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Basic Technology Exam Questions and Answers Pack

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QUESTIONS

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TOPIC: APPLIED ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRONICS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the leftered options.
1 are used to protect the hands during electrical wirings.
A. Metal clips
B. Hand gloves
C. Masking tapes
D. Table clothes
2. A is an example of a domestic electrical consumer.
A. University
B. home
C. warehouse
D. hospital
3. Which of the following is an electrical wiring tool?
A. Saw
B. File
C. Plier
D. Pulley
4. Socket outlets provide means of connecting to live, neutral and terminals.
A. negative
B. positive
C. earth
D. static

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5. Electrical accessories are coated with protective substances in order to make them
A. resistant to pests and diseases
B. waterproof in moist environments
C. suitable for possible environmental hazards
D. able to provide a complete pathway for current flow
6. A potential difference (pd) of 15 volts is applied to a lamp of 125 ohms resistance. What current (I) will flow in the circuit?
A. 0.15 Amps
B. 0.12 Amps
C. 10 Amps
D. 1.2 Amps
7. For household wirings, points of light are done in
A. parallel
B. spiral
C. circuit
D. groups
8 are wiring tools used for holding, cutting and joining cables.
A. Pliers
B. Hammer
C. Cutter
D. Screws

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9. Which is the odd one out?
A. R=V/I
B. I=V/R
C. V=IR
D. I=R+V
10. Electricity consuming appliances are generally referred to as
A. circuit regulators
B. electronics
C. electrical loads
D. conducting items
11. An electric circuit is a complete path through which flows.
A. magma
B. voltage
C. air
D. current
12. Which of the following is NOT an electrical accessory?
A. Ceiling switches
B. Joint boxes
C. Lamp holder
D. Light bulb

shocks during and after electrical wirings.
A. black sole tapes
B. super glue
C. emery cloths
D. metal chips
14. The summary estimation of schedules made for the wiring of a is called
A. Gross analysis
B. bill of quantity
C. estimation bill
D. grand estimate
15. Which of the following is NOT a safety regulation observed in house wiring?
A. Ensure the continuity and durability of earthing system.
B. Always use current conducting tools during wiring.
C. Avoid working on live circuits.
D. Avoid exposing current carrying conductors where insulators are expected.
16. Which of the following is a safety regulation in house wiring?
A. Use appropriate sizes, ratings and types of accessories.
B. All single pole devices must not be connected in the live conductors of the supply.

C. Plastic wires and cables can be used in place of copper wires.

D. Observe the safety regulations given by NAFDAC.

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17.	Which of the follow	ing is a comp	onent of an ele	ctric circuit?	
Α.	Battery				
В.	Wood				
C.	Mixer				
D.	Glue				
	Electric componer own as	nts used to reg	gulate current ir	n an electric	circuit are
A.	adaptors				
В.	switches				
C.	controls				
D.	batteries				
	One of the ways by		esign and estim	nation of the	cost of
A.	inspecting the for h	noles and pun	ctures before v	viring	
В.	costing the heavie	r wirings first b	pefore the light	er ones	
C.	making a rough sk	etch of the es	timated price f	or designs	
D.	selecting watertigh	nt fittings for w	et and expose	d areas	
	. Holes are made o m one apartment to			e passage o	f cables
A.	files				
В.	drills				
C.	punches				
D.	screwdrivers				

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21 are used to determ	nine the presence of current in a	ı live wire.
A. Detectors		
B. Testers		
C. Pliers		
D. Cables		
22. The is the cable of in an electric circuit.	or wire used in connecting other	components
A. generator		
B. conductor		
C. load		
D. control		
23. The two electric circuits and circuits.	observed in simple electric wirin	g are
A. horizontal, vertical		
B. receiver, terminal		
C. current, voltage		
D. series, parallel		
24 is the power source	e of an electric circuit.	
A. Resistor		
B. Switch		
C. Battery		
D. Fuse		

25. Which of the f	ollowing is an electr	ical wiring material	?
A. Abrasive			
B. Sickle			
C. Knife			
D. Cable			
26 are use	d to cut wires during	g electrical wirings.	
A. Knives			
B. Sickle			
C. Scissors			
D. Cutter			
	f 0.5 A flows throug be the resistance (l	•	ગ્રી difference (pd),
A. 40 Ohms			
B. 75 Ohms			
C. 20 Ohms			
D. 18 Ohms			
	essories are rated fo undue overheating		are designed to
A. extreme heat			
B. maximum volta	age		
C. minimum load			
D. extra elasticity	355		

29. A current (I) of 0.75A flows Calculate the potential difference		(R), 20 ohms.
A. 15 volts		
B. 30 volts		
C. 25 volts		
D. 5 volts		
30. Household wiring starts from	m the	
A. meter		
B. joint boxes		
C. adaptors		
D. fuse boxes		
31. The two classes of electrical consumers.	al consumers are an	d
A. domestic, industrial		
B. natural, artificial		
C. rural, urban		
D. living, non-living		

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TOPIC: BUILDING

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

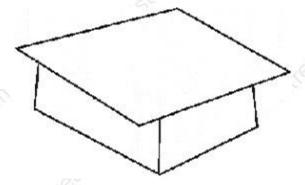
- 1. Which of the following is a characteristic of sandy soil?
- A. They are very compressible.
- B. They absorb and loose water easily.
- C. They support erosion and water logging.
- D. They can be easily worked on and cultivated.
- 2. The bedroom is a major part of a _____
- A. site preparation
- B. working drawing
- C. housing unit
- D. symbols
- This window type is known as _____ window.



- A. double glazed
- B. sliding
- C. basement
- D. semicircular headed

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- 4. Concrete floors can be made by mixing aggregate with sand and
- A. peat
- B. gravel
- C. cement
- D. water
- 5. Which of the following is a material for the making of wall?
 - A. Lead
- B. Cotton
- C. Stone
- D. Paper
- 6. What kind of roof is this?



- A. Hip
- B. Gamble
- C. Monitor
- D. Shed

7. Which of the following lives and properties?	pairs provide barrie	r to danger and p	orotection of
A. Doors and windows			
B. Foundation and floors	3		
C. Lintels and polythene	sheets		
D. Curtains and furniture	ns com		
8. The type of foundation and rivers is called	ı used to transmit lo $$.	ad through soft s	soil, streams
A. rift			
B. pile			
C. raft			
D. pad			
9. The symbol represents	s a in a plan.		
A. window			
B. door			
C. socket			
D. sink			
10. The plan show building.	ws the drainage and	d sewage system	ns of the
A. plumbing			
B. electrical			
C. floor			

D. domestic

11. This equipment is used for _____.



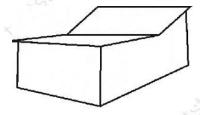
- A. ground levelling
- B. site preparation
- C. excavation purposes
- D. concrete mixing

12. What is the name of this equipment?



- A. Tilting drum
- B. Mechanical mixer
- C. Tractor wheel
- D. Transmit mixer

13. What kind of roof is this?



- A. Arched
- B. Marred
- C. Butterfly
- D. Pit

- 14. Walls that do not support other loads except their own are called ____ walls.
- A. load supporting
- B. non-load bearing
- C. mono supporting
- D. compartmental

The correct answer is option [B]

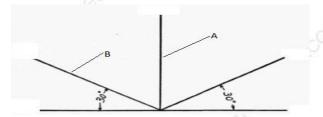
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TOPIC: DRAWING PRACTICE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The line marked A is called _____ line.



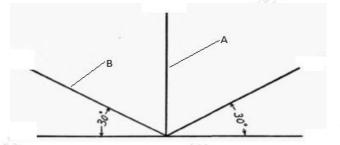
- A. vertical
- B. straight
- C. oblique
- D. centre
- 2. There is ____ angle between axes in an isometric axes
- A. 450
- B. 180o
- C. 90o
- D. 1200
- 3. Principal views of orthographic projections are _____, ___ and ____ elevations.
- A. First, second, third
- B. vertical, horizontal, profile
- C. front, end, plan
- D. ground, visual, edge

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4. The two planes in	orthographic proje	ection intersect pr	oducing
quadrants.			
A. 2			
B. 4			
C. 3			
D. 5			
5. Orthographic draw		y accepted becau	use it shows the
true shape, size and	of objects.		
A. face			
B. colour			
C. length			
D. angles			
6. An isometric draw	ing is constructed	using a pair of	
A. tee-squares			
B. scissors			
C. projectors			
D. set squares			
7. The main angles o projections.	of an orthographic p	orojection are	_ and angle
A. First, third			
B. front, side			
C. vertical, horizonta	al		
D. visual, non-visual			

- 8. _____ is a way of drawing an object by means of plane views.
- A. Isomeric axes
- B. Orthographic projection
- C. Oblique drawing
- D. Cavalier oblique
- 9. The line marked B is called _____ line.



- A. vertical
- B. receding
- C. invisible
- D. oblique
- drawing is most widely accepted for technical drawing.
- A. Oblique
- B. Isometric
- C. Orthographic
- D. Freehand
- 11. Methods of oblique projection are ____ and ____ projections.
- A. tin, orbital
- B. twist, straight
- C. cavalier, cabinet
- D. surface, diagonal

		•
oblique		
. isometric		
. orthographic		
. technical		
. Isometric axes are made up of a	a vertical line and	_ receding
.3		
. 40		
. 2		
.1		
. A pictorial drawing method whic gether is called drawing.	ch shows the 3 faces of a	an object
. parallel		
. oblique		
. isometric		
. technical		
	e receding lines inclined at 450 to awing. oblique isometric orthographic technical Isometric axes are made up of a es. 3 4 2 1 A pictorial drawing method which gether is called drawing. parallel oblique isometric	oblique isometric orthographic technical Isometric axes are made up of a vertical line and es. 3 4 2 1 A pictorial drawing method which shows the 3 faces of agether is called drawing. parallel oblique isometric

TOPIC: ENERGY AND POWER

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1 is used to	o reduce the we	earing of metal	surfaces.	
A. Water				
B. Lubricant				
C. Pads				
D. Chips				
2. Which of the fo	ollowing is a use	e of gears?		
A. They are used	d for changing t	he speed of rot	tation of conne	ected shafts.
B. They protect t	the internal eng	ines of a rotor.		
C. They are used	d as tools for ba	alancing during	wheel alignme	ent.
D. They provide	the machine wi	th adequate ro	om for air flow	i e
3. Which of the fo	ollowing is NOT	an advantage	of friction?	
A. Sharpening of	knives and cut	ting stones		
B. Wear and tea	r of motor engi	nes		
C. Designing and	d construction o	of motor-vehicle	e brakes	
D. Ability to walk	or run without	falling		
4. There are		and pulleys.		
A. 1	Yestsite am			
B. 2				
C. 3				
D. 4				

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5 helps us walk, run and ride bicycles without slipping	or falling.
A. Shoes	
B. Sand	
C. Friction	
D. Pressure	
6. The instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure is the	÷
A. thermometer	
B. anemometer	
C. barometer	
D. stereoscope	
7. Which of the following is a disadvantage of the belt drive?	
A. It can break if excess load is placed on it.	
B. It does not function in the presence of heat.	
C. It causes air pollution when running.	
D. It disallows the use of certain lubricants.	
8. Mathematically, pressure is represented as	
A. P=F / A	
B. P=F x A	
C. P=A / F	
D. P=F - A	

9. The valve of a bicycle pump is rebecause	ferred to as a "non-return valve"
A. it allows for the passage of air in	ito the tube only
B. air passes in and out at the sam	e time
C. it allows for the passage of air in	opposite directions
D. it allows for the back passage of	f air into the pump
10. Friction produces	
A. heat	
B. pressure	
C. moisture	
D. cold	
11. For fluids to flow out freely through pressure inside the container must	gh a punched hole in a container, the be
A. lower or equal to the external pr	essure of surrounding air
B. equal to or greater than the exte	ernal velocity of surrounding air
C. lower than the external pressure	e of the surrounding air
D. equal to or greater than the exte	ernal pressure of surrounding air
12. The unit of pressure is	
A. joule	
B. Pascal	
C. newton	
D. meter	

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13. The three major constituent of air are
A. nitrogen, hydrogen and oxygen
B. hydrogen, helium and argon
C. nitrogen, oxygen and other gases
D. oxygen, hydrogen and other gases
14. Which of the following machines make use of the belt and chain drive in its operation?
A. Computer
B. Blender
C. Bicycle
D. Cooker
15. When air is heated, it
A. expands and becomes less dense
B. compresses and becomes more dense
C. compresses and becomes less dense
D. expands and becomes more dense
16. Which of the following is a property of air?
A. Hue
B. Luster
C. Elasticity
D. Weight

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17. When air moves fast,		
A. space increases		
B. objects drop		
C. pressure drops		
D. weight increases		
18. All vehicle transmissio cranshaft and the	n systems utilize clutch	es between the engine
A. hand brake		
B. gear box		
C. lever pull		
D. brake pads		
19 are used to con	ntrol the motion of a vel	nicle.
A. Pulleys		
B. Carburetors		
C. Brakes		
D. Gears		
20. Advantage of the cha withstand	in drive over belt drive i	s that the chain drive can
A. extreme temperature		
B. high pressure		
C. excess lubrication		
D. extreme load		

