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Basic Technology Exam Questions and Answers Pack

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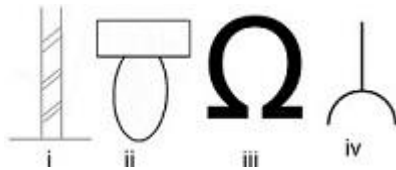
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QUESTIONS

TOPIC: BUILDING

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Buildings can be identified by _____.
- A. colour of materials used in making them
 - B. types of materials used and construction design
 - C. height and colour of the
 - D. depth and size of the
2. _____ is the architectural symbol for a socket.



- A. iv
 - B. ii
 - C. iii
 - D. i
3. Openings on the walls for natural lighting and ventilation made in a are in the form of _____.
- A. tiles and switches
 - B. windows and doors
 - C. holes and punches
 - D. curtains and drapes

4. Which of the following is NOT a component of the plan of a simple domestic building?

- A. Bedroom
- B. Sitting room
- C. Kitchen
- D. Butchery

5. This is the architectural symbol for _____.

- A. bathroom
- B. window
- C. socket
- D. door

6. Fairly tall buildings of modern designs for residential purposes are called _____.

- A. tall buildings
- B. high rise buildings
- C. bungalows
- D. wood buildings

7. Which of the following is NOT a feature of a foundation?

- A. It is usually constructed at the end of a building.
- B. It provides support for the building.
- C. It transfers and distributes the weight of the building.
- D. It helps to prevent undue settlement of the building.

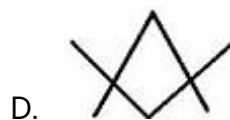
8. The technical description of a scale drawing which shows the true shape and proportion of the plan and elevation shown is known as _____.

- A. orthographic derivation
- B. technical support unit
- C. orthographic projection
- D. scale drawing

9. Buildings made from sandcrete blocks which are moulded from the mixture of cement and sand are called _____ buildings.

- A. mud
- B. brick
- C. sandcrete
- D. wood

10. Which of the following is the architectural symbol for window?



11. Which of the following is NOT a material in building?

- A. Water
- B. Cement

- C. Cotton
- D. Sand

12. _____ is a plumbing fitting in a modern building.

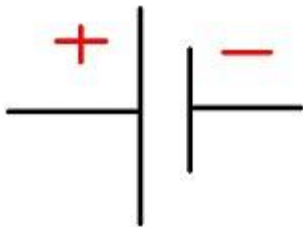
- A. Socket
- B. Pipe borne water
- C. Furniture
- D. Light bulb

13. The "plan of a building" is best described as the layout of a as seen _____ .

- A. from underground.
- B. on paper.
- C. from the top.
- D. below.

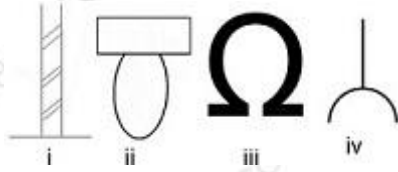
The correct answer is option [C]

14. The architectural symbol below represents a _____.



- A. door
- B. battery
- C. sink
- D. a mouse

15. Which of the following is NOT an architectural symbol ?



- A. i
- B. ii
- C. iv
- D. iii

16. A where christian folks go to worship is called a/an _____.

- A. mosque
- B. hut
- C. church
- D. office

17. Important components of a simple are _____.

- (i) Foundation
- (ii) Furniture
- (iii) Roof
- (iv) Doors
- (v) Concrete floor
- (vi) Chair

- A. (i) and (ii)only
- B. (i), (iii), (iv) and (v)
- C. (ii), (v) and (vi)
- D. (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi)

18. The of a house is first designed by a/an_____.

- A. architect
- B. planner
- C. teacher
- D. doctor

19. The part of the usually below the ground is called _____.

- A. underground
- B. ceiling
- C. foundation
- D. rooftop

20. The two types of sand used in building construction are called _____.

- A. soft and brittle
- B. soft and sharp
- C. rough and smooth
- D. hot and cold

21. The photographic print of plans of a is called a _____.

- A. blueprint
- B. vessel
- C. technical drawing
- D. photograph

22. This is the diagram of a _____ .

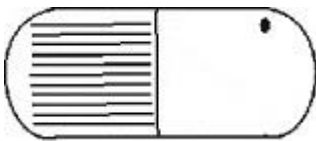


- A. semi detached house
- B. hut
- C. high rise
- D. bungalow

23. In building, motar is derived by a mixture of _____.

- A. cement, chalk and paint
- B. cement ,sand and lime
- C. sand, paint and pebbles
- D. paint, sand and rocks

24. This is the architectural symbol for _____.



- A. garage
- B. kitchen
- C. sink
- D. door

25. The roof of a hut is usually made with _____.

- A. glass
- B. zinc

- C. brick
- D. thatch

26. Which of the following is NOT a function of windows and doors?

- A. They provide cross ventilation.
- B. They provide openings in and out of the house.
- C. They are a medium for heating the house during cold weather.
- D. They give entrance for natural lighting into the house.

27. _____ is a component of a simple domestic plan.

- A. Forest
- B. Kitchen
- C. Farm
- D. Zoo

28. Which of the following is NOT an importance of building?

- A. They offer protection against harsh weather conditions.
- B. They provide a medium for the breeding of mosquitoes.
- C. They provide a medium where official activities can be carried out.
- D. They provide safety for our valuables

29. A where domestic animals are slaughtered is called _____.

- A. butchery
- B. nursery
- C. glass house
- D. bedroom

30. A compact storey usually roofed at the first floor is known as a _____.

- A. bedroom
- B. duplex
- C. bungalow
- D. residence

31. Buildings erected with clayey soil are called _____ buildings.

- A. brick
- B. concrete
- C. mud
- D. plastic

32. A that only occupies the ground floor is known as _____.

- A. skyscraper
- B. detached
- C. bungalow
- D. duplex

33. _____ is a type of building.

- A. Red house
- B. Semi-detached
- C. Monitor
- D. Stepped

34. A in which business, clerical or professional activities are carried out is called a/an _____.

- A. hanger
- B. home

- C. office
- D. junkyard

35. _____ is NOT a material used in the construction of a hut?

- A. Brick
- B. Timber
- C. Clay
- D. Water

36. Buildings erected with logs, timber or plywood are called _____.

- A. sandcrete buildings
- B. glass buildings
- C. brick buildings
- D. wood buildings

37. Appliances in that require electricity include _____.

- (i) Fridges
- (ii) Cupboard
- (iii) Air conditioner
- (iv) Cutlery

- A. (i) only
- B. (i), and (iii)
- C. (i), (ii) and (iii)
- D. (i), (ii), (iii), and (IV)

38. A where goods are stored in bulk is called a /an _____.

- A. warehouse

- B. kitchen
- C. store
- D. In

39. A collection of huts usually form a _____.

- A. town
- B. city
- C. village
- D. palace

40. _____ are the end results of sketches showing the exact representation of a building.

- A. Draught
- B. Projectors
- C. Keel
- D. Blueprints

41. The ideal location of bedrooms and private sitting rooms in a duplex is _____.

- A. garage
- B. Third floor
- C. underground
- D. First floor

42. _____ is a material used for making doors and windows.

- A. Wood and glass
- B. Cotton and plastic
- C. Wool and glass
- D. Clothe and wool

43. Very tall buildings of at least forty-five (45) storeys are called _____.

- A. skyscrapers
- B. brick buildings
- C. bungalows
- D. flats

44. Brick buildings are divided into _____.

- A. sun dried and fire burnt bricks
- B. sand and limestone bricks
- C. black and red bricks
- D. sun dried and concrete bricks

45. The elevation of the drawing in a plan of a house as seen from a distance is called _____.

- A. the depression
- B. the deviation
- C. the projection
- D. the elevation

46. _____ is an important component of a building.

- A. Curtain
- B. Borehole
- C. Socket
- D. Roof

47. This is the diagram of a _____.



- A. skyscraper
- B. duplex
- C. hut
- D. high rise

48. What is the name of these buildings?



- A. Skyscrapers
- B. Huts
- C. Duplexes
- D. Bungalows

49. _____ are made on top of buildings to cover them.

- A. Curtains and mats
- B. Rugs and tiles
- C. Roofs and ceilings
- D. Windows and panes

50. Residential apartments built and designed to occupy a single plot of land are called _____.

- A. semi-detached buildings
- B. long buildings
- C. industrial buildings
- D. detached buildings

51. What is the name of this building?



- A. Skyscraper
- B. Duplex
- C. Bungalow
- D. Hut

52. The system that provides artificial lighting and electrical power into a is called _____ fitting.

- A. pipe borne
- B. mechanical
- C. wooden
- D. electrical

53. _____ Activities CANNOT be carried out in a building.

- A. Commercial
- B. Residential
- C. Industrial
- D. Farming

54. Detached buildings may be in form of _____.

- A. skyscrapers and huts
- B. bungalows and duplexes
- C. huts and wood buildings
- D. skyscrapers and timber buildings

55. _____ is an electrical fitting in a building.

- A. Socket outlet
- B. Cupboard
- C. Bathtub
- D. Wardrobe

56. Materials used in include _____.

- (i) Gravel
- (ii) Sand
- (iii) Needle
- (iv) Gas
- (v) Water

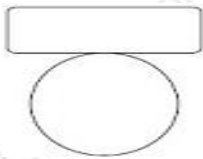
- A. (i) only
- B. (ii) and (iii) only
- C. (i), (ii) and (iv)

D. (i), (ii) and (v)

57. Which of the following is NOT a type of building?

- A. Minepress
- B. Sandcrete
- C. Skyscraper
- D. Bungalow

58. The architectural symbol represents _____.



- A. an envelope
- B. a computer
- C. a water closet (WC)
- D. a wall

59. Two or more housing units built with a common wall boundary to mark the extent of each is called _____.

- A. bungalow
- B. detached buildings
- C. semi-detached buildings
- D. sand buildings

60. A garage in a is where _____.

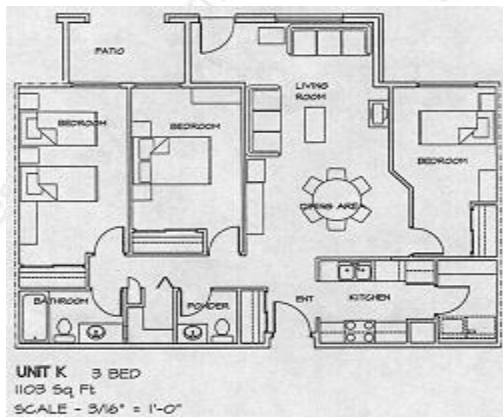
- A. clothes are kept
- B. meetings are held
- C. cars are packed

D. reading is done

61. A hut is usually _____ in shape.

- A. square
- B. round
- C. hexagonal
- D. rectangular

62. This diagram represents a _____.



- A. cartoon
- B. plan
- C. sketch
- D. skeleton

63. An example of a sanitary fitting in a is _____.

- A. ceiling fan
- B. cooker
- C. drawer
- D. water closet

64. Materials for making roofs and ceilings does NOT include _____.

- A. asbestors
- B. corrugated iron sheets
- C. aluminium sheets
- D. damp-proof course

65. The ideal location of sitting room and dinning room of a duplex is _____.

- A. ground floor
- B. underground
- C. last floor
- D. outside

66. Types of gravel are _____.

- (i) pebbles
- (ii) dynamite
- (iii) granite chippings
- (iv) rocks
- (v) zinc

- A. (i) and (iii)
- B. (ii) and (iii)
- C. (i), (ii) and (iii)
- D. (ii), (iv) and (v)

67. Which of these is NOT a career in technology?

- A. Information technology
- B. House keeping
- C. Software development

D. Web development

The correct answer is option [B]

TOPIC: CONCEPT OF MAINTENANCE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Why do we maintain machines?

- A. To avoid buying newer versions.
- B. To be able to resell them later.
- C. To avoid unnecessary and sudden breakdown.
- D. To be able to show off with them.

2. Disadvantage of corrective maintenance is that _____ .

- A. the machine parts may disappear
- B. the machine may appear better than it actually is
- C. the machine may never return to its original form again
- D. the machine parts may be difficult to get in the market

3. A car that shows a red light on dashboard indicating weakness of fan belt is an example of _____ maintenance.

- A. corrective
- B. predictive
- C. corrective
- D. decorative

4. This equipment is used to _____ .



- A. clear dirt.

- B. tighten nuts.
- C. cool engines.
- D. prevent friction.

5. Which of the following is NOT a reason why we maintain equipment and machines?

- A. It helps to keep machines in good operating conditions.
- B. High cost of repairs after a breakdown is avoided.
- C. It helps us to avoid embarrassment and disappointments.
- D. It makes working with machines difficult and frustrating.

6. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Brush
- B. Spanner
- C. Screw driver
- D. Jack

7. The maintenance material used to maintain contact between two metals is _____.

- A. paint
- B. water
- C. grease
- D. cream

8. The man in this diagram is observing _____ maintenance practice.



- A. motorbike
- B. computer
- C. office
- D. car

9. The frequent and routine action taken on a machine to prevent its breakdown is known as _____ maintenance.

- A. protective
- B. destructive
- C. corrective
- D. preventive

10. The best form of maintenance is _____ maintenance.

- A. preventive
- B. corrective
- C. predictive
- D. protective

11. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Plier
- B. Screw driver
- C. Spanner
- D. Hammer

12. The vehicle in this diagram is broken down due to _____ .



- A. lack of maintenance
- B. loss of engine
- C. ignorance of driver
- D. distance of movement

13. The condition in which a machine stops working due to a malfunctioning part is called _____ .

- A. breakdown
- B. break up
- C. break in
- D. break out

14. What is the name of this material ?



- A. Insecticide
- B. Fire extinguisher
- C. Spray
- D. Oil

15. Warning signs and symbols are known as _____ .

- A. targets
- B. alarms
- C. siren
- D. signals

16. _____ is used to keep the machines from being damaged by the dew and sun.

- A. Paint
- B. Water
- C. Oil
- D. Grease

17. What is the use of this tool in maintenance?



- A. Washing of machine
- B. Cleaning dust and dirt from machine
- C. Painting of machine
- D. Boring holes into machine

18. To keep something in a good operating condition is known as _____ .

- A. storage
- B. maintenance
- C. production
- D. prevention

19. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Brush
- B. Screw driver
- C. Plier
- D. Nut

20. Types of maintenance are _____, _____ and _____ .

- A. corrective, erective, replacing
- B. corrective, repairing, replacing

- C. preventive, corrective, predictive
- D. preventive, decorative, corrective

21. Which is the odd one out?

A.



B.



C.



D.



22. Discovering a maintenance problem before it happens is what is called _____ maintenance.

- A. protective
- B. decorative
- C. preventive
- D. predictive

23. What is this tool used for?



- A. To paint machines against dews and dirt

- B. To clear dust and dirt from machine
- C. To smoothen movements between metals
- D. To tighten or loosen nuts

24. The type of maintenance that involves repairing, replacing and fixing of parts or whole of a machine after a breakdown is called _____ maintenance.

- A. corrective
- B. protective
- C. predictive
- D. preventive

25. What is the name of this material?



- A. Spray
- B. Paint
- C. Insecticide
- D. Cream

26. What is water used for in maintaining cars?

- A. It is used to cool the engine of cars when in motion.
- B. It is used to keep the car moist all day long.
- C. It regulates the temperature of the car.
- D. It is used to smoothen movements between metals in cars.

27. Warning signs include the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. alarming sounds
- B. dashboard lights
- C. siren sounds
- D. phone battery sounds

28. When a car owner frequently checks the level of oil in the engine and water in the radiator, he is practicing _____ maintenance .

- A. predictive
- B. corrective
- C. decorative
- D. preventive

29. What are these tools called?



- A. Sewing tools
- B. Workshop tools
- C. First aid box
- D. Drawing kit

30. The type of maintenance that must be avoided at all cost is _____ maintenance.

- A. preventive
- B. corrective
- C. protective
- D. predictive

31. Which of the following are tools and materials used in the maintenance of machines?

- (i) Brushes
- (ii) Grease
- (iii) First aid
- (iv) Workshop tools
- (v) Pencils

- A. (i) only
- B. (iv) only
- C. (iii) and (iv) only
- D. (i), (ii) and (iv)

TOPIC: DRAWING INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. What is the name of this equipment?



- A. Drawing board
- B. Crayons
- C. Triangular rule
- D. Scale rule

2. Which of the following is a care given to a tee-square?

- A. Always hang the tee-square when not in use.
- B. Always use the tee-square as a walking stick or cane.
- C. Always drop the tee-square on the ground when not in use.
- D. Always use penknife or blade along edges of the tee-square.

3. The type of paper normally used by surveyors is _____ .

- A. creamy-white drawing paper
- B. transparent cloth-backed drawing paper
- C. pattern tracing drawing paper
- D. tracing paper

4. _____ is a type of soft pencil.

- A. 2B
- B. H
- C. 3H
- D. F2

5. Drawing papers are held on the board with the help of _____ .

- A. pegs or needles
- B. needles or pins
- C. clips or adhesive tapes
- D. ropes or wires

6. _____ are used for drawing various types of curves.

- A. French curves
- B. Protractors
- C. French lines
- D. Dividers

7. What is the name of this equipment?



- A. Metric rule
- B. Pen
- C. Pencil

D. Drawing board

8. _____ is NOT a lettering instrument.

A. Scissors

B. Lettering machine

C. Scriber

D. Template

9. Which is the odd one out?

A. Adhesive tapes

B. Drawing paper clips

C. Emery cloth

D. Drum sanders

10. Which is the odd one out?

A. H

B. 2B

C. 2H

D. 3H

11. What is the name of this equipment?



A. Protractor

B. Semi-circle

C. Scissors

D. Pencil

12. Which of the following is a type of set square?

A. 25o

B. 60o

C. 90o

D. 105o

13. A _____ is used for transferring measurement from the metric rule to a drawing paper.

A. compass

B. divider

C. stop watch

D. map

The correct answer is option [B]

14. A type of pencil that requires no sharpening is called _____.

A. eye pencil

B. mercury pencil

C. lead mechanical pencil

D. crayon

15. These items are used for _____.



A. ruling fine lines during drawing

- B. undoing a mistake during drawing
- C. decorating drawing
- D. sorting of drawing designs

16. Drawing paper sizes for A2 is _____.

- A. 841mm x 1189mm
- B. 500mm x 1050mm
- C. 1145mm x 220mm
- D. 420mm x 594mm

17. Which of the following is NOT a drawing equipment ?

A.



B.



C.



D.



18. A metric rule can be made of the following materials EXCEPT _____.

- A. steel
- B. wood
- C. plastic
- D. mud

19. _____ is NOT a drawing equipment.

- A. Tee-square
- B. Set square
- C. Protractor
- D. V-square

20. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of drawing?

- A. Drawings are easier to understand.
- B. Drawings are difficult to construct.
- C. Drawings help us talk less and portray more.
- D. Drawings make communication easier to pass.

21. The two types of pencils are _____.

- A. long and short pencils
- B. natural and artificial pencils
- C. white and black pencils
- D. soft and hard pencils

22. Erasers are generally known as _____ .

- A. metals
- B. woods

- C. rubbers
- D. ceramics

23. Uses of pencils include all BUT for _____.

- A. general drawing
- B. lettering or freehand sketching
- C. cutting of drawing papers
- D. engineering or technical drawing

24. The drawing board is used for _____ during drawing.

- A. placing the drawing paper
- B. storing drawing equipment.
- C. placing drawing equipment
- D. cutting and dividing

25. Are tools used for _____ .

- A. technical drawing
- B. embroidery
- C. surgery
- D. fashion designing

26. Which is the odd one out?

- A. 4B
- B. 3H
- C. 8G
- D. 8H

27. _____ is NOT a hard pencil.

- A. 4H
- B. 8H
- C. 2H
- D. 4F

28. Which of the following is a type of drawing paper?

- A. Creamy-white drawing paper
- B. Pattern tracing drawing paper
- C. Urban tracing drawing paper
- D. Technical wood-backed drawing paper

29. The two types of drawing boards are _____.

- A. full imperial and half imperial sizes
- B. full scale and half scale sizes
- C. full and portable scale sizes
- D. white board and black board sizes

30. The material on which the drawing is made is called _____.

- A. drawing board
- B. drawing paper
- C. paper clips
- D. masking tapes

31. The _____ is a fine, special grade of abrasive paper for polishing metals.

- A. kiwi polish
- B. sand paper
- C. emery cloth

D. suade polish

32. What is the name of this equipment?



A. Sharpener

B. Compass

C. Protractor

D. Template

33. Which of these is the equipment used by the designer to draw various shapes, letters and symbols.

A. French curves

B. Template

C. Dividers

D. Compass

34. The protractor is used for _____ in technical drawing.

A. tracking faint lines on the papers

B. tracing on the drawing board

C. drawing straight lines on the paper

D. measuring and marking out angles

35. _____ is used to keep the pencil points sharp during drawing .

- A. Eraser
- B. Sharpener
- C. Grinding machine
- D. Protractor

36. What is the name of this equipment?



- A. Protractor
- B. Compass
- C. Divider
- D. Template

37. Which is the odd one out?

A.



B.



C.



D.



38. A _____ is used for drawing circles and arcs.

- A. compass
- B. semi compass
- C. set-square
- D. template

39. What is the name of this equipment?



- A. Pencil
- B. Biro
- C. Stick
- D. Pole

40. Which of these grade pencils are best suitable for technical drawing?

- A. 2H or 3H
- B. 2F or 3G
- C. HC or Hl
- D. 3G or 4H

41. These items are known as _____ equipment.



- A. drawing
- B. sewing
- C. first aid
- D. workshop

42. The platform on which the drawing paper is placed before drawing starts is called the _____.

- A. paper clips
- B. chalk board
- C. wooden tee-square
- D. drawing board

43. A good and accurate drawing can only be made through constant practice with _____.

- A. sewing and embroidery materials
- B. computer sketches and Corel draw
- C. aid of
- D. mathematical sets and materials

44. Which of the following is NOT a care given to dividers or compass?

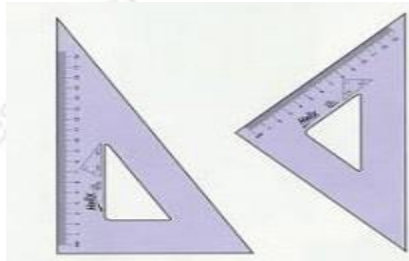
- A. Do not sit or step on them.
- B. Use blades or knives to sharpen the edges.

- C. keep away in a safe dry container when not in use.
- D. Do not use needle points to punch holes.

45. Which of the drawing boards is the most useful to students ?

- A. The portable size
- B. The full imperial size
- C. The largest size
- D. The half imperial size

46. What is the name of this equipment?



- A. Tee-square
- B. Protractor
- C. Set square
- D. V-square

47. What is the quality of a good eraser?

- A. It must serve in place of a sharpener in producing fine lines.
- B. It must hold the paper firmly on both ends of the board.
- C. It must rule the lines smoothly without producing edges.
- D. It must erase cleanly without tearing the surface of the paper.

48. The tee-square is used for _____ in drawing.

- A. drawing horizontal lines.

- B. mapping out drawing areas.
- C. drawing vertical lines.
- D. cutting poles on the drawing paper.

49. The ideal tee-square is one that is _____.

- A. half size of drawing board
- B. same size as drawing board
- C. larger than drawing board
- D. smaller than drawing board

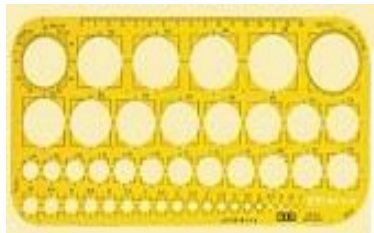
50. _____ are used for drawing in technical drawing.

- A. Biro
- B. Metric rules
- C. Chalks
- D. Pencils

51. A compass is comprised of the following parts EXCEPT _____ .

- A. needle point
- B. adjustment device
- C. shoulder blade
- D. extension bars

52. What is the name of this equipment?



- A. Metric rule

- B. French curves
- C. Template
- D. Eraser

53. _____ are used to draw vertical or diagonal lines.

- A. Metric rule
- B. Tee-square
- C. V-square
- D. Set square

54. A tee-square can be made of _____ .

- A. wool or paper
- B. fabric or nylon
- C. wood or plastic
- D. shells or steel

55. Which of the following is a hard pencil?

- A. 4A
- B. 2B
- C. 8H
- D. F

56. What is the size in millimeters (mm) of the full imperial size drawing board?

- A. 625 x 1050 mm
- B. 812 x 585 mm
- C. 120 x 56 mm
- D. 1500 x 150 mm

57. What is the name of this equipment?



- A. Biro
- B. Pencil
- C. Gum
- D. Eraser

58. What is the size, in millimeters (mm) of the half imperial drawing board?

- A. 800 x 625 mm
- B. 485 x 860 mm
- C. 585 x 452 mm
- D. 125 x 580 mm

59. A metric rule is used for measuring _____ lines.

- A. zig-zag
- B. rough
- C. straight
- D. curved

60. What is the name of this equipment ?



- A. Divider
- B. Sharpener
- C. Eraser

D. Cutter

61. _____ is used to enlarge or reduce the size of an object on paper.

- A. Scale rule
- B. French curves
- C. Metric rule
- D. Template

62. Suitable metric sizes available for drawing papers does NOT include _____.

- A. A3
- B. A2
- C. HB
- D. A4

63. What is the name of this equipment?



- A. Set square
- B. Tee-square
- C. Board
- D. Rule

64. Pins and cellotapes are discouraged from being used to hold drawing papers because _____.

- A. they are too sharp for the drawing papers
- B. they create fine lines on the drawing papers

- C. they cause the distortion of centre lines
- D. they smoothen the drawing paper

65. _____ Grade pencils are best suitable for lettering or freehand sketching.

