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QUESTIONS

TOPIC: ADHESIVE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. A urea formaldehyde (U. F.) powder resin and a hardener already mixed together has a shelf life between _____.
 - A. 1 – 2 months
 - B. 2 – 4 weeks
 - C. 1 – 2 years
 - D. 2 – 4 days

2. _____ is a type of protein adhesive which is the powdered extract from the curds of skin milk.
 - A. Vegetable protein adhesive
 - B. Casein glue
 - C. Fish glue
 - D. Chemical glue

3. When mixing the resin and the hardener, it should be measured _____.
 - A. according to the wood workers desire
 - B. according to the maker's instructions
 - C. according to the size of mixing pot
 - D. all of the above

4. Assembly time of P.V.A. (Polyvinyl Acetate) is from _____.
 - A. 2 – 5 seconds
 - B. 10 – 20 seconds
 - C. 10 – 20 minutes
 - D. 10 – 20 hours

5. _____ is a substance used to bond two surfaces together.

- A. Polish
- B. Abrasive
- C. Dowel
- D. Adhesive

6. Characteristics of animal glue include all except _____.

- A. it must be used hot or cold
- B. it may be attacked by mould and fungi
- C. it is non-inflammable and non-toxic
- D. it can be stored indefinitely if kept cool and dry

7. For application of animal glue, you need to _____.

- A. apply hot with brush or heated glue spreader
- B. warm the parts to be glued during cold weather
- C. remove surplus glue with hot water
- D. all of the above

8. Epoxy resin is used to bond _____.

- A. wood to wood, wood to metal
- B. metal to metal, metal to china
- C. wood to plastic, wood to glass
- D. all of the above

9. The steps in preparation of ready mixed casein for use are _____.

A.

1. Add the powder to the cold water
2. Stir mixture until it thickens

3. Allow to stand while reactions take place
4. After standing the mixture thins, stir again

B.

1. Add the powder to cold water
2. Allow to stand while reactions take place
3. After standing the mixture thins, stir again
4. Stir mixture until it thickens

C.

1. Stir mixture until it thickens
2. Add the powder to cold water
3. Allow to stand while reactions take place
4. After standing the mixture thins, stir again

D. all of the above

10. _____ assembly time is the period during which adjustments are possible before cramping.

- A. Open
- B. Wet
- C. Closed
- D. Dry

11. Which of the following is not true of P.V.A. (Polyvinyl Acetate) adhesive?

- A. They are usually white or cream liquids
- B. They are used without further preparation
- C. Storage life is about one month
- D. Obtainable in plastic tubes and squeeze jars

12. Pot life of glue depends on _____.

- A. harder used and the prevailing temperature
- B. workshop used
- C. method used in mixing the glue
- D. who mixed the glue

13. A urea formaldehyde (U. F.) viscous resin shelf life is between _____.

- A. 3 – 6 days
- B. 3 – 6 weeks
- C. 3 – 6 months
- D. 3 – 6 years

14. Types of synthetic resin adhesive include all except _____.

- A. urea formaldehyde
- B. melamine formaldehyde
- C. blood albumin glue
- D. epoxy glue

14. Types of synthetic resin adhesive include all except _____.

- A. urea formaldehyde
- B. melamine formaldehyde
- C. blood albumin glue
- D. epoxy glue

16. Glue bleeds when _____.

- A. the woodworker cries because of glue
- B. there is excess glue dropping from the joints
- C. the joint is turn during gluing and cramping
- D. all of the above

17. Phenol formaldehyde resin (P.F.) is characterized by all except _____.

- A. it requires cold setting
- B. it requires pressing and heating at 100 - 135°C to set
- C. it is used for water proof plywood
- D. it consist of a brownish powder or liquid resin with a powder filler mixed together with water

18. Which of the following is not true with melamine formaldehyde resin (M.F.)?

- A. Sets by polycondensation
- B. Used for waterproof joints
- C. Used for non-heat proof-bonding
- D. Used for producing plastic laminate

19. Lime (calcium hydroxide) is added to casein to _____.

- A. make it toxic to moulds or fungi
- B. make casein set quickly
- C. improve the water resistance of the glue joint
- D. improve the shelf life

20. _____ is the time it takes the glue to reach a maximum strength after being applied to the job.

- A. Cramping time
- B. Pot life
- C. Assembly time
- D. Setting time

21. Characteristics of epoxy resin include _____.

- A. applied cold above 15oC, non-staining
- B. give an extremely strong bond between materials, not thermo-plastics
- C. it is waterproof and heatproof
- D. all of the above

22. The characteristics of resorcinol formaldehyde include all except _____.

- A. used cold and non-staining
- B. used hot and staining
- C. makes wood to wood waterproof bond
- D. resistant to solvents, heat and moulds

23. The synthetic resin _____.

- A. are of organic origin
- B. it's harder solidifies by chemical reaction
- C. of polymerization characteristics
- D. all of the above

24. Which of the following is true to the characteristics of urea formaldehyde?

- A. It is staining and non-heat resisting
- B. It is non-staining and fairly heat resisting
- C. It is non-staining but resistant to fungi
- D. It is non-resistant to fungi but staining

25. Precaution while using synthetic resin glue does not include _____.

- A. irritation of the skin occurs with the glue
- B. glue splashes are hard to wash out if set
- C. use brushes with metal ferrule for mixing the glue
- D. synthetic resin stains if in contact with metal ferrules

26. The following is true of Epoxy resin except _____.

- A. mixed adhesive is only usable for about 1/2 – 1 hour at 20°C
- B. maximum strength takes about 1 month
- C. assembly time is a few minutes to 1 hour and cramped up to 48 hours
- D. surplus glue is removed before it sets with lacquer thinners

27. The joint is starved of glue when _____.

- A. heat is used to accelerate setting time
- B. the joint is overfilled with protein glue
- C. the joint has little or no joint as a result of too much cramping
- D. all of the above

28. Application of P.V.A (Polyvinyl Acetate) involves _____.

- A. applied cold and spread with brush or serrated spreader
- B. dries by polycondensation
- C. assembled while the glue is still wet
- D. attain maximum strength in about 12hours

29. _____ assembly time is the time allowed between applying the glue and fitting of members together.

- A. Open
- B. Wet
- C. Closed
- D. Dry

30. Animal glue is gotten from _____.

- A. hide trimmings
- B. bones
- C. sinews and intestines
- D. all of the above

31. A urea formaldehyde (U. F.) white powder resin shelf life is between _____.

- A. 1 - 2 days

- B. 1 – 2 weeks
- C. 1 – 2 months
- D. 1 – 2 years

32. The length of time the glue remain unusable after mixing is called _____.

- A. shelf life
- B. setting time
- C. assembly time
- D. pot life

33. The type of casein mix which consists of the casein and chemicals mixed in powder form ready to be added to cold water for use is _____ mixed casein.

- A. ready
- B. wet
- C. water
- D. chemical

34. Glue pot consists of _____.

- A. outer pot only which contains the water
- B. inner pot only which contains the soaked glue
- C. water and the glue which are heated by heating source
- D. outer and inner pot with water and glue respectively

35. _____ synthetic resin adhesive set by chemical reaction is known as 'polycondensation'.

- A. Polyvinyl Acetate (P.V.A.)
- B. Epoxy

- C. Resorcinol formaldehyde
- D. All of the above

36. The application of impact adhesive involves _____.

- A. coating both surfaces
- B. allow to dry a little before assembling
- C. once both surfaces touch, adhesion takes place
- D. all of the above

37. With contact glue, which of the following statements is not true?

- A. Made by dissolving synthetic rubber in solvents and adding fillers
- B. It dries by polymerization
- C. Shelf life is over one year
- D. Phenol is often added and are thinned with pure Toulon

38. _____ resin consist of a reddish brown liquid resin plus liquid or powder hardener.

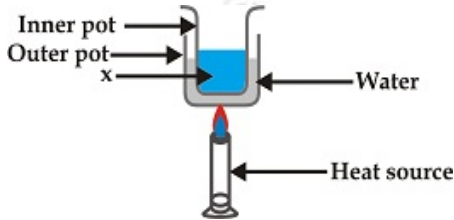
- A. Casein adhesive
- B. Urea formaldehyde
- C. Resorcinol formaldehyde
- D. Epoxy

39. Adhesive can be used to bond _____.

- A. wood to wood
- B. wood to plastic
- C. wood to metal

D. all of the above

40. The drawing represents _____ pot.



A. glue

B. water

C. polish

D. glue mixing

41. After mixing the urea formaldehyde (U.F.), apply to job by _____.

A. combining the resin and hardener as one liquid and spreading on both parts

B. applying the liquid resin to one member and the liquid hardener to another

C. assembling the work while the is still moist

D. all of the above

42. Casein adhesive is used for _____.

- A. interior gluing assembly
- B. plywood and caul veneering
- C. gluing laminates and laminated bending
- D. all of the above

43. Urea Formaldehyde (U.F.) adhesive is used for _____.

- A. caul and cold press veneering
- B. plywood manufacture
- C. production of particle board
- D. all of the above

44. Casein adhesive can attain a maximum strength for about _____.

- A. 30 minutes
- B. 1 day
- C. 1 week
- D. 1 month

45. The steps in preparing animal glue is as follows _____.

- A. soak, break and heat
- B. heat, break and soak
- C. break, soak and heat
- D. all of the above

46. Types of protein are _____.

- A. animal glue
- B. casein glue
- C. vegetable protein glue
- D. all of the above

47. Types of include _____.

- A. protein
- B. synthetic resin
- C. contact
- D. all of the above

48. Types of casein glues are _____.

- A. hot and cold mixed
- B. ready and wet mixed
- C. natural and artificial mixed
- D. ready and dry mixed

49. All the following are true to resorcinol formaldehyde except _____.

- A. for dense hardwoods 40 – 65o gives better bonding
- B. maximum strength is attained in about 5 – 8 weeks
- C. too much pressure may produce a starved joint
- D. 1/2 – 1hour assembling and about 16 – 24hours cramping time is allowed

50. Animal glue is also called _____ glue.

- A. contact

- B. hide
- C. cement
- D. all of the above

51. Which of the precaution is not true to animal glue?

- A. Use clean containers
- B. It should run freely from the brush without breaking into drops
- C. Animal glue should be allowed to boil
- D. Parts of the joints must be clean and dry

52. P.V.A. (Polyvinyl Acetate) is not used _____.

- A. for general assembly woodwork
- B. for rubbed glued joints
- C. where excessive moisture is possible
- D. for fixing wood and plastics to porous surfaces

53. Contact are also known as _____.

- A. impact
- B. compact
- C. plastic adhesive
- D. all of the above

54. Vegetable protein glue is made from the residue after extracting the oil from _____.

- A. soya beans

- B. peanuts
- C. cotton seeds
- D. all of the above

55. The time a job should be left in the cramps before they can be safely removed is known as _____.

- A. setting time
- B. assembly time
- C. cramping time
- D. shelf life

56. _____ mixed casein is a type of casein glue used in factories, each chemical is mixed separately with water, and the liquids are then added to each other requiring special mixing machines.

- A. Ready
- B. Wet
- C. Chemical
- D. Water

57. _____ is the length of time a glue can be stored between manufacture and mixing.

- A. Setting time
- B. Assembly time
- C. Shelf life
- D. Pot life

58. The advantages of casein glue over animal glue include all except casein glue _____.

- A. is prepared cold and used cold
- B. is prepared hot and used hot

C. sets due to chemical action, heat accelerates drying, whereas it would remelt animal glue

D. is fairly water resistant but not water proof

59. Qualities of a good animal glue include all except _____

A. it swells when soaked in water but does not dissolve

B. it swells and dissolves when soaked in water

C. it is clear and free from specks of dirt

D. it should set hard in the joint after drying

60. _____ resin is an amber coloured viscous liquid which sets by polymerization when mixed with a hardener.

A. Epoxy resin

B. Phenol formaldehyde resin

C. Polyvinyl acetate

D. Urea formaldehyde

61. Casein glue are left in cramps for about _____.

A. 30 minutes

B. 1 hour

C. 4 hours

D. 1 week

62. Animal glue is sold by weight in all except _____.

A. cakes

B. powder form

C. sheets

D. liquid form

63. _____ are produced by reacting acetylene and acetic acid and then emulsifying with water.

- A. Epoxy resin
- B. Phenol formaldehyde
- C. Polyvinyl acetate (P.V.A.)
- D. Casein

64. Protein is what form of adhesive?

- A. Natural
- B. Artificial
- C. Natural and artificial
- D. Metal

65. When should the coated surfaces be assembled?

- A. Immediately the two surfaces are coated
- B. Immediately one surface is coated
- C. When it is tack free when touched
- D. After two hours of coating the surfaces

66. Some chemicals added to make casein dissolve in cold water include _____.

- A. Sodium Fluoride and Borax
- B. Formaldehyde and Gypsum
- C. Iron carbon and Silicon
- D. All of the above

67. Contact glue is used in all except _____.

- A. for general joinery work
- B. for veneering ends and edges of panels
- C. for bonding decorative plastics, fabrics, leather etc.
- D. bonding glass to plywood, wood to wood

68. Precaution in the use of animal glue include _____.

- A. always use animal glue hot
- B. consistency must be right
- C. apply glue to both parts of the job
- D. all of the above

69. Come in _____.

- A. natural form only
- B. natural and artificial forms
- C. artificial form only
- D. mechanical form

70. Types of casein glue include _____ glue.

- A. acid and epoxy
- B. lactic and acid
- C. hide and acid
- D. hot and cold

71. _____ is the term used to describe the process of setting or hardening of.

- A. Bonding
- B. Curing
- C. Moulding
- D. Set hardening

72. In order to achieve good penetration of the glue into the wood, which of the following should not be done?

- A. Apply the glue when it has set a little
- B. Mixing should be right consistency not too thick
- C. Don't starve the joints by making the glue too light
- D. The glue has to be liquidly hot

73. The best material for the glue pot is _____.

- A. enamel
- B. glass
- C. earth ware mixing pot
- D. all of the above

74. Characteristics of P.V.A. (Polyvinyl Acetate) glue include all except _____.

- A. easy to use
- B. applied hot
- C. non-staining unless in contact with metal
- D. non-inflammable, non-toxic

75. Holding power of animal glue depends on the _____.

- A. brush used

- B. timber used
- C. penetration of the glue into the wood
- D. the time of the day on which glue was applied

76. Which of the following is the correct order of manufacturing casein glue?

- A. Precipitating the casein, drying the curd and washing the curd.
- B. Washing the curd, precipitating the casein and drying the curd.
- C. Drying the curd, washing the curd and precipitating the casein.
- D. Precipitation the casein, washing the curd and drying the curd.

77. Animal glue is used in all except _____

- A. external woodworking
- B. internal cabinet work
- C. plywood making and work
- D. book binding

78. The two types of assembly time includes _____.

- A. fast and slow assembly
- B. open and closed assembly
- C. hot and cold assembly
- D. dry and wet assembly

79. Synthetic resin are _____.

- A. natural
- B. artificial
- C. natural and artificial
- D. none of the above

TOPIC: CENTERS AND CENTERINGS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

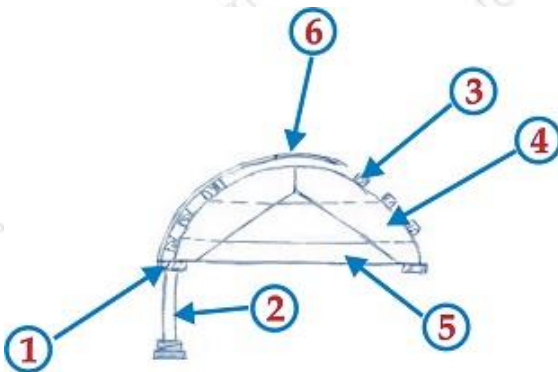
1. Which member of the Centre is placed across the lower part to prevent the Centre from spreading out when it is carrying the weight of the arch?

- A. Wedge
- B. Rib
- C. Tie
- D. Prop

2. In the construction of a concrete arch Centre, which of the following knowledge is not important?

- A. The crown of the arch
- B. The rise of the arch
- C. The voussoirs of the arch
- D. The span of the arch

3. What is the name of the part labelled '2' in the drawing shown?

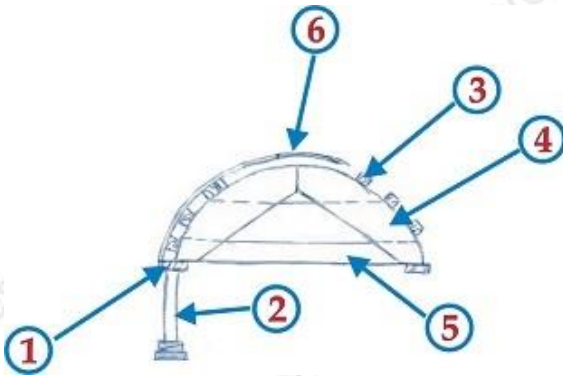


- A. Prop
- B. Bearer
- C. Tie
- D. Lagging

4. Parts of Centre for arches may include _____.

- A. brace
- B. folding wedges
- C. sole plate
- D. all of the above

5. The arrow number '5' in the drawing shown is known as _____.



- A. rib
- B. bearer
- C. wedges
- D. lagging

6. The concrete is poured on the part of the Centre called _____.

- A. lagging
- B. tie
- C. head tree
- D. rib

7. A piece of wood which has the actual shape of the arch used to support arch under construction is called _____ piece.

- A. lagging
- B. supporting
- C. turning
- D. all of the above

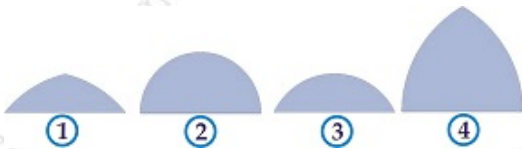
8. _____ point is the Centre point from which the curve of the arch is drawn.

- A. Centre
- B. Arch
- C. Turning
- D. Striking

9. The type of formwork made for casting concrete arches on is called concrete _____.

- A. mould
- B. centres
- C. box
- D. holders

10. The drawing shown, '3' is a type of arch called _____ arch.



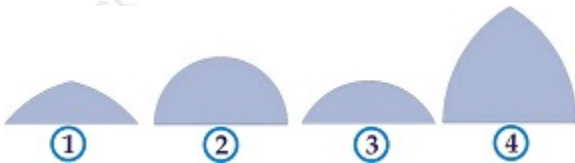
- A. semi-circular
- B. segmental
- C. half elliptical
- D. equilateral

11. Types of laggings for arch centres can be _____.

- A. long or short

- B. open or closed
- C. thin or thick
- D. wide or narrow

12. The drawing shown, '2' is called _____.

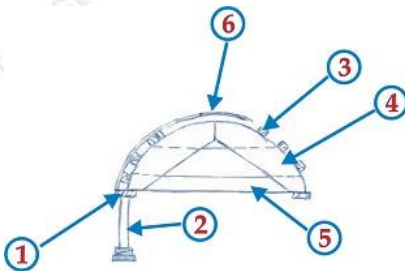


- A. semi-circular arch
- B. segmental arch
- C. half elliptical arch
- D. equilateral arch

13. The arch Centre in the drawing shown, '4' is called _____ arch.

- A. equilateral
- B. segmental
- C. triangular
- D. semi-circular

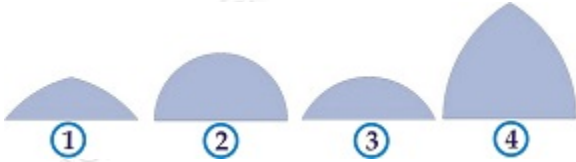
14. In the drawing shown, the part labelled '1' is called _____.



- A. bearer
- B. tie
- C. rib

D. lagging

15. The drawing shown, '1' is a type of arch called _____.



A. semi-circular arch

B. segmental arch

C. half elliptical arch

D. equilateral arch

16. _____ is the highest point of the arch at which the key brick is placed.

A. Crown

B. Span

C. Rise

D. Extrados

17. The horizontal member of the arch Centre that spans the opening holding the ribs is called _____.

A. lagging

B. tie

C. head tree

D. rib

18. _____ is the small pieces fixed across the ribs to carry the voussoirs.

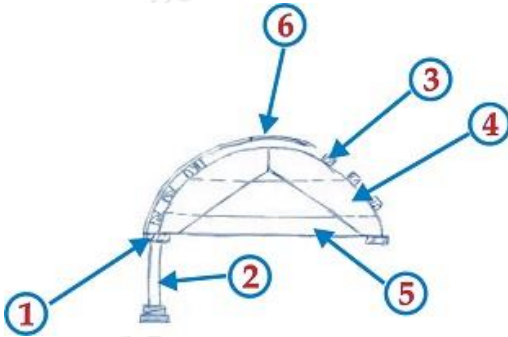
A. Ties

B. Laggings

C. Bearers

D. Props

19. _____ is the part with arrow '3' in the drawing.



A. Prop

B. Bearer

C. Tie

D. Lagging

20. The timber underneath the ties that prevent the ribs from spreading apart and at the same time carrying the weight of the centre and the arch is called _____.

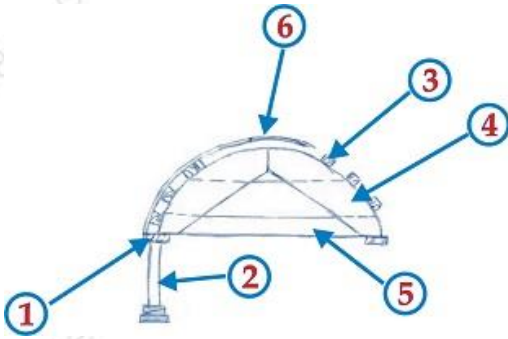
A. bearers

B. struts

C. wedges

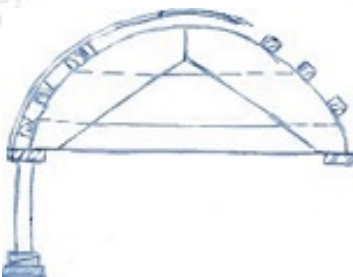
D. ribs

22. In the drawing shown, the part labelled '4' is called _____.



- A. bearer
- B. rib
- C. wedges
- D. lagging

23. What type of drawing is shown?



- A. Semicircular roof
- B. Umbrella shade
- C. Semicircular arch
- D. Semicircular staircase

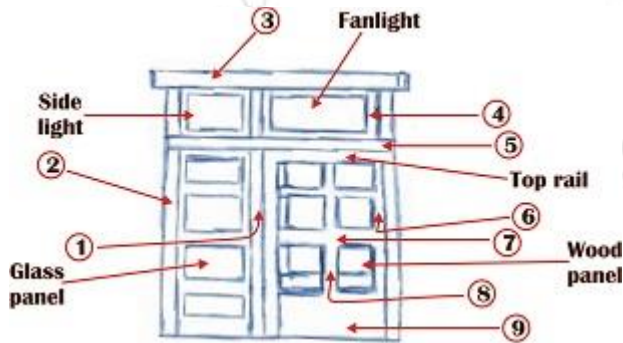
24. The parts of centres for arches does not include _____.

- A. ties
- B. ribs
- C. noggin
- D. lagging

TOPIC: DOORS

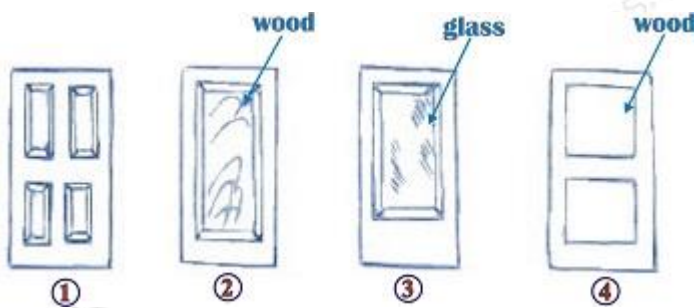
DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. What is arrow '8' called?



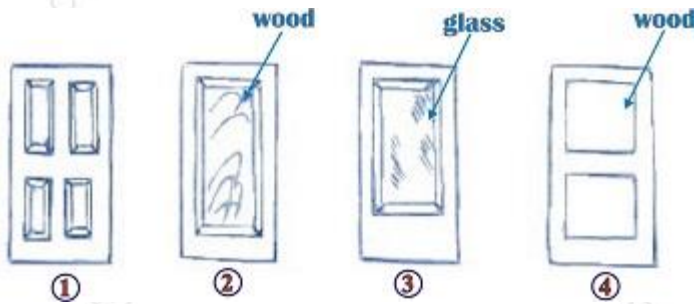
- A. Stile
- B. Middle rail
- C. Muntin
- D. Jamb

2. Which of the drawings is one glass paneled door?



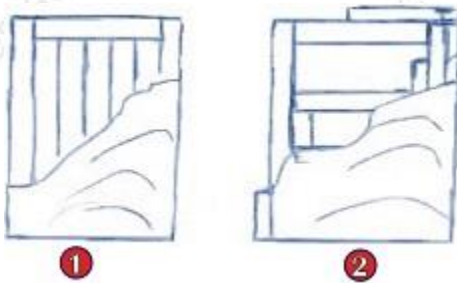
- A. "1"
- B. "2"
- C. "3"
- D. "4"

3. Which of the drawings is one wood paneled door?



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

4. The drawing labelled '1' is _____ flush door.



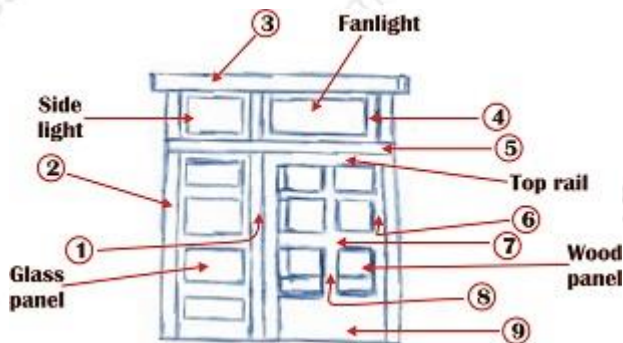
- A. solid core
- B. plain
- C. hollow core
- D. battened core

5. In the diagram, the drawing labelled '2' is called _____.



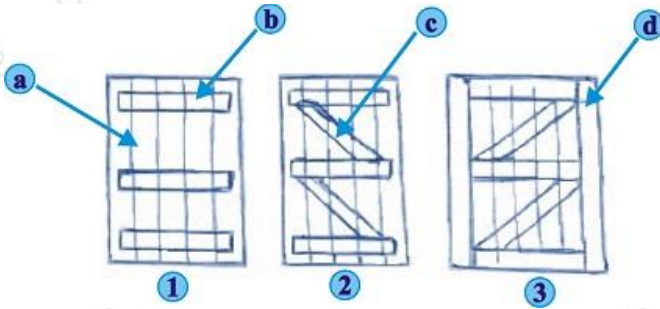
- A. mullion
- B. muntin
- C. jamb
- D. sash

6. In the drawing, the part labelled '3' is the _____.



- A. transom
- B. sash
- C. mullion
- D. head

7. What does the 'd' in the drawing indicate?

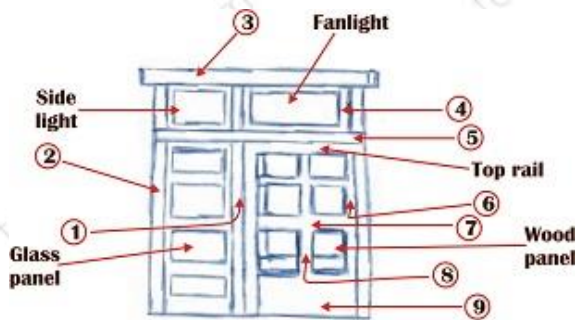


- A. Ledge
- B. Batten
- C. Frame
- D. Brace

8. Functional requirement of a door when it is closed includes _____.

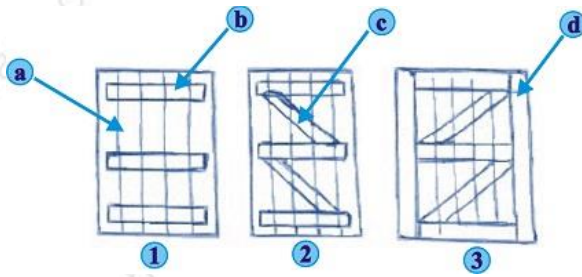
- A. prevention of unauthorized entry
- B. resistance to weather
- C. resistance to the passage of heat and sound
- D. all of the above

9. What is the part numbered '6' called?



- A. Jamb
- B. Sash
- C. Muntin
- D. Stile

10. The arrow 'c' in the drawing shows the _____.



A. ledge

B. batten

C. frame

D. brace

11. _____ have plain flat plywood surfaces on both sides.

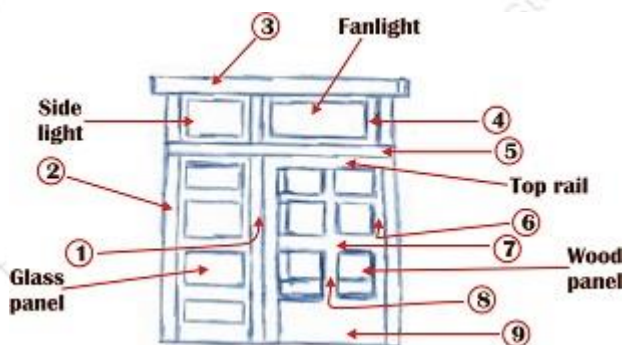
A. Paneled

B. Flush

C. Battened

D. Glazed

12. What is the name of the part labelled '4' in the drawings?



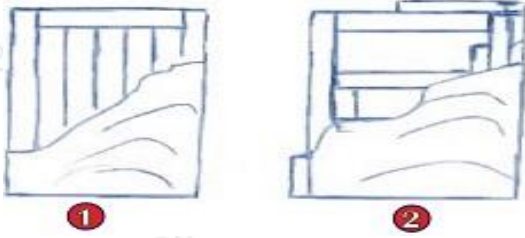
A. transom

B. sash

C. muntin

D. head

13. What type of are drawn?

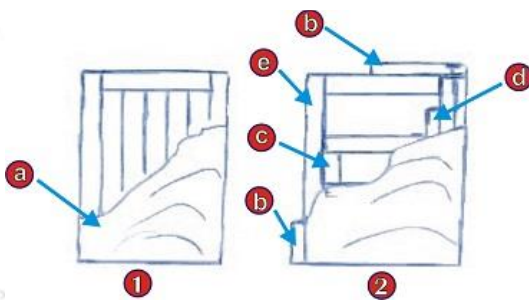


- A. Paneled
- B. Flush
- C. Plywood
- D. Battened

14. The types of raised panels includes _____.

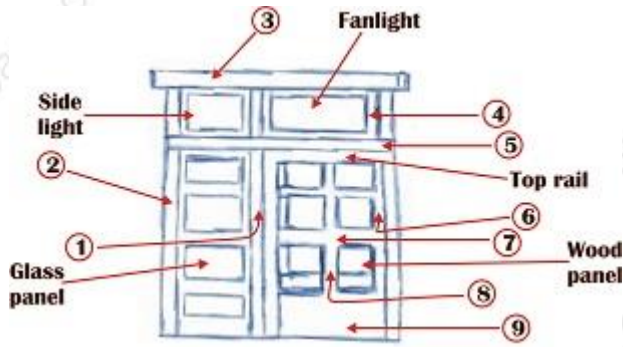
- A. bevel raised
- B. bevel raised and fielded
- C. square raised and fielded
- D. all of the above

15. What is the name of the part labelled 'c' in the diagram?



- A. Lipping
- B. Lock block
- C. Hinge block
- D. Stile

16. The arrow labelled '7' in the diagram is the _____.

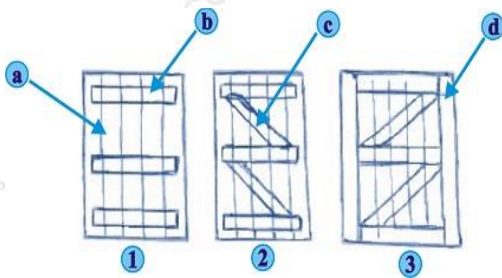


- A. jamb
- B. lock trial
- C. stile
- D. muntin

18. Doors are named according to _____.

- A. the location
- B. type of construction
- C. method of hanging
- D. all of the above

19. The part of the battened door labelled 'a' is called _____.

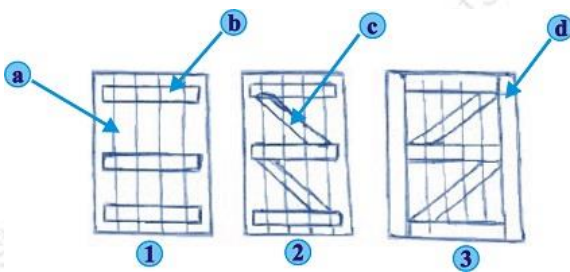


- A. ledge
- B. batten
- C. frame
- D. brace

20. Panels are set in grooves in the framing members so that shrinkage and frame movements will _____.

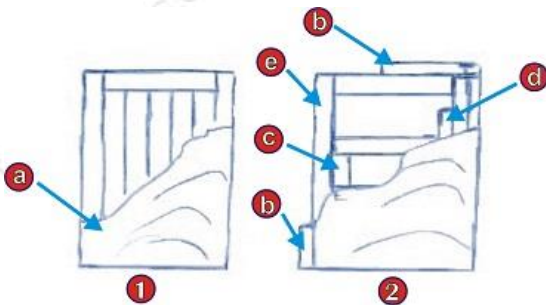
- A. because visible cracks that will open up around panels
- B. not cause visible cracks that will open up around panels
- C. keep shrinking occurring in the grooves only
- D. all of the above

21. The part of the battened door labelled 'b' is called _____.



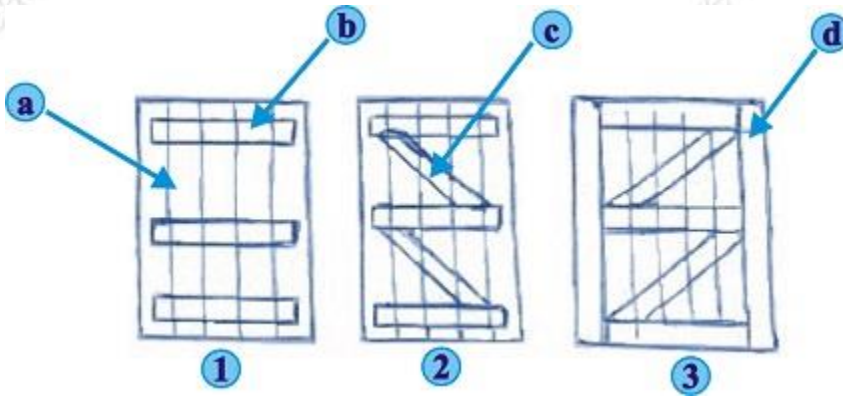
- A. ledge
- B. batten
- C. frame
- D. brace

22. The drawing labelled 'a' is called _____.



- A. lipping
- B. lock block
- C. hinge block
- D. plywood facing

23. What is the name of the battened door in the drawing labelled '2'?

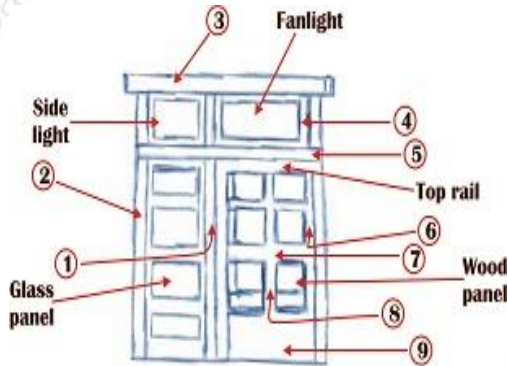


- A. Framed, ledged and braced door
- B. Ledged and braced door
- C. Ledged door
- D. Framed and ledged

24. The braces of the battened are fixed so that they run _____ upwards from the hanging side to the closing side of the door.

- A. diagonally
- B. vertically
- C. horizontally
- D. all of the above

25. The part labelled '5' in the diagram is known as the _____.

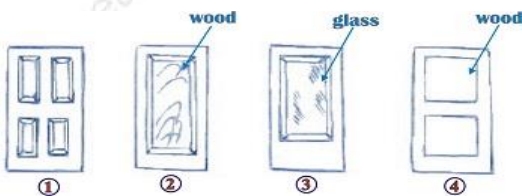


- A. transom
- B. sash
- C. mullion
- D. stile

26. Which are named according to the method of construction include _____ doors.

- A. flush
- B. paneled
- C. match boarded
- D. all of the above

27. The drawings are examples of _____ doors.

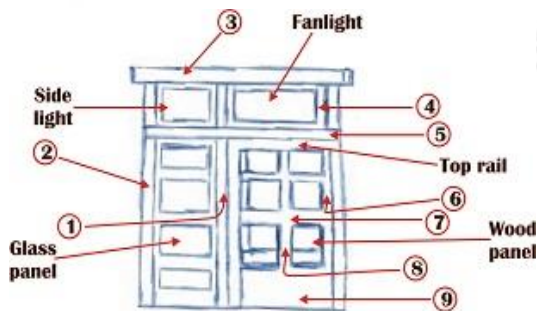


- A. flush
- B. battened
- C. paneled
- D. all of the above

28. Types of internal doors does not include _____ doors.

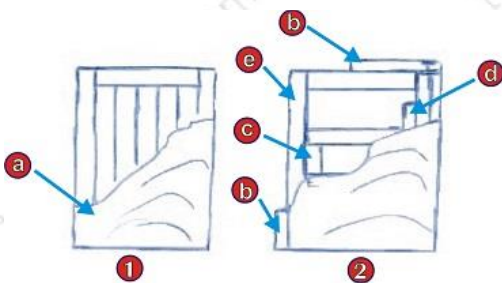
- A. framed
- B. ledged
- C. flush
- D. all of the above

29. In the drawing, the part labelled "1" is the _____.



- A. mullion
- B. stile
- C. jamb
- D. muntin

30. What is the name of the part labelled 'e'?



- A. Lock block
- B. Lipping
- C. Hinge block
- D. Stile

31. Another name for match boarded door is _____ door.

- A. battened
- B. flush
- C. panelled
- D. none of the above

32. A quality door must possess all of the following except _____.

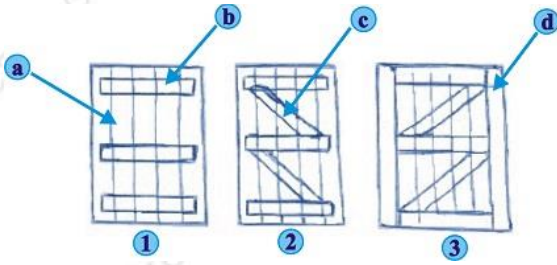
- A. not meant to serve privacy purpose to the rooms
- B. have strength and stability
- C. possess aesthetics value
- D. should have air tightness and easy to maintain

33. The drawing labelled '1' is a type of panelled door called _____ panelled door.



- A. four
- B. two
- C. glazed
- D. one

34. The type of battened or match boarded door in drawing '1' is _____ doors.



- A. ledged
- B. ledged and braced
- C. framed, ledged and braced
- D. framed panelled

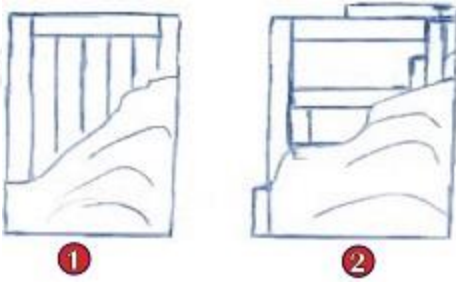
35. Which of the following is not named according to the method of hanging?

- A. Folding
- B. Hinged
- C. Glazed
- D. Sliding

36. The braces that run diagonally upward is meant to _____.

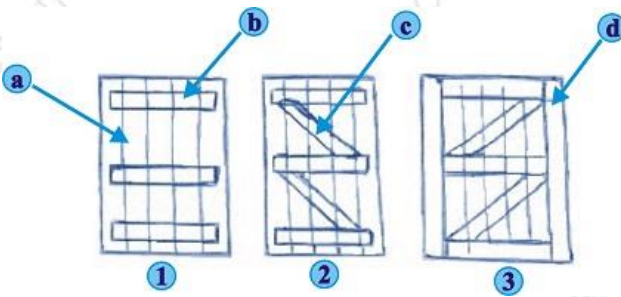
- A. make the door close well
- B. make the door open well
- C. prevent the door from sagging
- D. prevent the door from decaying

37. What type of flush door is in the drawing labelled '2'?



- A. Solid core
- B. Plain
- C. Hollow core
- D. Battened core

38. What type of battened door is in the drawing labelled '3'?



- A. Framed, ledged and braced
- B. Ledged
- C. Ledged and braced
- D. Framed and ledged

39. Why are moulding cut on the edges of the stiles and rails around panels?

- A. To improve the appearance
- B. To improve the strength
- C. To prevent warping
- D. All of the above

40. The type of most suitable for hanging external edged is _____ hinges.

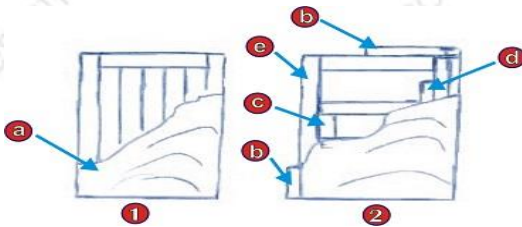
- A. piano

- B. tee
- C. butt
- D. strap

41. _____ strengthens and stabilizes the batten door.

