



CONSTRUCTION PROCESSES AND BUILDING PRACTICE 1

5200

JUNE XXXX

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Centre No. & Name	
Candidate No.	
Candidate Name	

Mobile phones are **NOT** allowed in the examination room.

5200- CONSTRUCTION PROCESSES AND BUILDING PRACTICE 1

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the following instructions carefully before you start answering the questions in this paper. Make sure you have a soft HB pencil and an eraser for this examination.

1. USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THE EXAMINATION.
2. DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Before the examination begins:

3. Check that this question booklet is headed “**Intermediate Level – 5200 CONSTRUCTION PROCESSES AND BUILDING PRACTICE 1.**”
4. Insert the information required in the spaces above.
5. Insert the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil:

Candidate Name, Exam Session, Subject Code, Centre Number and Candidate Number.

Take care that you do not erase or fold the answer sheet or make any marks on it other than those asked for in these instructions.

How to answer the questions in this examination:

6. Answer **ALL** the **50** questions in this Examination. All questions carry equal marks.
7. Each question has **FOUR** suggested answers: **A, B, C** and **D**. Decide which answer is correct. Find the number of the question on the Answer Sheet and draw a horizontal line across the letter to join the square brackets for the answer you have chosen.

For example, if **C** is your correct answer, mark **C** as shown below:

[A] [B] [C] [D]

8. Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score a zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, then mark your new answer.
9. Avoid spending too much time on any one question. If you find a question difficult, move on to the next question. You can come back to this question later.
10. Do all rough work in this booklet, using, where necessary, the blank spaces in the question booklet.
11. **You must not take this booklet and the answer sheet out of the examination room. All question booklets and answer sheets will be collected at the end of the examination.**

Turn Over

1. Identify the type of pointing that is excellent for external face work.
 A Recessed pointing.
 B Stuck pointing.
 C Weather-stuck pointing.
 D Rounded pointing.
-
2. Give the name of the type of mortar mixed with more than one binder.
 A Gauge mortar
 B Lime mortar
 C Cement mortar
 D Lime-Cement mortar
-
3. Select the name of the horizontal poles in scaffolds that connects the standards.
 A Braces.
 B Putlogs.
 C Bridles.
 D Ledgers.
-
4. Choose the name given to the vertical surface of a step.
 A Rise.
 B Riser.
 C Nosing.
 D String.
-
5. Who of these personnel is responsible for the setting out operations on the site ?
 A Town Planner.
 B Quantity Surveyor.
 C Architect.
 D Contractor.
-
6. Calculate the length of a right-angled triangle having a width of 3m and a diagonal of 5m.
 A 8m.
 B 6m.
 C 4m.
 D 7m.
-
7. Define a Gable wall.
 A A wall constructed to seal the ends of a pitched roof.
 B A wall constructed above the roof.
 C A wall constructed to separate rooms.
 D A wall constructed to separate dwellings.
-
8. Select the personnel who can represent the Supervising Architect on the site.
 A Clerks of works.
 B Gang leader.
 C Foreman.
 D Gateman.
-
9. Identify the uppermost member in the construction of a suspended timber floor.
 A The Sleeper wall.
 B Floor joist.
 C Wall plate.
 D Floor board.
-
10. State the purpose of a ventilation pipe in plumbing works.
 A To send in light into the building.
 B To send out foul air.
 C To send in oxygen into the building.
 D To send out foul water.
-
11. Which of these materials can allow the flow of current ?
 A Plastic.
 B Silver.
 C Dry wood.
 D Rubber.
-
12. Select the S.I units for measuring electrical power.
 A Wattage.
 B Amperage.
 C Ohms.
 D Voltage.
-
13. Identify a metamorphic rock from the list.
 A Sandstone.
 B Quartzite.
 C Slate.
 D Shale.
-
14. A foundation is placed below ground level in order to increase the
 A Strength of the structure.
 B Flexibility of the structure.
 C Stability of the structure.
 D Durability of the structure.
-
15. Indicate the source of the best coarse aggregates used for construction.
 A Gravel from the sea.
 B Crushed gravel.
 C Gravel from the river.
 D Gravel from the pit.
-
16. Choose the type of filler suitable for concrete from the list.
 A Coarse aggregate.
 B Gab-graded aggregate.
 C All-in aggregate.
 D Fine aggregate.
-
17. Define the scaffold term "Ledger".
 A The horizontal member of a scaffold.
 B The vertical member of a scaffold.
 C The diagonal member of a scaffold.
 D The cross-brace member of a scaffold.
-