- A. 4F
- B. 3C
- C. 2A
- D. HB

66. Scale rules are _____ in shape with _____ edges.

- A. round two
- B. triangular..... Three
- C. square three
- D. triangular..... Four

67. What is the name of this equipment?



- A. Set square
- B. Tee-square
- C. Metric rule
- D. Drawing board

68. Which of the following is NOT a soft pencil?

- A. 2B
- B. 4H

C. 3B

D. 8B

69. What is the name of this equipment?

A. Protractor

B. French curves

C. Template

D. Eraser

70. Which is the odd one out?

A. 4H

B. B

C. 2B

D. 3B

71. A set square can be made of _____.

A. plastic or wood

B. cotton or wool

C. shell or fabric

D. beads or sequins

TOPIC: DRAWING PRACTICE: BOARD PRACTICE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. When creating boarder lines, a space of about ____ should be left round the drawing paper.

- A. 5 - 10 mm
- B. 10 -15 mm
- C. 15 - 20 mm
- D. 20 -25 mm

2. Materials for sharpening pencils are _____.

- A. razor blades and sharpeners
- B. cuticles and glue
- C. knives and sticks
- D. cutters and fillers

3. Which of the follwing is NOT a quality of a well sharpened pencil?

- A. It improves the quality of line work
- B. It makes drawing lines thick and untidy
- C. It enhances good draughtsmanship
- D. It makes drawing lines thin and neat

4. Isometric views have their vetical height and baselines inclined at _____ to the horizontal.

- A. 30o
- B. 180o
- C. 360o
- D. 5o

5. What is another name for boarder lines?

- A. Margins
- B. Phases
- C. Boundaries
- D. Dimensions

6. Procedures for setting a drawing paper on a board does NOT include _____ .

- A. placing drawing paper conveniently on the table
- B. placing drawing paper on board, leaving equal space all round
- C. cutting four pieces of adhesive tapes to hold paper in position
- D. cutting the drawing paper into pieces and pasting on the board

7. Fundamentals of freehand sketching does NOT include _____.

- A. straight lines
- B. templates
- C. curves
- D. irregular edges

8. Oblique views have their height vertical and one baseline inclined at _____ to the horizontal.

- A. 10o
- B. 45o
- C. 180o
- D. 360o

9. This sketch is called _____ .



- A. straight
- B. irregular
- C. circle
- D. square box

10. _____ is the art of writing letters and numbers in upper or lower case forms on drawings.

- A. Lettering
- B. Figuring
- C. Scaling
- D. Blocking

11. Pencils for engineering drawing should be sharpened to a _____ point.

- A. crisscross
- B. vertical
- C. round
- D. chisel

12. _____ are used for showing hidden outlines and edges.

- A. Thin long lines
- B. Thick long lines
- C. Thick short lines
- D. Thin short lines

13. Details on the drawing paper bearing information about the drawing is put in the _____.

- A. box office
- B. personal blog
- C. cupboard
- D. title block

14. _____ are used at the end of dimension lines.

- A. Zig-zags
- B. Pear heads
- C. Arrow heads
- D. Borders

15. Making a circle on a drawing paper involve the use of _____ and _____.

- A. scale rule, metric rule
- B. pencil, compass
- C. metric rule, tee-square
- D. paper clips, dividers

16. _____ is encouraged for technical drawing students.

- A. Free hand method
- B. Use of instruments
- C. Use of machines
- D. Automatic method

17. _____ lines are drawn with the aid of a tee-square .

- A. Horizontal
- B. Vertical
- C. Crooked
- D. Chain lines

18. An advantage of freehand sketching is that _____.

- A. it requires the use of all drawing equipment
- B. it takes less energy and thinking to achieve
- C. it reduces the amount of writing needed to describe an object
- D. it can only be done by expert technicians

19. Lettering can be done by _____.

- (i) Free hand
- (ii) Use of instruments

- A. (i) only
- B. (ii) only
- C. None of the above
- D. All of the above

20. The line emphasizing the boundary of an object is called _____.

- A. midsection
- B. outline
- C. outlet
- D. midline

21. Inclined lines can be drawn with _____ and _____.

- A. set square, tee-square
- B. dividers, compass
- C. protractor, scale rule
- D. emery cloth, paper clip

22. The title block is usually at _____ hand corner of the drawing paper.

- A. the top left
- B. the top right
- C. bottom right
- D. bottom left

23. Sketching a square can be done in _____ view.

- A. isometric or oblique
- B. 2D dimensional
- C. plain or coloured
- D. long or short

24. Sketching must first be introduced by the use of _____ lines.

- A. irregular
- B. thick
- C. curved
- D. dotted

25. The midpoint of an object is called _____.

- A. center line
- B. hidden line
- C. lower line
- D. outer line

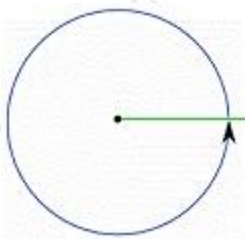
26. The set square is used for drawing _____ lines.

- A. horizontal and thick
- B. vertical and angle
- C. crooked and thin
- D. chain and thick

27. Chain lines are used to show _____.

- A. visible outlines and edges
- B. limits of spatial lines
- C. long break lines
- D. short break lines and boundary

28. This is the sketch of a _____.



- A. straight line
- B. circle
- C. square
- D. irregular edge

29. The standard lettering for technical drawing is known as _____.

- A. inclined lettering
- B. commercial gothic
- C. scale drawing
- D. artistry

30. The line denoting the part of an object which is not visible is called _____.

- A. center line
- B. hidden line
- C. in-line
- D. section line

31. The line indicating the cut surface of an object is the _____ line.

- A. capital
- B. inclined
- C. section
- D. surface

32. A dimension is taken directly from the metric rule to the drawing paper with the aid of _____.

- A. French curve
- B. tracing paper
- C. divider
- D. pencil

33. This sketch is called _____.

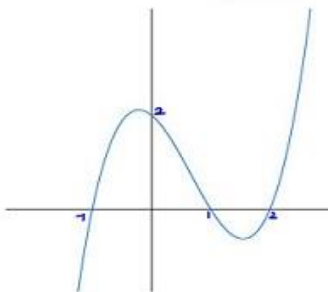


- A. circle
- B. rectangular
- C. irregular
- D. square

34. _____ is a paper made with paste used to hold the the drawing paper on the board.

- A. Cello tape
- B. Super glue
- C. Adhesive tape
- D. Gum

35. This is the sketch of a _____.



- A. circle
- B. square
- C. curve
- D. rectangle

36. The method by which the shape of an object can be communicated to others without the use of any drawing instruments except pen or pencil is called _____.

- A. freehand sketching
- B. mechanical sketching
- C. manual sketching
- D. automated sketching

37. Which of the following is an advantage of good lettering on a drawing?

- A. It makes the drawing appear larger than it is.
- B. It makes drawing appear smaller than it is.
- C. It makes the drawing appear thinner than it is.
- D. It complements the overall appearance of the drawing.

38. Which of the following are materials needed for good board practice?

- (i) Drawing board
- (ii) pistols
- (iii) French curves
- (iv) Protractors
- (v) Dividers
- (vi) Knives

- A. (i) only
- B. (ii) and (iii) only
- C. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- D. (i), (iii), (iv) and (v)

39. A straight line is defined as _____.

- A. the longest distance between two points
- B. the shortest distance between four points
- C. the longest distance between four points

D. the shortest distance between two points

40. Pencils for lettering and freehand sketching should be sharpened to a _____ point.

- A. razor
- B. thick
- C. conical
- D. cylindrical

41. Thick continuous lines are used to show _____.

- A. invisible lines
- B. visible outlines and edges
- C. long break lines
- D. short break lines

42. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of good lettering? The characters must be _____.

- A. uniform and legible.
- B. equally spaced.
- C. sketched first.
- D. well proportioned.

43. Technical instruments can be stored in the _____ for a complete storage.

- A. sack
- B. wardrobe
- C. cupboard
- D. fridge

TOPIC: ENERGY AND POWER

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1 What is the name of this object?



- A. Triode
- B. Diode
- C. Anode
- D. Cathode

2. A body at rest is an example of _____ energy.

- A. heat
- B. solar
- C. potential
- D. kinetic

3. Electrons only flow from the _____ to the _____ in a diode.

- A. cathode ... cathode
- B. anode, cathode
- C. cathode,anode
- D. anode,anode

4. The object is a form of _____ energy.



- A. chemical
- B. solar
- C. electrical
- D. mechanical

5. Electron flow in a diode is _____.

- A. tridirectional
- B. bidirectional
- C. multidirectional
- D. unidirectional

6. Which of the following is NOT a type of emission?

- A. Warm blooded emission
- B. Thermionic emission
- C. Photoelectric emission
- D. Cold cathode emission

7. What is the name of this electrical accessory?



- A. Capacitor
- B. Battery
- C. Transistor
- D. Conductor

8. Energy can be measured in _____ .

- A. meter and kilometer
- B. seconds and minutes
- C. joules and kilojoules
- D. grams and kilograms

9. Which of these is a conductor of electricity?

- A. Porcelain
- B. Rubber
- C. Copper
- D. Paper

10. Free electrons are formed when _____.

- A. protons are displaced from the outermost layer of an atom
- B. electrons are displaced from the outermost layer of an atom
- C. electrons are displaced from the innermost layer of an atom
- D. electrons are added to the outermost layer of an atom

11. The capacitance of a capacitor is measured in _____.

- A. Henry
- B. Ohms
- C. Yards
- D. Farads

12. Watts is equal to _____.

- A. one kilojoule per second
- B. one joule per second
- C. one mega joule per second
- D. one gigajoule per second

13. Which of the following is NOT a form of energy?

- A. mechanical
- B. solar
- C. temperate
- D. heat

14. The displacement of electrons from a material with the intention of drawing such electrons to a predetermined position is called _____.

- A. emission
- B. displacement
- C. diffusion
- D. omission

15. _____ convert electrical energy into heat energy.

- A. Resistors
- B. Transistors
- C. Conductors
- D. Capacitors

16. A car in motion is an example of _____ energy.

- A. potential
- B. kinetic
- C. heat
- D. solar

17. The ability to do work is known as _____.

- A. watts
- B. joules
- C. power
- D. energy

18. _____ is NOT a main source of energy.

- A. Electricity
- B. Fuels
- C. Water
- D. Air

19. Which of the following has the highest free electrons?

- A. Transistors
- B. Semi-conductors
- C. Insulators

D. Conductors

20. What are the electrodes in a vacuum tube?

- A. Anion and cation
- B. Anion and cathode
- C. Anode and cation
- D. Anode and cathode

21. Which of the following is a source of chemical energy?

- A. Ceiling fan
- B. Yam
- C. Sun
- D. Generator

22. Materials whose number of free electrons are between that of conductors and insulators are called _____.

- A. semi-conductors
- B. anti-insulators
- C. anti-conductors
- D. semi-insulators

23. How many electrons does a vacuum tube diode have?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

24. Which of the following option is a pair of semi-conducting materials?

- A. Zephanium and gold
- B. Silicon and silver
- C. Germanium and silicon
- D. Silver and copper

25. The resistance of a resistor is measured in _____ .

- A. Henry
- B. Ohms
- C. Farad's
- D. Yards

26. The diagram is a form of _____ energy.



- A. chemical
- B. heat
- C. mechanical
- D. electrical

27. Which of the following is NOT a source of electrical energy?

- A. light bulb
- B. pressing iron
- C. electric boiler
- D. yam

28. Atoms are sources of _____ energy.

- A. nuclear
- B. solar
- C. heat
- D. mechanical

29. Which of the following is NOT an example of a conductor?

- A. Silver
- B. Glass
- C. Copper
- D. Aluminum

30. The metal on which effort is applied for the removal of electrons is called _____ .

- A. iron cathode
- B. metal cathode
- C. metal anode
- D. metal electrode

31. Plants produce their food with the help of _____ energy.

- A. kinetic
- B. mechanical
- C. solar
- D. heat

32. _____ is energy per unit time.

- A. Power
- B. Joules

- C. Watts
- D. Solar

33. The rate of doing work is _____ .

- A. watts
- B. joules
- C. energy
- D. power

34. Electrical energy is converted to _____ energy when we switch on a pressing iron.

- A. mechanical
- B. kinetic
- C. potential
- D. heat

35. We get _____, _____ and _____ energy from the sun.

- A. mechanical, solar, heat
- B. heat, light, solar
- C. chemical, mechanical, light
- D. solar, light, mechanical

36. How many joules make one kilojoule?

- A. One thousand
- B. Five hundred
- C. One million
- D. Ten thousand

37. Which of the following pairs is correct?

- A. Photoelectric emission- electric field
- B. Cold cathode emission- cooling energy
- C. Thermionic emission- heating
- D. Secondary emission-magnetic energy

38. In thermionic emission, electrons flow by _____.

- A. cooling
- B. heating
- C. freezing
- D. boiling

39. The source of solar energy is the _____ .

- A. comets
- B. stars
- C. moon
- D. sun

40. _____ is a device for storing electric charges.

- A. Resistor
- B. Transistor
- C. Conductor
- D. Capacitor

41. Electronics devices depend on the flow of _____ for their operation.

- A. neutrons
- B. protons
- C. waves

D. electrons

42. Making electrons flow by heating of a substance facilitates the use of _____ .

- A. cathodes
- B. anodes
- C. vacuum tubes
- D. anions

43. Which of the following is the simplest form of vacuum tubes?

- A. Pentodes
- B. Tetrodes
- C. Triodes
- D. Diodes

44. Release of electrons by the application of kinetic energy is called _____ .

- A. tertiary emission
- B. primary emission
- C. secondary emission
- D. basic emission

45. _____ allow electrons to move freely.

- A. Conductors
- B. Transistors
- C. Resistors
- D. Insulators

46. We get _____ energy from fuels.

- A. solar
- B. mechanical
- C. light
- D. chemical

47. When the cathode in the diode is heated, it emits _____ .

- A. electrons
- B. gas
- C. protons
- D. neutrons

48. What is the function of the cathode in a vacuum tube?

- A. It collects electrons
- B. It emits electrons
- C. It disperses electrons
- D. It attracts electrons

49. A triode is a vacuum tube with _____ elements.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

50. Making electrons flow by the heating of a substance is called _____

- A. thermionic emission
- B. space charge
- C. electrodes
- D. cathode

51. This item is a source of ____ energy.



- A. nuclear
- B. solar
- C. heat
- D. kinetic

52. The process by which high amounts of heat energy and radiation is produced due to the splitting of atoms of a small metal is called _____ .

- A. molecular fusion
- B. nuclear fission
- C. molecular degradation
- D. global meltdown

53. The electrode from which a stream of electrons are released is called _____.

- A. remitter
- B. emitter
- C. omitter
- D. permitter

54. Power is measured in _____.

- A. kilojoules

- B. seconds
- C. minutes
- D. watts

55. The symbol for Ohms is _____.

A.



B.



C.



D.



56. What is the function of the anode in a vacuum tube?

- A. It disperses electrons
- B. It emits electrons
- C. It collects electrons
- D. It repels electrons

57. The method of emission of electrons obtained by the heating of metal surface directly or indirectly to liberate electrons is called _____.

- A. thermodynamic emission

- B. fixed emission
- C. thermionic emission
- D. electronic emission

58. The two forms of mechanical energy are _____.

- A. heat and light energy
- B. electrical and heat energy
- C. nuclear and solar energy
- D. potential and kinetic energy

59. The electrons emitted by the cathode is _____.

- A. neutral
- B. negatively charged
- C. positively charged
- D. moist

60. When we eat, chemical energy in food is converted to _____ energy that we use to do work.

- A. mechanical
- B. heat
- C. light
- D. nuclear

61. What is the name of these objects?



- A. Vacuum tubes
- B. Transistors
- C. Capacitors
- D. Oscillators

62. When buying a battery, it is important to consider _____ .

- A. the product and country
- B. the date of production and battery rating
- C. the current requirement and battery rating
- D. the producer and current requirement

63. An electrode is also called _____ .

- A. emitter
- B. resistor
- C. capacitor
- D. conductor

64. Which of the following is NOT a type of energy?

- A. Chemical
- B. Wind
- C. Heat
- D. Light

65. That which changes or tends to change the state of rest or uniform motion of a body is called _____.

- A. energy
- B. force
- C. power

D. newton

66. Force is measured in _____.

A. newton

B. joules

C. kilograms

D. meters

67. Which of the following statement is NOT correct about energy?

A. Energy may be used up.

B. Energy cannot be changed from one form to another.

C. Energy can be stored in a particular form.

D. Energy can be transferred from one place to another.

TOPIC: PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Softwoods grow better in _____ regions of the world.

- A. temperate
- B. harsh
- C. polar
- D. savannah

2. Plastics that turn to liquid when heated are called _____ .

- A. thermosets
- B. thermoplueto
- C. thermoplastics
- D. electrosets

3. The ability of metals to be melted until they become liquid is known as _____ .

- A. fusibility
- B. conduction
- C. transmission
- D. magnetism

4. The types of rubber we have are _____.

- A. pure and impure rubber
- B. natural and synthetic rubber
- C. terrestrial and celestial rubber
- D. artificial and synthetic rubber

5. Which of the following is an advantage of plastics?

- A. They produce poisonous flames when burnt.
- B. They can be environment unfriendly.
- C. They can cause air pollution when burnt
- D. They are relatively cheap to produce

6. Which is the odd one out?

A.



B.



C.



D.

7. Which of the following is NOT a difference between soft and hardwoods?

- A. Softwoods have needle like leaves while hardwoods have broad leaves.

- B. Hardwoods grow taller than softwoods
- C. Softwoods have a faster growth rate than hardwoods
- D. Hardwoods grow smaller than softwoods.

8. These items are made of _____.



- A. metal
 - B. plastic
 - C. iron
 - D. ceramics
9. Plastics that we cannot soften to liquid by heating are called _____.
- A. thermoplastics
 - B. electro plastics
 - C. electro punch
 - D. thermosets
10. Softwoods are obtained from _____.
- A. coniferous trees
 - B. latex
 - C. stems
 - D. black trees
11. _____ are items that can be made from plastics.

- A. Plates

- B. Books
- C. Foams
- D. Fabrics

12. Wood types characterized by needle-like leaves are called _____.

- A. strong woods
- B. native woods
- C. softwoods
- D. thin woods

13. The part of the diagram below ground level is called _____.



- A. underground
- B. veins
- C. soil
- D. roots

14. All these are products of wood work EXCEPT_____ .

- A. shelf
- B. cutlery
- C. table
- D. door

15. These items are made from _____ .



- A. mud
- B. plastic
- C. rubber
- D. glass

16. Which is the odd one out?

- A. Iroko
- B. Opepe
- C. Pines
- D. Omo

17. When a metal is polished, it shines. This shining property is what is known as _____.

- A. sheen
- B. colour
- C. lustrous
- D. shade

18. The ability of a material to return to its original position when released after a stretch is its _____.

- A. malleability
- B. plasticity
- C. lustre
- D. ductility

19. This item is made from _____.



- A. steel
- B. metal
- C. wood
- D. rubber

20. What is latex?

- A. A milky liquid collected from rubber trees.
- B. A milky liquid collected from cows and goats.
- C. A hard substance derived from mud.
- D. A brittle substance formed underground.

21. _____ are NOT a part of a tree.

- A. Flagella
- B. Trunks
- C. Roots
- D. Branches

22. Hardwoods are made from _____ trees.

- A. coniferous
- B. biannual
- C. artificial

D. deciduous

23. The temperature at which a solid metal melts is known as its _____ point.

A. boiling

B. melting

C. burning

D. feasibility

24. Metals that do NOT contain iron in them are called _____ metals.

A. insulating

B. polished

C. non-ferrous

D. inductive

25. Another name for colour is _____.

A. brightness

B. beauty

C. hue

D. lustre

26. What is the liquid produced from the rubber tree called?

A. Leather

B. Cotton

C. Latex

D. Wool

27. Materials used in technology are _____.

(i) wood

- (ii) metal
- (iii) rubber
- (iv) ceramics

- A. (i) only
- B. (i) and (ii) only
- C. (i) ,(ii) and (iii)
- D. All of the above

28. Which of the following is a characteristics of softwood?

- A. They are hard and brittle to the feel.
- B. They scatter their seeds during raining season.
- C. They do not shed their leaves in dry season.
- D. They fold up when touched.

29. The ability of a metal to conduct heat is called _____ .

- A. transfusion
- B. insulation
- C. transmission
- D. conductivity

30. Items made from ceramics include _____.

- A. radio
- B. foam
- C. cars
- D. vase

31. _____ are examples of thermoset materials.

- A. Leather jackets
- B. Cooking pot handles
- C. Chalk boards
- D. Cartons

32. _____ is NOT an example of a softwood.

- A. Pines
- B. Spruce
- C. Opepe
- D. Cedar

33. The best material used in furniture making and construction is _____.

- A. rubber
- B. metals
- C. cotton
- D. wood

34. Which of these is NOT a form in which metals can appear?

- A. Round
- B. Invisible
- C. Rectangular
- D. Flat

35. Which of the following is the unit of density?

- A. kg/m^3
- B. g/m^2
- C. km/h^3
- D. g/m^4

36. Mahogany is an example of a _____.

- A. softwood
- B. fabric
- C. pipe
- D. hardwood

37. Which of the following is a magnetic material?

- A. Nail
- B. Cotton
- C. Wood

D. Plastic

38. Wood types characterized by broad leaves are known as _____.

- A. broad woods
- B. hardwoods
- C. firewood
- D. smooth woods

39. _____ is an example of an object made of rubber material?

- A. Hammer
- B. Flower vase
- C. Tin snip
- D. Car tyre

40. Metals that have iron in them are called _____.

- A. conducting metals
- B. ferrous metals
- C. heavy metals
- D. natural metals

41. Trees that shed their leaves in dry season are called _____.

- A. coniferous trees
- B. deciduous trees
- C. evergreen
- D. moist

42. _____ is NOT a quality of a metal.

- A. Density

- B. Height
- C. Colour
- D. Fusibility

43. Which of the following is the reason some trees shed their leaves during dry season?

- A. To prevent pests from feasting on them.
- B. To stop the spread of diseases.
- C. To prevent water loss
- D. To encourage water loss.

44. Evergreen is another name for _____.

- A. deciduous trees
- B. coniferous trees
- C. green leaves
- D. mesoteric trees

45. Coniferous trees are trees that bear naked seeds called _____.

- A. cylinders
- B. sunflower
- C. cypress
- D. cones

46. What are the two kinds of metals?

- A. Ferrous and non-ferrous metals
- B. Natural and artificial metals
- C. Coloured and colourless metals
- D. Heavy and light metals

47. Which of these is NOT an item made from rubber?

- A. Flowers
- B. Water cans
- C. Wristwatch
- D. Safety boots

48. This object is made of _____



- A. metal
- B. rubber
- C. wool
- D. ceramics

49. Plastics are divided into _____ and _____ .

- A. thermostats, electrostatics
- B. electrostatics, thermo punch
- C. thermoplastics, thermosets
- D. thermosets, electrostatics

50. Constructions are made with _____.

- A. wool
- B. cotton
- C. hardwood
- D. plastics

51. _____ is NOT a metal.

- A. Aluminum
- B. Zinc
- C. Steel
- D. Cedar

52. Which of these conduct heat better?

(i) Metals

(ii) Non-metals

- A. (i) only
- B. (ii) only
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

53. Which of the following is NOT a form plastics can be made?

- A. They can be made as hard as stone.
- B. They can be made as heavy as metals.
- C. They can be made as elastic as rubber.
- D. They can be made as transparent as glass.

54. Another name for the trunk of a tree is _____.

- A. flower
- B. leaves
- C. stem
- D. stomach

55. Which of these is made with hardwood?

- A. Wardrobe
- B. Fan blade
- C. Wooden rule
- D. Paper bag

56. Items made from clay and mud are called ____.

- A. wood
- B. plastics
- C. ceramics
- D. glass

57. Example of a ferrous metal is ____.

- A. steel
- B. lead
- C. glass
- D. copper

58. _____ is one way wood is identified.

- A. Colour
- B. Size
- C. Dressing
- D. Character

59. A table can be made from ____.

- A. wool and cotton
- B. latex and wool
- C. wood and metal

D. paint and leather

60. Which of the following is NOT magnetic in nature?

- A. Chain
- B. Gate
- C. Nail
- D. Leather

61. When a material sticks to a magnet on getting close to it, the material is said to be _____ in nature.

- A. malleable
- B. hard
- C. magnetic
- D. ductile

62. _____ is NOT a heat conducting material.

- A. Copper
- B. Ceramics
- C. Zinc
- D. Wool

63. Which of these is lightest?

- A. Wood
- B. Metal
- C. Glass
- D. Plastic

64. Which is the odd one out ?

A.



B.



C.



D.



65. Cooking pots can be made from _____ .

- A. wood and metals
- B. timber and rubber
- C. metals and plastics
- D. ceramics and metals

66. Examples of softwoods are _____.

- (i) Cypress
- (ii) iroko
- (iii) Spruce
- (iv) Pines
- (v) afara

- A. (i) only
- B. (i), (iii) and (iv)
- C. (ii) ,(iii) and (iv)
- D. (iii) and (iv) only

67. If steel has a density of 8000 and aluminum, a density of 2800, which of them is heavier?

- A. Steel
- B. Aluminum
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

68. _____ is an object made from metal.

- A. Book
- B. Foam
- C. Spoon
- D. Carton

69. Plastics can be used in making the following items EXCEPT _____.

- A. tables
- B. cups
- C. books
- D. pen

70. Ceramics are different from plastics and metals because they are ____.

- A. sharp
- B. brittle
- C. beautiful
- D. hard

71. The quality that describes how heavy or light a given substance is, is called _____.

- A. weight
- B. size
- C. density
- D. sound

72. Synthetic rubber is produced _____.

- A. when palmwine is tapped.
- B. from iroko trees.
- C. from animal skin
- D. from organic materials derived from petroleum.

73. _____ is one form that metals can be identified.

- A. Size
- B. Turbidity
- C. Conduction
- D. Polarity

74. This piece of furniture is made from _____.



- A. cement
- B. wood
- C. fabric
- D. wool

75. These items are made from _____.



- A. wood
- B. rubber
- C. metal
- D. plastic

76. Which of these is NOT an advantage of plastics?

- A. They are quite cheap to produce.
- B. They are light weight.
- C. They litter the surrounding.
- D. They can be moulded into different shapes and sizes.