21. We can reduce friction	by the surfaces concerne	ed.
A. watering		
B. cracking		
C. washing		
D. lubricating		
22. In which of the following	ng activities is friction NOT involv	ed?
A. Walking		
B. Filing		
C. Sharpening		
D. Burning		
23. Human beings are ab	le to withstand external air press	ure because of
A. weight of body clothes	and accessories	
B. the internal pressure e	exerted by the blood	
C. internal weight exerted	d by the body organs	
D. internal and external n	nicrobial activities	
24. Which of the following of air?	does NOT represent a technolo	gical application
A. Airships		
B. Kite		
C. Vacuum cleaners		
D. Clock		

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25 is defined as the force	e per unit area.
A. Speed	
B. Pressure	
C. Mass	
D. Velocity	
26 is a disadvantage of fri	iction.
A. Wearing of metal surfaces	
B. Cracking of walls	
C. Slipping of metal surfaces	
D. Breaking of wooden objects	
27 is a kind of belts and po	ulleys.
A. Universal belt and pulley	
B. Vee belt and pulley	
C. Square belt and pulley	
D. Tee belt and pulley	
28. Which of the following is an ex	kample of a pneumatic device?
A. Dentists' drill	
B. Bench vice	
C. Computer	
D. Soroudrivor	

29. Which of the following is metals?	a type of lubricant used	d in reducing friction in
A. Herringbone		
B. Dusting powder		
C. Genteel gel		
D. Lanolin		
30. The pressure exerted b	y air at sea level is appro	oximately
A. 200kg/m2		
B. 500kj/m2		
C. 500kg/m2		
D. 200kj/m2		
31. Breathing is difficult as v	ve go higher because of	
A. increase in air pressure	Offi	
B. decrease in body weigh	t ans	
C. decrease in air pressure	, zie, **	
D. increase in body weight		
32. A gear is a drive mecha point to another.	nism used to transmit _	power from one
A. electrical		
B. nuclear		
C. mechanical		
D. solar		

33. Air has a density of	kg/m3			
A. 1.2				
B. 7.5				
C. 1.08				
D. 2.5				
34. Which of the follow jack?	ing vices work o	on the same	principle as	s the screw
A. The hacksaw				
B. The G-clamp				
C. Soldering bit				
D. Square file				
35. Moving gears must	: be lubricated v	vith suitable	oil to reduc	e
A. tear				
B. burn				
C. burst				
D. pressure				
36. The types of friction	າ brakes we ha\	ve are	and b	orakes.
A. drum, disc				
B. stationary, rotating				
C. Powell, piston				
D. cable, lever				

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37. We can increase the pressure of	of a constant mass of air by
A. increasing the column of space	occupied by air
B. expanding the size of the conta	iner
C. adding more columns to the ava	ailable space
D. decreasing the column of space	e that it occupies
38. The is a power implemen	nt operated by compressed air.
A. power wrench	
B. compressed air machine	
C. electrical power tool	
D. pneumatic device	
39. A body is said to be in motion v	vhen it changes its position with
A. space	
B. time	
C. mass	
D. speed	
40. Air contains	
A. 50% Nitrogen and 50% Oxygen	
B. 78% Nitrogen, 21% Oxygen	
C. 21% Nitrogen, 78% Oxygen	
D. 20% Nitrogen, 80% Oxygen	

41. When two gears mesh, called the gear.	one is called the	, while the	he other is
A. rotator, rotating			
B. exhibitor, inhibitor			
C. rider, riden			
D. driver, driven			
42. The inside of an aircraft	is pressurized at	: high altitude	because of
A. reduced pressure on gro	ound level		
B. increased pressure at hig	gh altitude		
C. reduced body weight at	high altitude		
D. reduced pressure at high	n altitude		
43. Surrounding cold air pus	shes a hot-air bal	lloon up becai	use
A. cold air is heavier than he	ot air		
B. cold air is lighter than ho	t air		
C. hot air travels faster than	n cold air		
D. hot air is heavier than co	old air		
44. The motion of any mach motions.	nine can be descr	ribed in terms	of
A. standard and classic			
B. front and rear			
C. pedal and push			
D linear and pure rotary			

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45	exists as a force that tends to stop r	movement between any
two surfa	aces which are moving over each other	r.

- A. Pulley
- B. Bearing
- C. Friction
- D. Grafting

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TOPIC: MAINTENANCE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The types of practices are	, and n	naintenance.
A. preventive, selective, protecti	ve	
B. predictive, preventive, correc	tive	
C. constructive, corrective, pred	lictive	
D. corrective, selective, periodic	-orn	
2. Instruments used for fault dete	ection are and	
A. adhesives, rope		
B. drum sanders, files		
C. multimedia, dust blower		
D. theodolite, dumpy level		
3. Fault detection is also known a	as	
A. preventive		
B. corrective		
C. constructive		
D. predictive		
4. The carried out on an equipme maintenance.	ent even before the need	d arises is called
A. corrective		
B. constructive		
C. predictive		
D selective		

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5. Which of these is used for measuring voltages and resistances across electronic components?



- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- 6. _____ is an example of preventive maintenance.
- A. of new equipment
- B. Repair of broken down parts of equipment
- C. Replacement of worn out parts of equipment
- D. Frequent servicing of an equipment
- 7. _____ is done to machine parts that rub against each other for effective performance.
- A. Overhauling
- B. Scrubbing
- C. Lubricating
- D. Washing

8 is repairing, replacing ar breaks down.	nd fixing parts of an equi	pment when it
A. Fault detection		
B. Constructive		
C. Body activity		
D. Renovative work		
9. The repair work carried out on a known as maintenance.	an equipment after it is b	oroken down is
A. corrective		
B. predictive		
C. periodic		
D. preventive		

10. Which of these is used for melting and applying solder on metals?



- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- 11. Which of the following is NOT a practice?
- A. Overhauling
- B. Maintained
- C. Lubricating
- D. Cleaning

12. Which equipment is used to remove screws that hold down electronic panels?



- A. C
- B.B
- C. A
- D. D

13. What is the use of this equipment?



- A. Washing
- B. Cleaning
- C. Brushing
- D. Dusting
- 14. Which of the following is an advantage of keeping a record of equipment?
- A. It helps in accessing the price of new products in the market.
- B. Equipment in bad condition can be sold off.
- C. Machines can be auctioned at high prices if well maintained.
- D. It helps in recollecting when last a activity was done on an equipment.

15. The practice of maintaining	equipment from time to time is known	as
maintenance.		

- A. periodic
- B. corrective
- C. selective
- D. primary

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TOPIC: MATERIALS AND PROCESSING

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Timber is obtained fron	n the of trees.	
A. leaves and stems		
B. roots and twigs		
C. flowers and seeds		
D. trunk and branches		
2. Steel with carbon cont	cent above 0.8% is called	steel.
A. hard		
B. mild		
C. core		
D. tool		
3. Articles made from cla	ay are called	
A. blocks		
B. glass		
C. rubber		
D. ceramics		
4. Concave or convex cu	rve along length of a plank	is a wood defect
A. twist		
B. bow		
C. cup		
D check		

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5. ____ method is a way of making thermoplastics.
A. Kiln
B. Pinch
C. Injection
D. Plunger
6. The diagram represents a ____ sawn wood.



- A. half
- B. rift
- C. plain
- D. quarter
- 7. _____ is a piece of wood used for various domestic and industrial woodwork.
- A. Profile
- B. Board
- C. Timber
- D. Stake

8. When wood is light in w	eight, it helps for easy	
A. polishing		
B. transporting		
C. preserving		
D. conversion		
9 are removed from explosion of article.	n clay during preparation in order to prever	nt
A. Water and stones		
B. Dust and pebbles		
C. Latex and chalk		
D. Air and sand		
10. Gilding metal is an alloy	y of copper and zinc.	
A. 90%, 10%		
B. 60%, 40%		
C. 50%, 50%	Letter Letter	
D. 10%, 90%		
11 is the process of	of reducing the moisture content in wood.	
A. Seasoning		
B. Heating		
C. Burning		
D. Jesting		

12. The process of splitting called	ng logs at the sa	awmill into marketa	able sizes is
A. timber splitting			
B. wood conversion			
C. log processing			
D. wood sawing			
13. The strength of steel	depends on the	e quantity of	it contains.
A. air			
B. carbon			
C. water			
D. impurities			
14. The separation of woo	od along the gr	ain of a board is a	wood defect
A. cup			
B. heart			
C. star			
D. check			
15. Which of the following	a is an artificial v	wood defect?	
A. Star shake	25		
B. Twist			
C. Knot			
D. Cup shake			

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16. The methods of n	naking veneer are $_$	methods.
A. cutting and dredg	e	
B. hacking and scrat	ching S	
C. bracing and slash	ing	
D. rotary and slicing		
17. Brass is an alloy o	of	
A. tin and silicon		
B. manganese and z	zinc 💮	
C. magnesium and s	sulphur	
D. copper and zinc		
18 is mainly u	sed for kitchen furr	niture and paneling.
A. Hardwood		
B. Plywood		
C. Clipboard		
D. Blackboard		
19. Which of the follow	wing is a natural wo	ood defect?
A. Heart shake		
B. Twist		
C. Check		
D. Bow		

20. The heating of metal	ore to a liquid form is calle	ed
A. casting		
B. smelting		
C. distillation		
D. extraction		
21. Bronze is an alloy of _		
A. zinc and sulphur		
B. aluminum and tin		
C. manganese and lead		
D. copper and tin		
22. The carbon content in production.	n pig iron escapes as	during wrought iron
A. carbon (iv) oxide		
B. carbon (ii) oxide		
C. carbon (vi) oxide		
D. carbon (iii) oxide		
23. Chain and gates are	products of	
A. mild steel		
B. aluminum		
C. zinc		
D. wrought iron		

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24. A slice of sheet	obtained from w	ood is called a	·
A. profile			
B. board			
C. veneer			
D. stake			
25. A branch enclos	sed within a grov	· ving tree is a wood	defect called
·			
A. knot			
B. check			
C. twist			
D. cup			
26. The methods of	wood conversion	on are plain sawn a	nd
A. scale sawn			
B. half sawn			
C. quarter sawn			
D. full sawn			
27. The quantity of _	in steel de	termines its streng	th.
A. hydrogen			
B. lead			
C. carbon			
D. sodium			

28. Brass can be ι	used for taps ar	nd pipes becaus	se of its high	resistance
to				
A. heat				
B. pressure				
C. pests				
D. corrosion				
29. Concave curva known as	atures across th	ne face of timbe	er is a wood	defect
A. cup				
B. bow				
C. twist				
D. spiral				
30 is produc	ed by refining p	oig iron in furnac	ce.	
A. Steel				
B. Cast iron				
C. Ceramic				
D. Brass				
31. Abnormal featuare called	ıres in a tree wl	hich reduces its	quality and	market value
A. blights				
B. spots				
C. abscess				
D. defects				

32.	Steels with carbon conte	ent Between (0.05% to 0.15% a	re known as
Α.	tool			
В.	core			
C.	mild			
D.	medium			
33.	Chemicals used to preven	ent pests fron	n affecting wood	are called
A.	stabilizers			
B.	preservatives			
C.	conservatives			
D.	decomposers			
34.	Cast iron is produced by	/ burning pig i	ron and limeston	e in
A.	carbon monoxide			
В.	magnesium fire			
C.	sulfuric acid			
D.	coke fire			
35.	Synthetic rubber is prod	uced from	·	
Α.	mineral ore			
В.	carbon black			
C.	latex of rubber trees			

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D. petroleum products

36. Steel is made up of	·		
A. iron and carbon			
B. coal and sulphur			
C. silica and tar			
D. tin and duralumin			
37. Manufactured wood	l have advantage	over solid wood	d because
A. they are readily avail	able in the southe	rn regions.	
B. their growth is rapid	and plenteous		
C. they do not check ar	nd warp like solid	wood	
D. it is easier to sell the	m better than soli	d wood	
38. Steel with carbon co	ontent of 0.2% to (0.5% is known a	as steel .
A. mild			
B. core			
C. medium			
D. hard			
39. The machine wood.	is an equipment u	sed for cutting	and shaping of
A. chain			
B. lathe			
C. theodolite			
D reciprocating			

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40. Production of ceramics	involves clay prep	aration, mold	ing and
- ALT			
A. casting			
B. blasting			
C. firing			
D. stretching			
41. Steel with carbon conter	nt between a	are called mild	steel.
A. 0.8-1.0%			
B. 0.05-0.15%			
C. 0.25-0.75%			
D. 1.25-2.05%			
42. Metals can be produced extraction, smelting and	d from their ores t	hrough the pr	ocesses of
A. casting			
B. flashing			
C. heating			
D. smoldering			
43. Timbers are found in the	southern region	of Nigeria bed	cause of
			
A. north-south wind			
B. heavy rainfalls			
C. harmattan			
D. dry vegetation			

44. Natural rubber is made from	of rubber trees.	
A. apex		
B. root		
C. latex		
D. trunk		
45. Which of the following is NOT a	process of wood product	tion?
A. Furniture making		
B. Felling of trees		
C. Wood preservation		
D. Wood conversion		
46. In veneer making, logs are stea	amed before cutting to	the fibers.
A. toughen		
B. soften		
C. break		
D. darken		
47. Woods are seasoned in order t	to make them	
A. stronger		
B. wider		
C. longer		
D. darker		

