



General Certificate of Secondary Education  
January 2010

Centre Number

71

Candidate Number

## Construction Single Award

Unit 2: Construction Technology

[GSK21]



TUESDAY 12 JANUARY, AFTERNOON

### TIME

1 hour.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question paper.

Answer **all ten** questions.

Questions **1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9** should be answered in relation to the enclosed house plans and specifications previously issued as Pre-release materials.

You should not bring any of the material previously issued into this examination.

### INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 100.

Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

For Examiner's  
use only

Question Number	Marks
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Total  
Marks



- 3 (i) What is the name given to the junction of the two roofs which meet at right angles to each other?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (ii) What is the name given to the inclined timbers fixed between the wall plate and ridge which transfer the live and dead loads to the wall plate? They are found underneath the roofing felt.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (iii) What is the name given to the board fixed horizontally along the front of a house? The gutter is usually fixed to this board.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (iv) What is the name given to the timber member fixed on top of the load-bearing walls?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (v) What is the correct name for the windows projecting out of the roof which are shown in the attached house plans?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (vi) List **five** of the principal functions of a roof.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

(c) \_\_\_\_\_

(d) \_\_\_\_\_

(e) \_\_\_\_\_

[5]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

4 (i) Clearly state what you understand by the term **renewable energy**.

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[2]

(ii) Name **two** different types of renewable energy, other than solar, which could be used for the house shown in the attached house plans.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

[2]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark



6 List the **two** main classifications of timber.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

[2]

7 (i) Give **two** locations where you would use plaster board.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

(ii) Give a specification for plastering the internal walls shown in **Fig 1**. The structural walls are constructed from concrete blocks and the client intends to use emulsion paint on the walls of the room.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [3]



**Fig. 1**

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Marks	Remark

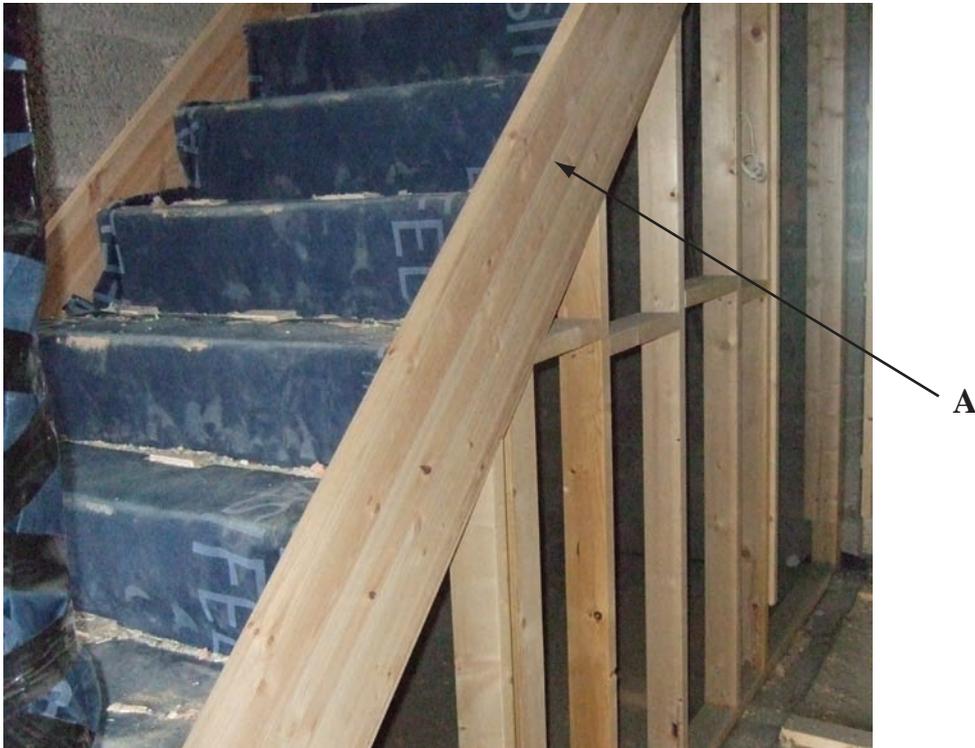
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**(Questions continue overleaf)**

- 8 (i) Fig. 2 shows a straight flight of timber stairs. Suggest **one** reason why the contractor has covered the steps during the construction process.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]



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Fig. 2

- (ii) What Health and Safety measures should have taken place, in relation to these stairs, in order to protect the construction employees on site?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

- (iii) What is the name and the function of the timber member shown at A?

