Unit 202: Changing practices over time (learner)

# Worksheet 2: 20th century construction techniques

**Task 1:** Answer the following short questions in relation to transport and building prestige.

1. How did evolution of modern transport links lower construction costs for post-1919 buildings?

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1. What impact did the availability of construction materials have on post-1919 buildings?

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1. Explain how traditional buildings such as churches and government buildings demonstrated their prestige.

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1. Why was imported iron and steel used in the Welsh construction industry during the Industrial Revolution?

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**Task 2:** Answer the following short answer questions in relation to material innovations in post-1919 construction.

1. How have advancements in materials facilitated the construction of larger and taller structures?

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1. How have cement, steel and glass contributed to faster construction processes?

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1. How have these materials contributed to cost-effective construction practices?

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1. How do cement, steel and glass enhance the durability of structures?

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1. How have material innovations contributed to sustainability in construction?

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**Task 3:** Complete the paragraph below using the words provided.

preventing construction damp exposure unhealthy vapor environment mould floor conditions structural membranes buildings dampness moisture penetration seeping horizontally impermeable polyethylene damp hazards physical barrier

DPCs are primarily used in walls to prevent rising \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They are typically made of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ materials, such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_­­­\_\_\_ or bitumen, and are installed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at ground level or below. By creating a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, DPCs prevent moisture from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the walls and causing damage to the building's structure and finishes. DPMs, on the other hand, are used in floors to inhibit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the ground. They are often made of polyethylene or other waterproof materials and are installed beneath the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, acting as a barrier against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. DPMs prevent the movement of moisture \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the ground, which can lead to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ living conditions. The inclusion of DPCs and DPMs in post-1919 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the UK became standard practice to pre-1919 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ methods that did not effectively stop rising damp. These \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play a crucial role in maintaining a dry and habitable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ within the building, protecting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ integrity, and preserving its aesthetics. Additionally, by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ moisture build up, DPCs and DPMs help to prevent the growth of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the associated health \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that can arise from long term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to damp \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in buildings.