48	_ is a specialized over	n used for drying t	imber logs.	
A. Kiln				
B. Chimne	ә у			
C. Cache				
D. Hoard				
49. Spiral t	form of distortion along	g the length of a p	lank is a wood c	lefect
A. curve				
B. knot				
C. twist				
D. bow				
50. Steel v	with carbon content of	are known a	ıs medium steel.	
A. 0.05%	to 0.75%			
B. 0.2% to	0 0.5%			
C. 0.5% to	o 1.0%			
D. 0.75%	to 1.2%			
51 i	s a board manufacture	ed from wood chip	os.	
A. Hardbo	oard			
B. Clipboa	ard			
C. Plywoo	od and			
D. Blackb	oard			

52. Metals occur in com	bined states c	alled	
A. metal alloys			
B. compounds			
C. impurities			
D. mineral ore			
53 is made from agents.	om mashed w	ood with hardeners	and holding
A. Blackboard			
B. Plywood			
C. Laminated board			
D. Hardboard			
54. Steel with carbon co	ntent above _	are known as	tool steel.
A. 0.8%			
B. 0.25%			
C. 1.5%			
D. 0.12%			
55. Wood preservatives	are applied eit	ther by spraying or	·
A. flaming			
B. painting			
C. brushing			
D. plastering			

56. Pests attack wood due to the presence of in it.	
A. starch and glucose	
B. vitamins and minerals	
C. fats and oil	
D. sugar and water	
57 is added to rubber products to make them stronger.	
A. Soot oil	
B. Carbon black	
C. Coal tar	
D. Natural fiber	
58. The methods of making clay are and	
A. pinch pot, potter's wheel	
B. induction furnace, cupola	
C. pudding furnace, fitters	
D. smelting, mortise	
59. Steels with carbon content above can be hardened by he	ating.
A. 2.5%	
B. 0.5%	
D. 1.75%	
D. 1.75%	

60. What is carbon bla	ack?		
A. Carbon in its pure	form		
B. Incompletely burnt	carbon		
C. Fine carbon got fro	om wood and b	oones	
D. Carbon and its imp	ourities		
61 is a chem	nical used in wo	ood preservation.	
A. Acephate			
B. Diazinum			
C. Methyl			
D. Creosote			
62. Duralumin is an all	oy with	aluminums conte	ent.
A. 60%			
B. 94.5%			
C. 55%			
D. 2.25%			
63. Which of the follow	ving is a reasor	n why wood is pr	eserved?
A. Reduction of moist	ure content.		
B. Wood beautificatio	n.		
C. of colour.			
D. Increased resistan	ce to pests.		

64. Examples of trees that	t produce timber	are trees.	
A. hemlock and pine			
B. spruce and fir			
C. pines and cedar			
D. mahogany and oak			
65. The thickness of vene	er gotten from wo	ood is of the range	·
A. 0.5 to 3mm			
B. 0.25 to 5mm			
C. 1.05 to 3.50			
D. 2.25 to 4.25			
66. Wood seasoning is by	or	_ drying methods.	
A. fire, sun			
B. oven, fan			
C. air, kiln			
D. furnace, sun			
67. The difference betwee CANNOT be	n blackboard and	d plywood is that b	ackboard
A. bent			
B. preserved			
C. burnt			
D. felled			

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68. Cast iron contains	_ of carbon.		
A. 5-10%			
B. 10-15%			
C. 2-5%			
D. 3-7%			
69. The cooling and solidifying	ng of liquid metal wi	th moulds is known as	
A. molding			
B. grafting			
C. casting			
D. wrighting			
70. The first stage of metal p	production is the	stage.	
A. extraction			
B. smoldering			
C. blasting			
D. casting			
71 are obtained when	n two or more metal	ls are mixed .	
A. Mixtures			
B. Alloys			
C. Compounds			
D. Elements			

TOPIC: TOOLS AND MACHINES

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

 What is the difference between 	a bench	drill and a	ι hand drill?
--	---------	-------------	---------------

- A. The bench drill is for heavy woods while the hand drill is for light woods.
- B. The bench drill is fixed to the bench while the hand drill is not.
- C. The bench drill is electronic while the hand drill is manual.
- D. The bench drill is for large scale work while the hand drill is for small scale work.

2. Joints used in joining two wider boards are called	or more boards to joints.	gether in order	to produce
A. spectrum			
B. surface			
C. plain glued			
D. base			
3. The machine is used	d for making holes.		
A. disc saw			
B. sanders			
C. fret saw			

D. hand drill

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- 4. Articles used for bonding two surfaces together are called ______.
- A. tapes
- B. adhesives
- C. ropes
- D. bond fluids
- 5. What is the name of this power tool?



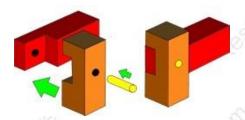
- A. Fret saw
- B. Band saw
- C. Circular saw
- D. Hand saw
- 6. What is the name of this power tool?



- A. Disc sanders
- B. Hand drill
- C. Jacksaw
- D. Thicknesser

7. Smoothing of woodwork with coated abrasives is known as	
--	--

- A. levelling
- B. grading
- C. sanding
- D. brushing
- 8. This diagram shows a ____ joint.



- A. plain tee
- B. tee halving
- C. corner halving
- D. plain lap
- 9. ____ is the strongest form of joint in wood construction.
- A. Dovetail tee halving
- B. Chain and box
- C. Tongue and groove
- D. Mortise and tenon

10. What is the name of this power tool?



- A. Sanders
- B. Fret saw
- C. Drum stick
- D. Hand drill
- 11. _____ is a type of sanders used for smoothening in woodwork.
- A. Orbital sanders
- B. Reverse sanders
- C. Fret sanders
- D. Flat faced sanders
- 12. The _____ joint is used where members cross each other and the faces of the pieces are flushed.
- A. cross halving
- B. chain parting
- C. plain glued
- D. chest cross

- 13. Which of the following is a type of lock used in woodwork?
- A. Stock lock
- B. Lathe lock
- C. Spindle lock
- D. Wardrobe lock
- 14. The _____ is used in making complex shapes and curves in plywood and veneers.
- A. flat drill
- B. belt sander
- C. fret-saw
- D. hacksaw
- 15. This diagram shows a _____ joint.



- A. comb and box
- B. dovetail
- C. tee halving
- D. mortise and tenon

16. A machine that sha called	pes wood by	turning it aga	ainst a circul	ar edge is
A. wood lathe				
B. circular drill				
C. planex jack				
D. bench plane				
17. The joint is us	ed for fixing s	shelves and _l	partitioning.	
A. square				
B. corner				
C. pivot				
D. housed				
18. Which of the followi	ng is a halving	g joint?		
A. Angle-lap joint				
B. Cross joint				
C. Socket joint				
D. Tee joint				
19. Which of the following	ng is a form o	of dovetail joi	nt?	
A. Lapped dovetail				
B. Cross halving				
C. Tee bridle				
D. Plain glued				

20. Which of these is an abrasive of protein origin?	
A. Corundum	
B. Calcium carbonate	
C. Uric acid	
D. Blood albumin	
21drill is a type of hand drill used in metal work.	
A. Flake	
B. Belt	
C. Circular	
D. Twist	
22. A part of woodwork that involves joining pieces of wood togethe make furniture is called	r to
A. pivot	
B. joint	
C. edge	
D. fork	
23. Which of the following is a safety hint in the use of woodwork machines?	
A. Regular replacement of working tools with latest versions.	
B. Switching on machines with both feet wide apart.	
C. Regular oiling and greasing of bearings.	
D. Use of machines by the "trial and error" practice.	

- 24. The _____ joint is frequently referred to as open mortise and tenon.
- A. chain
- B. corner bridle
- C. tee dovetail
- D. rebutted but
- 25. _____ is a heavy machine used for smoothening in woodwork.
- A. Wood lathe
- B. Fret saw
- C. Monitor
- D. Jack plane
- 26. What is this power tool used for?



- A. Cutting
- B. Drilling
- C. Smoothening
- D. Shaping

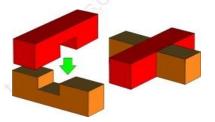
27. What is the name of this machine?



- A. Circular saw
- B. Drum sanders
- C. Surface planner
- D. Wood lathe

28. In corner halving joint, the end and edge of pieces to be joined usually meet to form a/an ____ angle.

- A. right
- B. acute
- C. obtuse
- D. straight
- 29. The diagram shows a ____ joint.



- A. dovetail
- B. tee halving
- C. cross halving
- D. plain face

30.	is a type of nail used in woodwork.	
A.	Tummel	
В.	Groove	
C.	Cut clasp	
D.	Ring end	
31.	is a synthetic adhesive.	
A.	Skin milk	
В.	Resorcinol	
C.	Soya bean	
D.	Casein	
	The joint is used in the making of cheap furniture and carcasse veneer work.	S
A.	corner	
В.	nalf lap	
C.	olain lap	
D.	chain	
	Abrasives of organic origin, solidified by chemical reaction and merization are called	
Α.	synthetic resins	
В.	natural adhesives	
C.	norganic minerals	
D.	casein	

34. Which of the	following is NOT	a material in wood	work?
A. Abrasives			
B. Sanders			
C. Triode			
D. Nails			
35. Tools held intools.	the hand and op	erated with electric	current are called
A. automatic			
B. portable pow	/er		
C. Manual			
D. electronic			
36. Joints used i	n cabinet work ar	re classified into wid	dening, framing and
A. parallel			
B. box			
C. chain			
D. groove			
37. Which of the	following is NOT	a form of the morti	se and tenon joint?
A. Barefaced			
B. Hunched			
C. Groove			
D. Common	Xest5		

TOPIC: TOOLS AND PROCESSING

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Image B is a ____ tool.



- A. drilling
- B. boring
- C. cutting
- D. filing
- 2. The _____ snips are used for cutting circular shapes and internal curves.
- A. round
- B. straight
- C. vice
- D. bent
- 3. The _____ file is used for finishing squares and rectangular holes.
- A. square
- B. round
- C. curved
- D. hand

4 soldering is ac	chieved when the sol	lder melts below red	d heat.
A. Hard			
B. Dry			
C. Hydrous			
D. Soft			
5 Fluids are solu	utions of salt and oth	er minerals in water	.
A. Aqueous			
B. Anhydrous			
C. Soluble			
D. Water-base			
6 is a material u	sed in soldering.		
A. Source of heat			
B. Hammer			
C. Jack plane			
D. Grease			
7. Image C is a to	ool.		
1	17	P COM	
Δ /Β	C D		

all pro

D. cutting

A. drilling

C. filing

B. bending

8 are mineral oil water.	s treated to form a	an emulsion when	added to
A. Emery fluids			
B. Water-base fluids			
C. Soluble oils			
D. Soft oils			
9. Cutting tools used in	metal work include	÷	
A. tin snips			
B. tin file			
C. tin saw			
D. tin bits			
10. The is used fo	r applying heat and	d soft solder to a	metal.
A. metal tinner			
B. hot tong			
C. Bunsen burner	Siles		
D. soldering bit			
11. The basic rule in sold used must be the	-		_
A. stronger than			
B. below			
C. same as			
D. above			

12. The tool that does the	work of scissors in metal wo	ork is known as
, a ⁽¹⁾		
A. file		
B. knife		
C. shears		
D. tin snips		
13. Which of the following	is NOT a whole making proc	ess?
A. Punching		
B. Drilling		
C. Boring		
D. Filing		
14 soldering is achi	ieved when the solder melts	at or above red
heat.		
A. Hard		
B. Anhydrous		
C. Hot		
D. Liquid		
	ending or folding sheet metals	s usually at right
angles.		
A. wire gauge		
B. bench vice		
C. folding bar		
D. tungsten rings		

	Soldering is the process	of joining	g metal surf	faces by m	neans of ar	n alloy
Α.	bronze					
В.	solder					
C.	lead					
D.	uranium					
	The purpose of a wired	edge in a	a metal shee	et is to give	e it extra	
str	ength, safety and	S P				
A.	good appearance					
В.	weight					
C.	sharpness					
D.	dimension					
18.	Cutting fluids are used t	:o	- 20			
A.	protect tools against co	rrosion				
В.	cut metals to a nice finis	sh 🎺				
C.	melt metals into fluids					
D.	prevent ageing of metal	l tools				
	If the wire diameter of a (Allowance = 2.5m		dge is 2mm	, then the	wiring allov	vance
Α.	4.5mm					
В.	0.8mm					
C.	5mm					
D.	0.5mm					

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20. An example of soft soldering	g is the soldering of
A. wire terminals in TV sets	
B. metal tables	
C. iron gates	
D. wrought iron	
21. The file is used for filing	g all kinds of flat surfaces.
A. square	
B. round	
C. triangular	
D. flat	
22. The solder is used for s	soldering plumbing joints.
A. bench	
B. blow pipe	
C. tinsmith	
D. plumbers	
23. Care of files include	
A. using new files on hard stee)
B. folding the file after use	
C. cleaning the teeth as soon	as they are clogged
D. storing them in moist enviro	nment

24. What type of tin snip is this?



- A. Universal snip
- B. Bent snip
- C. Straight snip
- D. Lethal snip
- 25. A machine tool is a machine that cuts _____.
- A. ceramics
- B. metals
- C. wood
- D. bricks
- 26. The ____ file is used for filing faces that are less than 90o.
- A. hand
- B. triangular
- C. round
- D. half round

- 27. The first step to take in bending a sheet metal with a bench vice is to
- A. insert the metal piece to be bent between the vice jaws
- B. insert the vice jaw caps on both jaws of the vice
- C. bend the metal piece into any desired shape
- D. use a mallet to knock at the light gauge metals
- 28. ____ is added to soft solder to provide strength and hardness.
- A. Tin
- B. Titanium
- C. Antimony
- D. Lead
- 29. What type of tin snip is this?