- A. Batten
- B. Braces
- C. Ledge
- D. Frames

42. What is the name of the part labelled 'd'?



- A. Lock block
- B. Lipping
- C. Hinge block
- D. Stile

43. Flush door come in two kinds, as _____.

- A. solid and hollow core
- B. rebated and grooves
- C. single and double
- D. sliding and folding

44. Named according to location are _____ doors.

- A. hinged and sliding
- B. external and internal

- C. flush and panelled
- D. all of the above

45. What is arrow number '9' called?



- A. Stile
- B. Muntin
- C. Bottom rail
- D. Sash

46. To reduce the possibility of shrinkage cracks observe _____

- A. avoid the use of large panels
- B. use of plywood
- C. making panels tongued together
- D. all of the above

47. Types of external include _____ doors.

- A. ledged
- B. ledged and braced
- C. entrance

D. all of the above

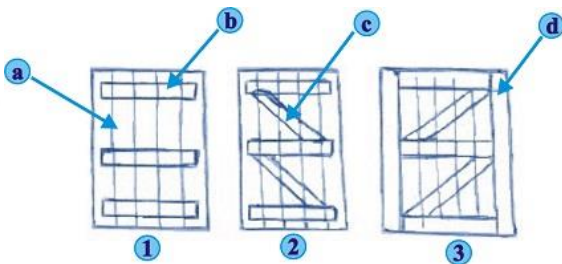
48. Advantages of flush over battened and panelled include _____.

- A. flush enables fire resistance door to be made
- B. flush has higher sound proof
- C. flush has higher airtightness
- D. all of the above

49. Functional requirements of a door when open includes _____.

- A. safe means of access
- B. safe means of egress
- C. safe means of ventilation
- D. all of the above

50. The type of door drawn is _____ door.



- A. flush
- B. battened
- C. panelled
- D. none of the above

51. _____ is a solid barrier that is fixed in an opening in a wall to a hing, pivot or slide open and to close it.

- A. Frame
- B. Door

C. Window

D. Wood

TOPIC: ESTIMATION AND COSTING

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The table is called _____ table.

SNO	MEMBER	QTY	SIZE (mm)	MATERIAL
1	RAIL	2	19x70x580	Abura
2	STILE	2	19x70x1040	Abura
3	TOP RAIL	1	6x580x1040	Plywood
4	LAMINATE	1	600x1060	Extra for trimming

- A. working rod
- B. cutting list
- C. estimate
- D. preliminary drawing

2. The heading 'size' in estimation table means _____.

- A. 20 lengths
- B. ₹20 timber
- C. 20 × 50 × 600mm timber
- D. mahogany timber

3. How much will the owner of the job pay to collect his job according to the estimate in the table?

SNO	ITEM	SIZE	TYPE	QTY	COST UNIT (N)	TOTAL COST(N)
1	WOOD	75x120x1200	MAHOGANY	2	1,000	2,000
2	WOOD	1x50x1200	MAHOGANY	4	500	2,000
3	($\frac{1}{2}$)" PLYWOOD	20x550x1150	MAHOGANY FACE	2	1,500	3,000
4	NAILS	($1\frac{1}{2}$)", (2)"	ROUND HEAD WIRE	2 POUNDS	200	400
5	GLUE	SMALL	TOKSON CASEIN	1	200	200
6	SAND PAPER	300 mm	EMERY CLOTH	1	150	150
7	POLISH	2 BOTTLES	LACQUER	2 BOTTLES	400	800
8	TRANSPORTATION					500
9	WORKMANSHIP					6,000
10	GRAND TOTAL					15,050

- A. ₦9,050
- B. ₦15,050
- C. ₦10,050
- D. ₦13,000

4. During building construction the table which explains the details of materials, the labour and the quality of the materials is called _____.

- A. bill of quantities
- B. bill of labours
- C. bill of contract
- D. bill of estimations

5. What does 'workmanship' mean?

- A. The type of work to be done
- B. The people required to do the work
- C. The skill needed to do a job
- D. All of the above

6. In the table (kitchen table) which of the following is not true?

SNO	MEMBER	QTY	SIZE (mm)	MATERIAL
1	RAIL	2	19x70x580	Abura
2	STILE	2	19x70x1040	Abura
3	TOP RAIL	1	6x580x1040	Plywood
4	LAMINATE	1	600x1060	Extra for trimming

- A. The rails are two in number of Abura with 19 × 70 × 580mm size
- B. The laminate has the size 600 × 106mm with extra for trimming
- C. The top is one, the size is 600 × 580 × 1040mm
- D. The stiles are two, 19 × 70 × 104mm

7. If the owner decides to undertake the provision of the materials, how much is he supposed to pay the worker?

SNO	ITEM	SIZE	TYPE	QTY	COST UNIT (N)	TOTAL COST(N)
1	WOOD	75x120x1200	MAHOGANY	2	1,000	2,000
2	WOOD	1x50x1200	MAHOGANY	4	500	2,000
3	($\frac{1}{2}$ ") PLYWOOD	20x550x1150	MAHOGANY FACE	2	1,500	3,000
4	NAILS	($1\frac{1}{2}$ ") , (2")	ROUND HEAD WIRE	2 POUNDS	200	400
5	GLUE	SMALL	TOKSON CASEIN	1	200	200
6	SAND PAPER	300 mm	EMERY CLOTH	1	150	150
7	POLISH	2 BOTTLES	LACQUER	2 BOTTLES	400	800
8	TRANSPORTATION					500
9	WORKMANSHIP					6,000
10	GRAND TOTAL					15,050

A. ₦6,000

B. ₦6,500

C. ₦9,050

D. ₦15,050

8. The working drawing in orthographic drawing is not made in _____ angle projection.

A. first

B. second

C. third

D. first and third

9. From the table, how much should be given to purchase the polish?

SNO	ITEM	SIZE	TYPE	QTY	COST UNIT (₦)	TOTAL COST(₦)
1	WOOD	75x120x1200	MAHOGANY	2	1,000	2,000
2	WOOD	1x50x1200	MAHOGANY	4	500	2,000
3	$(\frac{1}{2})$ " PLYWOOD	20x550x1150	MAHOGANY FACE	2	1,500	3,000
4	NAILS	$(1\frac{1}{2})$ ", (2")	ROUND HEAD WIRE	2 POUNDS	200	400
5	GLUE	SMALL	TOKSON CASEIN	1	200	200
6	SAND PAPER	300 mm	EMERY CLOTH	1	150	150
7	POLISH	2 BOTTLES	LACQUER	2 BOTTLES	400	800
8	TRANSPORTATION					500
9	WORKMANSHIP					6,000
10	GRAND TOTAL					15,050

- A. ₦150
- B. ₦200
- C. ₦300
- D. ₦400

10. The rod or working drawing contains _____.

- A. the name of the article
- B. the scale used for making the drawing
- C. the details of various parts and joints
- D. all of the above

11. Costing in estimation means _____.

- A. paying money
- B. giving the prices
- C. giving the conditions
- D. sending to market

12. The table indicates that _____.

SNO	ITEM	SIZE	TYPE	QTY	COST UNIT (N)	TOTAL COST(N)
1	WOOD	75x120x1200	MAHOGANY	2	1,000	2,000
2	WOOD	1x50x1200	MAHOGANY	4	500	2,000
3	(1½)" PLYWOOD	20x550x1150	MAHOGANY FACE	2	1,500	3,000
4	NAILS	(1½)", (2)"	ROUND HEAD WIRE	2 POUNDS	200	400
5	GLUE	SMALL	TOKSON CASEIN	1	200	200
6	SAND PAPER	300 mm	EMERY CLOTH	1	150	150
7	POLISH	2 BOTTLES	LACQUER	2 BOTTLES	400	800
8	TRANSPORTATION					500
9	WORKMANSHIP					6,000
10	GRAND TOTAL					15,050

- A. mahogany wood of 75 × 120 × 1200mm is needed
- B. mahogany wood of size 75 × 120 × 1200mm at ₦2000 per unit is needed
- C. the wood that cost ₦1,000 per unit are four in number
- D. total cost of all the wood is ₦2,000

13. The cutting list should include _____.

SNO	MEMBER	QTY	SIZE (mm)	MATERIAL
1	RAIL	2	19x70x580	Abura
2	STILE	2	19x70x1040	Abura
3	TOP RAIL	1	6x580x1040	Plywood
4	LAMINATE	1	600x1060	Extra for trimming

- A. quantity
- B. material
- C. member

D. all of the above

14. The quantity in estimation of materials means the _____.

A. measurement

B. standard

C. number

D. type

15. How much should be given for the purchase of the materials from number 1-7?

SNO	ITEM	SIZE	TYPE	QTY	COST UNIT (₦)	TOTAL COST(₦)
1	WOOD	75x120x1200	MAHOGANY	2	1,000	2,000
2	WOOD	1x50x1200	MAHOGANY	4	500	2,000
3	($\frac{1}{2}$)" PLYWOOD	20x550x1150	MAHOGANY FACE	2	1,500	3,000
4	NAILS	($1\frac{1}{2}$ "), (2")	ROUND HEAD WIRE	2 POUNDS	200	400
5	GLUE	SMALL	TOKSON CASEIN	1	200	200
6	SAND PAPER	300 mm	EMERY CLOTH	1	150	150
7	POLISH	2 BOTTLES	LACQUER	2 BOTTLES	400	800
8	TRANSPORTATION					500
9	WORKMANSHIP					6,000
10	GRAND TOTAL					15,050

A. ₦ 6,000

B. ₦ 8,550

C. ₦9,050

D. ₦15,050

16. In estimation table, the heading 'type' refers to _____.

A. 20 lengths of timber

B. ₦20.00 timber

C. 20 × 50 × 600mm timber

D. mahogany timber

17. Estimates are made from full size working drawing called _____.

A. rod

B. board

C. pictorial

D. isometric

18. In estimation, the cost of the individual window unit will depend on _____.

SNO	ITEM	SIZE	TYPE	QTY	COST UNIT (N)	TOTAL COST(N)
1	WOOD	75x120x1200	MAHOGANY	2	1,000	2,000
2	WOOD	1x50x1200	MAHOGANY	4	500	2,000
3	(1½)" PLYWOOD	20x550x1150	MAHOGANY FACE	2	1,500	3,000
4	NAILS	(1½)", (2"	ROUND HEAD WIRE	2 POUNDS	200	400
5	GLUE	SMALL	TOKSON CASEIN	1	200	200
6	SAND PAPER	300 mm	EMERY CLOTH	1	150	150
7	POLISH	2 BOTTLES	LACQUER	2 BOTTLES	400	800
8	TRANSPORTATION					500
9	WORKMANSHIP					6,000
10	GRAND TOTAL					15,050

A. style of the window

B. the material the unit is made from

C. whether or not it has factory applied finish

D. all of the above

19. Full size drawing are used to prepare the estimate because it contains _____.

- A. the true shape and form of the job
- B. the true shapes and parts of joints
- C. hidden detail lines and sections
- D. all of the above

20. _____ is the table containing the summary of the materials needed for a job with little increase in their measurements.

- A. Costing
- B. Estimation
- C. Workmanship
- D. Cutting list

21. In the table, the type of nails required for the job is _____.

SNO	ITEM	SIZE	TYPE	QTY	COST UNIT (₦)	TOTAL COST(₦)
1	WOOD	75x120x1200	MAHOGANY	2	1,000	2,000
2	WOOD	1x50x1200	MAHOGANY	4	500	2,000
3	($\frac{1}{2}$)" PLYWOOD	20x550x1150	MAHOGANY FACE	2	1,500	3,000
4	NAILS	($1\frac{1}{2}$ "), (2")	ROUND HEAD WIRE	2 POUNDS	200	400
5	GLUE	SMALL	TOKSON CASEIN	1	200	200
6	SAND PAPER	300 mm	EMERY CLOTH	1	150	150
7	POLISH	2 BOTTLES	LACQUER	2 BOTTLES	400	800
8	TRANSPORTATION					500
9	WORKMANSHIP					6,000
10	GRAND TOTAL					15,050

- A. tokson casein
- B. round head wire
- C. emery cloth
- D. lacquer

22. _____ is the table that include all the type of materials needed for a job with their measurements, quantity, cost and workmanship cost.

- A. Costing
- B. Estimation
- C. Workmanship
- D. Cutting list

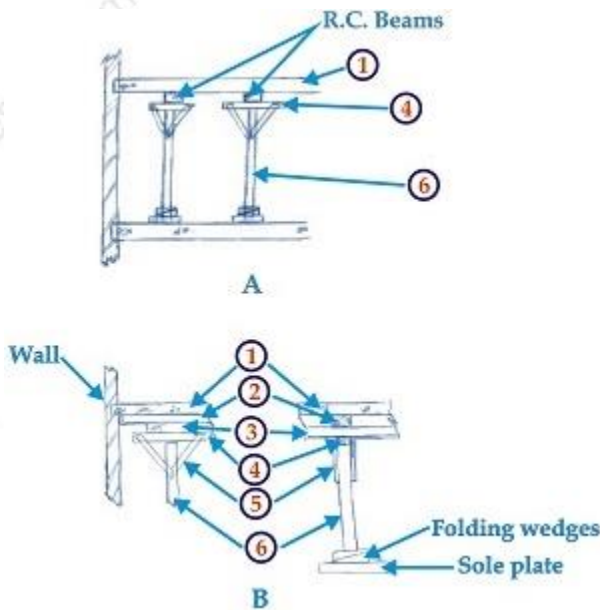
TOPIC: FORMWORK AND CENTERING

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Precast concrete is the concrete cast _____.

- A. in the place of need
- B. partly outside the place of need
- C. outside the place of need
- D. with rods

2. The arrow labelled '4' in drawing 'A and B' shown is called _____.



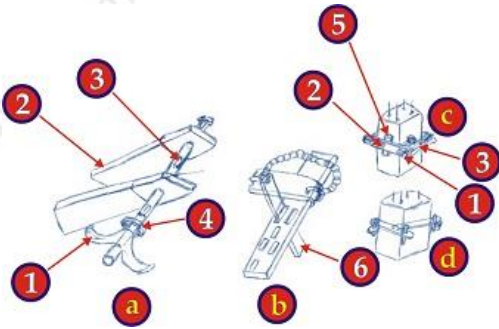
- A. joist
- B. head tree
- C. prop
- D. brace

3. Why must formwork joints be tight fitting?



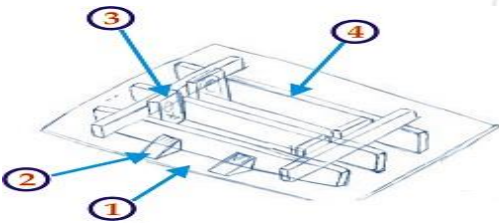
- A. To prevent air escape
- B. To prevent coarse aggregate escape
- C. To prevent liquid concrete escape
- D. To prevent collapse of formwork

5. In the drawing shown the part of the clamp labelled '2' is _____.



- A. packing/wedges
- B. wing nut
- C. yoke bar
- D. bolt

6. In the drawing shown, the arrow labelled '4' is called _____.



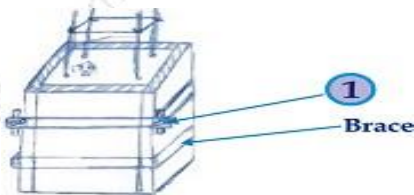
- A. wedge
- B. spacer

- C. shutter
- D. platform board

7. The size of the timber props should be _____.

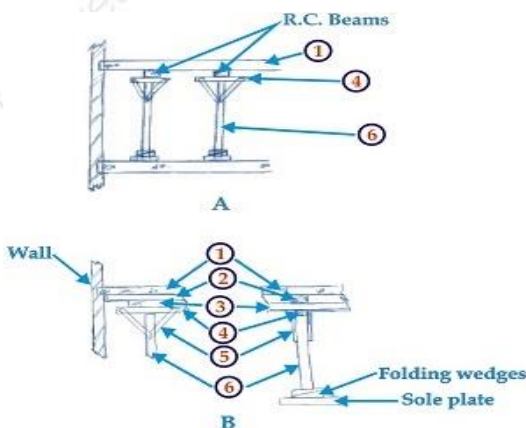
- A. 25 × 50 mm wide
- B. 50 × 100 mm wide
- C. 25 × 100 mm wide
- D. 50 × 300 mm wide

8. What is the type of formwork represented in drawing shown?



- A. Concrete beams
- B. Concrete fence wall
- C. Concrete slabs
- D. Concrete floor

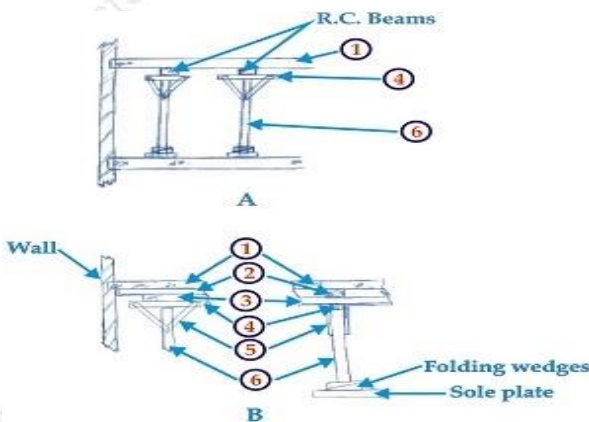
9. In drawing 'A and B' shown, the arrow '5' points to _____.



- A. head tree

- B. brace
- C. prop
- D. joist

10. In drawing 'A' and 'B' shown, the part labelled '1' is called _____.

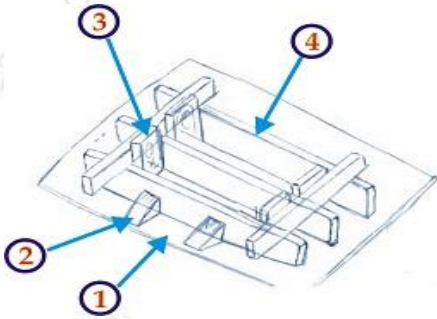


- A. runners
- B. joist
- C. decking
- D. headtree

11. Qualities of timbers for formwork are _____.

- A. they are fairly soft and not durable for external work
- B. they retain shape after drying
- C. they are easily worked with
- D. all of the above

12. In the drawing shown, the part labelled '1' is the _____.



- A. shutter
- B. platform board
- C. spacer
- D. wedge

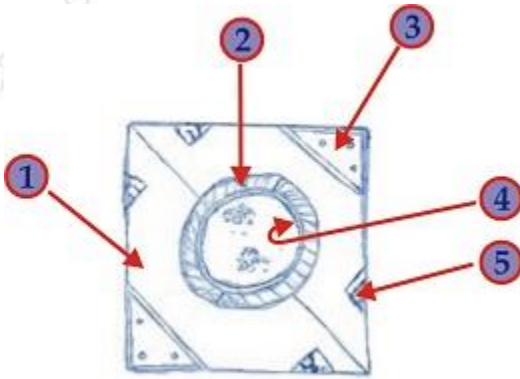
13. Which of the following should not be used as material for formwork?

- A. Metals
- B. Plastics
- C. Plywood
- D. None of the above

14. For removal of props to slab spanning up to 4.5 m, the minimum time allowed should be _____.

- A. 3 days
- B. 7 days
- C. 7 months
- D. 14 days

15. What type of formwork is shown in the diagram?



- A. Formwork for wall
- B. Formwork for circular column
- C. Formwork for lintel
- D. Formwork for slab

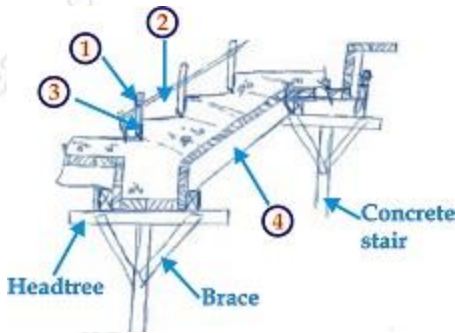
16. The timber for head tree should measure _____ wide.

- A. 25 × 50 mm
- B. 25 × 50 mm
- C. 50 × 100 mm
- D. 50 × 300 mm

17. The minimum time allowed for the removal of props to beam spanning over 6m should be _____ days.

- A. 2
- B. 7
- C. 14
- D. 21

18. In the drawing shown, the arrow labelled '1' is the _____.

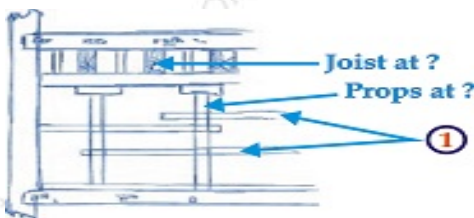


- A. cleat
- B. joist
- C. stringer board
- D. riser board

19. A minimum period for removal of slabs (i.e. props left under) is _____ days.

- A. 3
- B. 10
- C. 14
- D. 21

20. In the drawing shown, the part labelled '1' is the _____.

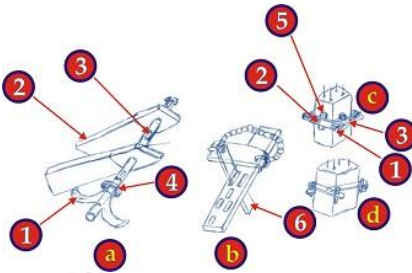


- A. head trees
- B. sole plates
- C. ties
- D. stretchers

21. The members of formwork for beams should be planed when smooth surface finish is required, except _____.

- A. prop
- B. stretcher
- C. boarding
- D. all of the above

22. The drawing "c" and "d" in the diagram shown illustrates the uses of _____.



- A. modern clamps only
- B. traditional and modern clamps
- C. traditional yokes only
- D. ancient and traditional yokes

23. The method of removing formwork include _____.

- A. First remove vertical members, walls, columns, sides etc.

Second, remove soffit of slabs etc.

Third, remove soffit of beams, girders etc.

- B. First, remove soffit of beam, girders etc.

Second, remove soffit of slabs etc.

Third, remove vertical members, walls, column sided etc.

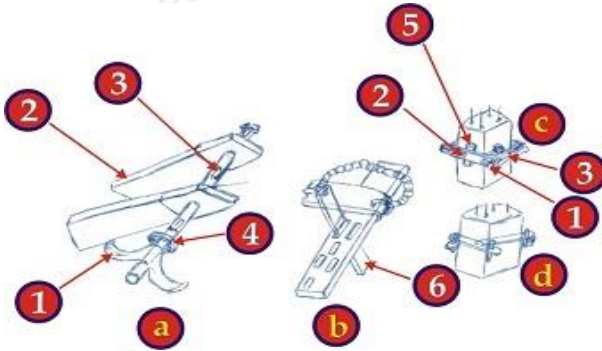
- C. First, remove soffit of slabs etc.

Second, remove vertical members, walls etc.

Third, remove soffit of beams, girders etc.

D. all of the above

24. In the drawing shown, the arrow '6' is a yoke part known as _____.



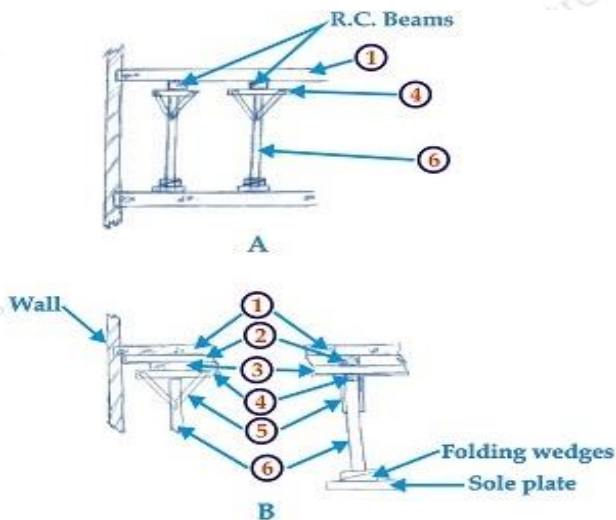
A. packing or wedge

B. wing bolt nut

C. bolt washer

D. bar chain

25. In drawing 'A and B' shown, the part labelled '6' is the _____.



A. prop

B. runners

C. joist

D. brace

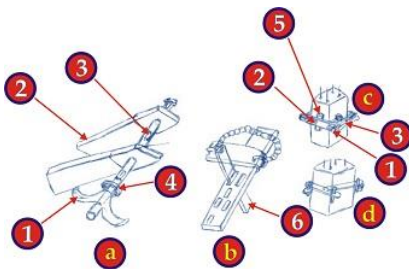
26. Plywood used for formwork should _____.

- A. resist weather
- B. not peel
- C. not be very strong but durable for easy construction
- D. be very strong and durable for easy construction

27. There are two methods of concrete cast in formwork namely _____.

- A. pre-cast and post-cast
- B. pre-cast and cast-in situ
- C. cast-in situ and wet cast
- D. wet cast and dry cast

28. In the drawing shown, the traditional yoke is _____.



- A. "a" and "b"
- B. "b" and "d"
- C. "a" and "c"
- D. "c" and "d"

29. Formwork is not used to cast which of the following?

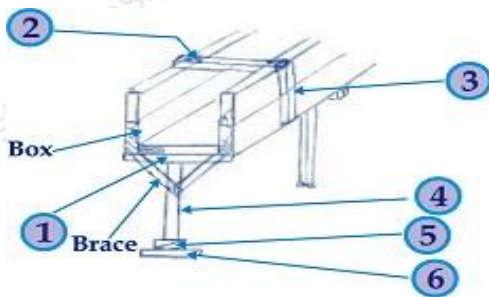
- A. Wall plates
- B. Columns and beams
- C. Concrete facial boards

D. Bridges

30. The minimum period allowed for the striking of beams soffit (probs left under) is _____.

- A. 2 days
- B. 3 days
- C. 7 days
- D. 7 months

31. The drawing drawn illustrates what type of formwork?



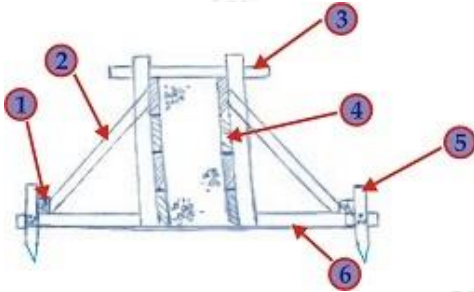
- A. Formwork for columns
- B. Formwork for beams or lintels
- C. Formwork for floor slabs
- D. Formwork for the wall casting

32. Qualities of a good formwork include _____.

- A. it must be strong enough to support the wet concrete
- B. it must remain rigid while ramming, tamping and vibration
- C. it must be designed to allow for easy removal

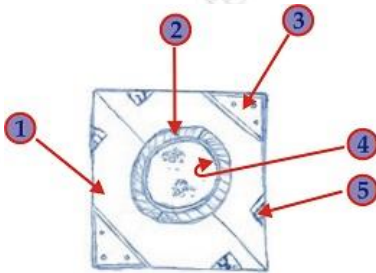
D. all of the above

33. What is the name of the part labelled '4' in diagram shown?



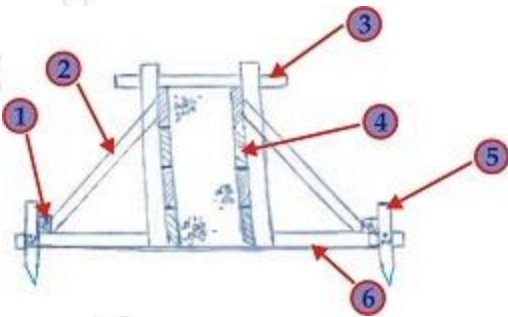
- A. bracing
- B. peg
- C. stretcher
- D. boarding

34. The F.C. column in the part labelled '3' of the drawing shown is _____.



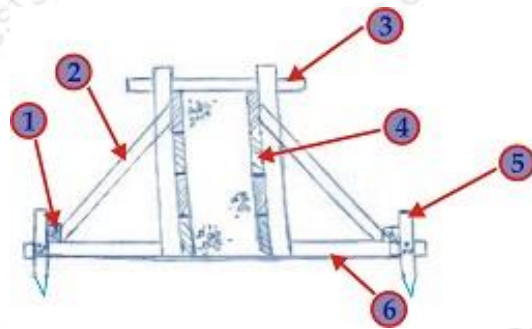
- A. collar
- B. cleat
- C. sheeting
- D. plywood lining

35. The name of the part labelled '5' in the drawing shown is _____.



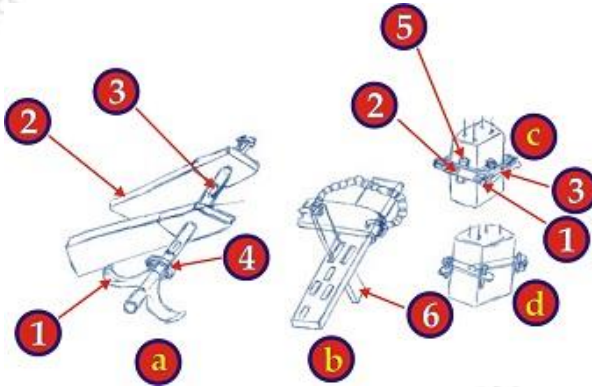
- A. packing
- B. peg
- C. stretcher
- D. sole plate

36. In the drawing shown, the number '2' represents _____.



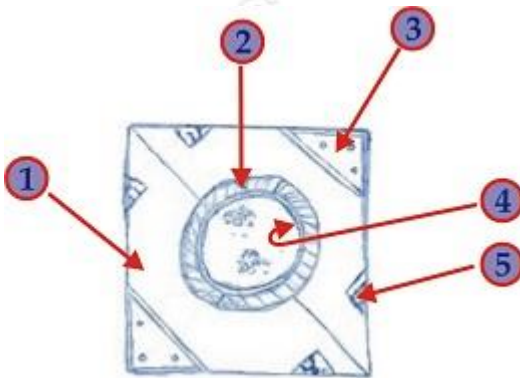
- A. bracing
- B. peg
- C. stretcher
- D. boarding

37. In the drawing shown, the arrow '5' is a yoke part known as _____.



- A. packing or wedge
- B. wing bolt nut
- C. bolt washer
- D. bar chain

38. In the drawing shown, arrow '2' points at _____.

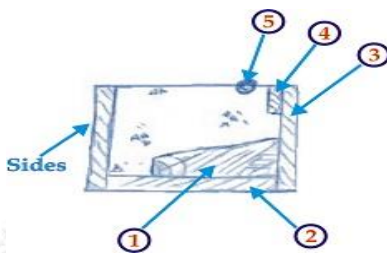


- A. collar
- B. cleat
- C. sheeting
- D. lining

40. The easy and gradual removal of formwork after concrete has hardened is called _____.

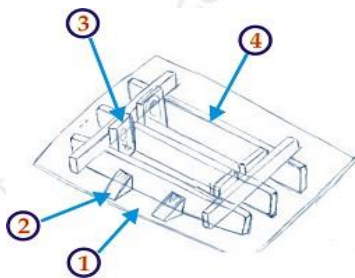
- A. demolishing
- B. striking
- C. shuttering
- D. vibrating

41. In the sill mould in the drawing shown, number '4' is called inserted piece _____.



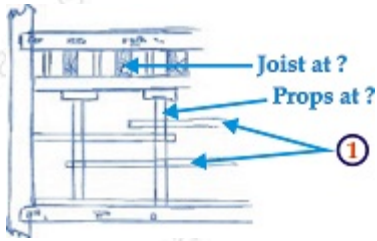
- A. to form weathering
- B. to form throating
- C. attached to sides to form return
- D. attached to sides to form rendering

42. The drawing shown has the part labelled '3' called _____.



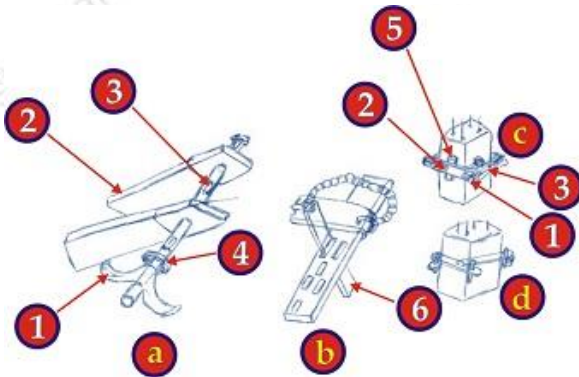
- A. wedge
- B. spacer
- C. shutter
- D. platform board

44. In the drawing shown, the joists is built at _____ mm centres.



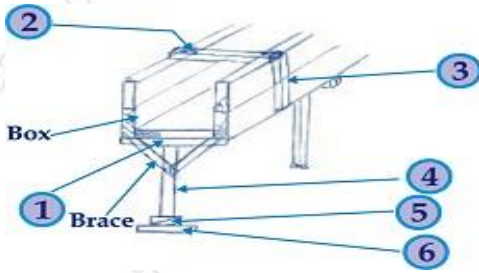
- A. 100
- B. 200
- C. 300
- D. 600

45. The arrow labelled '1' in the drawing shown is called _____.



- A. packing/wedges
- B. wing nut
- C. yoke bar
- D. bolt

46. In the drawing shown, the number '3' is known as _____.

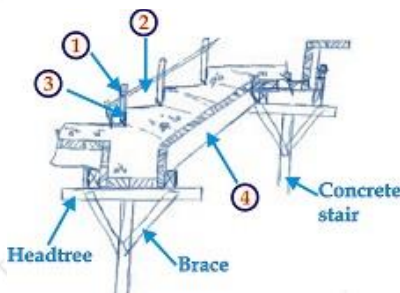


- A. headtree
- B. stretcher
- C. cleat
- D. prop

47. Why should surface of shuttering be covered with paper, oil or soft soap?

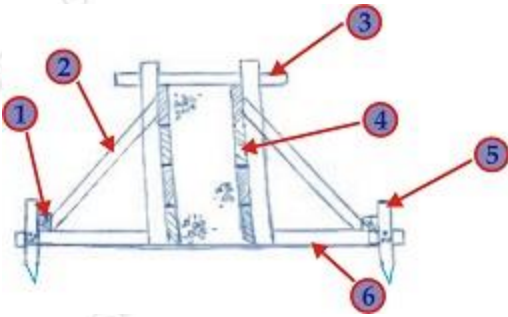
- A. To prevent the concrete sticking to the boarding.
- B. To prevent the concrete from setting poorly
- C. To make the concrete to be smooth
- D. All of the above

48. The arrow '3' of the drawing shown, the stair's formwork is _____.



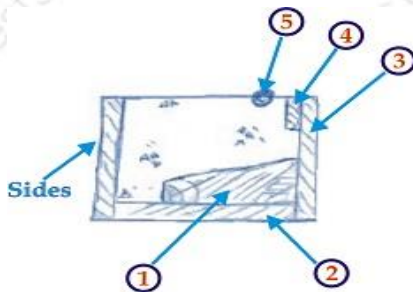
- A. cleat
- B. joist
- C. riser board
- D. stringer board

49. The part labelled '1' in the diagram shown is called _____.



- A. stretcher
- B. bracing
- C. boarding
- D. runner

50. In the drawing shown, the sill mould labelled '1' is the _____.



- A. inserted piece to form weathering
- B. inserted piece to form throating
- C. sides
- D. pallet

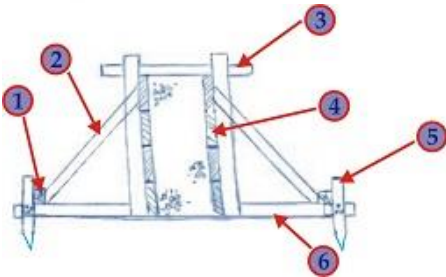
51. West Africa timber suitable for formwork include _____.

- A. afara
- B. agbu
- C. achi
- D. all of the above

52. Materials used for formwork should include _____.

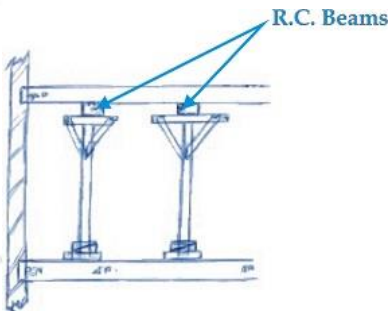
- A. plywood
- B. softwood
- C. hardwood
- D. all of the above

53. The arrow '6' is pointing at _____ in the drawing shown.



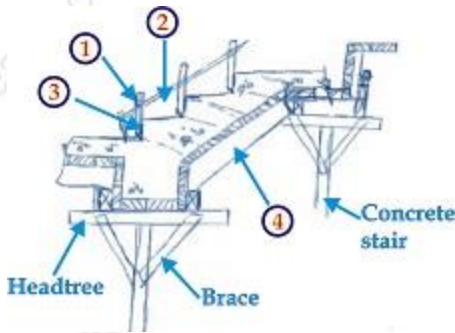
- A. runners
- B. stretcher
- C. sole plate
- D. boarding

54. The drawing shown illustrates _____.



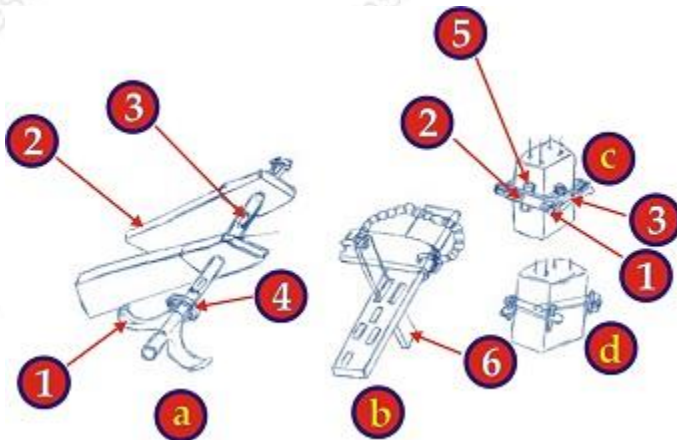
- A. formwork for precast concrete floor
- B. formwork for concrete floors
- C. concrete floor formwork showing details of props, joist and beam casing
- D. formwork for concrete floor showing props tied at intervals

55. In the drawing shown, the arrow '2' points at _____.



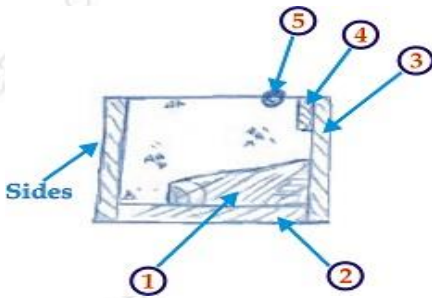
- A. cleat
- B. joist
- C. stringer board
- D. riser board

56. The drawing shown illustrates types of _____.



- A. gate yokes
- B. safety anchors
- C. column clamps
- D. sash clamps

57. In the drawing shown, number '5' is inserted piece _____.

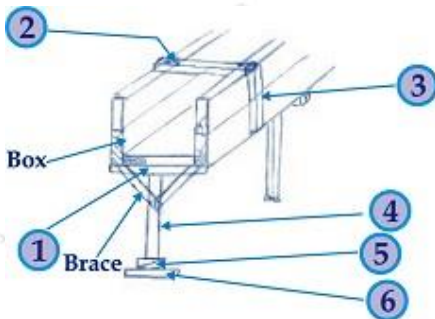


- A. to form weathering
- B. to form throating
- C. attached to side to form return
- D. all of the above

58. Which of the following is not included in the construction of formwork?

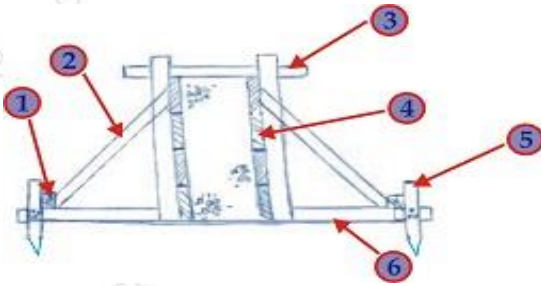
- A. Propping and centering
- B. Shuttering
- C. Plastering the body
- D. Cleaning and surface treatment

59. In the drawing drawn, the number '1' points at _____.



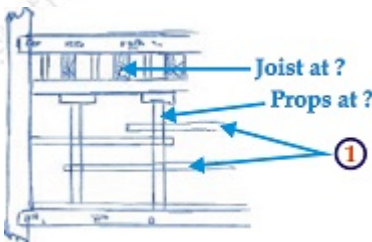
- A. sole plate
- B. stretcher
- C. head tree
- D. cleat

60. In the drawing shown, the number '3' in the formwork is called _____.



- A. bracing
- B. peg
- C. stretcher
- D. boarding

61. In the drawing shown, the props is built at _____ mm centres.

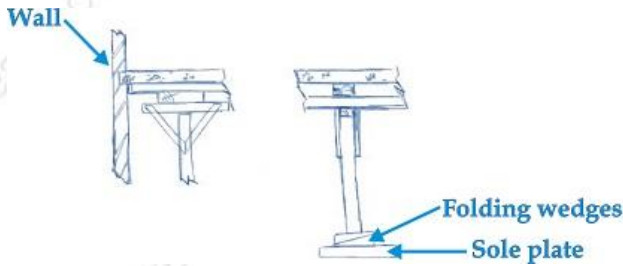


- A. 50 - 150
- B. 100 - 300
- C. 100 - 1200
- D. 100 - 600

62. The effect of liquid concrete of forms include _____.

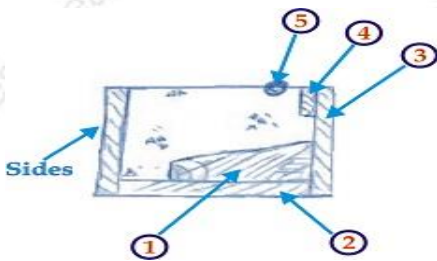
- A. it exercises pressure proportional to the depth of the concrete
- B. it caters for the liquid concrete on forms
- C. it makes cement agents to leak if joist is not tight
- D. all of the above

63. The drawing shown is a formwork which illustrates formwork for _____.



- A. precast concrete floor
- B. concrete floor
- C. concrete stairs
- D. illustrating props, joist and beam details

64. In the drawing shown, the arrow labelled '2' is _____.



- A. inserted piece to form throating
- B. pallet
- C. inserted piece to form weathering
- D. inserted piece attached to side to form return

65. Internal surface treatment of formwork includes _____.

- A. clean form of any rubbish
- B. wet the surface to be in contact with concrete with water
- C. surface of shuttering to be papered oiled or with soft soap
- D. all of the above

66. For floor slabs the timber should be _____ wide.

- A. 25 × 25 mm

- B. 25 × 50 mm
- C. 25 × 100 mm
- D. 25 × 250 mm

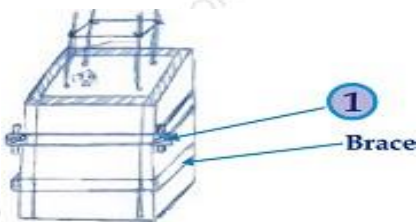
67. For removal of probs to slabs over 4.5m, the minimum time allowed should be _____ days.

