Unit 109: Plastering and interior systems

# Multiple choice questions (learner)

1. When using chemical additives, which of the following pieces of PPE is recommended for the task?
2. Gloves
3. Hard hat
4. High visibility vest
5. Steel toecap boots
6. Which of the following pieces of equipment is used to place mortar when mixed so that the plasterers can use it with ease?
7. Plasterer’s bath
8. Groundsheet
9. Polythene sheet
10. Spot board and stand
11. When using a mix of sand/cement/lime, the cement acts as:
12. the aggregate.
13. the bulk of the mix.
14. an aid for workability.
15. the binder.
16. Which one of the following additives helps to make render mortar workable?
17. Water
18. Plasticiser
19. Waterproofer
20. Cement
21. The type of material and number of coats required will be found in the:
22. schedule.
23. trade literature.
24. specification.
25. planning permission.
26. The first coat of render applied to blockwork using a two-coat system is commonly  
    known as a:
27. scratch coat.
28. top coat.
29. finished coat.
30. monocouche coat.
31. When applying a rendering system, dubbing out means:
32. filling in deep crevices.
33. applying your first coat.
34. applying the top coat.
35. applying a finish to the top coat.
36. The type of sand used for traditional render is classed as:
37. fine.
38. loose.
39. pre-mixed.
40. coarse.
41. Which ratio below has the greatest sand content?
42. 3:1
43. 4:1
44. 6:1:1
45. 5:1:1
46. What type of binder is used for mixing traditional render on a conservation contract?
47. Hydraulic lime
48. Gypsum rock
49. Cement
50. Limestone
51. The tool used to apply a key to the first coat of render is called a:
52. float.
53. sponge.
54. comb scratcher.
55. trowel.
56. What tool is used for cutting EML and beads?
57. Hacksaw
58. Cutting
59. Tin snips
60. Lath hammer
61. Bagged material should be stored:
62. in dry conditions, off the floor, 5 bags high.
63. off the floor, 5 bags high, outside.
64. in dry conditions, off the floor, 1 metre high.
65. on the floor, 5 bags high, outside.
66. When boarding a ceiling, fixings for screws should be spaced:
67. 125mm apart.
68. 130mm apart.
69. 230mm apart.
70. 300mm apart.
71. These beads are used to form straight arrises that are resistant to normal damage:
72. angle beads.
73. stop beads.
74. movement beads.
75. feature beads.
76. Which of the following types of bead should not be used for exterior plastering?
77. Plastic
78. Galvanised
79. Stainless steel
80. Powder coated
81. Which of the following is not the name of a hard angle?
82. Pencil round
83. Bull nose
84. Quirked
85. Ovollo
86. Why are plasterboards sealed after jointing has been completed?
87. In order to create an even background property.
88. In order to aid with suction.
89. In order to stick wallpaper to.
90. Because it is coloured and saves on painting it.
91. When marking out for the plasterboards, the amount that should be added for the thickness of adhesive is:
92. 10mm
93. 8mm
94. 13mm
95. 11mm
96. A blister in the joint should be:
97. covered with more compound.
98. cut out and replaced.
99. sanded down and filled with compound.
100. left, as it will be hidden when decorated.