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Course Instructions

NOTE: The following pages contain a preview of the final exam. This final exam is identical to the final exam that you will take online after you purchase the course.

After you purchase the course online, you will be taken to a receipt page online which will have the following link: **Click Here to Take Online Exam**. You will then click on this link to take the final exam.

3 Easy Steps to Complete the Course:

1.) **Read the Course PDF – Download from our website**

2.) **Purchase the Course Online & Take the Final Exam – see note above**

3.) **Print Out Your Certificate**

Curing Concrete Pavements Volume 1
Final Exam

1. Proper curing allows the concrete to develop its potential strength and durability.

a. True
b. False

2. As per Figure 1, a major factor that affects curing requirements is:

a. water clarity.
b. cement source.
c. oxygen-cement ratio.
d. cement content.

3. Regarding *Planning for Potential Corrective Action*, standard guidance recommends that when evaporation exceeds bleeding, something must be done to:

a. increase the heat of hydration.
b. reduce evaporation rates.
c. decrease the heat of hydration.
d. reduce the cement content.

4. The *Final Curing Period* is defined as the time interval between application of curing procedures and the end of deliberate curing:

a. True
b. False

5. Considering *Curing Compound Methods*, curing compounds are normally the _____ method for curing large areas of paving because of the relatively low labor costs:

a. most economical.
b. least efficient.
c. most cumbersome.
d. worst.

6. As per Figure 18, early application of water will:

a. limit erosion of paste.
b. create a protective layer.
c. cause erosion of paste.
d. allow stratification.

7. As per Figure 19, after time of initial setting, early application of water will:

a. prevent marring of the surface.
b. create a protective layer.
c. allow stratification.
d. cause marring of the surface.

8. Considering *Curing with Sheet Materials*, methods involving impervious sheeting are simple and relatively free of specification compliance issues.

a. True
b. False

9. As per Figure 21, the most common length of curing is:

a. 3 – 7 days.
b. 2 days.
c. 10 – 14 days.
d. 24 to 36 hours.

10. Considering *Verification of Curing*, *Abrasion Resistance*, the degree of curing has NOT been shown in numerous research publications to be strongly reflected in the abrasion resistance of the cement-paste fraction of concrete.

a. True
b. False