

Concrete Repairer (Spalling Concrete) Skilled Worker Test Mock Written Test Paper

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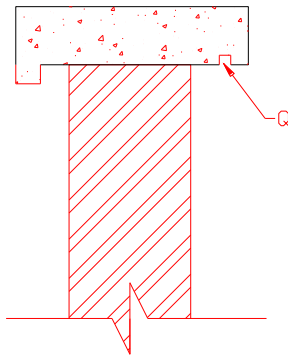
CCR-A Interpretation of plan, detail and sketch drawings

1. The mark shown below is a:



- (a) Boundary mark
- (b) Centre mark
- (c) Leveling mark
- (d) Turning mark

2. The part on the stair indicated by “Q” is a:



- (a) Step
- (b) Stair side (梯腰)
- (c) Stairnose
- (d) Rising

CCR-B Work process

3. The common causes of spalling concrete include:

- (1) Chemical erosion
- (2) Physical encroaching
- (3) Affected by high temperature or burning
- (4) Use of sub-standard concrete

- (a) 1, 2, 3
- (b) 1, 2, 4
- (c) 2, 3, 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4

4. When repairing concrete on ceiling or beam and the area is too large, you should:
- (a) Treat it the same way as other repair work
 - (b) Speed up the work to prevent backlog
 - (c) Arrange sufficient materials and finish the work in one go
 - (d) Base on the requirements of the engineer or supervisor, secure the structure with brace and then start to work
5. When cutting the concrete, you should avoid damaging:
- (a) Gap
 - (b) Loose materials
 - (c) Rotten concrete
 - (d) Bars and pre-laid substance inside the concrete
6. The thickness of the bar protective layer should be:
- (a) Specified by the manufacturer
 - (b) Directed by the engineer
 - (c) Judged by the welder
 - (d) Judged by the repairer
7. Without the permission of the engineer, all bars cannot be:
- (a) Welded
 - (b) De-rusted
 - (c) Un-oiled
 - (d) Cleaned
8. The location for stuffing mortar must first be:
- (a) Sprinkled with diluted sulfuric acid
 - (b) Applied with lubricating oil
 - (c) Torn down all good looking and solid materials
 - (d) Cleared from all rusted and loose materials

9. The purpose of filling up the back of the bars when stuffing sand grout is:
- (a) Increase difficulty in the work
 - (b) Easier to apply bar base oil
 - (c) Easier to apply curing compound
 - (d) Reduce the gaps behind the bars
10. After stuffing sand grout, which of the following is also needed?
- (a) Curing
 - (b) Drying by heat
 - (c) Sprinkling with oil
 - (d) Exposure to sunshine

CCR-C Appropriate use and handling of materials

11. To inspect rust stain at the back of bars, you should use:
- (a) Telescope
 - (b) Camera
 - (c) Inspection mirror
 - (d) Touch by fingers
12. Apart from epoxy, common bar base oil also uses:
- (a) Tile glue
 - (b) Emulsion paint
 - (c) Cement type bar base oil
 - (d) Non-cement type bar base oil
13. All materials for repairing concrete must be:
- (a) Expensive
 - (b) Cheap
 - (c) Suitable to the skills of the worker
 - (d) Pre-approved by the engineer

14. What should be done to remaining jointing compound which has exceeded the time limit?

- (a) Continue to use
- (b) Use someday in the future
- (c) Abstain from using
- (d) Use later

15. After mixing, when is cement type jointing compound used?

- (a) After losing effectiveness
- (b) Within the specified time
- (c) After the project is completed
- (d) After stuffing of sand grout

CCR-D Safety measures

16. The law requires that workers entering construction sites must wear:

- (a) Cotton gloves
- (b) Plastic gloves
- (c) Safety Helmet
- (d) Safety belt

17. When foreign body enters the eyes, you should:

- (a) Rub and press the eyes with the back of your hand
- (b) Wear goggles immediately
- (c) Rinse the eyes with water
- (d) Close your eyes and shout for help

18. The height of toeboard installed on scaffold working platform should at least be:

- (a) 125 mm
- (b) 150 mm
- (c) 175 mm
- (d) 200 mm

19. Which of the following working environments will more easily lead to heat stroke?
- (a) Locations without air-conditioning
 - (b) Hot and humid environment
 - (c) Locations without cover
 - (d) Locations without fierce sunshine
20. When can you work under hoisted goods?
- (a) Should not do so anytime
 - (b) When you have worn a reflective vest
 - (c) Under the direction of the plant operator
 - (d) When the goods stop moving