- A. Straight snip
- B. Universal snip
- C. Lethal snip
- D. Bent snip

30. Image D is a ____ tool.



- A. drilling
- B. bending
- C. cutting
- D. filling
- 31. _____ is the production of conical shapes from a metal in which one end is bigger than the other.
- A. Wood sanding
- B. Metal sharpening
- C. Tread milling
- D. Taper turning
- 32. Silica carbide is best suitable for grinding materials of low tensile strength such as _____.
- A. steel
- B. titanium
- C. Kevlar
- D. brass

33. Abrasives used in me	tal working are	
A. aluminum oxide and s	ilicon carbide	
B. calcium carbonate and	d silica	
C. aluminum hydroxide a	and pepsin	
D. calcium hydrogen pho	sphate and zeolite	
34. There are majo	or kinds of soft solder.	
A. 3		
B. 2		
C.1		
D. 4		
35. Image A is a too	ıl.	
AB	T D	
A. bending		
B. drilling		
C. cutting		
D. grafting		
36. The higher the propor	rtion of tin a solder has, tl	ne it is and the
A. harder, lower		
B. softer, lower		
C. harder, higher		
D. softer, higher		

37. The higher thand the higher its	e proportion of as melting point.	a solder has, the h	arder the solder
A. tin			
B. antimony			
C. lead			
D. titanium			
38. There are	categorie	s of files.	
A. 2			
B. 4			
C. 6			
D. 3			
39. The bench vi	ce is a tool.		
39. The bench vi A. cutting	ce is a tool.		
	ce is a tool.		
A. cutting	ce is a tool.		
A. cutting B. bending	ce is a tool.		
A. cutting B. bending C. filing	ce is a tool.		
A. cuttingB. bendingC. filingD. joining	ce is a tool. cing, aface is pro-		utting tool moves
A. cuttingB. bendingC. filingD. joining	cing, aface is pro		utting tool moves
A. cuttingB. bendingC. filingD. joining 40. During surface parallel to the ax	cing, aface is pro		utting tool moves
A. cuttingB. bendingC. fillingD. joining 40. During surface parallel to the ax A. straight	cing, aface is pro		utting tool moves

41. Which of the following tool is sheet?	used in achieving folded edge for a meta
A. Hacksaw	
B. Hammer	
C. Tin snip	
D. Folding bar	
42. Which of the following is NO	T a type of metalwork machine?
A. Sharper and planer	
B. Drill press	
C. Fret-saw	
D. Metal lathe	
43. Which of the following pairs together?	are ways of joining metal pieces
A. Soldering and welding	
B. Screwing and tinning	
C. Knotting and tying	
D. Fastening and bolting	
44. Brazing is another name for	
A. cutting fluids	
B. hard soldering	
C. soldering bit	
D tipping out	

45. The type of sold	ering to be used on a being joined.	metal is determine	d by the
A. polarity			
B. colour			
C. nature			
D. length			
46. Coolants are div	ided into main c	classes.	
A. 4			
B. 3			
C. 2			
D. 5			
47. Bending in sheet	t metalwork means		
A. changing an orig	inal metal shape into a	another	
B. causing the flat r	netal sheet to have cu	rves or angles	
C. folding of sheet r	netal edges inward		
D. bending flat meta	al sheets into angles 6	0 and 90 respectiv	ely
48. Which of the follo	owing is NOT a materi	al used in soldering	j ?
A. Flux			
B. Nail			
C. Furnace			
D. File			

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49. The snips are used	to cut sheet metals into variou	ıs shapes.
A. universal		
B. round		
C. bent		
D. straight		
50. Soft solder is basically co	omposed of	
A. antimony and zinc		
B. brass and copper		
C. bronze and lithium		
D. tin and lead		
51. Types of soldering are	and soldering.	
A. hydrous, anhydrous		
B. dry, wet		
C. soft, hard		
D. cold, hot		
52. The types of metal lathes	s are lathes.	
A. plain and screw cutting		
B. soft and hard type		
C. ferrous and non-ferrous		
D. cut clasp and panel		

TOPIC: YOU AND TECHNOLOGY

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. This image is designed by the ____.



A. craftsman			
B. architect			
C. farmer			
D. artist			
2. The engineer is engaged processing of oil and gas.	aged in exploration	, development and	
A. computer			
B. petroleum			
C. civil			
D. nuclear			
3. The translates the abdrawings.	stract model of an	into a set of architectu	ıra
A. artisan			
B. architect			
C. mechanic			
D. draughtsman			

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- 4. The _____ engineer is engaged in development of farm machinery and implements.
- A. civil
- B. chemical
- C. agricultural
- D. nuclear
- 5. The diagram shows a _____ engineer at work.



- A. computer
- B. mechanical
- C. nuclear
- D. petroleum
- 6. The _____ carries out structural designs to make sure that infrastructures are well planned, designed and accurately constructed.
- A. estate manager
- B. quantity surveyor
- C. civil engineer
- D. draughtsman

- 7. The _____ engineer is a professional involved in oil and gas.
- A. web
- B. chemical
- C. civil
- D. computer
- 8. Which of the following is a professional involved in an aircraft?
- A. An aeronaut
- B. A surgeon
- C. An architect
- D. A draughtsman
- 9. The diagram shows a _____ engineer at work.



- A. computer
- B. nuclear
- C. chemical
- D. metallurgical

10. The engineer is involve designing.	ed in automobile construction and
A. civil	
B. designer	
C. mechanical	
D. software	
11. Technology involves technic	cians, scientists and
A. lawyers	
B. artists	
C. politicians	
D. engineers	
12. Which of the following is a t	echnology related career?
A. Animal husbandry	
B. Web technology	
C. Sewing and embroidery	
D. House keeping	
13. The engineers put their kno problems in a creative manner.	wledge of in solving practical
A. science and mathematics	
B. aesthetics and landscapes	
C. chemicals and materials	
D. speech and languages	

			ed with tr	ne develo	pment and
production					
specialization					
privatization					
branding					
_	pate -	gaged in (design, de	evelopme	nt and of
civil					
petroleum					
chemical					
computer					
The engi	neer can w	ork in an	iron and s	teel indu	stry.
agricultural					
nuclear					
metallurgical					
aeronautical					
Technology is a	family of _	•			
governments					
academics					
professions					
politics					
	production specialization privatization branding The eng mputer systems civil petroleum chemical computer The engin agricultural nuclear metallurgical aeronautical Technology is a governments academics professions	of technological production specialization privatization branding The engineer is engineer systems. civil petroleum chemical computer The engineer can ward agricultural nuclear metallurgical aeronautical Technology is a family of governments academics professions	of technological products. production specialization privatization branding The engineer is engaged in one of the product of the	of technological products. production specialization privatization branding The engineer is engaged in design, demputer systems. civil petroleum chemical computer The engineer can work in an iron and sagricultural nuclear metallurgical aeronautical Technology is a family of governments academics professions	production specialization privatization branding The engineer is engaged in design, development mputer systems. civil petroleum chemical computer The engineer can work in an iron and steel indust agricultural nuclear metallurgical aeronautical Technology is a family of governments academics professions

18. The diagram shows ____ engineers at work.



- A. petroleum
- B. agricultural
- C. aeronautical
- D. civil
- 19. Which of the following is a professional involved in construction?
- A. An orthopedic
- B. A web designer
- C. An aeronaut
- D. A draughtsman
- 20. An aeronaut can work in a/an _____.
- A. airline
- B. farm
- C. hospital
- D. bank

21. The engineer is e distribution of electric energ	ngaged in the generation, transmission and y.
A. electrical	
B. aeronautical	
C. chemical	
D. metallurgical	
22. An electrical engineer ca	an work in
A. banks	
B. telecommunications	
C. farms	
D. sewage industries	
23. The act of producing or	introducing something new is known as
A. establishment	
B. conception	
C. innovation	
D. production	
24. The produces the translated to a set of archite	eoretical models of buildings which are ectural drawings.
A. entomologist	
B. aeronaut	
C. architect	
D. metallurgist	

25. A graduate engineer	is referred to as engineer.
A. pupil	
B. fresh	
C. baby	
D. student	
26. Which of the following professional engineer?	g is NOT a step involved in becoming a
A. Good grades in science	ces and mathematics.
B. Engineering courses i	n university.
C. Gaining work experien	nce in relatedd field.
D. Attending socio-econ	omic seminars.
27 is NOT a care	er in technology.
A. Midwifery	
B. Web development	
C. Civil engineering	
D. Metallurgy	

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ANSWERS

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TOPIC: APPLIED ELECTRICITY AND ELECTRONICS

DIRECTION: Choose the corre	ect answer from the lettered options.
1 are used to protect the h	ands during electrical wirings.
A. Metal clips	
B. Hand gloves	
C. Masking tapes	
D. Table clothes	
The correct answer is option [B]	
2. A is an example of a don	nestic electrical consumer.
A. University	
B. home	
C. warehouse	
D. hospital	
The correct answer is option [B]	
3. Which of the following is an elec-	ctrical wiring tool?
A. Saw	
B. File	
C. Plier	
D. Pulley	
The correct answer is option [C]	
Xest State	
4. Socket outlets provide means of	of connecting to live, neutral and
terminals.	

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A. negative
B. positive
C. earth
D. static
The correct answer is option [C]
5. Electrical accessories are coated with protective substances in order to make them
A. resistant to pests and diseases
B. waterproof in moist environments
C. suitable for possible environmental hazards
D. able to provide a complete pathway for current flow
The correct answer is option [C]
6. A potential difference (pd) of 15 volts is applied to a lamp of 125 ohms resistance. What current (I) will flow in the circuit?
A. 0.15 Amps
B. 0.12 Amps
C. 10 Amps
D. 1.2 Amps
The correct answer is option [B]

7. For household wiri	ngs, points of light	are done in	_ •
A. parallel			
B. spiral			
C. circuit			
D. groups			
The correct answer is	s option [A]		
8 are wiring t	ools used for holdi	ng, cutting and j	oining cables.
A. Pliers			
B. Hammer			
C. Cutter			
D. Screws			
The correct answer is	s option [A]		
SISII			
9. Which is the odd o	one out?		
A. R=V/I			
B. I=V/R			
C. V=IR			
D. I=R+V			
The correct answer is	s option [D]		
10. Electricity consum	ning appliances are	e generally referr	ed to as
A. circuit regulators			
B. electronics			
C. electrical loads			
D. conducting items			
The correct answer is	s option [C]		

11. An electric circuit is a com	plete path through which	ı flows.
A. magma		
B. voltage		
C. air		
D. current		
The correct answer is option	[D]	
12. Which of the following is N	NOT an electrical accesso	ory?
A. Ceiling switches		
B. Joint boxes		
C. Lamp holder		
D. Light bulb		
The correct answer is option	[D]	
SIST		
13. Exposed conductors are of shocks during and after elect	50	event electric
A. black sole tapes		
B. super glue		
C. emery cloths		
D. metal chips		
The correct answer is option	[A]	

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14. The summary estimation of scalled	schedules made f	or the wiring of a is
A. Gross analysis		
B. bill of quantity		
C. estimation bill		
D. grand estimate		
The correct answer is option [B		

- 15. Which of the following is NOT a safety regulation observed in house wiring?
- A. Ensure the continuity and durability of earthing system.
- B. Always use current conducting tools during wiring.
- C. Avoid working on live circuits.
- D. Avoid exposing current carrying conductors where insulators are expected.

The correct answer is option [B]

- 16. Which of the following is a safety regulation in house wiring?
- A. Use appropriate sizes, ratings and types of accessories.
- B. All single pole devices must not be connected in the live conductors of the supply.
- C. Plastic wires and cables can be used in place of copper wires.
- D. Observe the safety regulations given by NAFDAC.