- A. 3
- B. 7
- C. 14
- D. 21

68. The size of the timber ledger for formwork is _____.

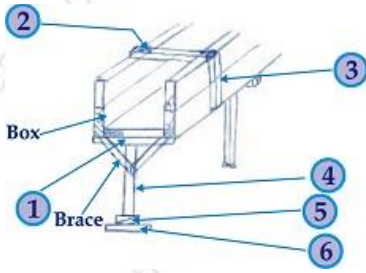
- A. 25 × 50 mm wide
- B. 25 × 100 mm wide
- C. 50 × 100 mm wide
- D. 25 × 150 mm wide

69. In the drawing shown, the part labelled '1' is called _____.



- A. ties
- B. clamp
- C. wedges
- D. props

70. What name is the part labelled '5' in the drawing shown called?

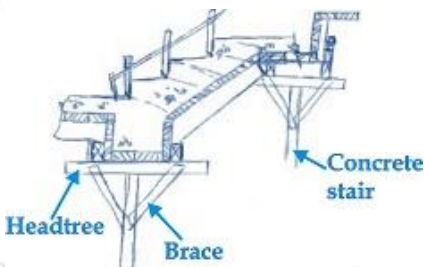


- A. Folding wedges
- B. Prop
- C. Sole plate
- D. Headtree

71. The line of ties placed at the bottom and middle of the props is to _____.

- A. prevent any movement of the formwork
- B. prevent quick setting of the concrete
- C. allow the carpenter to climb the formwork
- D. all of the above

71. The line of ties placed at the bottom and middle of the props is to _____.



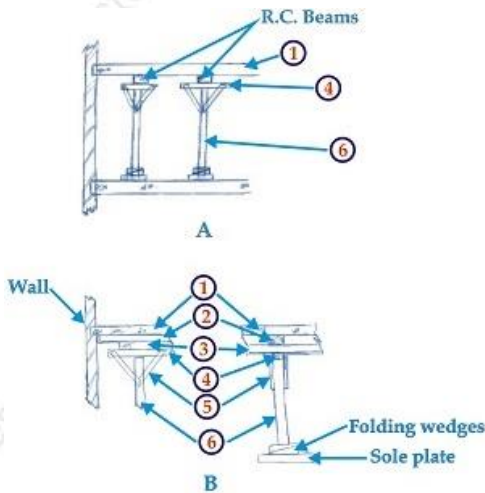
- A. prevent any movement of the formwork
- B. prevent quick setting of the concrete
- C. allow the carpenter to climb the formwork
- D. all of the above

73. The characteristics of timber for formwork does not include _____.

- A. moderately light weight

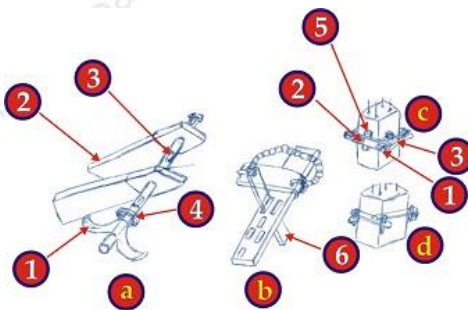
- B. seasoned enough not to soak-dry concrete
- C. hard enough not to take in nails easily
- D. all of the above

74. In drawing 'A' and 'B' shown, the part labelled '2' is called _____.



- A. runners
- B. joist
- C. decking
- D. headtree

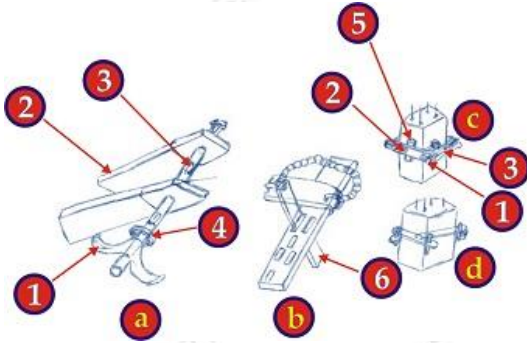
75. The arrow '4' in the drawing shown is pointing at the _____.



- A. bolt washer
- B. bolt key
- C. bolt nut

D. all of the above

76. The modern type of clamps as shown in the diagram is _____.



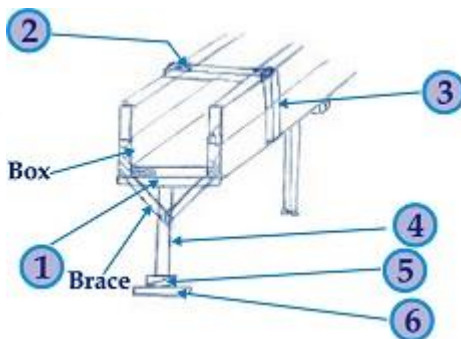
A. "a" and "b"

B. "b" and "d"

C. "a" and "c"

D. "c" and "d"

77. What part of the formwork in the drawing shown is '4'?



A. Headtree

B. Cleat

C. Folding wedges

D. Prop

78. The size of timber beam for formwork is _____ wide.

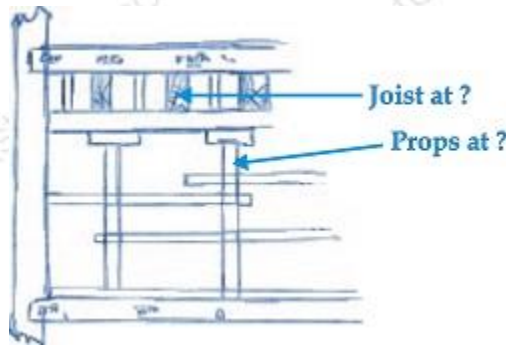
A. 25 × 250 mm

- B. 25 × 300 mm
- C. 25 × 360 mm
- D. 25 × 600 mm

79. The basic factors governing the stripping time for formwork include _____.

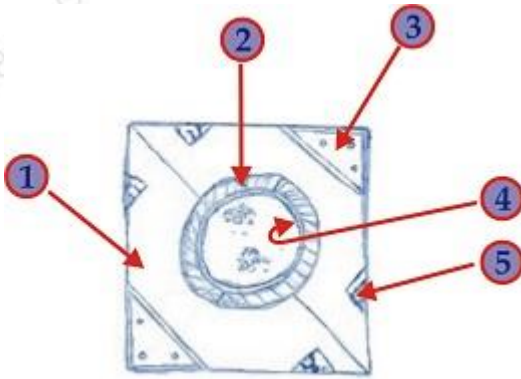
- A. types of cement used
- B. types of structure
- C. mixture of concrete
- D. all of the above

80. The formwork in the diagram drawn shows _____.



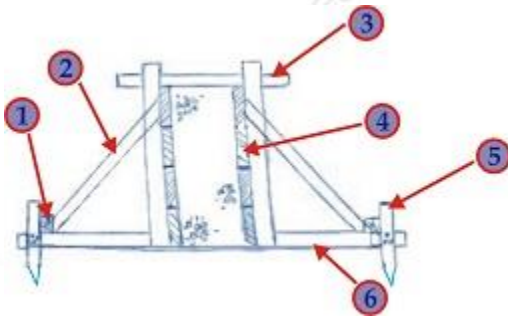
- A. props tied at intervals
- B. props and beam details
- C. mould for precast concrete slab
- D. mould for precast sill

81. What is the name of the part labelled '5' in the drawing shown?



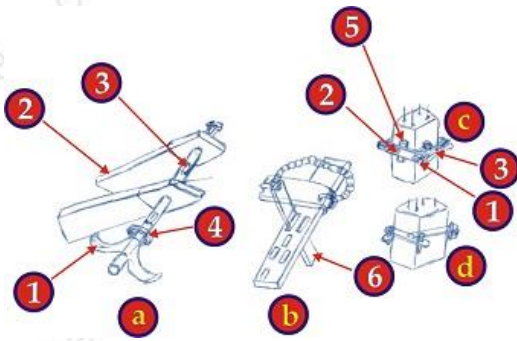
- A. Collar
- B. Cleat
- C. Bolt
- D. Lining

82. The drawing shown illustrates which type of formwork?



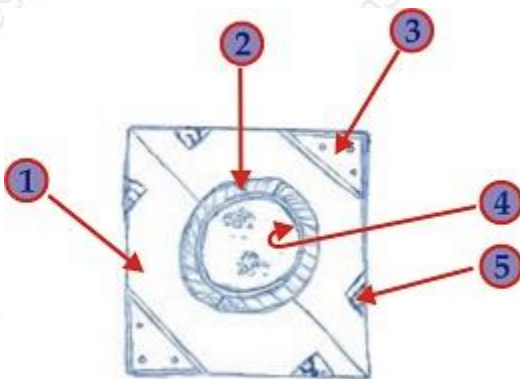
- A. Formwork for lintel
- B. Formwork for wall
- C. Formwork for circular column
- D. All of the above

83. In the drawing shown, the part of the clamp labelled '3' is called _____.



- A. wedges
- B. wing nut
- C. yoke
- D. bolt

84. What is the name of the part labelled '4' in the drawing shown?



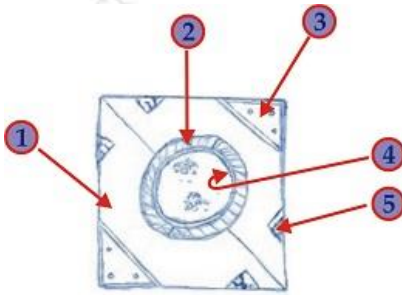
- A. Collar
- B. Cleat
- C. Bolt
- D. Plywood lining

85. Consolidation of concrete in the formwork is done by all except _____.

- A. rubbing

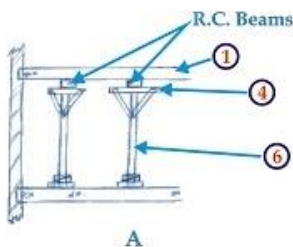
- B. ramming
- C. tamping
- D. vibration

86. In the drawing shown, the part labelled '1' is called _____.

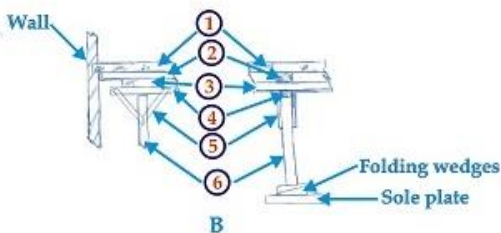


- A. collar
- B. cleat
- C. bolt
- D. lining

87. The part labelled '3' of drawing 'A and B' shown is called _____.



A



B

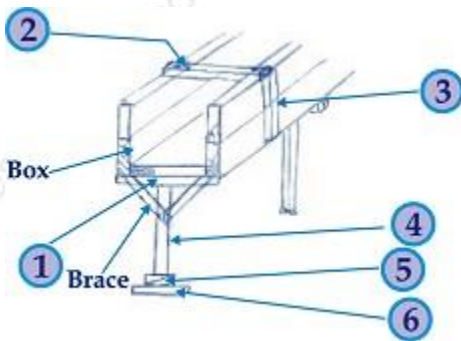
- A. brace
- B. decking
- C. headtree

D. runners

88. 'Cast-in-situ' concrete is one cast _____.

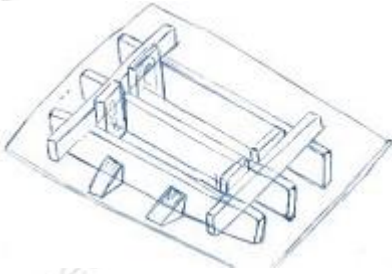
- A. in the place of need
- B. partly in the place of need
- C. outside the place of need
- D. with the reinforced rods

89. The number '2' in the drawing shown is a part called _____.



- A. prop
- B. stretcher
- C. headtree
- D. cleat

90. The formwork in the drawing shown is for _____.



- A. concrete floor
- B. concrete lintel
- C. concrete sill
- D. all of the above

91. Formwork is used in the casting of concrete for _____.

- A. slabs
- B. lintels
- C. stairs
- D. all of the above

92. A minimum period for striking of formwork parts like walls, columns and vertical sides of beams is _____ days.

- A. 2
- B. 7
- C. 14
- D. 21

93. _____ is the temporary construction used in casting reinforce concrete structure.

- A. Brickwork
- B. Cabinetwork
- C. Formwork
- D. Framework

TOPIC: HINGES

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

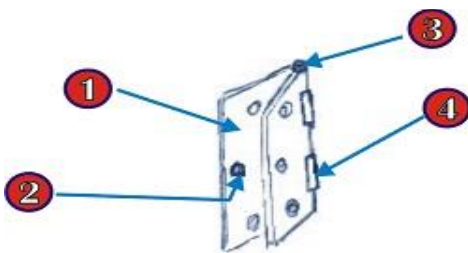
1. The large sizes of used in joinery are made of _____.

- A. brass
- B. steel
- C. japanned
- D. bronze

2. Types of include _____.

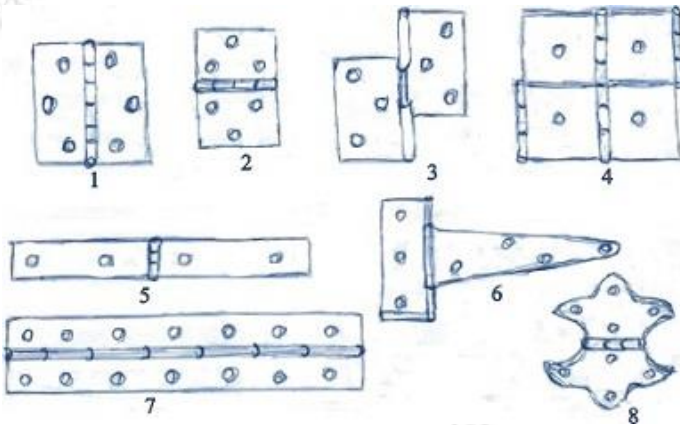
- A. butt
- B. back flap
- C. strap
- D. all of the above

3. The arrow '3' in the drawing is called _____.



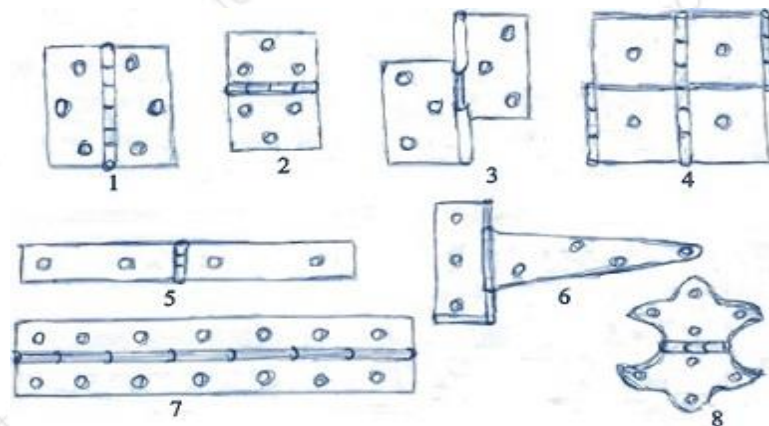
- A. knuckle
- B. pin
- C. flange
- D. hanging hole

4. The labelled '1' is _____ hinge.



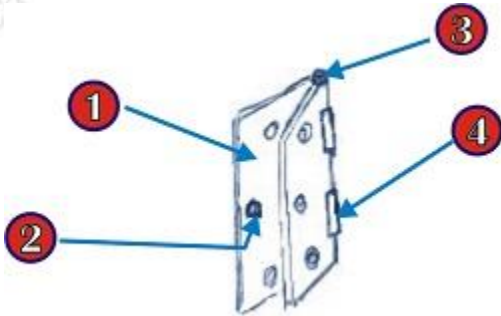
- A. strap
- B. butt
- C. back flap
- D. double acting

5. The labelled '3' in the drawing is called _____.



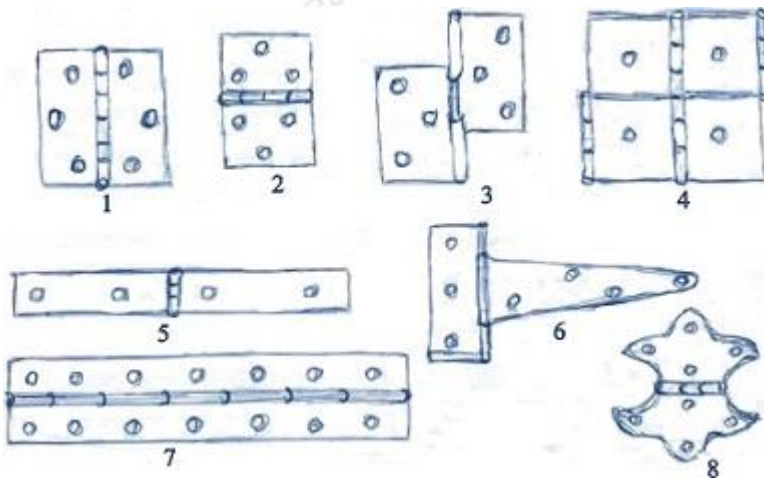
- A. rising butt
- B. strap hinge
- C. double acting
- D. butt hinge

6. The part with arrow '4' is called _____.



- A. flange
- B. pin
- C. knuckle
- D. screw hole

7. In the diagram, the hinge labelled '5' is called _____ hinge.



- A. butt
- B. strap
- C. rising butt
- D. tee

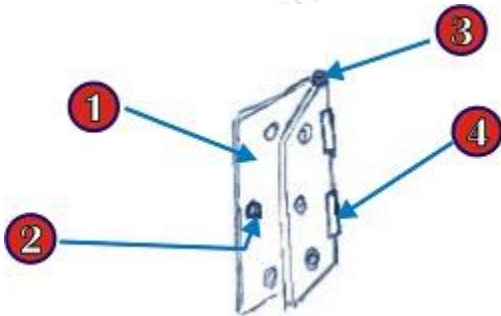
8. Back flap and rising butt are made of _____.

- A. steel, brass and nylon
- B. steel, japanned and bronze
- C. brass, nylon and silver
- D. steel, nylon and silver

9. Why should the cutting for the hinge be equal to both the lid and crease of a box?

- A. So that both flanges flushes with the surfaces
- B. So that screws can enter equally too
- C. So that the cutting will be neat
- D. All of the above

10. The drawing represents _____.



- A. French catch
- B. clips
- C. hinge
- D. corner brackets

11. The double acting are made of plated _____.

- A. brass
- B. nylon
- C. steel
- D. japanned

12. _____ is suitable for external e.g. sheds and gates.

- A. Tee
- B. Back flap
- C. Strap
- D. Double acting

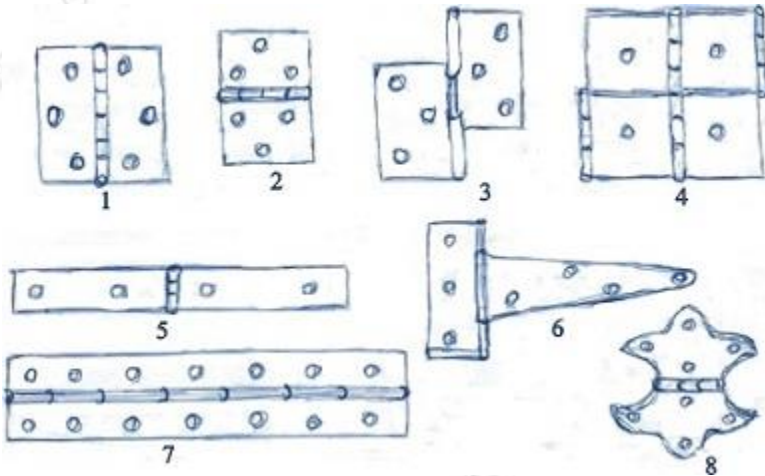
13. _____ are recessed into wood and used for table top flaps.

- A. Butt
- B. Back flap
- C. Strap
- D. Tee

14. Which of the following is used on to raise it over floor coverings?

- A. Tee
- B. Strap
- C. Rising butt
- D. Double acting

15. The labelled '4' is called _____.



- A. rising butt
- B. strap
- C. double acting
- D. piano hinge

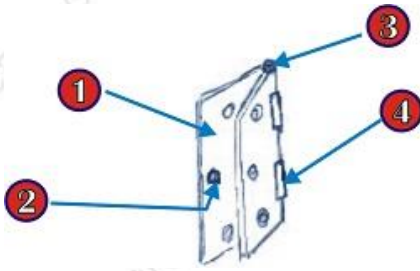
16. Which of the following is not used for making hinges?

- A. Brass
- B. Steel
- C. Aluminum
- D. Black japanned

17. Which of the following is not a type of hinges?

- A. "L"
- B. "T"
- C. Double acting
- D. Piano

18. The part with the arrow head '2' is pointing to _____.

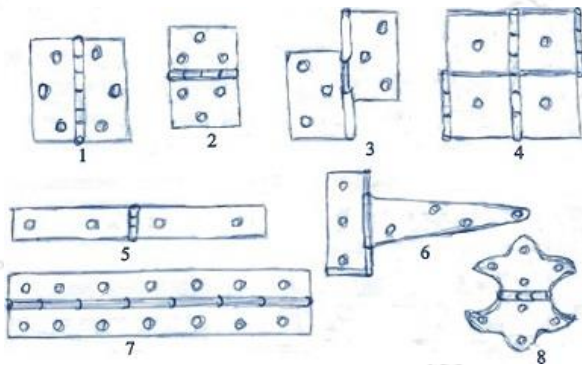


- A. knuckle
- B. pin
- C. flange
- D. hanging hole

19. The small sizes butt used for furniture are made of _____.

- A. nylon
- B. steel
- C. brass
- D. japanned

20. The hinge labelled '6' in the diagram is known as _____.



- A. tee
- B. butt
- C. flap
- D. strap

21. For folding screens which allow for 360°, use _____ hinges.

- A. butt
- B. tee
- C. rising
- D. double acting

22. Which type of is used where the surface top fixing is limited?

- A. Tee hinge
- B. Butt hinge
- C. Rising butt hinge
- D. Strap hinge

23. The common causes of hinge binding are _____.

- A. cutting the thickness of the hinge on one side
- B. using chisel to pave lines
- C. cutting hinge recesses too deep and screw heads projecting
- D. cutting hinge recesses to shallow

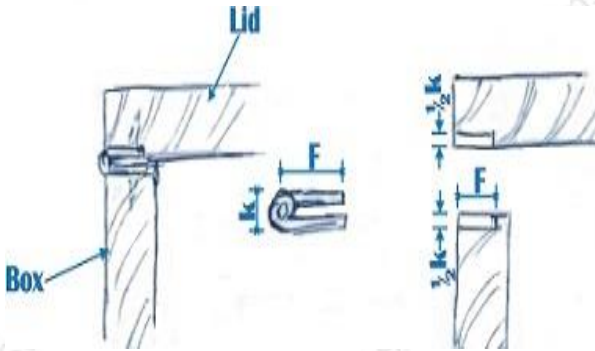
24. _____ are used for and which are usually recessed into the wood.

- A. Tee
- B. Back flap
- C. Butt
- D. Strap

25. The type of long hinge used for box lid fall-fronts, and on particle board is _____ hinge.

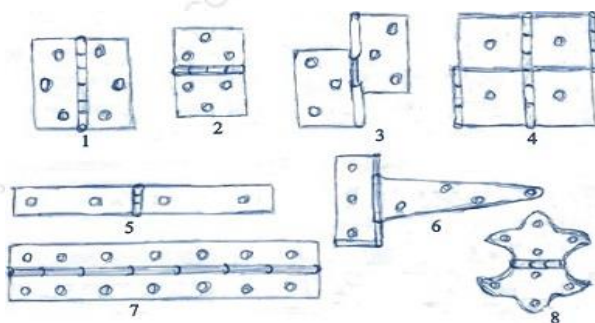
- A. piano or continuous
- B. double acting
- C. strap
- D. back flap

26. The diagram demonstrates _____.



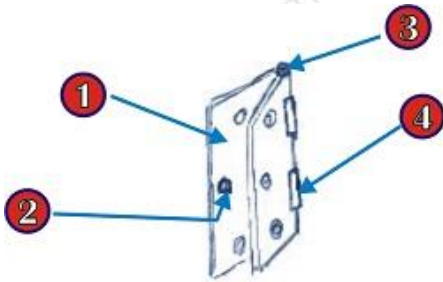
- A. marking position of
- B. marking position of staples
- C. marking and squaring the lid with the box
- D. assembling frames for butt joint

27. The hinge labelled '2' is called _____ hinge.



- A. strap
- B. butt
- C. back flap
- D. piano

28. In the diagram, the part labelled '1' is called _____.



- A. knuckle
- B. pin
- C. flange
- D. hanging hole

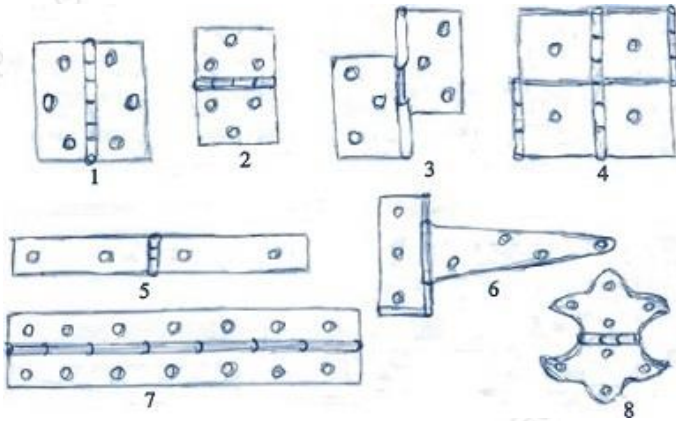
29. Tee is made of _____.

- A. brass
- B. japanned
- C. steel
- D. nylon

30. the most suitable used where beauty is required, e.g. flush of kitchen, bathroom cabinets, is _____ hinge.

- A. piano
- B. double
- C. ornamental
- D. strap

31. Which of the following is a piano hinge?



- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 7
- D. 8

32. Which of the hinge in the diagram is ornamental hinge?

- A. "5"
- B. "6"
- C. "7"
- D. "8"

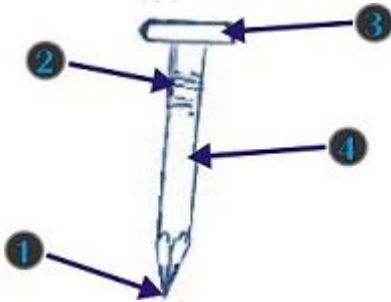
33. Fitting (metal) fixed between door and door frame or cabinet sides to keep the door swinging for opening and closing is called _____.

- A. cabinet nails
- B. brackets
- C. hinges
- D. stays

TOPIC: IRONMONGERY (NAILS)

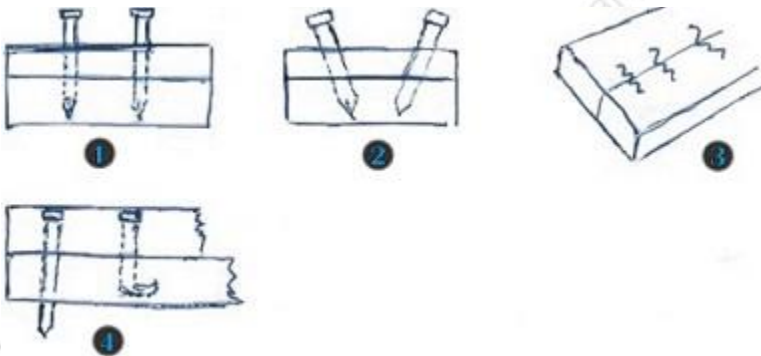
DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The part of the diagram labelled '1' is called _____.



- A. point
- B. barbs
- C. shank
- D. head

2. Drawing number 1 shows what type of nailing?



- A. Parallel nailing
- B. Dovetail nailing
- C. Opposite nailing
- D. All of the above

3. If nails keep bending on job, try _____.

- A. to remove all traces of glue, oil or dirt from face of hammer
- B. to rub the hammer's face on fine glass paper
- C. dip the point of nail in wax
- D. all of the above

4. Why should nails be driven below the surface of the job and with nail punch?

- A. So that the surface can be cleaned or planed without touching the nail
- B. So that the hammer does not bruise or stain the surface with centre punch
- C. So that the nail's head may be concealed and with a matching filler
- D. All of the above

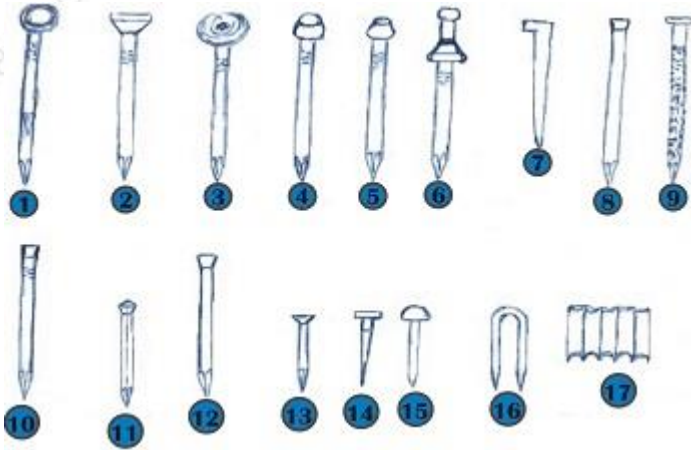
5. The tack nails are generally used for _____.

- A. fixing ornamental plates like escutcheon plates
- B. fixing fibre-cement sheets and slates
- C. to secure thin materials and fabrics to wood
- D. fixing sheet metals, roofing felts and leather

6. When it is required to lock a door from inside and outside, from one side the right fitting is _____.

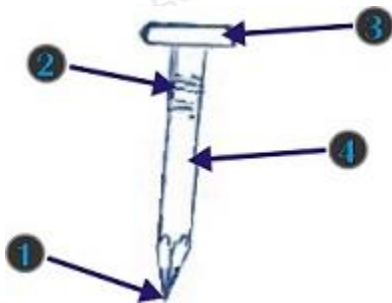
- A. bolts
- B. locks
- C. hurk
- D. stays

7. Which nail is masonry nail?



- A. "5"
- B. "6"
- C. "7"
- D. "8"

8. Which part of the diagram is shown by the arrow '4'?



- A. Head
- B. Barbs
- C. Shank
- D. Point

9. In the diagram, the drawing labelled 13, 14 and 15 are called _____.

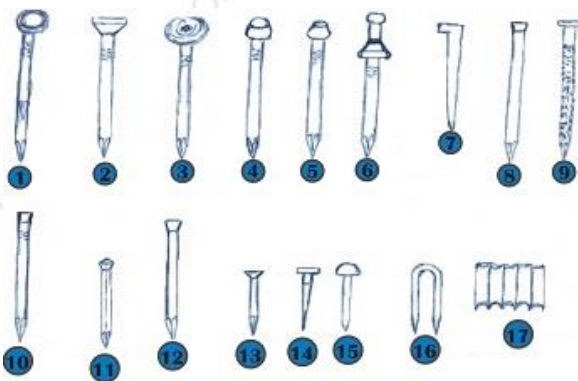


- A. staple pins
- B. tack nails
- C. panel pins
- D. fasteners

10. When it is required to keep a door locked from inside without a lock, use _____.

- A. bolts
- B. stays
- C. spanner
- D. screws

11. The drawing labelled '7' is called _____.

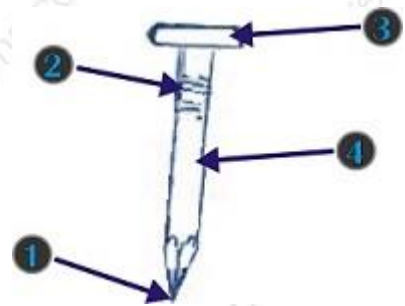


- A. wall board
- B. floor board
- C. hard board

D. panel pin

12. Naming nails according to uses include _____ nails.

- A. floor board
- B. masonry
- C. upholstery
- D. all of the above



13. The part of the diagram labelled '2' points at _____.

- A. point
- B. barbs
- C. head
- D. shanks

14. When nailing across the grain, their length should not be less than _____ times the thickness of the top piece.

- A. 1/2
- B. 2 1/2
- C. 5
- D. 10

15. Masonry nails are used to _____.

- A. fix materials to concrete or masonry walls
- B. fix joinery where extra holding strength is required

- C. fix plaster boards sheeting
- D. general building construction

16. What is galvanized nails?

- A. Nails that are zinc coated to prevent rust and wear
- B. Nails that is painted for beauty
- C. Nails that are very long for nailing thick pieces
- D. Nails that have no coating at all

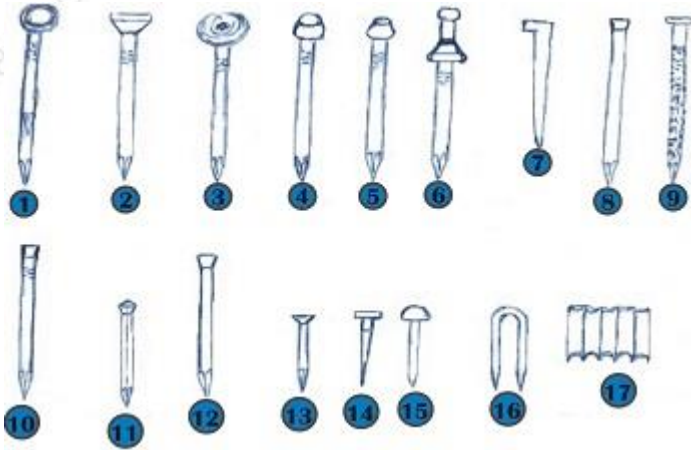
17. Wiggle nail is also known as _____.

- A. zinc nail
- B. diamond nail
- C. corrugated box fastener
- D. veneer nail

18. When nailing end grain, the length of nails projecting down the top should not be less than _____ times.

- A. 1 - 1½
- B. 2
- C. 3 - 3½
- D. 5 - 10

19. Which nail is annular nail?



- A. "10"
- B. "11"
- C. "8"
- D. "9"

20. What type of nail is drawn in number 2?



- A. Panel pin
- B. Bullet head
- C. Spring head
- D. Wall board

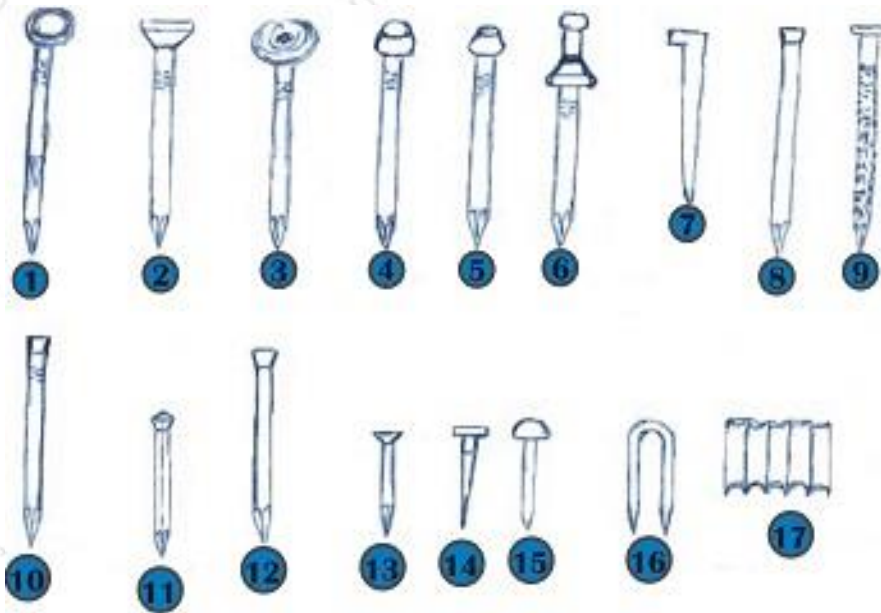
21. Nails exposed to corrosion are usually _____.

- A. painted
- B. galvanized
- C. polished
- D. made thicker

22. Nails to be used in contact with water should be made from _____.

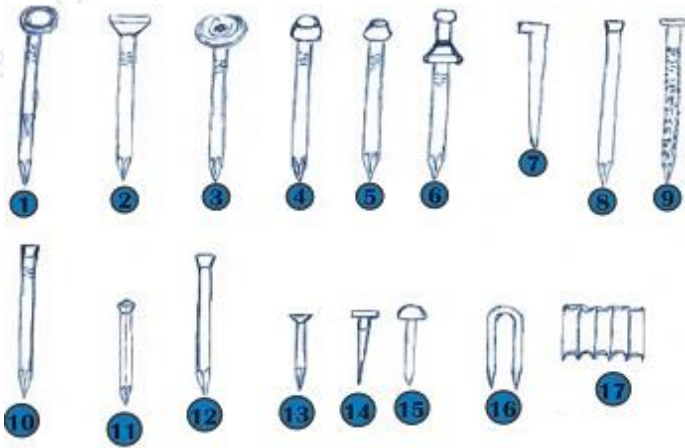
- A. Copper
- B. Brass
- C. Aluminum
- D. All of the above

23. In the diagram the drawing labelled '6' is called _____.



- A. duplex nail
- B. masonry nails
- C. annular nail
- D. floor board

24. What type of nail is drawn in number 1?



- A. Diamond head
- B. Flat head
- C. Spring head
- D. Wall board

25. Which nail in the diagram is used on the surface of a widening joint and framed carcase constructions?

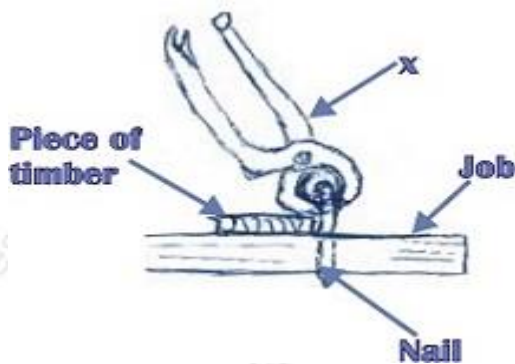


- A. Panel pin
- B. Lost head
- C. Wiggle nail
- D. Bullet head

26. _____ are parts of ironmongery used to fix member together, it has the shanks threaded.

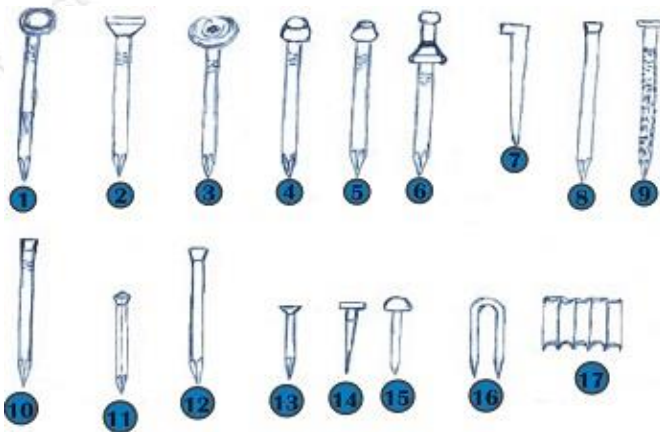
- A. Stays
- B. Screws
- C. Nails
- D. spanner

27. What action is taking place in the diagram shown?



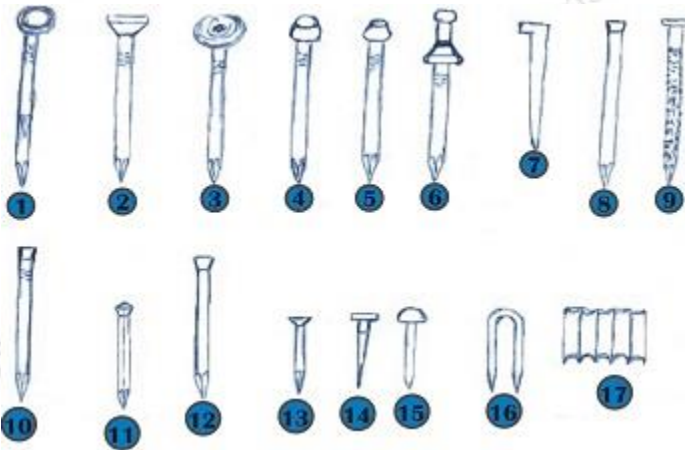
- A. Using pincer to withdraw nail
- B. Using crowbar to withdraw nail
- C. Using pincers to withdraw a nail
- D. Driving in nail with pincers

28. What is the name of the drawing labelled '4'?



- A. Lost head
- B. Bullet head (oval wire)
- C. Spring head (roofing nail)
- D. Diamond

29. What is the name of the drawing labelled '5'?



- A. Lost head
- B. Hardboard
- C. Diamond head
- D. Round wire

30. Often nails bend while being driven because of all these reasons except _____.

- A. wood is tough for nail to penetrate
- B. hammer glances off the nail head
- C. hammer is newly bought
- D. hammer has worn head and much heavier than nail

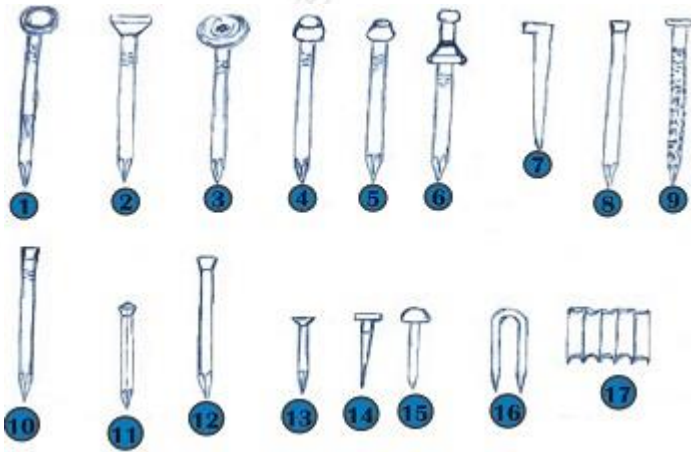
31. Naming nails according to the head does not include _____ head.

- A. diamond
- B. spring
- C. square
- D. flat

32. _____ refers to practice and use of steel or metal fitting and fixings or materials used in furniture or construction work.