\_\_\_\_\_

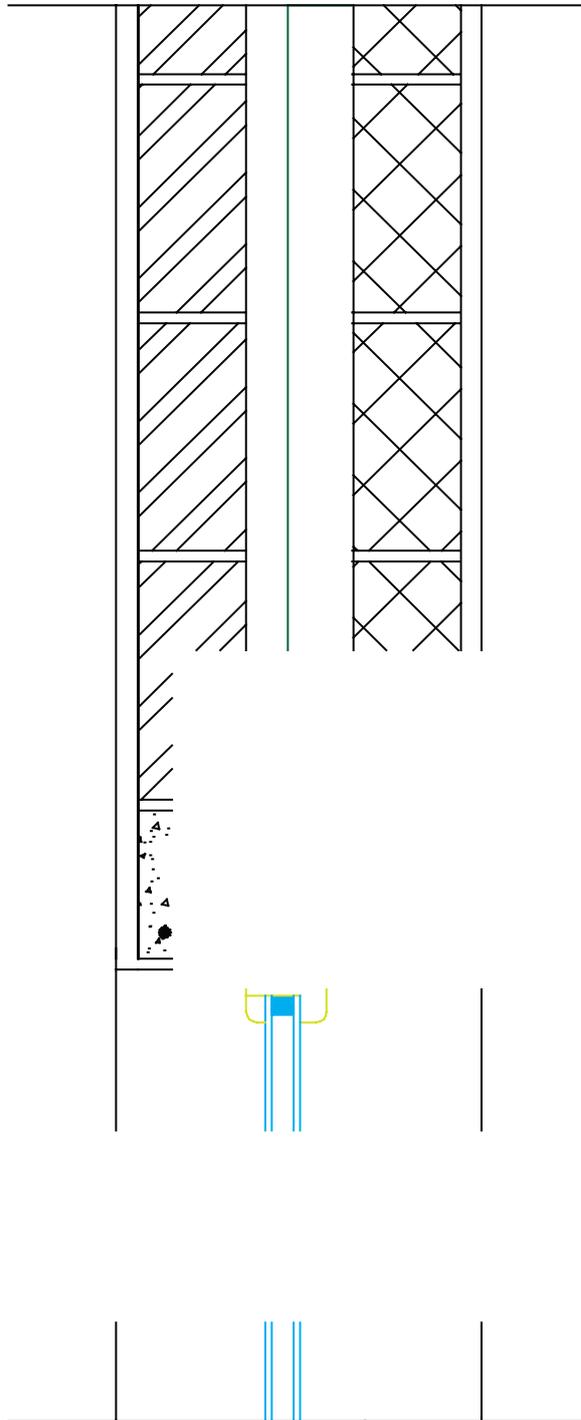
\_\_\_\_\_ [3]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark



**Section B**

- 9 **Fig. 3** shows an incomplete detail for the window head shown in the attached house plans. Complete the drawing and add the annotation from the next page. [10]



**Fig. 3**

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

Add the annotation to **Fig. 3** in the appropriate place using the list provided.

[10]

- Concrete lintel
- Cavity
- DPC
- Wall insulation
- Gypsum plaster and bonding
- Window frame
- Double glazing
- Wet dash
- Cavity closer
- Reinforcing bar in the concrete lintel.
- 100 mm blockwork outer leaf

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

10 (i) Name the type of building structure shown in **Fig. 4**.

\_\_\_\_\_

[2]

(ii) List **four** types of buildings which this type of structure could be used for.

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

(c) \_\_\_\_\_

(d) \_\_\_\_\_

[4]



Fig. 4

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(iii) Why would you use diagonal bracing in this type of steel structure?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

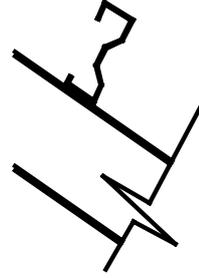
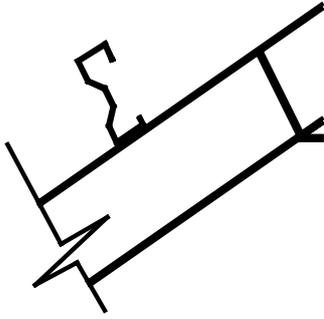
[2]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark



Structural detail at ridge joint.