The correct answer is option [A]

17. Writer of the following is a com-	iponent of an electric circuit	ŗ
A. Battery		
B. Wood		
C. Mixer		
D. Glue		
The correct answer is option [A]		
18. Electric components used to reknown as	egulate current in an electric	circuit are
A. adaptors		
B. switches		
C. controls		
D. batteries		
The correct answer is option [C]		
19. One of the ways by which the wiring a is carried out is by	design and estimation of the	cost of
A. inspecting the for holes and pu	ınctures before wiring	
B. costing the heavier wirings first	t before the lighter ones	
C. making a rough sketch of the	estimated price for designs	
D. selecting watertight fittings for	wet and exposed areas	
The correct answer is option [D]		

20. Holes are made on walls with	$_{-\!-\!-}$ to allow the pass	age of cables
from one apartment to another durin	g wiring.	
A. files		
B. drills		
C. punches		
D. screwdrivers		
The correct answer is option [C]		
21 are used to determine the	presence of current i	in a live wire.
A. Detectors		
B. Testers		
C. Pliers		
D. Cables		
The correct answer is option [B]		
22. The is the cable or wire usin an electric circuit.	sed in connecting oth	ner components
A. generator		
B. conductor		
C. load		
D. control		
The correct answer is option [B]		

23. The two electric circuits and circuits.	s observed in simple electric wi	ring are
A. horizontal, vertical		
B. receiver, terminal		
C. current, voltage		
D. series, parallel		
The correct answer is option	on [D]	
24 is the power sour	ce of an electric circuit.	
A. Resistor		
B. Switch		
C. Battery		
D. Fuse		
The correct answer is optic	on [C]	
25. Which of the following i	is an electrical wiring material?	
A. Abrasive		
B. Sickle		
C. Knife		
D. Cable		
The correct answer is optic	on [D]	
26 are used to cut v	wires during electrical wirings.	
A. Knives		
B. Sickle		
C. Scissors		
D. Cutter		
The correct answer is optic	on ID1	

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27. A current (I) of 0.5 A flor 10 volts. What will be the re			rence (pd),
A. 40 Ohms			
B. 75 Ohms			
C. 20 Ohms			
D. 18 Ohms			
The correct answer is option	on [C]		
28. Electrical accessories a withstand without undue ov		and the second s	signed to
A. extreme heat			
B. maximum voltage			
C. minimum load			
D. extra elasticity			
The correct answer is option	on [B]		
29. A current (I) of 0.75A flo		V2.55	20 ohms.
A. 15 volts			
B. 30 volts			
C. 25 volts			
D. 5 volts			
The correct answer is option	on [A]		

,	30. Household wiring starts from the	
	A. meter	
	B. joint boxes	
	C. adaptors	
	D. fuse boxes	
•	The correct answer is option [A]	
	31. The two classes of electrical consumers are and _	
	consumers.	
	A. domestic, industrial	
	B. natural, artificial	
	C. rural, urban	
	D. living, non-living	
	The correct answer is option [A]	

TOPIC: BUILDING

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

- 1. Which of the following is a characteristic of sandy soil?
- A. They are very compressible.
- B. They absorb and loose water easily.
- C. They support erosion and water logging.
- D. They can be easily worked on and cultivated.

The correct answer is option [B]

- 2. The bedroom is a major part of a ______.
- A. site preparation
- B. working drawing
- C. housing unit
- D. symbols

The correct answer is option [C]

3. This window type is known as _____ window.



- A. double glazed
- B. sliding
- C. basement
- D. semicircular headed

The correct answer is option [D]

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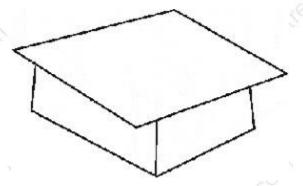
- 4. Concrete floors can be made by mixing aggregate with sand and
- A. peat
- B. gravel
- C. cement
- D. water

The correct answer is option [C]

- 5. Which of the following is a material for the making of wall?
 - A. Lead
- B. Cotton
- C. Stone
- D. Paper

The correct answer is option [C]

6. What kind of roof is this?



- A. Hip
- B. Gamble
- C. Monitor
- D. Shed

The correct answer is option [D]

7. Which of the following pairs	provide barrier to dang	er and protection of
lives and properties?		
A. Doors and windows		

B. Foundation and floors

C. Lintels and polythene sheets

D. Curtains and furniture

The correct answer is option [A]

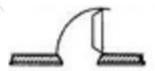
1.0%		transmit load through s	oft soil, streams
and rivers is calle	ed		
A. rift			
B. pile			

C. raft

D. pad

The correct answer is option [B]

9. The symbol represents a ____ in a plan.



A. window

B. door

C. socket

D. sink

The correct answer is option [B]

- 10. The _____ plan shows the drainage and sewage systems of the building.
- A. plumbing
- B. electrical
- C. floor
- D. domestic

The correct answer is option [A]

11. This equipment is used for ______.



- A. ground levelling
- B. site preparation
- C. excavation purposes
- D. concrete mixing

The correct answer is option [D]

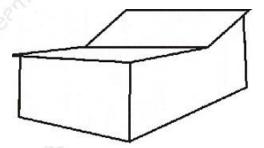
12. What is the name of this equipment?



- A. Tilting drum
- B. Mechanical mixer
- C. Tractor wheel
- D. Transmit mixer

The correct answer is option [A]

13. What kind of roof is this?



- A. Arched
- B. Marred
- C. Butterfly
- D. Pit

The correct answer is option [C]

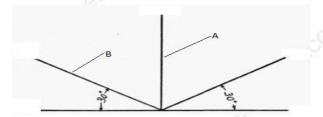
- 14. Walls that do not support other loads except their own are called ____ walls.
- A. load supporting
- B. non-load bearing
- C. mono supporting
- D. compartmental

The correct answer is option [B]

TOPIC: DRAWING PRACTICE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The line marked A is called _____ line.



- A. vertical
- B. straight
- C. oblique
- D. centre

The correct answer is option [A]

- 2. There is ____ angle between axes in an isometric axes
- A. 450
- B. 180o
- C. 90o
- D. 1200

The correct answer is option [D]

- 3. Principal views of orthographic projections are _____, ___ and ____ elevations.
- A. First, second, third
- B. vertical, horizontal, profile
- C. front, end, plan
- D. ground, visual, edge

The correct answer is option [C]

 The two planes in orthographic proquadrants. 	ojection intersect producir	ıg
A. 2		
B. 4		
C. 3		
D. 5		
The correct answer is option [B]		
5. Orthographic drawing is most wide true shape, size and of objects		shows the
A. face		
B. colour		
C. length		
D. angles		
The correct answer is option [D]		
6. An isometric drawing is constructe	ed using a pair of	
A. tee-squares		
B. scissors		
C. projectors		
D. set squares		
The correct answer is option [D]		

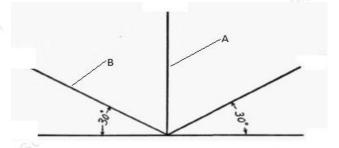
- 7. The main angles of an orthographic projection are ____ and ___ angle projections.
- A. First, third
- B. front, side
- C. vertical, horizontal
- D. visual, non-visual

The correct answer is option [A]

- 8. ____ is a way of drawing an object by means of plane views.
- A. Isomeric axes
- B. Orthographic projection
- C. Oblique drawing
- D. Cavalier oblique

The correct answer is option [B]

9. The line marked B is called ____ line.



- A. vertical
- B. receding
- C. invisible
- D. oblique

The correct answer is option [B]

10 drawing is most widely ac	cepted for technical drawing.
A. Oblique	
B. Isometric	
C. Orthographic	
D. Freehand	
The correct answer is option [C]	
11. Methods of oblique projection are	e and projections.
A. tin, orbital	
B. twist, straight	
C. cavalier, cabinet	
D. surface, diagonal	
The correct answer is option [C]	
est ^{en}	
12. A pictorial drawing with one face the receding lines inclined at 450 to drawing.	
A. oblique	
B. isometric	
C. orthographic	
D. technical	
The correct answer is option [A]	

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13. Isometric axes are made up of a lines.	a vertical line and	receding
A. 3		
B. 4		
C. 2		
D. 1		
The correct answer is option [C]		
14. A pictorial drawing method which together is called drawing.	h shows the 3 faces	of an object
A. parallel		
B. oblique		
C. isometric		
D. technical		
The correct answer is option [C]		

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TOPIC: ENERGY AND POWER

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1 is used to reduce the wearing of metal surfaces.
A. Water
B. Lubricant
C. Pads
D. Chips
The correct answer is option [B]
2. Which of the following is a use of gears?
A. They are used for changing the speed of rotation of connected shafts
B. They protect the internal engines of a rotor.
C. They are used as tools for balancing during wheel alignment.
D. They provide the machine with adequate room for air flow
The correct answer is option [A]
3. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of friction?
A. Sharpening of knives and cutting stones
B. Wear and tear of motor engines

C. Designing and construction of motor-vehicle brakes

D. Ability to walk or run without falling

The correct answer is option [B]

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4. There are kinds	of belts and pulleys.		
A. 1			
B. 2			
C. 3			
D. 4			
The correct answer is o and pulley, and vee belt		pelt and pulley, varial	ble belt
5 helps us walk,	run and ride bicycles w	ithout slipping or fall	ing.
A. Shoes			
B. Sand			
C. Friction			
D. Pressure			
The correct answer is o	ption [C]		
6. The instrument for me	easuring atmospheric p	oressure is the	egg
A. thermometer			
B. anemometer			
C. barometer			
D. stereoscope			
The correct answer is o	ption [C]		
7. Which of the following	j is a disadvantage of t	he belt drive?	
A. It can break if excess	s load is placed on it.		
B. It does not function i	n the presence of heat	×85	
C. It causes air pollution	n when running.		
D. It disallows the use of	of certain lubricants.		
The correct answer is a	ntion [A]		

8. Mat	hematically, pressure	e is represented as	3	
A. P=F	-/ A			
B. P=F	- x A			
C. P=A	4/F			
D. P=F	= - A			
The co	rrect answer is optio	n [A]		
9. The becaus	valve of a bicycle pui	mp is referred to a	as a "non-return va	alve"
A. it al	llows for the passage	of air into the tub	e only	
B. air	passes in and out at	the same time		
C. it a	llows for the passage	e of air in opposite	directions	
D. it a	llows for the back pa	ssage of air into th	ne pump	
The co	rrect answer is optio	n [A]		
10. Fric	ction produces	2005		
A. hea	it			
B. pre	ssure			
C. mo	isture			
D. col	d			
The co	rrect answer is optio	n [A]		
	fluids to flow out free are inside the containe	- 12 V		ainer, the
A. low	er or equal to the ext	ternal pressure of	surrounding air	
B. equ	ual to or greater than	the external veloc	ity of surrounding	air
C. low	er than the external p	pressure of the su	rrounding air	
D. equ	ual to or greater than	the external press	sure of surroundin	g air 🧷

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The correct answer is option [D]	
12. The unit of pressure is	
A. joule	
B. Pascal	
C. newton	
D. meter	
The correct answer is option [B]	
13. The three major constituent of air are	
A. nitrogen, hydrogen and oxygen	
B. hydrogen, helium and argon	
C. nitrogen, oxygen and other gases	
D. oxygen, hydrogen and other gases	
The correct answer is option [C]	
14. Which of the following machines make use of the belt and chain in its operation?	drive
A. Computer	
B. Blender	
C. Bicycle	
D. Cooker	
The correct answer is option [C]	

15. When air is heated, it			
A. expands and become	s less dense		
B. compresses and beco	omes more dense		
C. compresses and becc	omes less dense		
D. expands and become	s more dense		
The correct answer is opt	ion [A]		
16. Which of the following	is a property of air?		
A. Hue			
B. Luster			
C. Elasticity			
D. Weight			
The correct answer is opt	ion [D]		
25,511			
17. When air moves fast,			
A. space increases			
B. objects drop			
C. pressure drops			
D. weight increases			
The correct answer is opt	ion [C]		
18. All vehicle transmission cranshaft and the	n systems utilize clut	ches between the	engine
A. hand brake			
B. gear box			
C. lever pull			
D. brake pads			
The correct answer is opt	tion [B]		

19 are used to control the motion of a vehicle.
A. Pulleys
B. Carburetors
C. Brakes
D. Gears
The correct answer is option [C]
20. Advantage of the chain drive over belt drive is that the chain drive can withstand
A. extreme temperature
B. high pressure
C. excess lubrication
D. extreme load
The correct answer is option [D]
21. We can reduce friction by the surfaces concerned.
A. watering
B. cracking
C. washing
D. lubricating
The correct answer is option [D]

22. In which of the following activities	is friction NOT	involved?
--	-----------------	-----------

- A. Walking
- B. Filing
- C. Sharpening
- D. Burning

The correct answer is option [D]

23. Human beings are able to withstand external air pressure because of

- A. weight of body clothes and accessories
- B. the internal pressure exerted by the blood
- C. internal weight exerted by the body organs
- D. internal and external microbial activities

The correct answer is option [B]

- 24. Which of the following does NOT represent a technological application of air?
- A. Airships
- B. Kite
- C. Vacuum cleaners
- D. Clock

The correct answer is option [D]

25 is defined as the force	per unit area.
A. Speed	
B. Pressure	
C. Mass	
D. Velocity	
The correct answer is option [B]	
26 is a disadvantage of fric	tion.
A. Wearing of metal surfaces	
B. Cracking of walls	
C. Slipping of metal surfaces	
D. Breaking of wooden objects	
The correct answer is option [A]	
5 ¹⁵ 1	
27 is a kind of belts and pul	leys.
A. Universal belt and pulley	
B. Vee belt and pulley	
C. Square belt and pulley	
D. Tee belt and pulley	
The correct answer is option [B]	
28. Which of the following is an exa	ample of a pneumatic device?
A. Dentists' drill	
B. Bench vice	
C. Computer	
D. Screwdriver	
The correct answer is option [A]	