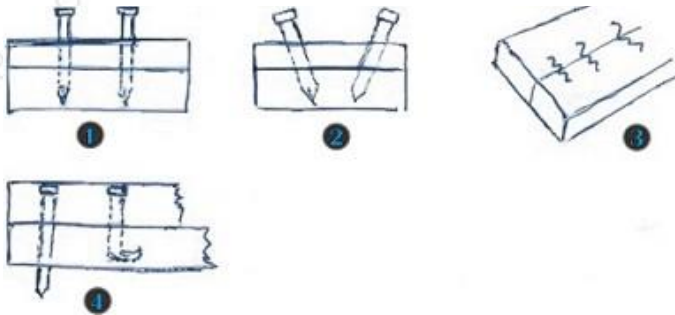
- A. Steel fittings
- B. Ironmongery
- C. hardware
- D. Metal fittings

33. Number 11 is what type of nail?



- A. Lost head
- B. Panel pin
- C. Hardboard
- D. Spring head

34. Which of the drawings shows wiggle nails used for widening joint?

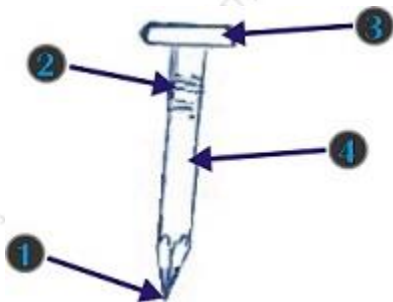


- A. "1"
- B. "2"
- C. "3"
- D. "4"

35. Which of the following is not true to the holding power of nails?

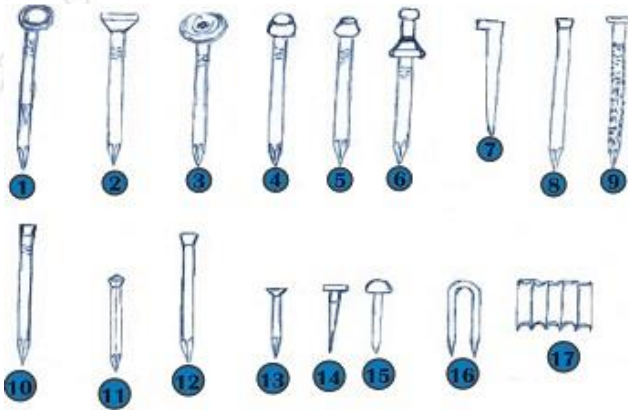
- A. If nails project through both pieces and is clinched along the grain
- B. Nails with thin flat heads have greater holding power
- C. Nails driven obliquely or dovetailed have greater holding power
- D. If nails are cement coated there is greater holding power

36. What part is arrowed '3' in the diagram?



- A. Point
- B. Shank
- C. Barbs
- D. Head

37. The drawing labelled '3' is called _____.



- A. spring head (roofing)
- B. bullet head (oval wire)
- C. diamond
- D. floor board

38. Nails and screws are bought according to _____.

- A. the sizes
- B. shapes
- C. materials
- D. all of the above

39. Which of the nails is called lost head?



- A. "10"

B. "9"

C. "8"

D. "7"

40. A stay is used to _____.

A. close a window completely

B. open a window completely

C. open or close a window half way

D. open or close a window completely

41. Upholstery nails are used for _____.

A. fixing fibre cement sheets and slates

B. fixing general building construction

C. fixing sheet metals, roofing felts and leather

D. fixing upholstery materials to wood frames

42. Nails are generally named according to _____.

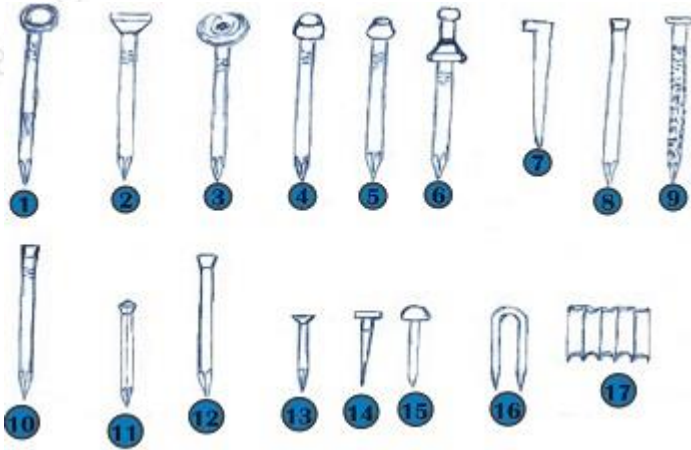
A. material and uses

B. shape of head and uses

C. shape of head and colour

D. colour and material

43. Which drawing is in the diagram number 12?



- A. Lost head
- B. Panel pin
- C. Floor board
- D. Fastener

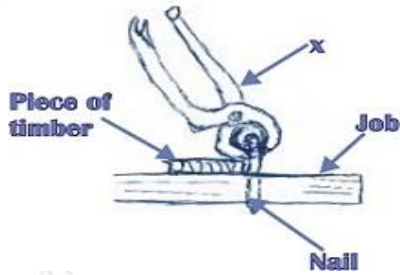
44. The bullet head and lost head is used for _____.

- A. fixing corrugated roofing and wall cladding
- B. general building constructions
- C. fixing wall boards and hardboards
- D. temporary construction

45. The ironmongery materials used to hang and are called _____.

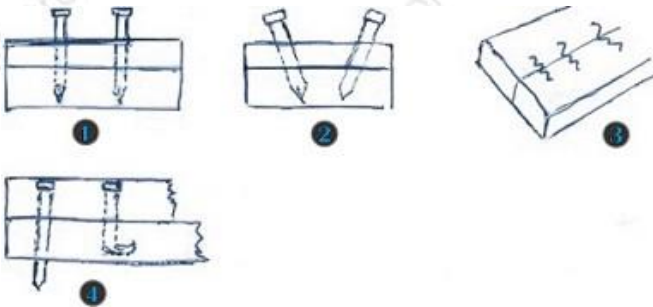
- A. bolts
- B. nails
- C. screws
- D. hinges

46. What is the importance of the piece of timber below the pincers?



- A. To prevent the pincers saw from cracking
- B. To prevent pincer bruising the job's surface
- C. Used to straighten the nail
- D. The pincers cannot work without it

47. What type of nailing is in number 2?



- A. Parallel nailing
- B. Dovetail nailing
- C. Opposite nailing
- D. Diagonal nailing

48. Nails are made from all except _____.

- A. zinc
- B. copper
- C. silicon bronze
- D. aluminum

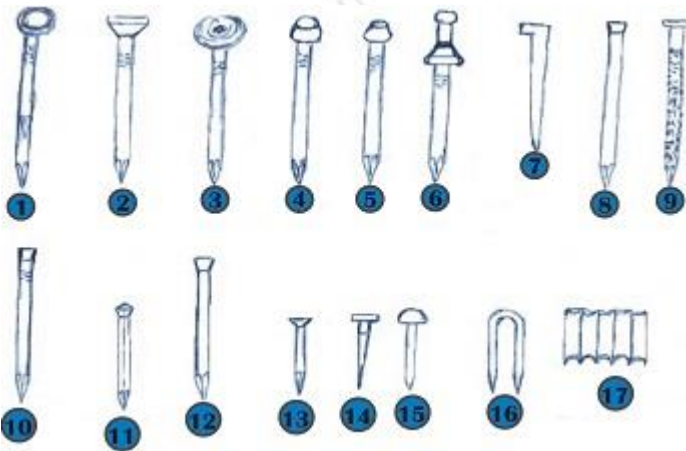
49. _____ are ironmongery used to fix members together but the shank is not threaded.

- A. Stays
- B. Screws
- C. Nails
- D. Hinges

50. Which of the following is not a type of nail?

- A. Masonry nail
- B. Staple pin
- C. Furniture nail
- D. Annular nails

51. The drawings in the diagram shows _____.



- A. types of wire nails
- B. types of staple pins
- C. types of nails
- D. all of the above

52. When ordering nails, state _____.

- A. quantity, metal, type, coating and size

- B. quantity, type, coating and size
- C. quantity, type and size only
- D. type and size only

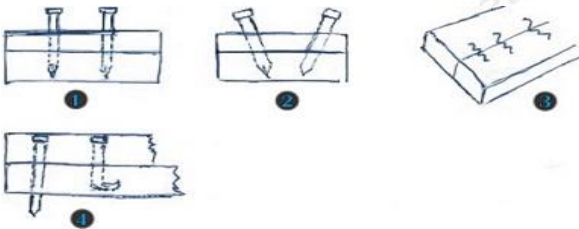
53. Types of nails include _____.

- A. annular nails
- B. panel nails
- C. wire nails
- D. all of the above

54. The flat head (round wire nail) is used for _____.

- A. general and packing construction and soft timber framing
- B. general building constructions
- C. fixing wall boards and hardboards
- D. temporary construction e.g concrete formwork

55. Which of the following in the diagram represents a nail being clinched over?



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

56. Which of the following is true of the holding power of nails?

- A. Holding power depend on the pressure of the wood fibres against the shank
- B. Nails hold better when driven across the grain than along the grain

- C. Square nails with twisted shank have greater holding power
- D. All of the above

57. Ironmongery include the following materials except _____.

- A. chisel
- B. nails
- C.
- D. screw

TOPIC: IRONMONGERY (SCREWS)

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

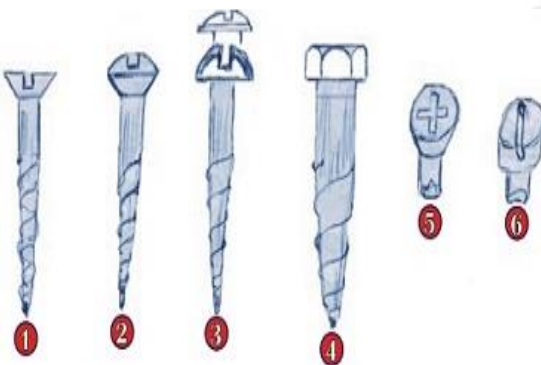
1. Why is screw provided with slot on the head?

- A. To give it a special design
- B. To take in the screw driver
- C. To collect dirt from the head
- D. All of the above

2. Wood screws are mostly made of _____.

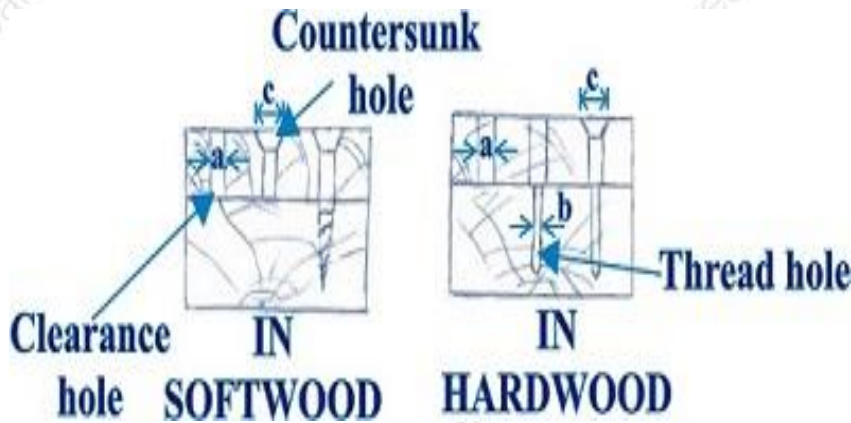
- A. mild steel
- B. copper
- C. brass
- D. all of the above

3. In the diagram shown, what is the name of the screw labelled '4'?



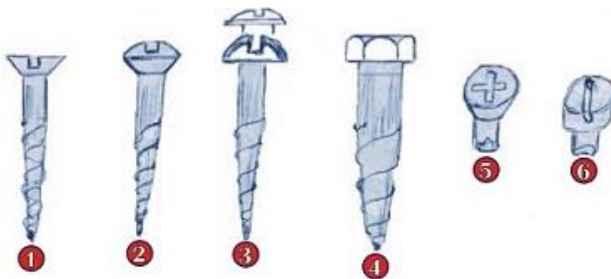
- A. Countersunk head
- B. Round head
- C. Oval head
- D. Hexagonal head

4. In the diagram, "a" (clearance hole) should be _____.



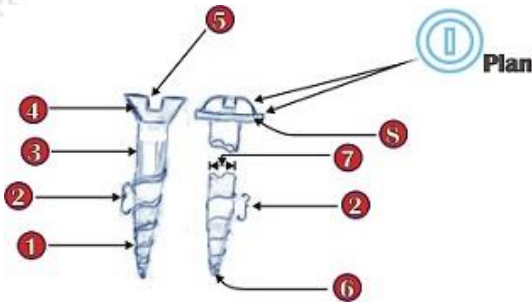
- A. slightly more than diameter of shank
- B. slightly less than diameter of shank
- C. equal to the diameter of shank
- D. half the diameter of head

5. In the diagram shown, the head of the screw labelled '5' is fixed with _____.



- A. flat screw driver
- B. cross screw driver
- C. star screw driver
- D. square screw driver

6. Which arrow points at the gauge?



- A. "9"
- B. "6"
- C. "7"
- D. "8"

7. Screw cups are used to cover screws where screws require _____.

- A. are permanently driven
- B. frequent removal and appearance
- C. that soft wood are screwed with particle boards
- D. all of the above

8. The screw needed to fix metal to wood where both strength and ornamentation is required is called _____ head.

- A. raise
- B. countersunk
- C. flat
- D. all of the above

9. Screws should be used in preference to nails when _____.

- A. greater holding power is required
- B. the shock of driving nails may damage the work
- C. the work may have to be taken apart
- D. all of the above

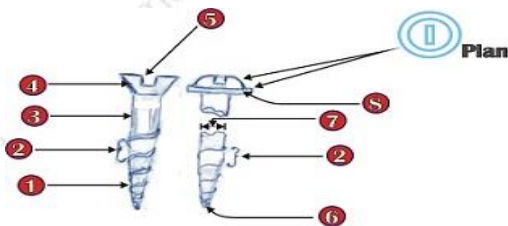
10. The screw which is often larger than ordinary wood screws and it is driven with a spanner is called _____ head.

- A. oval
- B. flat
- C. hexagonal
- D. countersunk

11. When driving screw observe all except _____.

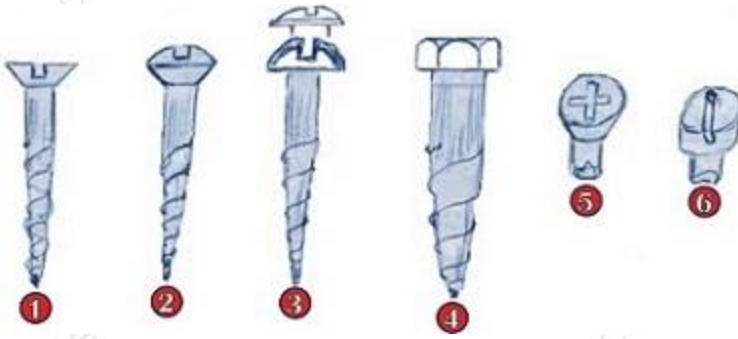
- A. use screw driver that fits well into the slot
- B. screws can be driven with hammer
- C. drive screws until the head is just seated
- D. screws are driven easier if the points are dipped in wax or soap

12. The arrow labelled '6' in the drawing is known as _____.



- A. shank
- B. point
- C. gauge
- D. pitch

13. In the diagram shown, screw number 2 is called _____.



- A. flat head
- B. raised head
- C. round head
- D. coach screw

14. The "Phillips and Pozidriv" screws have _____ screw driver.

- A. cross slots
- B. square
- C. flat or cheese tip
- D. round tip

16. Screws have holding power greater than nails because of the _____.

- A. thread
- B. shank
- C. point
- D. head

7. Why should a screw not be driven with hammer?

- A. It reduces holding power

- B. It may break screw
- C. The thread fractures the fibre
- D. all of the above

18. The drawing labelled '2' is called _____.

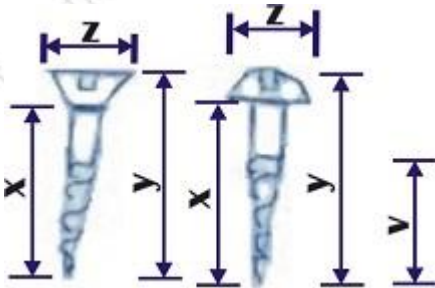


- A. raised cup
- B. dome cap
- C. screw plug
- D. flush socket

19. How are screws inserted to check counter sink?

- A. With the point on the countersunk hole
- B. With the head on the countersunk hole
- C. Using the diameter of the shank
- D. All of the above

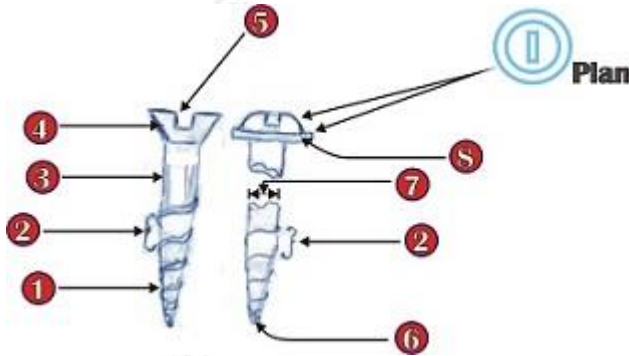
20. In the diagram, the actual wrench size of the screw is marked _____.



- A. "V"
- B. "X"
- C. "Y"

D. "Z"

21. The arrow labelled '4' is pointing at _____.



A. shank

B. core

C. head

D. slot

22. When ordering screws, state all except _____.

A. pitch size

B. quantity

C. material

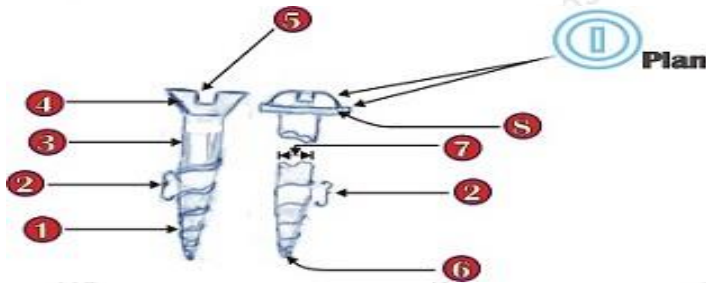
D. sizes

23. What name is given to screw number 3?



- A. Countersunk
- B. Raised head
- C. Round head
- D. Hexagonal head

25. In the diagram, which arrow points at the flange head?

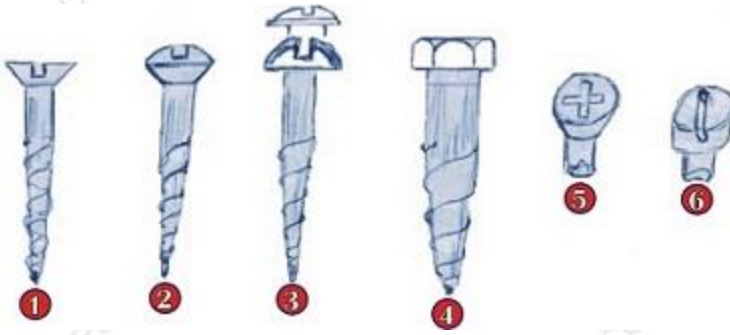


- A. "5"
- B. "6"
- C. "7"
- D. "8"

26. Which of the screws is not used where corrosion is inevitable?

- A. Galvanized steel
- B. Mild steel
- C. Aluminum alloy
- D. Silicon bronze

27. In the diagram, drawing number '1' is what type of screw?



- A. Countersunk head
- B. Coach Screw
- C. Raised head
- D. Oval head

28. Types of screws does not include _____ head.

- A. countersunk
- B. diamond
- C. round
- D. raised

29. The part of the screw that gives it the greater holding power is the _____.

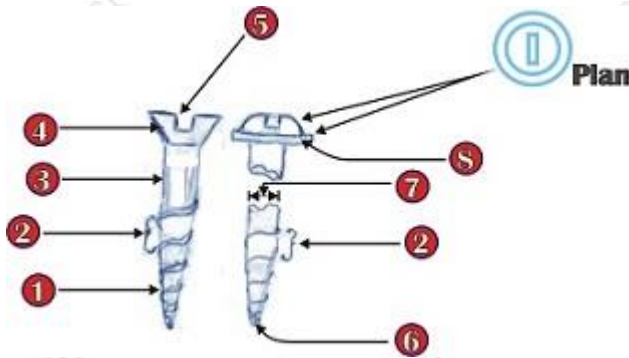
- A. shank
- B. point
- C. thread
- D. head

30. Which of the following tools are required when joining two pieces of hardwood together with screws?

- A. Screw driver, hand drill and screws

- B. Screws and screw driver
- C. Screws, hand drill and hammer
- D. Screws and hammer only

31. What part of the screw in the diagram is the arrow '1' pointing at?



- A. Thread
- B. Point
- C. Core
- D. Shank

32. The drawing labelled '1' is called _____.



- A. raised cut
- B. dome cap
- C. screw plug
- D. flush socket

33. If it is required to fix a woodwork machine to bases or its stand, use _____ screw.

- A. hexagonal

- B. countersunk
- C. oval
- D. all of the above

34. Screws are not sold in _____.

- A. packets
- B. loose numbers of 3, 7, 10
- C. loose numbers of 10, 20, 30
- D. in packets of 50s for heavy gauge long screws

35. The screw used for general purpose where the head is to flush with the surrounding surface is _____ head.

- A. countersunk
- B. raised
- C. round
- D. hexagonal

36. What type of screw is a combination of the countersunk and head screws?

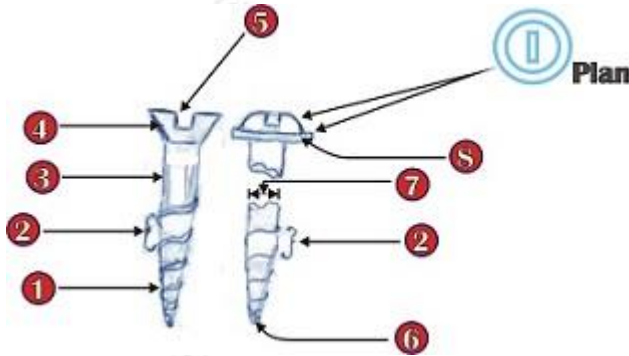
- A. Coach Screw
- B. Countersunk
- C. Round head
- D. Raised head

37. Screws are named according to the _____.

- A. shanks
- B. heads
- C. threads

D. points

38. In the diagram, the arrow '3' is called _____.



A. pitch

B. thread

C. core

D. shank

39. Screws are used to do all except _____.

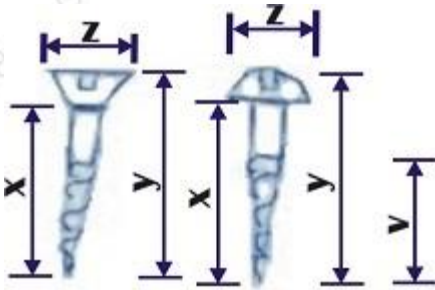
A. fix metal fittings

B. fix and stays

C. fix veneers to table tops

D. strengthen joints

40. In the diagram, the actual thread length of the screw is marked _____.



- A. "V"
- B. "Y"
- C. "X"
- D. "Z"

42. _____ screw is used for bridge construction, fixing gate and rough work.

- A. Raised head
- B. Countersunk head
- C. Coach
- D. Round head

43. If the slots of screws run parallel to one another or parallel to the grain surrounding them, this is called _____ the screws.

- A. heading
- B. slotting
- C. matching
- D. none of the above

44. _____ head screw is used where the head is visible as an ornament or where material is too thin for countersunking.

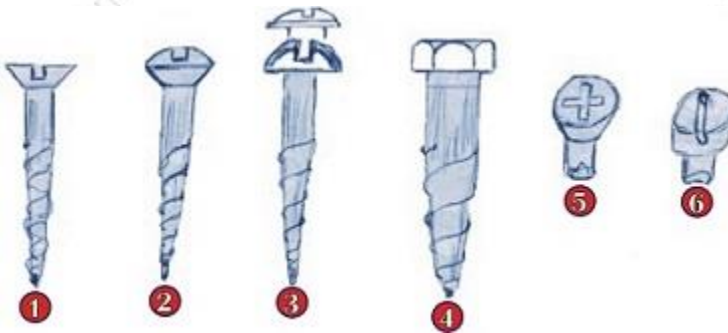
- A. Flat
- B. Countersunk

- C. Round
- D. All of the above

45. The three major parts of screws does not include _____.

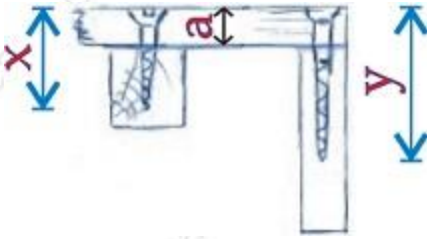
- A. handle
- B. head
- C. shank
- D. thread

46. The drawings represents types of _____.



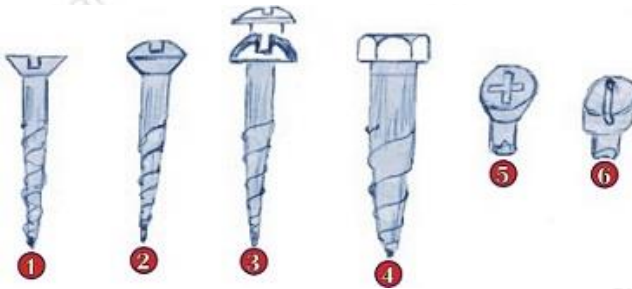
- A. bolts
- B. duplex nails
- C. screws
- D. screw drivers

47. In the diagram, when screw is parallel to fibres, "y" should be between _____ times "a".



- A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - 2
- B. $2\frac{1}{2}$ - 3
- C. $3\frac{1}{2}$ - 5
- D. $5\frac{1}{2}$ - 7

48. The screw driver used to drive the screw in the drawing labelled '6' is _____.



- A. flat screw driver
- B. cross screw driver
- C. star screw driver
- D. round screw driver

49. Why are screws staggered, not in straight line?

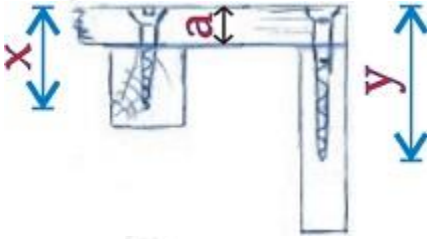
- A. For better holding power
- B. For easy withdrawal
- C. To prevent splitting of the wood grain
- D. all of the above

50. Boring holes for screw may be done with _____.

- A. bradawls

- B. brace and bits
- C. power drills
- D. all of the above

51. In the diagram, the length required when the screw is across fibres, "x" is about _____ times "a".

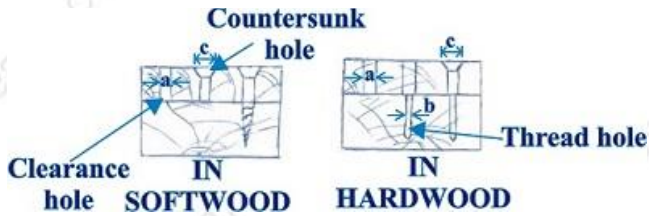


- A. 1/2
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 10

52. The drawing labelled '3' is identified as _____.

- A. raised cup
- B. flush socket
- C. dome cap
- D. screw plug

54. In the diagram, "c" (countersunk hole) should be _____.

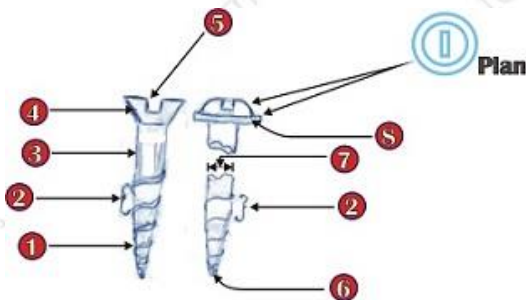


- A. slightly more than diameter of head
- B. slightly less than diameter of head
- C. equal to the diameter of head
- D. half the diameter of core

55. When appearance of the work may be spoilt by nails, which type of screw are most appropriate?

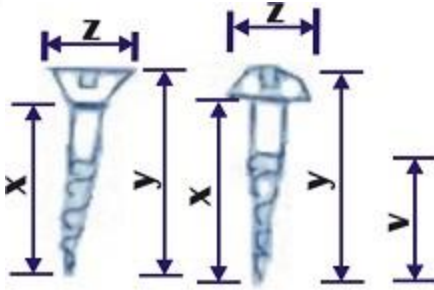
- A. Round and raised head
- B. Round and countersunk head
- C. Raised head and coach screw
- D. Countersunk only

56. In the diagram, the arrow '2' points at _____.



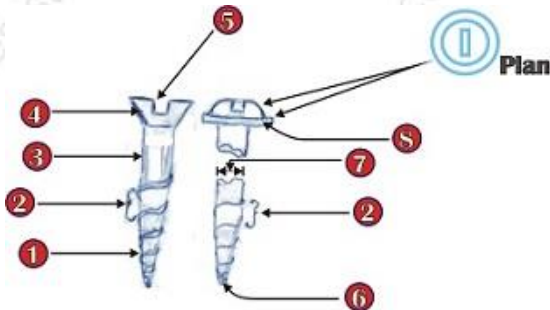
- A. thread
- B. pitch
- C. gauge
- D. shank

57. In the diagram, the actual length of the screw is marked _____.



- A. "V"
- B. "X"
- C. "Y"
- D. "Z"

58. In the diagram, the arrow labelled '5' points at the _____.



- A. head
- B. core
- C. slot
- D. pitch

59. How is brass and copper screw inserted?

- A. Drill pilot hole first
- B. Drive in a steel screw first to cut a thread in the wood
- C. Drive in the copper or brass screw at once
- D. Drill the countersink hole first only

TOPIC: LOCKS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. There are three types of according to method of fitting which does not include _____.

- A. table
- B. straight
- C. cut
- D. mortise

2. Drawer, box and cupboard are made of _____.

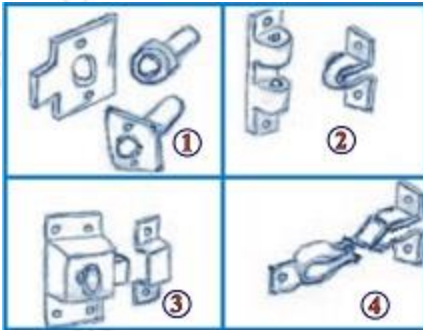
- A. brass
- B. nylon
- C. steel
- D. aluminum

3. What type of lock is labelled '2' in the diagram drawn?



- A. Drawer
- B. Mortise
- C. Cut cupboard
- D. Box

4. What is the name of the catch in the diagram drawn, number '2'?

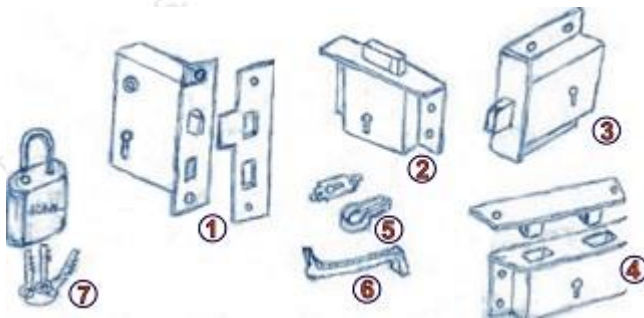


- A. Ball catch
- B. Double ball catch
- C. Gripper spring catch
- D. Surface cupboard catch

5. _____ is a lock usually cheap, simply screwed flat on the inside of the drawer or door.

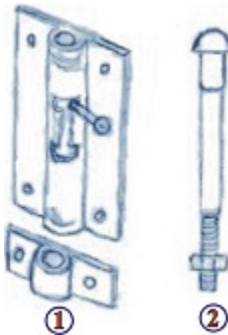
- A. Mortise
- B. Straight
- C. Cut
- D. All of the above

6. The drawings shown are types of _____.



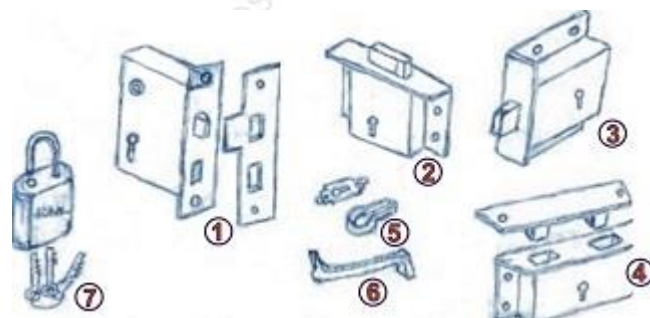
- A. wall brackets
- B. locks
- C. metal boxes
- D. pad-

7. In the diagram drawn, the bolt labelled '1' is called _____ bolt.



- A. flat
- B. barrel
- C. coach
- D. cylindrical

8. Which number in the diagram drawn is box lock?

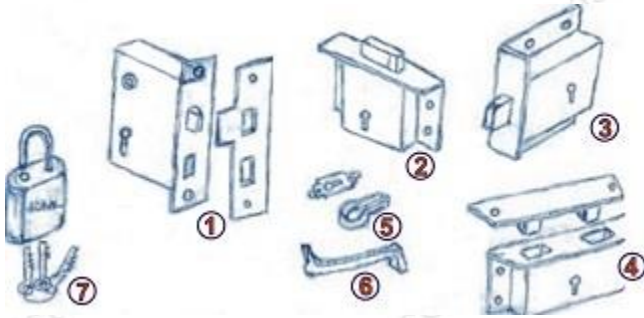


- A. "1"
- B. "2"
- C. "3"
- D. "4"

9. Mortise lock is used for _____.

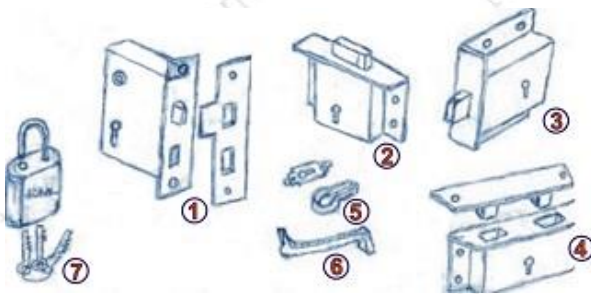
- A. drawers
- B. boxes
- C. cupboards
- D. room

10. The part labelled '5' in the diagram drawn is called _____.



- A. catch strike plates
- B. escutcheons
- C.
- D. key pulls

11. The part labelled '7' in the diagram drawn is called _____.



- A. padlock
- B. keys and padlock
- C. keys
- D. mortise lock

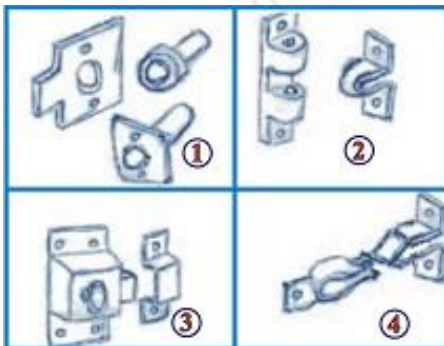
12. Types of bolts include all except _____ bolt.

- A. offset
- B. flush
- C. barrel
- D. mortise

13. Types of catches includes all except _____ catch.

- A. French
- B. china
- C. magnetic
- D. spring

14. In the diagram drawn, the catch labelled '3' is known as _____ catch.



- A. ball
- B. double ball
- C. gripper spring
- D. surface cupboard

15. The mortise lock is made of _____.

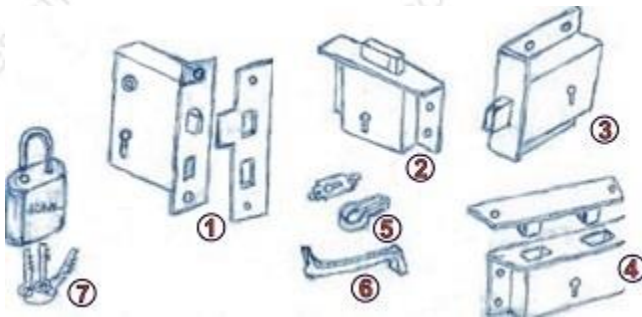
- A. brass, nylon and bronze

- B. nylon, bronze and aluminum
- C. brass, nylon and steel
- D. brass, steel and bronze

16. Other are let in except _____ lock.

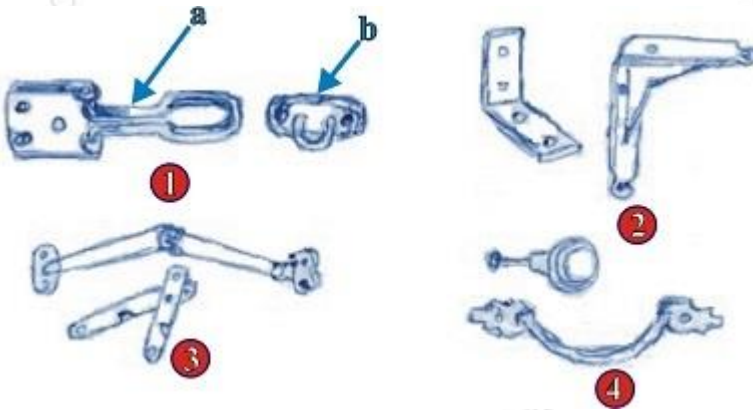
- A. drawer
- B. box
- C. cupboard
- D. mortise

17. The lock labelled '1' in the diagram drawn is called _____ lock.



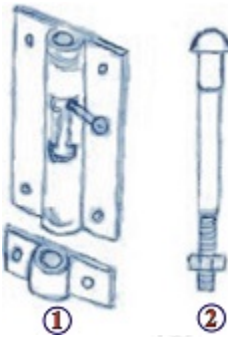
- A. drawer
- B. mortise
- C. cut cupboard
- D. box

18. In drawing number '1', what name is given to the part labelled 'a'?



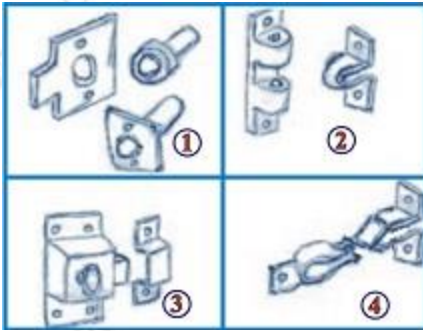
- A. Lid
- B. Hasp
- C. Staple
- D. Hook

20. In the diagram drawn, the drawing labelled '1 and 2' are called _____.



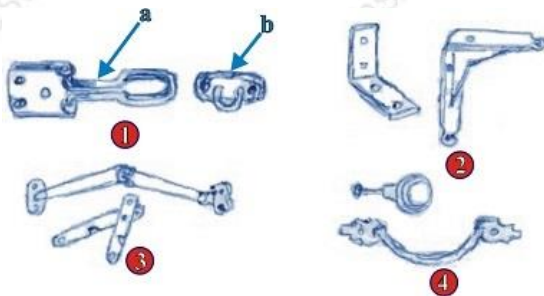
- A. bolts
- B. stays
- C. brackets
- D. flat screws

21. Which number in the diagram drawn is gripper spring catch?



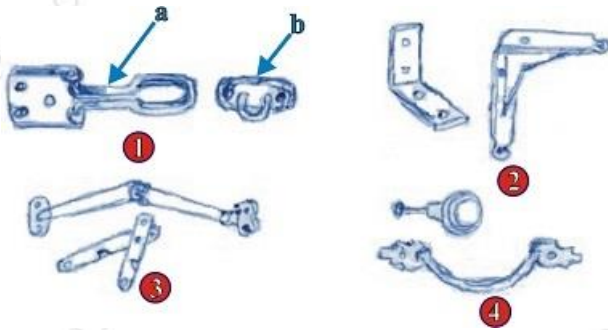
- A. "4"
- B. "3"
- C. "2"
- D. "1"

22. The drawing numbered '3' is a type of fittings called _____.



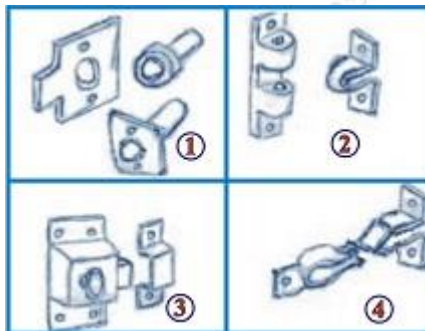
- A. brackets
- B. hasp and staple
- C. knobs and handles
- D. stays

23. What is the name of the fitting in the drawing labelled '4'?



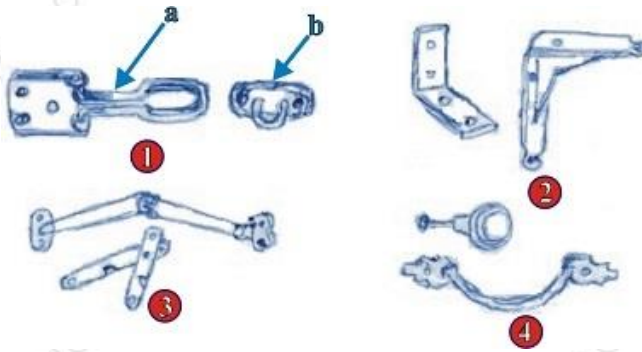
- A. Brackets
- B. Hasp and staples
- C. Knobs and handles
- D. Stays

24. The drawings in the diagram drawn are called _____.



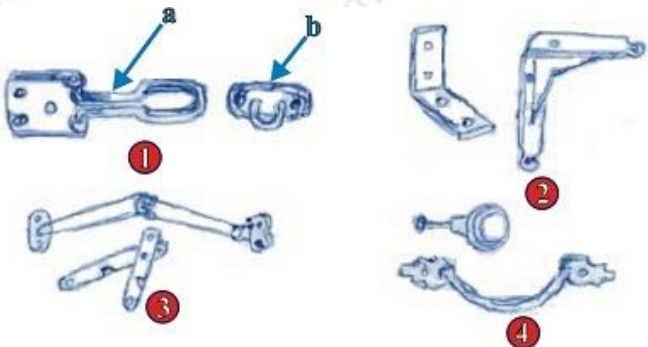
- A. bolts
- B. stays
- C. brackets
- D. catches

25. The drawing illustrates woodwork _____.



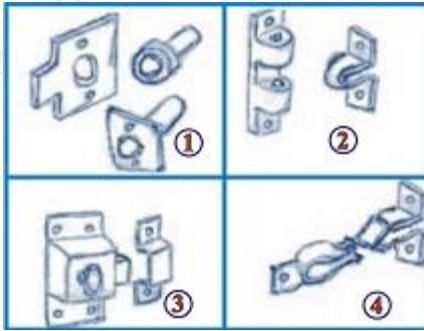
- A. fittings
- B. finishing
- C. templates
- D. all of the above

26. What is the name of the part labelled 'b' in drawing '1'?



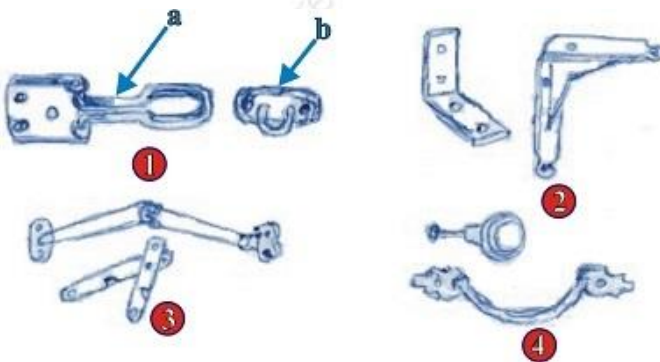
- A. Lid
- B. Hasp
- C. Staple
- D. Hook

27. The catch labelled '1' in the diagram drawn is called _____ catch.



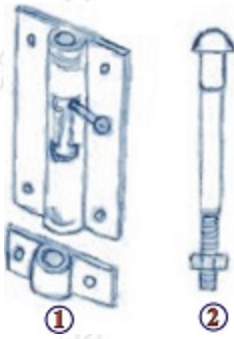
- A. ball
- B. double ball
- C. gripper spring
- D. surface cupboard

29. What is the drawing labelled '2' called?



- A. Brackets
- B. Hasp and staple
- C. Knobs and handles
- D. and

30. What is the bolt labelled '2' in the diagram drawn called?



- A. Flat bolt
- B. Barrel bolt
- C. Coach Bolt
- D. Circular bolt

TOPIC: MACHINES (CIRCULAR SAW)

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following is not the work of a circular saw?
 - A. Rebating
 - B. Circle cutting
 - C. Trenching
 - D. Bevel cutting

2. For adjusting the fence, which of the following is not TRUE?
 - A. Fasten the ripping fence for all ripping operations.
 - B. Fasten the ripping fence only when ripping narrow boards.
 - C. The fence is usually placed to the right side of the blade.
 - D. Measure the distance from the fence to one tooth bent towards the fence.

