sum CM$
 $10 \times 3 + 16 \times 5 + 6 \times 8 + 20 \times 9 = B \times 7 + 25 \times 1 \checkmark \checkmark$
 $7B = 338 - 25$
 $B = 44,714 \text{ kN} \checkmark$ (6)

**QUESTION 3**

- 3.1 It is a single force that can replace two or more forces and still have the same effect. (2)
- 3.2 3.2.1 $H_x = -40 - 30\cos 45^\circ + 60\cos 60^\circ \checkmark \checkmark$
 $= -31,213 \text{ N} \checkmark$ (3)
- 3.2.2 $V_y = 50 - 30\sin 45^\circ - 60\sin 60^\circ \checkmark \checkmark$
 $= -23,175 \text{ N} \checkmark$ (3)
- 3.2.3 $R = \sqrt{H_x^2 + V_y^2}$
 $= \sqrt{(-31,213)^2 + (-23,175)^2} \checkmark$
 $= 38,876 \text{ N} \checkmark$ (2)

[10]

QUESTION 4

- 4.1 It is the angle between the resultant force and the normal force. (1)
- 4.2 4.2.1 $F = P \cos 60^\circ$ (1)
- 4.2.2 $F = W \sin \theta$
 $= 80 \times 9,8 \sin 30^\circ \checkmark$
 $= 392 \text{ N} \checkmark$ (2)
- 4.2.3 $F = W \cos 30^\circ$
 $= 80 \times 9,8 \cos 30^\circ \checkmark$
 $= 678,96 \text{ N} \checkmark$ (2)
- 4.2.4 $F_N = W \cos 30^\circ - P \sin 60^\circ \checkmark$
 $F_\mu = P \cos 60^\circ - W \sin 30^\circ \checkmark$
 $\mu = F_\mu / F_N$
 $0,4 = (0,5P - 392) / (678,96 - 0,866P) \checkmark$
 $271,584 - 0,346P = 0,5P - 392 \checkmark$
 $0,846P = 663,584$
 $P = 784,378 \text{ N} \checkmark$ (5)
- 4.3
- Prevents slip between two contact surfaces
 - Removes material
 - Transmits movement by means of belts
 - Brings movement to a standstill
 - Enables movement
- (Any 3 × 1) (3)

[14]**QUESTION 5**

- 5.1
- Steam can be used repeatedly.
 - Coal and water are reasonably cheap and readily available.
 - A steam installation has a long life.
- (Any 2 × 1) (2)
- 5.2 5.2.1 $\eta = P_{\text{out}} / P_{\text{in}}$
 $45\% = 15 / P_{\text{in}} \checkmark$
 $P_{\text{in}} = 15 / 0,45$
 $= 33,33 \text{ kW} \checkmark$ (2)
- 5.2.2 $E = P \times t$
 $= 33,33 \times 10^3 \times 45 \times 60 \checkmark$
 $= 89,991 \text{ MJ} \checkmark$ (2)
- 5.2.3 $E = h\nu \times m$
 $M = E / h\nu$
 $= 89,991 \text{ MJ} / 42 \text{ MJ} \checkmark$
 $= 2,143 \text{ kg} \checkmark$ (2)

- 5.3 5.3.1 $Q = mh_v$
 $= 30 \times 0,75 \times 0,6 \checkmark \checkmark$
 $= 13,5 \text{ MJ} \checkmark$ (3)
- 5.3.2 $Q = mc\Delta t$
 $13,5 \times 10^6 = 10 \times 900(t_2 - 25^\circ\text{C}) \checkmark$
 $t_2 = 1525^\circ\text{C} \checkmark$ (2)
- 5.3.3 $\Delta L = L_0 \times \alpha \Delta t$
 $= 2 \times 23 \times 10^{-6} \times (1525) \checkmark$
 $= 0,0702 \text{ m}$

Final length = $2 + 0,0702$
 $= 2,0702 \text{ m} \checkmark$ (2)
- [15]**

QUESTION 6

- 6.1 Suction head = static head – delivery head (1)
- 6.2 6.2.1 $P = \rho gh$
 $345 \times 10^3 = 1000 \times 9,8 \times h \checkmark \checkmark$
 $h = 35,2 \text{ m} \checkmark$ (3)
- 6.2.2 $W = P \times V$
 $= 345 \times 10^3 \times 25/60 \checkmark \checkmark$
 $= 143,75 \text{ kJ} \checkmark$ (3)
- 6.2.3 $P = E / t$
 $= 143,75 \times 10^3 / 3600 \checkmark$
 $= 39,93 \text{ W} \checkmark$ (2)
- 6.3 If pressure is applied on an enclosed system, the pressure will spread evenly $\checkmark$ through the enclosed liquid (or fluid) $\checkmark$ and is the same throughout. $\checkmark$ (3)

[12]

QUESTION 7

- 7.1 The mass of a given substance liberated at an electrode of a cell is directly proportional✓ to the quantity of electricity passed through the cell.✓ (2)
- 7.2 7.2.1 $1/R_p = 1/3 + 1/6$

$$= \frac{2 + 1}{6} \checkmark$$

 $R_p = 2 \, \Omega \checkmark$
 $R_t = R_p + R_{int} + R_{series}$

$$= 2 = 4(0.5) + 4 + 2 \checkmark$$

$$= 10 \, \Omega \checkmark$$
 (4)
- 7.2.2 $I_T = V_T/R_T$

$$= 6/10 \checkmark$$

$$= 0,6 \, A \checkmark$$
 (2)
- 7.2.3 $V = I_T \times r$

$$= 0,6 \times 2 \checkmark$$

$$= 1,2 \, V \checkmark$$
 (2)
- 7.3 7.3.1 $N_p/N_s = I_s/I_p$

$$N_s = (600 \times 6)/0,4 \checkmark$$

$$= 9000 \checkmark$$
 (2)
- 7.3.2 $N_p/N_s = V_p/V_s$

$$V_s = (240 \times 9000)/600 \checkmark$$

$$= 3600 \, V \checkmark$$
 (2)
- 7.3.3 $P_s = V_s \cdot I_s$

$$= 3600 \times 0,4 \checkmark$$

$$= 1,44 \, kW \checkmark$$
 (2)
- [16]**

QUESTION 8

- 8.1 An ion is a charged atom. (1)
- 8.2
- Lithium
 - Sodium
 - Potassium
 - Rubium
 - Cesium
- (Any 2 × 1) (2)
- 8.3 8.3.1 Harder (1)
- 8.3.2 Softer (1)
- 8.3.3 79% (1)

[6]
TOTAL: 100