



FORM TWO PRE – NATIONAL ASSESSMENT AUG 2025

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

MARKING SCHEME FORM

1. (0.75 marks) @ roman

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.	ix.	x.
B	A	C	B	C	A	A	A	B	C

2. (0.75marks) @ roman

List A	i.	ii.	iii.	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x
List B	H	M	Q	O	F	E	K	I	P	N

SECTION B

- 3. A) Is a preliminary phase of architectural process dedicated to the study of climate, geography, historical, legal and infrastructure of the site**

(2.6marks)

B) Is to provide the information about the site assets and liability before the design process

OR

To allow the designer to improve the project

(2.6marks)

OR

Designer to anticipate any potential problems to the project

C) i) Direct method

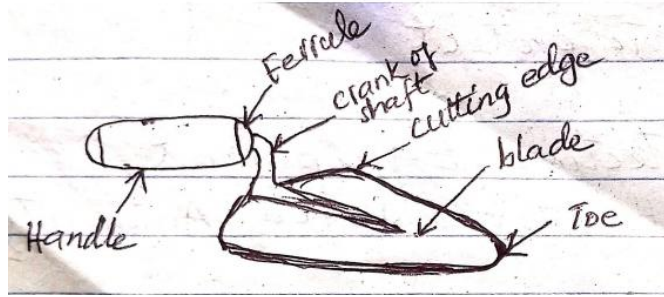
ii) Boring holes or semi direct method

(2.6marks)

iii) Indirect method

4. A) i) Assemble buildings
 ii) Domestic dwelling buildings
 iii) educational building
 iv) Service buildings
 v) Industrial Buildings (3.85marks)
 vi) Storage buildings
 vii) Institutional buildings
 viii) Hazardous buildings
- B) i) Sub structure
 ii) Super structure (3.85marks)
5. A) Is the moisture cement, sand and water
- OR
- Is the mixture of cement, lime, sand and water (2.6marks)
- B) i) Cement sand mortar
 ii) Lime sand mortar (2.6marks)
 iii) Compo mortar= Cement, lime, sand mortar
 iv) Clay or soil mortar
- C) i) Used in wall plastering and rendering or pointing
 ii) Used as scorched on the floor surface (2.6marks)
 iii) Used for joining bricks and blocks or stones on wall bonding or foundation
 iv) Used as DPC and blinding
6. A) Is the arrangement of bricks or blocks in to particular patterns in order to avoid vertical straight joint (2.6marks)
- B) i. To carry the above loads to the equal area without causing depression or settlement
- ii. To strengthen the wall when well fabricated to prevent overturning (2.6mark)
- C) i. Stretcher bond
 ii. Header bond (2.6marks)
 iii. Flemish bond
 iv. English bond
7. A i. Architect-Is responsible for design of structure and structure is constructed with owners' specification and advices the client
 ii. Quantity surveyor –Is the one who prepare bills of quantity and all cost of the project (3.85marks)
 iii. Clark of work – Is the client's representative on site
 iv Apprentice – Is the one who attending the site work for the purpose of learning the basic construction skill in particular trade
 v. General foreman – Is the in charge of all site construction works under technician

B) (3.85marks)



8. A) i) Ova roll or overcoat- To protect body
 ii) Helmet- To protect head
 iii) Gun Boot- To protect feet
 iv) Gloves- To protect hands from sharp things and chemicals
 v) Goggles- To protect eyes
 vi) Face mask- To protect nose and mouth
 vii) Muff- To protect ear

(3.85marks)

- B. i) Personal protective equipment
 ii) Occupational health and safety authority
 iii) Contractors' registration Board
 iv) Engineers' registration Board
 v) Architects, engineers and quantity surveyors' registration board

(3.85marks)

9. A. i. improve strength and stiffness
 ii. Reduce weight
 iii. Enhance durability
 iv. dimensional stability
 v. Improved workability
 vi. better finishing

(3.85 marks)

- B. i. Air drying
 ii. kiln drying
 iii. chemical seasoning

(3.85marks)

SECTION C

10 a) (i) Five properties of green concrete (5marks)

-Workability of fresh concrete: The workability of concrete refers to how easy or difficult it is to handle, transport and place concrete. The amount of water should be in the right proportion.

-Concrete compaction: Concrete compaction entails releasing trapped air from the concrete. The air became trapped in the concrete during pouring process.

-Consistency: The degree of plasticity or texture of cement concrete is defined as consistency. It refers to the relative flow ability of freshly mixed concrete or mortar.

-Segregation of fresh concrete: The separation of the constituent materials of concrete is known as segregation.

-Stability: refers to the ability of the concrete to remain stable, homogeneous and coherent mass without segregation during handling and vibrations.

-Mobility of fresh concrete

(ii) Five importance's concrete curing

-Durability improvement

-Minimizes shrinkage cracks

(5marks)

-Ensures proper bonding

-Prevents dusting

-Reduces permeability

-Strength development

-Improves surface hardness

b)-To prevent weak concrete

-To ensure proper bonding

-To prevent long time deterioration

-To maintain uniformity in the mix

(5marks)

-To avoid chemical reactions

-To avoid delayed setting and hardening