[5]



Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

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**THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER**

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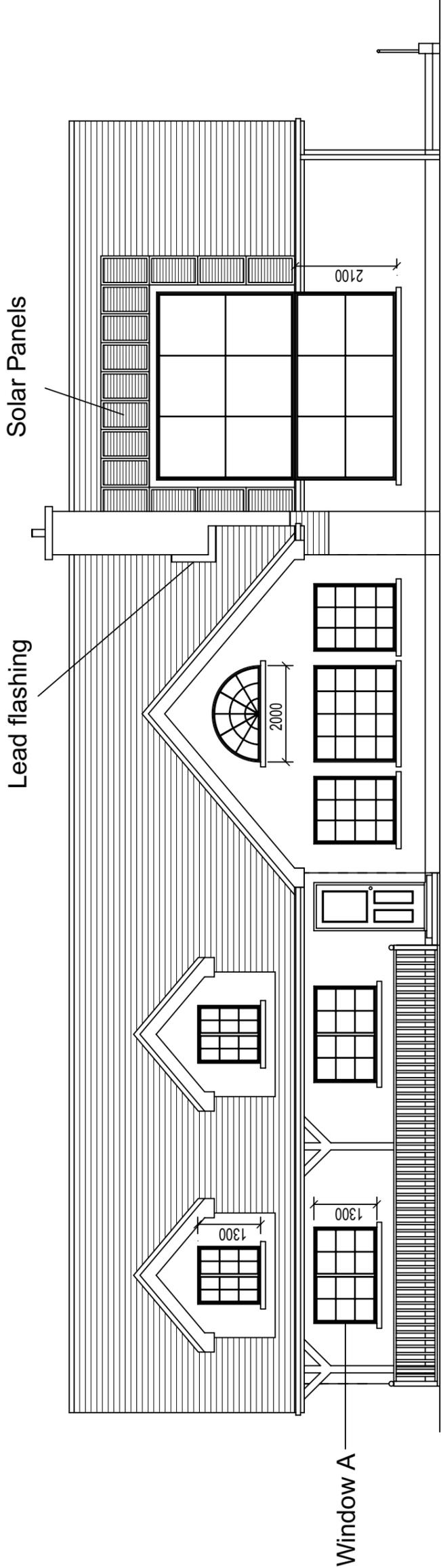
**ROOF CONSTRUCTION**

Flat concrete interlocking tiles (colour: blue/black) on 38 x 25 mm treated s.w. battens on Monarfol 250 underlay on C16 grade rafters at 400 mm c/c on 100 x 50 mm treated wallplates.

All structural timbers to be strength class C16 and kiln dried. Exposed timber to be vac-vac treated with vascol WR wood preservative or other equal and approved.

Tie down wall plates with 38 x 5 mm galvanised mild steel straps at 1800 mm c/c. Lateral support to be provided to cavity walls with 38 x 5 mm mild steel straps fixed and carried across 3 no. joists at 2000 mm c/c at ceiling level and 1200 mm c/c along verge with solid bridging between rafters and joists.

Provide softwood fascia and barge boards, and plywood soffit with ventilation grill providing 10 mm min. continuous ventilation. Ceilings to be 12.5 mm plasterboard, 8mm bonding and 3 mm skim finish. Provide 200 mm fibreglass insulation quilt to roofspace.