77. A mill for dressing logs of wood and lumber is called _____.

- A. rice mill
- B. wind mill
- C. wood bank
- D. saw mill

78. We can find the use of hardwood in _____.

- A. baking
- B. furniture making
- C. driving
- D. sewing

79. Which of these is NOT a characteristic of rubber?

- A. It breaks when forcefully dropped.
- B. It returns to its original length when released after stretching.
- C. It does not allow water to pass through it.
- D. It floats on water.

80. _____ is NOT an example of a hardwood.

- A. Corn
- B. Afara
- C. Mahogany

D. Iroko

81. Which of the following is brittle in nature?

- A. Rubber
- B. Ceramic
- C. Metal
- D. Plastic

82. One of the features of ceramics is that they are _____.

- A. heat resistant
- B. light repellant
- C. water resistant
- D. warm blooded

83. Wood is classified into _____ woods.

- A. soft and hard
- B. pure and impure
- C. natural and artificial
- D. esoteric and mesoteric

84. The melting point for cast iron is _____.

- A. 3000oC
- B. 1800oC
- C. 5000oF
- D. 1241oC

85. _____ is the melting point for wrought iron?

- A. 5000°C
- B. 2005°C
- C. 1800°F
- D. 2005°F

86. Example of a non-ferrous metal is _____.

- A. steel
- B. copper
- C. carbon steel
- D. wrought iron

87. Which of the following is a difference between hardwood and softwood?

- A. Softwoods grow larger than hardwoods.
- B. Hardwoods have a faster growth rate than softwoods.
- C. Hardwoods are annual while softwoods are biannual.
- D. Softwoods have a faster growth rate than hardwoods.

88. Density is measured by _____.

- A. dividing the weight of a metal by half of that metal
- B. multiplying the mass and force exerted on the metal
- C. adding up the mass and the magnetic property of the metal
- D. dividing the mass of the metal by one cubic metre of that metal

89. Which of these is a conducting material?

- A. Copper
- B. Plastic
- C. Wood

D. Cotton

90. Which of these CANNOT be made from ceramics?

- A. Envelopes
- B. Cooking pots
- C. Water pots
- D. Cutleries

91. Examples of thermoset materials are _____ .

- A. shirt buttons
- B. mugs
- C. water cans
- D. cotton wools

TOPIC: SAFETY: WORKSHOP SAFETY RULES AND REGULATIONS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The _____ must supervise every practical session during workshop sessions.

- A. parents
- B. technicians
- C. teachers
- D. doctors

2. Which of the following is NOT a safety rule to be observed while working in a workshop?

- A. Listen carefully and follow instructions.
- B. Leave all equipment running after a workshop activity.
- C. Keep hands away from rotating machines.
- D. Report yourself if you get any equipment broken.

3. Which of the following are safety devices?

- (i) goggles
- (ii) first aid box
- (iii) visor
- (iv) portmanteau
- (v) helmet

- A. (i) only
- B. (i) and (ii) only
- C. (i) , (iii) , and (v)
- D. (ii) , (iii) , (iv) and (v)

4. _____ is one role a teacher must play in preventing workshop accidents.

- A. Singing with students
- B. Staring at students
- C. Conversing with students
- D. Supervising students

5. What is the name of this safety tool?



- A. Body warmer
- B. Safety vest
- C. Traffic wear
- D. Fancy jacket

6. Causes of accidents does NOT include_____.

- A. people
- B. animals
- C. air
- D. objects

7. What is the function of the liquid chemical in the fire extinguisher?

- A. It helps in putting out flames of fire.
- B. It helps in increasing the fire.
- C. It is ingested by students in order to keep them calm.
- D. It is used as preservative in the fire extinguisher.

8. All these below are safety devices except _____.

- A. safety vests
- B. ear pads
- C. gloves
- D. earrings

9. Which of the following are protective tools for the eye during workshop hours?

- (i) visor
- (ii) boot
- (iii) shield
- (iv) helmet

- A. (ii) only
- B. (i) and (iii) only
- C. (i), (ii) and (iii)
- D. (i), (ii) ,(iii) (iv)

10. _____ are steps taken in order to disallow or prevent something bad from happening during workshop activities.

- A. Wake-keeping
- B. Precaution
- C. Check-up
- D. Supervision

11. In the case of a fire outbreak, students are advised to _____.

- A. dive out through the workshop windows
- B. walk straight into the fire
- C. jump across the fire to the door
- D. crawl out of the workshop room

12. Electronic equipment should be used with _____ in order to prevent electric fire.

- A. voltage stabilizers
- B. metal wires
- C. cartons
- D. fire extinguishers

13. Body parts protected by safety devices are _____.

- (i) eye
- (ii) nose
- (iii) kidney
- (iv) stomach
- (v) chest

- A. (ii) only
- B. (i), (ii) , and (v)
- C. (iii) and (iv)
- D. (iv) and (v)

14. The safety tools used by a carpenter does NOT include_____.

- A. fire extinguishers
- B. gloves
- C. protective vests
- D. nose masks

15. Any negative experience that happens to someone when he/she does not expect it is known as a/an _____.

- A. incident

- B. accident
- C. action
- D. scene

16. _____ are safety devices used to stop fire from destroying lives and properties in the workshop.

- A. Welding machines and visors
- B. Fire extinguishers and sand buckets
- C. Ploughs and tractors
- D. Spray paints and water cans

17. Which of the following is NOT a cause of accident in the workshop?

- A. When students do not follow the teacher's instructions.
- B. When old equipment are replaced with new ones.
- C. When machine used is not in good form.
- D. When worn-out parts of machine are not replaced on time.

18. Areas protected by the boots include all EXCEPT _____.

- A. waist
- B. toenails
- C. feet
- D. toes

19. When inflammable chemicals are struck together, _____ is produced.

- A. electric fire
- B. mechanical fire
- C. thermal fire
- D. chemical fire

20. Which of the following is NOT a cause of fire outbreak in a workshop?

- (i) Electric spark
- (ii) Fuel
- (iii) Soap
- (iv) sulphur
- (v) Electric current fluctuation

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (iii) only
- C. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- D. None of the above

21. Devices used to do certain tasks more easily are called _____.

- A. electronics
- B. gadgets
- C. toys
- D. machines

22. An example of a workshop accident is _____.

- A. cutting of the hand
- B. foot massage
- C. body enhancement
- D. surgery

23. Accidents occur when people _____.

- A. obey workshop rules and regulations
- B. report abnormalities or malfunction of equipment
- C. comport themselves

D. ignore safety signs and symbols

24. Which of the following is NOT an accident prevention technique?

- A. Routine checking
- B. Teacher's supervision
- C. Students' prep work
- D. Routine servicing

25. Below are protective coverings for the eye EXCEPT_____.

- A. goggles
- B. gloves
- C. visor
- D. shield

26. The helmet serves to protect the _____ during workshop activities.

- A. stomach
- B. body
- C. fingers
- D. head

27. _____ is the safety device for protecting the palms and fingers.

- A. Helmet
- B. Armor
- C. Goggle
- D. Glove

28. Keeping chemicals like petrol away from fire is a precaution taken in a workshop in order to avoid _____.

- A. chemical fire
- B. electric fire
- C. electric surge
- D. hyper activity

29. What is the name of this safety tool?



- A. Cap
- B. Hat
- C. Helmet
- D. Vest

30. Materials used in treating workshop accidents are all EXCEPT_____.

- A. bandages
- B. cutlery
- C. plasters
- D. cotton wools

31. This item is called a _____ .



- A. fire alarm
- B. paint can
- C. spray tube
- D. fire extinguisher

32. To prevent workshop accidents, every workshop lesson should be supervised by _____.

- A. students
- B. children
- C. doctors
- D. teachers

33. What is the name of this safety tool?



- A. Hiking boots
- B. Safety boots
- C. Ski boots

D. Rugby boots

34. A sudden rise in the quantity of electric current flowing is called _____.

- A. electrical imbalance
- B. overflow
- C. chemical surge
- D. electric surge

35. Which of these is worn on the feet for protection during workshop hours?

- A. Visors
- B. Face cap
- C. Boots
- D. Shoes

36. Devices provided in the workshop in order to maintain safety are called _____.

- A. safety devices
- B. coveralls
- C. workshop gadgets
- D. electronic devices

37. _____ protects the loins against injury to the abdomen.

- A. Protective vests
- B. Eye glass
- C. Socks
- D. Boots

38. Which of the following is NOT an inflammable chemical?

- A. Kerosene

- B. Palm oil
- C. Petrol
- D. Sulphur

39. The _____ is NOT a body part that needs a safety device.

- A. head
- B. leg
- C. liver
- D. chest

40. Which of the following is a feature of an electric fire?

- A. The electric wires conduct more electricity.
- B. All equipment produce better results.
- C. Electric cables are melted and items destroyed.
- D. All chemicals explode.

41. Which of the following is a precaution to be taken against fire outbreak in a workshop?

- A. Cover up all workshop equipment during work.
- B. Keep water at strategic points in the workshop.
- C. Ensure fire extinguishers are placed at different corners.
- D. Ensure the students are left without supervision.

42. _____ is a safety rule observed while working in a workshop.

- A. Eating
- B. Playing
- C. Comportment
- D. Jumping

43. _____ is a fire fighting material.

- A. Fireworks
- B. Fire cracker
- C. Fire extinguisher
- D. Fire vice

44. One safety measure observed by a welder is _____.

- A. wearing corporate attires in order to look good
- B. a healthy communication line with his customers
- C. writing down names of all his customers in a voucher
- D. wearing a visor in order to protect his eyes

45. Which of these are causes of electric fire?

- (i) electric spark
- (ii) rubber gloves
- (iii) insulators
- (iv) electric current fluctuation

- A. (i) only
- B. (ii) and (iii) only
- C. (i) and (iv) only
- D. All of the above

46. Which of the following is likely to catch fire when naked light is brought near?

- A. Petrol
- B. Water
- C. Palm oil
- D. Detergent

47. _____ is a tool used in the immediate treatment of accidents.

- A. Furniture
- B. Safety tool
- C. First aid
- D. Fire extinguisher

48. The activity that involves servicing and changing worn-out machine parts in order to ensure effective working is called _____.

- A. routine checking
- B. routine servicing
- C. machine testing
- D. safety measures

49. The rules guiding the operation of a machine as suggested by the company that made the machine is called _____.

- A. manufacturer's instructions
- B. buyers guide
- C. customer's handout
- D. user's instructions

50. Types of accidents does NOT include _____.

- A. natural
- B. man-made
- C. accidental
- D. biblical

51. _____ is one of the techniques involved in accident prevention in the workshop.

- A. Routine sleep
- B. Students' prep work
- C. Teacher's speech
- D. Students' comportment

52. A machine that contains liquid chemicals used in putting off fire flames is called _____.

- A. body spray
- B. fire extinguisher
- C. spray paints
- D. fire cracker

53. The boots are worn to protect the _____.

- A. head
- B. legs
- C. hands
- D. back

54. When students avoid movements and talkativeness during workshop sessions, this is known as _____.

- A. youthful exuberance
- B. routine servicing
- C. students' comportment
- D. teacher's instruction

55. Which of these is worn on the nose for protection during workshop activities?

- A. Goggles

- B. Face cap
- C. Nose mask
- D. Sandals

56. Chemicals that can easily catch fire are called _____ chemicals.

- A. concrete
- B. inflammable
- C. esoteric
- D. pure

57. Causes of accidents does NOT include _____.

- A. making phone calls while driving
- B. paying attention to safety signs and symbols
- C. drinking and driving
- D. carrying too much load at a time

58. Which of the following is not a safety tool?

A.



B.



C.



D.



59. This item is called _____.



A. hand gloves

B. leather wear

C. rubber hands

D. hand warmer

60. The activity that involves frequent checking of all machines to ensure they are in good condition before use is called _____.

- A. routine checking
- B. routine gisting
- C. frequent analysis
- D. testing

61. The _____ is worn to protect the chest.

- A. protective vest
- B. helmet
- C. plastic boots
- D. shield

62. One cause of workshop accident is when _____.

- A. machines are regularly serviced
- B. worn out parts are replaced on time
- C. students play rough in the workshop
- D. students follow manufacturer's or teacher's instruction.

63 The two kinds of workshop fire are _____.

- A. spiritual and chemical fire
- B. electrical and elastic fire
- C. mechanical and thermal fire
- D. electrical and chemical fire

64. A fire extinguisher can be locally improvised in a workshop by_____ .

- A. putting sand into metal buckets at different corners of the workshop.
- B. placing bucketful water at strategic corners of the workshop.
- C. putting sand into holes on the walls of the workshop.
- D. pouring water over the electrical appliances in the workshop.

65. Which of the following is a safety device for protecting the eye during workshop activities?

- A. Goggles
- B. Gloves
- C. Boots
- D. Coverall

66. Which of the following is NOT a workshop accident?

- A. Bone dislocation
- B. Body massage
- C. Sprain
- D. Fracture

67. _____ is a small fire that occurs when chemicals are ignited or electrical currents strike each other.

- A. Lightening
- B. Hurricane
- C. Spark
- D. Tsunami

68. _____ is an example of a natural cause of accident.

- A. Flood
- B. Automobile
- C. Machine
- D. Electricity

69. What is a workshop accident?

- A. Any harm or injury done to a student in the workshop while working on machine.
- B. Any positive outcome of a collective effort.
- C. The negative outcome of an individual activity.
- D. The collective fallout of a group activity.

TOPIC: SCALES AND SCALE DRAWING

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. A drawing that shows a real object with accurate sizes except they have all been reduced or enlarged by a certain amount is called _____.

- A. scale sizing
- B. scale sketching
- C. scale drawing
- D. scale representation

2. This diagram has been drawn to _____ scale.



- A. half
- B. reduced
- C. full
- D. enlarged

3. Reduced scales are used when the objects are too _____.

- A. big
- B. small
- C. thin
- D. thick

4. Materials for scale drawing are _____ .

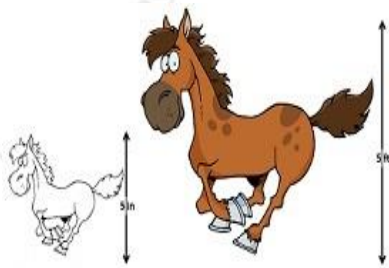
- (i) Metric rule
- (ii) Drawing board
- (iii) Scale rule
- (iv) Drawing clip

- A. (i) only
- B. (i) and (ii)
- C. (i), (ii) and (iii)
- D. All of the above

5. A scale in which the size of the object is reduced in proportion to the actual drawing is called _____.

- A. full scale
- B. enlarged scale
- C. reduced scale
- D. graduated scale

6. This diagram has been _____.



- A. reduced
- B. enlarged
- C. cloned
- D. discoloured

7. 1cm: 500cm is a ratio representing _____ .

- A. a full scale
- B. half scale
- C. an enlarged scale
- D. a reduced scale

8. A metric rule is usually _____ long.

- A. 45cm
- B. 30cm
- C. 50cm
- D. 75cm

9. Which of these is an example of a reduced scale drawing?

- A. 1:50
- B. 10:1
- C. 5:5
- D. 100:1

10. 1000mm: 1mm is a ratio representing _____ .

- A. a full scale
- B. a reduced scale
- C. an enlarged scale
- D. a graduated scale

11. A _____ is used to draw to scale and read the scale on a drawing.

- A. compass
- B. stop watch
- C. stethoscope

D. scale rule

12. _____ is NOT an example of an enlarged scale drawing.

- A. 10:1
- B. 1:1000
- C. 100:1
- D. 500:1

13. 1cm: 2cm means _____ .

- A. every 1cm is cut out from the drawing to represent 2cm in actual size
- B. every 2cm on the drawing represents 1cm in actual size
- C. half of every 2cm is equal to 1cm in actual size
- D. every 1cm on the drawing represents 2cm in actual size

14. _____ is a measurement of distance.

- A. Mass
- B. Energy
- C. Kinetics
- D. Dimension

15. 500mm: 1mm means _____ .

- A. every 1mm on the drawing represents 500mm in actual size
- B. half of every 500mm on the drawing represents 1mm in actual size
- C. every 500mm on the drawing represents 1mm in actual size
- D. every 500mm on the drawing is cut out and paste on 1mm actual paper size

16. A scale in which the size of the object is enlarged in proportion to the actual drawing is called _____ .

- A. graduated scale
- B. reduced scale
- C. full scale
- D. enlarged scale

17. A scale is usually given as a _____ .

- A. probability
- B. symbol
- C. ratio
- D. number

18. 10 mm will make _____ in cm

- A. 10
- B. 100
- C. 1000
- D. 1

19. Enlarged scales are used when the objects are _____ .

- A. too big
- B. too small
- C. opaque
- D. too bright

20. What is scale drawing?

- A. The drawing to scale of animated objects.
- B. The drawing of a reduced or an enlarged size of an object.
- C. The freehand drawing of architectural symbols.
- D. The sketching of cloned sizes of objects.

21. Which is the odd one out?

- A. 1mm: 100mm
- B. 10mm: 1mm
- C. 2cm: 1cm
- D. 1000mm: 1mm

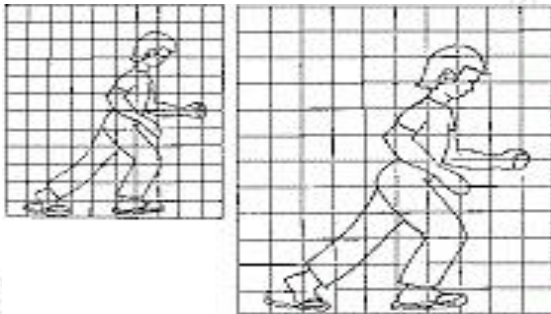
22. A full scale/ size is _____ .

- A. 1:1
- B. 1:10
- C. 10:2
- D. 100:1

23. A scale in which an object is drawn to its size in all dimensions is called a _____

- A. reduced scale
- B. full scale
- C. enlarged scale
- D. half scale

24. This diagram has been drawn to _____ scale.



- A. full
- B. an enlarged
- C. a reduced
- D. half

25. _____ is NOT a measurement of distance.

- A. Width
- B. Length
- C. Volume
- D. Height

26. Which is the odd one out?

- A. 1cm: 50cm
- B. 1cm: 1cm
- C. 1mm: 100mm

D. 1mm: 1000mm

27. Every architectural or engineering drawing is drawn to _____ .

- A. scale
- B. sketch
- C. size
- D. line

28. The types of scales are _____ .

- (i) Half scale
- (ii) Full scale
- (iii) Reduced scale
- (iv) Enlarged scale

- A. (i) only
- B. (i) and (ii) only
- C. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- D. All of the above

TOPIC: TOOLS AND MACHINES

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

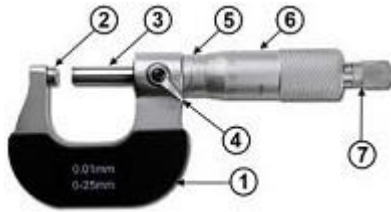
1. The name of the tool below is _____ .

- A. panel saw
- B. bow saw
- C. coping saw
- D. cropping saw

2. The combination square is made up of three heads; the center square, the protractor and the _____.

- A. graduated head
- B. marker
- C. square head
- D. graduated frame

3. The part of this tool labelled 7 is called _____ .



- A. frame
- B. lock nut
- C. ratchet stop
- D. anvil

4. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Pick punch
- B. Cent punch
- C. Scriber
- D. Divider

5. The trammel is a bigger version of _____ .

- A. compass
- B. meter gauges
- C. steel rule
- D. folding rule

6. Files are commonly referred to by the nature of their cutting teeth, grades, length, and _____ .

- A. shapes
- B. colour
- C. weight
- D. width

7. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Barometer
- B. Micrometer
- C. Venire calipers
- D. Thermometer

8. _____ is a setting and marking out tool.

- A. Nail
- B. Try-square
- C. Dovetail saw
- D. Hammer

9. The hacksaw is used mainly for _____.

- A. cutting plastics
- B. cutting wood
- C. cutting metals
- D. leather

10. This item is a _____ tool.



- A. cutting

- B. boring
- C. drawing
- D. drilling

11. What is the difference between a try square and a sliding bevel?

- A. A try square is used to check inclined planes while a sliding bevel is used to check squareness.
- B. A try square is used to mark angular lines while a sliding bevel is used to mark straight lines.
- C. A try square is used to check squareness while a sliding bevel is used for checking inclined planes.
- D. A try square is used to measure length while a sliding bevel is used to measure breadth.

12. The rule is used to measure the following EXCEPT _____ .

- A. length
- B. width
- C. breadth
- D. circles

13. The part labelled A is called _____ .



- A. well
- B. vice
- C. stop
- D. hook

14. What type of vice is this?



- A. Bench vice
- B. Machine vice
- C. Hand vice
- D. Groove vice

15. Tools used to grip something firmly are called _____.

- A. vices
- B. graspers
- C. firmers
- D. clamps

16. The coping saw is used for cutting _____ in wood.

- A. curves
- B. lines
- C. circles
- D. star

17. This tool is called _____.



- A. coping saw

- B. trammel
- C. steel rule
- D. marking gauge

18. Screw drivers are used for _____ and _____ screws.

- A. cutting, filing
- B. drilling, scratching
- C. fixing, removing
- D. removing, boring

19. This tool is a _____ tool.



- A. marking
- B. cutting
- C. holding
- D. spacing

20. What is the name of this tool?

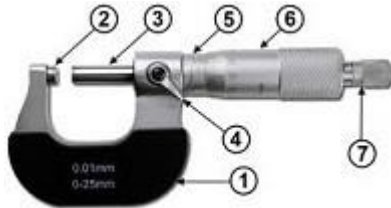


- A. Foot saw
- B. Coping saw
- C. Keyhole saw
- D. Bow saw

21. _____ is NOT a type of bench plane.

- A. Jack plane
- B. Smoothing plane
- C. Ratchet plane
- D. Block plane

22. The part of this tool labelled 6 is called _____ .



- A. lock nut
- B. thimble
- C. frame
- D. ratchet stop

23. What type of vice is this?



- A. Bench vice
- B. Machine vice
- C. Hand vice
- D. Lock vice

24. What are these?



- A. Vices
- B. Pliers
- C. Drills
- D. Wrenches

25. The name of this tool is _____ .



- A. iron table
- B. surface table
- C. work bench
- D. surface plate

26. This tool is called _____.



- A. metal plane
- B. jackplane
- C. drill
- D. dovetail saw

27. The name of this equipment is _____ .



- A. surface table
- B. work bench
- C. surface plate
- D. metal table

28. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Folding rule
- B. Sliding bevel
- C. Mitre square
- D. Divider

29. Callipers are used for measuring the following EXCEPT _____ .

- A. diameters
- B. widths
- C. thickness
- D. weight

30. This equipment is a _____ tool.



- A. driving
- B. marking
- C. cutting
- D. measuring

31. A surface plate is made of _____ .

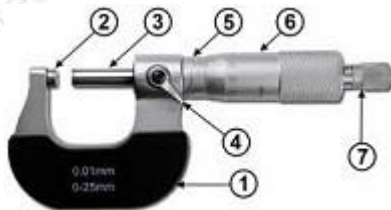
- A. cast iron
- B. tempered glass
- C. polished wood
- D. fine rubber

32. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Smoothing plane
- B. Fore plane
- C. Jack plane
- D. Try plane

33. The part of this tool labelled 4 is called _____ .



- A. barrel
- B. spindle
- C. ratchet stop

D. lock nut

34. What is the name of this tool?



A. Try square

B. Sliding bevel

C. Folding rule

D. Steel rule

35. Which of the following is a boring tool?

A.



B.



C.



D.



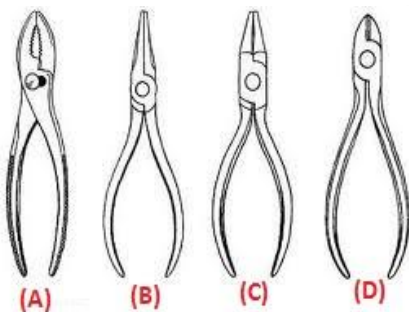
36. Scribes are usually of three shapes; _____, _____, and _____ .

- A. flat, triangular, star
- B. flat, half round, triangular
- C. star, round, square
- D. triangular, semi-circle, star

37. What are vices used for?

- A. Filing objects
- B. Shaping objects
- C. Assembling objects
- D. Holding objects in position

38. What is the name of the plier labelled B?



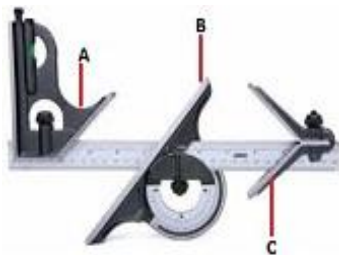
- A. Combination plier
- B. Flat nose plier
- C. Round nose plier
- D. Diagonal plier

39. What type of screw driver is this?



- A. Star
- B. Square
- C. Ratchet
- D. Flat

40. The part labelled C is called _____.



- A. Square head
- B. Centre head
- C. Protractor head
- D. Compass head

41. Choose the odd one out.

- A. Ripe saw

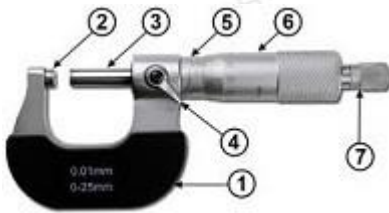
- B. Bow saw
- C. Tenon saw
- D. Cross saw

42. What is the name of this tool?



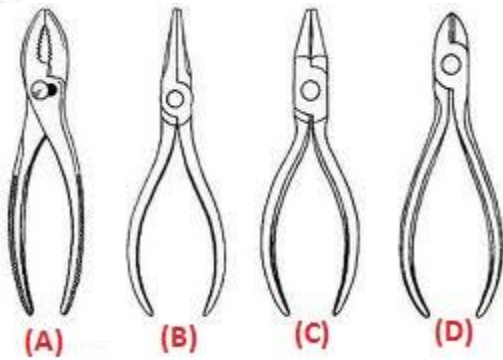
- A. Coping saw
- B. Hen saw
- C. Dust saw
- D. Hack saw

43. The part of this tool labelled 2 is called _____ .



- A. anvil
- B. spindle
- C. barrel
- D. thimble

44. What is the name of the plier labelled A?



- A. Combination plier
- B. Flat nose plier
- C. Round nose plier
- D. Diagonal plier

45. The name of this tool is _____ .



- A. hand vice
- B. combination plier
- C. toolmaker's clamp
- D. machine vice

46. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Dovetail saw
- B. Panel saw
- C. Keyhole saw
- D. Fret saw

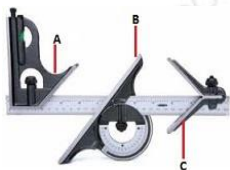
47. What type of tool is the scribe?

