TEST YOURSELF SOLUTIONS

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-L2Core04 UNDERSTAND 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 – Value Added Tax is a tax levied by the government on purchases and sales
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-L2Core05 UNDERSTANDING 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

CSA–L20cc69 SET OUT MASONRY STRUCTURES

1. C – 1cm is equal to 2500cm or 25m
2. B – This is a term associated with windows; the others will be found on drawings
3. A – The planning department of the local authority will have these details
4. D – Each service provider will have specialists who will deal with this
5. B – Although stumps are measured at ground level
6. A – This is usually located at the level of the damp course
7. C – This triangular shape ensures you produce a right angle
8. B – The tubes are marked with lines to confirm that the edge is level
9. C – This allows you to make the necessary measurements and mark positions for the building line
10. D – Water will always find its own level and you can use this to take levels around corners and obstructions

CSA–L20cc72 CONSTRUCT SOLID WALLING INCORPORATING PIERS AND ARCHES

1. C – This ensures they support the roof, upper floors, keep the building warm and prevent water from getting into the building
2. A – They are basically a safe system of work
3. C – They have a hammer at one end and a blade at the other
4. D – They are also known as sled runners and have a steel blade and wooden handle
5. C – The face is 102.5 x 65mm
6. D – These are important dimensions as the coordinating size is larger than the actual brick size
7. A – Half a brick is a half batt and a three-quarter brick is a three-quarter batt
8. A – This creates a durable, elastic membrane
9. C – This is designed to seal the basement from external moisture
10. A – These encourage the run off of rainwater from the wall

CSA–L20cc731 CONSTRUCT CAVITY WALLING FORMING MASONRY STRUCTURES

1. D – Water cannot pass into the inner wall because the air circulating inside the cavity dries out the damp
2. A – A is the strongest type of brick and B are semi-engineering bricks
3. C – They are designed to support block or brickwork above the opening and made from steel reinforced concrete
4. B – These are usually two bricks long and have a lip or interlocking edge along each end
5. A – This is the recommended minimum
6. D – The insulation is usually blown into the cavity through holes drilled at intervals of 1m
7. D – This is a highly decorative feature requiring careful measurement
8. C – This is to ensure that they do not rust or degrade over time
9. A – This is achieved by using either a raking out tool or an angle grinder
10. D – This is the upper part of the frame, which is longer than the actual width of the frame

CSA–L2Occ70 CONSTRUCT MASONRY CLADDING

1. B – The two leaves are held together with ties
2. D – The cladding is tied to the main structure using metal fixings
3. A – The problem is they are not able to support their own weight over three storeys
4. C – The temperature inside the building rises more quickly and therefore it uses less energy
5. D – These are all causes of differential movement

CSA–L2Occ71 CONSTRUCT THIN JOINT MASONRY

1. D – Thin joint masonry or blockwork allows higher quality buildings to be built faster
2. B – This is ideal where damp might be an issue
3. C – The pigments are inert
4. A – This is latex that in this case is used as a bonding agent
5. C – Five is the recommended height for safe storage
6. B – Weights above this require some form of lifting device
7. D – The general rule is one part cement to four parts sand
8. A – It is an individual straight or wedge-shaped brick in an arch
9. C – This is because the insulation is carried out after the wall has been built
10. B – This seals it, allowing it to move but protecting it from water penetration