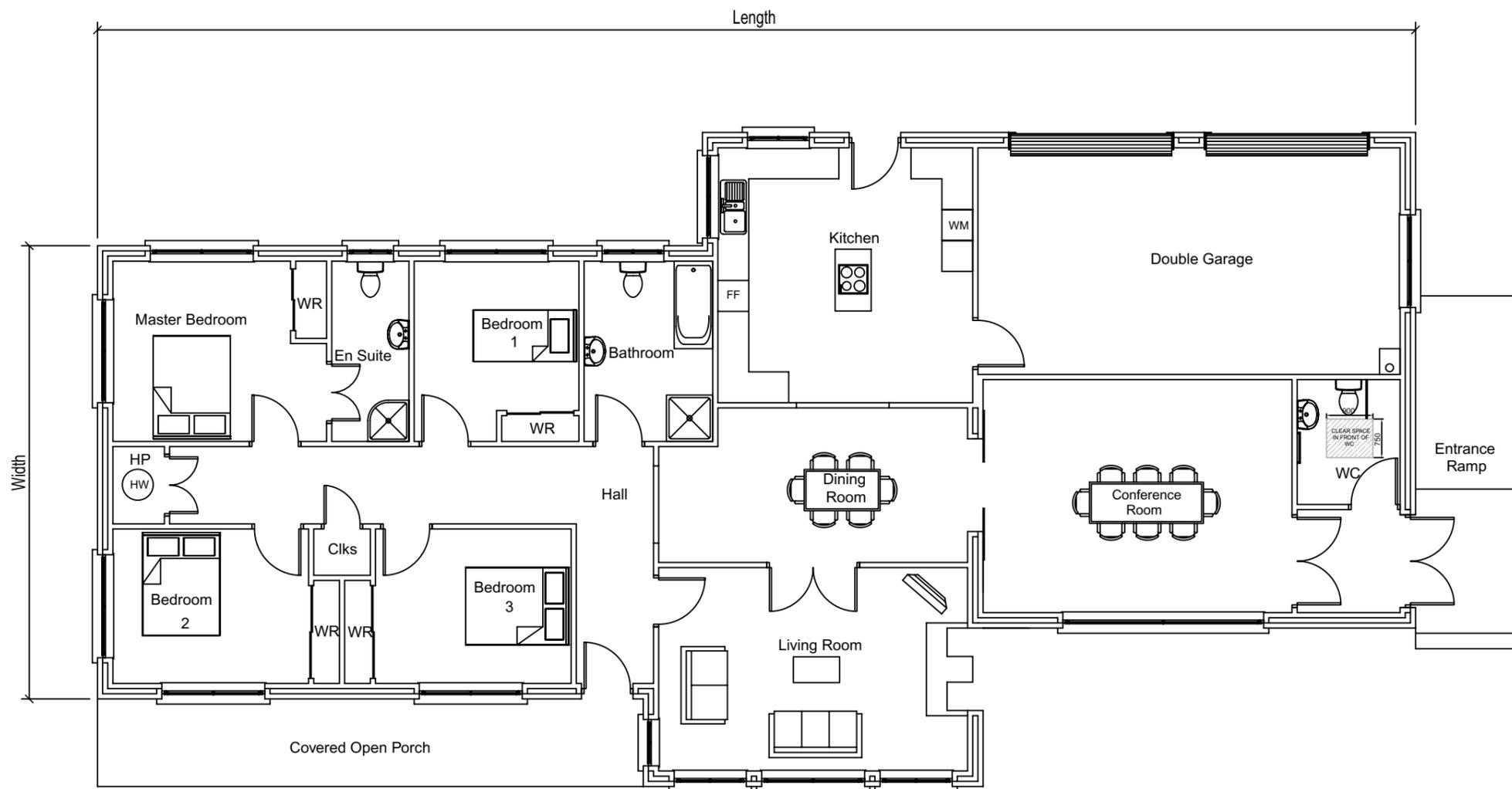


Proposed Front Elevation

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GCSE Construction
Pre-release drawings Front Elevation
Scale: 1:100
York House