3. The angle of the opening in a push stick should be _____.
 - A. 10°
 - B. 15°
 - C. 45°
 - D. 90°

4. The three teeth styles of the combination blade include all except _____.
 - A. style "S"
 - B. style "T"
 - C. style "U"
 - D. style "V"

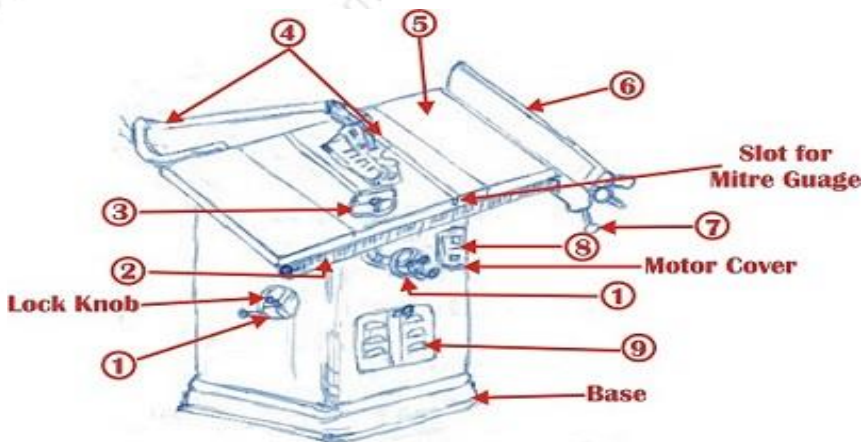
5. The splitter or riving knife is used to _____.

- A. cut the timber when the saw is weak
- B. cut rebates and grooving
- C. to keep saw kerf open
- D. to cover against accident

6. You can use _____ to cut rebate/groove.

- A. dado head
- B. wobble saw
- C. several saw cuts
- D. all of the above

7. What part of the machine is labelled '7'?



- A. Riving knife.
- B. Fence clamp lever.
- C. Saw adjustment wheel.
- D. Guard and splitter.

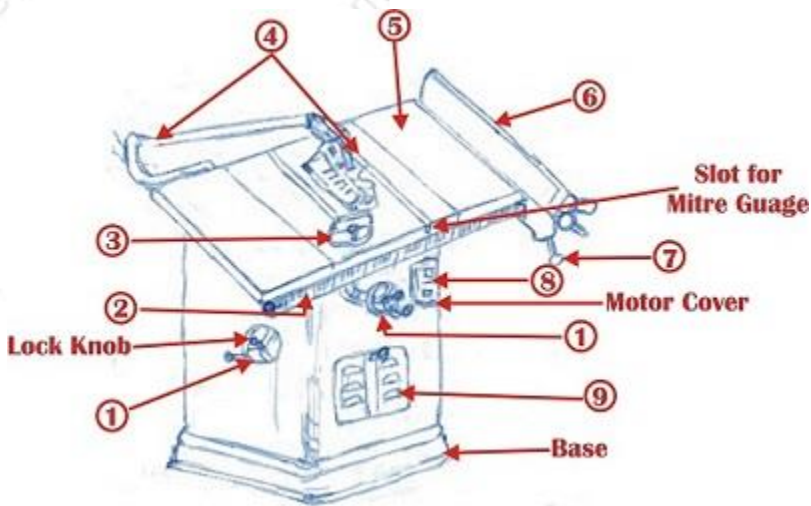
8. The purposes of saw guard include all except _____.

- A. prevent accidental contact with the saw
- B. prevent the teeth picking up wood accidentally
- C. prevent the teeth hurting a falling person or tool
- D. to prevent the blade from being dull

9. Which of the following is not a type of circular saw blade?

- A. Combination saw blades.
- B. Square-cut saw blade.
- C. Easy to cut blade.
- D. plywood saw blade.

10. The arrow '5' points at the _____.

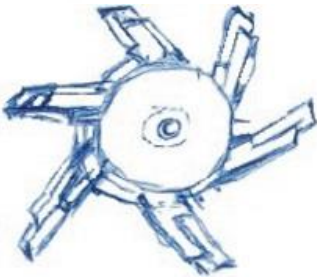


- A. ripping fence
- B. mitre guage
- C. table
- D. motor

11. When ripping a board longer than 1800mm which of the following should be observed?

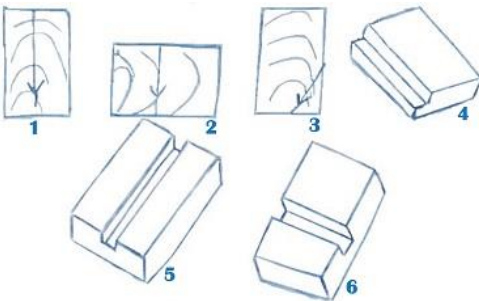
- A. Have a helper support the other end.
- B. Use a push block to support the work.
- C. Cut the board half way a side and through from the other end.
- D. Remove the ripping fence and rip through.

12. Which type of cutting accessory is drawn?



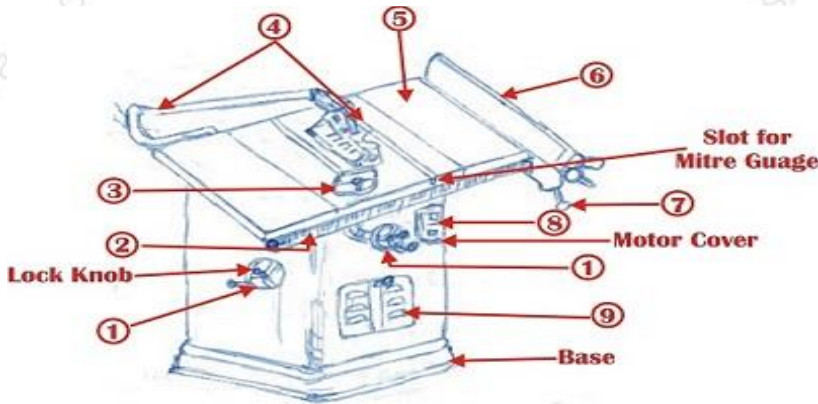
- A. Assembly of wobble saw
- B. Combination blade style 'U'
- C. Adjustable dado head blade
- D. None of the above

13. What operation is shown in the drawing '4'?



- A. Grooving
- B. Rebating
- C. Trenching
- D. Chamfering

14. The part in the diagram labelled '1' is called _____.



- A. mitre guage
- B. saw adjustment handwheel
- C. fence clamp lever
- D. graduated guide bar

15. Which type of saw is also called planer blade?

- A. Rip blade.
- B. Crosscut blade.
- C. Hollow ground blade.
- D. Combination blade.

16. What adjustments are made on the circular saw in preparation for ripping?

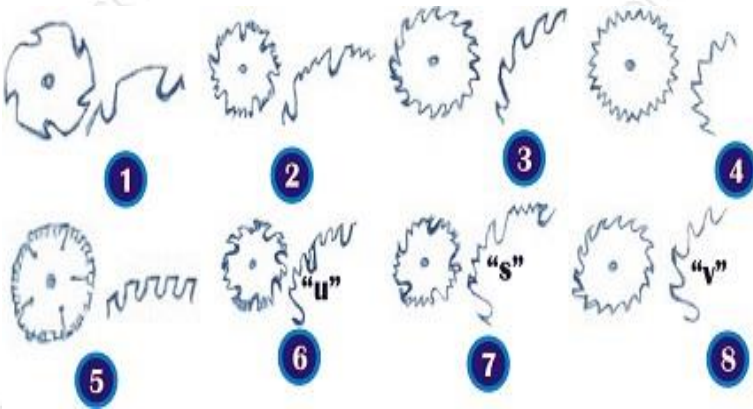
- A. Adjust the fence and blade.
- B. Adjust the guard and guide bar.
- C. Adjust the mitre guage and the saw.
- D. All of the above.

17. Why should only crosscut hollow-ground or combination blade be used for joint making?

- A. Most joints are crosscut (across the grain).

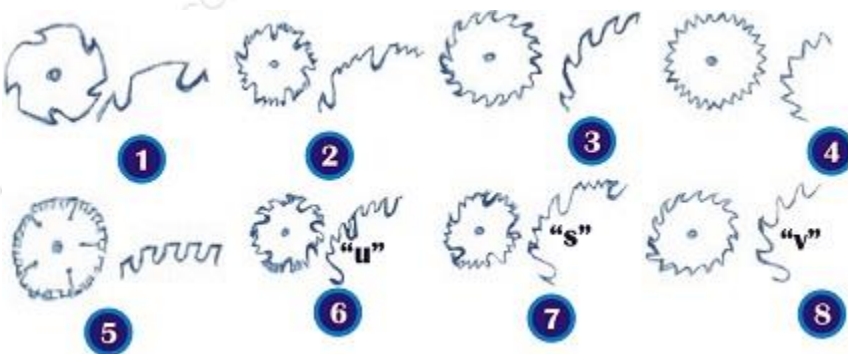
- B. These blades produce smooth cuts.
- C. Most cabinet workers cannot use rip saw.
- D. All of the above.

18. The blades in number '6, 7 and 8' are _____ blades.



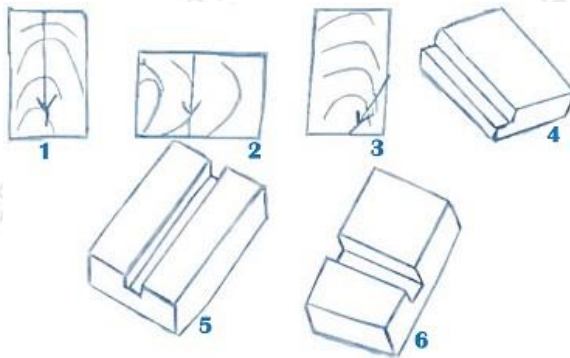
- A. cross-cut
- B. rip
- C. combination
- D. hollow ground

19. The drawing labelled '2' is a type of blade called _____ blade.



- A. rip
- B. easy-cut
- C. cross-cut
- D. hollow ground

20. What circular saw operation is shown in the drawing labelled '5'?

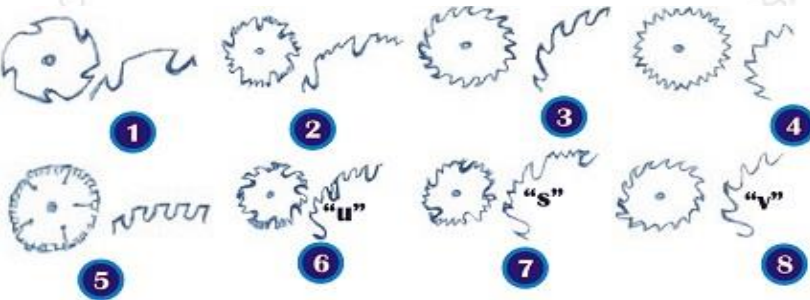


- A. Rebating
- B. Trenching
- C. Beveling
- D. Grooving

21. All cuts for making joints should be done with _____.

- A. ripsaw, crosscut or easy cut blade
- B. ripsaw, easy cut or plywood saw
- C. crosscut, hollow-ground or combination blade
- D. ripsaw or plywood saw only

22. The blade drawn in number '4' is known as _____ blade.



- A. rip
- B. cross-cut
- C. plywood
- D. hollow ground

23. When a fine cut is required the recommended teeth style of the combination blade is marked _____.

- A. style "S"
- B. style "U"
- C. style "V"
- D. style "O"

24. The diagram shows a _____.



- A. harvesting stick
- B. tapping stick
- C. push stick
- D. chair pattern

25. The types of circular saw blades includes _____.

- A. cut off or crosscut blade
- B. hollow ground or planer blade
- C. rip saw blade
- D. all of the above

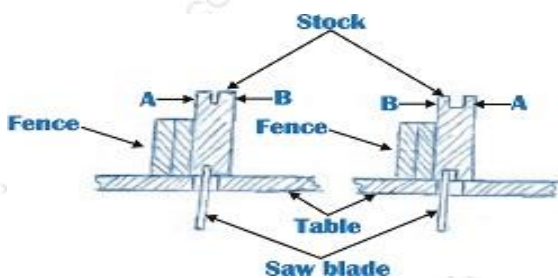
26. Which of the following is not true to circular saw?

- A. It is used to cut circles or curves
- B. The saw has the shape of a circle
- C. The saw rotates in circular movement
- D. The machine cannot cut circular patterns

27. Hollow ground blade is used where _____.

- A. rough finish is desirable
- B. smooth finish is desirable
- C. the timber is land on the ground floor
- D. all of the above

27. Hollow ground blade is used where _____.



- A. rough finish is desirable
- B. smooth finish is desirable
- C. the timber is land on the ground floor
- D. all of the above

29. The cutoff blade is used for _____.

- A. cutting along the grain
- B. cutting across the grain
- C. cutting across and along the grain
- D. cutting plywood only

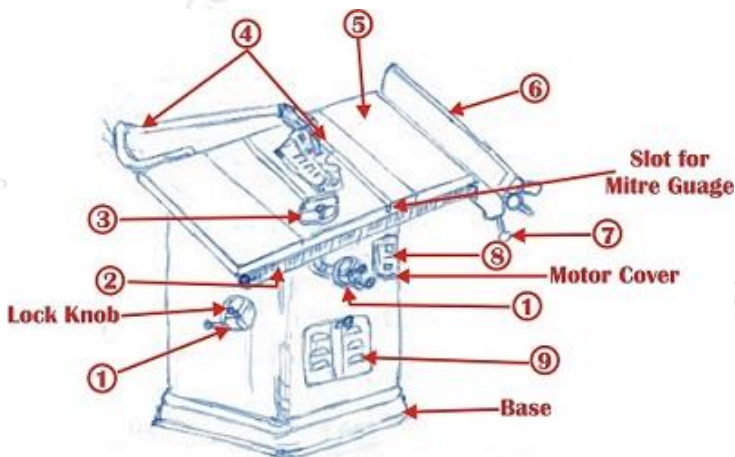
30. There are _____ kinds of circular saw blades.

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8

31. How far above the work should the saw project?

- A. 3mm
- B. 8mm
- C. 18mm
- D. 28mm

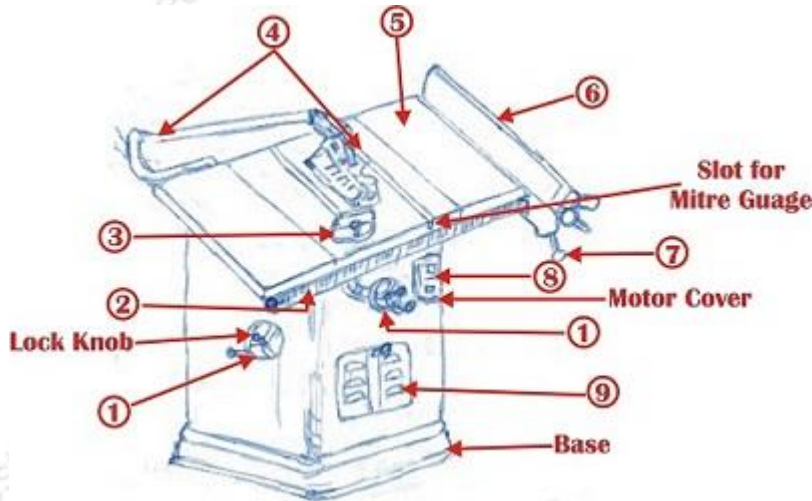
32. The part labelled '2' in the diagram is called _____.



- A. graduated guide bar
- B. fence clam lever

- C. mitre guage
- D. guard and splitter (riving knife)

33. What is the part labelled '3' in the diagram called?

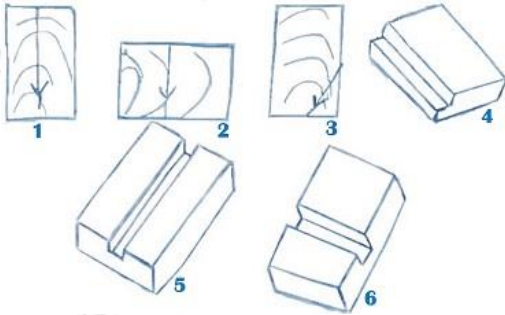


- A. Guide bar
- B. Mitre guage
- C. Switch
- D. Saw dust clean-out

34. The methods of cutting a groove include all except _____.

- A. making one cut with a standard blade
- B. making two or more cuts with a standard blade
- C. using a wobble washer
- D. using a dado head

35. The sawing operation in the drawing labelled '3' is _____.

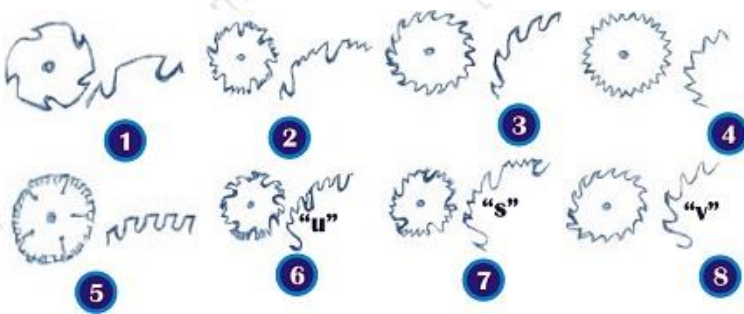


- A. grooving
- B. cross cutting
- C. mitring
- D. chamfering

36. Woodwork machines refers to all except _____.

- A. machines that are mounted.
- B. machines that cannot be lifted by hand
- C. machines that are taken to the job
- D. machines that job is taken to it

37. Identify the name of the blade drawn in number '5'?



- A. Cutoff blade
- B. Plane blade
- C. Combination blade
- D. Plywood blade

38. The combination blades are designed for _____.

- A. ripping
- B. crosscutting
- C. various sawing operations
- D. all of the above

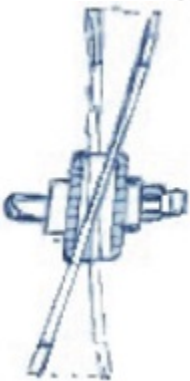
39. What is another name for a blind dado?

- A. Cross dado.
- B. Close dado.
- C. Stop dado.
- D. None of the above.

40. On the circular saw, it is always true that _____.

- A. when ripping, place the jointed edge against the edge
- B. you don't remove scraps with finger but with push stick or brush
- C. guard should be slightly below the level of the teeth
- D. all of the above

41. The drawing illustrates _____.



- A. lathe machine face plate turning action
- B. loosed circular sawing machine blade in motion
- C. assembly of wobble saw

D. none of the above

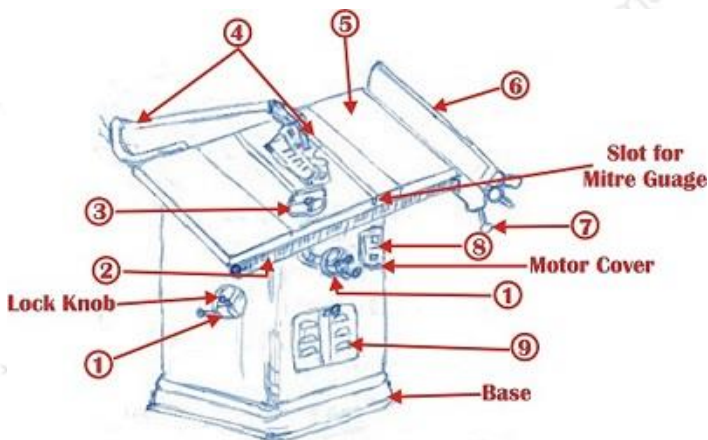
42. What is meant by "resawing"?

- A. Ripping a board along its width to make two thin boards.
- B. Sawing the same line again mistakenly.
- C. Sawing timber again after conversion.
- D. Crosscutting a board across its length to make two short boards.

43. Why is stop block used when cutting a stop dado?

- A. To stop the circular saw blade.
- B. To block the saw from cutting the hand.
- C. To control the length of cut.
- D. All of the above.

44. The arrow '8' represents what part?

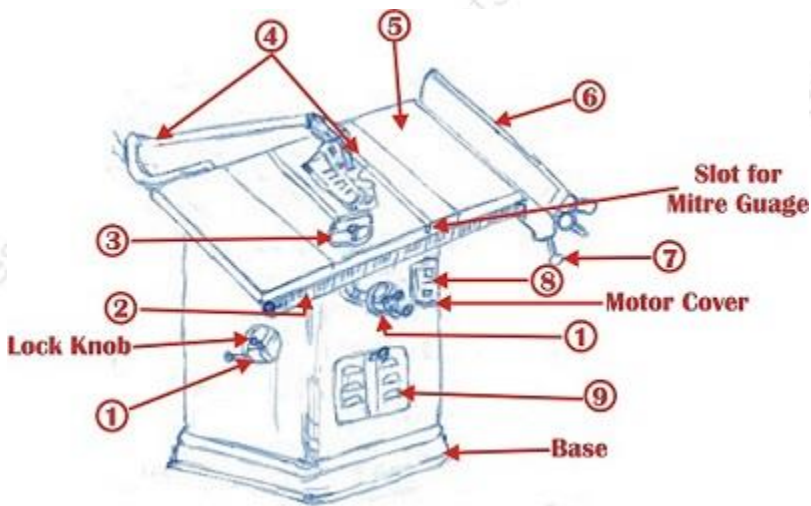


- A. Clamp lever.
- B. Mitre guage.
- C. Saw dust clean-out.
- D. Switch.

45. Which teeth style is the fastest cutting of the various combination saws and also used on all types of machines?

- A. "U"
- B. "V"
- C. "S"
- D. "T"

46. What part is the arrow labelled '9' pointing to?



- A. Clamp lever.
- B. On and off switch.
- C. Sawdust clean-out.
- D. Guard and splitter.

47. The easy-cut blade is designed for _____ work.

- A. ripping
- B. cut off
- C. combination
- D. all of the above

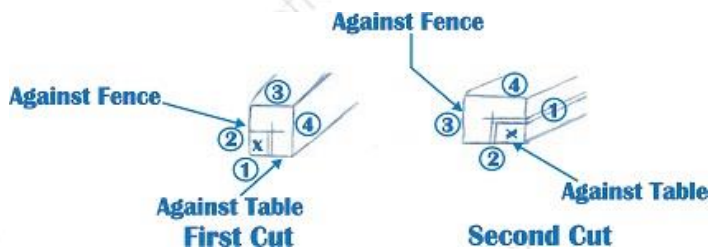
48. _____ Blade is used for cutting along the grain only.

- A. Rip
- B. Easy-cut
- C. Cut-off
- D. Planer

49. What is dado in the use of circular saw?

- A. A rebate cut along the grain.
- B. A mortise cut across grain.
- C. A groove cut across grain.
- D. None of the above.

50. What does the diagram illustrate in the use of a single saw blade?



- A. Steps to ripping the square edged timber
- B. Steps to grooving a square timber.
- C. Steps to cutting a rebate.
- D. Steps to cutting a trench.

51. What does the diagram illustrate with the use of a circular saw?

- A. Cutting a rebate with a single saw blade.
- B. Cutting a groove with a single saw blade.
- C. Cutting a groove with a dado head blade.
- D. Cutting trench with a single saw blade.

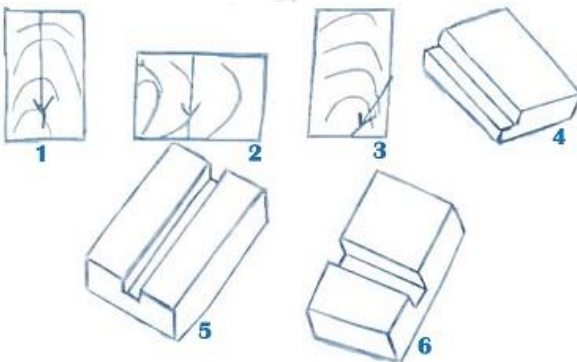
53. Use _____ of 300mm long to pass the end of a short piece through.

- A. push stick
- B. push block
- C. pass rod
- D. push bar

54. Stop block should be used when _____.

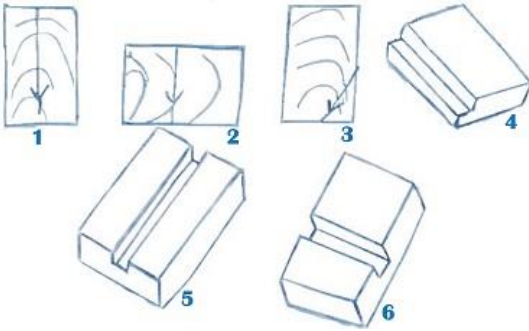
- A. cutting a through dado
- B. cutting a blind or stop dado
- C. cutting to prevent accident
- D. stopping the circular saw

56. The circular saw operation in the diagram labelled '1' is _____.



- A. crosscut
- B. ripping
- C. mitre cut
- D. grooving

57. Which operation is shown by the drawing labelled '2' in the diagram?



- A. Cross cut
- B. Rip cut
- C. Groove cut
- D. Mitre cut

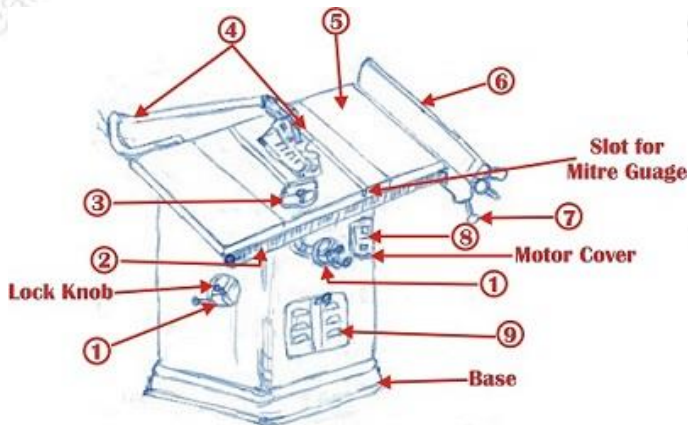
58. Generally the two ways of adjusting the circular saw are _____.

- A. adjust depth of cut and width of cut
- B. adjust depth of cut and tilting for bevel cutting
- C. adjust length and breadth cutting
- D. adjust up and down cutting

59. How many cuts are necessary to make a rebate on a circular saw with a single saw blade?

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

60. The arrow '4' in the diagram points at _____.



- A. fence clam lever
- B. guide bar
- C. ripping fence
- D. guard and splitter (ripping knife)

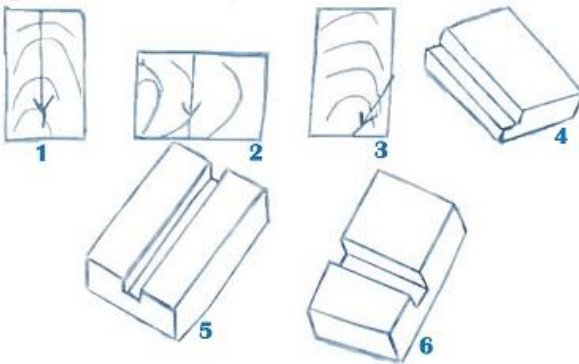
61. The circular saw is used to _____.

- A. rip
- B. cross cut
- C. mitre
- D. all of the above

62. When cutting a very narrow stock it is better to _____.

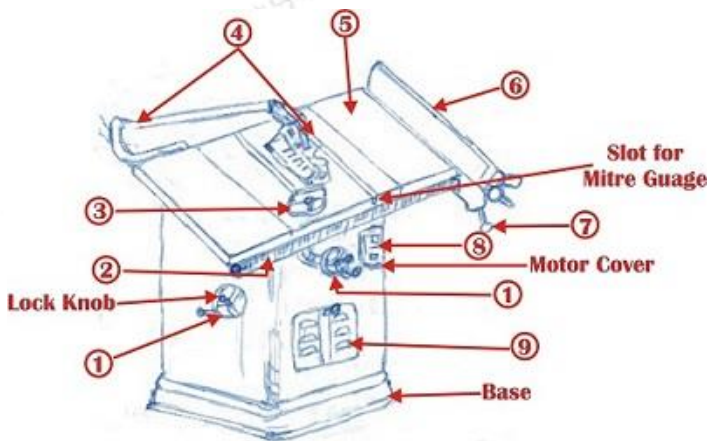
- A. cut half the length, reverse and cut from the other end
- B. cut through from one end
- C. cut the length into two, cut each separately
- D. cut with a narrow blade

63. Which sawing operation is shown in the drawing '6'?



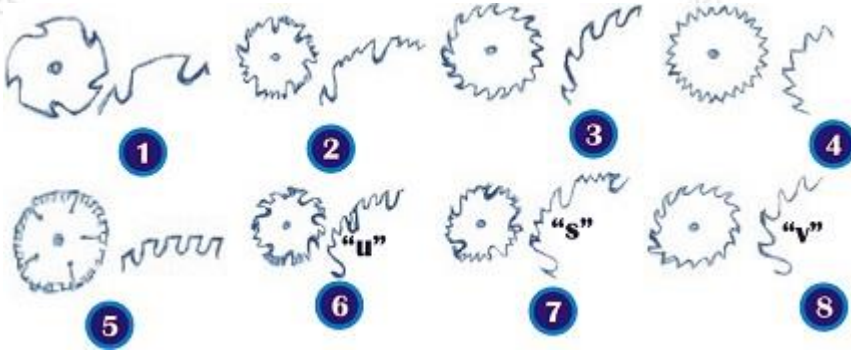
- A. Grooving
- B. Trenching
- C. Rebating
- D. Beveling

64. In the diagram, what part is arrowed '6'?



- A. Ripping fence.
- B. Fence clamp lever.
- C. Guide bar.
- D. Riving knife.

65. The drawing illustrates types of _____.

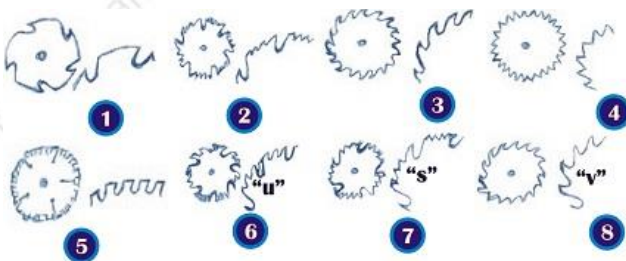


- A. disc sanders
- B. metal templates
- C. circular saw blades
- D. band saw blades

66. The wobble washes are used for _____.

- A. cutting rebates
- B. cutting trenches
- C. cutting grooves
- D. mitre cutting

67. What type of blade is drawn in number '3'?



- A. Rip blade
- B. Cross-cut blade
- C. Plywood blade
- D. Plane blade

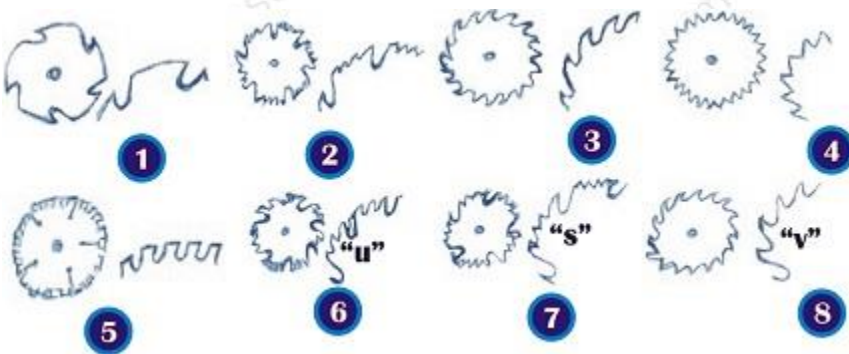
68. _____ blade is also known as cut off blade.

- A. Crosscut blade
- B. Easy-cut blade
- C. Rip blade
- D. Plywood blade

69. The recommended combination teeth style for radial-arm saws is marked _____.

- A. "U"
- B. "V"
- C. "S"
- D. "O"

70. In the diagram, the blade in number '1' is called _____ blade.

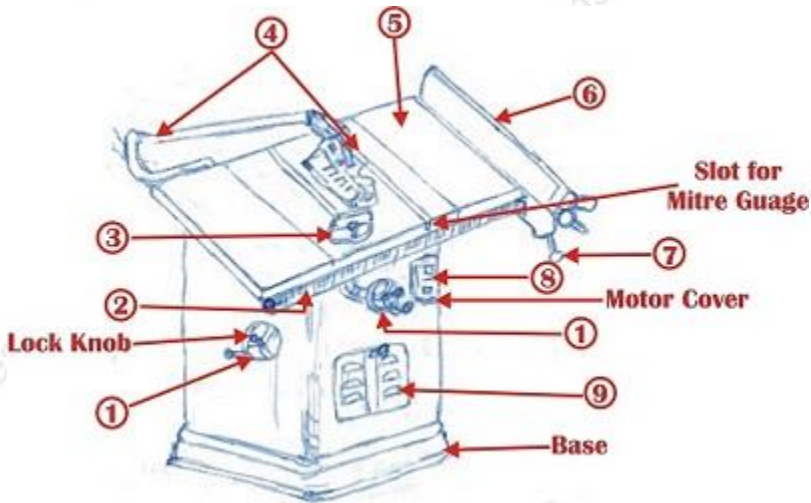


- A. plywood
- B. easy-cut
- C. cut off
- D. rip

71. Why are washers used in the assembly of wobble saw for cutting grooves?

- A. The washers provides friction for fine cutting
- B. The washers cause the blade to run out of line, thus making a wide cut
- C. The washers cause the blade to run in line thus making a wide cut
- D. Washers provides a padding effect for a firm grip of the blades by the nut

72. What type of woodwork machine is drawn?



- A. Circular saw
- B. Surface planer
- C. Thicknesser
- D. Band saw

TOPIC: MACHINES AND MAINTENANCE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. As a way of maintenance what should be done to the saw dust as they fall?

- A. Should be left until the days work to avoid delay.
- B. Should be spread round the machine.
- C. Should be removed as often as they occur.
- D. Should be allowed to touch the saw before cleaning them.

2. As a form of maintenance any cracked or torn belt should be _____.

- A. sewn or sticked
- B. removed and replaced
- C. soaked and painted
- D. all of the above

3. Regular maintenance involves all except _____.

- A. servicing machines
- B. resharpening of blades
- C. oiling of moving parts
- D. cooling of blades

4. What importance is rubbing grease on a saw?

- A. So that cleaning becomes easy.
- B. To avoid rust and friction.
- C. To make the saw to shine like new one.
- D. All of the above.

5. Maintenance of machines also include all except _____.

- A. cleaning and dusting machine daily
 - B. feeding the machine with speed
 - C. checking and removing spoilt plugs, sockets and leads
 - D. checking and removing pieces of sticks and metal stuck to any part of the machine
6. If suddenly the saw kerf becomes tight, what might be the problem?
- A. The saw may not be sharp
 - B. The saw teeth may be broken
 - C. The power may be low
 - D. The setting may have been removed
7. Water used to cool down saw should not be allowed to trickle down the lead, why?
- A. It may cause shocking danger
 - B. It will cool the lead which is not important
 - C. It will wet the floor
 - D. All of the above
8. Once a saw teeth is broken or cracked _____.
- A. throw it away as useless
 - B. sell it to scavengers for other uses
 - C. re-shape or top the teeth as appropriate
 - D. all of the above
9. The periodic maintenance includes _____.
- A. re-sharpening of blades

- B. oiling of moving parts
- C. over-hauling of machines
- D. all of the above

10. Since water supports rust, the following should be done to saws often cooled down with water except _____.

- A. it should be sold once it rusts
- B. it should be kept dry after work
- C. it should be greased after work
- D. it should be dried and hung up a wall

11. Which of the following is not a maintenance equipment?

- A. Slip stone.
- B. Wire brush.
- C. Oil stone.
- D. Spoke shave.

12. If on the process of sawing, the wood start tightening the saw, what might be the reason?

- A. Friction due to wood fibre.
- B. Friction due to wood sap content.
- C. Setting might have been removed due to long usage of saw.
- D. All of the above.

13. Which of the following is not a cause of cracked or worn out belts?

- A. Long use.

- B. Cracked pulley.
- C. Regular feeding.
- D. Overheating.

14. Periodic over-hauling is maintenance by _____.

- A. loosing, cleaning and tightening of blades
- B. loosing parts of machines, cleaning and reassembling parts
- C. loosing and rewinding of coils
- D. loosing, oiling and replacing of guards and fences

15. When the saw is tightened in the process of cutting not because of setting, what should be done?

- A. Inject lubricating oil on the saw body.
- B. Sprinkle water, it may be wood sap or heat.
- C. Put wooden wedge, it may be growth defect.
- D. All of the above.

16. What should be done to a saw that is no more free as it started?

- A. Take it to blacksmith to reduce the thickness.
- B. Reset the saw teeth.
- C. Push a wedge stick into the kerf to widen it.
- D. All of the above.

17. How long should an operator wait to embark on CORRECTIVE maintenance?

- A. When the machine is in use but a fault is not detected
- B. As soon as the fault is detected

- C. Before the machine is put into use as provided by the manufacturer
- D. None of the above

18. The following need daily maintenance, except _____.

- A. blades
- B. guards
- C. motor
- D. fences

19. When not in use saws should be _____.

- A. cleaned and hung on a wall peg
- B. dropped on the rear table
- C. kept on the floor
- D. left on the woodwork bench

20. Belts should be used only when they are _____.

- A. crack free
- B. cracked
- C. newly bought
- D. oiled

21. When should an operator embark on a PREVENTIVE maintenance of woodwork machines?

- A. When the machine is in use but a fault is not detected yet.
- B. When the machine has shown a fault.
- C. As soon as the machine is bought and put into use.

D. None of the above.

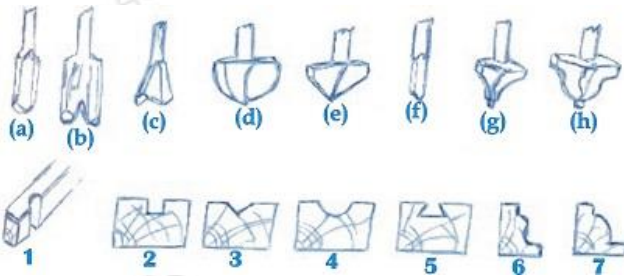
22. The circular saw machine can be maintained by all except _____.

- A. re-sharpening the blade regularly
- B. cooling the blade as often as it cuts
- C. greasing the moving parts periodically
- D. heating and drying the blade regularly

TOPIC: PORTABLE POWER TOOL AND MAINTENANCE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. When cutting the shape labelled '4', which bit in the first set of diagram should be used?



- A. d
- B. e
- C. g
- D. h

2. Why shouldn't an operator hold a small stock by the hand when working?

- A. The hand might be injured
- B. The stock may be lifted and cause accident
- C. The stock may be shaking, causing bad cutting
- D. all of the above

3. Why is the power saw teeth set to just project through the thickness of the board?

- A. To prevent overloading.
- B. To prevent overheating.
- C. To prevent splintering.
- D. all of the above.