- A. A cutting tool
- B. A marking tool
- C. A shaping tool
- D. A smoothing tool

48. Which of the following is NOT a type of drill?

- A. Sensitive drill
- B. Light drill
- C. Pillar drill
- D. Bench drill

49. What is the name of the part labelled A?



- A. Square head
- B. Centre head
- C. Protractor head
- D. Compass head

50. Which of the following is NOT a type of vice?

- A. Bench vice

- B. Ratchet vice
- C. Hand vice
- D. Machine vice

51. What type of vice is this?



- A. Bench vice
- B. Hand vice
- C. Machine vice
- D. Punch vice

52. The micrometer is made up of a spindle, thimble and _____.

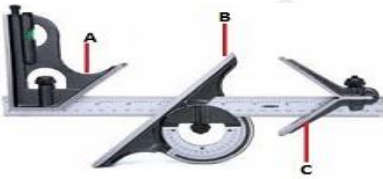
- A. barrel
- B. sliding jaw
- C. adjusting nut screw
- D. vernier scale

53. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Meter square
- B. Sliding bevel
- C. Try square
- D. Folding rule

54 The part labelled B is called _____ .



- A. Square head
- B. Centre head
- C. Protractor head
- D. Compass head

55. What type of screw driver is this?



- A. Star
- B. Square
- C. Ratchet
- D. Flat

56. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Centre square
- B. Combination square
- C. Square head
- D. Protractor

57. A centre punch is used for _____ .

- A. scribing arc.
- B. marking out lines.
- C. locating the center of a hole.
- D. for punching timber.

58. What is the name of this object?



- A. Try square
- B. sliding bevel
- C. Marking gauge
- D. Folding rule

59. This tool is is called _____ .



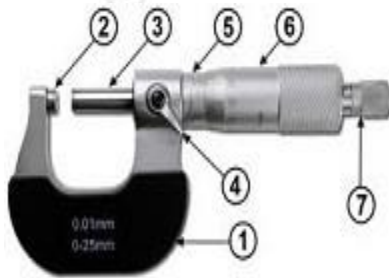
- A. pick punch
- B. scriber
- C. centre punch
- D. divider

60. Which is the odd one out?

- A. Marking gauge

- B. Metre square
- C. Steel rule
- D. Rip saw

61. The part of this tool labelled 5 is called _____ .



- A. barrel
- B. spindle
- C. anvil
- D. thimble

62. What type of screw driver is this?



- A. Outside
- B. Offset
- C. Two faced
- D. Double

63. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Compass
- B. Trammel
- C. Marking gauge
- D. Sliding bevel

64. The part of this tool labelled 1 is called _____.



- A. spindle
- B. lock nut
- C. thimble
- D. frame

65. What type of screw driver is this?



- A. Star
- B. Square
- C. Ratchet
- D. Flat

66. What is the function of the part labelled A?



- A. It is used for storing hand tools.
- B. It is used for cutting shoulders on wood.
- C. It is used for clamping jobs to the bench.
- D. It is used for measuring the length of objects.

67. What category of tools are pliers?

- A. Marking out tools
- B. Clamp tools
- C. Cutting tools
- D. Driving tools

68. In a drilling operation, _____ are made.

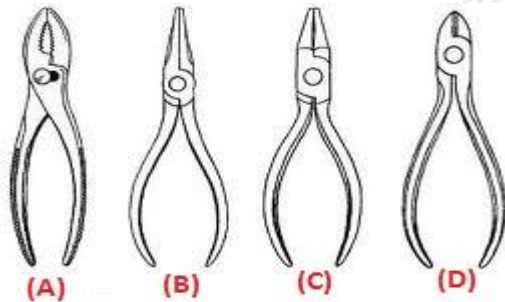
- A. holes
- B. stars
- C. wheels
- D. steels

69. What are these?



- A. Wrenches
- B. Pliers
- C. Drills
- D. Vices

70. The name of the plier labelled C is _____ .



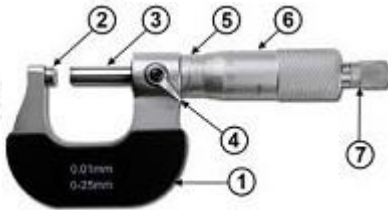
- A. combination plier
- B. flat nose plier
- C. round nose plier
- D. diagonal plier

71. What are these tools called?



- A. Dividers
- B. Files
- C. Scribes
- D. Chisels

72. The part of this tool labelled 3 is called _____ .



- A. thimble
- B. barrel
- C. spindle
- D. lock nut

73. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Micrometer
- B. Microcalipers
- C. Micro clip
- D. Micro punch

74. Which of the following is a measuring, testing and setting out tool?

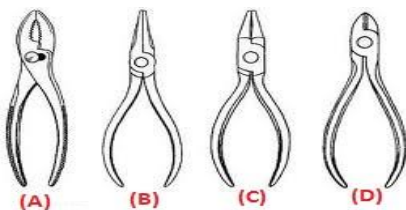
- A. Rip saw
- B. Flat file
- C. Try square
- D. scriber

75. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Hammer
- B. Mallet
- C. Anvil
- D. Gripper

76. The name of the plier labelled D is _____.



- A. combination plier
- B. flat nose plier
- C. round nose plier
- D. diagonal plier

77. The two types of hack saw blades are _____.

- A. flexible and all hard
- B. soft and hard

- C. local and classic
- D. elastic and rigid

78. What is the name of this equipment?



- A. Work bench
- B. Desk
- C. Table
- D. Stand

TOPIC: YOU AND TECHNOLOGY

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The basic architecture of the GSM network comprises the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. BSC
- B. INEC
- C. MSC
- D. HLR

2. _____ are examples of computer hardwares.

- A. Internet and intranet
- B. Packet data and monitor
- C. Operating system and internet
- D. Keyboard and monitor

3. Communication refers to _____.

- A. transportation of information
- B. transfer of information
- C. keeping secrets
- D. giving instructions

4. _____ is a continuously varying waveform that is similar to a voice or a sound wave.

- A. An analog signal
- B. A digital signal
- C. An automated machine
- D. A manual signal

5. This item is called _____ .



- A. a sim card
- B. a business card
- C. a microchip
- D. a modem

6. Technology deals with _____ .

- A. sending and receiving files
- B. transferring data by manual means
- C. effecting the transfer of information
- D. transferring from digital to analog systems

7. Which of the following is a characteristic of an analog system?

- A. They can send digital signals from one location to another.
- B. They can send automated signals faster than a digital system.
- C. They can send analog signals from one location to many locations.
- D. They can send digital signals from one location to many locations.

8. Technology is achieved through _____ means.

- A. manual
- B. artificial
- C. natural
- D. electronic

9. The internet is composed of large number of smaller interconnected networks called ____.

- A. intranets
- B. internets
- C. outnets
- D. innets

10. The internet is a ____ based worldwide information network.

- A. land
- B. electronic
- C. computer
- D. manual

11. Which of the following is NOT an electric ICT gadget?

- A. Computer
- B. Digital camera
- C. Television
- D. Sanders

12. Which of these is a disadvantage of the use of GSM?

- A. It is portable and so can be easily carried around.
- B. It is used to do business transactions.
- C. It makes communication easier and faster.
- D. It can be used to defraud people of their money.

13. The three main categories of ICT are computer hardware, software and _____.

- A. telecommunication
- B. unified communication
- C. computer networks
- D. greenhouse

14. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of digital computers?

- A. They are more expensive to purchase.
- B. They offer greater efficiency.
- C. They offer better performance.
- D. They offer greater flexibility.

15. To access information on the internet, a user must first _____.

- A. talk to the computer
- B. buy a computer
- C. log in from a computer
- D. log out from the computer

16. A centre where people go in order to be able to access internet on computers is called a/an _____.

- A. office
- B. bank
- C. school
- D. cybercafé

17. Which of the following is a GSM operator system in Nigeria?

- A. Zain
- B. Avatar

- C. Singtel
- D. Orange

18. Which of the following is NOT a type of computer?

- A. Supercomputers
- B. Minicomputers
- C. Blog computers
- D. Mainframe computers

19. SS7 is a mobile term meaning _____ .

- A. signing system 7
- B. symbols and systems number 7
- C. signaling system number 7
- D. symbols and signals number 7

20. What is the name of this computer gadget?



- A. Handset
- B. Television
- C. IPad
- D. Digital camera

21. Information can be in the form of voice, text and _____ .

- A. images
- B. symbols

- C. alarms
- D. illustrations

22. The amplitude modulation radio signal is one of the signals used in _____ communication.

- A. automated
- B. analog
- C. digital
- D. manual

23. The _____ is an example of a digital communication system.

- A. typewriter
- B. public address system
- C. G.S.M
- D. door bell

24. Breakers of computer codes with the aim of having illegal access to information on the computer are called _____ .

- A. hackers
- B. hawkers
- C. clients
- D. armed robbers

25. A computer hardware is used for _____ .

- A. viewing text messages on a computer
- B. sending and receiving information
- C. inputting and outputting of data
- D. protection against virus

26. Which of the following is an advantage of the use of the internet?

- A. It is used in cybercrime.
- B. It allows one get in depth information on happenings around the world.
- C. Intellectual properties are stolen through the internet.
- D. It gives children easy access to pornographic sites, thereby increasing level of immorality.

27. The following are major G.S.M operators in Nigeria EXCEPT _____ .

- A. MTN
- B. GLO Mobile
- C. Etisalat
- D. Vimpelcom Ltd

28. Which of the following is an advantage of the analog computer over the digital computer?

- A. They are very difficult to operate.
- B. They are rare to find.
- C. They are operated only by technicians.
- D. They are less expensive.

29. The SIM is an acronym for _____ .

- A. Systems Identity for Mobile
- B. Subscriber Identity Module
- C. Systems Identification Mobile
- D. Subscriber identification Menu

30. The _____ is a detachable smart card containing the user's subscription information and phonebook.

- A. G.S.M
- B. AUC
- C. SIM
- D. MSC

31. This item is a/an _____ computer.



- A. artificial
- B. microchip
- C. analog
- D. digital

32. Which of the following is a disadvantage of the internet?

- A. It serves as a medium to defraud innocent people.
- B. It gives consumers access to worldwide information.
- C. It makes distance learning education possible.
- D. It is used to send both written and visual messages across the world.

33. GI is a mobile term that stands for _____.

- A. the phase between the SGSN and the HLR in a GSM network
- B. the interface between the GGSN and the internet in a GPRS network
- C. the packet control unit
- D. the supporting code they serves as gateway

34. The internet is based on the concept of a _____ relationship between computers.

- A. client-member
- B. client-server
- C. client-subscriber
- D. manufacturer-server

35. G.S.M is an acronym that stands for _____ .

- A. Global System for Mobile
- B. Global System for Movement
- C. Google Specified Methods
- D. Global Subscribers Menu

36. ICT is an acronym that stands for _____ .

- A. International Communication Technology
- B. Information and Communication Technology
- C. Internet Command Technology
- D. Information and Communication Technologists

37. The two kinds of communication systems are _____ .

- A. analog and digital communication systems
- B. manual and automated communication systems
- C. natural and synthetic communication systems
- D. hand and machine communication systems

38. Which of the following is an advantage of the use of GSM?

- A. The frequent charging of battery due to usage.
- B. It encourages lying and deception between people.

- C. It is used to send written messages between individuals and groups.
- D. It is used to send fraudulent calls and text messages.

39. This object is a/an _____ computer.



- A. digital
- B. artificial
- C. analog
- D. microchip

40. The IP stands for _____.

- A. Internet purchase
- B. Interface purchase
- C. Interface protocol
- D. Internet protocol

41. PSTN stands for _____.

- A. Public Switched Telephone Network
- B. Private Switched Television Network
- C. Private Signs for Telephone Network
- D. Packet Switched Telephone Network

TOPIC: YOU AND TECHNOLOGY: TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. _____ is a place that a computer literate person can work.
 - A. Market
 - B. ICT Company
 - C. Church
 - D. Driving school

2. The use of _____ is a developed alternative for grinding with mortar and pestle.
 - A. iron
 - B. blenders
 - C. microwave
 - D. cars

3. Which of the following is a technologically available item for moving across the continent?
 - A. Bicycle
 - B. Tractor
 - C. Aero plane
 - D. Caramels

4. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of technology to our society?
 - A. Modern facilities found in homes.
 - B. Treated and drinkable water in public places.
 - C. Long, tedious journey across the continent.
 - D. Recreational parks and gardens.

5. Becoming technologically literate helps us to _____.

- A. boast among our peers
- B. boldly steal and cover up
- C. use modern facilities confidently
- D. easily engage in bribery and corruption

6. The use of the cooking gas is a developed alternative for _____.

- A. firewood
- B. fire works
- C. heater
- D. stone

7. Technology can be applied in academics through the use of _____.

- (i) Overhead projectors
- (ii) Refrigerators
- (iii) Magnetic boards
- (iv) Computers
- (v) Jets

- A. (i) only
- B. (ii) and (iii)
- C. (i), (iii) and (iv)
- D. (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v)

8. Traffic lights are evidence of technology found in _____.

- A. farms
- B. highways
- C. shopping malls
- D. homes

9. Which is the odd one out?

- A. Tractor
- B. Washing machine
- C. Television
- D. Air conditioner

10. Use of _____ are ways technology has helped in family life.

- (i) Refrigerators
- (ii) Microwave
- (iii) Traffic lights
- (iv) Photocopiers
- (v) Washing machines
- (vi) Iron

- A. (i) only
- B. (i) and (ii) only
- C. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- D. (i), (ii),(v) and (vi)

11. _____ is NOT a technologically available way of passing information across.

- A. The internet
- B. Mobile phones
- C. Writing of letters
- D. Radio and television

12. _____ is NOT a practice in gaining technological knowledge.

- A. Teaching
- B. Asking questions

- C. Studying
- D. Reading related books

13. The diagram is a technologically available equipment called _____.



- A. blender
- B. computer
- C. television
- D. phone

14. Which of the following is NOT a facility found in a technologically driven farmland?

- A. Plough
- B. Machete
- C. Tractor
- D. Chain saw

15. Which is the odd one out?

- A. Car
- B. Motor bike
- C. Aero plane
- D. Cooking gas

16. Before technology came, water was only available through _____.

- (i) Gravel
- (ii) Rivers
- (iii) Sand
- (iv) Streams
- (v) Rocks

- A. (i), (ii) and (iii)
- B. (ii) and (iv) only
- C. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- D. (ii) and (v)

17. _____ is NOT a good reason why we must strive to be technologically literate.

- A. Easy coping with the problems of life
- B. Engaging in fraudulent practices
- C. Having technological skills
- D. Ability to confidently use modern facilities

18. This item is a product of _____.



- A. religion
- B. nature
- C. technology
- D. the early man

19. Technology literacy helps us solve our problems using _____ approach.

- A. natural
- B. outdated
- C. archaic
- D. modern

20. The _____ is a technologically available tool that replaced the use of _____ in cutting of grasses.

- A. lawn mower, machete
- B. sickle, scissors
- C. machete, hoe
- D. bulldozer, scissors

21. Which of the following is a career in technology?

- A. IT Management
- B. Trading
- C. Baby-sitting
- D. House keeping

22. Which of the following is a way that can make one technologically literate?

- A. Writing
- B. Working
- C. Trading
- D. Education

23. The use of _____ is a developed alternative for counting with stones and pebbles.

- A. cars

- B. aero planes
- C. washing machines
- D. calculators

24. Easy _____ is an advantage of the use of mobile phones.

- A. communication
- B. cooking
- C. travelling
- D. house keeping

25. Which of the following is NOT a place that a technology literate person can work?

- A. Hospital
- B. Oil firm
- C. Garden
- D. Press house

26. _____ is one way water has been made available to us through technology.

- A. River
- B. Stream
- C. Stones
- D. Wells

27. The layout of a as seen from the top is known as the _____.

- A. picture
- B. plan
- C. design
- D. skeleton

28. Children can be involved in the following technological activities EXCEPT_____.

- A. learning with a computer
- B. learning with a projector
- C. learning with magnetic boards
- D. driving a tractor

29. A society that uses technology is a/an _____ society.

- A. modernized
- B. outdated
- C. poor
- D. developing

ANSWERS

TOPIC: BUILDING

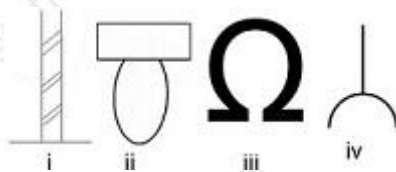
DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Buildings can be identified by _____.

- A. colour of materials used in making them
- B. types of materials used and construction design
- C. height and colour of the
- D. depth and size of the

The correct answer is option [B]

2. _____ is the architectural symbol for a socket.



- A. iv
- B. ii
- C. iii
- D. i

The correct answer is option [A]

3. Openings on the walls for natural lighting and ventilation made in a are in the form of _____.

- A. tiles and switches
- B. windows and doors
- C. holes and punches
- D. curtains and drapes

The correct answer is option [B]

4. Which of the following is NOT a component of the plan of a simple domestic building?

- A. Bedroom
- B. Sitting room
- C. Kitchen
- D. Butchery

The correct answer is option [D]

5. This is the architectural symbol for _____.

- A. bathroom
- B. window
- C. socket
- D. door

The correct answer is option [D]

6. Fairly tall buildings of modern designs for residential purposes are called _____.

- A. tall buildings
- B. high rise buildings
- C. bungalows
- D. wood buildings

The correct answer is option [B]

7. Which of the following is NOT a feature of a foundation?

- A. It is usually constructed at the end of a building.
- B. It provides support for the building.
- C. It transfers and distributes the weight of the building.
- D. It helps to prevent undue settlement of the building.

The correct answer is option [A]

8. The technical description of a scale drawing which shows the true shape and proportion of the plan and elevation shown is known as _____.

- A. orthographic derivation
- B. technical support unit
- C. orthographic projection
- D. scale drawing

The correct answer is option [C]

9. Buildings made from sandcrete blocks which are moulded from the mixture of cement and sand are called _____ buildings.

- A. mud
- B. brick
- C. sandcrete
- D. wood

The correct answer is option [C]

10. Which of the following is the architectural symbol for window?



The correct answer is option [C]

11. Which of the following is NOT a material in building?

- A. Water
- B. Cement
- C. Cotton
- D. Sand

The correct answer is option [C]

12. _____ is a plumbing fitting in a modern building.

- A. Socket
- B. Pipe borne water
- C. Furniture
- D. Light bulb

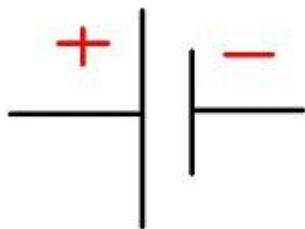
The correct answer is option [B]

13. The "plan of a building" is best described as the layout of a as seen _____ .

- A. from underground.
- B. on paper.
- C. from the top.
- D. below.

The correct answer is option [C]

14. The architectural symbol below represents a _____.

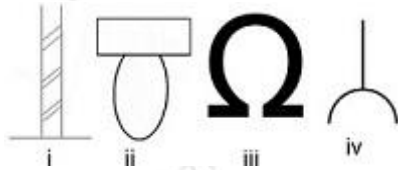


- A. door

- B. battery
- C. sink
- D. a mouse

The correct answer is option [B]

15. Which of the following is NOT an architectural symbol ?



- A. i
- B. ii
- C. iv
- D. iii

The correct answer is option [D]

16. A where christian folks go to worship is called a/an _____.

- A. mosque
- B. hut
- C. church
- D. office

The correct answer is option [C]

17. Important components of a simple are _____.

- (i) Foundation
- (ii) Furniture
- (iii) Roof
- (iv) Doors
- (v) Concrete floor

(vi) Chair

- A. (i) and (ii) only
- B. (i), (iii), (iv) and (v)
- C. (ii), (v) and (vi)
- D. (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi)

The correct answer is option [B]

18. The of a house is first designed by a/an_____.

- A. architect
- B. planner
- C. teacher
- D. doctor

The correct answer is option [A]

19. The part of the usually below the ground is called _____.

- A. underground
- B. ceiling
- C. foundation
- D. rooftop

The correct answer is option [C]

20. The two types of sand used in building construction are called _____.

- A. soft and brittle
- B. soft and sharp
- C. rough and smooth
- D. hot and cold

The correct answer is option [B]

21. The photographic print of plans of a is called a _____.

- A. blueprint
- B. vessel
- C. technical drawing
- D. photograph

The correct answer is option [A]

22. This is the diagram of a _____ .



- A. semi detached house
- B. hut
- C. high rise
- D. bungalow

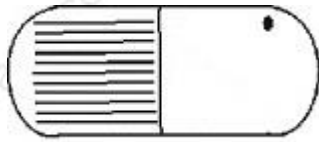
The correct answer is option [C]

23. In building, motar is derived by a mixture of _____.

- A. cement, chalk and paint
- B. cement ,sand and lime
- C. sand, paint and pebbles
- D. paint, sand and rocks

The correct answer is option [B]

24. This is the architectural symbol for _____.



- A. garage
- B. kitchen
- C. sink
- D. door

The correct answer is option [C]

25. The roof of a hut is usually made with _____.

- A. glass
- B. zinc
- C. brick
- D. thatch

The correct answer is option [D]

26. Which of the following is NOT a function of windows and doors?

- A. They provide cross ventilation.
- B. They provide openings in and out of the house.
- C. They are a medium for heating the house during cold weather.
- D. They give entrance for natural lighting into the house.

The correct answer is option [C]

27. _____ is a component of a simple domestic plan.

- A. Forest
- B. Kitchen
- C. Farm
- D. Zoo

The correct answer is option [B]

28. Which of the following is NOT an importance of building?

- A. They offer protection against harsh weather conditions.
- B. They provide a medium for the breeding of mosquitoes.
- C. They provide a medium where official activities can be carried out.
- D. They provide safety for our valuables

The correct answer is option [B]

29. A where domestic animals are slaughtered is called _____.

- A. butchery
- B. nursery
- C. glass house
- D. bedroom

The correct answer is option [A]

30. A compact storey usually roofed at the first floor is known as a _____.

- A. bedroom
- B. duplex
- C. bungalow
- D. residence

The correct answer is option [B]

31. Buildings erected with clayey soil are called _____ buildings.

- A. brick
- B. concrete
- C. mud
- D. plastic

The correct answer is option [C]

32. A that only occupies the ground floor is known as _____.

- A. skyscraper
- B. detached
- C. bungalow
- D. duplex

The correct answer is option [C]

33. _____ is a type of building.

- A. Red house
- B. Semi-detached
- C. Monitor
- D. Stepped

The correct answer is option [B]

34. A in which business, clerical or professional activities are carried out is called a/an _____.

- A. hanger
- B. home
- C. office
- D. junkyard

The correct answer is option [C]

35. _____ is NOT a material used in the construction of a hut?

- A. Brick
- B. Timber
- C. Clay
- D. Water

The correct answer is option [A]

36. Buildings erected with logs, timber or plywood are called _____.

- A. sandcrete buildings
- B. glass buildings
- C. brick buildings
- D. wood buildings

The correct answer is option [D]

37. Appliances in a that require electricity include _____.

- (i) fridges
- (ii) cupboard
- (iii) air conditioner
- (iv) cutlery

- A. (i) only
- B. (i), and (iii)
- C. (i), (ii) and (iii)
- D. (i), (ii), (iii), and (IV)

The correct answer is option [B]

38. A where goods are stored in bulk is called a /an _____.

- A. warehouse
- B. kitchen
- C. store
- D. In

The correct answer is option [A]

39. A collection of huts usually form a _____.

- A. town
- B. city
- C. village
- D. palace

The correct answer is option [C]

40. _____ are the end results of sketches showing the exact representation of a building.

- A. Draught
- B. Projectors
- C. Keel
- D. Blueprints

The correct answer is option [D]

41. The ideal location of bedrooms and private sitting rooms in a duplex is_____.

- A. garage
- B. Third floor
- C. underground
- D. First floor

The correct answer is option [D]

42. _____ is a material used for making doors and windows.

- A. Wood and glass
- B. Cotton and plastic
- C. Wool and glass
- D. Cloth and wool

The correct answer is option [A]

43. Very tall buildings of at least forty-five (45) storeys are called _____.

- A. skyscrapers
- B. brick buildings
- C. bungalows
- D. flats

The correct answer is option [A]

44. Brick buildings are divided into _____.

- A. sun dried and fire burnt bricks
- B. sand and limestone bricks
- C. black and red bricks
- D. sun dried and concrete bricks

The correct answer is option [A]

45. The elevation of the drawing in a plan of a house as seen from a distance is called _____.

- A. the depression
- B. the deviation
- C. the projection
- D. the elevation

The correct answer is option [D]

46. _____ is an important component of a building.

- A. Curtain
- B. Borehole
- C. Socket
- D. Roof

The correct answer is option [D]

47. This is the diagram of a _____.



- A. skyscraper
- B. duplex
- C. hut
- D. high rise

The correct answer is option [B]

48. What is the name of these buildings?



- A. Skyscrapers
- B. Huts
- C. Duplexes
- D. Bungalows

The correct answer is option [A]

49. _____ are made on top of buildings to cover them.

