



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

FACULTY OF HEALTH AND APPLIED SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SCIENCES

QUALIFICATION : BACHELOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 08 BOHS	LEVEL: 5
COURSE NAME: HOUSING AND HEALTH	COURSE CODE: HAH 521S
SESSION: JANUARY 2020	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

SECOND OPPORTUNITY /SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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INSTRUCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer all the questions in Section A, B and C2. Write clearly and neatly.3. Number the answers clearly.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 4 PAGES (Including this front page)

SECTION A (30 MARKS)

QUESTION 1

(15 MARKS)

- 1.0 Assess the following statements and decide whether they are true or false.
- 1.1 The document shows the scheme area and the responsibility. [1]
- 1.2 The minimum height of a passage or entrance should be 2.5 meter. [1]
- 1.3 A hamlet is an isolated settlement consisting of one house. [1]
- 1.4 A site plan shows the South Point. [1]
- 1.5 Areas where the underground water lies close to the surface are suitable for construction of a dwelling. [1]
- 1.6 All commercial buildings should have only natural lighting artificial lighting is not necessary. [1]
- 1.7 Adaptation is the ability to distinguish between details that are very close. [1]
- 1.8 Bright lighting causes discomfort and fatigue. [1]
- 1.9 Storm water management protect health, welfare and safety of the public. [1]
- 1.10 Sash weights are heavy cast iron or lead weights inside the window frame. [1]
- 1.11 The structure of the houses in Havana informal settlement contributed to the high Hepatitis E cases. [1]
- 1.12 The house should be at least three (3) meters away from the municipal road. [1]
- 1.13 Oil paint is a requirement at the informal settlement and formal houses. [1]
- 1.14 Building toilets for the community falls under secondary care for HIV AIDS patients. [1]
- 1.15 Overcrowding in an informal settlement increase the hypertension in the community and decrease the tuberculosis in the community. [1]

QUESTION 2**(15 MARKS)**

2.0 Match the term in Column A with the correct description/definition in Column B. (10)

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
2.1 Proposed work on a building plan.	A. Grey
2.2 Lumination	B. These show members or portions of the structure in a larger scale than the other drawings
2.3 Storms water drains	C. Not coloured
2.4 Existing building plan should be in the colour.	D. Red
2.5 Full scale	E. Is a view that shows a certain layer or horizontal section of a building as if it were looked at from above.
2.6 Visual outlines	F. Bold continuous lines should stand out clearly.
2.7 Luminance	G. Green
2.8 Plans	H. Object neither very large or very small and can be drawn as it actually is.
2.9 Detail drawings	I. Can be define as the process of lighting an object
2.10 Waste pipes	J. Means brightness of the light.
2.11 Microorganisms	K. Evaluation tools which is used to measure change directly or indirectly
2.12 Floor plan	L. Natural ventilation -air flow - windows and doors
2.13 Free atmosphere	M. Contains 0.03% carbon dioxide
2.14 Natural ventilation	N. Show the builder the size of the building, the verandah, the thickness of the walls, where to place the doors and windows
2.15 Indicators.	O. Multiply or grow in a vacuumed pack.

SECTION B (30 MARKS)

QUESTION 3

(10 MARKS)

3.0 Define the following terms:

3.1 Health [4]

3.2 Informal housing [3]

3.2 Ventilation [3]

QUESTION 4

(10 MARKS)

4.1 Summarise what layout the drawings should contain on the site plan. [5]

4.2 Mention the importance of working with drawings. [5]

QUESTION 5

(10 MARKS)

5.0 Explain the effects of poor lighting in a habitable room. [10]

SECTION C (40 MARKS)

QUESTION 6

(20 MARKS)

6.1 Compile a list of hidden cost during a construction. [10]

6.2 Outline the advantages and disadvantages of zoning. [10]

QUESTION 7

(20 MARKS)

7.0 Discuss the elements which categorise a healthy house. [20]

GOOD LUCK