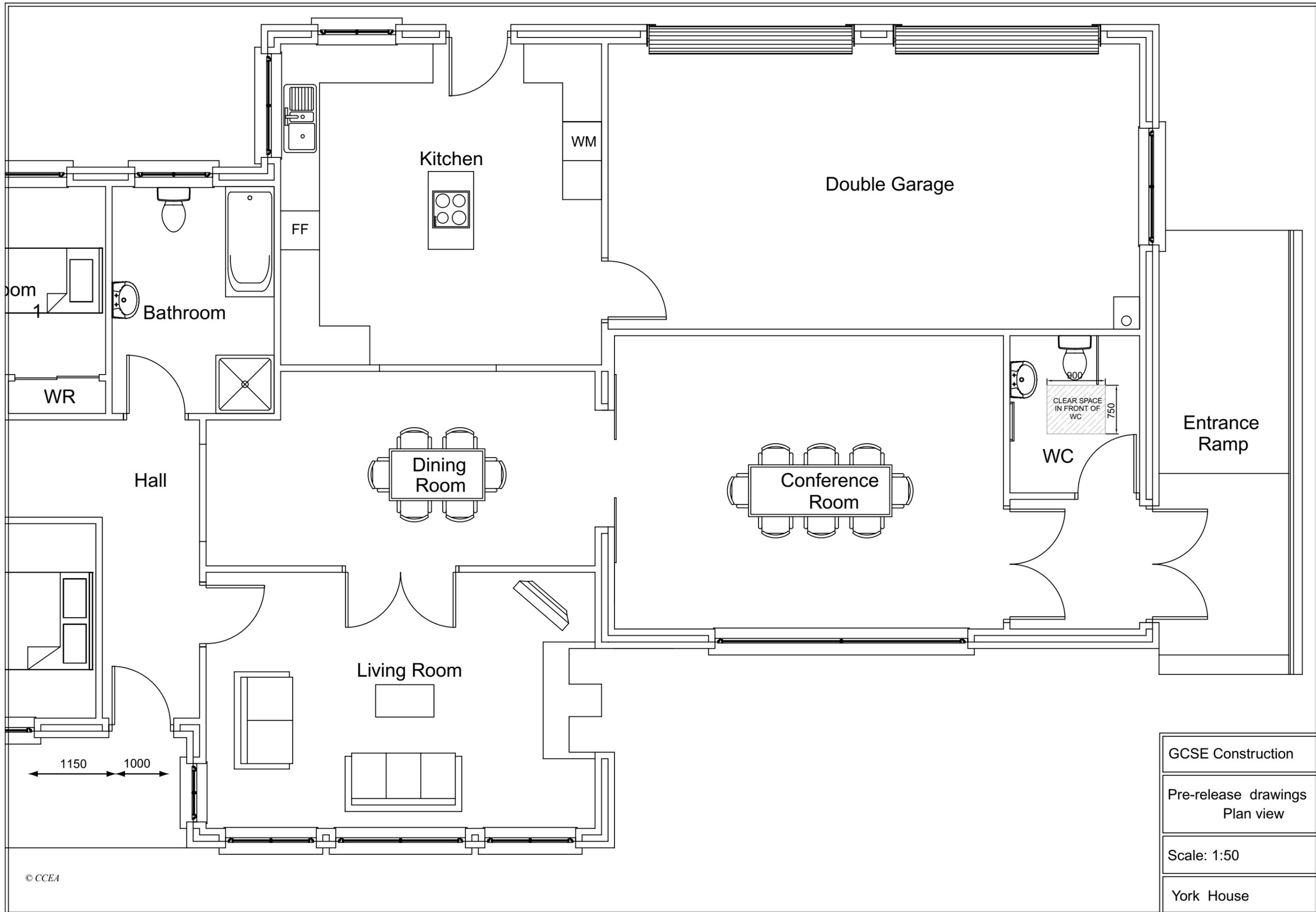




Proposed Floorplan

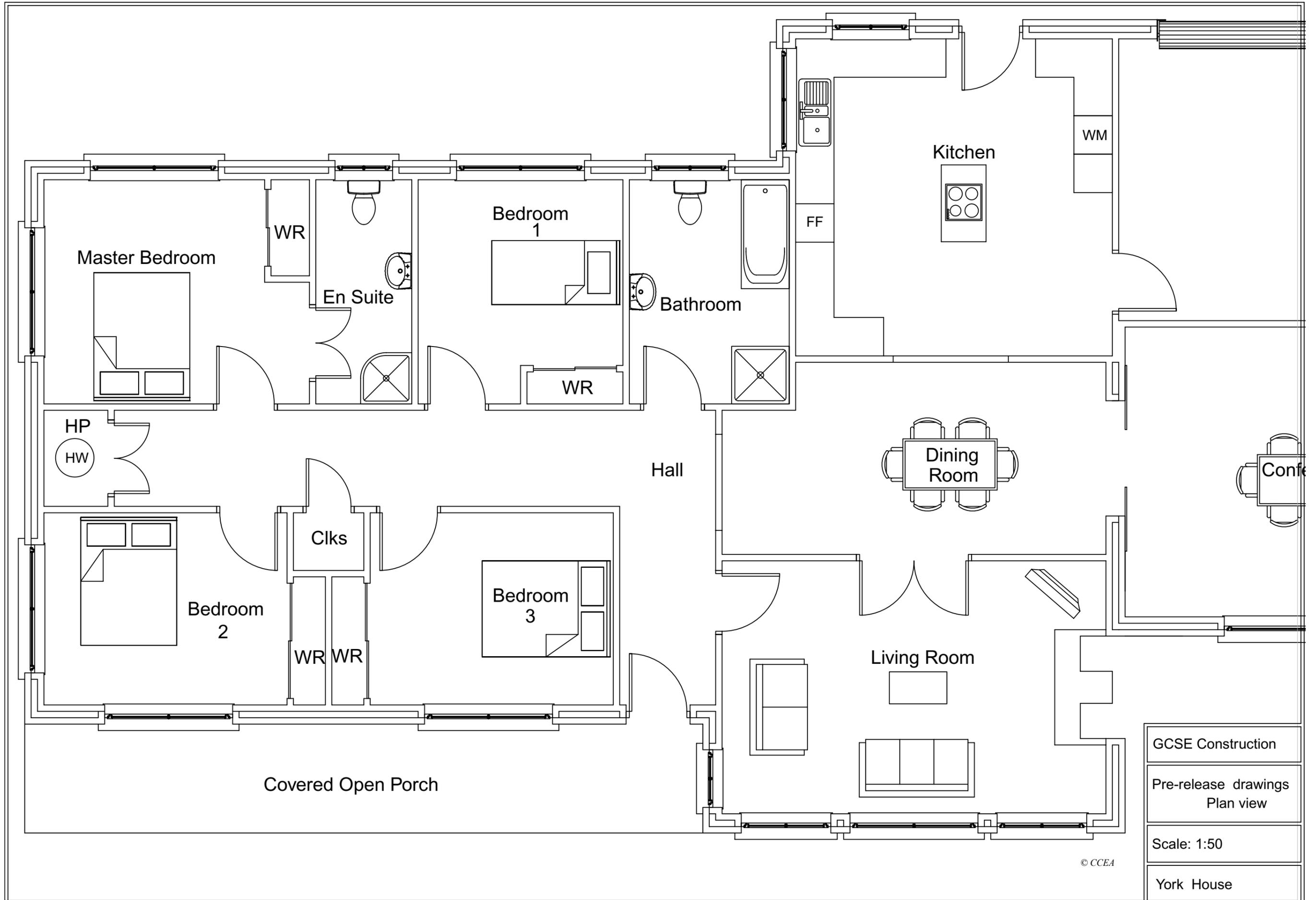
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Pre-release drawings Plan view
Scale: 1:100
York House



