CSA-L1Core01 HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE IN CONSTRUCTION AND ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES

1. C – RIDDOR (Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations)
2. A – Issued if there is a risk of serious personal injury
3. C – This will require the presence of an ambulance with paramedics
4. A – A trained first aider is there to save life, stop the situation from worsening, gain help and record the occurrence
5. D – A method statement summarises risk assessments and other findings and provides guidance on how the work should be carried out
6. D – Potentially all of these materials are combustible, which means that they are both flammable and explosive
7. A – This is when the skin becomes inflamed and sore
8. C – These are all designed to prevent objects from falling from height
9. D – These have guard rails and toe boards
10. A – In modern properties the colour is blue

CSA–L1Core02 KNOWLEDGE OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION, QUANTITIES AND COMMUNICATION WITH OTHERS

1. A – 1cm of the drawing represents 500cm or 5m
2. A – This view represents the side, front and plan from above
3. D – These are all examples of technical information that shows how the equipment and material is to be used, stored and any other requirements
4. C – FDN is shorthand for Foundations
5. A – This is a common metric scale that is used when measuring drawings
6. C – This is a value vital to work out the circumference or perimeter of a circle
7. D – This document sets out the precise requirements of a particular job
8. D – This will give you the total floor area of the room
9. B – This individual is responsible for authorising all hours worked onsite
10. A – Verbal includes all spoken communication and written includes any documents, drawings and other printed materials

CSA–L1Core03 KNOWLEDGE OF CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY

1. C – This is quite narrow, but it can also be deep and reduces the bricks used below ground level
2. B – This is a large, concrete slab with an edge beam to take the load from the walls
3. D – This goes over the concrete floor. The combination of the skirting board and the boards themselves hold them in place
4. A – These are temporary structures that support and shape wet concrete until it cures
5. C – This distance is necessary to stop moisture from coming up from the ground
6. B – Generally used for smaller extensions to dwellings and on garages
7. D – The triangular upper part supports the roof, meaning that the roof is two sloping surfaces
8. C – This is a vital structural timber
9. C – 170m tons of waste from homes and businesses is generated each year
10. D – This states the minimum efficiency requirements, compliance, testing methods, installation and control

CSA–L1Occ2 SETTING OUT FOR BASIC MASONRY STRUCTURES

1. D – Services will have been diverted and demolition work already carried out
2. D – The site manager will have explained precisely what needs to be done and how the job needs to be carried out
3. A – This identifies the location of the site and the surrounding area
4. D – These are all examples of services
5. D – The building line is found in the block plan and is identified onsite by pegs
6. B – This is essential in order to ensure that construction heights are correct
7. A – This is normally where profiles are set
8. B – This is necessary to ensure that you have the correct level
9. B – This is to ensure that there is sufficient working space
10. C – These are easy to remove when the profile boards are no longer required

CSA–L1Occ30 MIX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

1. C – All construction sites must have suitable and sufficient washing facilities
2. B – The second number always relates to fine aggregate or sand
3. D – The sand already has a significant amount of water in it
4. C – The materials used are only lime and sand
5. D – This is one part cement, two parts sand and four parts stone or aggregate
6. D – Potable water should only be used as the others may have contaminants
7. C – This is under normal conditions, but in hotter conditions it could be one hour
8. D – The cement should be protected from moisture and damage to the bags
9. A – This can be gravel or recycled materials
10. B – The amount of material on a shovel can vary

CSA–L1Occ19 CONSTRUCT BLOCK WALLING

1. D – There are many advantages in using blockwork
2. C – These are used to stabilise the walling and keep the insulation in place
3. C – The action of water will not have worn the sand down
4. D – This is 18sqm and you need 10 blocks per sqm
5. A – This is fast and straightforward, but not very accurate
6. D – This avoids double-handling and wasting time and effort
7. C – Ladders lack the necessary support and stability
8. B – A 10mm mortar joint would mean that the course height should be 225mm
9. A – If more it can take too long for the blocks to dry out and the water in the blocks can affect the mortar
10. D – Blocks can be fragile

CSA–L1Occ2 CONSTRUCT BRICK WALLING

1. D – You should be aware of all of these potential hazards before beginning
2. A – This is software that allows the user to create a technical drawing
3. C – This is vital if you are lifting bricks up to a scaffold
4. B – These two measurements give you the total area
5. C – Ideally they should also have steel toecaps
6. D – These are used for making round sunken masonry joints
7. D – These are hard-burnt and can withstand compression and have low water absorption qualities
8. C – The other terms are also parts of a brick
9. A – This is the junction between two walls where the bricks overlap
10. B – This is the bonding that is used for half brick walls, where all the bricks are laid down as stretchers

CSA–L1Occ21 CONSTRUCT CAVITY WALLING

1. A – The two walls are leaves and they have a gap between them
2. C – This needs to be at the centre of the cavity and to point downwards
3. B – This is the standard size
4. A – This is mainly used outdoors
5. D – All of these will create dampness or moisture
6. C – This is recommended by Building Regulations and the Masonry Code of Practice
7. B – This is to ensure strength
8. D – It is not recommended to bend wall ties
9. B – Softer bricks are more likely to soak up water or moisture
10. A – This is the most common and straightforward type of bond