

**National Certificate in Building, Construction and Allied Trades Skills (BCATS)**  
Teacher Information & Resources

**Demonstrate knowledge of the  
glass industry within a BCATS  
environment**

Unit Standard – 25328

Level 2, Credit 2





## Teaching and assessment tips

**Intent** – The intent of the unit standard is that the learner is able to demonstrate basic knowledge of the glass industry including:

- major industry sectors
- industry work processes
- industry clients, supply and inter-trade relationships
- the impact of regulatory and trade bodies on the industry and
- industry jobs and their training requirements.

It is intended that a learner who has an interest in a particular industry can achieve credits for their exploration of that industry by completing the relevant unit.

### **Unit standard Interpretation**

No more than 2 of the Demonstrate Knowledge units that relate to BCATS industries can be incorporated in the qualification.

A worksheet that covers the assessment requirements for this unit standard is included in this document. Also included are model answers for that worksheet.

### **Assessment**



Assessment of this unit standard consists of:

- Completion of the worksheet

# Worksheet US 25328

**Student Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

1. Most glass manufactured and used for construction is called \_\_\_\_\_ glass.

2. Describe 2 places that installation (glazing) could be done.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the name of the Code that installed glass has to comply with.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The natural tint of glass is \_\_\_\_\_. This can be changed by adding more or less \_\_\_\_\_ when the glass is being made.

5. What is the last thing that a Glazier must do before they leave a site?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Where do glass companies that make aluminium doors and windows normally get their glass from in New Zealand?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Explain why a builder would want to have a trade account with a glass supplier.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. A manufacturer guarantee system will guarantee that glass will not break. True or false?

\_\_\_\_\_

9. A supplier has a new improved glass product that they want joinery companies and installers to use. They also want to make sure they use it correctly. What would they do? Choose one correct answer:

A: Nothing.

- B: Give joinery companies and installers training about the product.  
C: Tell architects that they have to specify the new product.  
D: Supply it instead of the old glass product.
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**10.** Who would normally install an aluminium window into a new building?

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**11.** Which regulatory body writes the Building Code?

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**12.** Who writes documents to tell people working in construction how to do their work so that it complies with the Building Code?

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**13.** Which regulatory body would check a building while it was being constructed to check that it complied with the Building Code?

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**14.** Recently IGUs became compulsory for all new joinery. Who would have to make sure that all the training that apprentices are given is updated?

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**15.** Glass can be heavy and hard to handle. Which regulatory body would put out guidelines on how to handle glass safely?

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**16.** A fabricator cuts aluminium profiles to make up \_\_\_\_\_ for windows and doors. A \_\_\_\_\_ will cut float glass to the right size for the window or door being made. An IGU worker will make up IGUs from the cut \_\_\_\_\_ glass. This is then assembled by an \_\_\_\_\_.







## Model Answers

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1. Most glass manufactured and used for construction is called \_\_\_\_\_ glass.  
*Float.*
2. Describe 2 places that installation (glazing) could be done.  
*In a workshop or out on site.*
3. What is the name of the Code that installed glass has to comply with?  
*New Zealand Building Code.*
4. The natural tint of glass is \_\_\_\_\_. This can be changed by adding more or less \_\_\_\_\_ when the glass is being made.  
*Green, iron*
5. What is the last thing that a Glazier must do before they leave a site?  
*Clean the glass and clean up their work area.*
6. Where do glass companies that make aluminium doors and windows normally get their glass from in New Zealand?  
*Suppliers like Metro Glass or Viridian.*
7. Explain why a builder would want to have a trade account with a glass supplier.  
*To get trade discounts.*
8. A manufacturer guarantee system will guarantee that glass will not break.  
True or false?  
*False.*
9. A supplier has a new improved glass product that they want joinery companies and installers to use. They also want to make sure they use it correctly. What would they do?  
Choose one correct answer:  
A. Nothing.  
B. Give joinery companies and installers training about the product.  
C. Tell architects that they have to specify the new product.  
D. Supply it instead of the old glass product.  
*B.*

- 10.** Who would normally install an aluminium window into a new building?  
*A builder.*
- 11.** Which regulatory body writes the Building Code?  
*The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE)*
- 12.** Who writes documents to tell people working in construction how to do their work so that it complies with the Building Code?  
*Standards New Zealand.*
- 13.** Which regulatory body would check a building while it was being constructed to check that it complied with the Building Code?  
*The Building Consent Authority (Council).*
- 14.** Recently IGUs became compulsory for all new joinery. Who would have to make sure that all the training that apprentices are given is updated?  
*BCITO*
- 15.** Glass can be heavy and hard to handle. Which regulatory body would put out guidelines on how to handle glass safely?  
*WorkSafe*
- 16.** A fabricator cuts aluminium profiles to make up \_\_\_\_\_ for windows and doors. A \_\_\_\_\_ will cut float glass to the right size for the window or door being made. An IGU worker will make up IGUs from the cut \_\_\_\_\_ glass. This is then assembled by an \_\_\_\_\_.  
*Framing, glass cutter, float, assembler.*
- 17.** List 4 different jobs (roles) in the glass industry and describe and those they work with.

Student answers are to accurately reflect the information contained within the Job Role section of the Student resource.



## Examples of oral assessment questions

1. What is the difference between commercial construction and residential construction?

*Commercial construction is where the building will be used for selling products or services, where residential is where the building is used for people to live in. Commercial glass construction is often more complicated.*

2. A builder needs to get some joinery for a new building they are working on. Who would they normally talk to and what would they ask them to do?

*They would normally approach a joinery company and ask them to quote on the work.*

3. Why do companies have an accredited supply network rather than just getting what they can when they can?

*So they know that the supplier makes products up to the standard that they need.*

4. Why does a glass supplier need to work in with a builder?

*So that the job flows on time and in the right order.*

5. If you were an apprentice and you want to get promoted to be a Foreperson, what would you have to do?

*Finish the practical and theory parts of training, then show a good attitude, be motivated and show leadership skills.*