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 Plan view  
 Scale: 1:50  
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 Plan view  
 Scale: 1:50  
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## Foundations

The foundations have been designed to be adequate if the bearing is on subsoil Type III or better as defined in Section 5 Table 5:1 of Technical Booklet D of Building Regulations. Foundations shall be situated centrally under walls. Where foundations require to be stepped they shall overlap by twice the height of the step or the thickness of the foundation or 300 mm whichever is greater. Steps shall not be of greater height than the thickness of the foundation.

600 x 250 mm conc. strip foundations shall be used for 300 mm cavity walls.

450 x 200 mm conc. strip foundations shall be used for 100, 150, & 215 mm solid walls.

Foundations should be a min of 750 mm deep taken down to a firm bearing strata. If a suitable bearing cannot be achieved then an amended design will be submitted to the local authority as necessary.

## Hardcore

The hardcore shall be a min of 150 mm deep at the highest point of infill to a max of 600 mm. Hardcore should be consolidated in 225 mm max. layers with a mechanical vibrator. If hardcore exceeds 600 mm deep, then precast or prestressed concrete T-Beams or similar slabs shall be used in accordance with manufacturers details and these shall be submitted to Building Control 3 weeks prior to erection on site.

## Ground Floor Construction

100 mm deep sand/cement screed on 500 gauge vapour control layer on 65 mm Kingspan TF70 insulation on 100 mm concrete floor slab on 1200 gauge dpm/radon membrane on sand blinding on hardcore as above. Note; 25 mm Thermafloor TF70 should be provided to perimeter of the floor to eliminate cold bridging.

## Brick/Block Cavity Walls

Cavity walls shall be 300 mm thick overall with a 100 mm cavity. Wall ties shall be stainless steel suitable for 100 mm cavity with p.v.c. retainer disc for insulation. Ties shall be positioned at 750 mm centres horizontally and 450 mm centres vertically and staggered. Additional ties should be provided at reveal at 215 mm centres vertically.

Butterfly wire stainless steel wall ties should be used in separating walls at centres as before. Cavities and wall ties should be kept clean of mortar droppings. Provide patented expansion joints horizontally every 6 m in facing brick and 8 m in blockwork. Weep holes should also be provided in vertical perpend of facing brick heads as necessary. D.P.C.'s should overlap and be bonded to dpm and be a min of 150 mm above finished ground levels.

## Lintels

Prestressed or R.C. lintels should be used in openings up to 2.500 m in accordance with concrete manufacturer's specifications. Keystone SK/90 lintels should be used over openings greater than 2.500 m to the max. span and loadings recommended by the manufacturer and have 225 min end bearing. Where P.C. floor slabs are used the lintels should be in accordance with the structural engineer's calcs./recommendations.

## First Floor Construction

18 mm t & g flooring grade plywood on joists to sizes indicated on layout plan at 400 mm centres with herringbone bridging at 2.400 m centres. Provide double joists under stud walls that run parallel to direction of joists and bridging to those at right angles. Trimming and trimmer joists to stairwell and chimney stack to be 75 mm thick x depth of joist unless otherwise stated on plan.

