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–L1Occ11 PREPARE AND USE CARPENTRY AND JOINERY PORTABLE POWER TOOLS

1. A – This is an industry recommendation
2. D – Onsite planers are often used to plane edges of sheet materials
3. D – Diamonds are incredibly hard
4. D – Ideally, however, the tools should also be checked on a regular basis
5. B – Most timber can be recycled, no matter how small the offcut
6. A – This is an expanding, anchored fastener
7. C – The lower head is driven into the surface of the material but the upper head stays above, making it easier to pull out
8. D – They are also treated to prevent them from rusting
9. A – They also have a very good grip
10. D – You should never absolutely trust service detectors or locators; you should always turn services off at the mains

CSA–L2Occ36 CARRY OUT FIRST FIXING OPERATIONS

1. A – These are on public buildings or cut into walls, but they are not well maintained
2. C – Collective means that it is protecting more than one individual
3. D – There are a wide variety of different makes, models and quality of claw hammer
4. C – There are other types that use other power sources
5. C – Because they are made from nylon or polythene they can easily be coloured
6. B – The biggest disadvantage is that the process cannot be reversed
7. C – Ideally this should be removed to prevent any decay in the future
8. A – Each part of the door frame has a specific name
9. B – There are other different types of joist covering, including chipboard and plywood
10. C – The purpose of these blocks is not to fix the risers and treads together, but to cut down on creaking movement
CSA–L2Occ37 CARRY OUT SECOND FIXING OPERATIONS

1. A – This is because the rotating saw is brought down onto the timber
2. B – This is a second protective layer
3. C – This also means that when the panelling has been painted the joints are easy to cut open with a knife
4. A – This is usually planed all round, halved and then screwed into place
5. C – Some units will be fitted with adjustable legs or small wedges may have to be fitted into place
6. A – These are usually MDF or chipboard covered in plastic laminate
7. D – These need to be considerably stronger and more robust than internal doors
8. D – Mortise latches do not lock; they are internal and hold the door in a closed position
9. A – The hasp and staple provide the housing for the padlock
10. C – This is positioned usually around 1.8 to 2.1m from the floor

CSA–L2Occ38 CARRY OUT STRUCTURAL CARCASSING OPERATIONS

1. A – It actually stands for mobile elevating work platform
2. C – These are wooden struts that are nailed into place
3. D – Ropes or hooks are attached to the bar, which in turn is secured to a banded set of trusses
4. A – This is essential to allow air circulation
5. B – This is being increasingly used and sometimes is referred to as laminated stock
6. D – They are put into position beneath joists or at the same level as joists
7. A – Normally a bridging joist will span from one support to another and is also known as a common joist
8. C – The hangers are thin galvanised steel and are nailed into place
9. D – The strut needs to extend to at least 75 per cent of the depth of the joist
10. B – The outside joist should be the first one to go in

CSA–L2Occ39 CARRY OUT MAINTENANCE TO NON-STRUCTURAL CARPENTRY WORK

1. C – It could suggest some type of insect infestation
2. A – This is a chemical substance specifically designed for this purpose
3. D – They actually prefer European hardwoods, especially oak, ash and chestnut
4. C – The only problem is that eggs deep inside the timber are less likely to be affected
5. A – This should stiffen up the wood and be virtually undetectable once painted
6. D – It is worth remembering that timbers exposed to the elements have a higher chance of decay than interior woodwork
7. B – A soft bristle brush is the best tool to use to apply preservative
8. C – This is one of many different types of gutter component
9. A – These have rubber gaskets and have lips to hold them in place
10. D – This is suspended over the axel pulley or pulley wheel