Unit 201: Employment and employability in the construction sector (Learner)

# Multiple choice summative quiz

Answer the multiple-choice questions below. **Circle** the correct response for each question.

1 Which organisation is responsible for providing training for the UK construction industry?

a Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA).

b Institution of Civil Engineers (ICE).

c Construction Industry Training Board (CITB).

d Federation of Master Builders (FMB).

2 Which trade association represents small to medium-sized building firms in the UK?

a Federation of Master Builders (FMB).

b National Federation of Builders (NFB).

c Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB).

d Local Authority Building Control (LABC).

3 Which trade association represents small to medium-sized builders, contractors and house builders in the UK?

a Federation of Master Builders (FMB).

b National Federation of Builders (NFB).

c Chartered Institute of Building (CIOB).

d Institution of Civil Engineers (ICE).

4 Which organisation represents manufacturers and distributors of materials to industry?

a Federation of Master Builders (FMB).

b National Federation of Builders (NFB).

c Construction Products Association (CPA).

d Chartered Institute of Building (CIOB).

5 Which trade association represents manufacturers and distributors of roofing and waterproofing systems in the UK?

a National Federation of Roofing Contractors (NFRC).

b Roofing Industry Alliance (RIA).

c Civil Engineering Contractors Association Wales (CECAW).

d Natural Stone Industry Training Group (NSITG).

6 What is the **primary** role of the Health and Safety Executive (HSE)?

a Providing training and qualifications to workers.

b Enforcing health and safety regulations and legislation.

c Conducting research on building materials and techniques.

d Offering warranty and insurance for new construction projects.

7 Which of the following is a responsibility of the Health and Safety Executive (HSE)?

a Setting building regulations.

b Providing funding for construction projects.

c Investigating accidents and incidents on construction sites.

d Developing construction plans and designs.

8 What powers does the HSE have in relation to the UK construction industry?

a The power to approve construction plans and designs.

b The power to shut down construction sites that do not meet health and safety standards.

c The power to issue building permits.

d The power to hire and train construction workers.

9 What is the **main** purpose of the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS)?

a To provide training and education to construction workers.

b To ensure compliance with building regulations.

c To certify the qualifications of construction workers.

d To manage construction projects.

10 Which of the following is a benefit of holding a CSCS card?

a Access to free construction training courses.

b Access to higher-paying construction jobs.

c Exemption from health and safety regulations.

d The ability to work on any construction site in the UK.

11 Which of the following is a requirement for obtaining a CSCS card?

a Completion of a construction project.

b Membership in a trade association.

c Passing a health and safety test.

d Minimum 10 years industry experience.

12 What is the role of the Construction Industry Training Board (CITB) in the UK construction sector?

a To certify the skills and qualifications of construction workers.

b To enforce building regulations.

c To provide funding for construction projects.

d To provide training and education to construction workers.

13 Which of the following is a function of the CITB?

a Issuing building permits.

b Managing construction projects.

c Approving Planning Permission.

d Developing training courses.

14 Which of the following is a **benefit** of the CITB’s training and education programs?

a Less reliance on Sub Contractors

b Improved health and safety on construction sites.

c Greater community support.

d Lower taxes for construction workers.

15 What is the **first** step in applying for a CSCS card?

a Pass a CITB Health, Safety and Environment test.

b Submit a copy of your academic transcripts.

c Provide proof of previous work experience.

d Pay for CSCS Card.

16 Which of the following documents is required to apply for a CSCS card?

a A valid passport or driving licence.

b A university degree certificate.

c A recent bank statements.

d A utility bill dated within the last three months.

17 How long does it take to receive a CSCS card after submitting an application?

a 1–2 weeks.

b 4–6 weeks.

c 8–10 weeks.

d 12–14 weeks.

18 Which of the following is a valid reason for a CSCS card application to be rejected?

a Not having a valid passport or driving licence.

b Not having passed the CITB Health, Safety and Environment test.

c Not having previous work experience in the construction industry.

d Not having a specific level of education or training.

19 Can an employer apply for a CSCS card on behalf of an employee?

a Yes, but only for managerial positions.

b No, all applicants must apply individually.

c Yes, for any position within the company.

d Yes, but only for workers without a valid form of identification.

20 What is the **primary** benefit of promoting diversity and inclusion in the UKCI?

a Higher profits.

b Improved productivity.

c Increased competition.

d Lower costs.

21 Which of the following is a protected characteristic under the Equality Act 2010?

a Social class.

b Political affiliation.

c Marital status.

d Age.

22 How can promoting equality and diversity in the UKCI help to attract and retain talent?

a By creating a more inclusive and welcoming work environment.

b By offering higher salaries and benefits packages.

c By providing better training opportunities.

d By giving preference to candidates with diverse backgrounds.

23 Which of the following is a potential consequence of not promoting diversity and inclusion in the UKCI?

a Increased profits.

b Lower productivity.

c Lower employee turnover.

d Fewer workplace conflicts.

24 What is the **main** reason for the UKCI to promote equality and diversity?

a To comply with legal requirements.

b To improve their reputation.

c To increase profits.

d To reduce costs.

25 Which of the following is a protected characteristic under the Equality Act 2010 and relevant to the UK Construction Industry?

a Age.

b Height.

c Hobbies.

d Eye colour.

26 Which of the following is not a protected characteristic under the Equality Act 2010 and relevant to the UK Construction Industry?

a Gender.

b Race.

c Religion.

d Political affiliation.