4. Portable power jig saw is used to cut _____ shapes.

- A. straight
- B. curved
- C. irregular
- D. all of the above

5. Rigid disc type sanders are used for _____.

- A. squaring ends
- B. trimming mitres
- C. shaping end chamfers and bevels
- D. all of the above

6. Some attachment convert the drill into power tools such as _____.

- A. circular saw
- B. sanders
- C. power plane
- D. all of the above

7. Special drill attachment for cutting include all except _____.

- A. hole saws
- B. rotary drum cutter (surform)
- C. corrugated blade (corrucut)
- D. cone saws

8. Power drill has fast and slower speed type, the fast speed drill is used to drill _____.

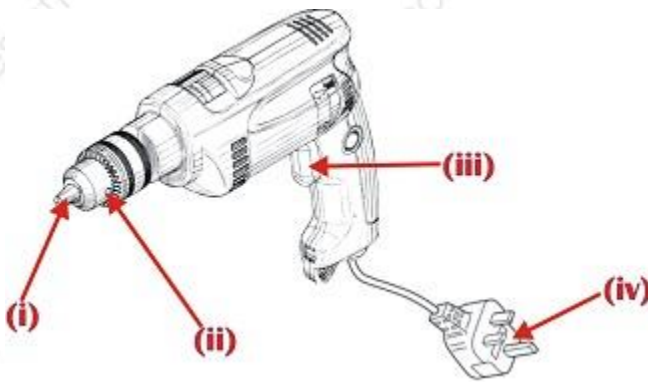
- A. wood

- B. metal
- C. masonry
- D. none of the above

9. Jig saw blade for general use is about _____ long.

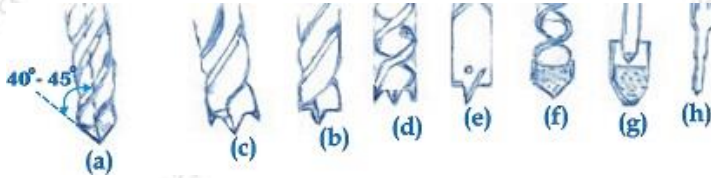
- A. 25mm
- B. 55mm
- C. 75mm
- D. 150mm

10. The part labelled 'iv' is known as _____.



- A. three pin plug
- B. three pin jaw chuck
- C. insulated trigger
- D. gear selector

11. What is the name of the drawing labelled 'h'?



- A. Masonry drill
- B. Glass drill
- C. Screw bit
- D. Spur bit

12. Which of the following is not a safety measure observed when using the router?

- A. Make adjustment while the cutter is moving so that no time will be wasted.
- B. Keep both hands on the handles.
- C. Securely clamp the work piece.
- D. For stopped trenches and grooves switch off before lifting the router.

13. Types of power saw blades includes all except _____.

- A. silver oxide disc
- B. silicon carbide disc
- C. tungsten carbide tipped
- D. aluminum oxide disc

14. Home duty power tools has all these characteristics except _____.

- A. they are light to medium intermittent use only
- B. they cannot be heated-up when forced
- C. they are suitable for home use
- D. they are fitted with sleeve bearings or bushes

15. With special blades power saw can be used to cut _____.

- A. rods
- B. bricks
- C. asbestos
- D. all of the above

16. Which of the drawing is wire brush attachment?



- A. iii
- B. iv
- C. v
- D. vi

17. Types of belt sanders include _____.

- A. portable self-powered tools
- B. stationary sanders
- C. portable spindle drive drill attachment
- D. all of the above

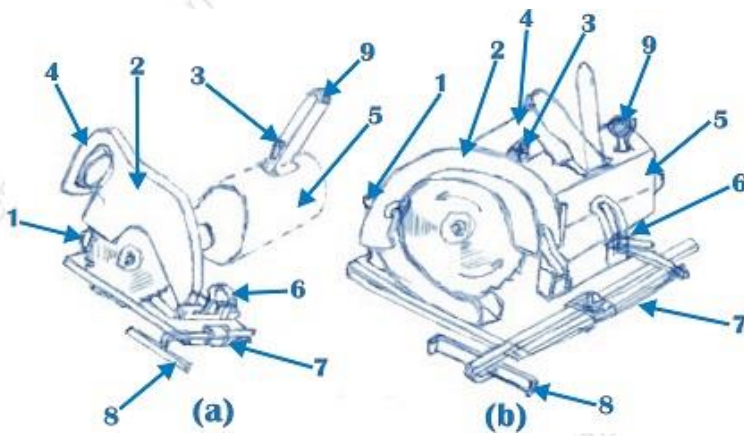
18. Power router can easily without waste _____.

- A. rip
- B. crosscut
- C. plane
- D. none of the above

19. Which of the following is not a safety measure with regards to the use of power sander?

- A. Never touch the edge of a moving belt or disc
- B. Use water and brush while the machine is moving to clean the abrasive
- C. Be sure no nicks or tears in the edge of a disc or belt
- D. Lower the sander with the heel touching the work first

20. The part labelled '7' is known as _____.



- A. cutting guide notch
- B. ripping fence
- C. tilting quadrant
- D. tilting guide

21. Which attachment is drawn in 'i'?



- A. Circular saw

- B. Hole saw
- C. Corrugut
- D. Mortiser

TOPIC: SAFETY RULES IN THE MACHINE SHOP

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Safety rules on switching on should include all except _____.
 - A. stand on the right or left when switching on
 - B. do not allow others to stand in line with the blade
 - C. stand directly in line with the blade
 - D. allow the motor to reach full speed before sawing

2. Check all of the following except _____ before using the band saw.
 - A. clothing
 - B. spur Centre
 - C. guards
 - D. blade

3. On switching-on, do all except _____.
 - A. observers should stand a good distance away
 - B. note the sound of the machine
 - C. don't stand in the front of the machine
 - D. report any noises

4. Clearance block is used for _____.
 - A. passing the timber through the saw
 - B. repetition ripping
 - C. repetition cross cutting
 - D. constant cutting

5. In the use of circular saw one should _____.

- A. use correct saw for the job
- B. use sharp saw
- C. properly set saw
- D. all of the above

6. When ripping a long board cut with the _____.

- A. curved edge against the fence
- B. straight edge against the fence
- C. surface not touching the table
- D. all of the above

7. Why should we not saw freehand?

- A. The timber will dirty the hand if not covered
- B. To avoid shock from the switch
- C. To avoid injury from wood
- D. Freehand is only for the adults

8. When it is required to rebate a wide board and a small strip, rebate _____, then rip to required size.

- A. wide board first
- B. small strip first
- C. wide and strap at once
- D. none of the above

9. Why should cylindrical work be clamped to a suitable jig?

- A. Because jig is a machine next to band saw.
- B. Because the cylindrical job tends to spin and draw into the saw.

- C. Cylindrical jobs are cut only on the lathe machine.
- D. Cylindrical jobs can always cut the blade.

10. For final surface planning _____ cut is sufficient.

- A. 1.5mm
- B. 2.7mm
- C. 0.7mm
- D. 1.9mm

11. For the tailstock, do all the following except _____.

- A. screw tailstock center tightly into the job
- B. dead center should not be well pointed to avoid splitting wood
- C. tighten tailstock spindle clamp lever
- D. grease or wax dead center end of wood

12. What is the effect of too much down-pressure on warped thin stock?

- A. The wood will break
- B. It will not allow the machine produce a true surface
- C. It will cut the hand
- D. It will stop the machine and the source of power

13. The following are true to polishing a turned piece except _____.

- A. use cotton waste
- B. use a small pad to apply polish
- C. use no loose ends that may catch on the job
- D. hold cloth under the work

14. Screws through face plate should be _____.

- A. tight, but not over-turned
- B. loose and over-turned
- C. tight and well glued
- D. all of the above

15. Safety precautions on lathe include all except _____.

- A. safe clothing
- B. check stock of nails, knots etc.
- C. setting-up tool rest
- D. precaution when fitting blades

16. Spur centre should be driven into _____.

- A. pencil marks
- B. bored holes
- C. saw cuts
- D. biro marks

17. It is safer to plane _____ on the surface planer.

- A. diagonally
- B. along the grain
- C. across the grain
- D. from any angle

18. For correct setting-up blade check out includes all except _____.

- A. fitting of blade cutting on down stroke
- B. guide and pressure foot should not be adjusted to stock thickness
- C. blade secured and in correct size guide
- D. sufficient tension on the blade to keep it taut

19. What is the shortest size by the end that can be planed safely on the jointer?

- A. 450mm
- B. 900mm
- C. 150mm
- D. 250mm

20. For a better setting, the teeth should project about _____ above the top of the job.

- A. 8 – 10mm
- B. 2 – 3mm
- C. 35 – 65mm
- D. 50 – 100mm

21. Before you start cutting on band saw _____.

- A. allow the saw to attain full speed
- B. hold the work flat on the table
- C. mark the design to be cut
- D. all of the above

22. Adjust the saw guide and sliding guard until it is about _____ above the thickness of the work.

- A. 2mm
- B. 5mm
- C. 10mm
- D. 20mm

23. The drive rod used for removing spur centre is removed from _____.

- A. tailstock
- B. headstock
- C. tool-rest
- D. bed

24. When should the guard be removed?

- A. When ripping
- B. When cross cutting
- C. Rebating
- D. Jointing

25. When using the lathe you should _____.

- A. give full attention to the work
- B. not lean over the revolving job
- C. stand to one side when switching on
- D. all of the above

26. What accessory should be used when ripping narrow pieces of wood?

- A. Clearance block
- B. Push stick
- C. Push block
- D. All of the above

27. When feeding the work observe all except _____.

- A. don't feed work directly
- B. feed work slowly
- C. feed work fastly
- D. give the blade time to cut

28. Why should the wood be fed gently into the blade?

- A. To give the teeth time to cut and not to break.
- B. Because band saw motor is a gentle machine.
- C. Because band saw uses a low power.
- D. All of the above.

29. What is the thinnest piece of stock that can be planed safely on the jointer?

- A. 3mm
- B. 5mm
- C. 7mm
- D. 9mm

30. The tool rest should be _____ on the top.

- A. rough
- B. smooth
- C. grooved
- D. scratched

31. You have to switch off to do all of the following except _____.

- A. to make adjustments
- B. when you have finished work
- C. to change blades
- D. when you want to take another piece

32. Use _____ to pass the piece through the surface planer's cutter.

- A. push block
- B. push stick

- C. push pattern
- D. pull block

33. To protect the hand, it is safe to _____.

- A. keep fingers away from the blade
- B. not to reach past the blade
- C. use push sticks
- D. all of the above

34. Keep the fingers _____ away from the cutters.

- A. 40mm
- B. 60mm
- C. 80mm
- D. 100mm

35. For convenience on the same piece, the first work among the following is _____.

- A. cross cut first
- B. groove first
- C. rip first
- D. rebate first

36. Keep your finger at least _____ away from saw blade.

- A. 20mm
- B. 30mm
- C. 50mm
- D. 75mm

37. Drive spur centre into saw cuts with _____.

- A. hammer
- B. screw driver
- C. mallet
- D. machete

38. When is a start hole bored at corners of a stock?

- A. During internal cutting
- B. When mitring a piece
- C. When ripping a job
- D. During cross-cutting

39. When planning a cupped stock, place the _____ on the table.

- A. hollow side
- B. convex side
- C. hollow and convex side
- D. middle side

40. The following are the reasons for using sharp knives except _____.

- A. sharp knives may cut the hands
- B. dull knives vibrates the wood
- C. dull knives may cause 'kick-back'
- D. sharp knives produces sharp work

41. Which of the following is not a part of a circular saw safety test?

- A. Requirement for preparing a stock for cutting
- B. The use of clearance block
- C. The use of push block
- D. Safe switching and fingers position rules

42. What proves a good workshop floor?

- A. It is clear of scraps.
- B. It provides a good foot-hold.
- C. It is not slippery or shined.
- D. All of the above.

43. Check settings should include all except _____.

- A. adjusting the fence so that the stock will not bind in the teeth
- B. guard should be slightly below the level of the teeth
- C. use a clearance block or fence which extends just past the first tooth
- D. guard should be slightly above the level of the teeth

44. For safety, face place stock should have _____ corners.

- A. sharp
- B. curved
- C. removed
- D. painted

45. Tool rest should be adjusted close to work within _____.

- A. 3mm
- B. 9mm
- C. 15mm
- D. 20mm

46. Use slow speed for all except _____.

- A. roughing of corners of square block
- B. a glued stock
- C. large diameter work
- D. short length pieces

47. During internal cuttings do all except _____.

- A. release tension on table first
- B. remove tension from the jaw first
- C. bore start holes on corners of a stock
- D. all of the above

48. The safety distance between the band saw and the observer should be about _____ away.

- A. 300mm
- B. 1m
- C. 3m
- D. 6m

49. For initial surface planning _____ cut is sufficient.

- A. 1.5mm
- B. 3mm
- C. 3.5mm
- D. 6mm

50. A right blade when tapped sound like _____.

- A. a drum
- B. a bell
- C. a clock
- D. a pipe

51. Clicking noise indicates all except _____.

- A. the blade is new
- B. the blade has cracked
- C. the blade is not tracking properly
- D. the blade is about to break

52. Why should one straight edge go against the fence edge when cutting on a circular saw?

- A. To get any other piece that is cut to be straight edged
- B. So that it won't be planed after cutting
- C. So that the fence will keep it from falling away
- D. To get another piece that is cut very short

53. The guards have all these conditions except _____.

- A. remain where it is adjusted
- B. cannot be adjusted
- C. must move to cover the knives
- D. be adjusted

54. The circular saw should be _____.

- A. correctly and securely mounted on the arbor
- B. not be mounted on the arbor
- C. correctly and loosely mounted on the arbor
- D. incorrectly and loosely mounted

55. Which of the following is not inspected and checked on circular saw?

- A. Loose clothing.
- B. Condition of the tool rest.
- C. Working condition.
- D. Machine maintenance.

56. Holding the stock to stop the lathe will _____.

- A. injure the hand
- B. heat up the motor
- C. shift the setting at the spur centre
- D. all of the above

57. What danger can scraps left on the table or floor cause in the machine workshop?

- A. Students may carelessly write on them.
- B. Students may playfully set fire on them.
- C. One may stumble on them and fall on a moving machine.
- D. All of the above.

58. Which of the following is not a working condition?

- A. Wear suitable clothing when suitable.
- B. Remove scraps from saw table and floor.
- C. Do not eat or drink in the machine workshop.
- D. Do not touch moving machine blade.

59. Which of the following is a maintenance condition?

- A. Grease nipples require regular oiling or greasing.
- B. Don't distract machine operator.
- C. Wear hand gloves and goggles while polishing.
- D. Use wet cloths while polishing.

60. What are the things to set-up every day in a circular saw?

- A. Guards, blades and fence
- B. Guards, knots and stand
- C. Table, belts and control switch
- D. All of the above

61. Safety clothing in the use of the lathe does not include _____.

- A. wear coat and tie
- B. wear beret to keep hair in place
- C. wear eye goggles
- D. wear apron tied at the back

62. Students must never interfere with switch on or off control without permission because _____.

- A. the teacher wants to be sure they are in good condition
- B. switch on and off control is expensive
- C. students don't know the switch on and off
- D. students are not electricians

63. Why is a clearance block fixed to the fence when crosscutting a number of pieces to the same length?

- A. To block any person coming to the machine
- B. Because cross-cutting is more difficult than rip-cutting
- C. So the cut pieces may wedge between the blade and fence and be thrown back
- D. So the pieces can be cut sharply

64. When you switch off the circular saw, don't leave until _____.

- A. the saw stops
- B. 6:00pm
- C. the machine cools
- D. you re-sharpen the saw

65. In which of the following should you plane?

- A. Plane stock less than 250mm long.
- B. Plane stock less than 9mm thick.
- C. Plane stock more than 600mm long.
- D. Plane ends less than 250mm wide.

66. Push sticks is a safety stick, prevents injury to the _____.

- A. eyes
- B. feet
- C. hand
- D. head

67. _____ To see that the timber revolves clear of the tool rest for safety reasons.

- A. Start the machine
- B. Use the microscope
- C. Call a supervisor
- D. Turn the work by hand

68. What can make the blade not to run free?

- A. Dirt or rust
- B. Oil or grease
- C. Water or breeze
- D. All of the above

69. What to check before band saw is started is _____.

- A. if sleeves are rolled up, tie tuck and eye shield
- B. if there are scraps on the floor
- C. if switches, plug, lead etc. are in order
- D. all of the above

70. What is the shortest piece of stock to be planed safely on the jointer?

- A. 100mm
- B. 250mm
- C. 450mm
- D. 900mm

71. When working a long material, it is better to _____.

- A. carry the material alone to avoid distraction
- B. look for a helper to maintain a fine cut
- C. push through the saw, then pull through it alone to save money
- D. all of the above

72. If slightly cupped timber is to be cut in a circular saw, which statement is correct?

- A. Place the round side up on the table
- B. Place the round side down on the table
- C. Cut by the edge side
- D. Cut by rubbing oil on the saw

73. When do one switch off the main power?

- A. To take measurement
- B. To adjust the fence
- C. To change blades

D. All of the above

74. Jointer safety test include all except _____.

- A. precautions on mounting the face plate
- B. observing safe clothing rules
- C. knowledge of the shortest and thinnest stock to be planed
- D. precautions on adjustments of guards

75. Why is it not advise able to plane very short or very narrow stock?

- A. Jack plane can do it.
- B. It is a waste of time.
- C. It may tilt and catch in the cutters.
- D. All of the above.

76. What instruction can be given to a helper for a fine cut?

- A. Never listen to the operator
- B. Look never touch the timber
- C. Never pull the work through the saw
- D. Move here and there in search of customers

77. The circular saw safety first test should include _____.

- A. state the purposes of a guard
- B. what adjustments are made on the circular saw in preparation for ripping
- C. how can one stand while switching on and off
- D. all of the above

78. Observers must observe all except _____.

- A. observers stay at least 1m away from the machine

- B. observers stay on the right hand side of saw
- C. observers must not operate any part of band saw for trying
- D. all of the above

79. Edge jointing does all except _____.

- A. use left hand to press stock on the table
- B. use right hand to move the job
- C. to finish the cut hold down work on the table
- D. keep both hands very close to the knives

80. Why should persons not be allowed to stand directly in line with the blade when switching on the machine?

- A. There is no place to stand on the front side
- B. Blade might remove or fling particles that may cause harm
- C. Operators know only how to stand by the right or left side
- D. Switches are always by the left or right side

81. When switched off, stay until blade stops because _____.

- A. a free running ban saw makes very little noise.
- B. another operator may not notice that it is still running.
- C. other machines noise may cover the noise of the band saw.
- D. all of the above.

82. Operators should look out for which of these during sawing?

- A. Splits
- B. Loose knots
- C. Nails
- D. All of the above

83. Why should the stock be fed slowly and evenly over the cutter?

- A. Surface planer is a slow machine.
- B. Fast feeding causes ripples.
- C. The operator is not in a hurry.
- D. Fast feeding will consume more energy.

84. Before sanding, you should _____.

- A. remove the tool rest
- B. adjust lathe to run at slow speed
- C. prepare small squares of paper for sanding
- D. all of the above

85. Before switching on the circular saw _____

- A. see that the blade runs free.
- B. check the setting up.
- C. check the guards and fence.
- D. all of the above.

86. When should you built up stock when is be rejected for safety?

- A. When it is not made of mahogany wood
- B. If the glue is not animal glue
- C. If the joints are open or badly glued
- D. All of the above

87. Only the _____ is adjusted for depth of cut in surface planer.

- A. knife
- B. fence

- C. table
- D. guard

88. Which of the following is a standard condition for a student before he is permitted to use a circular saw?

- A. He must speak good English
- B. He must pass circular saw safety test
- C. He must pass his WAEC examination
- D. He must be a wood work student

89. If circular saw is not greased or oiled, it may _____.

- A. catch cold and stop
- B. be heated and get free-wheeled
- C. cause friction that may even heat up the parts or cause them to stop
- D. cause the operator to save money spent on the grease or oil for another thing

90. Why must a student obtain permission always before using the machine?

- A. Because the machine is used always.
- B. Because the machine might have developed a fault or set differently.
- C. The principal comes to the workshop always.
- D. The machine is not student's property.

TOPIC: THE SURFACE PLANER OR JOINTER

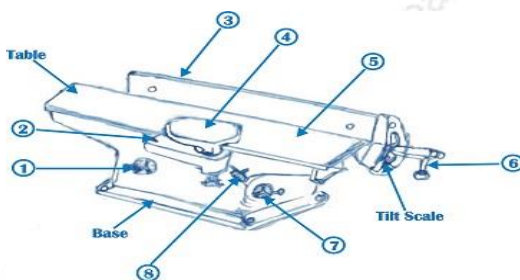
DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The depth of cut to be taken will depend on _____.
 - A. the width of the surface being jointed
 - B. the kind of wood and grain pattern
 - C. whether you are making a rough or finish cut
 - D. all of the above

2. The guard is _____.
 - A. a protective device covering the cutterhead
 - B. a supportive device for the work while it is fed
 - C. a part of the cutter block
 - D. all of the above

3. The cutter or blades of the surface planer are secured in slots in a horizontal cylindrical shaft called _____.
 - A. cutter cylinder
 - B. cutter block
 - C. blade shaft
 - D. cutter box

4. What part does the arrow labelled '6' point to?



- A. Rebating table
- B. Front adjusting wheel
- C. Rear adjusting wheel
- D. French clamp

5. A long table is desired because _____.

- A. it supports long job better.
- B. it produces true surfaces.
- C. it reduces the load on the operators.
- D. all of the above.

6. Which of the following is true of the fence?

- A. It can be fixed at 90°
- B. It can be inclined at 45° – 135°
- C. It can be moved across the table
- D. All of the above

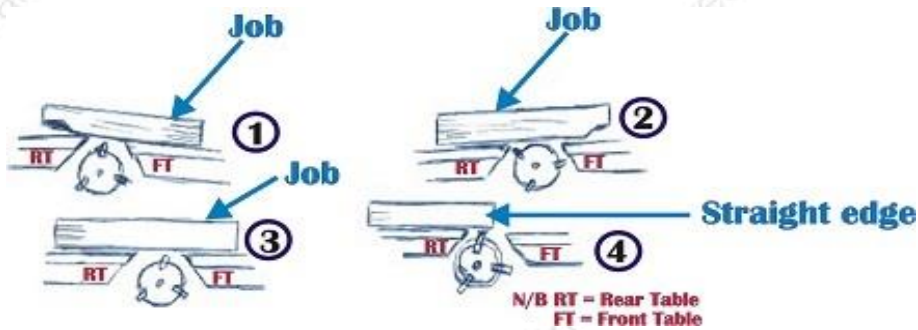
7. As safety measure on the jointer, do all except _____.

- A. adjust the length of cut before the jointer is turned on
- B. see that the guard is in place and operating easily
- C. do not try to make too heavy a cut
- D. use your hand to clean shavings off the table

8. Operations of the surface planer include _____.

- A. planning chamfers
- B. planning bevels
- C. planning rebates
- D. all of the above

9. What does the drawing labelled '4' illustrate?



- A. Planning a straight edge
- B. Testing a straight edge
- C. Setting the front table
- D. Setting the knife level with rear table

10. A machine that planes a job throughout the length to the same thickness under the surface planer is called _____.

- A. surface planer
- B. under surface planer
- C. thicknesser
- D. true planer

11. Another name for machine called jointer is _____.

- A. surface planer
- B. circular saw
- C. drilling machine
- D. lathe machine

12. When is the fence inclined to 45° – 135° ?

- A. When squaring edges
- B. When rebating

- C. As support when chamfering and beveling
- D. When planning flat surfaces

13. The motor is connected to a pulley and a _____ belt connects the shaft of the cutter block.

- A. "V"
- B. "U"
- C. "C"
- D. "S"

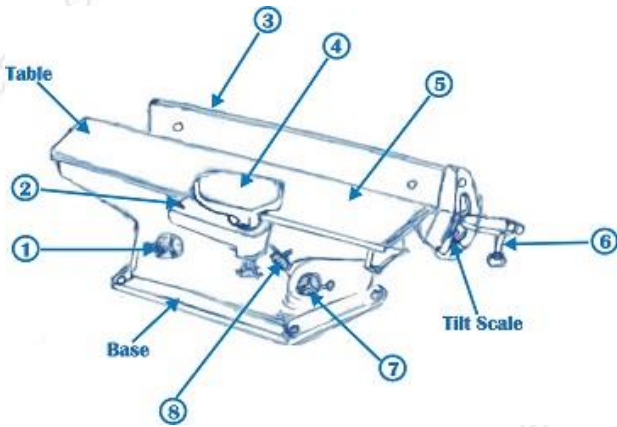
14. When the rear table is too low, _____.

- A. the front of the piece will be gouged out
- B. the end of the piece will be gouged out
- C. the middle of the piece will be gouged out
- D. all of the above

15. The guard is _____.

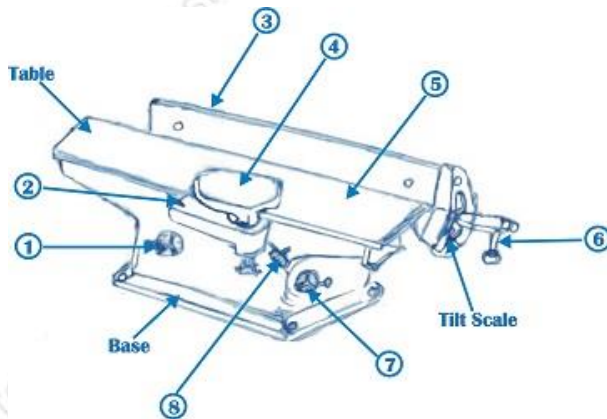
- A. a protective device covering the cutterhead
- B. a supportive device for the work while it is fed
- C. a part of the cutter block
- D. all of the above

16. What part does the arrow '7' show?



- A. Depth scale.
- B. Front adjusting wheel.
- C. Rear adjusting wheel.
- D. Fence clamp.

17. What type of woodwork machine is drawn?



- A. Circular saw
- B. Mortiser
- C. Surface planer
- D. Thicknesser

18. A standard surface planer has _____ adjustable tables.

- A. one
- B. two
- C. three
- D. four

19. Average length of table ranges from _____.

- A. 100 – 200mm
- B. 200 – 300mm
- C. 600 – 1200mm
- D. 1000 – 3000mm

20. When the rear table is too high, _____.

- A. the front of the piece will be gouged out
- B. the end of the piece will be gouged out
- C. the middle of the piece will be gouged out
- D. all of the above

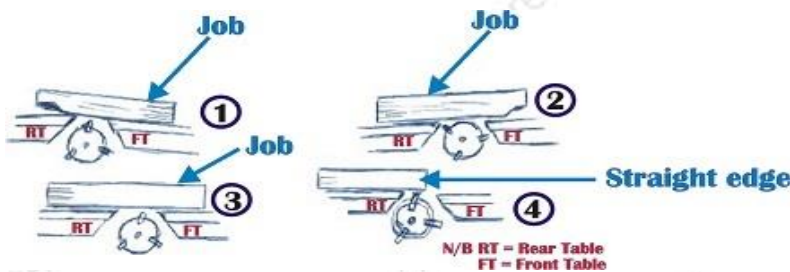
21. With the thicknesser, which one of the following is true?

- A. It has an adjustable fence like the surface planer
- B. The planning is done in a rectangular space while surface planer is on the open space
- C. The thicknesser can reduce wood to any size, length and thickness
- D. The stock rests on the blade with the thicknesser and not the blade during planning

22. The depth of cut to be taken will depend on _____.

- A. the width of the surface being jointed
- B. the kind of wood and grain pattern
- C. whether you are making a rough or finish cut
- D. all of the above

23. What is the illustration of the drawing labelled '2'.

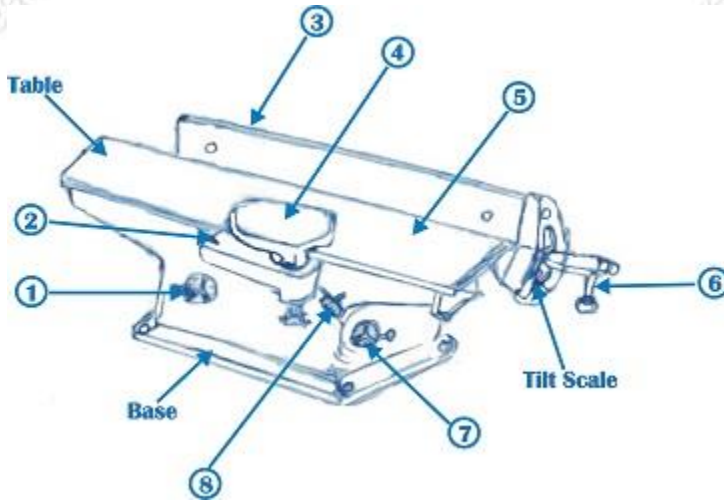


- A. Rear table too high
- B. Rear table too low
- C. Rear table set correctly
- D. Setting knife level with the rear table

24. As safety measure on the jointer, do all except _____.

- A. adjust the length of cut before the jointer is turned on
- B. see that the guard is in place and operating easily
- C. do not try to make too heavy a cut
- D. use your hand to clean shavings off the table

25. In the diagram, arrow number '2' is called _____.

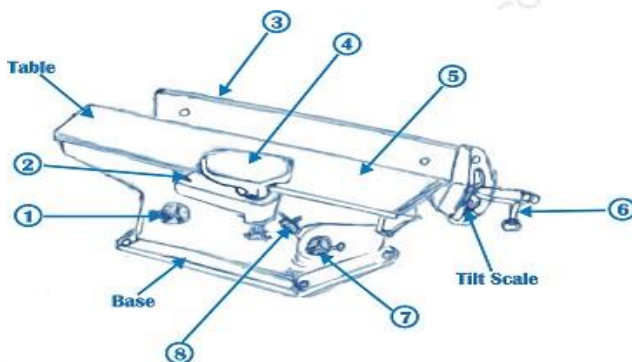


- A. depth scale
- B. rebating table
- C. front table
- D. fence clamp

26. Why should the knives of the jointer be kept sharp always?

- A. Sharp knives take away too much wood at a time.
- B. Dull knives tend to cause kickback and bad planning.
- C. Sharp knives are dangerous to the hand.
- D. Sharp knives cause the knife to run fast and bad planning.

27. The arrow '8' shows _____.



- A. depth scale
- B. rebating table
- C. front guard
- D. fence clamp

28. The cutter or blades of the surface planer are secured in slots in a horizontal cylindrical shaft called _____.

- A. cutter cylinder
- B. cutter block
- C. blade shaft
- D. cutter box

29. The out feed table is the _____ table.

- A. front
- B. back
- C. rear
- D. centre

30. If a blade projects more than others, the following will happen except _____.

- A. it will plane better, many blades will spoil the surface
- B. it will gouge out deeper hollow
- C. it may be the only one cutting
- D. more pronounced ridges will occur

31. A machine that planes a job throughout the length to the same thickness under the surface planer is called _____.

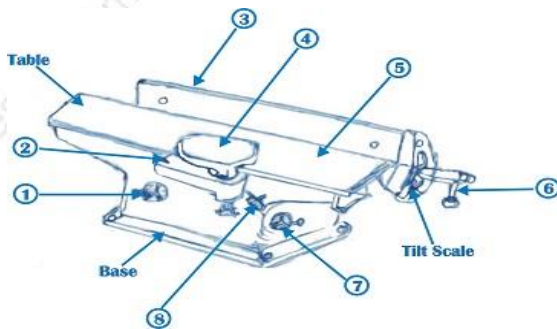
- A. surface planer
- B. under surface planer

- C. thicknesser
- D. true planer

32. A long table is desired because _____.

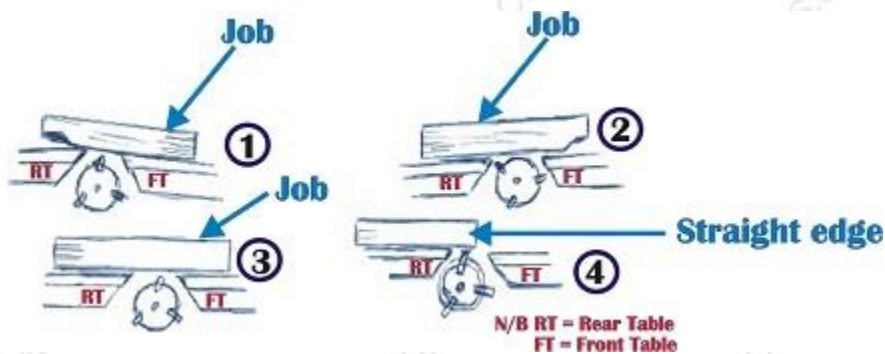
- A. it supports long job better.
- B. it produces true surfaces.
- C. it reduces the load on the operators.
- D. all of the above.

33. What is the name of the arrow labelled '5'?



- A. Front table
- B. Rear table
- C. Front guard
- D. Rebating table

34. What does the drawing labelled '4' illustrate?

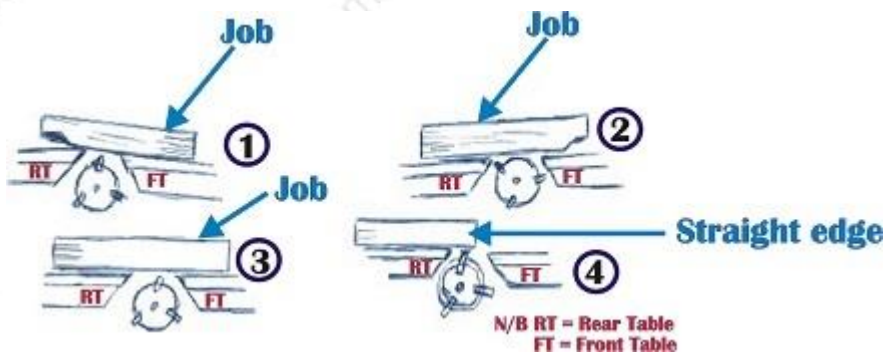


- A. Planning a straight edge
- B. Testing a straight edge
- C. Setting the front table
- D. Setting knife level with rear table

35. When is the fence fixed at 90°?

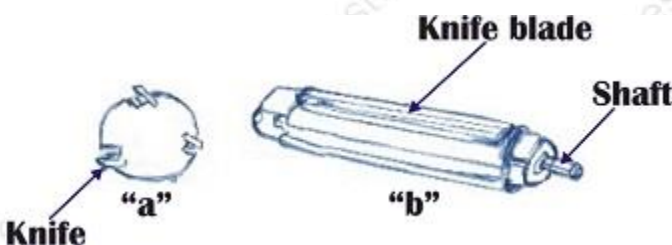
- A. For chamfering
- B. For squaring edges
- C. During rebating
- D. All of the above

36. Why is both the front and the end of the drawing labelled '3' not gouged out?



- A. Rear table is set too high
- B. Rear table is set too low
- C. Rear table is set correctly
- D. None of the above

37. The jointer accessory drawn is called _____.



- A. knife or cutter
- B. cutter block
- C. push block
- D. cutter guard

38. The proper procedure for cutting a deep rebate on the jointer include all except _____.

- A. the table is adjusted to the required depth of cut
- B. for this rebate operations, do not remove the guard
- C. two cuts and two settings are required to remove the waste to form the rebate
- D. alternatively, a series of cuts can be made to remove the waste

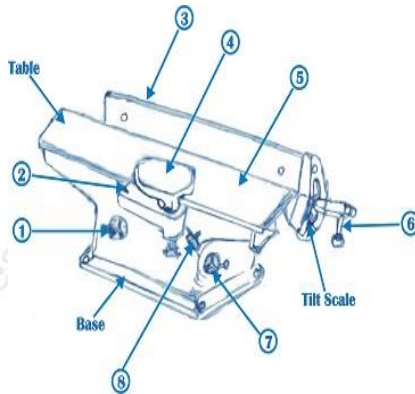
39. The following are true of the thicknesser except _____.

- A. it has top and under tables
- B. it can plane many pieces to the same thickness
- C. it can plane surface and under the surface
- D. it has two separate cutter head so it can plane both up and down

40. Which of the following is not true of the cutterhead?

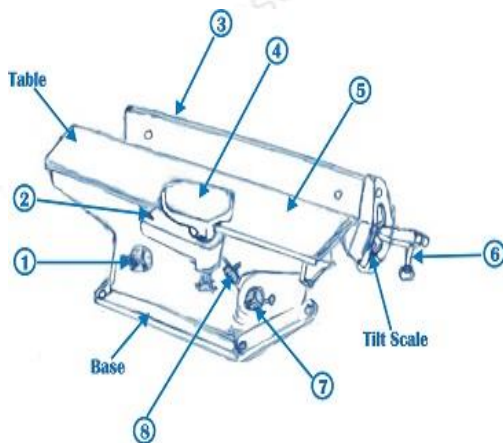
- A. It is used to set or reset the fence.
- B. It is known as the heart of the jointer.
- C. It consists of the head itself and the knives.
- D. The assembly usually operates on two roller bearings.

41. What is the name of the part labelled '3' in the diagram?



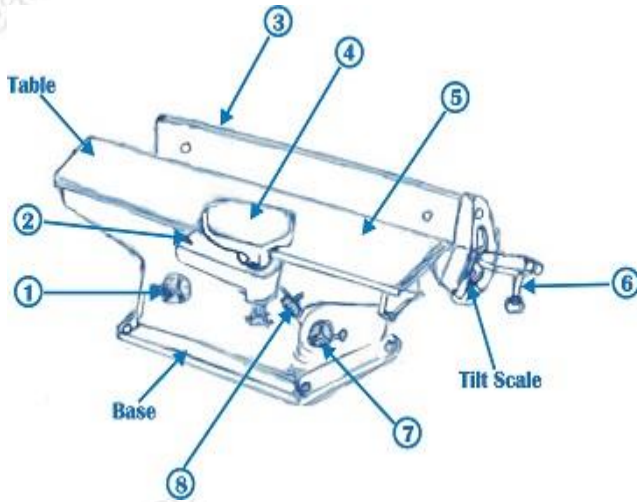
- A. Rear table
- B. Rebating table
- C. Fence
- D. Front guard

42. _____ is the part in the diagram numbered '4'.



- A. Rear table
- B. Front guard
- C. Fence
- D. Fence clamp

43. The part of the machine labelled '1' is called _____.



- A. rear table adjustment wheel
- B. front table adjustment wheel
- C. depth scale
- D. rebating table

44. _____ is the joinery machine used for high speed planing of surfaces and edges.

- A. Band saw
- B. Jack plane
- C. Surface planer
- D. All of the above

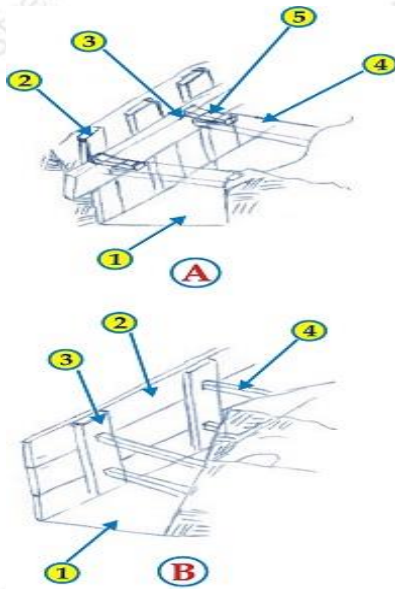
TOPIC: TIMBERING TO TRENCHES

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The system of arrangement of the various members used in timbering are influenced by the _____.

- A. nature of the soil
- B. depth of excavation
- C. size of the trench
- D. all of the above

2. In the drawing shown, "A" is known as _____.



- A. on loose or water logged grounds
- B. on stony ground
- C. for moderately firm ground
- D. all of the above

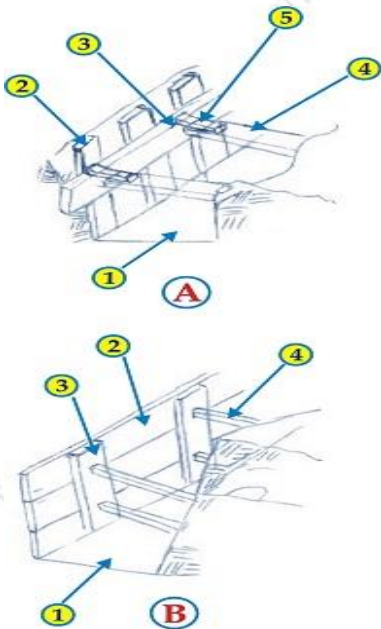
3. Whether is necessary or not depends on the _____.

- A. depth and nature of soil
- B. depth of trench only
- C. nature of soil only
- D. tool for the excavation

4. Timbering of trenches is done to _____.

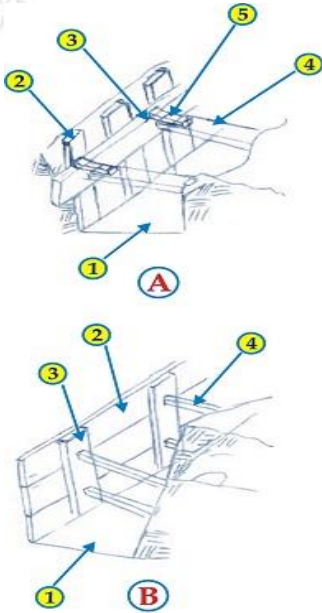
- A. strengthen the foundation
- B. beautify the trenches with timbers
- C. prevent the trench sides from collapsing
- D. prevent the concrete from collapsing

5. The arrow '2' in the drawing shown is known as _____.



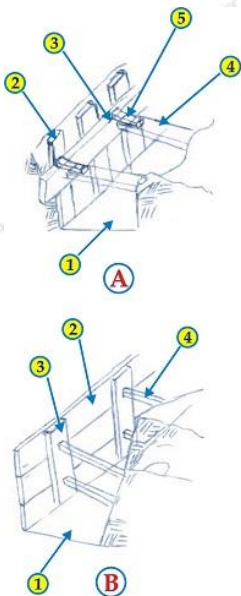
- A. waling
- B. poling board
- C. strut
- D. trench

6. The arrow '4' in the drawing shown points at the _____.



- A. waling
- B. sheathing
- C. strut
- D. trench

7. The part labelled '5' in the drawing shown is timber called _____.



- A. strut
- B. waling
- C. poling board
- D. lipblock

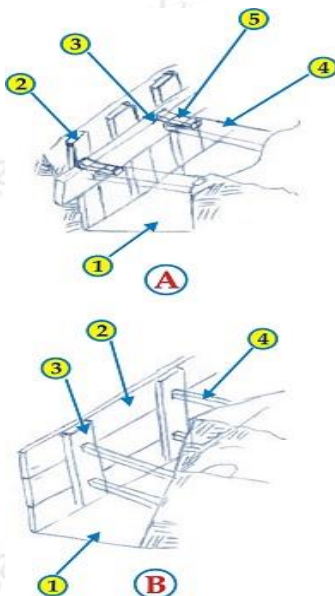
8. Where the trench is shallow, the sides of the trench need to be _____.

