

<Proficiency Test (1) >

Choose the best word or phrase from the choices about construction management.

Construction management usually covers the management of (A: _____), (B: _____), (C: _____), human power, equipment and material, work facility, (D: _____) and others. In road construction work, (E: _____), (F: _____) and (G: _____) are particularly important.

Works shall be carried out according to (H: _____), and when there is (I: _____) during the work, it is important to (J: _____) and (K: _____) as soon as possible. For this reason, process control is necessary.

For quality control in road construction, it takes (L: _____) to find faulty points and fix them after work completion, which significantly impedes (M: _____).

<Choices> safety, work management, process control, a delay in progress, quality control, accelerate the work, works, construction process, quality, considerable work capacity, investigate its cause, work progress, the progress chart

<Proficiency Test (5) >

Choose the best word or phrase from the choices about the basic procedure for preparing a work cost estimation chart.

Procedure	Action
Step 1	Analyze the work and classify it into work items and details, and arrange them in order of implementation.
Step 2	Summarize (A:) for each work item (detail).
Step 3	Calculate (B:) for each work item (detail).
Step 4	Calculate (C:) for required each work item (detail).
Step 5	Calculate (D:) for each work item (detail).

<Choices> required the work volume, the unit work volume, required the work capacity, the operating procedure

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Complete the work cost estimation chart. (For each answer, round down the decimals)

[Assumption] Daily work time: 7 hours

Conversion factor: Large-size bulldozer: 80 man-day,

Middle-size bulldozer: 60 man-day,

Hydraulic Excavator: 60 man-day

Work item	Work detail	Required work volume	Machinery to be used	Unit work volume	Required work capacity	Man-hour (machinery)
Earthwork	Cut soil	2,000m ³	Medium-size bulldozer	25m ³ /h	$\frac{E:}{(\text{Machine-hour})}$	$\frac{H:}{(\text{Man-hour})}$
	Filled soil	1,500m ³	Large-size bulldozer	30m ³ /h	$\frac{F:}{(\text{Machine-hour})}$	$\frac{I:}{(\text{Man-hour})}$
	Formation of slope	3,000m ²	Hydraulic excavator	80m ² /h	$\frac{G:}{(\text{Machine-hour})}$	$\frac{J:}{(\text{Man-hour})}$

[Exercise 1]

Which of the following statements about the progress chart is appropriate?

- (1) The cumulative volume curve is usually an inverted S-curve.**
- (2) A network chart does not make it easy to clarify what tasks affect the construction period.**
- (3) A Gantt chart does not indicate how many days are necessary for each task.**
- (4) A bar chart clearly indicates the sequence of each task.**

[Exercise 2]

Which of the following statements about process control is not appropriate?

- (1) Horizontal line progress charts include a bar chart and Gantt chart, which are the most widely used progress charts in general.**
- (2) The critical path method is a type of network method.**
- (3) In the network method, it is difficult to show the effect of a delay in one process on other processes or on the whole.**
- (4) For progress control using a curved progress chart, it can be effectively conducted when the banana curve is used.**

[Exercise 3]

Which of the following statements about progress charts used in process control is not appropriate?

- (1) The work that affects the construction period is unknown in the bar chart.**
- (2) Creating charts and graphs is easy with the Gantt chart.**
- (3) The work procedure is unknown in the network chart.**
- (4) The number of days required for the work is unknown in the curve chart.**

<Practice Test (4) >

Which of the following statements about “process management” is not appropriate?

- (1) Work Progress Chart displays the items such as the execution order and required duration for construction.**
- (2) When there is a gap between the planned and actual processes, the cause of the gap should be investigated and eliminated immediately.**
- (3) On the process management, the actual workload should be little greater than the planned workload.**
- (4) On the progress chart, there is no need to compare the planned and actual progresses as long as the progress is under control during the construction.**

<Practice Test (5) >

Which of the following statements on “process control curve (banana curve)” is not appropriate?

- (1) The cumulative volume curve is usually an S-curve, and managed by process control curve.
- (2) The vertical axis of process control curve is work progress rate, and horizontal axis of the curve is time lapse rate.
- (3) It is okay as long as the implemented process curve is below the upper limit and exceeds the lower limit.
- (4) If the implemented process curve is under the lower limit, the process is going too fast.

<Practice Test6 >

Which of the following statements on “process control curve (banana curve)” is not appropriate?

- (1) Set the upper tolerance limit and lower tolerance limit to manage construction process.
- (2) If it marks under the lower tolerance limit, there is a delay in construction process.
- (3) The cumulative volume curve is usually an S-curve.
- (4) Time lapse rate is displayed on the vertical axis, and volume rate is displayed on the horizontal axis.

<Practice Test7 >

Select two out of the following statements about “types and characteristics of progress charts” which are not appropriate.

- (1) The gantt chart shows the current progress of each task eaily with the planned and actual number of days.
- (2) The cumulative volume curve shows the comparison of the planning process and the implementation process of the entire construction.
- (3) Diagonal line progress chart shows the process of each task in diagonal lines.
- (4) The bar chart systematizes the construction works and shows the relationship between each task and the work that affects the construction period.