- A. Curtains and mats
- B. Rugs and tiles
- C. Roofs and ceilings
- D. Windows and panes

The correct answer is option [C]

50. Residential apartments built and designed to occupy a single plot of land are called _____.

- A. semi-detached buildings
- B. long buildings
- C. industrial buildings
- D. detached buildings

The correct answer is option [D]

51. What is the name of this building?



- A. Skyscraper
- B. Duplex
- C. Bungalow
- D. Hut

The correct answer is option [D]

52. The system that provides artificial lighting and electrical power into a is called _____ fitting.

- A. pipe borne
- B. mechanical
- C. wooden
- D. electrical

The correct answer is option [D]

53. _____ Activities CANNOT be carried out in a building.

- A. Commercial
- B. Residential
- C. Industrial
- D. Farming

The correct answer is option [D]

54. Detached buildings may be in form of _____.

- A. skyscrapers and huts
- B. bungalows and duplexes
- C. huts and wood buildings
- D. skyscrapers and timber buildings

The correct answer is option [B]

55. _____ is an electrical fitting in a building.

- A. Socket outlet
- B. Cupboard
- C. Bathtub
- D. Wardrobe

The correct answer is option [A]

56. Materials used in include _____.

- (i) Gravel
- (ii) Sand
- (iii) Needle
- (iv) Gas
- (v) Water

- A. (i) only
- B. (ii) and (iii) only
- C. (i), (ii) and (iv)
- D. (i), (ii) and (v)

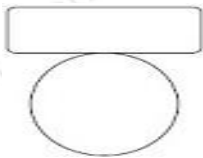
The correct answer is option [D]

57. Which of the following is NOT a type of building?

- A. Minepress
- B. Sandcrete
- C. Skyscraper
- D. Bungalow

The correct answer is option [A]

58. The architectural symbol represents _____.



- A. an envelope
- B. a computer
- C. a water closet (WC)
- D. a wall

The correct answer is option [C]

59. Two or more housing units built with a common wall boundary to mark the extent of each is called _____.

- A. bungalow
- B. detached buildings
- C. semi-detached buildings
- D. sand buildings

The correct answer is option [C]

60. A garage in a is where _____.

- A. clothes are kept
- B. meetings are held
- C. cars are packed
- D. reading is done

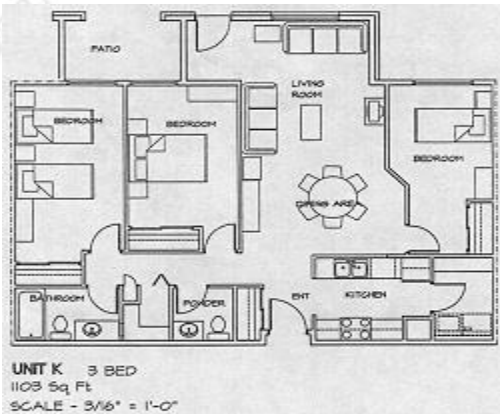
The correct answer is option [C]

61. A hut is usually _____ in shape.

- A. square
- B. round
- C. hexagonal
- D. rectangular

The correct answer is option [B]

62. This diagram represents a _____.



- A. cartoon
- B. plan
- C. sketch
- D. skeleton

The correct answer is option [B]

63. An example of a sanitary fitting in a is _____.

- A. ceiling fan
- B. cooker
- C. drawer
- D. water closet

The correct answer is option [D]

64. Materials for making roofs and ceilings does NOT include _____.

- A. asbestors
- B. corrugated iron sheets
- C. aluminium sheets
- D. damp-proof course

The correct answer is option [D]

65. The ideal location of sitting room and dinning room of a duplex is _____.

- A. ground floor
- B. underground
- C. last floor
- D. outside

The correct answer is option [A]

66. Types of gravel are _____.

- (i) pebbles
- (ii) dynamite
- (iii) granite chippings
- (iv) rocks
- (v) zinc

- A. (i) and (iii)
- B. (ii) and (iii)
- C. (i), (ii) and (iii)
- D. (ii), (iv) and (v)

The correct answer is option [A]

67. Which of these is NOT a career in technology?

- A. Information technology
- B. House keeping
- C. Software development
- D. Web development

The correct answer is option [B]

TOPIC: CONCEPT OF MAINTENANCE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Why do we maintain machines?

- A. To avoid buying newer versions.
- B. To be able to resell them later.
- C. To avoid unnecessary and sudden breakdown.
- D. To be able to show off with them.

The correct answer is option [C]

2. Disadvantage of corrective maintenance is that _____ .

- A. the machine parts may disappear
- B. the machine may appear better than it actually is
- C. the machine may never return to its original form again
- D. the machine parts may be difficult to get in the market

The correct answer is option [C]

3. A car that shows a red light on dashboard indicating weakness of fan belt is an example of _____ maintenance.

- A. corrective
- B. predictive
- C. corrective
- D. decorative

The correct answer is option [B]

4. This equipment is used to _____ .



- A. clear dirts.
- B. tighten nuts.
- C. cool engines.
- D. prevent friction.

The correct answer is option [B]

5. Which of the following is NOT a reason why we maintain equipment and machines?

- A. It helps to keep machines in good operating conditions.
- B. High cost of repairs after a breakdown is avoided.
- C. It helps us to avoid embarrassment and disappointments.
- D. It makes working with machines difficult and frustrating.

The correct answer is option [D]

6. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Brush
- B. Spanner
- C. Screw driver
- D. Jack

The correct answer is option [C]

7. The maintenance material used to maintain contact between two metals is _____.

- A. paint
- B. water
- C. grease
- D. cream

The correct answer is option [C]

8. The man in this diagram is observing _____ maintenance practice.



- A. motorbike
- B. computer
- C. office
- D. car

The correct answer is option [D]

9. The frequent and routine action taken on a machine to prevent its breakdown is known as _____ maintenance.

- A. protective
- B. destructive
- C. corrective
- D. preventive

The correct answer is option [D]

10. The best form of maintenance is _____ maintenance.

- A. preventive

- B. corrective
- C. predictive
- D. protective

The correct answer is option [A]

11. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Plier
- B. Screw driver
- C. Spanner
- D. Hammer

The correct answer is option [C]

12. The vehicle in this diagram is broken down due to _____.



- A. lack of maintenance
- B. loss of engine
- C. ignorance of driver
- D. distance of movement

The correct answer is option [A]

13. The condition in which a machine stops working due to a malfunctioning part is called _____ .

- A. breakdown
- B. break up
- C. break in
- D. break out

The correct answer is option [A]

14. What is the name of this material ?



- A. Insecticide
- B. Fire extinguisher
- C. Spray
- D. Oil

The correct answer is option [D]

15. Warning signs and symbols are known as _____ .

- A. targets
- B. alarms
- C. siren
- D. signals

The correct answer is option [B]

16. _____ is used to keep the machines from being damaged by the dew and sun.

- A. Paint
- B. Water
- C. Oil
- D. Grease

The correct answer is option [A]

17. What is the use of this tool in maintenance?



- A. Washing of machine
- B. Cleaning dust and dirt from machine
- C. Painting of machine
- D. Boring holes into machine

The correct answer is option [B]

18. To keep something in a good operating condition is known as _____ .

- A. storage
- B. maintenance
- C. production
- D. prevention

The correct answer is option [B]

19. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Brush
- B. Screw driver
- C. Plier
- D. Nut

The correct answer is option [A]

20. Types of maintenance are _____, _____ and _____ .

- A. corrective, erective, replacing
- B. corrective, repairing, replacing
- C. preventive, corrective, predictive
- D. preventive, decorative, corrective

The correct answer is option [C]

21. Which is the odd one out?

A.



B.



C.



D.



The correct answer is option [B]

Option B is a drawing tool.

22. Discovering a maintenance problem before it happens is what is called _____ maintenance.

- A. protective
- B. decorative
- C. preventive
- D. predictive

The correct answer is option [D]

23. What is this tool used for?



- A. To paint machines against dews and dirt
- B. To clear dust and dirt from machine
- C. To smoothen movements between metals
- D. To tighten or loosen nuts

The correct answer is option [D]

24. The type of maintenance that involves repairing, replacing and fixing of parts or whole of a machine after a breakdown is called _____ maintenance.

- A. corrective
- B. protective
- C. predictive
- D. preventive

The correct answer is option [A]

25. What is the name of this material?



- A. Spray
- B. Paint
- C. Insecticide
- D. Cream

The correct answer is option [B]

26. What is water used for in maintaining cars?

- A. It is used to cool the engine of cars when in motion.
- B. It is used to keep the car moist all day long.
- C. It regulates the temperature of the car.
- D. It is used to smoothen movements between metals in cars.

The correct answer is option [A]

27. Warning signs include the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. alarming sounds
- B. dashboard lights
- C. siren sounds
- D. phone battery sounds

The correct answer is option [C]

28. When a car owner frequently checks the level of oil in the engine and water in the radiator, he is practicing _____ maintenance .

- A. predictive
- B. corrective
- C. decorative
- D. preventive

The correct answer is option [D]

29. What are these tools called?



- A. Sewing tools
- B. Workshop tools
- C. First aid box
- D. Drawing kit

The correct answer is option [B]

30. The type of maintenance that must be avoided at all cost is _____ maintenance.

- A. preventive
- B. corrective
- C. protective
- D. predictive

The correct answer is option [B]

31. Which of the following are tools and materials used in the maintenance of machines?

- (i) Brushes
- (ii) Grease
- (iii) First aid
- (iv) Workshop tools
- (v) Pencils

- A. (i) only
- B. (iv) only
- C. (iii) and (iv) only
- D. (i), (ii) and (iv)

The correct answer is option [D]

TOPIC: DRAWING INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. What is the name of this equipment?



- A. Drawing board
- B. Crayons
- C. Triangular rule
- D. Scale rule

The correct answer is option [D]

2. Which of the following is a care given to a tee-square?

- A. Always hang the tee-square when not in use.
- B. Always use the tee-square as a walking stick or cane.
- C. Always drop the tee-square on the ground when not in use.
- D. Always use penknife or blade along edges of the tee-square.

The correct answer is option [A]

3. The type of paper normally used by surveyors is _____ .

- A. creamy-white drawing paper
- B. transparent cloth-backed drawing paper
- C. pattern tracing drawing paper
- D. tracing paper

The correct answer is option [B]

4. _____ is a type of soft pencil.

- A. 2B
- B. H
- C. 3H
- D. F2

The correct answer is option [A]

Soft pencils are grade pencils such as B, 2B, 3B, 4B up to 8B pencils.

Options B and C are types of hard pencils. Option D is not a type of pencil. Option A is the correct answer.

5. Drawing papers are held on the board with the help of _____ .

- A. pegs or needles
- B. needles or pins
- C. clips or adhesive tapes
- D. ropes or wires

The correct answer is option [C]

6. _____ are used for drawing various types of curves.

- A. French curves
- B. Protractors
- C. French lines
- D. Dividers

The correct answer is option [A]

7. What is the name of this equipment?



- A. Metric rule
- B. Pen
- C. Pencil
- D. Drawing board

The correct answer is option [D]

8. _____ is NOT a lettering instrument.

- A. Scissors
- B. Lettering machine
- C. Scriber
- D. Template

The correct answer is option [A]

9. Which is the odd one out?

- A. Adhesive tapes
- B. Drawing paper clips
- C. Emery cloth
- D. Drum sanders

The correct answer is option [D]

Options A, B and C are drawing materials while option D is a smoothing equipment.

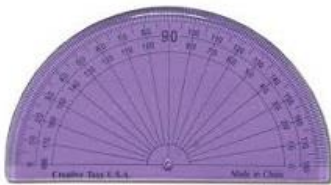
10. Which is the odd one out?

- A. H
- B. 2B
- C. 2H
- D. 3H

The correct answer is option [B]

2B is a soft pencil while others are hard pencils.

11. What is the name of this equipment?



- A. Protractor
- B. Semi-circle
- C. Scissors
- D. Pencil

The correct answer is option [A]

12. Which of the following is a type of set square?

- A. 25o
- B. 60o
- C. 90o
- D. 105o

The correct answer is option [B]

Set squares are of 30, 45 and 60 degrees only.

13. A _____ is used for transferring measurement from the metric rule to a drawing paper.

- A. compass

- B. divider
- C. stop watch
- D. map

The correct answer is option [B]

14. A type of pencil that requires no sharpening is called _____.

- A. eye pencil
- B. mercury pencil
- C. lead mechanical pencil
- D. crayon

The correct answer is option [C]

15. These items are used for _____.



- A. ruling fine lines during drawing
- B. undoing a mistake during drawing
- C. decorating drawing
- D. sorting of drawing designs

The correct answer is option [B]

16. Drawing paper sizes for A2 is _____.

- A. 841mm x 1189mm
- B. 500mm x 1050mm
- C. 1145mm x 220mm
- D. 420mm x 594mm

The correct answer is option [D]

17. Which of the following is NOT a drawing equipment ?

A.



B.



C.



D.



The correct answer is option [D]

18. A metric rule can be made of the following materials EXCEPT _____.

A. steel

B. wood

C. plastic

D. mud

The correct answer is option [D]

19. _____ is NOT a drawing equipment.

- A. Tee-square
- B. Set square
- C. Protractor
- D. V-square

The correct answer is option [D]

20. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of drawing?

- A. Drawings are easier to understand.
- B. Drawings are difficult to construct.
- C. Drawings help us talk less and portray more.
- D. Drawings make communication easier to pass.

The correct answer is option [B]

21. The two types of pencils are _____.

- A. long and short pencils
- B. natural and artificial pencils
- C. white and black pencils
- D. soft and hard pencils

The correct answer is option [D]

22. Erasers are generally known as _____ .

- A. metals
- B. woods
- C. rubbers
- D. ceramics

The correct answer is option [C]

23. Uses of pencils include all BUT for _____.

- A. general drawing
- B. lettering or freehand sketching
- C. cutting of drawing papers
- D. engineering or technical drawing

The correct answer is option [C]

24. The drawing board is used for _____ during drawing.

- A. placing the drawing paper
- B. storing drawing equipment.
- C. placing drawing equipment
- D. cutting and dividing

The correct answer is option [A]

25. Are tools used for _____ .

- A. technical drawing
- B. embroidery
- C. surgery
- D. fashion designing

The correct answer is option [A]

26. Which is the odd one out?

- A. 4B
- B. 3H
- C. 8G
- D. 8H

The correct answer is option [C]

27. _____ is NOT a hard pencil.

- A. 4H
- B. 8H
- C. 2H
- D. 4F

The correct answer is option [D]

28. Which of the following is a type of drawing paper?

- A. Creamy-white drawing paper
- B. Pattern tracing drawing paper
- C. Urban tracing drawing paper
- D. Technical wood-backed drawing paper

The correct answer is option [A]

29. The two types of drawing boards are _____.

- A. full imperial and half imperial sizes
- B. full scale and half scale sizes
- C. full and portable scale sizes
- D. white board and black board sizes

The correct answer is option [A]

30. The material on which the drawing is made is called _____.

- A. drawing board
- B. drawing paper
- C. paper clips
- D. masking tapes

The correct answer is option [B]

31. The _____ is a fine, special grade of abrasive paper for polishing metals.

- A. kiwi polish
- B. sand paper
- C. emery cloth
- D. suade polish

The correct answer is option [C]

32. What is the name of this equipment?



- A. Sharpener
- B. Compass
- C. Protractor
- D. Template

The correct answer is option [B]

33. Which of these is the equipment used by the designer to draw various shapes, letters and symbols.

- A. French curves
- B. Template
- C. Dividers
- D. Compass

The correct answer is option [B]

34. The protractor is used for _____ in technical drawing.

- A. tracking faint lines on the papers
- B. tracing on the drawing board
- C. drawing straight lines on the paper
- D. measuring and marking out angles

The correct answer is option [D]

35. _____ is used to keep the pencil points sharp during drawing .

- A. Eraser
- B. Sharpener
- C. Grinding machine
- D. Protractor

The correct answer is option [B]

36. What is the name of this equipment?



- A. Protractor
- B. Compass
- C. Divider
- D. Template

The correct answer is option [C]

37. Which is the odd one out?

A.



B.



C.



D.



The correct answer is option [A]

Options B, C and D are drawing equipment while option A is not.

38. A _____ is used for drawing circles and arcs.

A. compass

B. semi compass

C. set-square

D. template

The correct answer is option [A]

39. What is the name of this equipment?



- A. Pencil
- B. Biro
- C. Stick
- D. Pole

The correct answer is option [A]

40. Which of these grade pencils are best suitable for technical drawing?

- A. 2H or 3H
- B. 2F or 3G
- C. HC or HI
- D. 3G or 4H

The correct answer is option [A]

41. These items are known as _____ equipment.



- A. drawing
- B. sewing
- C. first aid
- D. workshop

The correct answer is option [A]

42. The platform on which the drawing paper is placed before drawing starts is called the _____.

- A. paper clips
- B. chalk board
- C. wooden tee-square
- D. drawing board

The correct answer is option [D]

43. A good and accurate drawing can only be made through constant practice with _____.

- A. sewing and embroidery materials
- B. computer sketches and Corel draw
- C. aid of
- D. mathematical sets and materials

The correct answer is option [C]

44. Which of the following is NOT a care given to dividers or compass?

- A. Do not sit or step on them.
- B. Use blades or knives to sharpen the edges.
- C. keep away in a safe dry container when not in use.
- D. Do not use needle points to punch holes.

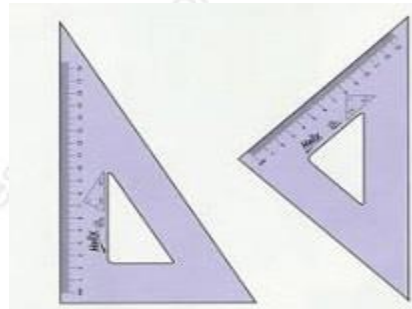
The correct answer is option [B]

45. Which of the drawing boards is the most useful to students ?

- A. The portable size
- B. The full imperial size
- C. The largest size
- D. The half imperial size

The correct answer is option [D]

46. What is the name of this equipment?



- A. Tee-square
- B. Protractor
- C. Set square
- D. V-square

The correct answer is option [C]

47. What is the quality of a good eraser?

- A. It must serve in place of a sharpener in producing fine lines.
- B. It must hold the paper firmly on both ends of the board.
- C. It must rule the lines smoothly without producing edges.
- D. It must erase cleanly without tearing the surface of the paper.

The correct answer is option [D]

48. The tee-square is used for _____ in drawing.

- A. drawing horizontal lines.
- B. mapping out drawing areas.
- C. drawing vertical lines.
- D. cutting poles on the drawing paper.

The correct answer is option [A]

49. The ideal tee-square is one that is _____.

- A. half size of drawing board
- B. same size as drawing board
- C. larger than drawing board
- D. smaller than drawing board

The correct answer is option [B]

50. _____ are used for drawing in technical drawing.

- A. Biro
- B. Metric rules
- C. Chalks
- D. Pencils

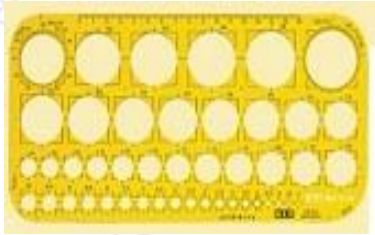
The correct answer is option [D]

51. A compass is comprised of the following parts EXCEPT _____ .

- A. needle point
- B. adjustment device
- C. shoulder blade
- D. extension bars

The correct answer is option [C]

52. What is the name of this equipment?



- A. Metric rule
- B. French curves
- C. Template
- D. Eraser

The correct answer is option [C]

53. _____ are used to draw vertical or diagonal lines.

- A. Metric rule
- B. Tee-square
- C. V-square
- D. Set square

The correct answer is option [D]

54. A tee-square can be made of _____ .

- A. wool or paper
- B. fabric or nylon
- C. wood or plastic
- D. shells or steel

The correct answer is option [C]

55. Which of the following is a hard pencil?

- A. 4A
- B. 2B

C. 8H

D. F

The correct answer is option [C]

Hard pencils are grade pencils such as H,2H,3H,4H up to 8H pencils. Option B is a soft pencil. Options A and D are not types of pencils.

56. What is the size in millimeters (mm) of the full imperial size drawing board?

A. 625 x 1050 mm

B. 812 x 585 mm

C. 120 x 56 mm

D. 1500 x 150 mm

The correct answer is option [B]

57. What is the name of this equipment?



A. Biro

B. Pencil

C. Gum

D. Eraser

The correct answer is option [D]

58. What is the size, in millimeters (mm) of the half imperial drawing board?

A. 800 x 625 mm

B. 485 x 860 mm

C. 585 x 452 mm

D. 125 x 580 mm

The correct answer is option [C]

59. A metric rule is used for measuring _____ lines.

- A. zig-zag
- B. rough
- C. straight
- D. curved

The correct answer is option [C]

60. What is the name of this equipment ?



- A. Divider
- B. Sharpener
- C. Eraser
- D. Cutter

The correct answer is option [B]

61. _____ is used to enlarge or reduce the size of an object on paper.

- A. Scale rule
- B. French curves
- C. Metric rule
- D. Template

The correct answer is option [A]

62. Suitable metric sizes available for drawing papers does NOT include _____.

- A. A3
- B. A2
- C. HB
- D. A4

The correct answer is option [C]

Others are metric sizes while option C is a type of pencil.

63. What is the name of this equipment?



- A. Set square
- B. Tee-square
- C. Board
- D. Rule

The correct answer is option [B]

64. Pins and cellotapes are discouraged from being used to hold drawing papers because _____.

- A. they are too sharp for the drawing papers
- B. they create fine lines on the drawing papers
- C. they cause the distortion of centre lines
- D. they smoothen the drawing paper

The correct answer is option [C]

65. _____ Grade pencils are best suitable for lettering or freehand sketching.

- A. 4F
- B. 3C
- C. 2A
- D. HB

The correct answer is option [D]

66. Scale rules are _____ in shape with _____ edges.

- A. round two
- B. triangular..... Three
- C. square three
- D. triangular..... Four

The correct answer is option [B]

67. What is the name of this equipment?



- A. Set square
- B. Tee-square
- C. Metric rule
- D. Drawing board

The correct answer is option [C]

68. Which of the following is NOT a soft pencil?

- A. 2B
- B. 4H

C. 3B

D. 8B

The correct answer is option [B]

Options A, C and D are types of soft pencils.

69. What is the name of this equipment?

A. Protractor

B. French curves

C. Template

D. Eraser

The correct answer is option [B]

70. Which is the odd one out?

A. 4H

B. B

C. 2B

D. 3B

The correct answer is option [A]

4H is a hard pencil while others are soft pencils

71. A set square can be made of _____.

A. plastic or wood

B. cotton or wool

C. shell or fabric

D. beads or sequins

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: DRAWING PRACTICE: BOARD PRACTICE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. When creating boarder lines, a space of about ____ should be left round the drawing paper.

- A. 5 - 10 mm
- B. 10 -15 mm
- C. 15 - 20 mm
- D. 20 -25 mm

The correct answer is option [B]

2. Materials for sharpening pencils are _____.

- A. razor blades and sharpeners
- B. cuticles and glue
- C. knives and sticks
- D. cutters and fillers

The correct answer is option [A]

3. Which of the following is NOT a quality of a well sharpened pencil?

- A. It improves the quality of line work
- B. It makes drawing lines thick and untidy
- C. It enhances good draughtsman ship
- D. It makes drawing lines thin and neat

The correct answer is option [B]

4. Isometric views have their vertical height and baselines inclined at _____ to the horizontal.

- A. 30°
- B. 180°
- C. 360°
- D. 5°

The correct answer is option [A]

5. What is another name for border lines?

- A. Margins
- B. Phases
- C. Boundaries
- D. Dimensions

The correct answer is option [A]

6. Procedures for setting a drawing paper on a board does NOT include _____ .

- A. placing drawing paper conveniently on the table
- B. placing drawing paper on board, leaving equal space all round
- C. cutting four pieces of adhesive tapes to hold paper in position
- D. cutting the drawing paper into pieces and pasting on the board

The correct answer is option [D]

7. Fundamentals of freehand sketching does NOT include _____.

- A. straight lines
- B. templates
- C. curves
- D. irregular edges

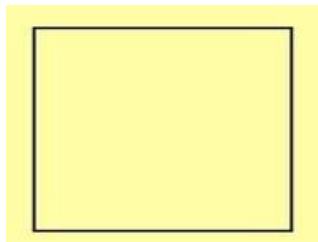
The correct answer is option [B]

8. Oblique views have their height vertical and one baseline inclined at _____ to the horizontal.

- A. 10o
- B. 45o
- C. 180o
- D. 360o

The correct answer is option [B]

9. This sketch is called _____ .



- A. straight
- B. irregular
- C. circle
- D. square box

The correct answer is option [D]

10. _____ is the art of writing letters and numbers in upper or lower case forms on drawings.

- A. Lettering
- B. Figuring
- C. Scaling
- D. Blocking

The correct answer is option [A]

11. Pencils for engineering drawing should be sharpened to a _____ point.

- A. crisscross
- B. vertical
- C. round
- D. chisel

The correct answer is option [D]

12. _____ are used for showing hidden outlines and edges.

- A. Thin long lines
- B. Thick long lines
- C. Thick short lines
- D. Thin short lines

The correct answer is option [D]

13. Details on the drawing paper bearing information about the drawing is put in the _____.

- A. box office
- B. personal blog
- C. cupboard
- D. title block

The correct answer is option [D]

14. _____ are used at the end of dimension lines.

- A. Zig-zags
- B. Pear heads
- C. Arrow heads
- D. Boarders

The correct answer is option [C]

15. Making a circle on a drawing paper involve the use of _____ and _____.

- A. scale rule, metric rule
- B. pencil, compass
- C. metric rule, tee-square
- D. paper clips, dividers

The correct answer is option [B]

16. _____ is encouraged for technical drawing students.

- A. Free hand method
- B. Use of instruments
- C. Use of machines
- D. Automatic method

The correct answer is option [A]

17. _____ lines are drawn with the aid of a tee-square .

