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. C – BIM (Building Information Modelling) provides 3D drawings
2. A – The block plan shows the construction site in relation to the surrounding area
3. D – A supplier will provide a delivery note to confirm what has been delivered to the site
4. A – Orthographic projection can be seen either as a first angle or third angle projection
5. B – There are four different types of pictorial projection – planometric, axonometric, oblique and perspective
6. A – An estimate is not binding and final costs may be more
7. C – The length and width of the room will give you the total area if they are multiplied together
8. C – 5 x £25 = £125 x 4 = £500
9. C – A penalty clause may be payable for non-completion of a stage of work by a given date
10. B – Operation profit = gross profit – overheads (costs)
CSA–L2Core05 UNDERSTANDING CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY

1. A – It is the responsibility of the town planners within local authorities to carry out this task
2. B – Infrastructure projects are usually related to transport construction improvements or upgrades
3. D – The term corporate is usually related to a private or public limited company
4. C – This is an old term that is used to describe an estate agent
5. A – This is an important role and would see this individual onsite on a more regular basis than the architect or client
6. D – Plants can be used for biofuel and energy can be harvested from the sun or from wind power
7. C – This is an increasingly important resource for environmental builds
8. D – It is Part L of the Building Regulations that covers energy conservation
9. D – Biomass is considered to be a renewable energy source
10. A – Combined Cooling, Heat and Power

L3Occ134 CONSTRUCT CHIMNEYS AND FIREPLACE STRUCTURES

1. D – This is an important document that incorporates a great deal of information about the job
2. B – They need to retain the heat in order to ensure that wooden structures are not affected
3. C – Oil Firing Technical Association for the Petroleum Industry
4. A – All fireplaces are calculated using a formula
5. C – This is necessary in order to reduce the fire risk
6. A – Sulphur dioxide and water produce sulphurous acid and carbon dioxide mixed with water produces carbonic acid
7. B – This is true if the chimney passes through the roof within 600mm of the ridge
8. C – These should be of a minimum thickness of 100mm
9. D – They should be laid using a sulphate resisting cement
10. A – This is one of the quickest jointing finishes

L3Occ135 REPAIR AND MAINTAIN MASONRY STRUCTURES

1. D – These are used for higher levels of thermal protection
2. B – Quick lime or hydrated lime can be used
3. B - This is usually gravel or crushed rock
4. D – These substances can all cause irritation to the skin
5. C – In hot, drier weather material is likely to have a shorter usage time
6. B – When it crystallises it creates a new damp proof barrier
7. C – The seating should be at least this amount on either side of the doorway
8. D – Flush means that it is at the same level
9. C – If the walls and joints are overly dry or overly wet this can affect the quality and longevity of the pointing
10. A – This is a general rule of thumb and should avoid cracking and distortion over time
Lcc3O29a CONSTRUCT COMPLEX MASONRY STRUCTURES

1. C – This is a general rule of thumb for half brick walling
2. A – It is the joints where the adjustments and shapes are made, rather than cutting the bricks
3. B – This is built by fixing bricks on their ends, which in turn are supported by a steel lintel
4. C – It is a solid piece of wood in the shape of the arch that is used as a support
5. C – The plywood is nailed onto the ribs and provides a smooth surface
6. D – This is to ensure that the structure is solid and allowances can be made for settlement
7. A – This should only be done once the joints have hardened
8. D – They are fixed into position and plumbed
9. B – A quoin is a corner brick
10. B – Any angle less than 90 degrees is classed as an acute angle

L3Occ3029b CONSTRUCT DECORATIVE FEATURES

1. A – You use a bevel to mark them and then they are cut with a hammer and bolster or mechanical saw
2. B – This will depend on the quality of the work required
3. C – Sloping piers and battered buttresses are added to increase the lateral strength of the wall
4. D – These are all loads that act on the side or face of the wall
5. A – The reinforcements are placed in hollows that are filled with concrete
6. D – The patterns can be laid vertically or horizontally
7. A – These bonds are suitable for decorative panels and infill between lintels
8. C – This is used to maintain the correct angle of the slope
9. C – This is essential in order to ensure that the brick fits into the pattern
10. A – These need to be laid truly plumb otherwise the bricks will appear to be leaning over