18. Identify the class of rock that is formed from the solidification of molten matter.
- Sedimentary.
 - Granite.
 - Metamorphic.
 - Igneous.
-
19. Determine the dead load of a concrete wall of volume 0.1035m^3 , given that the density of concrete is 2500kg/m^3 .
- $24,154.59\text{kg}$.
 - 0.00004kg .
 - 258.75kg .
 - 0.0414kg .
-
20. Choose the standard height of a door opening.
- 1.80m
 - 2.10m
 - 1.70m
 - 1.90m
-
21. How can workability be measured ?
- By using slump test.
 - By using ball test.
 - By using proctor test.
 - By using sand equivalent test.
-
22. Give the name of a series of steps between two landings.
- Stair well.
 - Stairs.
 - Stairway.
 - Flight.
-
23. Choose the type of pressure whose action tends to move or overturn a Retaining Wall.
- Passive.
 - Active.
 - Earth.
 - Hydrostatics.
-
24. Which of the following terms describes the separation heavier particles from lighter particles in a concrete mix ?
- Bleeding.
 - Creeping.
 - Blistering.
 - Segregation.
-
25. What is another name for a floating pile foundation ?
- Replacement pile.
 - Displacement pile.
 - Friction pile.
 - Composite pile.
-
26. Find the weight of a concrete element ($47 \times 24 \times 8$)cm, knowing that the density of concrete is 2500kg/m^3
- 22.56kg.
 - 9094kg
 - 22,560kg
 - 0.0902kg
-
27. State the function of "ball valve" in a cold water storage cistern.
- Facilitate overflow of water.
 - Provide cold water to the cistern.
 - Provide warm water to the cistern.
 - Prevent overflow of water.
-
28. What type of stair is recommended for use when the stair space is limited ?
- Spiral.
 - Half turn.
 - Quarter turn.
 - Straight flight.
-
29. Define the expression 'pointing rule'.
- A method of aligning perpend.
 - A light wooden straight edge.
 - A procedure to follow during pointing.
 - A method of keeping the joints even.
-
30. The depth of an arch is the distance between ;
- The crown and springing line.
 - The crown and ground level.
 - The intrados and extrados.
 - Ground level and springing line.
-
31. Indicate where a parapet wall is constructed.
- On basements.
 - On foundations.
 - On roofs.
 - On fences.
-
32. Why are twisted bars preferred to smooth bars as reinforcement ?
- They are cheaper.
 - They provide more bond.
 - They are easy to fashion.
 - They provide less bond.
-
33. Select one position where an inspection chamber should be constructed in drainage.
- In septic tanks.
 - In water-closets.
 - In toilets.
 - At change of directions.
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34. Honey comb walls are also called
- Curtain walls.
 - Sleeper walls.
 - Breast walls.
 - Base walls.
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35. Define the expression "Feather-edged" coping.
 A Coping with only one sloping surface.
 B Coping with many sloping surfaces.
 C Coping with no sloping surface.
 D Coping with double surface.
-
36. Define a Raft foundation.
 A A foundation on sloppy sites.
 B A foundation on isolated footings.
 C A foundation that covers the whole surface of the building.
 D A foundation that covers only the pillar footings.
-
37. Select a tool used for raking out joints for pointing.
 A Clutch.
 B Frenchman.
 C Notch.
 D Trowel.
-
38. Identify the most suitable equipment for digging of Pile holes.
 A Mechanical Auger.
 B Bulldozer.
 C Pneumatic drill.
 D Back-actor.
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39. What is the use of Trammel in setting out operations ?
 A For setting out right angles.
 B For setting out obtuse angles.
 C For setting out rectangles.
 D For setting out circles.
-
40. Determine the volume of concrete required to cast a floor of 9m by 7m by 20cm.
 A 1,260m³.
 B 1.26m³
 C 12.6m³
 D 126m³
-
41. Name one main type of floor.
 A Wooden floor.
 B Suspended floor.
 C Upper floor.
 D Concrete floor.
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42. The undesolved waste at the bottom of a septic tank is called
 A Aerobic bacteria.
 B Anaerobic bacteria
 C Scum.
 D Sludge.
-
43. What is the term used in describing an aggregate having all sizes of particles ?
 A Ballast.
 B Coarse aggregate.
 C Well graded aggregate.
 D Fine aggregate.
-
44. State one cause of efflorescences on finished concrete.
 A Too much water in concrete.
 B Low quantity of cement in concrete.
 C Presence of salt in concrete mix.
 D Poor mixture of concrete.
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45. State the most suitable method of joining timber boards in timber floors.
 A Tongue and groove.
 B Nailing.
 C Gluing.
 D Laminate glue.
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46. Give the position of reinforcement in a cantilever beam.
 A At the ends.
 B At the bottom.
 C In the middle.
 D At the top.
-
47. Choose the element in stairs whose function is to support the inclined handrails at both ends.
 A String line.
 B Newel.
 C Balustrade.
 D Guardrail.
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48. The provision of a continuous waterproof membrane on base and walls in basement construction is called
 A Tanking.
 B Rendering.
 C Plastering.
 D Tiling.
-
49. Define the expression "Queen Closer" as used in bonding.
 A Cutting the brick diagonally.
 B Cutting off a closer from a brick.
 C Splitting of bricks equally across its width.
 D Splitting of bricks equally along its length.
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50. The individual wedge-shaped bricks in an Arch are called
 A Voussoirs.
 B Crown.
 C Haunch.
 D Joggle.
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Stop

Go back and check your work