- A. Horizontal
- B. Vertical
- C. Crooked
- D. Chain lines

The correct answer is option [A]

18. An advantage of freehand sketching is that _____.

- A. it requires the use of all drawing equipment
- B. it takes less energy and thinking to achieve
- C. it reduces the amount of writing needed to describe an object
- D. it can only be done by expert technicians

The correct answer is option [C]

19. Lettering can be done by _____.

- (i) Free hand
- (ii) Use of instruments

- A. (i) only
- B. (ii) only
- C. None of the above
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

20. The line emphasizing the boundary of an object is called _____.

- A. midsection
- B. outline
- C. outlet
- D. midline

The correct answer is option [B]

21. Inclined lines can be drawn with _____ and _____.

- A. set square, tee-square
- B. dividers, compass
- C. protractor, scale rule
- D. emery cloth, paper clip

The correct answer is option [A]

22. The title block is usually at _____ hand corner of the drawing paper.

- A. the top left
- B. the top right
- C. bottom right
- D. bottom left

The correct answer is option [C]

23. Sketching a square can be done in _____ view.

- A. isometric or oblique
- B. 2D dimensional
- C. plain or coloured
- D. long or short

The correct answer is option [A]

24. Sketching must first be introduced by the use of _____ lines.

- A. irregular
- B. thick
- C. curved
- D. dotted

The correct answer is option [D]

25. The midpoint of an object is called _____.

- A. center line
- B. hidden line
- C. lower line
- D. outer line

The correct answer is option [A]

26. The set square is used for drawing _____ lines.

- A. horizontal and thick
- B. vertical and angle
- C. crooked and thin
- D. chain and thick

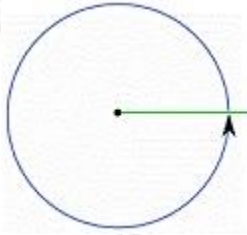
The correct answer is option [B]

27. Chain lines are used to show _____ .

- A. visible outlines and edges
- B. limits of spatial lines
- C. long break lines
- D. short break lines and boundary

The correct answer is option [D]

28. This is the sketch of a _____.



- A. straight line
- B. circle
- C. square
- D. irregular edge

The correct answer is option [B]

29. The standard lettering for technical drawing is known as _____.

- A. inclined lettering
- B. commercial gothic
- C. scale drawing
- D. artistry

The correct answer is option [B]

30. The line denoting the part of an object which is not visible is called _____.

- A. center line
- B. hidden line
- C. in-line
- D. section line

The correct answer is option [B]

31. The line indicating the cut surface of an object is the ____ line.

- A. capital
- B. inclined
- C. section
- D. surface

The correct answer is option [C]

32. A dimension is taken directly from the metric rule to the drawing paper with the aid of _____.

- A. French curve
- B. tracing paper
- C. divider
- D. pencil

The correct answer is option [C]

33. This sketch is called _____.



- A. circle
- B. rectangular
- C. irregular
- D. square

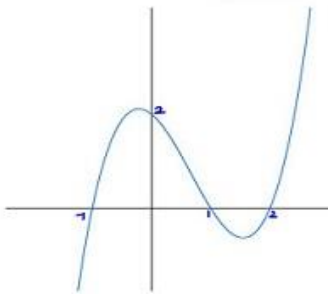
The correct answer is option [C]

34. _____ is a paper made with paste used to hold the the drawing paper on the board.

- A. Cello tape
- B. Super glue
- C. Adhesive tape
- D. Gum

The correct answer is option [C]

35. This is the sketch of a _____.



- A. circle
- B. square
- C. curve
- D. rectangle

The correct answer is option [C]

36. The method by which the shape of an object can be communicated to others without the use of any drawing instruments except pen or pencil is called _____.

- A. freehand sketching
- B. mechanical sketching
- C. manual sketching
- D. automated sketching

The correct answer is option [A]

37. Which of the following is an advantage of good lettering on a drawing?

- A. It makes the drawing appear larger than it is.
- B. It makes drawing appear smaller than it is.
- C. It makes the drawing appear thinner than it is.
- D. It complements the overall appearance of the drawing.

The correct answer is option [D]

38. Which of the following are materials needed for good board practice?

- (i) Drawing board
- (ii) pistols
- (iii) French curves
- (iv) Protractors
- (v) Dividers
- (vi) Knives

- A. (i) only
- B. (ii) and (iii) only
- C. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- D. (i), (iii), (iv) and (v)

The correct answer is option [D]

39. A straight line is defined as _____.

- A. the longest distance between two points
- B. the shortest distance between four points
- C. the longest distance between four points
- D. the shortest distance between two points

The correct answer is option [D]

40. Pencils for lettering and freehand sketching should be sharpened to a _____ point.

- A. razor
- B. thick
- C. conical
- D. cylindrical

The correct answer is option [C]

41. Thick continuous lines are used to show _____.

- A. invisible lines
- B. visible outlines and edges
- C. long break lines
- D. short break lines

The correct answer is option [B]

42. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of good lettering? The characters must be _____.

- A. uniform and legible.
- B. equally spaced.
- C. sketched first.
- D. well proportioned.

The correct answer is option [C]

43. Technical instruments can be stored in the _____ for a complete storage.

- A. sack
- B. wardrobe
- C. cupboard
- D. fridge

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: ENERGY AND POWER

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1 What is the name of this object?



- A. Triode
- B. Diode
- C. Anode
- D. Cathode

The correct answer is option [A]

2. A body at rest is an example of _____ energy.

- A. heat
- B. solar
- C. potential
- D. kinetic

The correct answer is option [C]

3. Electrons only flow from the _____ to the _____ in a diode.

- A. cathode ... cathode
- B. anode, cathode
- C. cathode,anode
- D. anode,anode

The correct answer is option [C]

4. The object is a form of _____ energy.



- A. chemical
- B. solar
- C. electrical
- D. mechanical

The correct answer is option [C]

5. Electron flow in a diode is _____.

- A. tridirectional
- B. bidirectional
- C. multidirectional
- D. unidirectional

The correct answer is option [D]

6. Which of the following is NOT a type of emission?

- A. Warm blooded emission
- B. Thermionic emission
- C. Photoelectric emission
- D. Cold cathode emission

The correct answer is option [A]

7. What is the name of this electrical accessory?



- A. Capacitor
- B. Battery
- C. Transistor
- D. Conductor

The correct answer is option [C]

8. Energy can be measured in _____ .

- A. meter and kilometer
- B. seconds and minutes
- C. joules and kilojoules
- D. grams and kilograms

The correct answer is option [C]

9. Which of these is a conductor of electricity?

- A. Porcelain
- B. Rubber
- C. Copper
- D. Paper

The correct answer is option [C]

10. Free electrons are formed when _____.

- A. protons are displaced from the outermost layer of an atom
- B. electrons are displaced from the outermost layer of an atom
- C. electrons are displaced from the innermost layer of an atom
- D. electrons are added to the outermost layer of an atom

The correct answer is option [B]

11. The capacitance of a capacitor is measured in _____.

- A. Henry
- B. Ohms
- C. Yards
- D. Farads

The correct answer is option [D]

12. Watts is equal to _____.

- A. one kilojoule per second
- B. one joule per second
- C. one mega joule per second
- D. one gigajoule per second

The correct answer is option [B]

13. Which of the following is NOT a form of energy?

- A. mechanical
- B. solar
- C. temperate
- D. heat

The correct answer is option [C]

14. The displacement of electrons from a material with the intention of drawing such electrons to a predetermined position is called _____.

- A. emission
- B. displacement
- C. diffusion
- D. omission

The correct answer is option [A]

15. _____ convert electrical energy into heat energy.

- A. Resistors
- B. Transistors
- C. Conductors
- D. Capacitors

The correct answer is option [A]

16. A car in motion is an example of _____ energy.

- A. potential
- B. kinetic
- C. heat
- D. solar

The correct answer is option [B]

17. The ability to do work is known as _____.

- A. watts
- B. joules
- C. power
- D. energy

The correct answer is option [D]

18. _____ is NOT a main source of energy.

- A. Electricity
- B. Fuels
- C. Water
- D. Air

The correct answer is option [A]

19. Which of the following has the highest free electrons?

- A. Transistors
- B. Semi-conductors
- C. Insulators
- D. Conductors

The correct answer is option [D]

20. What are the electrodes in a vacuum tube?

- A. Anion and cation
- B. Anion and cathode
- C. Anode and cation
- D. Anode and cathode

The correct answer is option [D]

21. Which of the following is a source of chemical energy?

- A. Ceiling fan
- B. Yam
- C. Sun
- D. Generator

The correct answer is option [B]

22. Materials whose number of free electrons are between that of conductors and insulators are called _____.

- A. semi-conductors
- B. anti-insulators
- C. anti-conductors
- D. semi-insulators

The correct answer is option [A]

23. How many electrons does a vacuum tube diode have?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

The correct answer is option [B]

24. Which of the following option is a pair of semi-conducting materials?

- A. Zephanium and gold
- B. Silicon and silver
- C. Germanium and silicon
- D. Silver and copper

The correct answer is option [C]

25. The resistance of a resistor is measured in _____.

- A. Henry
- B. Ohms
- C. Farad's
- D. Yards

The correct answer is option [B]

26. The diagram is a form of _____ energy.



- A. chemical
- B. heat
- C. mechanical
- D. electrical

The correct answer is option [A]

27. Which of the following is NOT a source of electrical energy?

- A. light bulb
- B. pressing iron
- C. electric boiler
- D. yam

The correct answer is option [D]

28. Atoms are sources of _____ energy.

- A. nuclear
- B. solar
- C. heat
- D. mechanical

The correct answer is option [A]

29. Which of the following is NOT an example of a conductor?

- A. Silver
- B. Glass
- C. Copper
- D. Aluminum

The correct answer is option [B]

30. The metal on which effort is applied for the removal of electrons is called _____.

- A. iron cathode
- B. metal cathode
- C. metal anode
- D. metal electrode

The correct answer is option [D]

31. Plants produce their food with the help of _____ energy.

- A. kinetic
- B. mechanical
- C. solar
- D. heat

The correct answer is option [C]

32. _____ is energy per unit time.

- A. Power
- B. Joules
- C. Watts
- D. Solar

The correct answer is option [A]

33. The rate of doing work is _____ .

- A. watts
- B. joules
- C. energy
- D. power

The correct answer is option [D]

34. Electrical energy is converted to _____ energy when we switch on a pressing iron.

- A. mechanical
- B. kinetic
- C. potential
- D. heat

The correct answer is option [D]

35. We get _____, _____ and _____ energy from the sun.

- A. mechanical, solar, heat
- B. heat, light, solar
- C. chemical, mechanical, light
- D. solar, light, mechanical

The correct answer is option [B]

36. How many joules make one kilojoule?

- A. One thousand
- B. Five hundred
- C. One million
- D. Ten thousand

The correct answer is option [A]

37. Which of the following pairs is correct?

- A. Photoelectric emission- electric field
- B. Cold cathode emission- cooling energy
- C. Thermionic emission- heating
- D. Secondary emission-magnetic energy

The correct answer is option [C]

38. In thermionic emission, electrons flow by _____.

- A. cooling
- B. heating
- C. freezing
- D. boiling

The correct answer is option [B]

39. The source of solar energy is the _____ .

- A. comets
- B. stars
- C. moon
- D. sun

The correct answer is option [D]

40. _____ is a device for storing electric charges.

- A. Resistor
- B. Transistor
- C. Conductor
- D. Capacitor

The correct answer is option [D]

41. Electronics devices depend on the flow of _____ for their operation.

- A. neutrons
- B. protons
- C. waves
- D. electrons

The correct answer is option [D]

42. Making electrons flow by heating of a substance facilitates the use of _____.

- A. cathodes
- B. anodes
- C. vacuum tubes
- D. anions

The correct answer is option [C]

43. Which of the following is the simplest form of vacuum tubes?

- A. Pentodes
- B. Tetrodes
- C. Triodes
- D. Diodes

The correct answer is option [D]

44. Release of electrons by the application of kinetic energy is called _____.

- A. tertiary emission
- B. primary emission
- C. secondary emission
- D. basic emission

The correct answer is option [C]

45. _____ allow electrons to move freely.

- A. Conductors
- B. Transistors
- C. Resistors
- D. Insulators

The correct answer is option [A]

46. We get _____ energy from fuels.

- A. solar
- B. mechanical
- C. light
- D. chemical

The correct answer is option [D]

47. When the cathode in the diode is heated, it emits _____ .

- A. electrons
- B. gas
- C. protons
- D. neutrons

The correct answer is option [A]

48. What is the function of the cathode in a vacuum tube?

- A. It collects electrons
- B. It emits electrons
- C. It disperses electrons
- D. It attracts electrons

The correct answer is option [B]

49. A triode is a vacuum tube with _____ elements.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

The correct answer is option [B]

50. Making electrons flow by the heating of a substance is called _____

- A. thermionic emission
- B. space charge
- C. electrodes
- D. cathode

The correct answer is option [A]

51. This item is a source of _____ energy.



- A. nuclear
- B. solar
- C. heat
- D. kinetic

The correct answer is option [C]

52. The process by which high amounts of heat energy and radiation is produced due to the splitting of atoms of a small metal is called _____ .

- A. molecular fusion
- B. nuclear fission
- C. molecular degradation
- D. global meltdown

The correct answer is option [B]

53. The electrode from which a stream of electrons are released is called _____.

- A. remitter
- B. emitter
- C. omitter
- D. permitter

The correct answer is option [B]

54. Power is measured in _____.

- A. kilojoules
- B. seconds
- C. minutes
- D. watts

The correct answer is option [D]

55. The symbol for Ohms is _____.

A.



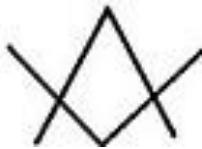
B.



C.



D.



The correct answer is option [C]

56. What is the function of the anode in a vacuum tube?

A. It disperses electrons

B. It emits electrons

C. It collects electrons

D. It repels electrons

The correct answer is option [C]

57. The method of emission of electrons obtained by the heating of metal surface directly or indirectly to liberate electrons is called _____ .

- A. thermodynamic emission
- B. fixed emission
- C. thermionic emission
- D. electronic emission

The correct answer is option [C]

58. The two forms of mechanical energy are _____.

- A. heat and light energy
- B. electrical and heat energy
- C. nuclear and solar energy
- D. potential and kinetic energy

The correct answer is option [D]

59. The electrons emitted by the cathode is _____.

- A. neutral
- B. negatively charged
- C. positively charged
- D. moist

The correct answer is option [B]

60. When we eat, chemical energy in food is converted to _____ energy that we use to do work.

- A. mechanical
- B. heat
- C. light
- D. nuclear

The correct answer is option [A]

61. What is the name of these objects?



- A. Vacuum tubes
- B. Transistors
- C. Capacitors
- D. Oscillators

The correct answer is option [A]

62. When buying a battery, it is important to consider _____ .

- A. the product and country
- B. the date of production and battery rating
- C. the current requirement and battery rating
- D. the producer and current requirement

The correct answer is option [C]

63. An electrode is also called _____ .

- A. emitter
- B. resistor
- C. capacitor
- D. conductor

The correct answer is option [A]

64. Which of the following is NOT a type of energy?

- A. Chemical
- B. Wind
- C. Heat
- D. Light

The correct answer is option [B]

65. That which changes or tends to change the state of rest or uniform motion of a body is called _____.

- A. energy
- B. force
- C. power
- D. newton

The correct answer is option [B]

66. Force is measured in _____.

- A. newton
- B. joules
- C. kilograms
- D. meters

The correct answer is option [A]

67. Which of the following statement is NOT correct about energy?

- A. Energy may be used up.
- B. Energy cannot be changed from one form to another.
- C. Energy can be stored in a particular form.
- D. Energy can be transferred from one place to another.

The correct answer is option [B]

TOPIC: PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Softwoods grow better in _____ regions of the world.

- A. temperate
- B. harsh
- C. polar
- D. savannah

The correct answer is option [A]

2. Plastics that turn to liquid when heated are called _____ .

- A. thermosets
- B. thermopluo
- C. thermoplastics
- D. electrosets

The correct answer is option [C]

3. The ability of metals to be melted until they become liquid is known as _____ .

- A. fusibility
- B. conduction
- C. transmission
- D. magnetism

The correct answer is option [A]

4. The types of rubber we have are _____.

- A. pure and impure rubber
- B. natural and synthetic rubber
- C. terrestrial and celestial rubber
- D. artificial and synthetic rubber

The correct answer is option [B]

5. Which of the following is an advantage of plastics?

- A. They produce poisonous flames when burnt.
- B. They can be environment unfriendly.
- C. They can cause air pollution when burnt
- D. They are relatively cheap to produce

The correct answer is option [D]

6. Which is the odd one out?

A.



B.



C.



D.

The correct answer is option [C]

Option C is an item made from mud.

7. Which of the following is NOT a difference between soft and hardwoods?

A. Softwoods have needle like leaves while hardwoods have broad leaves.

B. Hardwoods grow taller than softwoods

C. Softwoods have a faster growth rate than hardwoods

D. Hardwoods grow smaller than softwoods.

The correct answer is option [D]

8. These items are made of _____.



- A. metal
- B. plastic
- C. iron
- D. ceramics

The correct answer is option [B]

9. Plastics that we cannot soften to liquid by heating are called _____.

- A. thermoplastics
- B. electro plastics
- C. electro punch
- D. thermosets

The correct answer is option [D]

10. Softwoods are obtained from _____.

- A. coniferous trees
- B. latex
- C. stems
- D. black trees

The correct answer is option [A]

11. _____ are items that can be made from plastics.

- A. Plates
- B. Books
- C. Foams
- D. Fabrics

The correct answer is option [A]

12. Wood types characterized by needle-like leaves are called _____.

- A. strong woods
- B. native woods
- C. softwoods
- D. thin woods

The correct answer is option [C]

13. The part of the diagram below ground level is called _____.



- A. underground
- B. veins
- C. soil
- D. roots

The correct answer is option [D]

14. All these are products of wood work EXCEPT_____ .

- A. shelf
- B. cutlery
- C. table
- D. door

The correct answer is option [B]

15. These items are made from _____ .



- A. mud
- B. plastic
- C. rubber
- D. glass

The correct answer is option [A]

16. Which is the odd one out?

- A. Iroko
- B. Opepe
- C. Pines
- D. Omo

The correct answer is option [C]

Options A, B and D are hardwoods while option C is a softwood.

17. When a metal is polished, it shines. This shining property is what is known as _____.

- A. sheen
- B. colour
- C. lustrous
- D. shade

The correct answer is option [B]

18. The ability of a material to return to its original position when released after a stretch is its _____.

- A. malleability
- B. plasticity
- C. lustre
- D. ductility

The correct answer is option [B]

19. This item is made from _____.



- A. steel
- B. metal
- C. wood
- D. rubber

The correct answer is option [D]

20. What is latex?

- A. A milky liquid collected from rubber trees.
- B. A milky liquid collected from cows and goats.
- C. A hard substance derived from mud.
- D. A brittle substance formed underground.

The correct answer is option [A]

21. _____ are NOT a part of a tree.

- A. Flagella
- B. Trunks
- C. Roots
- D. Branches

The correct answer is option [A]

22. Hardwoods are made from _____ trees.

- A. coniferous
- B. biannual
- C. artificial
- D. deciduous

The correct answer is option [D]

23. The temperature at which a solid metal melts is known as its _____ point.

- A. boiling
- B. melting
- C. burning
- D. feasibility

The correct answer is option [B]

24. Metals that do NOT contain iron in them are called _____ metals.

- A. insulating
- B. polished
- C. non-ferrous
- D. inductive

The correct answer is option [C]

25. Another name for colour is _____.

- A. brightness
- B. beauty
- C. hue
- D. lustre

The correct answer is option [D]

26. What is the liquid produced from the rubber tree called?

- A. Leather
- B. Cotton
- C. Latex
- D. Wool

The correct answer is option [C]

27. Materials used in technology are _____.

- (i) wood
- (ii) metal
- (iii) rubber
- (iv) ceramics

- A. (i) only
- B. (i) and (ii) only
- C. (i) ,(ii) and (iii)
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

28. Which of the following is a characteristics of softwood?

- A. They are hard and brittle to the feel.
- B. They scatter their seeds during raining season.
- C. They do not shed their leaves in dry season.
- D. They fold up when touched.

The correct answer is option [C]

29. The ability of a metal to conduct heat is called _____ .

- A. transfusion
- B. insulation
- C. transmission
- D. conductivity

The correct answer is option [D]

30. Items made from ceramics include _____.

- A. radio
- B. foam
- C. cars
- D. vase

The correct answer is option [D]

31. _____ are examples of thermoset materials.

- A. Leather jackets
- B. Cooking pot handles
- C. Chalk boards
- D. Cartons

The correct answer is option [B]

32. _____ is NOT an example of a softwood.

- A. Pines
- B. Spruce
- C. Opepe
- D. Cedar

The correct answer is option [C]

33. The best material used in furniture making and construction is _____.

- A. rubber
- B. metals
- C. cotton
- D. wood

The correct answer is option [D]

34. Which of these is NOT a form in which metals can appear?

- A. Round
- B. Invisible
- C. Rectangular
- D. Flat

The correct answer is option [B]

35. Which of the following is the unit of density?

- A. kg/m^3
- B. g/m^2
- C. km/h^3
- D. g/m^4

The correct answer is option [A]

36. Mahogany is an example of a _____.

- A. softwood
- B. fabric
- C. pipe
- D. hardwood

The correct answer is option [D]

37. Which of the following is a magnetic material?

- A. Nail
- B. Cotton
- C. Wood
- D. Plastic

The correct answer is option [A]

38. Wood types characterized by broad leaves are known as _____.

- A. broad woods
- B. hardwoods
- C. firewood
- D. smooth woods

The correct answer is option [B]

39. _____ is an example of an object made of rubber material?

- A. Hammer
- B. Flower vase
- C. Tin snip
- D. Car tyre

The correct answer is option [D]

40. Metals that have iron in them are called _____.

- A. conducting metals
- B. ferrous metals
- C. heavy metals
- D. natural metals

The correct answer is option [B]

41. Trees that shed their leaves in dry season are called _____.

- A. coniferous trees
- B. deciduous trees
- C. evergreen
- D. moist

The correct answer is option [B]

42. _____ is NOT a quality of a metal.

- A. Density
- B. Height
- C. Colour
- D. Fusibility

The correct answer is option [B]

43. Which of the following is the reason some trees shed their leaves during dry season?

- A. To prevent pests from feasting on them.
- B. To stop the spread of diseases.
- C. To prevent water loss
- D. To encourage water loss.

The correct answer is option [C]

44. Evergreen is another name for _____.

- A. deciduous trees
- B. coniferous trees
- C. green leaves
- D. mesoteric trees

The correct answer is option [B]

45. Coniferous trees are trees that bear naked seeds called _____.

- A. cylinders
- B. sunflower
- C. cypress
- D. cones

The correct answer is option [D]

46. What are the two kinds of metals?

- A. Ferrous and non-ferrous metals
- B. Natural and artificial metals
- C. Coloured and colourless metals
- D. Heavy and light metals

The correct answer is option [A]

47. Which of these is NOT an item made from rubber?

- A. Flowers
- B. Water cans
- C. Wristwatch
- D. Safety boots

The correct answer is option [A]

48. This object is made of _____



- A. metal
- B. rubber
- C. wool
- D. ceramics

The correct answer is option [B]

49. Plastics are divided into _____ and _____ .

- A. thermostats, electrostatics
- B. electrostatics, thermo punch
- C. thermoplastics, thermosets
- D. thermosets, electrostatics

The correct answer is option [C]

50. Constructions are made with _____.

- A. wool
- B. cotton
- C. hardwood
- D. plastics

The correct answer is option [C]

51. _____ is NOT a metal.

- A. Aluminum
- B. Zinc
- C. Steel
- D. Cedar

The correct answer is option [D]

52. Which of these conduct heat better?

(i) Metals

(ii) Non-metals

- A. (i) only
- B. (ii) only
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

53. Which of the following is NOT a form plastics can be made?

- A. They can be made as hard as stone.
- B. They can be made as heavy as metals.
- C. They can be made as elastic as rubber.
- D. They can be made as transparent as glass.

The correct answer is option [B]

54. Another name for the trunk of a tree is _____.

- A. flower
- B. leaves
- C. stem
- D. stomach

The correct answer is option [C]

55. Which of these is made with hardwood?

- A. Wardrobe
- B. Fan blade
- C. Wooden rule
- D. Paper bag

The correct answer is option [A]

56. Items made from clay and mud are called ____.

- A. wood
- B. plastics
- C. ceramics
- D. glass

The correct answer is option [C]

57. Example of a ferrous metal is ____.

- A. steel
- B. lead
- C. glass
- D. copper

The correct answer is option [A]

58. _____ is one way wood is identified.

- A. Colour
- B. Size
- C. Dressing
- D. Character

The correct answer is option [A]

59. A table can be made from _____.

- A. wool and cotton
- B. latex and wool
- C. wood and metal
- D. paint and leather

The correct answer is option [C]

60. Which of the following is NOT magnetic in nature?

- A. Chain
- B. Gate
- C. Nail
- D. Leather

The correct answer is option [D]

61. When a material sticks to a magnet on getting close to it, the material is said to be _____ in nature.

- A. malleable
- B. hard
- C. magnetic
- D. ductile

The correct answer is option [C]

62. _____ is NOT a heat conducting material.

- A. Copper
- B. Ceramics
- C. Zinc
- D. Wool

The correct answer is option [D]

63. Which of these is lightest?

- A. Wood
- B. Metal
- C. Glass
- D. Plastic

The correct answer is option [D]

64. Which is the odd one out ?

A.



B.



C.



D.



The correct answer is option [A]

Option A is metallic item.

65. Cooking pots can be made from _____ .

- A. wood and metals
- B. timber and rubber
- C. metals and plastics
- D. ceramics and metals

The correct answer is option [D]

66. Examples of softwoods are _____.

- (i) Cypress
- (ii) iroko
- (iii) Spruce
- (iv) Pines
- (v) afara

- A. (i) only
- B. (i), (iii) and (iv)
- C. (ii) ,(iii) and (iv)
- D. (iii) and (iv) only

The correct answer is option [B]

67. If steel has a density of 8000 and aluminum, a density of 2800, which of them is heavier?

- A. Steel
- B. Aluminum
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

68. _____ is an object made from metal.