- A. timbered
- B. battered
- C. cemented
- D. opened

9. In which of the following is needed to do all except _____.

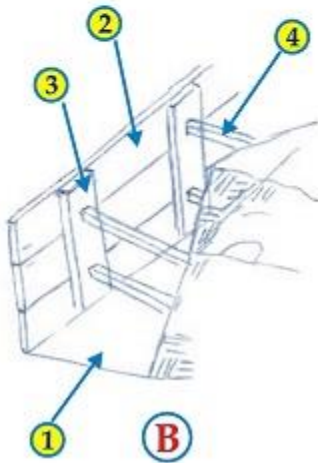
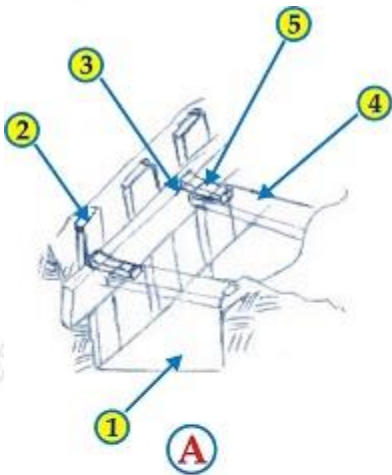
- A. saw
- B. hammer
- C. wood
- D. chisel

10. In drawing shown, 'B' is the on _____.



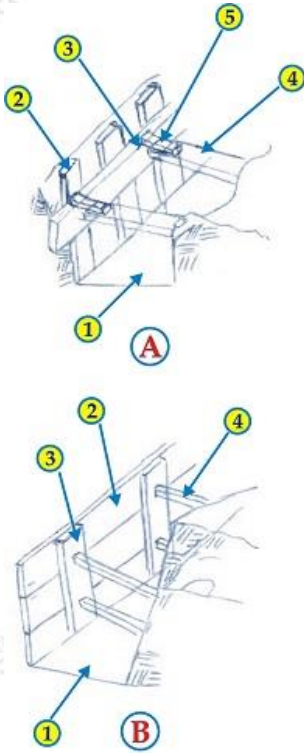
- A. loose soil
- B. stony soil
- C. firm soil
- D. all of the above

11. In drawing shown, the arrow '1' is called _____.



- A. waling
- B. poling board
- C. strut
- D. trench

12. In drawing shown, "A and B" illustrates _____.

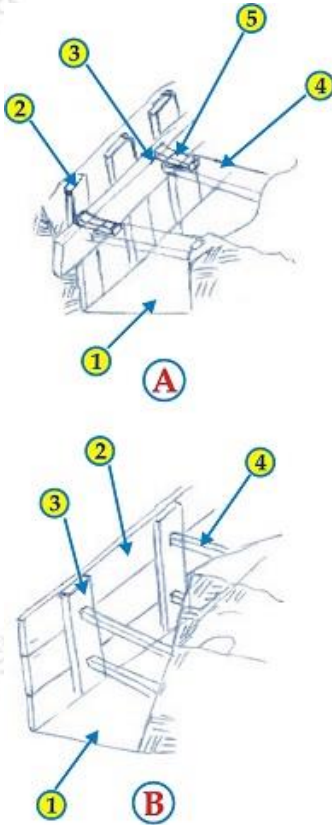


- A. timber seafold
- B. timber foundation
- C. timbering to trenches
- D. steps to trenches

13. The purpose of includes to prevent _____.

- A. the sides of trenches from collapsing
- B. workman from being buried in when the trench will collapse
- C. tools from being covered because of collapse
- D. all of the above

14. The part labelled '3' in the drawing shown is called _____.



- A. waling
- B. sheathing
- C. strut
- D. trench

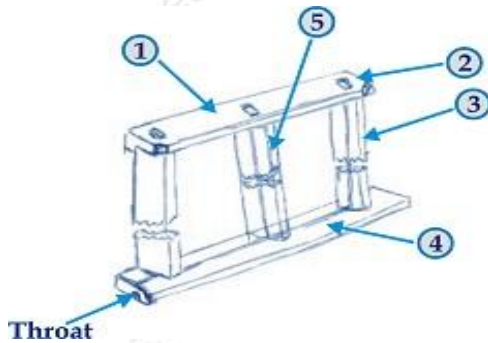
15. When the sides of foundation trenches are supported with timbers, it is said to be _____.

- A. timber foundation
- B. timbering to trenches
- C. walling trenches
- D. all of the above

TOPIC: WINDOWS

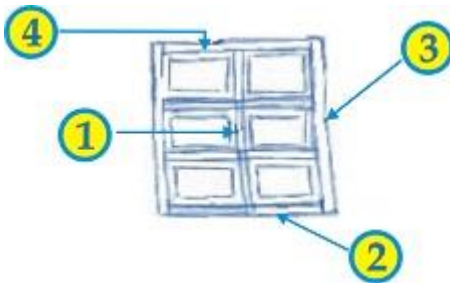
DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. In the diagram, the part labelled '3' is called _____.



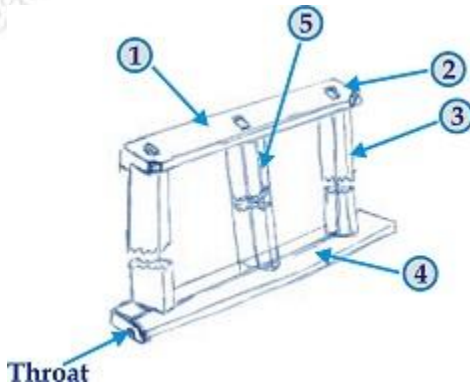
- A. horn
- B. stile
- C. sill
- D. mullion

2. What part is labelled '4' in the drawing shown?



- A. Bottom rail
- B. Stile
- C. Sash bar
- D. Top rail

3. The part with the arrow '4' is called _____.



- A. stile
- B. mullion
- C. sill
- D. transom

4. Windows are pivoted _____.

- A. as louver
- B. horizontally
- C. vertically
- D. all of the above

5. _____ is a spring action bolt or tongue held in a case which slide automatically and catch a striker plate by means of handle or knob attached to a spindle.

- A. Escutcheon
- B. Coach Bolt
- C. Latch
- D. Lock

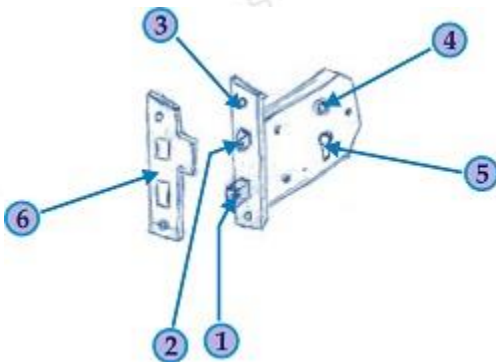
6. The day light size is measured from the _____.

- A. outside edges of the frame
- B. innermost edges of the frame
- C. the inside edges of the top and bottom
- D. all of the above

7. _____ is required over the heads and under the sills to prevent moisture penetrating the internal wall.

- A. Cladding
- B. Flashing
- C. Elbow lining
- D. Window board

8. Which of the arrows points to the keyhole?



- A. "3"
- B. "4"
- C. "5"
- D. "6"

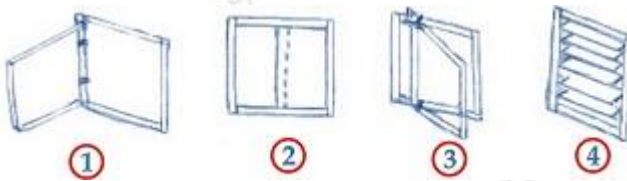
9. It is required that a good window shall _____.

- A. be weather proof
- B. control solar radiation and control heat
- C. control daylight (allow light but prevent glare)
- D. all of the above

10. _____ window consists of a number of stripes of glass or blades fitted into grooves cut in the stiles of a solid frame.

- A. Casement
- B. Awning
- C. Pivoted
- D. Louver

11. The diagram represents _____.

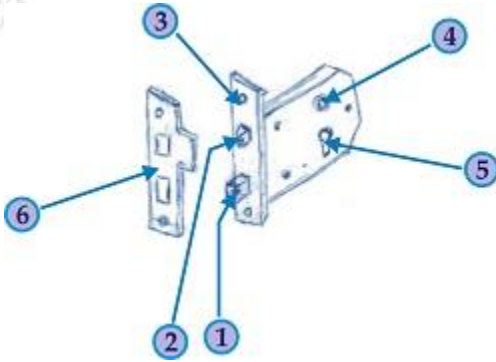


- A. types of framings
- B. types of mouldings
- C. types of
- D. types of

12. _____ furniture has lever handles and plates without latches.

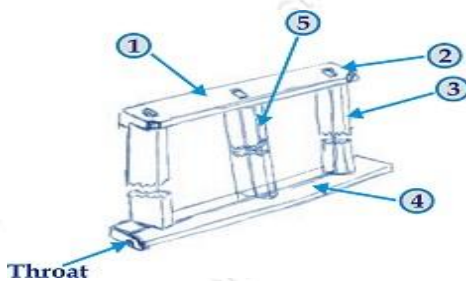
- A. Latch
- B. Rim lock
- C. Lock
- D. All of the above

13. The arrow '3' points to the _____.



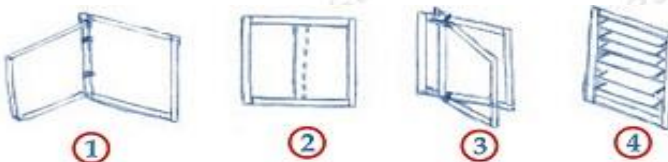
- A. striker plate
- B. forend
- C. lock bolt
- D. latch bolt

14. What is the name of the arrow '2' in the diagram shown?



- A. Horn
- B. Sill
- C. Mullion
- D. Stile

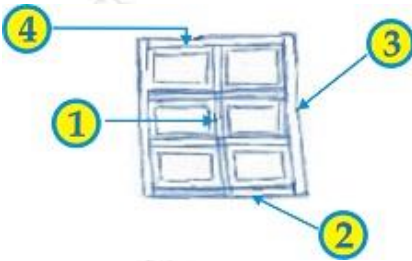
15. In the diagram, the part with the arrow '1' is called _____ window.



- A. louver

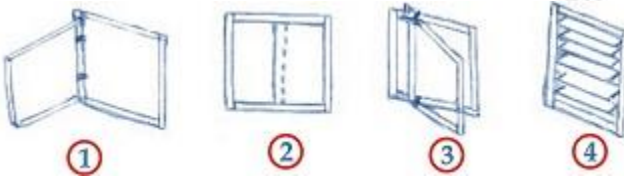
- B. sliding
- C. pivoted
- D. casement

16. The drawing represents window sash frame of _____ light sash.



- A. two
- B. three
- C. six
- D. seven

17. What type of window is in the drawing labelled '3'?



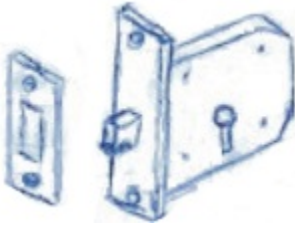
- A. Louver
- B. Casement
- C. Sliding
- D. Pivoted

18. _____ divides the frame vertically in the drawing.

- A. Stile
- B. Mullion
- C. Sill

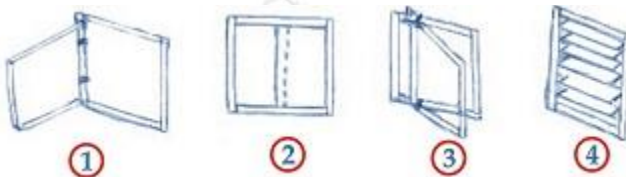
D. Head

19. The drawing is a _____ lock.



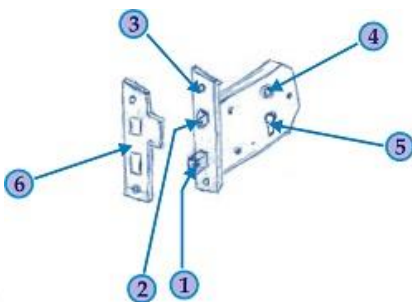
- A. rebate dead
- B. mortise dead
- C. surface rim
- D. mortise live

20. The drawing labelled '2' is called _____ window.



- A. louver
- B. casement
- C. sliding
- D. pivoted

21. The part labelled '4' in the drawing is called _____.



- A. hole for spindle
- B. key hole
- C. forend
- D. striker plate

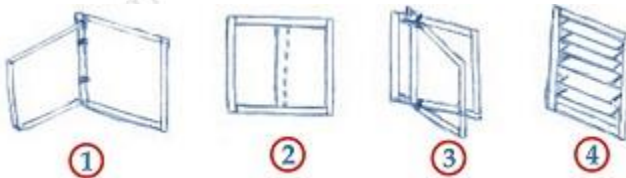
22. The main functions of a window include all except _____.

- A. to admit light to the rooms
- B. a safe means of access and egress to the rooms
- C. for ventilation
- D. to beautify and provide an external view

23. _____ light describes a window or part of it which can be opened being hinge pivoted.

- A. Fixed
- B. Fan
- C. Opening
- D. Dark

24. What type of window is in the drawing labelled '4'?

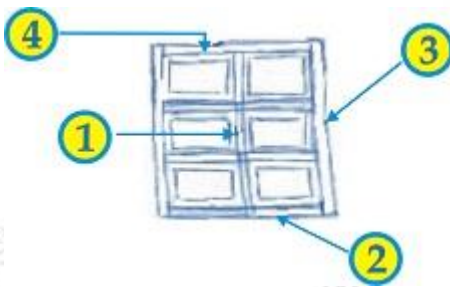


- A. Louver
- B. Sliding
- C. Pivoted
- D. Hinged

25. A member of the window frames that divides the window horizontally is called _____.

- A. muntin
- B. mullion
- C. transom
- D. stile

26. What part is labelled '3' in the drawing?

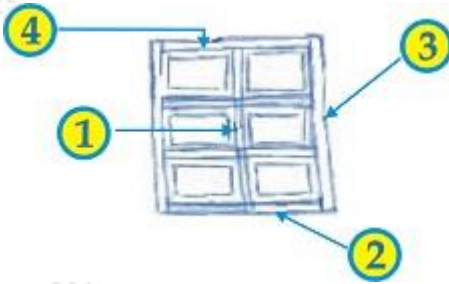


- A. Bottom rail
- B. Stile
- C. Sash bar
- D. Top rail

27. _____ is an opening formed in a wall to admit light and ventilation to rooms.

- A. Door
- B. Window
- C. Verandah
- D. Passage

28. The part labelled '2' in the drawing is called _____.



- A. bottom rail
- B. stile
- C. sash bar
- D. top rail

29. Hopper sashes of the awning or hopper window are hinged at the _____ and opens inward.

- A. bottom
- B. top
- C. side
- D. all of the above

30. The two types of louver include _____.

- A. fixed and sliding
- B. fixed and pivoted
- C. fixed and adjustable
- D. adjustable and sliding

31. Casement have all except _____.

- A. provide maximum ventilation
- B. difficult to make weather proof if on the side of the weather
- C. fly screens are fitted inside when the sash opens outward

D. does not provide maximum ventilation

32. For fire safety public building should open _____.

- A. upwards
- B. downwards
- C. inwards
- D. outwards

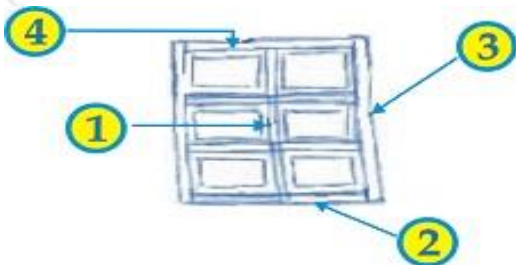
33. The position of by are all except _____ hung.

- A. centre
- B. top
- C. side
- D. bottom

34. A latch set consists of _____.

- A. latch, lever handles and plates
- B. latch, and
- C. latch, and stays
- D. handles, bolts and

35. The part labelled '1' in the window sash frame is called _____.

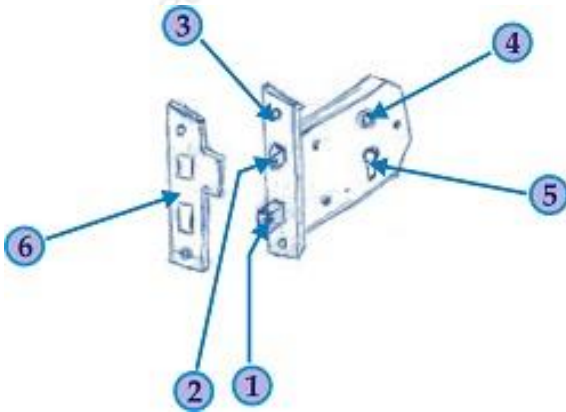


- A. bottom rail
- B. stile

C. sash bar

D. top rail

36. What is the name of the part labelled '6'?



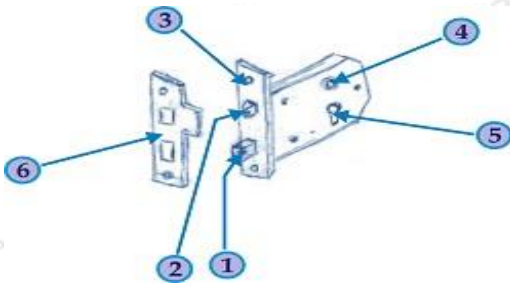
A. Escutcheon

B. Rammer face

C. Stapple pin

D. Striker plate

37. The drawing illustrates parts of a _____.



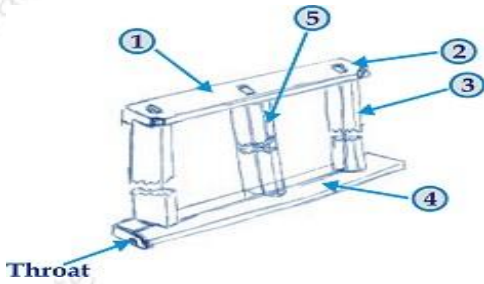
A. mortise lock

B. catch

C. rim lock

D. drawer lock

38. The diagram represents _____.



- A. wall rack
- B. door frames
- C. window frames
- D. picture frames

39. Which of the following is not a functional requirement of a window?

- A. Acoustic purposes
- B. Security purposes
- C. Escape route function
- D. Thermal performance function

40. _____ is the internal sill fixed to the window frame sill.

- A. Flashing
- B. Window board
- C. Elbow lining
- D. Cladding

41. A lock set consists of _____.

- A. lach, lever handles and plates
- B. lock, lever handles and plates
- C. knobs, and keys
- D. lever handles and plates

42. The method of fixing glass into shallow rebates in the window frame without using sashes is called _____ glazing.

- A. indirect
- B. shallow
- C. fixed
- D. direct

43. The shoulder size is measured from _____.

- A. the outside edges of the top and bottom
- B. the innermost edges of the frame
- C. between the bottoms of the rebates
- D. the inside edges of the frame

44. The two main types of frames are _____ frames.

- A. solid and box
- B. hollow and box
- C. box and square
- D. square and solid

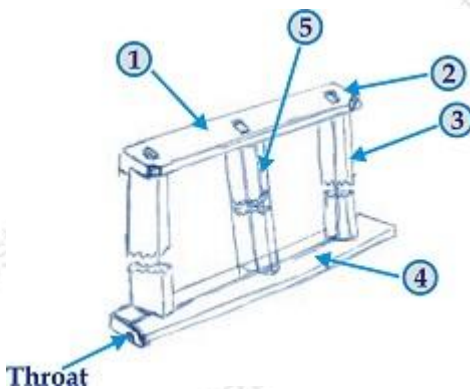
45. _____ Furniture consists of lever handles and plates without locks.

- A. Latch
- B. Metal
- C. Lock
- D. All of the above

46. _____ is the timber used to cover the internal wall which reveals a window frame not wide enough to reach the internal wall linings.

- A. Flashing
- B. Window board
- C. Elbow lining
- D. Single lights

47. The part with the arrow '5' is called _____.

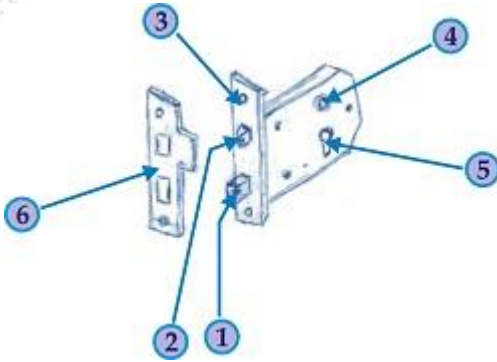


- A. stile
- B. mullion
- C. sill
- D. transom

48. _____ window is hinged at the sides to open inward or out ward.

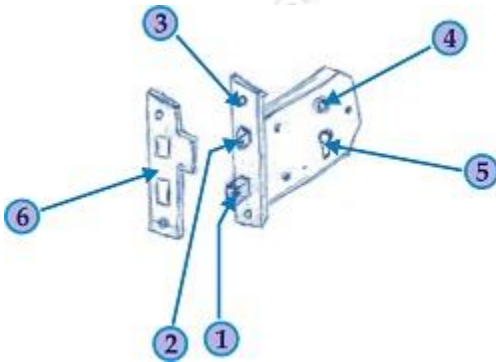
- A. Casement
- B. Awning
- C. Pivoted
- D. None of the above

49. What is the name of the part labelled '2'?



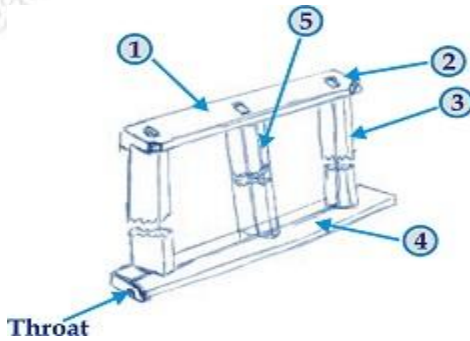
- A. Striker plate
- B. Forend
- C. Lock bolt
- D. Latch bolt

50. In the diagram, the part labelled '1' is called _____.



- A. striker
- B. key hole
- C. lock bolt
- D. latch bolt

51. In the diagram, the part with the arrow '1' is called _____.



- A. horn
- B. sill
- C. mullion
- D. head

52. _____ lights are a form of casement window in which the sash is being hinged to a transom above a door or window so that it opens inwards to admit ventilation.

- A. Open
- B. Fan
- C. Fridge
- D. Bulb

53. _____ light describes a window or part of it in which glass is fixed so that no part of the glazing can be opened.

- A. Fixed
- B. Fan
- C. Opening
- D. dark

54. The drawing is a type of door called _____.



- A. pivoted
- B. sliding
- C. hinged
- D. awning

55. _____ window runs on the window cill from left to right hand side.

- A. Casement
- B. Sliding
- C. Awning
- D. Pivoted

56. A window can be fixed by _____.

- A. being hinged
- B. being pivoted
- C. sliding
- D. all of the above

57. Some and latches are not reversible and so must be ordered as _____.

- A. top and bottom
- B. right and left hand
- C. top and right hand
- D. bottom and left hand

58. The overall size of a sash is taken from the _____ edges of the frame.

- A. outside
- B. inside
- C. in-between the outer
- D. all of the above

59. _____ window is attached to the sash stiles and jambs or mullions so that each sash opens outward from the bottom.

- A. Casement
- B. Sliding
- C. Awning
- D. Louver

ANSWERS

TOPIC: ADHESIVE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. A urea formaldehyde (U. F.) powder resin and a hardener already mixed together has a shelf life between _____.

- A. 1 - 2 months
- B. 2 - 4 weeks
- C. 1 - 2 years
- D. 2 - 4 days

The correct answer is option [C]

2. _____ is a type of protein adhesive which is the powdered extract from the curds of skin milk.

- A. Vegetable protein adhesive
- B. Casein glue
- C. Fish glue
- D. Chemical glue

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Casein glue is extracted from the curds of skin milk.

3. When mixing the resin and the hardener, it should be measured _____.

- A. according to the wood workers desire
- B. according to the maker's instructions
- C. according to the size of mixing pot
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

4. Assembly time of P.V.A. (Polyvinyl Acetate) is from _____.

- A. 2 – 5 seconds
- B. 10 – 20 seconds
- C. 10 – 20 minutes
- D. 10 – 20 hours

The correct answer is option [C]

5. _____ is a substance used to bond two surfaces together.

- A. Polish
- B. Abrasive
- C. Dowel
- D.

The correct answer is option [D]

6. Characteristics of animal glue include all except _____.

- A. it must be used hot or cold
- B. it may be attacked by mould and fungi
- C. it is non-inflammable and non-toxic
- D. it can be stored indefinitely if kept cool and dry

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: animal glue can only be used hot not hot or cold.

7. For application of animal glue, you need to _____.

- A. apply hot with brush or heated glue spreader
- B. warm the parts to be glued during cold weather
- C. remove surplus glue with hot water
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

8. Epoxy resin is used to bond _____.

- A. wood to wood, wood to metal
- B. metal to metal, metal to china
- C. wood to plastic, wood to glass
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

9. The steps in preparation of ready mixed casein for use are _____.

- A. 1. Add the powder to the cold water
- 2. Stir mixture until it thickens
- 3. Allow to stand while reactions take place
- 4. After standing the mixture thins, stir again

- B. 1. Add the powder to cold water
- 2. Allow to stand while reactions take place
- 3. After standing the mixture thins, stir again
- 4. Stir mixture until it thickens

- C. 31. Stir mixture until it thickens
- 2. Add the powder to cold water
- 3. Allow to stand while reactions take place
- 4. After standing the mixture thins, stir again

- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

10. _____ assembly time is the period during which adjustments are possible before cramping.

- A. Open
- B. Wet
- C. Closed
- D. Dry

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Closed assembly is the period that adjustments are made before final cramping.

11. Which of the following is not true of P.V.A. (Polyvinyl Acetate) adhesive?

- A. They are usually white or cream liquids
- B. They are used without further preparation
- C. Storage life is about one month
- D. Obtainable in plastic tubes and squeeze jars

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: P.V.A. (Polyvinyl Acetate) adhesive storage life is unlimited.

12. Pot life of glue depends on _____.

- A. harder used and the prevailing temperature
- B. workshop used
- C. method used in mixing the glue
- D. who mixed the glue

The correct answer is option [A]

13. A urea formaldehyde (U. F.) viscous resin shelf life is between _____.

- A. 3 – 6 days
- B. 3 – 6 weeks
- C. 3 – 6 months
- D. 3 – 6 years

The correct answer is option [C]

14. Types of synthetic resin adhesive include all except _____.

- A. urea formaldehyde
- B. melamine formaldehyde
- C. blood albumin glue
- D. epoxy glue

The correct answer is option [C]

14. Types of synthetic resin adhesive include all except _____.

- A. urea formaldehyde
- B. melamine formaldehyde
- C. blood albumin glue
- D. epoxy glue

The correct answer is option [C]

16. Glue bleeds when _____.

- A. the woodworker cries because of glue
- B. there is excess glue dropping from the joints
- C. the joint is turn during gluing and cramping
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

17. Phenol formaldehyde resin (P.F.) is characterized by all except _____.

- A. it requires cold setting
- B. it requires pressing and heating at 100 - 135oC to set
- C. it is used for water proof plywood

D. it consist of a brownish powder or liquid resin with a powder filler mixed together with water

The correct answer is option [A]

18. Which of the following is not true with melamine formaldehyde resin (M.F.)?

- A. Sets by polycondensation
- B. Used for waterproof joints
- C. Used for non-heat proof-bonding
- D. Used for producing plastic laminate

The correct answer is option [C]

19. Lime (calcium hydroxide) is added to casein to _____.

- A. make it toxic to moulds or fungi
- B. make casein set quickly
- C. improve the water resistance of the glue joint
- D. improve the shelf life

The correct answer is option [C]

20. _____ is the time it takes the glue to reach a maximum strength after being applied to the job.

- A. Cramping time
- B. Pot life
- C. Assembly time
- D. Setting time

The correct answer is option [D] Solution: Setting time is the time it takes glue to reach maximum strength.

21. Characteristics of epoxy resin include _____.

- A. applied cold above 15oC, non-staining

- B. give an extremely strong bond between materials, not thermo-plastics
- C. it is waterproof and heatproof
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D] *Solution: All the above including shock resisting and gap fillings.*

22. The characteristics of resorcinol formaldehyde include all except _____.

- A. used cold and non-staining
- B. used hot and staining
- C. makes wood to wood waterproof bond
- D. resistant to solvents, heat and moulds

The correct answer is option [B]

23. The synthetic resin _____.

- A. are of organic origin
- B. it's harder solidifies by chemical reaction
- C. of polymerization characteristics
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

24. Which of the following is true to the characteristics of urea formaldehyde?

- A. It is staining and non-heat resisting
- B. It is non-staining and fairly heat resisting
- C. It is non-staining but resistant to fungi
- D. It is non-resistant to fungi but staining

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: U.F. adhesive is non-staining, fairly heat resisting and resistant to fungi.

25. Precaution while using synthetic resin glue does not include _____.

- A. irritation of the skin occurs with the glue
- B. glue splashes are hard to wash out if set
- C. use brushes with metal ferrule for mixing the glue
- D. synthetic resin stains if in contact with metal ferrules

The correct answer is option [C]

Solution: use brushes without metal ferrules.

26. The following is true of Epoxy resin except _____.

- A. mixed adhesive is only usable for about 1/2 - 1 hour at 20°C
- B. maximum strength takes about 1 month
- C. assembly time is a few minutes to 1 hour and cramped up to 48 hours
- D. surplus glue is removed before it sets with lacquer thinners

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: epoxy attains maximum strength about one week and not one month.

27. The joint is starved of glue when _____.

- A. heat is used to accelerate setting time
- B. the joint is overfilled with protein glue
- C. the joint has little or no joint as a result of too much cramping
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

28. Application of P.V.A (Polyvinyl Acetate) involves _____.

- A. applied cold and spread with brush or serrated spreader
- B. dries by polycondensation
- C. assembled while the glue is still wet
- D. attain maximum strength in about 12 hours

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: P.V.A. (Polyvinyl Acetate) dries by evaporation of the water.

29. _____ assembly time is the time allowed between applying the glue and fitting of members together.

- A. Open
- B. Wet
- C. Closed
- D. Dry

The correct answer is option [A]

30. Animal glue is gotten from _____.

- A. hide trimmings
- B. bones
- C. sinews and intestines
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

31. A urea formaldehyde (U. F.) white powder resin shelf life is between _____.

- A. 1 – 2 days
- B. 1 – 2 weeks
- C. 1 – 2 months
- D. 1 – 2 years

The correct answer is option [D]

32. The length of time the glue remain unusable after mixing is called _____.

- A. shelf life
- B. setting time
- C. assembly time
- D. pot life

The correct answer is option [D]

33. The type of casein mix which consists of the casein and chemicals mixed in powder form ready to be added to cold water for use is _____ mixed casein.

- A. ready
- B. wet
- C. water
- D. chemical

The correct answer is option [A]

34. Glue pot consists of _____.

- A. outer pot only which contains the water
- B. inner pot only which contains the soaked glue
- C. water and the glue which are heated by heating source
- D. outer and inner pot with water and glue respectively

The correct answer is option [D] Solution: Glue pot consists of outer pot which contains the water to be directly heated and inner pot.

35. _____ synthetic resin adhesive set by chemical reaction is known as 'polycondensation'.

- A. Polyvinyl Acetate (P.V.A.)

- B. Epoxy
- C. Resorcinol formaldehyde
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

36. The application of impact adhesive involves _____.

- A. coating both surfaces
- B. allow to dry a little before assembling
- C. once both surfaces touch, adhesion takes place
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

37. With contact glue, which of the following statements is not true?

- A. Made by dissolving synthetic rubber in solvents and adding fillers
- B. It dries by polymerization
- C. Shelf life is over one year
- D. Phenol is often added and are thinned with pure toluol

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Contact glue dries by evaporation of the solvent which is highly inflammable.

38. _____ resin consist of a reddish brown liquid resin plus liquid or powder hardener.

- A. Casein adhesive
- B. Urea formaldehyde
- C. Resorcinol formaldehyde
- D. Epoxy

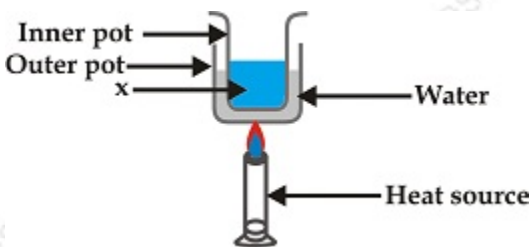
The correct answer is option [C]

39. Can be used to bond _____.

- A. wood to wood
- B. wood to plastic
- C. wood to metal
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

40. The drawing represents _____ pot.



- A. glue
- B. water
- C. polish
- D. glue mixing

The correct answer is option [A]

41. After mixing the urea formaldehyde (U.F.) , apply to job by _____.

- A. combining the resin and hardener as one liquid and spreading on both parts
- B. applying the liquid resin to one member and the liquid hardener to another
- C. assembling the work while the is still moist
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

42. Casein adhesive is used for _____.

- A. interior gluing assembly
- B. plywood and caul veneering
- C. gluing laminates and laminated bending
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

43. Urea Formaldehyde (U.F.) adhesive is used for _____.

- A. caul and cold press veneering
- B. plywood manufacture
- C. production of particle board
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

44. Casein adhesive can attain a maximum strength for about _____.

- A. 30 minutes
- B. 1 day
- C. 1 week
- D. 1 month

The correct answer is option [C]

45. The steps in preparing animal glue is as follows _____.

- A. soak, break and heat
- B. heat, break and soak
- C. break, soak and heat
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

46. Types of protein are _____.

- A. animal glue
- B. casein glue
- C. vegetable protein glue
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

47. Types of include _____.

- A. protein
- B. synthetic resin
- C. contact
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

48. Types of casein glues are _____.

- A. hot and cold mixed
- B. ready and wet mixed
- C. natural and artificial mixed
- D. ready and dry mixed

The correct answer is option [B]

49. All the following are true to resorcinol formaldehyde except _____.

- A. for dense hardwoods 40 – 65o gives better bonding
- B. maximum strength is attained in about 5 – 8 weeks
- C. too much pressure may produce a starved joint
- D. 1/2 – 1hour assembling and about 16 – 24hours cramping time is allowed

The correct answer is option [B]

50. Animal glue is also called _____ glue.

- A. contact
- B. hide
- C. cement
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

51. Which of the precaution is not true to animal glue?

- A. Use clean containers
- B. It should run freely from the brush without breaking into drops
- C. Animal glue should be allowed to boil
- D. Parts of the joints must be clean and dry

The correct answer is option [C]

52. P.V.A. (Polyvinyl Acetate) is not used _____.

- A. for general assembly woodwork
- B. for rubbed glued joints
- C. where excessive moisture is possible
- D. for fixing wood and plastics to porous surfaces

The correct answer is option [C]

53. Contact are also known as _____.

- A. impact
- B. compact
- C. plastic adhesive
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

54. Vegetable protein glue is made from the residue after extracting the oil from _____.

- A. soya beans
- B. peanuts
- C. cotton seeds
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

55. The time a job should be left in the cramps before they can be safely removed is known as _____.

- A. setting time
- B. assembly time
- C. cramping time
- D. shelf life

The correct answer is option [C]

56. _____ mixed casein is a type of casein glue used in factories, each chemical is mixed separately with water, and the liquids are then added to each other requiring special mixing machines.

- A. Ready
- B. Wet
- C. Chemical
- D. Water

The correct answer is option [B]

57. _____ is the length of time a glue can be stored between manufacture and mixing.

- A. Setting time
- B. Assembly time

C. Shelf life

D. Pot life

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Shelf life is the time a manufactured glue remains in the market shelf.

58. The advantages of casein glue over animal glue include all except casein glue _____.

A. is prepared cold and used cold

B. is prepared hot and used hot

C. sets due to chemical action, heat accelerates drying, whereas it would remelt animal glue

D. is fairly water resistant but not water proof

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: it is the animal glue that is prepared hot and used hot.

59. Qualities of a good animal glue include all except _____

A. it swells when soaked in water but does not dissolve

B. it swells and dissolves when soaked in water

C. it is clear and free from specks of dirt

D. it should set hard in the joint after drying

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: a good animal glue swells in water but does not dissolve in water.

60. _____ resin is an amber coloured viscous liquid which sets by polymerization when mixed with a hardener.

A. Epoxy resin

B. Phenol formaldehyde resin

C. Polyvinyl acetate

D. Urea formaldehyde

The correct answer is option [A]

61. Casein glue are left in cramps for about _____.

- A. 30 minutes
- B. 1 hour
- C. 4 hours
- D. 1 week

The correct answer is option [C]

62. Animal glue is sold by weight in all except _____.

- A. cakes
- B. powder form
- C. sheets
- D. liquid form

The correct answer is option [D]

63. _____ are produced by reacting acetylene and acetic acid and then emulsifying with water.

- A. Epoxy resin
- B. Phenol formaldehyde
- C. Polyvinyl acetate (P.V.A.)
- D. Casein

The correct answer is option [C]

64. Protein is what form of adhesive?

- A. Natural
- B. Artificial
- C. Natural and artificial
- D. Metal

The correct answer is option [A] *Solution: Protein are natural.*

65. When should the coated surfaces be assembled?

- A. Immediately the two surfaces are coated
- B. Immediately one surface is coated
- C. When it is tack free when touched
- D. After two hours of coating the surfaces

The correct answer is option [C]

66. Some chemicals added to make casein dissolve in cold water include _____.

- A. Sodium Fluoride and Borax
- B. Formaldehyde and Gypsum
- C. Iron carbon and Silicon
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: Sodium fluoride, Borax and even Sodium Phosphate are added to casein so it can dissolve in water.

67. Contact glue is used in all except _____.

- A. for general joinery work
- B. for veneering ends and edges of panels
- C. for bonding decorative plastics, fabrics, leather etc.
- D. bonding glass to plywood, wood to wood

The correct answer is option [A]

68. Precaution in the use of animal glue include _____.

- A. always use animal glue hot
- B. consistency must be right
- C. apply glue to both parts of the job
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

69. Come in _____.

- A. natural form only
- B. natural and artificial forms
- C. artificial form only
- D. mechanical form

The correct answer is option [B]

70. Types of casein glue include _____ glue.

- A. acid and epoxy
- B. lactic and acid
- C. hide and acid
- D. hot and cold

The correct answer is option [B]

71. _____ is the term used to describe the process of setting or hardening of.

- A. Bonding
- B. Curing
- C. Moulding
- D. Set hardening

The correct answer is option [B]

72. In order to achieve good penetration of the glue into the wood, which of the following should not be done?

- A. Apply the glue when it has set a little
- B. Mixing should be right consistency not too thick
- C. Don't starve the joints by making the glue too light
- D. The glue has to be liquidly hot

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: For a good penetration, do not apply the glue when it has started setting.

73. The best material for the glue pot is _____.

- A. enamel
- B. glass
- C. earth ware mixing pot
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

74. Characteristics of P.V.A. (Polyvinyl Acetate) glue include all except _____.

- A. easy to use
- B. applied hot
- C. non-staining unless in contact with metal
- D. non-inflammable, non-toxic

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: P.V.A. (Polyvinyl Acetate) is used and applied cold.

75. Holding power of animal glue depends on the _____.

- A. brush used
- B. timber used
- C. penetration of the glue into the wood
- D. the time of the day on which glue was applied

The correct answer is option [C]

76. Which of the following is the correct order of manufacturing casein glue?

- A. Precipitating the casein, drying the curd and washing the curd.
- B. Washing the curd, precipitating the casein and drying the curd.

- C. Drying the curd, washing the curd and precipitating the casein.
- D. Precipitation the casein, washing the curd and drying the curd.

The correct answer is option [D]

77. Animal glue is used in all except _____

- A. external woodworking
- B. internal cabinet work
- C. plywood making and work
- D. book binding

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: Animal glue is not good for external use.

78. The two types of assembly time includes _____.

- A. fast and slow assembly
- B. open and closed assembly
- C. hot and cold assembly
- D. dry and wet assembly

The correct answer is option [B]

79. Synthetic resin are _____.

- A. natural
- B. artificial
- C. natural and artificial
- D. none of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

TOPIC: CENTERS AND CENTERINGS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which member of the Centre is placed across the lower part to prevent the Centre from spreading out when it is carrying the weight of the arch?

- A. Wedge
- B. Rib
- C. Tie
- D. Prop

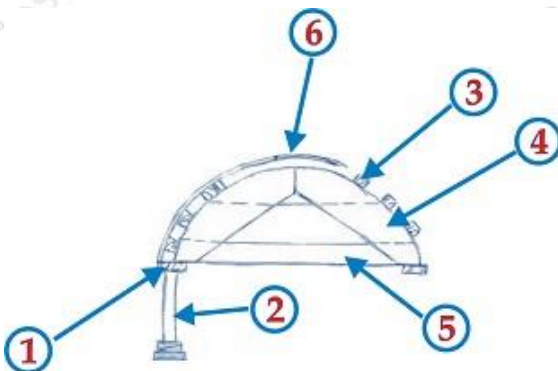
The correct answer is option [C]

2. In the construction of a concrete arch Centre, which of the following knowledge is not important?

- A. The crown of the arch
- B. The rise of the arch
- C. The voussoirs of the arch
- D. The span of the arch

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Voussoirs are the body of the arch in brick form not concrete.

