City & Guilds
Level 2 End-point Assessment for Plasterer (Solid) (9086-21)

Standard: ST0096
EPA Plan: Version 2.1
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Sample Knowledge Tests

Sample papers, multiple choice mark sheets and mark schemes

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1 Introduction

What is in this document

This document contains the sample multiple-choice knowledge tests for:

- 9086-203 - Level 2 End-point Assessment for ST0096/2.1 Plasterer (Solid)

How to use the forms

The following documents are included:

- Sample test
- Multiple-choice answer sheet
- Multiple-choice mark scheme.

Apprentices should be provided with the sample test and the answer sheet only.

The mark scheme is to be used by employers/training providers/tutors to mark the completed tests.

9086-203 End-point Assessment – Knowledge Test for Plasterer (Solid) (Sample)

Version 1.0 – November 2024

Test duration: 60 minutes

You should have the following for this test:

- A pen with black or blue ink.
- Multiple-choice answer sheets.

Read the following notes before you answer any questions:

- Attempt all questions.
- If you find a question difficult, leave it and return to it later.

This paper contains 40 multiple-choice questions worth 1 mark each.

This question paper is the property of City & Guilds.

How to complete the multiple-choice answer sheet:

Each multiple-choice question shows four possible answers (lettered ‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’ and ‘d’); only one is correct.

Decide which one is correct and mark your answer on the answer sheet with your pen.

For example, if you decide ‘b’ is correct, mark your answer with a cross like this:

1 a ☐ b ☒ c ☐ d ☐

If you want to change your answer, cancel your first choice by filling in the box and then put a cross in the answer which you have now decided is correct, like this:

1 a ☐ b ■ c ☒ d ☐

9086-203 End-point Assessment – Knowledge Test for Plasterer (Solid) (Sample)

1 Which regulation covers the reporting of major injuries?

a. PUWER.

b. COSHH.

c. RIDDOR.

d. LOLER.

2 How should operatives be trained on the safe use of specialised equipment?

a. A toolbox talk.

b. A site induction.

c. A site meeting.

d. A weekly briefing.

3 Which document is used to identify potential hazards in the workplace prior to operatives commencing their work?

a. Work sheet.

b. Manufacturer's instructions.

c. Method statement.

d. Risk assessment.

4 An operative has been injured in an accident.

How many days can they be off work before the absence should be reported to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE)?

a. 1 day.

b. 3 days.

c. 5 days.

d. 7 days.

5 What is a **key** responsibility of a sub-contractor?

a. To extend deadlines.

b. To manage the entire project.

c. To complete specific projects on time.

d. To manage full time staff.

6 What is a **key** benefit of having good working relationships with other skilled operatives in the workplace?

a. More chance of meeting target deadlines.

b. More chance of reducing wastage.

c. Being able to identify near miss hazards.

d. Being able to ensure equal pay.

7 Which actions **must** be carried out on the discovery of fire?

a. Wait for someone else to notice the fire and act.

b. Carry on working if it is safe and you're not near the fire.

c. Extinguish the fire yourself and use the nearest water source.

d. Raise the alarm and make your way to assembly point.

8 Which type of drawing shows a vertical cut of a structure, as though it has been sliced in half to identify materials?

a. Location drawing.

b. Reflective drawing.

c. Section drawing.

d. Layout drawing.

9 Which document is used to **identify** the sequence of work completed by different operatives on a construction development?

a. Gannt Chart.

b. Timesheet.

c. Manufacturer's instructions.

d. Material specification.

10 Why **must** operatives comply with method statements?

a. To identify and determine the level of risk with hazards.

b. To list different types of substances hazardous to health.

c. To show type of materials and standards of workmanship.

d. To produce a sequence of planned work in a safe manner.

11 Which material becomes **hazardous** when disposed of in general landfill?

a. Wood.

b. Metal.

c. Plasterboard.

d. Bricks.

12 Why is it **beneficial** to use self-healing concrete on a pre-fab building?

a. It will reduce maintenance costs.

b. It will help to control vapour.

c. It is quicker to install.

d. It is cheaper to install.

13 Which type of foundation is **best** suited when constructing a brick pillar?

a. Raft.

b. Strip.

c. Pile.

d. Pad.

14 Why would a dwelling show signs of moisture on internal walls?

a. Because it has no cavity wall ties.

b. Because it has no Damp Proof Course (DPC).

c. Because it has no wall insulation.

d. Because it has no concrete lintels above opening.

15 Which step comes immediately after installing the roof coverings in the first fix building elements?

a. Installing Stairs.

b. Installing Partitions.

c. Installing Floors.

d. Installing Services.

16 Which material is classed as an aggregate in an external render mix?

a. Sand.

b. Cement.

c. Gypsum.

d. Plasticiser.

17 Which factor impacts choice of floor type due to the need for additional strength and reinforcement?

a. Accelerator.

b. Insulation.

c. Moisture.

d. Loading.

18 What is a bill of quantities used for in construction design and development?

a. To identify the organisational hierarchy of the company.

b. To calculate the cost of labour and materials to complete the project.

c. To identify local building merchants and mechanical plant suppliers.

d. To calculate the structural load of the proposed building.

19 How would an operative identify the setting times of finishing plaster?

a. By reading the manufacturer's instructions.

b. By reading the reflective drawing.

c. By reading the design specification.

d. By reading the work programme.