- A. Book
- B. Foam
- C. Spoon
- D. Carton

The correct answer is option [C]

69. Plastics can be used in making the following items EXCEPT _____.

- A. tables
- B. cups
- C. books
- D. pen

The correct answer is option [C]

70. Ceramics are different from plastics and metals because they are ____.

- A. sharp
- B. brittle
- C. beautiful
- D. hard

The correct answer is option [B]

71. The quality that describes how heavy or light a given substance is, is called _____.

- A. weight
- B. size
- C. density
- D. sound

The correct answer is option [C]

72. Synthetic rubber is produced _____.

- A. when palmwiine is tapped.
- B. from iroko trees.
- C. from animal skin
- D. from organic materials derived from petroleum.

The correct answer is option [D]

73. _____ is one form that metals can be identified.

- A. Size
- B. Turbidity
- C. Conduction
- D. Polarity

The correct answer is option [C]

74. This piece of furniture is made from _____.



- A. cement
- B. wood
- C. fabric
- D. wool

The correct answer is option [B]

75. These items are made from _____.



- A. wood
- B. rubber
- C. metal
- D. plastic

The correct answer is option [C]

76. Which of these is NOT an advantage of plastics?

- A. They are quite cheap to produce.
- B. They are light weight.
- C. They litter the surrounding.
- D. They can be moulded into different shapes and sizes.

The correct answer is option [C]

77. A mill for dressing logs of wood and lumber is called _____.

- A. rice mill
- B. wind mill
- C. wood bank
- D. saw mill

The correct answer is option [D]

78. We can find the use of hardwood in _____.

- A. baking
- B. furniture making
- C. driving
- D. sewing

The correct answer is option [B]

79. Which of these is NOT a characteristic of rubber?

- A. It breaks when forcefully dropped.
- B. It returns to its original length when released after stretching.
- C. It does not allow water to pass through it.
- D. It floats on water.

The correct answer is option [A]

80. _____ is NOT an example of a hardwood.

- A. Corn
- B. Afara
- C. Mahogany
- D. Iroko

The correct answer is option [A]

81. Which of the following is brittle in nature?

- A. Rubber
- B. Ceramic
- C. Metal
- D. Plastic

The correct answer is option [C]

82. One of the features of ceramics is that they are _____.

- A. heat resistant
- B. light repellant
- C. water resistant
- D. warm blooded

The correct answer is option [A]

83. Wood is classified into _____ woods.

- A. soft and hard
- B. pure and impure
- C. natural and artificial
- D. esoteric and mesoteric

The correct answer is option [A]

84. The melting point for cast iron is _____.

- A. 3000oC
- B. 1800oC
- C. 5000oF
- D. 1241oC

The correct answer is option [D]

85. _____ is the melting point for wrought iron?

- A. 5000oC
- B. 2005oC
- C. 1800oF
- D. 2005oF

The correct answer is option [B]

86. Example of a non-ferrous metal is _____.

- A. steel
- B. copper
- C. carbon steel
- D. wrought iron

The correct answer is option [B]

87. Which of the following is a difference between hardwood and softwood?

- A. Softwoods grow larger than hardwoods.
- B. Hardwoods have a faster growth rate than softwoods.
- C. Hardwoods are annual while softwoods are biannual.
- D. Softwoods have a faster growth rate than hardwoods.

The correct answer is option [D]

88. Density is measured by _____.

- A. dividing the weight of a metal by half of that metal
- B. multiplying the mass and force exerted on the metal
- C. adding up the mass and the magnetic property of the metal
- D. dividing the mass of the metal by one cubic metre of that metal

The correct answer is option [D]

89. Which of these is a conducting material?

- A. Copper
- B. Plastic
- C. Wood
- D. Cotton

The correct answer is option [A]

90. Which of these CANNOT be made from ceramics?

- A. Envelopes
- B. Cooking pots
- C. Water pots
- D. Cutleries

The correct answer is option [A]

91. Examples of thermoset materials are _____ .

- A. shirt buttons
- B. mugs
- C. water cans
- D. cotton wools

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: SAFETY: WORKSHOP SAFETY RULES AND REGULATIONS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The _____ must supervise every practical session during workshop sessions.

- A. parents
- B. technicians
- C. teachers
- D. doctors

The correct answer is option [C]

2. Which of the following is NOT a safety rule to be observed while working in a workshop?

- A. Listen carefully and follow instructions.
- B. Leave all equipment running after a workshop activity.
- C. Keep hands away from rotating machines.
- D. Report yourself if you get any equipment broken.

The correct answer is option [B]

3. Which of the following are safety devices?

- (i) goggles
- (ii) first aid box
- (iii) visor
- (iv) portmanteau
- (v) helmet

- A. (i) only
- B. (i) and (ii) only
- C. (i) , (iii) , and (v)
- D. (ii) , (iii) , (iv) and (v)

The correct answer is option [C]

4. _____ is one role a teacher must play in preventing workshop accidents.

- A. Singing with students
- B. Staring at students
- C. Conversing with students
- D. Supervising students

The correct answer is option [D]

5. What is the name of this safety tool?



- A. Body warmer
- B. Safety vest
- C. Traffic wear
- D. Fancy jacket

The correct answer is option [B]

6. Causes of accidents does NOT include_____.

- A. people
- B. animals
- C. air
- D. objects

The correct answer is option [C]

7. What is the function of the liquid chemical in the fire extinguisher?

- A. It helps in putting out flames of fire.
- B. It helps in increasing the fire.
- C. It is ingested by students in order to keep them calm.
- D. It is used as preservative in the fire extinguisher.

The correct answer is option [A]

8. All these below are safety devices except _____.

- A. safety vests
- B. ear pads
- C. gloves
- D. earrings

The correct answer is option [D]

9. Which of the following are protective tools for the eye during workshop hours?

- (i) visor
- (ii) boot
- (iii) shield
- (iv) helmet

- A. (ii) only
- B. (i) and (iii) only
- C. (i), (ii) and (iii)
- D. (i), (ii) ,(iii) (iv)

The correct answer is option [B]

10. _____ are steps taken in order to disallow or prevent something bad from happening during workshop activities.

- A. Wake-keeping
- B. Precaution
- C. Check-up
- D. Supervision

The correct answer is option [B]

11. In the case of a fire outbreak, students are advised to _____.

- A. dive out through the workshop windows
- B. walk straight into the fire
- C. jump across the fire to the door
- D. crawl out of the workshop room

The correct answer is option [D]

12. Electronic equipment should be used with _____ in order to prevent electric fire.

- A. voltage stabilizers
- B. metal wires
- C. cartons
- D. fire extinguishers

The correct answer is option [A]

13. Body parts protected by safety devices are _____.

- (i) eye
- (ii) nose
- (iii) kidney
- (iv) stomach
- (v) chest

- A. (ii) only
- B. (i), (ii) , and (v)
- C. (iii) and (iv)
- D. (iv) and (v)

The correct answer is option [B]

14. The safety tools used by a carpenter does NOT include_____.

- A. fire extinguishers
- B. gloves
- C. protective vests
- D. nose masks

The correct answer is option [A]

15. Any negative experience that happens to someone when he/she does not expect it is known as a/an _____.

- A. incident
- B. accident
- C. action
- D. scene

The correct answer is option [B]

16. _____ are safety devices used to stop fire from destroying lives and properties in the workshop.

- A. Welding machines and visors
- B. Fire extinguishers and sand buckets
- C. Ploughs and tractors
- D. Spray paints and water cans

The correct answer is option [B]

17. Which of the following is NOT a cause of accident in the workshop?

- A. When students do not follow the teacher's instructions.
- B. When old equipment are replaced with new ones.
- C. When machine used is not in good form.
- D. When worn-out parts of machine are not replaced on time.

The correct answer is option [B]

18. Areas protected by the boots include all EXCEPT _____.

- A. waist
- B. toenails
- C. feet
- D. toes

The correct answer is option [A]

19. When inflammable chemicals are struck together, _____ is produced.

- A. electric fire
- B. mechanical fire
- C. thermal fire
- D. chemical fire

The correct answer is option [D]

20. Which of the following is NOT a cause of fire outbreak in a workshop?

- (i) Electric spark
- (ii) Fuel
- (iii) Soap
- (iv) sulphur
- (v) Electric current fluctuation

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (iii) only
- C. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

21. Devices used to do certain tasks more easily are called _____.

- A. electronics
- B. gadgets
- C. toys
- D. machines

The correct answer is option [D]

22. An example of a workshop accident is _____.

- A. cutting of the hand
- B. foot massage
- C. body enhancement
- D. surgery

The correct answer is option [A]

23. Accidents occur when people _____.

- A. obey workshop rules and regulations
- B. report abnormalities or malfunction of equipment
- C. comport themselves
- D. ignore safety signs and symbols

The correct answer is option [D]

24. Which of the following is NOT an accident prevention technique?

- A. Routine checking
- B. Teacher's supervision
- C. Students' prep work
- D. Routine servicing

The correct answer is option [C]

25. Below are protective coverings for the eye EXCEPT_____.

- A. goggles
- B. gloves
- C. visor
- D. shield

The correct answer is option [B]

26. The helmet serves to protect the _____ during workshop activities.

- A. stomach
- B. body
- C. fingers
- D. head

The correct answer is option [D]

27. _____ is the safety device for protecting the palms and fingers.

- A. Helmet
- B. Armor
- C. Goggle
- D. Glove

The correct answer is option [D]

28. Keeping chemicals like petrol away from fire is a precaution taken in a workshop in order to avoid _____.

- A. chemical fire
- B. electric fire
- C. electric surge
- D. hyper activity

The correct answer is option [A]

29. What is the name of this safety tool?



- A. Cap
- B. Hat
- C. Helmet
- D. Vest

The correct answer is option [C]

30. Materials used in treating workshop accidents are all EXCEPT_____.

- A. bandages
- B. cutlery
- C. plasters
- D. cotton wools

The correct answer is option [B]

31. This item is called a _____ .



- A. fire alarm
- B. paint can
- C. spray tube
- D. fire extinguisher

The correct answer is option [D]

32. To prevent workshop accidents, every workshop lesson should be supervised by _____.

- A. students
- B. children
- C. doctors
- D. teachers

The correct answer is option [D]

33. What is the name of this safety tool?



- A. Hiking boots
- B. Safety boots
- C. Ski boots
- D. Rugby boots

The correct answer is option [B]

34. A sudden rise in the quantity of electric current flowing is called _____.

- A. electrical imbalance
- B. overflow
- C. chemical surge
- D. electric surge

The correct answer is option [D]

35. Which of these is worn on the feet for protection during workshop hours?

- A. Visors
- B. Face cap
- C. Boots
- D. Shoes

The correct answer is option [C]

36. Devices provided in the workshop in order to maintain safety are called _____.

- A. safety devices
- B. coveralls
- C. workshop gadgets
- D. electronic devices

The correct answer is option [A]

37. _____ protects the loins against injury to the abdomen.

- A. Protective vests
- B. Eye glass
- C. Socks
- D. Boots

The correct answer is option [A]

38. Which of the following is NOT an inflammable chemical?

- A. Kerosene
- B. Palm oil
- C. Petrol
- D. Sulphur

The correct answer is option [B]

39. The _____ is NOT a body part that needs a safety device.

- A. head
- B. leg
- C. liver
- D. chest

The correct answer is option [C]

40. Which of the following is a feature of an electric fire?

- A. The electric wires conduct more electricity.
- B. All equipment produce better results.
- C. Electric cables are melted and items destroyed.
- D. All chemicals explode.

The correct answer is option [C]

41. Which of the following is a precaution to be taken against fire outbreak in a workshop?

- A. Cover up all workshop equipment during work.
- B. Keep water at strategic points in the workshop.
- C. Ensure fire extinguishers are placed at different corners.
- D. Ensure the students are left without supervision.

The correct answer is option [C]

42. _____ is a safety rule observed while working in a workshop.

- A. Eating
- B. Playing
- C. Comportment
- D. Jumping

The correct answer is option [C]

43. _____ is a fire fighting material.

- A. Fireworks
- B. Fire cracker
- C. Fire extinguisher
- D. Fire vice

The correct answer is option [C]

44. One safety measure observed by a welder is ____.

- A. wearing corporate attires in order to look good
- B. a healthy communication line with his customers
- C. writing down names of all his customers in a voucher
- D. wearing a visor in order to protect his eyes

The correct answer is option [D]

45. Which of these are causes of electric fire?

- (i) electric spark
- (ii) rubber gloves
- (iii) insulators
- (iv) electric current fluctuation

- A. (i) only
- B. (ii) and (iii) only
- C. (i) and (iv) only
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

46. Which of the following is likely to catch fire when naked light is brought near?

- A. Petrol
- B. Water
- C. Palm oil
- D. Detergent

The correct answer is option [A]

47. _____ is a tool used in the immediate treatment of accidents.

- A. Furniture
- B. Safety tool
- C. First aid
- D. Fire extinguisher

The correct answer is option [C]

48. The activity that involves servicing and changing worn-out machine parts in order to ensure effective working is called _____.

- A. routine checking
- B. routine servicing
- C. machine testing
- D. safety measures

The correct answer is option [B]

49. The rules guiding the operation of a machine as suggested by the company that made the machine is called _____.

- A. manufacturer's instructions
- B. buyers guide
- C. customer's handout
- D. user's instructions

The correct answer is option [A]

50. Types of accidents does NOT include _____.

- A. natural
- B. man-made
- C. accidental
- D. biblical

The correct answer is option [D]

51. _____ is one of the techniques involved in accident prevention in the workshop.

- A. Routine sleep
- B. Students' prep work
- C. Teacher's speech
- D. Students' comportment

The correct answer is option [D]

52. A machine that contains liquid chemicals used in putting off fire flames is called _____.

- A. body spray
- B. fire extinguisher
- C. spray paints
- D. fire cracker

The correct answer is option [B]

53. The boots are worn to protect the _____.

- A. head
- B. legs
- C. hands
- D. back

The correct answer is option [B]

54. When students avoid movements and talkativeness during workshop sessions, this is known as _____.

- A. youthful exuberance
- B. routine servicing
- C. students' comportment
- D. teacher's instruction

The correct answer is option [C]

55. Which of these is worn on the nose for protection during workshop activities?

- A. Goggles
- B. Face cap
- C. Nose mask
- D. Sandals

The correct answer is option [C]

56. Chemicals that can easily catch fire are called _____ chemicals.

- A. concrete
- B. inflammable
- C. esoteric
- D. pure

The correct answer is option [B]

57. Causes of accidents does NOT include _____.

- A. making phone calls while driving
- B. paying attention to safety signs and symbols
- C. drinking and driving
- D. carrying too much load at a time

The correct answer is option [B]

58. Which of the following is not a safety tool?

A.



B.



C.



D.



The correct answer is option [D]

59. This item is called _____.



- A. hand gloves
- B. leather wear
- C. rubber hands
- D. hand warmer

The correct answer is option [A]

60. The activity that involves frequent checking of all machines to ensure they are in good condition before use is called _____.

- A. routine checking
- B. routine gisting
- C. frequent analysis
- D. testing

The correct answer is option [A]

61. The _____ is worn to protect the chest.

- A. protective vest
- B. helmet
- C. plastic boots
- D. shield

The correct answer is option [A]

62. One cause of workshop accident is when _____.

- A. machines are regularly serviced

- B. worn out parts are replaced on time
- C. students play rough in the workshop
- D. students follow manufacturer's or teacher's instruction.

The correct answer is option [C]

63 The two kinds of workshop fire are _____.

- A. spiritual and chemical fire
- B. electrical and elastic fire
- C. mechanical and thermal fire
- D. electrical and chemical fire

The correct answer is option [D]

64. A fire extinguisher can be locally improvised in a workshop by_____ .

- A. putting sand into metal buckets at different corners of the workshop.
- B. placing bucketful water at strategic corners of the workshop.
- C. putting sand into holes on the walls of the workshop.
- D. pouring water over the electrical appliances in the workshop.

The correct answer is option [A]

65. Which of the following is a safety device for protecting the eye during workshop activities?

- A. Goggles
- B. Gloves
- C. Boots
- D. Coverall

The correct answer is option [A]

66. Which of the following is NOT a workshop accident?

- A. Bone dislocation
- B. Body massage
- C. Sprain
- D. Fracture

The correct answer is option [B]

67. _____ is a small fire that occurs when chemicals are ignited or electrical currents strike each other.

- A. Lightening
- B. Hurricane
- C. Spark
- D. Tsunami

The correct answer is option [C]

68. _____ is an example of a natural cause of accident.

- A. Flood
- B. Automobile
- C. Machine
- D. Electricity

The correct answer is option [A]

69. What is a workshop accident?

- A. Any harm or injury done to a student in the workshop while working on machine.
- B. Any positive outcome of a collective effort.
- C. The negative outcome of an individual activity.
- D. The collective fallout of a group activity.

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: SCALES AND SCALE DRAWING

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. A drawing that shows a real object with accurate sizes except they have all been reduced or enlarged by a certain amount is called _____.

- A. scale sizing
- B. scale sketching
- C. scale drawing
- D. scale representation

The correct answer is option [C]

2. This diagram has been drawn to _____ scale.



- A. half
- B. reduced
- C. full
- D. enlarged

The correct answer is option [C]

3. Reduced scales are used when the objects are too _____.

- A. big
- B. small
- C. thin
- D. thick

The correct answer is option [A]

4. Materials for scale drawing are _____.

- (i) Metric rule
- (ii) Drawing board
- (iii) Scale rule
- (iv) Drawing clip

- A. (i) only
- B. (i) and (ii)
- C. (i), (ii) and (iii)
- D. All of the above

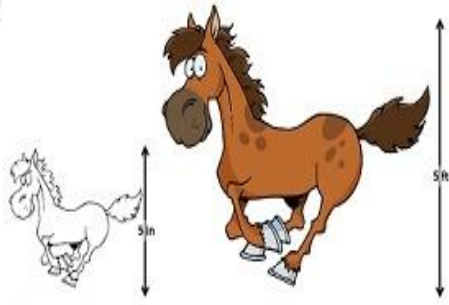
The correct answer is option [D]

5. A scale in which the size of the object is reduced in proportion to the actual drawing is called _____.

- A. full scale
- B. enlarged scale
- C. reduced scale
- D. graduated scale

The correct answer is option [C]

6. This diagram has been _____.



- A. reduced
- B. enlarged
- C. cloned
- D. discoloured

The correct answer is option [A]

7. 1cm: 500cm is a ratio representing _____.

- A. a full scale
- B. half scale
- C. an enlarged scale
- D. a reduced scale

The correct answer is option [D]

It means that every 1cm on drawing represents 500cm in actual size

8. A metric rule is usually _____ long.

- A. 45cm
- B. 30cm
- C. 50cm
- D. 75cm

The correct answer is option [B]

9. Which of these is an example of a reduced scale drawing?

- A. 1:50
- B. 10:1
- C. 5:5
- D. 100:1

The correct answer is option [A]

Options B and D represents enlarged scales. Option C represents a full scale. Only option A is a reduced scale drawing.

10. 1000mm: 1mm is a ratio representing _____ .

- A. a full scale
- B. a reduced scale
- C. an enlarged scale
- D. a graduated scale

The correct answer is option [C]

It means that every 1000mm on the drawing represents 1mm in actual size.

11. A _____ is used to draw to scale and read the scale on a drawing.

- A. compass
- B. stop watch
- C. stethoscope
- D. scale rule

The correct answer is option [D]

12. _____ is NOT an example of an enlarged scale drawing.

- A. 10:1
- B. 1:1000
- C. 100:1

D. 500:1

The correct answer is option [B]

Option B is a reduced scale drawing.

13. 1cm: 2cm means _____ .

A. every 1cm is cut out from the drawing to represent 2cm in actual size

B. every 2cm on the drawing represents 1cm in actual size

C. half of every 2cm is equal to 1cm in actual size

D. every 1cm on the drawing represents 2cm in actual size

The correct answer is option [D]

14. _____ is a measurement of distance.

A. Mass

B. Energy

C. Kinetics

D. Dimension

The correct answer is option [D]

15. 500mm: 1mm means _____ .

A. every 1mm on the drawing represents 500mm in actual size

B. half of every 500mm on the drawing represents 1mm in actual size

C. every 500mm on the drawing represents 1mm in actual size

D. every 500mm on the drawing is cut out and paste on 1mm actual paper size

The correct answer is option [C]

16. A scale in which the size of the object is enlarged in proportion to the actual drawing is called _____ .

A. graduated scale

B. reduced scale

C. full scale

D. enlarged scale

The correct answer is option [D]

17. A scale is usually given as a _____ .

A. probability

B. symbol

C. ratio

D. number

The correct answer is option [C]

18. 10 mm will make _____ in cm

A. 10

B. 100

C. 1000

D. 1

The correct answer is option [D]

19. Enlarged scales are used when the objects are _____ .

A. too big

B. too small

C. opaque

D. too bright

The correct answer is option [B]

20. What is scale drawing?

- A. The drawing to scale of animated objects.
- B. The drawing of a reduced or an enlarged size of an object.
- C. The freehand drawing of architectural symbols.
- D. The sketching of cloned sizes of objects.

The correct answer is option [B]

21. Which is the odd one out?

- A. 1mm: 100mm
- B. 10mm: 1mm
- C. 2cm: 1cm
- D. 1000mm: 1mm

The correct answer is option [A]

Option A is an example of a reduced scale while others are examples of enlarged scales.

22. A full scale/ size is _____ .

- A. 1:1
- B. 1:10
- C. 10:2
- D. 100:1

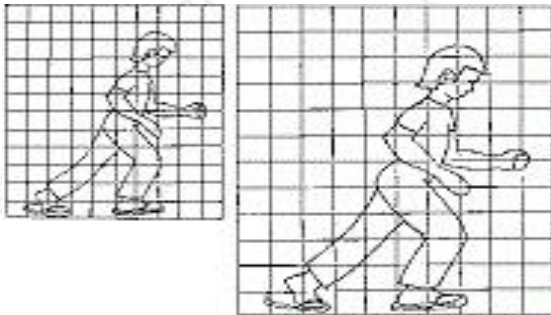
The correct answer is option [A]

23. A scale in which an object is drawn to its size in all dimensions is called a _____

- A. reduced scale
- B. full scale
- C. enlarged scale
- D. half scale

The correct answer is option [B]

24. This diagram has been drawn to _____ scale.



- A. full
- B. an enlarged
- C. a reduced
- D. half

The correct answer is option [B]

25. _____ is NOT a measurement of distance.

- A. Width
- B. Length
- C. Volume
- D. Height

The correct answer is option [C]

26. Which is the odd one out?

- A. 1cm: 50cm
- B. 1cm: 1cm
- C. 1mm: 100mm
- D. 1mm: 1000mm

The correct answer is option [B]

Option B is an example of a full scale while others are examples of reduced scale drawings.

27. Every architectural or engineering drawing is drawn to _____ .

- A. scale
- B. sketch
- C. size
- D. line

The correct answer is option [A]

28. The types of scales are _____ .

- (i) Half scale
- (ii) Full scale
- (iii) Reduced scale
- (iv) Enlarged scale

- A. (i) only
- B. (i) and (ii) only
- C. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: TOOLS AND MACHINES

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The name of the tool below is _____ .

- A. panel saw
- B. bow saw
- C. coping saw
- D. cropping saw

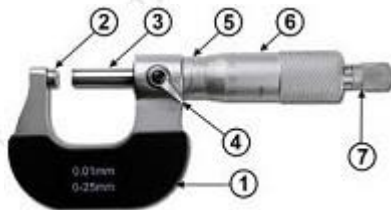
The correct answer is option [B]

2. The combination square is made up of three heads; the center square, the protractor and the _____.

- A. graduated head
- B. marker
- C. square head
- D. graduated frame

The correct answer is option [C]

3. The part of this tool labelled 7 is called _____ .



- A. frame
- B. lock nut
- C. ratchet stop
- D. anvil

The correct answer is option [C]

4. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Pick punch
- B. Cent punch
- C. Scriber
- D. Divider

The correct answer is option [C]

5. The trammel is a bigger version of _____ .

- A. compass
- B. meter gauges
- C. steel rule
- D. folding rule

The correct answer is option [A]

6. Files are commonly referred to by the nature of their cutting teeth, grades, length, and _____ .

- A. shapes
- B. colour
- C. weight
- D. width

The correct answer is option [A]

7. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Barometer
- B. Micrometer
- C. Vernier calipers
- D. Thermometer

The correct answer is option [C]

8. _____ is a setting and marking out tool.

- A. Nail
- B. Try-square
- C. Dovetail saw
- D. Hammer

The correct answer is option [B]

9. The hacksaw is used mainly for _____.

- A. cutting plastics
- B. cutting wood
- C. cutting metals
- D. leather

The correct answer is option [C]

10. This item is a ____ tool.



- A. cutting
- B. boring
- C. drawing
- D. drilling

The correct answer is option [A]

11. What is the difference between a try square and a sliding bevel?

- A. A try square is used to check inclined planes while a sliding bevel is used to check squareness.
- B. A try square is used to mark angular lines while a sliding bevel is used to mark straight lines.
- C. A try square is used to check squareness while a sliding bevel is used for checking inclined planes.
- D. A try square is used to measure length while a sliding bevel is used to measure breadth.

The correct answer is option [C]

12. The rule is used to measure the following EXCEPT ____ .

- A. length
- B. width
- C. breadth
- D. circles

The correct answer is option [D]

13. The part labelled A is called _____ .



- A. well
- B. vice
- C. stop
- D. hook

The correct answer is option [B]

14. What type of vice is this?



- A. Bench vice
- B. Machine vice
- C. Hand vice
- D. Groove vice

The correct answer is option [B]

15. Tools used to grip something firmly are called _____.

- A. vices
- B. graspers
- C. firmers
- D. clamps

The correct answer is option [D]

16. The coping saw is used for cutting _____ in wood.

- A. curves
- B. lines
- C. circles
- D. star

The correct answer is option [A]

17. This tool is called _____.



- A. coping saw
- B. trammel
- C. steel rule
- D. marking gauge

The correct answer is option [D]

18. Screw drivers are used for _____ and _____ screws.

- A. cutting, filing
- B. drilling, scratching
- C. fixing, removing
- D. removing, boring

The correct answer is option [C]

19. This tool is a _____ tool.



- A. marking
- B. cutting
- C. holding
- D. spacing

The correct answer is option [C]

20. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Foot saw
- B. Coping saw
- C. Keyhole saw
- D. Bow saw

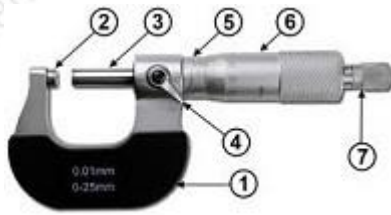
The correct answer is option [B]

21. _____ is NOT a type of bench plane.