27 Which of the following is a protected characteristic under the Equality Act 2010 and relevant to the UK Construction Industry?

a Hair colour.

b Social media following.

c Pregnancy and maternity.

d Favourite music genre.

28 During times of recession, what is a common issue faced by the UK construction industry?

a Increased demand for workers.

b Higher profit margins.

c Lack of investment in training and CPD opportunities.

d Reduced taxes for businesses.

29 What can happen to construction firms during a recession if they need to remain competitive?

a They may need to reduce their prices.

b They may need to increase their prices.

c They may need to increase their workforce.

d They may need to decrease their workload.

30 What can an increase in demand for workers in the UK construction industry lead to?

a A shortage of skilled labour.

b A reduction in earning potential for workers.

c Lower wages for workers.

d A decrease in need for new technology and equipment.

31 Why is keeping accurate records important for businesses in the UK construction industry?

a To monitor cash flow.

b To comply with tax laws.

c To increase profitability.

d To avoid burnout for workers.

32 What **specific** tax regulations are often applicable to construction businesses in the UK?

a Construction Industry Scheme (CIS).

b Income Tax Act.

c National Insurance Contributions Act.

d Companies Act.

33 What is a responsibility of self-employed individuals in managing their finances?

a Providing employee benefits such as sick pay and pension contributions.

b Keeping track of income and expenses.

c Securing work for themselves.

d Registering their business with HMRC.

34 What is a potential risk associated with being self-employed?

a Limited responsibility for managing finances.

b Guaranteed access to employee benefits.

c Difficulty in securing work.

d Managing uncertainty and taking risks.

36 Which of the following is an example of non-verbal communication in the UK construction industry?

a Face-to-face meetings.

b Phone calls.

c Online meetings.

d Body language and facial expressions.

37 Which of the following is an example of negative communication in the UK construction industry?

a Active listening and asking questions.

b Using clear and respectful language.

c Criticising and blaming others.

d Sharing information and updates regularly.

38 Which of the following is an example of positive communication in the UK construction industry?

a Ignoring or dismissing the opinions or concerns of others.

b Using aggressive or confrontational language.

c Celebrating successes or acknowledging contributions.

d Withholding information or failing to communicate important updates.

39 What is emotional intelligence in the context of the UK construction industry?

a The ability to understand and manage one’s own emotions.

b The ability to manage construction projects effectively.

c The ability to communicate clearly and concisely.

d The ability to understand and manage financial data.

41 Which of the following is an example of empathy in the context of emotional intelligence in the UK construction industry?

a The ability to recognise and understand one’s own emotions.

b The ability to manage one’s own emotions in a constructive way.

c The ability to understand and be sensitive to the emotions and needs of others.

d The ability to communicate effectively considering your emotional needs.

42 What is equality in the context of the UK construction industry?

a Ensuring that all individuals have equal opportunities, rights and treatment.

b Embracing the range of differences that exist among individuals.

c Developing emotional intelligence to improve communication and collaboration.

d Creating an inclusive working environment where all individuals are treated fairly and with respect.

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45 What is reflective practice?

a A learning style.

b A project management tool.

c Evaluation of personal performance.

d A tool used for managing finances on projects.

46 What is the purpose of SMART targets?

a To improve time management skills.

b To facilitate reflective practice.

c To identify areas for improvement.

d To set achievable outcomes.

47 Which of the following is a **Honey and Mumford’s** learning style?

a Activist.

b Auditory.

c Sensory.

d Kinaesthetic.

48 Why is time management important in the construction industry?

a To improve the quality of work.

b To increase stress.

c To improve the project aesthetics.

d To increase budget.

49 Which of the following is an example of reflective practice in the construction industry?

a Seeking feedback from others.

b Analysing work processes.

c Continuing professional development.

d All of the above.

50 What is the main benefit of engaging in reflective practice?

a Improving time management skills.

b Improving productivity.

c Identifying strengths and weaknesses in performance.

d All of the above.

51 What is the purpose of the Kolb learning cycle?

a To facilitate reflective practice.

b To identify areas for improvement.

c To set clear and achievable goals.

d To improve time management skills.

52 What is the **main** difference between intra- and interpersonal skills?

a Interpersonal skills relate to communication with others, while intrapersonal skills relate to self-awareness and self-reflection.

b Intrapersonal skills relate to communication with others, while interpersonal skills relate to self-awareness and self-reflection.

c Interpersonal skills relate to decision-making, while intrapersonal skills relate to problem-solving.

d Intrapersonal skills relate to decision-making, while interpersonal skills relate to problem-solving.

53 What is the **first** step in the problem-solving approach followed in the UK’s construction industry?

a Developing solutions.

b Evaluating the results.

c Analysing the problem.

d Identifying the problem.

54 What is the **second** step in the problem-solving approach followed in the UK’s construction industry?

a Developing solutions.

b Evaluating the results.

c Analysing the problem.

d Identifying the problem.

55 What is the **third** step in the problem-solving approach followed in the UK’s construction industry?

a Developing solutions.

b Evaluating the results.

c Analysing the problem.

d Identifying the problem.

57 What is the **fifth** step in the problem-solving approach followed in the UK’s construction industry?

a Developing solutions.

b Evaluating the results.

c Analysing the problem.

d Identifying the problem.

58 What is a problem-solving approach that involves using past experience to identify potential causes and solutions to a problem?

a Diagnostic approach.

b Experience-based approach.

c Collaborative approach.

d Resourceful approach.