Ground floor ceilings should be finished using 12.5mm plasterboard bonding and skim.

## Internal Stud Walls

To have 100 x 50mm head and sole plates with 100 x 38 mm s.w. vertical studs at 400 mm centres vertically with horizontal solid budging at 1.2m centres. Walls to be insulated with 100 mm rockwool or similar sound insulation where necessary and sheeted either side with 9.5 mm plasterboard bonded and skim. Structural studs to be faced with 18 mm grade ply to one face and bolted to blockwork with M8 Bolts at 450 mm max centres. Walls to shower and other areas to be tiled to receive either moisture resistant plasterboard or 18 mm external grade plywood faced with building paper, expanded metal lath and sand/cement.

## Dormer Roof

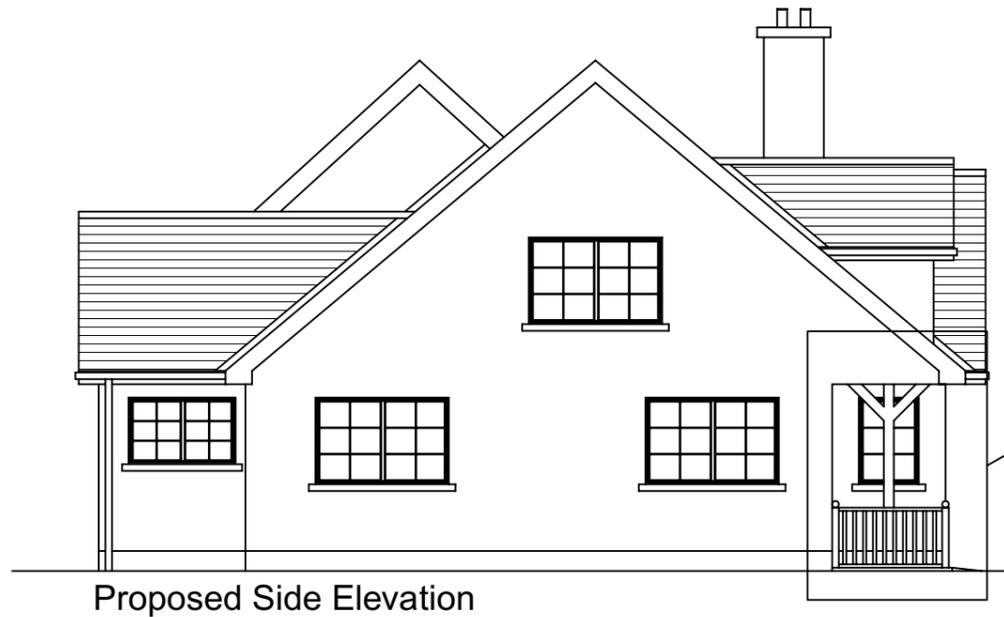
Provide roof covering as indicated on elevations on 38 x 25 mm s.w. pressure impregnated battens on Tyvec or similar breatherable underlay on 100 x 50 mm rafters and ceiling joists at 400 mm crs. supported on 100 x 50 mm head and sole plates with 100 x 38 mm vertical studs at 400 mm crs. Provide double/triple rafters to supporting stud walls of dormers. Finish the dormer as indicated on elevations on galvanised expanded metal lath on breather felt on 19 mm external grade ply. Dormer walls to be insulated using 100 mm thick Kingspan Thermapitch TP10 between vertical studs and 25 mm Thermawall TW56 to internal face, 500 gauge vapour barrier and 9.5 mm plasterboard bonding and skim.