29. Which of the following is a type o metals?	f lubricant used in reducing friction in
A. Herringbone	
B. Dusting powder	
C. Genteel gel	
D. Lanolin	
The correct answer is option [D]	
30. The pressure exerted by air at se	ea level is approximately
A. 200kg/m2	
B. 500kj/m2	
C. 500kg/m2	
D. 200kj/m2	
The correct answer is option [C]	
31. Breathing is difficult as we go high	ner because of
A. increase in air pressure	
B. decrease in body weight	
C. decrease in air pressure	
D. increase in body weight	
The correct answer is option [C]	

32. A gear is a dr point to another.	rive mechanism us	sed to transmit	power from one
A. electrical			
B. nuclear			
C. mechanical			
D. solar			
The correct answ	ver is option [C]		
33. Air has a den	sity ofkg/m3	3	
A. 1.2			
B. 7.5			
C. 1.08			
D. 2.5			
The correct answ	ver is option [A]		
34. Which of the jack?	following vices wo	ork on the same pr	inciple as the screw
A. The hacksaw			
B. The G-clamp			
C. Soldering bit			
D. Square file			
The correct answ	ver is option [B]		
35. Moving gears	s must be lubricate	ed with suitable oil	to reduce
A. tear			
B. burn			
C. burst	X		
D. pressure			
The correct answ	ver is option [A]		

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36. The types of friction brakes we have are ar	ıd brakes.
A. drum, disc	
B. stationary, rotating	
C. Powell, piston	
D. cable, lever	
The correct answer is option [A]	
37. We can increase the pressure of a constant mas	ss of air by
A. increasing the column of space occupied by air	
B. expanding the size of the container	
C. adding more columns to the available space	
D. decreasing the column of space that it occupies	
The correct answer is option [D]	
Stell Control of the	
38. The is a power implement operated by co	mpressed air.
A. power wrench	
B. compressed air machine	
C. electrical power tool	
D. pneumatic device	
The correct answer is option [D]	
39. A body is said to be in motion when it changes it	s position with
A. space	
B. time	
C. mass	
D. speed	
The correct answer is option [B]	

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40. Air contains
A. 50% Nitrogen and 50% Oxygen
B. 78% Nitrogen, 21% Oxygen
C. 21% Nitrogen, 78% Oxygen
D. 20% Nitrogen, 80% Oxygen
The correct answer is option [B]
41. When two gears mesh, one is called the, while the other is called the gear.
A. rotator, rotating
B. exhibitor, inhibitor
C. rider, riden
D. driver, driven
The correct answer is option [D]
42. The inside of an aircraft is pressurized at high altitude because of
A. reduced pressure on ground level
B. increased pressure at high altitude
C. reduced body weight at high altitude
D. reduced pressure at high altitude
The correct answer is option [D]

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43. Surrounding cold air pushes	s a hot-air balloon up because
A. cold air is heavier than hot a	air Karana K
B. cold air is lighter than hot air	r vestes
C. hot air travels faster than co	old air
D. hot air is heavier than cold a	air
The correct answer is option [A	
44. The motion of any machine motions.	can be described in terms of
A. standard and classic	
B. front and rear	
C. pedal and push	
D. linear and pure rotary	
The correct answer is option [D)]
45 exists as a force that two surfaces which are moving	at tends to stop movement between any over each other.
A. Pulley	
B. Bearing	
C. Friction	
D. Grafting	
The correct answer is option [C	

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TOPIC: MAINTENANCE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The types of practices are,	and	maintenance.
A. preventive, selective, protective		
B. predictive, preventive, corrective		
C. constructive, corrective, predictive		
D. corrective, selective, periodic		
The correct answer is option [B]		
2. Instruments used for fault detection a	re and	I
A. adhesives, rope		
B. drum sanders, files		
C. multimedia, dust blower		
D. theodolite, dumpy level		
The correct answer is option [C]		
3. Fault detection is also known as	·	
A. preventive		
B. corrective		
C. constructive		
D. predictive		
The correct answer is option [R]		

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- 4. The carried out on an equipment even before the need arises is called _____ maintenance.
- A. corrective
- B. constructive
- C. predictive
- D. selective

The correct answer is option [C]

5. Which of these is used for measuring voltages and resistances across electronic components?



- A. A
- B.B
- C.C
- D. D

The correct answer is option [A]

- 6. _____ is an example of preventive maintenance.
- A. of new equipment
- B. Repair of broken down parts of equipment
- C. Replacement of worn out parts of equipment
- D. Frequent servicing of an equipment

The correct answer is option [D]

that rub against	each other for
d fixing parts of a	n equipment when it
n equipment afte	r it is broken down is
	d fixing parts of a

10. Which of these is used for melting and applying solder on metals?



- A. A
- B.B
- C. C
- D. D

The correct answer is option [C]

- 11. Which of the following is NOT a practice?
- A. Overhauling
- B. Maintained
- C. Lubricating
- D. Cleaning

The correct answer is option [B]

12. Which equipment is used to remove screws that hold down electronic panels?



- A. C
- B. B
- C. A
- D. D

The correct answer is option [B]

13. What is the use of this equipment?



- A. Washing
- B. Cleaning
- C. Brushing
- D. Dusting

The correct answer is option [D] I is called a dust blower. It blows at high pressure when turned on and is used to remove dust from the surface of an electronic circuit panel.

- 14. Which of the following is an advantage of keeping a record of equipment?
- A. It helps in accessing the price of new products in the market.
- B. Equipment in bad condition can be sold off.
- C. Machines can be auctioned at high prices if well maintained.
- D. It helps in recollecting when last a activity was done on an equipment.

The correct answer is option [D]

- 15. The practice of maintaining equipment from time to time is known as _____ maintenance.
- A. periodic
- B. corrective
- C. selective
- D. primary

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: MATERIALS AND PROCESSING

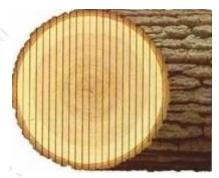
DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Timber is obtained from the	of trees.
A. leaves and stems	
B. roots and twigs	
C. flowers and seeds	
D. trunk and branches	
The correct answer is option [D]	
2. Steel with carbon content above	0.8% is called steel.
A. hard	
B. mild	
C. core	
D. tool	
The correct answer is option [D]	
3. Articles made from clay are calle	ed
A. blocks	
B. glass	
C. rubber	
D. ceramics	
The correct answer is option [D]	

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4. Concave or convex curve along I called	ength of a plank is a	wood defect
A. twist		
B. bow		
C. cup		
D. check		
The correct answer is option [B]		
5 method is a way of making	g thermoplastics.	
A. Kiln		
B. Pinch		
C. Injection		
D. Plunger		
The correct answer is option [A]		

6. The diagram represents a _____ sawn wood.



- A. half
- B. rift
- C. plain
- D. quarter

The correct answer is option [C]

7 is a piece of wood used f woodwork.	for various domestic and	industrial
A. Profile		
B. Board		
C. Timber		
D. Stake		
The correct answer is option [C]		
8. When wood is light in weight, it h	nelps for easy	
A. polishing		
B. transporting		
C. preserving		
D. conversion		
The correct answer is option [B]		
9 are removed from clay du explosion of article.	ring preparation in order	to prevent
A. Water and stones		
B. Dust and pebbles		
C. Latex and chalk		
D. Air and sand		
The correct answer is option [D]		

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10. Gilding metal is an alloy of	copper and	_ zinc.
A. 90%, 10%		
B. 60%, 40%		
C. 50%, 50%		
D. 10%, 90%		
The correct answer is option [A]	
11 is the process of red	ducing the moisture o	content in wood.
A. Seasoning		
B. Heating		
C. Burning		
D. Jesting		
The correct answer is option [A]	
-StSII		
12. The process of splitting log called	s at the sawmill into	marketable sizes is
A. timber splitting		
B. wood conversion		
C. log processing		
D. wood sawing		
The correct answer is option [B]	
13. The strength of steel deper	nds on the quantity o	f it contains.
A. air		
B. carbon		
C. water		
D. impurities		
The correct answer is option [Bl of	

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14. The separation of wood along the called	he grain of a board is a wood defect
A. cup	
B. heart	
C. star	
D. check	
The correct answer is option [D]	
15. Which of the following is an artif	ficial wood defect?
A. Star shake	
B. Twist	
C. Knot	
D. Cup shake	
The correct answer is option [B]	
16. The methods of making veneer	are methods.
A. cutting and dredge	
B. hacking and scratching	
C. bracing and slashing	
D. rotary and slicing	
The correct answer is option [D]	
· Co	
17. Brass is an alloy of	
A. tin and silicon	
B. manganese and zinc	
C. magnesium and sulphur	
D. copper and zinc	
The correct answer is entire [D]	

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for kitchen furnitu	re and paneling.	
tion [C]		
is a natural wood	I defect?	
ion [A]		
ore to a liquid form	n is called	2.
tion [B]		
COL.		
ion [D]		
	ion [C] is a natural wood ion [A] ore to a liquid form	is a natural wood defect? ion [A] ore to a liquid form is called ion [B]

22. The carbon content production.	in pig iron escapes as _	during wrought iron
A. carbon (iv) oxide		
B. carbon (ii) oxide		
C. carbon (vi) oxide		
D. carbon (iii) oxide		
The correct answer is o	ption [B]	
23. Chain and gates are	products of	
A. mild steel		
B. aluminum		
C. zinc		
D. wrought iron		
The correct answer is o	ption [D]	
24. A slice of sheet obta	ained from wood is called	la <u></u> .
A. profile		
B. board		
C. veneer		
D. stake		
The correct answer is o	ption [C]	
25. A branch enclosed v	within a growing tree is a	wood defect called
A. knot		
B. check		
C. twist		
D cup		

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26. The methods of wood conversion	on are plain sawn and	
A. scale sawn		
B. half sawn		
C. quarter sawn		
D. full sawn		
The correct answer is option [C]		
27. The quantity of in steel de	termines its strength.	
A. hydrogen		
B. lead		
C. carbon		
D. sodium		
The correct answer is option [C]		
28. Brass can be used for taps and	pipes because of its high	resistance
to		
A. heat		
B. pressure		
C. pests		
D. corrosion		
The correct answer is option [D]		

The correct answer is option [A]

29. Concave curvatures across the	e face of timber is a w	ood defect
known as		
A. cup		
B. bow		
C. twist		
D. spiral		
The correct answer is option [A]		
30 is produced by refining pi	g iron in furnace.	
A. Steel		
B. Cast iron		
C. Ceramic		
D. Brass		
The correct answer is option [B]		
31. Abnormal features in a tree whi are called	ich reduces its quality	and market value
A. blights		
B. spots		
C. abscess		
D. defects		
The correct answer is option [D]		

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32. Steels with carbon content Bestel.	tween 0.05% to 0.15% are known as
A. tool	
B. core	
C. mild	
D. medium	
The correct answer is option [C]	
33. Chemicals used to prevent per	sts from affecting wood are called
A. stabilizers	
B. preservatives	
C. conservatives	
D. decomposers	
The correct answer is option [B]	
34. Cast iron is produced by burni	ng pig iron and limestone in
A. carbon monoxide	
B. magnesium fire	
C. sulfuric acid	
D. coke fire	
The correct answer is option [D]	

35. Synthetic rubber is produced fr	om	
A. mineral ore		
B. carbon black		
C. latex of rubber trees		
D. petroleum products		
The correct answer is option [D]		
36. Steel is made up of		
A. iron and carbon		
B. coal and sulphur		
C. silica and tar		
D. tin and duralumin		
The correct answer is option [A]		
-St.511**		
37. Manufactured wood have adva	ntage over solid wo	od because
A. they are readily available in the	southern regions.	
B. their growth is rapid and plented	ous	
C. they do not check and warp like	e solid wood	
D. it is easier to sell them better th	ıan solid wood	
The correct answer is option [C]		
38. Steel with carbon content of 0.2	2% to 0.5% is knowr	n as steel .
A. mild		
B. core		
C. medium		
D. hard		
The correct answer is option [C]		

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39. The machine is an equwood.	uipment used for cutting and shaping o
A. chain	
B. lathe	
C. theodolite	
D. reciprocating	
The correct answer is option [B]	MS.O
40. Production of ceramics invol	lves clay preparation, molding and
A. casting	
B. blasting	
C. firing	
D. stretching	
The correct answer is option [C]	I COM
41. Steel with carbon content be	tween are called mild steel.
A. 0.8-1.0%	
B. 0.05-0.15%	
C. 0.25-0.75%	
D. 1.25-2.05%	
The correct answer is option [B]	e ou c

	their ores through the processes of
extraction, smelting and	
A. casting	
B. flashing	
C. heating	
D. smoldering	
The correct answer is option [A]	
43. Timbers are found in the south	ern region of Nigeria because of
A. north-south wind	
B. heavy rainfalls	
C. harmattan	
D. dry vegetation	
The correct answer is option [B]	
44. Natural rubber is made from	of rubber trees.
A. apex	
B. root	
C. latex	
D. trunk	
The correct answer is option [C]	
200	
45. Which of the following is NOT a	process of wood production?
A. Furniture making	r process or wood production.
Xe.	
B. Felling of trees	
C. Wood preservation	
D. Wood conversion	

