Unit 107: Working with brick, block and stone

# Multiple-choice questions (learner)

1. What is the most common bond used for a half-brick thick wall?
2. Corner bond
3. Stretcher bond
4. Header bond
5. Return bond
6. How could the correct bond be established in the first course of a brick wall?
7. Set out individually
8. Set out technically
9. Set out dry
10. Set out fast
11. Which of the following tool/s should be used for accurately cutting bricks by hand?
12. Brick hammer and chisel
13. Lump/club hammer and bolster
14. Claw hammer and chisel
15. Lump/club hammer and jointing chisel
16. What is a gauge rod used to check?
17. The accuracy of bed joint thickness
18. The width of an opening
19. The amount of cement in a mortar mix
20. The accuracy of perp joints
21. How are the proportions of sand and cement in a mortar mix expressed?
22. Rate
23. Ratio
24. Blend
25. Formula
26. To work as safely as possible, before commencing any work task which document should be consulted?
27. Schedule
28. Planning approval
29. Specification
30. Risk assessment
31. For a bricklayer to work efficiently, what is the best distance from the face line of a wall to stack materials?
32. 250mm
33. 450mm
34. 600mm
35. 900mm
36. What is the length of a standard brick in millimetres?
37. 200
38. 215
39. 225
40. 250
41. What is the correct gauged height in millimetres of a wall five courses high?
42. 275
43. 300
44. 375
45. 450
46. Which material is known as the ‘binder’ in a mortar mix?
47. Lime
48. Water
49. Cement
50. Sand
51. What could the outcome be if mortar droppings built up in a cavity wall?
52. The strength of the wall increases
53. The wall ties will bend and break
54. It will not make any difference
55. Moisture could pass through the wall
56. What is the main reason wall ties are manufactured from stainless steel?
57. Stainless steel makes the wall ties easier to bend
58. Stainless steel is the cheapest material
59. Because stainless steel will not rust
60. Because stainless steel is thinner than other materials
61. What is the minimum measurement for how far the ends of wall ties should be bedded into the mortar bed?
62. 25mm
63. 50mm
64. 75mm
65. 80mm
66. What can be used to make sure consistent proportions of materials are measured for a mortar mix?
67. Gauge box
68. Large shovel
69. Laying trowel
70. Drum mixer
71. Why would timber profiles be set up at the ends of a straight stone wall?
72. To prevent moving machinery striking the wall
73. To allow a string line to be attached as a guide
74. To hold heavy stones forming the quoin in place
75. To make sure the bed joints follow brick gauge
76. What does ‘kinetic’ mean in relation to operatives preparing the work area?
77. A method used to reduce injury when moving heavy items
78. A method of insulating materials from damage by heat
79. A method of keeping warm when working in cold weather
80. A method used to maintain sustainability of materials
81. Which document provides information about the components and fittings that are used repetitively in different buildings on site?
82. Delivery note
83. Specification
84. Schedule
85. Requisition
86. Which view in a drawing gives the opportunity to see details that would otherwise be hidden?
87. Floor plan
88. Elevation
89. Perspective
90. Section
91. What type of measurement describes the perimeter dimension of a building?
92. Area
93. Linear
94. Volume
95. Overall
96. What reference provides information about tolerances in brickwork measurements?
97. Planning applications
98. Job sheet
99. Gantt chart
100. Building regulations