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-L3Core07 ANALYSING TECHNICAL 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-L3Core08 ANALYSING THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

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

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
TEST YOURSELF SOLUTIONS

CSA–L2Occ40 SET UP AND OPERATE CUTTING AND SHAPING MACHINERY

1. D – Brakes should always be fitted in order to stop the blade
2. B – Gloves are also useful if you are holding or pushing timber into a machine
3. B – The blade cuts on the upward stroke on most machines
4. D – You should never use a machine that does not have a guard
5. A – A push stick should be used so that you do not expose your fingers and hands to a cutting blade
6. C – A circuit breaker will cut the power to the machine
7. C – Conductive material allows electric current to freely pass through it and not build up a static charge
8. C – It is Part H of the Building Regulations that covers waste disposal
9. A – The best way to eliminate waste is to not produce it in the first place, so carefully think about your use of materials
10. C – It is chamfered, which means it has a bevelled edge

CSA–L3Occ1176 ERECT COMPLEX STRUCTURAL CARCASSING COMPONENTS

1. A – Sectional drawings will show vertical or horizontal dimensions, as well as construction details
2. A – Mobile Elevating Work Platform
3. C – These types of roof tend to be used for commercial buildings or larger domestic dwellings
4. D – These are designed to conceal the timbers and incorporate a ventilation strip
5. D – All of these will require work to provide an opening in the roof
6. A – This is to prevent insects and animals from getting into the roof space
7. C – This provides a neat finish
8. B – The sprockets reduce the pitch; they are nailed to the side of each of the rafters
9. A – The purlins also ensure that the rafters can be an economic size
10. D – This is a feature on some roofs

CSA–L3Occ118 INSTALL AND MAINTAIN NONSTRUCTURAL AND STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS

1. D – The purpose of this is to allow the nail to be removed when necessary
2. A – This is a type of flat-topped screw
3. C – These are staircases where two or more treads can be placed in the space where you would usually have a half landing
4. D – This is the backbone of the roof
5. C – This is usually caused by direct contact with water, such as leaks from gutters or pipes
6. D – These are usually at corners and they brace the pane
7. A – This is basically a length of metal with graduated punched holes fixed to a pivot
8. C – It runs under the soffit of the eaves and down the wall
9. A – The polymer holds the glass together if it breaks
10. B – This will ensure that you are unlikely to do damage to surrounding tiles