



**7908-503 MARCH 2022**

**Level 3 Advanced Technical Diploma in Plastering (450)**

Level 3 Plastering – Theory exam (Fibrous)

If provided, stick your candidate barcode label here.

**Friday 25 March 2022**  
**09:30 – 12:00**

Candidate name (first, last)

First

Last

Candidate enrolment number

Date of birth (DDMMYYYY)

Gender (M/F)

Assessment date (DDMMYYYY)

Centre number

Candidate signature and declaration\*

- If additional answer sheets are used, enter the additional number of pages in this box.
- Before taking the examination, **all candidates** must check that their barcode label is in the appropriate box. Incorrectly placed barcodes may cause delays in the marking process.
- Please ensure that you staple additional answer sheets to the **back** of this answer booklet, clearly labelling these with your full name, enrolment number, centre number and qualification number in BLOCK CAPITALS.
- All candidates need to use a **black/blue** pen. **Do not** use a pencil or gel pen, unless otherwise instructed.
- If provided with source documents, these documents **will not** be returned to City & Guilds, and will be shredded. Do not write on the source documents.

**\*I declare that I had no prior knowledge of the questions in this examination and that I will not divulge to any person any information about the questions.**

**You should have the following for this examination**

- a pen with blue or black ink

**General instructions**

**This question paper is the property of City and Guilds of London and should be returned after the examination**

- This examination contains **27** questions. Answer **all** questions.
- **Section A** – consist of **10** multiple choice questions, each carrying **1** mark.
  - Indicate your response (a, b, c and d) in the space provided.
- **Section B** – consist of **17** structured/short answer questions.
  - Answer the questions in the space provided.
  - The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets.
- Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.



**Section A**

1 Which type of rigid material is **most** suitable for external wall insulation contracts? (1 mark)

- a) Vermiculite.
- b) Phenolic.
- c) Mineral.
- d) Fibreglass.

Response: \_\_\_\_\_

2 Which professional is responsible for assessing the energy performance of a house when issuing an energy performance certificate? (1 mark)

- a) Surveyor.
- b) Engineer.
- c) Builder.
- d) Architect.

Response: \_\_\_\_\_

3 What term is given to the process used to submit costs for labour and materials in order to secure a plastering contract? (1 mark)

- a) Purchasing.
- b) Agreement.
- c) Tendering.
- d) Procurement.

Response: \_\_\_\_\_

4 What type of drawing is used to calculate the surface area for external render? (1 mark)

- a) Reflective.
- b) Location.
- c) Component.
- d) Elevation.

Response: \_\_\_\_\_

5 Which document lists the topics that will be discussed during a site meeting? (1 mark)

- a) Agenda.
- b) Timetable.
- c) Schedule.
- d) Questionnaire.

Response: \_\_\_\_\_



6 Which type of nail **must** be used when fixing riven oak laths to timber keels? (1 mark)

- a) Galvanised clout nails.
- b) Stainless steel ring shank nails.
- c) Mild steel panel nails.
- d) Powdered coated twirl nails.

Response: \_\_\_\_\_

7 What is the purpose of using scotch brackets when running large in-situ cornices? (1 mark)

- a) To ensure the running mould runs smoothly.
- b) To prevent chattering when forming the mould.
- c) To reduce the weight of the cornice.
- d) To eliminate the need of short breaks.

Response: \_\_\_\_\_

8 What type of background requires a pricking up coat? (1 mark)

- a) Cement board.
- b) Timber lath.
- c) Concrete block.
- d) Clay brick.

Response: \_\_\_\_\_

9 What type of running mould is used when forming a small curved panel moulding? (1 mark)

- a) Trammel board.
- b) Gig stick.
- c) Turning box.
- d) Double hinged.

Response: \_\_\_\_\_

10 What is the correct ratio of lime putty and casting plaster when producing a finish to an in-situ moulding? (1 mark)

- a) 1 part lime putty : 1 part casting plaster.
- b) 1 part lime putty : 2 part casting plaster.
- c) 1 part lime putty : 3 part casting plaster.
- d) 1 part lime putty : 4 part casting plaster.

Response: \_\_\_\_\_



**Section B**

11 List **two** types of construction work that **must** comply with building regulations. (2 marks)

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12 Name **two** types of insulation materials used when constructing buildings. (2 marks)

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13 State **three** factors that could affect the scheduling of plant for a construction project. (3 marks)

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14 Identify **two** pieces of specific plastering information that may be included on a specification. (2 marks)

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15 Describe the benefits of using Computer Aided Design (CAD) when designing a building. (5 marks)

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16 Why is it important to know the start and completion date when planning a construction project? (4 marks)

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17 List **four** period building styles that contain a variety of architectural mouldings. (4 marks)

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18 Describe what type of running mould would need to be constructed for running off an external in-situ cornice. (2 marks)

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19 State the **two** materials required for running off the finish of an internal traditional run in-situ moulding. (2 marks)

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20 Name the **two** types of lime used to produce mortar for running external in-situ mouldings. (2 marks)

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21 A plasterer is required to go on site to stop in/make good plain plaster mouldings that have already been fixed. List the tools that would be required to complete the work. (4 mark)

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22 Describe how to prepare a plain background ready to receive a pricking up coat for running an in-situ cornice with a projection and depth of 750 mm. (2 marks)

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23 Describe the benefits of producing zinc profile drawings to a scale of 1 : 1. (3 marks)

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24 Explain why a plasterer uses a muffle on a running mould when coring out in-situ mouldings. (3 marks)

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