Unit 111: Roofing occupations

# Multiple choice questions (learner)

1. How many fixings should a normal-sized slate have?
2. One only.
3. Two at the head.
4. One at the head and one centre.
5. Two at the centre.
6. What is the purpose of a perp line?
7. To keep your ridge tiles straight.
8. To help you get slates on to the roof.
9. To help sort slates.
10. To keep your slate bonds straight.
11. The margin of the slate is equivalent to what?
12. The gauge.
13. The headlap.
14. The side lap.
15. The slate length.
16. When using mortar with slates what is the correct mix:
17. Plasticiser, sand, cement.
18. Sand, cement, fresh water.
19. Sand, cement, plasticiser.
20. Sand cement.
21. How much should your ridge tiles cover over your last course of slates:
22. 50mm
23. 75mm
24. 100mm
25. 150mm.
26. Which of the following tools would **not** be used to install single lap tiles?
27. Saw.
28. Slate knife.
29. Tape measure.
30. Claw hammer.
31. Which dry verge systems can be used for single lap tiles?
32. Continuous, individual or cloaked.
33. Continuous bedded or cloaked.
34. Continuous individual or raked.
35. Continuous or cloaked.
36. How wide should your mortar be on a wet verge to bed down single-lap tiles?
37. 50mm.
38. 75mm.
39. 100mm.
40. No bedding required.
41. What is the correct working platform when installing a full roof?
42. Ladder only.
43. A tower is allowed.
44. A full scaffold to one side.
45. A full scaffold all around.
46. When using a cutting saw you should use which of the following?
47. Dust mask, ear defenders.
48. Dusk mask, water suppression, safety glasses and ear defenders.
49. Dust mask, water suppression, safety glasses.
50. Only what your employer can supply at the time.
51. The correct side lap for plain tiles should be:
52. 55mm
53. 75mm
54. 100mm
55. 150mm.
56. Plain tile hips can be finished in?
57. Ridge tiles, arris hip tiles, bonnet tiles.
58. Ridge tiles, arris tiles.
59. Bonnet tiles and arris tiles.
60. Ridge only due to weathering.
61. How should arris hip tiles be fixed?
62. Use a single nail into the rafter.
63. Spot bedded and nailed.
64. Bedded and nailed then pointed.
65. Bedded and pointed.
66. What is meant by the term side lap?
67. The minimum side lap coverage of 100mm left to the side of the tile.
68. The minimum 5mm distance left to the side of the tile.
69. The minimum 65mm coverage of the tile below.
70. The minimum 55mm side lap distance left to the side of the tile.
71. You would install roof ventilation:
72. to help the breathable felt work
73. to disperse vapour and prevent condensation
74. to help condensation form
75. to make the fascia higher.
76. Why would you install counter battens?
77. To install a valley.
78. To allow rainwater to flow.
79. To allow an air flow to be created.
80. To allow structural stability.
81. Roofing systems can be fitted by?
82. Manufacturers only.
83. Suppliers only.
84. Roof joiners.
85. Trained roofers.
86. What else can be used when bedding ridge tiles?
87. Cement only.
88. Broken tile to support the ridge tiles.
89. Broken tiles to use less cement.
90. Tile packing and slips to give strength.
91. Ridge tiles dry fix systems should be fitted following;
92. the manufacturer’s instructions
93. the supervisor’s instructions
94. the way you always fit them
95. ask the site agent.
96. An advantage of dry fix verge components is that:
97. they are maintenance free if installed in dry weather
98. they are normally cheaper and can be installed in hot weather
99. they are normally maintenance free and can be installed in any weather
100. they are stronger than sand and cement.