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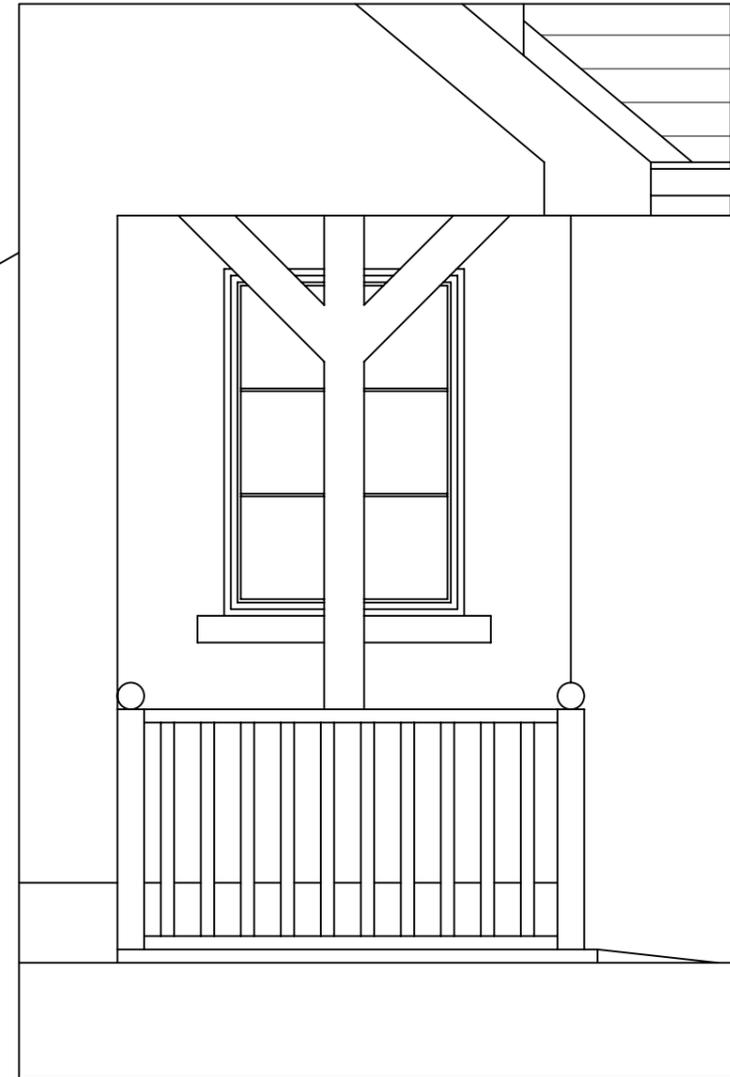
Pre-release drawings  
Front Elevation

Scale: 1:100

York House



Proposed Side Elevation



Exploded view



Proposed Side Elevation

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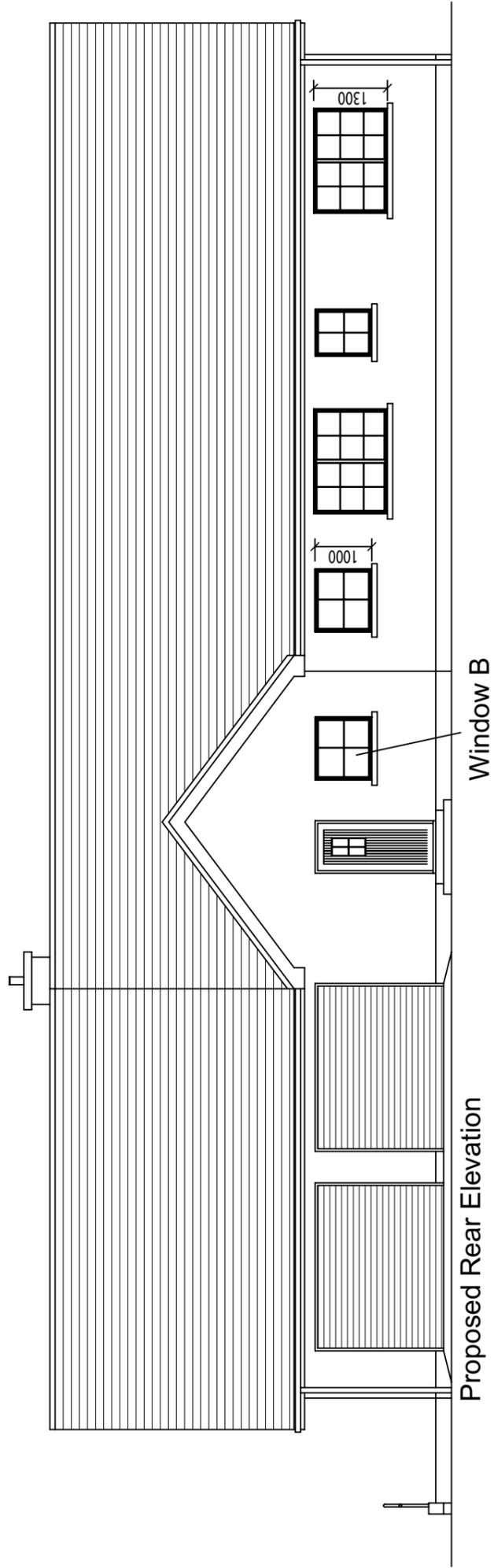
Pre-release drawings  
End Elevations

Scale: 1:100

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Pre-release drawings Front Elevation
Scale: 1:100
York House



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Proposed Rear Elevation

Window B