- A. Jack plane
- B. Smoothing plane
- C. Ratchet plane
- D. Block plane

The correct answer is option [C]

22. The part of this tool labelled 6 is called _____ .



- A. lock nut
- B. thimble
- C. frame
- D. ratchet stop

The correct answer is option [B]

23. What type of vice is this?



- A. Bench vice
- B. Machine vice
- C. Hand vice
- D. Lock vice

The correct answer is option [C]

24. What are these?



- A. Vices
- B. Pliers
- C. Drills
- D. Wrenches

The correct answer is option [D]

25. The name of this tool is _____ .



- A. iron table
- B. surface table
- C. work bench
- D. surface plate

The correct answer is option [D]

26. This tool is called _____.



- A. metal plane
- B. jackplane
- C. drill
- D. dovetail saw

The correct answer is option [B]

27. The name of this equipment is _____ .



- A. surface table
- B. work bench
- C. surface plate
- D. metal table

The correct answer is option [A]

28. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Folding rule
- B. Sliding bevel
- C. Mitre square
- D. Divider

The correct answer is option [C]

29. Callipers are used for measuring the following EXCEPT _____ .

- A. diameters
- B. widths
- C. thickness
- D. weight

The correct answer is option [D]

30. This equipment is a _____ tool.



- A. driving
- B. marking
- C. cutting
- D. measuring

The correct answer is option [A]

31. A surface plate is made of _____ .

- A. cast iron
- B. tempered glass
- C. polished wood
- D. fine rubber

The correct answer is option [A]

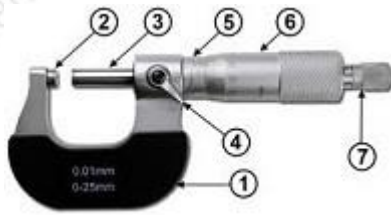
32. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Smoothing plane
- B. Fore plane
- C. Jack plane
- D. Try plane

The correct answer is option [B]

33. The part of this tool labelled 4 is called _____ .



- A. barrel
- B. spindle
- C. ratchet stop
- D. lock nut

The correct answer is option [D]

34. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Try square
- B. Sliding bevel
- C. Folding rule
- D. Steel rule

The correct answer is option [A]

35. Which of the following is a boring tool?

- A.



B.



C.



D.



The correct answer is option [D]

36. Scribes are usually of three shapes; _____, _____, and _____ .

- A. flat, triangular, star
- B. flat, half round, triangular
- C. star, round, square
- D. triangular, semi-circle, star

The correct answer is option [B]

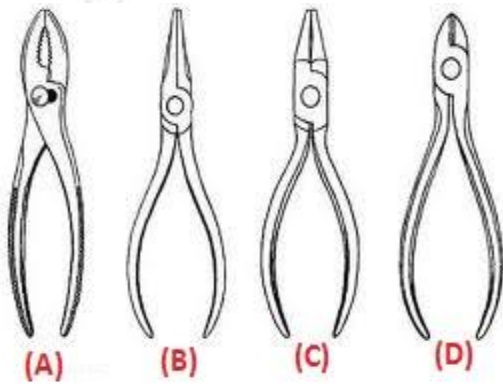
37. What are vices used for?

- A. Filing objects
- B. Shaping objects

- C. Assembling objects
- D. Holding objects in position

The correct answer is option [D]

38. What is the name of the plier labelled B?



- A. Combination plier
- B. Flat nose plier
- C. Round nose plier
- D. Diagonal plier

The correct answer is option [B]

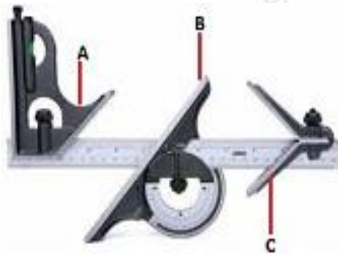
39. What type of screw driver is this?



- A. Star
- B. Square
- C. Ratchet
- D. Flat

The correct answer is option [C]

40. The part labelled C is called _____ .



- A. Square head
- B. Centre head
- C. Protractor head
- D. Compass head

The correct answer is option [C]

41. Choose the odd one out.

- A. Ripe saw
- B. Bow saw
- C. Tenon saw
- D. Cross saw

The correct answer is option [A]

Option A is not a type of saw.

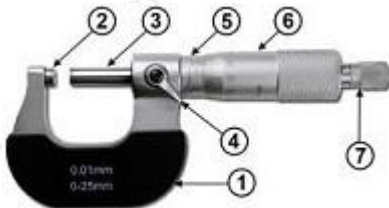
42. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Coping saw
- B. Hen saw
- C. Dust saw
- D. Hack saw

The correct answer is option [D]

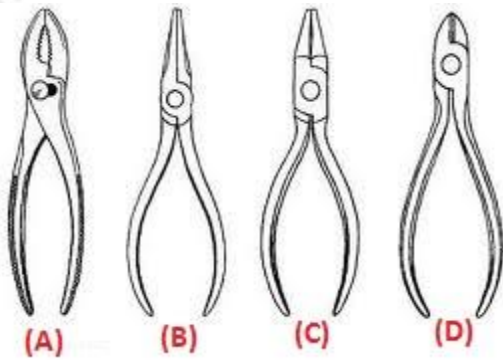
43. The part of this tool labelled 2 is called _____ .



- A. anvil
- B. spindle
- C. barrel
- D. thimble

The correct answer is option [A]

44. What is the name of the plier labelled A?



- A. Combination plier
- B. Flat nose plier
- C. Round nose plier
- D. Diagonal plier

The correct answer is option [A]

45. The name of this tool is _____ .



- A. hand vice
- B. combination plier
- C. toolmaker's clamp
- D. machine vice

The correct answer is option [D]

46. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Dovetail saw
- B. Panel saw
- C. Keyhole saw
- D. Fret saw

The correct answer is option [C]

47. What type of tool is the scriber?

- A. A cutting tool
- B. A marking tool
- C. A shaping tool
- D. A smoothing tool

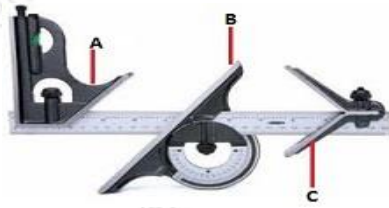
The correct answer is option [B]

48. Which of the following is NOT a type of drill?

- A. Sensitive drill
- B. Light drill
- C. Pillar drill
- D. Bench drill

The correct answer is option [B]

49. What is the name of the part labelled A?



- A. Square head
- B. Centre head
- C. Protractor head
- D. Compass head

The correct answer is option [A]

50. Which of the following is NOT a type of vice?

- A. Bench vice
- B. Ratchet vice
- C. Hand vice
- D. Machine vice

The correct answer is option [B]

51. What type of vice is this ?



- A. Bench vice
- B. Hand vice
- C. Machine vice
- D. Punch vice

The correct answer is option [A]

52. The micrometer is made up of a spindle, thimble and _____.

- A. barrel
- B. sliding jaw
- C. adjusting nut screw
- D. vernier scale

The correct answer is option [C]

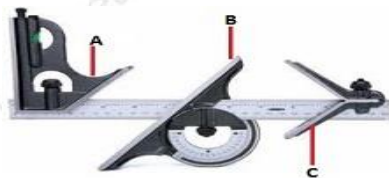
53. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Meter square
- B. Sliding bevel
- C. Try square
- D. Folding rule

The correct answer is option [B]

54 The part labelled B is called _____ .



- A. Square head
- B. Centre head
- C. Protractor head
- D. Compass head

The correct answer is option [B]

55. What type of screw driver is this?



- A. Star
- B. Square
- C. Ratchet
- D. Flat

The correct answer is option [D]

56. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Centre square
- B. Combination square
- C. Square head
- D. Protractor

The correct answer is option [B]

57. A centre punch is used for _____.

- A. scribing arc.
- B. marking out lines.
- C. locating the center of a hole.
- D. for punching timber.

The correct answer is option [C]

58. What is the name of this object?



- A. Try square
- B. sliding bevel
- C. Marking gauge
- D. Folding rule

The correct answer is option [D]

59. This tool is called _____.



- A. pick punch
- B. scribe
- C. centre punch
- D. divider

The correct answer is option [C]

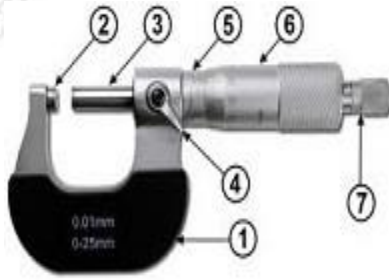
60. Which is the odd one out?

- A. Marking gauge
- B. Metre square
- C. Steel rule
- D. Rip saw

The correct answer is option [D]

Others are measuring tools while option D is a cutting tool.

61. The part of this tool labelled 5 is called _____.



- A. barrel
- B. spindle
- C. anvil
- D. thimble

The correct answer is option [A]

62. What type of screw driver is this?



- A. Outside
- B. Offset
- C. Two faced
- D. Double

The correct answer is option [B]

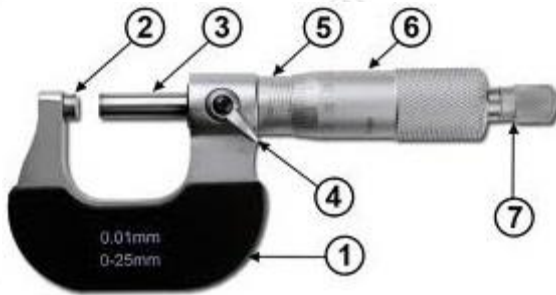
63. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Compass
- B. Trammel
- C. Marking gauge
- D. Sliding bevel

The correct answer is option [B]

64. The part of this tool labelled 1 is called _____.



- A. spindle
- B. lock nut
- C. thimble
- D. frame

The correct answer is option [D]

65. What type of screw driver is this?



- A. Star
- B. Square
- C. Ratchet
- D. Flat

The correct answer is option [A]

66. What is the function of the part labelled A?



- A. It is used for storing hand tools.
- B. It is used for cutting shoulders on wood.
- C. It is used for clamping jobs to the bench.
- D. It is used for measuring the length of objects.

The correct answer is option [C]

67. What category of tools are pliers?

- A. Marking out tools
- B. Clamp tools
- C. Cutting tools
- D. Driving tools

The correct answer is option [B]

68. In a drilling operation, _____ are made.

- A. holes
- B. stars
- C. wheels
- D. steels

The correct answer is option [A]

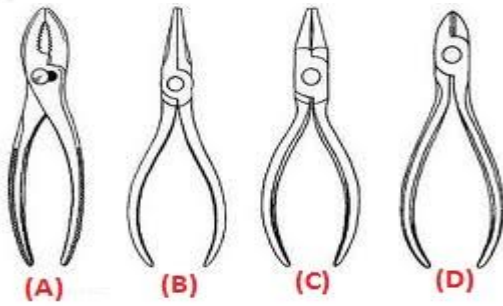
69. What are these?



- A. Wrenches
- B. Pliers
- C. Drills
- D. Vices

The correct answer is option [C]

70. The name of the plier labelled C is _____ .



- A. combination plier
- B. flat nose plier
- C. round nose plier
- D. diagonal plier

The correct answer is option [C]

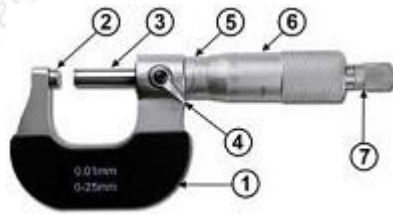
71. What are these tools called?



- A. Dividers
- B. Files
- C. Scribes
- D. Chisels

The correct answer is option [D]

72. The part of this tool labelled 3 is called _____ .



- A. thimble
- B. barrel
- C. spindle
- D. lock nut

The correct answer is option [C]

73. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Micrometer
- B. Microcalipers
- C. Micro clip
- D. Micro punch

The correct answer is option [A]

74. Which of the following is a measuring, testing and setting out tool?

- A. Rip saw
- B. Flat file
- C. Try square
- D. scribe

The correct answer is option [C]

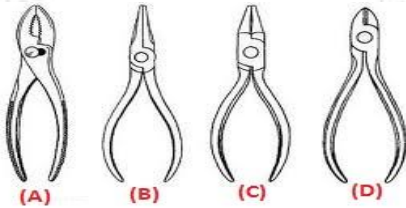
75. What is the name of this tool?



- A. Hammer
- B. Mallet
- C. Anvil
- D. Gripper

The correct answer is option [B]

76. The name of the plier labelled D is _____.



- A. combination plier
- B. flat nose plier
- C. round nose plier
- D. diagonal plier

The correct answer is option [D]

77. The two types of hack saw blades are _____.

- A. flexible and all hard
- B. soft and hard
- C. local and classic
- D. elastic and rigid

The correct answer is option [A]

7. What is the name of this equipment?



A. Work bench

B. Desk

C. Table

D. Stand

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: YOU AND TECHNOLOGY

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The basic architecture of the GSM network comprises the following EXCEPT

_____.

- A. BSC
- B. INEC
- C. MSC
- D. HLR

The correct answer is option [B]

2. _____ are examples of computer hardwares.

- A. Internet and intranet
- B. Packet data and monitor
- C. Operating system and internet
- D. Keyboard and monitor

The correct answer is option [D]

3. Communication refers to _____ .

- A. transportation of information
- B. tranfer of information
- C. keeping secrets
- D. giving instructions

The correct answer is option [B]

4. _____ is a continuously varying waveform that is similar to a voice or a sound wave.

- A. An analog signal
- B. A digital signal
- C. An automated machine
- D. A manual signal

The correct answer is option [A]

5. This item is called _____ .



- A. a sim card
- B. a business card
- C. a microchip
- D. a modem

The correct answer is option [A]

6. Technology deals with _____ .

- A. sending and receiving files
- B. transferring data by manual means
- C. effecting the transfer of information
- D. transferring from digital to analog systems

The correct answer is option [C]

7. Which of the following is a characteristic of an analog system?

- A. They can send digital signals from one location to another.
- B. They can send automated signals faster than a digital system.
- C. They can send analog signals from one location to many locations.
- D. They can send digital signals from one location to many locations.

The correct answer is option [C]

8. Technology is achieved through _____ means.

- A. manual
- B. artificial
- C. natural
- D. electronic

The correct answer is option [D]

9. The internet is composed of large number of smaller interconnected networks called _____.

- A. intranets
- B. internets
- C. outnets
- D. innets

The correct answer is option [B]

10. The internet is a _____ based worldwide information network.

- A. land
- B. electronic
- C. computer
- D. manual

The correct answer is option [C]

11. Which of the following is NOT an electric ICT gadget?

- A. Computer
- B. Digital camera
- C. Television
- D. Sanders

The correct answer is option [D]

12. Which of these is a disadvantage of the use of GSM?

- A. It is portable and so can be easily carried around.
- B. It is used to do business transactions.
- C. It makes communication easier and faster.
- D. It can be used to defraud people of their money.

The correct answer is option [D]

13. The three main categories of ICT are computer hardware, software and _____.

- A. telecommunication
- B. unified communication
- C. computer networks
- D. greenhouse

The correct answer is option [A]

14. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of digital computers?

- A. They are more expensive to purchase.
- B. They offer greater efficiency.
- C. They offer better performance.
- D. They offer greater flexibility.

The correct answer is option [A]

15. To access information on the internet, a user must first _____ .

- A. talk to the computer
- B. buy a computer
- C. log in from a computer
- D. log out from the computer

The correct answer is option [C]

16. A centre where people go in order to be able to access internet on computers is called a/an _____.

- A. office
- B. bank
- C. school
- D. cybercafé

The correct answer is option [D]

17. Which of the following is a GSM operator system in Nigeria?

- A. Zain
- B. Avatar
- C. Singtel
- D. Orange

The correct answer is option [A]

18. Which of the following is NOT a type of computer?

- A. Supercomputers
- B. Minicomputers
- C. Blog computers
- D. Mainframe computers

The correct answer is option [C]

19. SS7 is a mobile term meaning _____ .

- A. signing system 7
- B. symbols and systems number 7
- C. signaling system number 7
- D. symbols and signals number 7

The correct answer is option [C]

20. What is the name of this computer gadget?



- A. Handset
- B. Television
- C. IPad
- D. Digital camera

The correct answer is option [D]

21. Information can be in the form of voice, text and _____ .

- A. images
- B. symbols
- C. alarms
- D. illustrations

The correct answer is option [A]

22. The amplitude modulation radio signal is one of the signals used in _____ communication.

- A. automated
- B. analog
- C. digital
- D. manual

The correct answer is option [B]

23. The _____ is an example of a digital communication system.

- A. typewriter
- B. public address system
- C. G.S.M
- D. door bell

The correct answer is option [C]

24. Breakers of computer codes with the aim of having illegal access to information on the computer are called _____ .

- A. hackers
- B. hawkers
- C. clients
- D. armed robbers

The correct answer is option [A]

25. A computer hardware is used for _____ .

- A. viewing text messages on a computer
- B. sending and receiving information
- C. inputting and outputting of data
- D. protection against virus

The correct answer is option [B]

26. Which of the following is an advantage of the use of the internet?

- A. It is used in cybercrime.
- B. It allows one get in depth information on happenings around the world.
- C. Intellectual properties are stolen through the internet.
- D. It gives children easy access to pornographic sites, thereby increasing level of immorality.

The correct answer is option [B]

27. The following are major G.S.M operators in Nigeria EXCEPT _____ .

- A. MTN
- B. GLO Mobile
- C. Etisalat
- D. Vimpelcom Ltd

The correct answer is option [D]

28. Which of the following is an advantage of the analog computer over the digital computer?

- A. They are very difficult to operate.
- B. They are rare to find.
- C. They are operated only by technicians.
- D. They are less expensive.

The correct answer is option [D]

29. The SIM is an acronym for _____ .

- A. Systems Identity for Mobile
- B. Subscriber Identity Module

- C. Systems Identification Mobile
- D. Subscriber identification Menu

The correct answer is option [B]

30. The _____ is a detachable smart card containing the user's subscription information and phonebook.

- A. G.S.M
- B. AUC
- C. SIM
- D. MSC

The correct answer is option [C]

31. This item is a/an _____ computer.



- A. artificial
- B. microchip
- C. analog
- D. digital

The correct answer is option [D]

32. Which of the following is a disadvantage of the internet?

- A. It serves as a medium to defraud innocent people.
- B. It gives consumers access to worldwide information.
- C. It makes distance learning education possible.
- D. It is used to send both written and visual messages across the world.

The correct answer is option [A]

33. GI is a mobile term that stands for _____.

- A. the phase between the SGSN and the HLR in a GSM network
- B. the interface between the GGSN and the internet in a GPRS network
- C. the packet control unit
- D. the supporting code they serves as gateway

The correct answer is option [B]

34. The internet is based on the concept of a _____ relationship between computers.

- A. client-member
- B. client-server
- C. client-subscriber
- D. manufacturer-server

The correct answer is option [B]

35. G.S.M is an acronym that stands for _____ .

- A. Global System for Mobile
- B. Global System for Movement
- C. Google Specified Methods
- D. Global Subscribers Menu

The correct answer is option [A]

36. ICT is an acronym that stands for _____ .

- A. International Communication Technology
- B. Information and Communication Technology

C. Internet Command Technology

D. Information and Communication Technologists

The correct answer is option [B]

37. The two kinds of communication systems are _____ .

A. analog and digital communication systems

B. manual and automated communication systems

C. natural and synthetic communication systems

D. hand and machine communication systems

The correct answer is option [A]

38. Which of the following is an advantage of the use of GSM?

A. The frequent charging of battery due to usage.

B. It encourages lying and deception between people.

C. It is used to send written messages between individuals and groups.

D. It is used to send fraudulent calls and text messages.

The correct answer is option [C]

39. This object is a/an _____ computer.



A. digital

B. artificial

C. analog

D. microchip

The correct answer is option [C]

40. The IP stands for _____.

- A. Internet purchase
- B. Interface purchase
- C. Interface protocol
- D. Internet protocol

The correct answer is option [D]

41. PSTN stands for _____ .

- A. Public Switched Telephone Network
- B. Private Switched Television Network
- C. Private Signs for Telephone Network
- D. Packet Switched Telephone Network

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: YOU AND TECHNOLOGY: TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. _____ is a place that a computer literate person can work.

- A. Market
- B. ICT Company
- C. Church
- D. Driving school

The correct answer is option [B]

2. The use of _____ is a developed alternative for grinding with mortar and pestle.

- A. iron
- B. blenders
- C. microwave
- D. cars

The correct answer is option [B]

3. Which of the following is a technologically available item for moving across the continent?

- A. Bicycle
- B. Tractor
- C. Aero plane
- D. Caramels

The correct answer is option [C]

4. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of technology to our society?

- A. Modern facilities found in homes.
- B. Treated and drinkable water in public places.
- C. Long, tedious journey across the continent.
- D. Recreational parks and gardens.

The correct answer is option [C]

5. Becoming technologically literate helps us to _____.

- A. boast among our peers
- B. boldly steal and cover up
- C. use modern facilities confidently
- D. easily engage in bribery and corruption

The correct answer is option [C]

6. The use of the cooking gas is a developed alternative for _____.

- A. firewood
- B. fire works
- C. heater
- D. stone

The correct answer is option [A]

7. Technology can be applied in academics through the use of _____.

- (i) Overhead projectors
- (ii) Refrigerators
- (iii) Magnetic boards
- (iv) Computers
- (v) Jets

- A. (i) only
- B. (ii) and (iii)
- C. (i), (iii) and (iv)
- D. (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v)

The correct answer is option [C]

8. Traffic lights are evidence of technology found in _____.

- A. farms
- B. highways
- C. shopping malls
- D. homes

The correct answer is option [B]

9. Which is the odd one out?

- A. Tractor
- B. Washing machine
- C. Television
- D. Air conditioner

The correct answer is option [A]

Option A is a farm machine while others are home appliances.

10. Use of _____ are ways technology has helped in family life.

- (i) Refrigerators
- (ii) Microwave
- (iii) Traffic lights
- (iv) Photocopiers
- (v) Washing machines
- (vi) Iron

- A. (i) only
- B. (i) and (ii) only
- C. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- D. (i), (ii),(v) and (vi)

The correct answer is option [D]

11. _____ is NOT a technologically available way of passing information across.

- A. The internet
- B. Mobile phones
- C. Writing of letters
- D. Radio and television

The correct answer is option [C]

12. _____ is NOT a practice in gaining technological knowledge.

- A. Teaching
- B. Asking questions
- C. Studying
- D. Reading related books

The correct answer is option [A]

13. The diagram is a technologically available equipment called _____.



- A. blender

- B. computer
- C. television
- D. phone

The correct answer is option [B]

14. Which of the following is NOT a facility found in a technologically driven farmland?

- A. Plough
- B. Machete
- C. Tractor
- D. Chain saw

The correct answer is option [B]

15. Which is the odd one out?

- A. Car
- B. Motor bike
- C. Aero plane
- D. Cooking gas

The correct answer is option [D]

Option D is not a means of movement.

16. Before technology came, water was only available through _____.

- (i) Gravel
- (ii) Rivers
- (iii) Sand
- (iv) Streams
- (v) Rocks

- A. (i), (ii) and (iii)

- B. (ii) and (iv) only
- C. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- D. (ii) and (v)

The correct answer is option [B]

17. _____ is NOT a good reason why we must strive to be technologically literate.

- A. Easy coping with the problems of life
- B. Engaging in fraudulent practices
- C. Having technological skills
- D. Ability to confidently use modern facilities

The correct answer is option [B]

18. This item is a product of _____.



- A. religion
- B. nature
- C. technology
- D. the early man

The correct answer is option [C]

19. Technology literacy helps us solve our problems using _____ approach.

- A. natural
- B. outdated
- C. archaic
- D. modern

The correct answer is option [D]

20. The _____ is a technologically available tool that replaced the use of _____ in cutting of grasses.

- A. lawn mower, machete
- B. sickle, scissors
- C. machete, hoe
- D. bulldozer, scissors

The correct answer is option [A]

21. Which of the following is a career in technology?

- A. IT Management
- B. Trading
- C. Baby-sitting
- D. House keeping

The correct answer is option [A]

22. Which of the following is a way that can make one technologically literate?

- A. Writing
- B. Working
- C. Trading
- D. Education

The correct answer is option [D]

23. The use of _____ is a developed alternative for counting with stones and pebbles.

- A. cars
- B. aero planes
- C. washing machines
- D. calculators

The correct answer is option [D]

24. Easy _____ is an advantage of the use of mobile phones.

- A. communication
- B. cooking
- C. travelling
- D. house keeping

The correct answer is option [A]

25. Which of the following is NOT a place that a technology literate person can work?

- A. Hospital
- B. Oil firm
- C. Garden
- D. Press house

The correct answer is option [C]

26. _____ is one way water has been made available to us through technology.

- A. River
- B. Stream
- C. Stones
- D. Wells

The correct answer is option [D]

27. The layout of a as seen from the top is known as the _____.

- A. picture
- B. plan
- C. design
- D. skeleton

The correct answer is option [B]

28. Children can be involved in the following technological activities EXCEPT_____.

- A. learning with a computer
- B. learning with a projector
- C. learning with magnetic boards
- D. driving a tractor

The correct answer is option [D]

29. A society that uses technology is a/an _____ society.

- A. modernized
- B. outdated
- C. poor
- D. developing

The correct answer is option [A]