Unit 116: Wall and floor tiling

# Multiple choice questions (learner)

1. When cutting wall and floor tiles, which of the following pieces of PPE is recommended for the task?
2. Gloves
3. Hard hat
4. Safety glasses
5. Steel toecap boots
6. Which of the following pieces of electrical equipment is used to cut L-shape cuts in a tile?
7. Scribe
8. Hand-held tile cutter
9. Wet cutter
10. Tile wheel nippers
11. The weight restriction of a gypsum plasterboard of 12.5 mm thickness is:
12. 42kg
13. 12kg
14. 22kg
15. 32kg
16. When mixing cement-based tile adhesive, the water should be:
17. Hot, clean and to a drinkable standard
18. Clean, cold and to a drinkable standard
19. Lukewarm, clean and to a drinkable standard
20. Warm, clean and to a drinkable standard
21. The type of tile, adhesive and grout for a housing project will be found in the:
22. Schedule
23. Trade literature
24. Specification
25. Technical product data
26. The calculation used to measure trim is:
27. Area
28. Volume
29. Linear
30. Subtraction
31. The classification of cementitious normal setting adhesive is symbolised as:
32. C1
33. C2
34. C3
35. C4
36. What is the purpose of a tile spacer?
37. To close any gaps
38. To unevenly space tiles
39. To evenly space tiles
40. To increase tile space
41. What standards do wall and floor tilers work to?
42. British
43. European
44. American
45. Welsh
46. What is meant by the term open time?
47. Time during which tiles can be adequately bedded
48. Time during which tiles can be inadequately bedded
49. Time adhesive can be open
50. Time in which adhesive can be resealed
51. Cut courses in tiling should be:
52. As large as possible
53. As small as possible
54. Non-existent
55. In a prominent position
56. What tool is used for cutting trim?
57. Hacksaw and mitre box
58. Hawk and trowel
59. Lump hammer and bolster
60. Electric tile cutter
61. Tile adhesive should be stored:
62. Inside in dry conditions, off the floor
63. Outside, off the floor
64. Inside, on the floor in dry conditions
65. Outside, on the floor
66. Maximum deviation between tile surfaces (lipping) on either side of a joint less than 6mm is:
67. 1mm
68. 2mm
69. 3mm
70. 4mm
71. Buttering method is:
72. Adhesive applied to a wall with a bucket trowel
73. Adhesive applied to the back of a tile with a serrated trowel
74. Adhesive applied to the back of a tile with a float
75. Adhesive applied to a wall with a gauging trowel
76. What is the purpose of a gauge rod?
77. Helps setting out
78. Helps fix tiles
79. Helps grout tiles
80. Helps seal tiles
81. What is the purpose of a primer?
82. Makes the surface waterproof
83. Increases surface porosity, decreases bond strength
84. Reduces surface porosity, improves bond strength
85. Reduces adhesive coverage
86. What is the purpose of decoupling membrane?
87. Helps grout and finish a wall
88. Helps apply adhesive
89. Increases the risk of cracking or lifting of tiles
90. Reduces the risk of cracking or lifting of tiles
91. What is the purpose of levelling/smoothing compounds?
92. Ensure an uneven subfloor
93. Ensure a flat and level subfloor
94. Improve bonding
95. Decrease bonding
96. What is meant by stock rotation?
97. Use older dated materials first and move later dated materials back
98. Use materials as and when needed
99. Use materials on an ad hoc basis
100. Use later dated materials first and move older dated materials back