20 Who is responsible for monitoring the standards of work being completed by a plasterer in the workplace?

a. Client.

b. Architect.

c. Site engineer.

d. Site supervisor.

21 What is used to transport loose materials to the mixing area?

a. Pallet truck.

b. Sack truck.

c. Wheelbarrow.

d. Gauging trowel.

22 What is used to protect floor surfaces from damage when plastering internally?

a. Polypropylene sheets.

b. Tarpaulin.

c. Cardboard.

d. Masking tape.

23 What is a pad saw's primary use during dry lining instillation?

a. To cut plasterboards to length.

b. To cut out for service boxes.

c. To remove rough edges from a cut plasterboard.

d. To cut jointing tape to the correct dimensions.

24 What is used to prepare plasterboard joints prior to applying finishing plaster?

a. Self-adhesive scrim tape.

b. Perforated tape.

c. Reinforced corner tape.

d. Jointing tape.

25 How is thermal line plasterboard additionally secured to the background after fixing by direct bond to meet fire regulations?

a. By additionally fixing galvanised nails.

b. By additionally fixing stainless steel staples.

c. By additionally fixing nail-able plugs.

d. By additionally fixing dry wall screws.

26 What is used for accurately measuring floor screed materials to the correct ratio?

a. Shovel.

b. Gauging trowel.

c. Bucket trowel.

d. Bucket.

27 What type of background is classed as high suction?

a. Plasterboard.

b. Engineering brick.

c. Common concrete brick.

d. Lightweight aerated block.

28 Why would engineering brick require preparing with mechanically fixed Expanded Metal Lath (EML)?

a. To determine the correct thickness of render application.

b. To ensure adhesion of subsequent render application.

c. To create a chemical key for render application.

d. To determine the correct type of plaster application.

29 Which type of background would require to be dubbed out before a subsequent scratch coat application?

a. Stone built wall.

b. Block built wall.

c. Brick built wall.

d. Concrete built wall.

30 What installation method is **best** used when fixing angle beads to blockwork returns that are out of alignment?

a. By using staples.

b. By using plaster dabs.

c. By using dry wall screws.

d. By using galvanised nails.

31 What is the recommended thickness when applying a scratch coat on a masonry background?

a. Approximately 3 mm thick.

b. Approximately 8 mm thick.

c. Approximately 15 mm thick.

d. Approximately 20 mm thick.

32 How many full sheets of plasterboards measuring 2.4 m x 1.2 m are required to be fixed to a wall surface measuring 6 m x 4 m?

a. 6

b. 7

c. 8

d. 9

33 Which internal plaster method comprises of various materials?

a. Block background.

b. Clay brick background.

c. Granite stone background.

d. Composite background.

34 Why is a green lined plasterboard **primarily** used for dry lining instillation?

a. To control moisture resistance.

b. To increase impact resistance.

c. To increase fire resistance.

d. To control noise levels.

35 Which type of fixing is **best** used when mechanically fixing plasterboards to a timber ceiling joists?

a. Pan head.

b. Nail-able plugs.

c. Self-tapping.

d. Dry wall screw.

36 What is the recommended vertical centre when fixing dry wall adhesive to a masonry background?

a. 200 mm

b. 400 mm

c. 600 mm

d. 800 mm

37 What is a traditional plaster application that sets by carbonation?

a. Hydrated lime.

b. Lightweight gypsum.

c. Hydraulic lime.

d. Cement based.

38 What is an **advantage** of using modern manufactured pre-blended render?

a. They are coloured through materials.

b. They are less expensive than traditional render.

c. They can be applied in colder temperatures.

d. They have increased surface coverage.

39 What is the recommended material for fixing plasterboards to a solid masonry background?

a. Setting plaster.

b. Drywall adhesive.

c. Lime putty.

d. Backing plaster.

40 What equipment is **best** used when mixing modern renders on a scaffold lift?

a. Mixing drum.

b. Pan mixer.

c. Paddle mixer.

d. Mixing plunger.

9086-203 End-point Assessment – Knowledge Test
Plasterer (Solid) (Sample) – Answer Sheet

Candidate		Date	

1	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
2	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
3	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
4	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
5	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
6	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
7	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
8	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
9	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
10	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
11	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
12	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
13	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
14	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
15	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
16	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
17	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
18	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
19	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
20	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐

21	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
22	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
23	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
24	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
25	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
26	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
27	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
28	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
29	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
30	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
31	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
32	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
33	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
34	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
35	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
36	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
37	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
38	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
39	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐
40	a ☐	b ☐	c ☐	d ☐

Score	/40	Grade	
Marked by		Date	

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9086-203 End-point Assessment – Knowledge Test for Plasterer (Solid) (Sample) – Mark Scheme

Grading: Pass 25 marks (62.5%)
Distinction 33 marks (82.5%)

Question	Key
1	C
2	A
3	D
4	D
5	C
6	A
7	D
8	C
9	A
10	D
11	C
12	A
13	D
14	B
15	C
16	A
17	D
18	B
19	A
20	D

Question	Key
21	C
22	A
23	B
24	A
25	C
26	D
27	D
28	B
29	A
30	B
31	B
32	D
33	D
34	A
35	D
36	C
37	A
38	A
39	B
40	C

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Giltspur House, 5-6 Giltspur Street, London, EC1A 9DE. www.cityandguilds.com