The correct answer is option [A]		
46. In veneer making, logs are steam	ned before cutting to	the fibers.
A. toughen		
B. soften		
C. break		
D. darken		
The correct answer is option [B]		
47. Woods are seasoned in order to	make them	
A. stronger		
B. wider		
C. longer		
D. darker		
The correct answer is option [A]		
48 is a specialized oven use	ed for drying timber logs	*62,52
A. Kiln		
B. Chimney		
C. Cache		
D. Hoard		
The correct answer is option [A]		

49. Spiral form of distortion along the known as	ne length of a plank is a wood defect
A. curve	
B. knot	
C. twist	
D. bow	
The correct answer is option [C]	
. (CO)	
50. Steel with carbon content of	are known as medium steel.
A. 0.05% to 0.75%	- ansi
B. 0.2% to 0.5%	
C. 0.5% to 1.0%	
D. 0.75% to 1.2%	
The correct answer is option [B]	
*65 ²	
51 is a board manufactured f	rom wood chips.
A. Hardboard	an a state of the
B. Clipboard	
C. Plywood	
D. Blackboard	
The correct answer is option [B]	
The derived anower to option [B]	
52. Metals occur in combined state	s called
A. metal alloys	
B. compounds	
C. impurities D. mineral ore	
The correct answer is option [D]	

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53 is made from agents.	ı mashed wo	od with hardeners	and holding
A. Blackboard			
B. Plywood			
C. Laminated board			
D. Hardboard			
The correct answer is option	on [D]		
54. Steel with carbon conte	ent above	are known as t	ool steel.
A. 0.8%			
B. 0.25%			
C. 1.5%			
D. 0.12%			
The correct answer is optic	on [A]		
55. Wood preservatives are	e applied eith	ner by spraying or _	
A. flaming			
B. painting			
C. brushing			
D. plastering			
The correct answer is optic	on [C]		
×6°			
56. Pests attack wood due	to the prese	ence of in it	. Caller
A. starch and glucose			
B. vitamins and minerals			
C. fats and oil			
D. sugar and water			
The correct answer is ontic	n [Δ]		

57 is added to rubber p	oroducts to mak	e them strong	er.
A. Soot oil			
B. Carbon black			
C. Coal tar			
D. Natural fiber			
The correct answer is option [8	3]		
58. The methods of making cla	ay are and	dt	
A. pinch pot, potter's wheel			
B. induction furnace, cupola			
C. pudding furnace, fitters			
D. smelting, mortise			
The correct answer is option [/	۸]		
Sign			
59. Steels with carbon content	abovec	an be hardene	ed by heating.
A. 2.5%			
B. 0.5%			
C. 0.8%			
D. 1.75%			
The correct answer is option [0	C]		
60. What is carbon black?			
A. Carbon in its pure form			
B. Incompletely burnt carbon			
C. Fine carbon got from wood	and bones		
D. Carbon and its impurities			
The correct answer is option [0	C1 /		

61 is a chemical used in	wood preservation.
A. Acephate	
B. Diazinum	
C. Methyl	
D. Creosote	
The correct answer is option [D]	
62. Duralumin is an alloy with	aluminums content.
A. 60%	
B. 94.5%	
C. 55%	
D. 2.25%	
The correct answer is option [B]	
estisti.	
63. Which of the following is a rea	son why wood is preserved?
A. Reduction of moisture content	Sally Tells
B. Wood beautification.	
C. of colour.	
D. Increased resistance to pests.	
The correct answer is option [D]	
64. Examples of trees that produc	ce timber are trees.
A. hemlock and pine	
B. spruce and fir	
C. pines and cedar	
D. mahogany and oak	
The correct answer is option [D]	

65. The thickness of veneer got	ten from wood is of the range	·
A. 0.5 to 3mm		
B. 0.25 to 5mm		
C. 1.05 to 3.50		
D. 2.25 to 4.25		
The correct answer is option [A]		
66. Wood seasoning is by	_ or drying methods.	
A. fire, sun		
B. oven, fan		
C. air, kiln		
D. furnace, sun		
The correct answer is option [C]]	
-st ^{sti}		
67. The difference between black CANNOT be	ckboard and plywood is that black	board
A. bent		
B. preserved		
C. burnt		
D. felled		
The correct answer is option [A]]	
68. Cast iron contains of	carbon.	
A. 5-10%		
B. 10-15%		
C. 2-5%		
D. 3-7%		
The correct answer is option [C]]	

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69. The cooling and solidifying of liqui	d metal with moulds is known as	
A. molding		
B. grafting		
C. casting		
D. wrighting		
The correct answer is option [C]		
70. The first stage of metal production	n is the stage.	
A. extraction		
B. smoldering		
C. blasting		
D. casting		
The correct answer is option [A]		
71 are obtained when two or m	nore metals are mixed .	
A. Mixtures		
B. Alloys		
C. Compounds		
D. Elements		
The correct answer is option [B]		

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TOPIC: TOOLS AND MACHINES

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. What is the differer	nce between a b	ench drill and	l a hand drill	?
A. The bench drill is twoods.	for heavy woods	while the ha	nd drill is for	light
B. The bench drill is	fixed to the bend	ch while the h	and drill is n	ot.
C. The bench drill is	electronic while t	the hand drill	is manual.	
D. The bench drill is a scale work.	for large scale w	ork while the	hand drill is	for small
The correct answer is 2. Joints used in joini	COLL	ooards togetl	ner in order	to produce
wider boards are call		J		10
A. spectrum				
B. surface				
C. plain glued				
D. base				
The correct answer is	s option [C]			
3. The machine	is used for maki	ng holes.		
A. disc saw				
B. sanders				
C. fret saw				

D. hand drill

The correct answer is option [D]

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- 4. Articles used for bonding two surfaces together are called _____.
- A. tapes
- B. adhesives
- C. ropes
- D. bond fluids

The correct answer is option [B]

5. What is the name of this power tool?



- A. Fret saw
- B. Band saw
- C. Circular saw
- D. Hand saw

The correct answer is option [A]

6. What is the name of this power tool?



- A. Disc sanders
- B. Hand drill
- C. Jacksaw
- D. Thicknesser

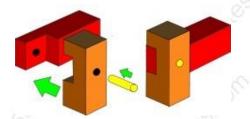
The correct answer is option [B]

7.	Smoothing	of	woodwork	with	coated	abrasives	is	known as	

- A. levelling
- B. grading
- C. sanding
- D. brushing

The correct answer is option [C]

8. This diagram shows a _____joint.



- A. plain tee
- B. tee halving
- C. corner halving
- D. plain lap

The correct answer is option [B]

- 9. ____ is the strongest form of joint in wood construction.
- A. Dovetail tee halving
- B. Chain and box
- C. Tongue and groove
- D. Mortise and tenon

The correct answer is option [D]

10. What is the name of this power tool?



- A. Sanders
- B. Fret saw
- C. Drum stick
- D. Hand drill

The correct answer is option [A]

- 11. _____ is a type of sanders used for smoothening in woodwork.
- A. Orbital sanders
- B. Reverse sanders
- C. Fret sanders
- D. Flat faced sanders

The correct answer is option [A]

- 12. The _____ joint is used where members cross each other and the faces of the pieces are flushed.
- A. cross halving
- B. chain parting
- C. plain glued
- D. chest cross

The correct answer is option [A]

- 13. Which of the following is a type of lock used in woodwork?
- A. Stock lock
- B. Lathe lock
- C. Spindle lock
- D. Wardrobe lock

The correct answer is option [D]

- 14. The _____ is used in making complex shapes and curves in plywood and veneers.
- A. flat drill
- B. belt sander
- C. fret-saw
- D. hacksaw

The correct answer is option [C]

15. This diagram shows a _____ joint.



- A. comb and box
- B. dovetail
- C. tee halving
- D. mortise and tenon

The correct answer is option [D]

16. A machine that shapes wo called	ood by turning it against a circular e	edge is
A. wood lathe		
B. circular drill		
C. planex jack		
D. bench plane		
The correct answer is option [[A]	
17. The joint is used for	fixing shelves and partitioning.	
A. square		
B. corner		
C. pivot		
D. housed		
The correct answer is option [[D]	
18. Which of the following is a	halving joint?	
A. Angle-lap joint		
B. Cross joint		
C. Socket joint		
D. Tee joint		
The correct answer is option [[D]	
19. Which of the following is a	form of dovetail joint?	
A. Lapped dovetail		
B. Cross halving		
C. Tee bridle		
D. Plain glued		
The correct answer is option [[A]	

20. Which of these is an abra	sive of protein origin?	
A. Corundum		
B. Calcium carbonate		
C. Uric acid		
D. Blood albumin		
The correct answer is option	[D]	
21drill is a type of hand	drill used in metal work.	
A. Flake		
B. Belt		
C. Circular		
D. Twist		
The correct answer is option	[D]	
22. A part of woodwork that in make furniture is called	nvolves joining pieces of wood together to	o
A. pivot		
B. joint		
C. edge		
D. fork		
The correct answer is option	[B]	
22 M/biob of the following is a		
machines?	a safety hint in the use of woodwork	
A. Regular replacement of w	orking tools with latest versions.	
B. Switching on machines wi	X2"	
C. Regular oiling and greasin	55%	
D. Use of machines by the "t	-	
The correct answer is option		

24. The	joint is frequent	y referred to as	open mortise	and tenon
---------	-------------------	------------------	--------------	-----------

- A. chain
- B. corner bridle
- C. tee dovetail
- D. rebutted but

The correct answer is option [B]

- 25. _____ is a heavy machine used for smoothening in woodwork.
- A. Wood lathe
- B. Fret saw
- C. Monitor
- D. Jack plane

The correct answer is option [A]

26. What is this power tool used for?



- A. Cutting
- B. Drilling
- C. Smoothening
- D. Shaping

The correct answer is option [C]

27. What is the name of this machine?



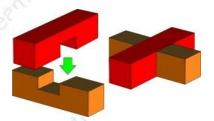
- A. Circular saw
- B. Drum sanders
- C. Surface planner
- D. Wood lathe

The correct answer is option [D]

- 28. In corner halving joint, the end and edge of pieces to be joined usually meet to form a/an _____ angle.
- A. right
- B. acute
- C. obtuse
- D. straight

The correct answer is option [A]

29. The diagram shows a ____ joint.



- A. dovetail
- B. tee halving
- C. cross halving
- D. plain face

The correct answer is option [C]

- 30. ____ is a type of nail used in woodwork.
- A. Tummel
- B. Groove
- C. Cut clasp
- D. Ring end

The correct answer is option [C]

- 31. _____ is a synthetic adhesive.
- A. Skin milk
- B. Resorcinol
- C. Soya bean
- D. Casein

The correct answer is option [B]

32. The joint is us for veneer work.	ed in the makin	g of cheap furnitu	re and carcasses
A. corner			
B. half lap			
C. plain lap			
D. chain			
The correct answer is o	ption [C]		
33. Abrasives of organic polymerization are called	X X / =	d by chemical rea	ction and
A. synthetic resins			
B. natural adhesives			
C. inorganic minerals			
D. casein			
The correct answer is o	ption [A]		
34. Which of the following	ng is NOT a ma	terial in woodworl	(?
A. Abrasives			
B. Sanders			
C. Triode			
D. Nails			
The correct answer is o	ption [C]		

35. Tools held in the hand and ope tools.	rated with electric current are called
A. automatic	
B. portable power	
C. Manual	
D. electronic	
The correct answer is option [B]	
36. Joints used in cabinet work are joints.	e classified into widening, framing and
A. parallel	
B. box	
C. chain	
D. groove	
The correct answer is option [B]	
37. Which of the following is NOT a	form of the mortise and tenon joint?
A. Barefaced	
B. Hunched	
C. Groove	
D. Common	
The correct answer is option [C]	

TOPIC: TOOLS AND PROCESSING

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Image B is a ____ tool.



- A. drilling
- B. boring
- C. cutting
- D. filing

The correct answer is option [D]

- 2. The _____ snips are used for cutting circular shapes and internal curves.
- A. round
- B. straight
- C. vice
- D. bent

The correct answer is option [D]

- 3. The _____ file is used for finishing squares and rectangular holes.
- A. square
- B. round
- C. curved
- D. hand

The correct answer is option [A]

4 soldering is achieved when the solder melts below red heat.
A. Hard
B. Dry
C. Hydrous
D. Soft
The correct answer is option [D]
5 Fluids are solutions of salt and other minerals in water.
A. Aqueous
B. Anhydrous
C. Soluble
D. Water-base
The correct answer is option [D]
25 (c),
6 is a material used in soldering.
A. Source of heat
B. Hammer
C. Jack plane
D. Grease
The correct answer is option [A]

7. Image C is a ____ tool.



- A. drilling
- B. bending
- C. filing
- D. cutting

The correct answer is option [A]

- 8. _____ are mineral oils treated to form an emulsion when added to water.
- A. Emery fluids
- B. Water-base fluids
- C. Soluble oils
- D. Soft oils

The correct answer is option [C]

- 9. Cutting tools used in metal work include _____.
- A. tin snips
- B. tin file
- C. tin saw
- D. tin bits

The correct answer is option [A]

10. The	_ is used for applying	heat and soft solde	er to a metal.
A. metal tinn	ner		
B. hot tong			
C. Bunsen b	ourner		
D. soldering	bit		
The correct a	answer is option [D]		
	rule in soldering is the		
A. stronger	than		
B. below			
C. same as			
D. above			
The correct a	answer is option [B]		
12. The tool t	hat does the work of	scissors in metal v	vork is known as
·			
A. file			
B. knife			
C. shears			
D. tin snips			
The correct a	answer is option [D]		
13. Which of	the following is NOT a	a whole making pro	ocess?
A. Punching			
B. Drilling	~		
C. Boring			
D. Filing			

when the solder melts at or a	bove red
A]	
g or folding sheet metals usual	ly at right
joining metal surfaces by mea	ns of an alloy
3]	
i	or folding sheet metals usual oining metal surfaces by mean

The correct answer is option [D]

17. The purpose of a wired edge in a strength, safety and	metal sheet is to give	e it extra
A. good appearance		
B. weight		
C. sharpness		
D. dimension		
The correct answer is option [A]		
18. Cutting fluids are used to	-5°CO.	
A. protect tools against corrosion		
B. cut metals to a nice finish		
C. melt metals into fluids		
D. prevent ageing of metal tools		
The correct answer is option [A]		
19. If the wire diameter of a metal edgis (Allowance = 2.5mm)	ge is 2mm, then the v	wiring allowance
A. 4.5mm		
B. 0.8mm		
C. 5mm		
D. 0.5mm		
The correct answer is option [C]		
20. An example of soft soldering is the	e soldering of	
A. wire terminals in TV sets		
B. metal tables		
C. iron gates		
D. wrought iron		

21. The file is used for fili	ng all kinds of flat surfaces.
A. square	
B. round	
C. triangular	
D. flat	
The correct answer is option	[D]
22. The solder is used for	soldering plumbing joints.
A. bench	
B. blow pipe	
C. tinsmith	
D. plumbers	
The correct answer is option	[D]
23. Care of files include	- 50°
A. using new files on hard ste	eel

C. cleaning the teeth as soon as they are clogged

The correct answer is option [A]

B. folding the file after use

D. storing them in moist environment

The correct answer is option [C]

24. What type of tin snip is this?



- A. Universal snip
- B. Bent snip
- C. Straigth snip
- D. Lethal snip

The correct answer is option [C]

- 25. A machine tool is a machine that cuts _____.
- A. ceramics
- B. metals
- C. wood
- D. bricks

The correct answer is option [B]

- 26. The ____ file is used for filing faces that are less than 90o.
- A. hand
- B. triangular
- C. round
- D. half round

The correct answer is option [B]

- 27. The first step to take in bending a sheet metal with a bench vice is to
- A. insert the metal piece to be bent between the vice jaws
- B. insert the vice jaw caps on both jaws of the vice
- C. bend the metal piece into any desired shape
- D. use a mallet to knock at the light gauge metals

The correct answer is option [B]

- 28. ____ is added to soft solder to provide strength and hardness.
- A. Tin
- B. Titanium
- C. Antimony
- D. Lead

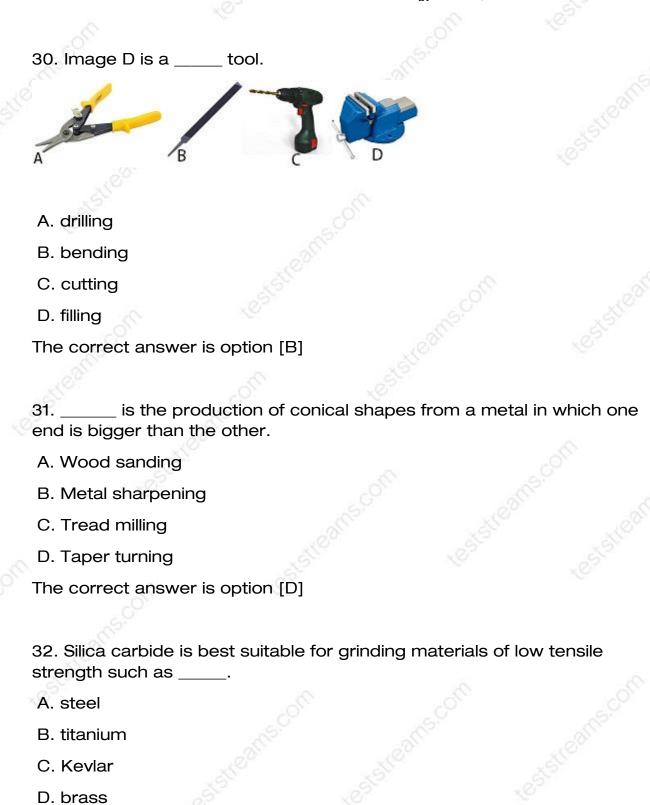
The correct answer is option [C]

29. What type of tin snip is this?



- A. Straight snip
- B. Universal snip
- C. Lethal snip
- D. Bent snip

The correct answer is option [B]



The correct answer is option [D]

- 33. Abrasives used in metal working are _______.
- A. aluminum oxide and silicon carbide
- B. calcium carbonate and silica
- C. aluminum hydroxide and pepsin
- D. calcium hydrogen phosphate and zeolite

The correct answer is option [A]

- 34. There are ____ major kinds of soft solder.
- A. 3
- B. 2
- C. 1
- D. 4

The correct answer is option [A]

They are tinsmith solder, blow-pipe solder and plumber's solder

35. Image A is a ____ tool.



- A. bending
- B. drilling
- C. cutting
- D. grafting

The correct answer is option [C]

36. The higher the proportion of tin a solder has, the it is and the its melting point.
A. harder, lower
B. softer, lower
C. harder, higher
D. softer, higher
The correct answer is option [B]
37. The higher the proportion of a solder has, the harder the solder and the higher its melting point.
A. tin
B. antimony
C. lead
D. titanium
The correct answer is option [C]
38. There are categories of files.
A. 2
B. 4
C. 6
D. 3
The correct answer is option [C]
They are flat, square, hand, round, triangular, and half-round files.

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39. The bench vice is a to	ool.	
A. cutting		
B. bending		
C. filing		
D. joining		
The correct answer is option [B]	- 20°C	
40. During surfacing, aface parallel to the axis of rotation of		utting tool moves
A. straight		
B. good		
C. plain		
D. rough		
The correct answer is option [C]		
41. Which of the following tool is sheet?	used in achieving folded	edge for a metal
A. Hacksaw		
B. Hammer		
C. Tin snip		
D. Folding bar		
The correct answer is option [D]	F 2010	
42. Which of the following is NO	T a type of metalwork ma	achine?
A. Sharper and planer		
B. Drill press		
C. Fret-saw		
D. Metal lathe		

The correct answer is option [C]

43. Which of the following pair together?	s are ways o	f joining metal	pieces
A. Soldering and welding			
B. Screwing and tinning			
C. Knotting and tying			
D. Fastening and bolting			
The correct answer is option [A]		
44. Brazing is another name for	or		
A. cutting fluids			
B. hard soldering			
C. soldering bit			
D. tinning out			
The correct answer is option [B]		
45. The type of soldering to be of the metal being joine		netal is determ	nined by the
A. polarity			
B. colour			
C. nature			
D. length			
The correct answer is option [C]		

46. Coolants are divided into	main classes.
A. 4	
B. 3	
C. 2	
D. 5	
The correct answer is option [B]	
They are soluble oils, straight oil	s and water-base fluids
47. Bending in sheet metalwork	means
A. changing an original metal sh	nape into another
B. causing the flat metal sheet	to have curves or angles
C. folding of sheet metal edges	sinward
D. bending flat metal sheets int	o angles 60 and 90 respectively
The correct answer is option [B]	
48. Which of the following is NO	T a material used in soldering?
A. Flux	
B. Nail	
C. Furnace	
D. File	
The correct answer is option [B]	L 6

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49. The snips are used to cut sheet metals into various shapes.	
A. universal	
B. round	
C. bent	
D. straight	
The correct answer is option [A]	
50. Soft solder is basically composed of	
A. antimony and zinc	
B. brass and copper	
C. bronze and lithium	
D. tin and lead	
The correct answer is option [D]	
51. Types of soldering are and soldering.	
A. hydrous, anhydrous	
B. dry, wet	
C. soft, hard	
D. cold, hot	
The correct answer is option [C]	
52. The types of metal lathes are lathes.	
A. plain and screw cutting	
B. soft and hard type	
C. ferrous and non-ferrous	
D. cut clasp and panel	
The correct answer is option [A]	

TOPIC: YOU AND TECHNOLOGY

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. This image is designed by the ____.



- A. craftsman
- B. architect
- C. farmer
- D. artist

The correct answer is option [B]

- 2. The _____ engineer is engaged in exploration, development and processing of oil and gas.
- A. computer
- B. petroleum
- C. civil
- D. nuclear

The correct answer is option [B]

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3. The translates the abstract drawings.	model of an into a se	t of architectural
A. artisan		
B. architect		
C. mechanic		
D. draughtsman		
The correct answer is option [D]		
4. The engineer is engaged implements.	in development of farr	m machinery and
A. civil		
B. chemical		
C. agricultural		
D. nuclear		
The correct answer is option [C]		

5. The diagram shows a ____ engineer at work.



A. computer

B. mechanical

C. nuclear

D. petroleum

The correct answer is option [A]

6. The carries out structural infrastructures are well planned, de	al designs to make sure that esigned and accurately constructed
A. estate manager	
B. quantity surveyor	
C. civil engineer	
D. draughtsman	
The correct answer is option [C]	
7. The engineer is a profession	onal involved in oil and gas.
A. web	
B. chemical	
C. civil	
D. computer	
The correct answer is option [B]	
8. Which of the following is a profe	ssional involved in an aircraft?
A. An aeronaut	
B. A surgeon	
C. An achitect	
D. A draughtsman	
The correct answer is option [A]	

9. The diagram shows a _____ engineer at work.



- A. computer
- B. nuclear
- C. chemical
- D. metallurgical

The correct answer is option [D]

- 10. The ____ engineer is involved in automobile construction and designing.
- A. civil
- B. designer
- C. mechanical
- D. software

The correct answer is option [C]

- 11. Technology involves technicians, scientists and _____.
- A. lawyers
- B. artists
- C. politicians
- D. engineers

The correct answer is option [D]

12. Which of the following is a tech	nology related career?
A. Animal husbandry	
B. Web technology	
C. Sewing and embroidery	
D. House keeping	
The correct answer is option [B]	
13. The engineers put their knowled problems in a creative manner.	dge of in solving practical
A. science and mathematics	
B. aesthetics and landscapes	
C. chemicals and materials	
D. speech and languages	
The correct answer is option [A]	
14. Professions in technology are ir of technological products.	nvolved with the development and
A. production	
B. specialization	
C. privatization	
D. branding	
The correct answer is option [A]	
The correct answer is option [A]	

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15. The engineer is engaged in design, computer systems.	development and o
A. civil	
B. petroleum	
C. chemical	
D. computer	
The correct answer is option [D]	
16. The engineer can work in an iron and	steel industry.
A. agricultural	
B. nuclear	
C. metallurgical	
D. aeronautical	
The correct answer is option [C]	
17. Technology is a family of	
A. governments	
B. academics	
C. professions	
D. politics	
The correct answer is option [C]	

18. The diagram shows	engineers at work.
A. petroleum	
B. agricultural	
C. aeronautical	
D. civil	
The correct answer is option	[C]
19. Which of the following is a	professional involved in construction?
A. An orthopedic	
B. A web designer	
C. An aeronaut	
D. A draughtsman	
The correct answer is option	[D]
20. An aeronaut can work in a	a/an
A. airline	
B. farm	
C. hospital	
D. bank	
The correct answer is option	[A]
El. XI	

21. The engineer is engaged distribution of electric energy.	in the generation, transmission ar
A. electrical	
B. aeronautical	
C. chemical	
D. metallurgical	
The correct answer is option [A]	
22. An electrical engineer can work	in
A. banks	
B. telecommunications	
C. farms	
D. sewage industries	
The correct answer is option [B]	
23. The act of producing or introduc	cing something new is known as
A. establishment	
B. conception	
C. innovation	
D. production	
The correct answer is option [C]	

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	duces theoretical mod of architectural drawin	els of buildings which are gs.
A. entomologist		
B. aeronaut		
C. architect		
D. metallurgist		
The correct answer	is option [C]	
25. A graduate engi	ineer is referred to as	engineer.
A. pupil		
B. fresh		
C. baby		
D. student		
The correct answer	is option [A]	
26. Which of the foll professional engine	- 1/1	nvolved in becoming a
A. Good grades in	sciences and mathem	natics.
B. Engineering coul	rses in university.	
C. Gaining work ex	perience in relatedd fi	eld.
D. Attending socio-	economic seminars.	
The correct answer	is option [D]	
27 is NOT a	career in technology.	
A. Midwifery		
B. Web developme	ent	
C. Civil engineering		
D. Metallurgy		
The correct answer	is ontion [A]	

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