3. What is the name of the part labelled '2' in the drawing shown?



- A. Prop

- B. Bearer
- C. Tie
- D. Lagging

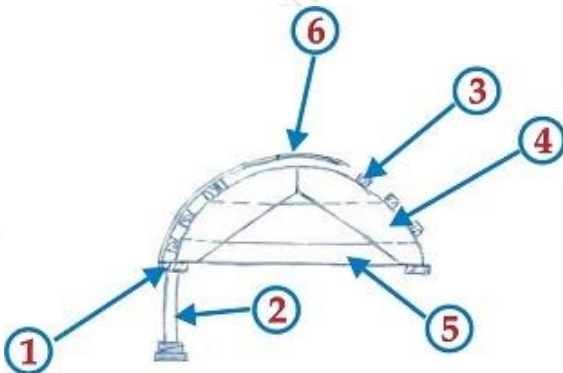
The correct answer is option [A]

4. Parts of Centre for arches may include _____.

- A. brace
- B. folding wedges
- C. sole plate
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

5. The arrow number '5' in the drawing shown is known as _____.



- A. rib
- B. bearer
- C. wedges
- D. lagging

The correct answer is option [D]

6. The concrete is poured on the part of the Centre called _____.

- A. lagging

- B. tie
- C. head tree
- D. rib

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: Lagging especially of plywood, carries the wet concrete.

7. A piece of wood which has the actual shape of the arch used to support arch under construction is called _____ piece.

- A. lagging
- B. supporting
- C. turning
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

8. _____ point is the Centre point from which the curve of the arch is drawn.

- A. Centre
- B. Arch
- C. Turning
- D. Striking

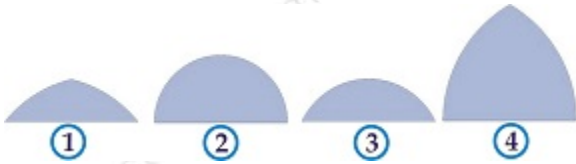
The correct answer is option [D] Solution: Striking point, the radius of the arch distance is from the striking point to the arc.

9. The type of formwork made for casting concrete arches on is called concrete _____.

- A. mould
- B. centres
- C. box
- D. holders

The correct answer is option [B]

10. The drawing shown, '3' is a type of arch called _____ arch.



- A. semi-circular
- B. segmental
- C. half elliptical
- D. equilateral

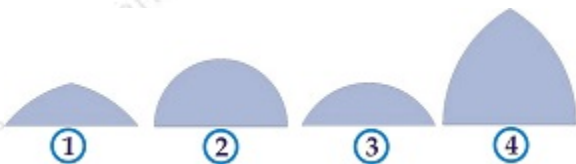
The correct answer is option [B]

11. Types of laggings for arch centers can be _____.

- A. long or short
- B. open or closed
- C. thin or thick
- D. wide or narrow

The correct answer is option [B]

12. The drawing shown, '2' is called _____.



- A. semi-circular arch
- B. segmental arch
- C. half elliptical arch
- D. equilateral arch

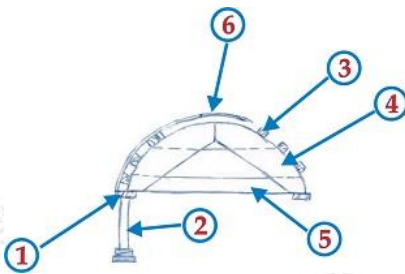
The correct answer is option [A]

13. The arch Centre in the drawing shown, '4' is called _____ arch.

- A. equilateral
- B. segmental
- C. triangular
- D. semi-circular

The correct answer is option [A]

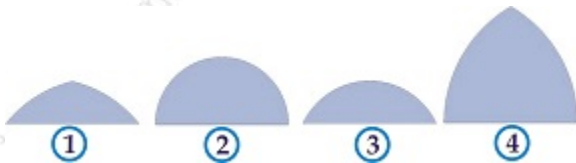
14. In the drawing shown, the part labelled '1' is called _____.



- A. bearer
- B. tie
- C. rib
- D. lagging

The correct answer is option [A]

15. The drawing shown, '1' is a type of arch called _____.



- A. semi-circular arch
- B. segmental arch
- C. half elliptical arch
- D. equilateral arch

The correct answer is option [C]

16. _____ is the highest point of the arch at which the key brick is placed.

- A. Crown
- B. Span
- C. Rise
- D. Extrados

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: The crown is the highest point from the striking point.

17. The horizontal member of the arch Centre that spans the opening holding the ribs is called _____.

- A. lagging
- B. tie
- C. head tree
- D. rib

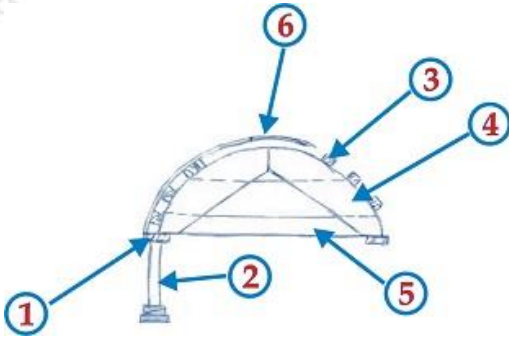
The correct answer is option [B]

18. _____ is the small pieces fixed across the ribs to carry the voussoirs.

- A. Ties
- B. Laggings
- C. Bearers
- D. Props

The correct answer is option [B]

19. _____ is the part with arrow '3' in the drawing.



- A. Prop
- B. Bearer
- C. Tie
- D. Lagging

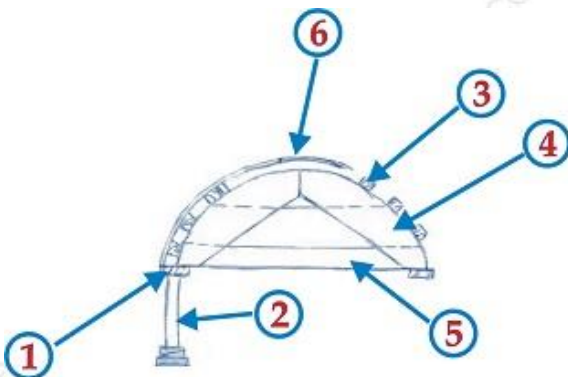
The correct answer is option [C]

20. The timber underneath the ties that prevent the ribs from spreading apart and at the same time carrying the weight of the centre and the arch is called _____.

- A. bearers
- B. struts
- C. wedges
- D. ribs

The correct answer is option [A]

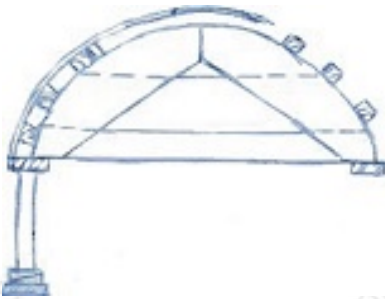
22. In the drawing shown, the part labelled '4' is called _____.



- A. bearer
- B. rib
- C. wedges
- D. lagging

The correct answer is option [B]

23. What type of drawing is shown?



- A. Semicircular roof
- B. Umbrella shade
- C. Semicircular arch
- D. Semicircular staircase

The correct answer is option [C]

24. The parts of centres for arches does not include _____.

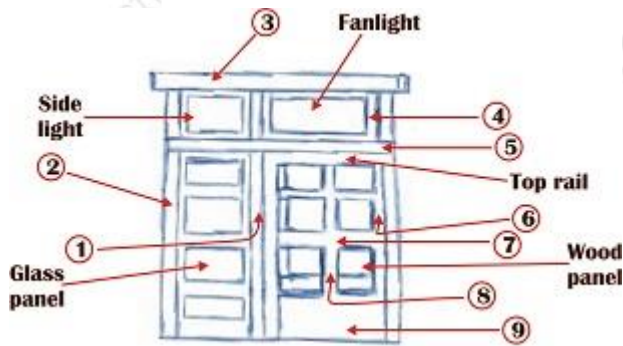
- A. ties
- B. ribs
- C. nogging
- D. lagging

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Nogging is for ceiling but lagging is for centers.

TOPIC: DOORS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. What is arrow '8' called?



- A. Stile
- B. Middle rail
- C. Muntin
- D. Jamb

The correct answer is option [C]

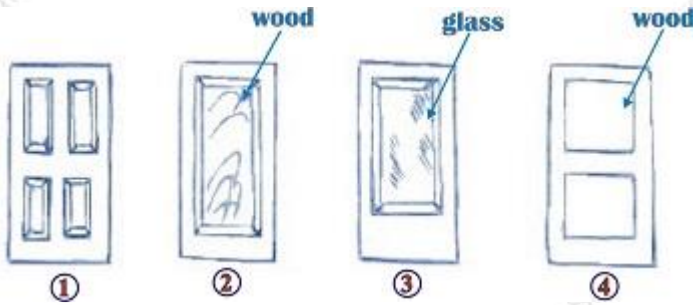
2. Which of the drawings is one glass paneled door?



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

The correct answer is option [C]

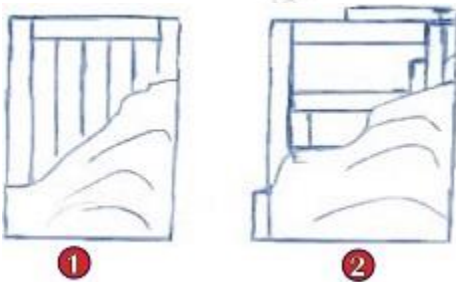
3. Which of the drawings is one wood paneled door?



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

The correct answer is option [B]

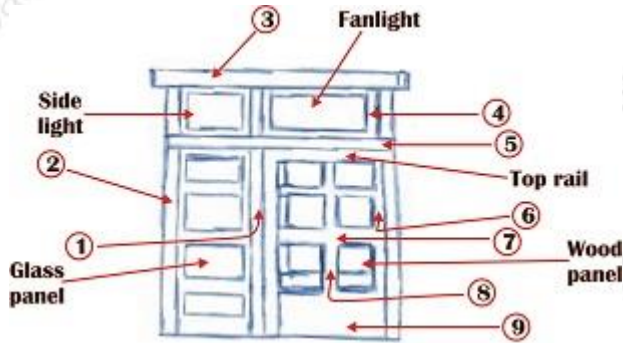
4. The drawing labelled '1' is _____ flush door.



- A. solid core
- B. plain
- C. hollow core
- D. battened core

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: Solid core has the inside solid with stripes of timber.

5. In the diagram, the drawing labelled '2' is called _____.



- A. mullion
- B. muntin
- C. jamb
- D. sash

The correct answer is option [C]

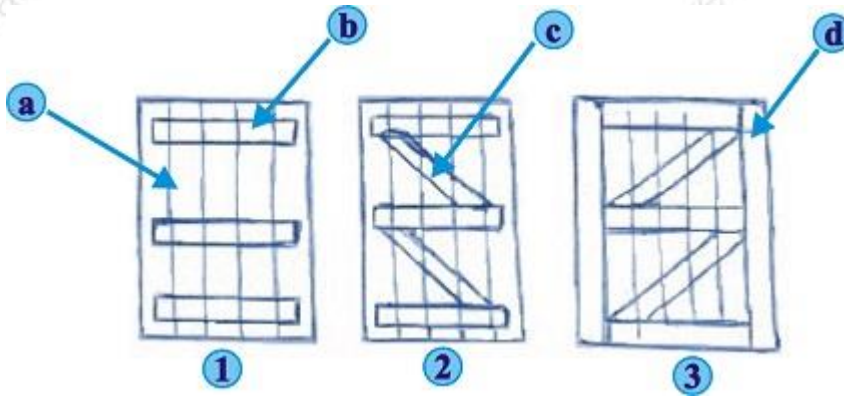
6. In the drawing, the part labelled '3' is the _____.



- A. transom
- B. sash
- C. mullion
- D. head

The correct answer is option [D]

7. What does the 'd' in the drawing indicate?



- A. Ledge
- B. Batten
- C. Frame
- D. Brace

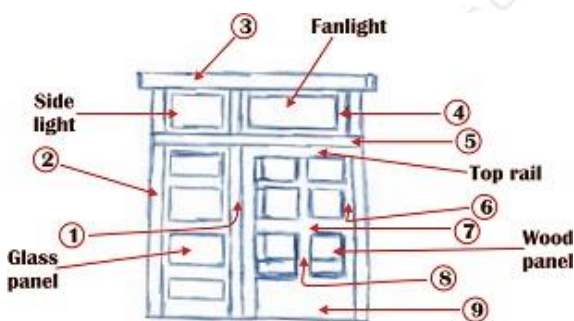
The correct answer is option [C]

8. Functional requirement of a door when it is closed includes _____.

- A. prevention of unauthorized entry
- B. resistance to weather
- C. resistance to the passage of heat and sound
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

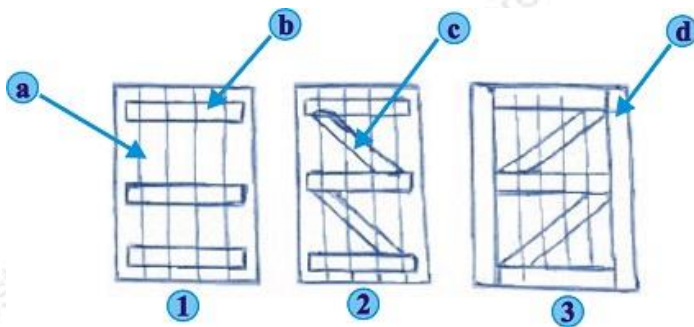
9. What is the part numbered '6' called?



- A. Jamb
- B. Sash
- C. Muntin
- D. Stile

The correct answer is option [D]

10. The arrow 'c' in the drawing shows the _____.



- A. ledge
- B. batten
- C. frame
- D. brace

The correct answer is option [D]

11. _____ have plain flat plywood surfaces on both sides.

- A. Paneled
- B. Flush
- C. Battened
- D. Glazed

The correct answer is option [B]

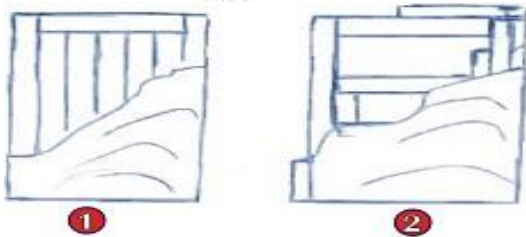
12. What is the name of the part labelled '4' in the drawings?



- A. transom
- B. sash
- C. muntin
- D. head

The correct answer is option [B]

13. What type of are drawn?



- A. Paneled
- B. Flush
- C. Plywood
- D. Battened

The correct answer is option [B]

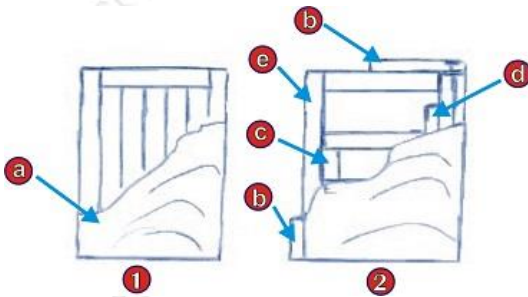
14. The types of raised panels includes _____.

- A. bevel raised
- B. bevel raised and fielded

- C. square raised and fielded
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

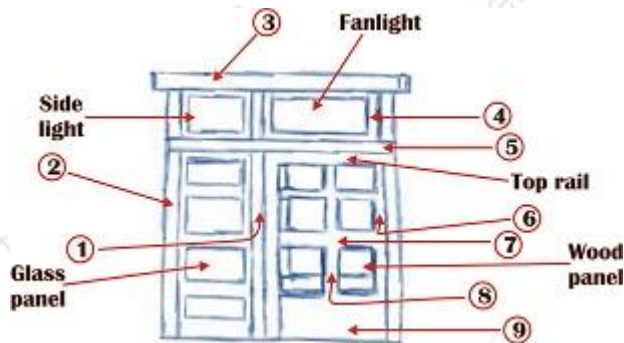
15. What is the name of the part labelled 'c' in the diagram?



- A. Lipping
- B. Lock block
- C. Hinge block
- D. Stile

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Lock block is for fixing the locks.

16. The arrow labelled '7' in the diagram is the _____.



- A. jamb
- B. lock trial
- C. stile
- D. muntin

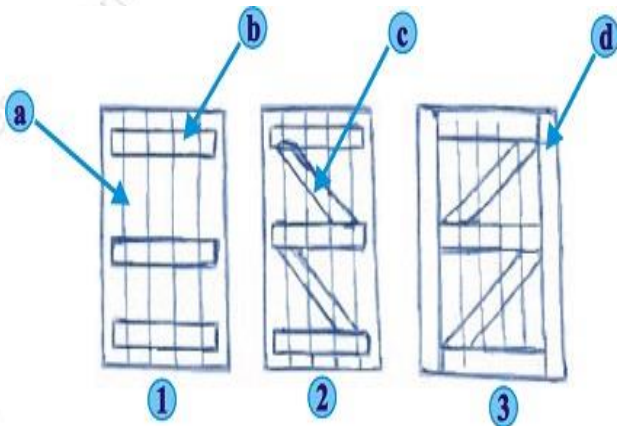
The correct answer is option [B]

18. are named according to _____.

- A. the location
- B. type of construction
- C. method of hanging
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

19. The part of the battened door labelled 'a' is called _____.



- A. ledge
- B. batten
- C. frame
- D. brace

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: The batten or matchboard form the main body of the door

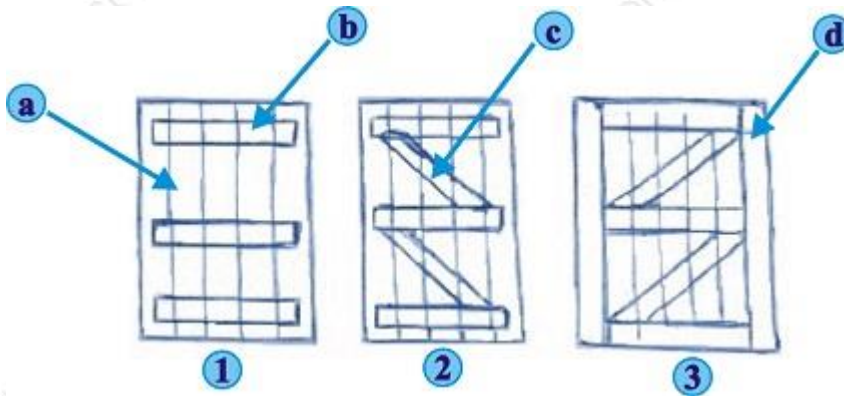
20. Panels are set in grooves in the framing members so that shrinkage and frame movements will _____.

- A. because visible cracks that will open up around panels
- B. not cause visible cracks that will open up around panels

- C. keep shrinking occurring in the grooves only
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

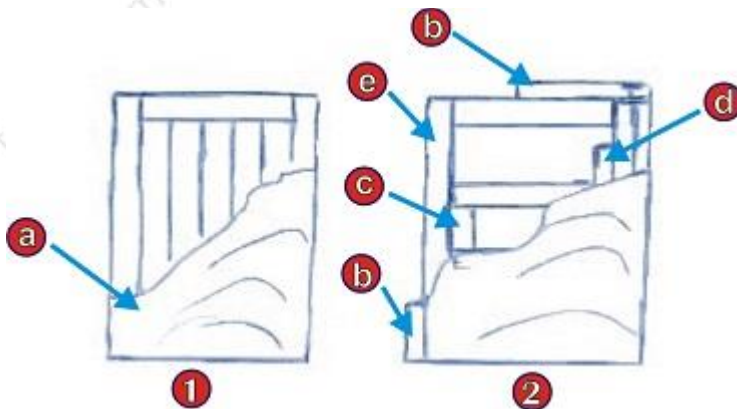
21. The part of the battened door labelled 'b' is called _____.



- A. ledge
- B. batten
- C. frame
- D. brace

The correct answer is option [A]

22. The drawing labelled 'a' is called _____.

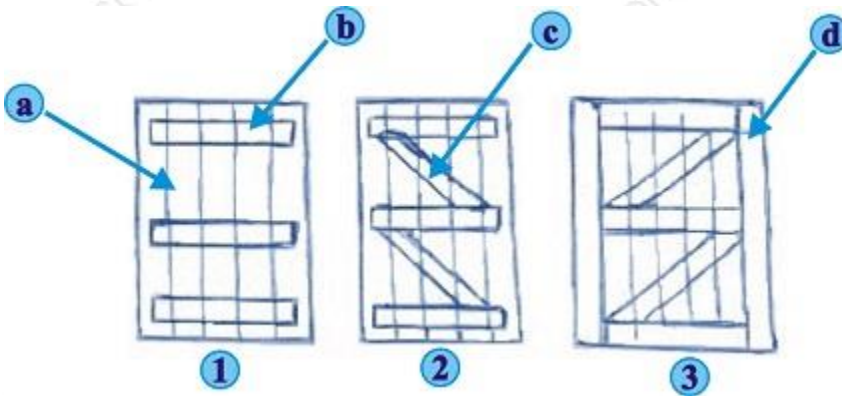


- A. lipping
- B. lock block

- C. hinge block
- D. plywood facing

The correct answer is option [D]

23. What is the name of the battened door in the drawing labelled '2'?



- A. Framed, ledged and braced door
- B. Ledged and braced door
- C. Ledged door
- D. Framed and ledged

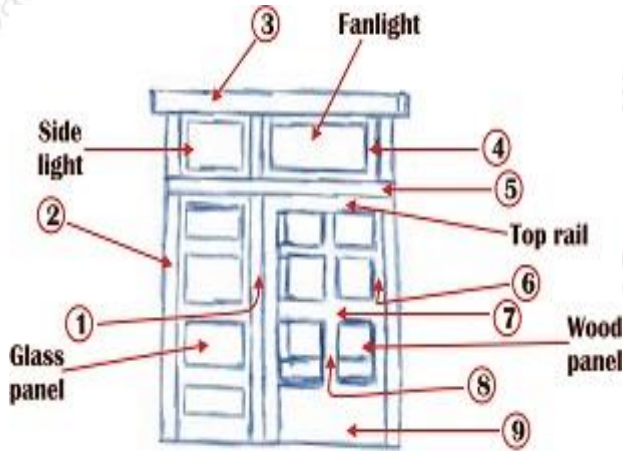
The correct answer is option [B]

24. The braces of the battened are fixed so that they run _____ upwards from the hanging side to the closing side of the door.

- A. diagonally
- B. vertically
- C. horizontally
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

25. The part labelled '5' in the diagram is known as the _____.



- A. transom
- B. sash
- C. mullion
- D. stile

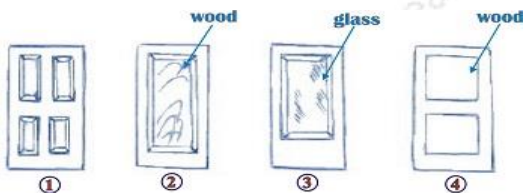
The correct answer is option [A]

26. Which are named according to the method of construction include _____ doors.

- A. flush
- B. paneled
- C. match boarded
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

27. The drawings are examples of _____ doors.



- A. flush

B. battened

C. paneled

D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

28. Types of internal doors does not include _____ doors.

A. framed

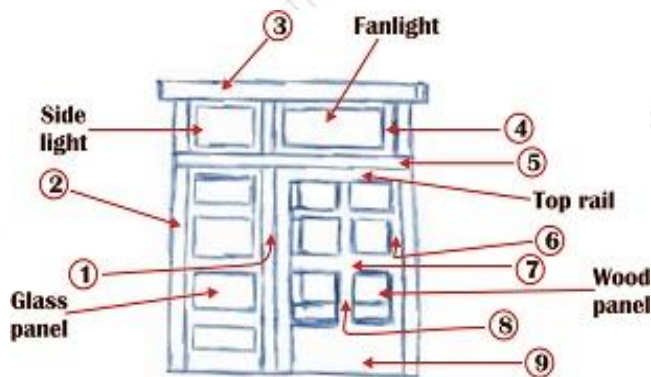
B. ledged

C. flush

D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

29. In the drawing, the part labelled "1" is the _____.



A. mullion

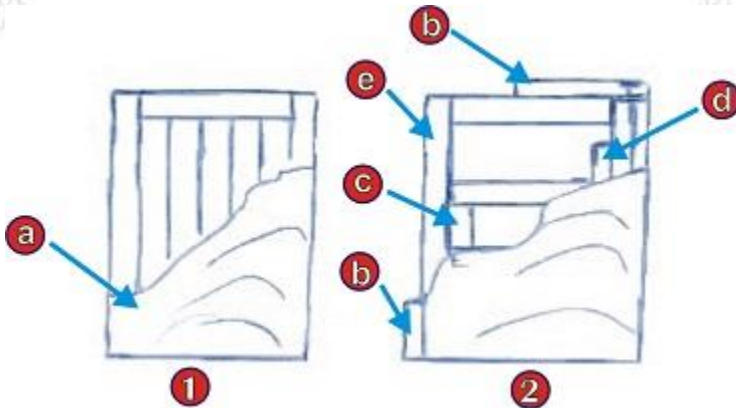
B. stile

C. jamb

D. muntin

The correct answer is option [A]

30. What is the name of the part labelled 'e'?



- A. Lock block
- B. Lipping
- C. Hinge block
- D. Stile

The correct answer is option [D]. Solution: It is the stile that really defines the size where there is no lipping.

31. Another name for match boarded door is _____ door.

- A. battened
- B. flush
- C. panelled
- D. none of the above

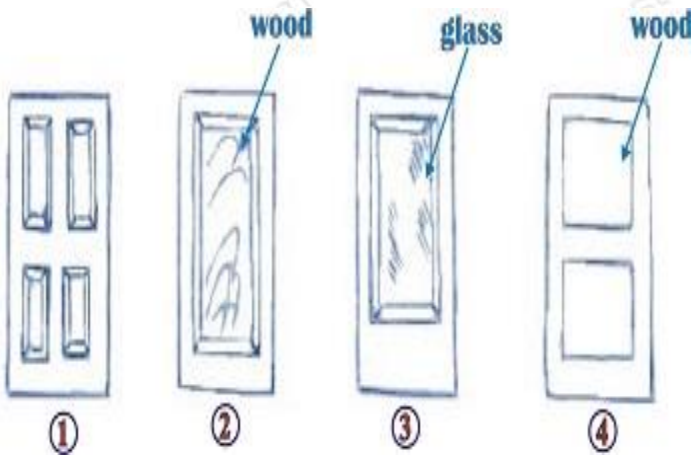
The correct answer is option [A]

32. A quality door must possess all of the following except _____.

- A. not meant to serve privacy purpose to the rooms
- B. have strength and stability
- C. possess aesthetics value
- D. should have air tightness and easy to maintain

The correct answer is option [A]

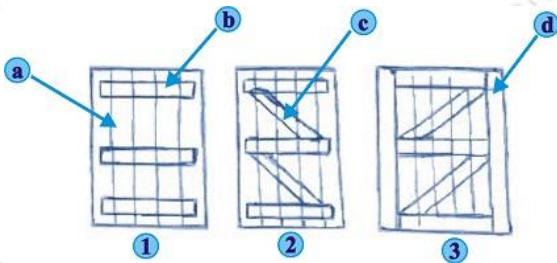
33. The drawing labelled '1' is a type of panelled door called _____ panelled door.



- A. four
- B. two
- C. glazed
- D. one

The correct answer is option [A]

34. The type of battened or match boarded door in drawing '1' is _____ doors.



- A. ledged
- B. ledged and braced
- C. framed, ledged and braced
- D. framed panelled

The correct answer is option [A]

35. Which of the following is not named according to the method of hanging?

- A. Folding
- B. Hinged
- C. Glazed
- D. Sliding

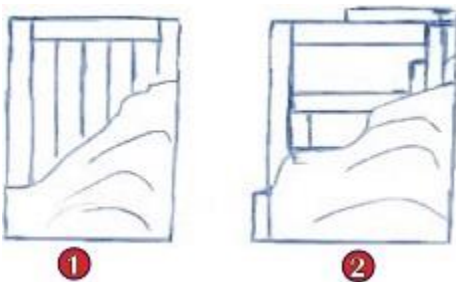
The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Glazed door is named according to the method of construction and not hanging.

36. The braces that run diagonally upward is meant to _____.

- A. make the door close well
- B. make the door open well
- C. prevent the door from sagging
- D. prevent the door from decaying

The correct answer is option [C]

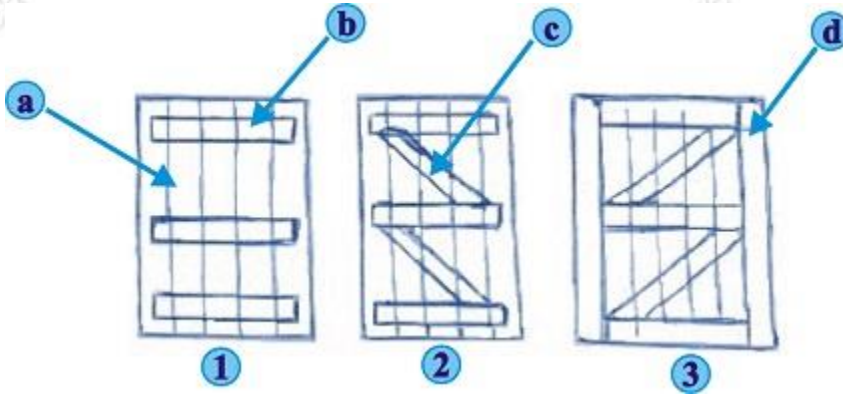
37. What type of flush door is in the drawing labelled '2'?



- A. Solid core
- B. Plain
- C. Hollow core
- D. Battened core

The correct answer is option [C]

38. What type of battened door is in the drawing labelled '3'?



- A. Framed, ledged and braced
- B. Ledged
- C. Ledged and braced
- D. Framed and ledged

The correct answer is option [A]

39. Why are moulding cut on the edges of the stiles and rails around panels?

- A. To improve the appearance
- B. To improve the strength
- C. To prevent warping
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

40. The type of most suitable for hanging external edged is _____ hinges.

- A. piano
- B. tee
- C. butt
- D. strap

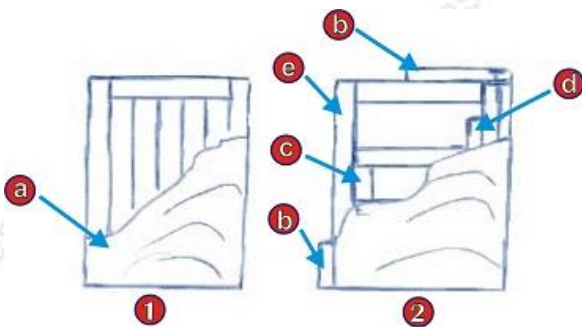
The correct answer is option [B]

41. _____ strengthens and stabilizes the batten door.

- A. Batten
- B. Braces
- C. Ledge
- D. Frames

The correct answer is option [B]

42. What is the name of the part labelled 'd'?



- A. Lock block
- B. Lipping
- C. Hinge block
- D. Stile

The correct answer is option [C]

43. Flush door come in two kinds, as _____.

- A. solid and hollow core
- B. rebated and grooves
- C. single and double
- D. sliding and folding

The correct answer is option [A]

44. Named according to location are _____ doors.

- A. hinged and sliding
- B. external and internal
- C. flush and panelled
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

45. What is arrow number '9' called?



- A. Stile
- B. Muntin
- C. Bottom rail
- D. Sash

The correct answer is option [C]

46. To reduce the possibility of shrinkage cracks observe _____

- A. avoid the use of large panels
- B. use of plywood
- C. making panels tongued together
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

47. Types of external include _____ doors.

- A. ledged
- B. ledged and braced
- C. entrance
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

48. Advantages of flush over battened and panelled include _____.

- A. flush enables fire resistance door to be made
- B. flush has higher sound proof
- C. flush has higher airtightness
- D. all of the above

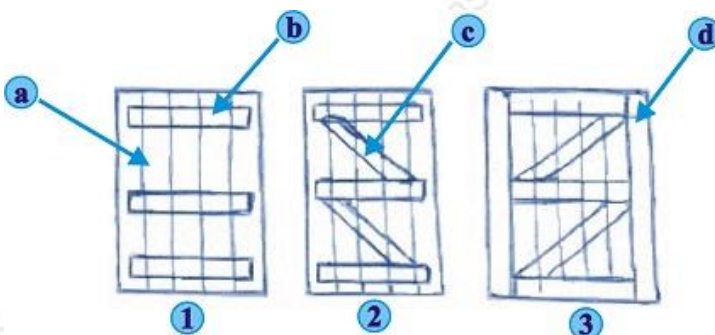
The correct answer is option [D]

49. Functional requirements of a door when open includes _____.

- A. safe means of access
- B. safe means of egress
- C. safe means of ventilation
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

50. The type of door drawn is _____ door.



- A. flush
- B. battened
- C. panelled
- D. none of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

51. _____ is a solid barrier that is fixed in an opening in a wall to a hing, pivot or slide open and to close it.

- A. Frame
- B. Door
- C. Window
- D. Wood

The correct answer is option [B]

TOPIC: ESTIMATION AND COSTING

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The table is called _____ table.

SNO	MEMBER	QTY	SIZE (mm)	MATERIAL
1	RAIL	2	19x70x580	Abura
2	STILE	2	19x70x1040	Abura
3	TOP RAIL	1	6x580x1040	Plywood
4	LAMINATE	1	600x1060	Extra for trimming

- A. working rod
- B. cutting list
- C. estimate
- D. preliminary drawing

The correct answer is option [B]

Solution: Cutting list, containing of material need for a job and the sizes.

2. The heading 'size' in estimation table means _____.

- A. 20 lengths
- B. ₹20 timber
- C. 20 × 50 × 600mm timber
- D. mahogany timber

The correct answer is option [C]

3. How much will the owner of the job pay to collect his job according to the estimate in the table?

SNO	ITEM	SIZE	TYPE	QTY	COST UNIT (₦)	TOTAL COST(₦)
1	WOOD	75x120x1200	MAHOGANY	2	1,000	2,000
2	WOOD	1x50x1200	MAHOGANY	4	500	2,000
3	($\frac{1}{2}$)" PLYWOOD	20x550x1150	MAHOGANY FACE	2	1,500	3,000
4	NAILS	($1\frac{1}{2}$)", (2)"	ROUND HEAD WIRE	2 POUNDS	200	400
5	GLUE	SMALL	TOKSON CASEIN	1	200	200
6	SAND PAPER	300 mm	EMERY CLOTH	1	150	150
7	POLISH	2 BOTTLES	LACQUER	2 BOTTLES	400	800
8	TRANSPORTATION					500
9	WORKMANSHIP					6,000
10	GRAND TOTAL					15,050

- A. ₦9,050
- B. ₦15,050
- C. ₦10,050
- D. ₦13,000

The correct answer is option [B]

4. During building construction the table which explains the details of materials, the labour and the quality of the materials is called _____.

- A. bill of quantities
- B. bill of labours
- C. bill of contract
- D. bill of estimations

The correct answer is option [A]

5. What does 'workmanship' mean?

- A. The type of work to be done
- B. The people required to do the work
- C. The skill needed to do a job
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

6. In the table (kitchen table) which of the following is not true?

SNO	MEMBER	QTY	SIZE (mm)	MATERIAL
1	RAIL	2	19x70x580	Abura
2	STILE	2	19x70x1040	Abura
3	TOP RAIL	1	6x580x1040	Plywood
4	LAMINATE	1	600x1060	Extra for trimming

- A. The rails are two in number of Abura with 19 × 70 × 580mm size
- B. The laminate has the size 600 × 106mm with extra for trimming
- C. The top is one, the size is 600 × 580 × 1040mm
- D. The stiles are two, 19 × 70 × 104mm

The correct answer is option [C]

7. If the owner decides to undertake the provision of the materials, how much is he supposed to pay the worker?

SNO	ITEM	SIZE	TYPE	QTY	COST UNIT (N)	TOTAL COST(N)
1	WOOD	75x120x1200	MAHOGANY	2	1,000	2,000
2	WOOD	1x50x1200	MAHOGANY	4	500	2,000
3	($\frac{1}{2}$)" PLYWOOD	20x550x1150	MAHOGANY FACE	2	1,500	3,000
4	NAILS	($1\frac{1}{2}$ "), (2")	ROUND HEAD WIRE	2 POUNDS	200	400
5	GLUE	SMALL	TOKSON CASEIN	1	200	200
6	SAND PAPER	300 mm	EMERY CLOTH	1	150	150
7	POLISH	2 BOTTLES	LACQUER	2 BOTTLES	400	800
8	TRANSPORTATION					500
9	WORKMANSHIP					6,000
10	GRAND TOTAL					15,050

A. ₦6,000

B. ₦6,500

C. ₦9,050

D. ₦15,050

The correct answer is option [A]

8. The working drawing in orthographic drawing is not made in _____ angle projection.

A. first

B. second

C. third

D. first and third

The correct answer is option [B]

9. From the table, how much should be given to purchase the polish?

SNO	ITEM	SIZE	TYPE	QTY	COST UNIT (₦)	TOTAL COST(₦)
1	WOOD	75x120x1200	MAHOGANY	2	1,000	2,000
2	WOOD	1x50x1200	MAHOGANY	4	500	2,000
3	($\frac{1}{2}$)" PLYWOOD	20x550x1150	MAHOGANY FACE	2	1,500	3,000
4	NAILS	(1 $\frac{1}{2}$)", (2")	ROUND HEAD WIRE	2 POUNDS	200	400
5	GLUE	SMALL	TOKSON CASEIN	1	200	200
6	SAND PAPER	300 mm	EMERY CLOTH	1	150	150
7	POLISH	2 BOTTLES	LACQUER	2 BOTTLES	400	800
8	TRANSPORTATION					500
9	WORKMANSHIP					6,000
10	GRAND TOTAL					15,050

- A. ₦150
- B. ₦200
- C. ₦300
- D. ₦400

The correct answer is option [D]

10. The rod or working drawing contains _____.

- A. the name of the article
- B. the scale used for making the drawing
- C. the details of various parts and joints
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

11. Costing in estimation means _____.

- A. paying money
- B. giving the prices
- C. giving the conditions
- D. sending to market

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Giving the prices of each material and labour value in the estimations.

12. The table indicates that _____.

SNO	ITEM	SIZE	TYPE	QTY	COST UNIT (₦)	TOTAL COST(₦)
1	WOOD	75x120x1200	MAHOGANY	2	1,000	2,000
2	WOOD	1x50x1200	MAHOGANY	4	500	2,000
3	($\frac{1}{2}$)" PLYWOOD	20x550x1150	MAHOGANY FACE	2	1,500	3,000
4	NAILS	($1\frac{1}{2}$)", (2)"	ROUND HEAD WIRE	2 POUNDS	200	400
5	GLUE	SMALL	TOKSON CASEIN	1	200	200
6	SAND PAPER	300 mm	EMERY CLOTH	1	150	150
7	POLISH	2 BOTTLES	LACQUER	2 BOTTLES	400	800
8	TRANSPORTATION					500
9	WORKMANSHIP					6,000
10	GRAND TOTAL					15,050

- A. mahogany wood of 75 × 120 × 1200mm is needed
- B. mahogany wood of size 75 × 120 × 1200mm at ₦2000 per unit is needed
- C. the wood that cost ₦1,000 per unit are four in number
- D. total cost of all the wood is ₦2,000

The correct answer is option [A]

13. The cutting list should include _____.

SNO	MEMBER	QTY	SIZE (mm)	MATERIAL
1	RAIL	2	19x70x580	Abura
2	STILE	2	19x70x1040	Abura
3	TOP RAIL	1	6x580x1040	Plywood
4	LAMINATE	1	600x1060	Extra for trimming

- A. quantity
- B. material
- C. member
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

14. The quantity in estimation of materials means the _____.

- A. measurement
- B. standard
- C. number
- D. type

The correct answer is option [C]

15. How much should be given for the purchase of the materials from number 1-7?

SNO	ITEM	SIZE	TYPE	QTY	COST UNIT (₦)	TOTAL COST(₦)
1	WOOD	75x120x1200	MAHOGANY	2	1,000	2,000
2	WOOD	1x50x1200	MAHOGANY	4	500	2,000
3	($\frac{1}{2}$)" PLYWOOD	20x550x1150	MAHOGANY FACE	2	1,500	3,000
4	NAILS	($1\frac{1}{2}$ "), (2")	ROUND HEAD WIRE	2 POUNDS	200	400
5	GLUE	SMALL	TOKSON CASEIN	1	200	200
6	SAND PAPER	300 mm	EMERY CLOTH	1	150	150
7	POLISH	2 BOTTLES	LACQUER	2 BOTTLES	400	800
8	TRANSPORTATION					500
9	WORKMANSHIP					6,000
10	GRAND TOTAL					15,050

- A. ₦ 6,000
- B. ₦ 8,550
- C. ₦9,050
- D. ₦15,050

The correct answer is option [C]

16. In estimation table, the heading 'type' refers to _____.

- A. 20 lengths of timber
- B. ₦20.00 timber
- C. 20 × 50 × 600mm timber
- D. mahogany timber

The correct answer is option [D]

17. Estimates are made from full size working drawing called _____.

- A. rod
- B. board
- C. pictorial

D. isometric

The correct answer is option [A]

18. In estimation, the cost of the individual window unit will depend on _____.

- A. style of the window
- B. the material the unit is made from
- C. whether or not it has factory applied finish
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

18. In estimation, the cost of the individual window unit will depend on _____.

SNO	ITEM	SIZE	TYPE	QTY	COST UNIT (₦)	TOTAL COST(₦)
1	WOOD	75x120x1200	MAHOGANY	2	1,000	2,000
2	WOOD	1x50x1200	MAHOGANY	4	500	2,000
3	(1/2)" PLYWOOD	20x550x1150	MAHOGANY FACE	2	1,500	3,000
4	NAILS	(1 1/2)", (2)"	ROUND HEAD WIRE	2 POUNDS	200	400
5	GLUE	SMALL	TOKSON CASEIN	1	200	200
6	SAND PAPER	300 mm	EMERY CLOTH	1	150	150
7	POLISH	2 BOTTLES	LACQUER	2 BOTTLES	400	800
8	TRANSPORTATION					500
9	WORKMANSHIP					6,000
10	GRAND TOTAL					15,050

- A. style of the window
- B. the material the unit is made from
- C. whether or not it has factory applied finish
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

20. Full size drawing are used to prepare the estimate because it contains _____.

- A. the true shape and form of the job
- B. the true shapes and parts of joints
- C. hidden detail lines and sections
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

21. _____ is the table containing the summary of the materials needed for a job with little increase in their measurements.

- A. Costing
- B. Estimation
- C. Workmanship
- D. Cutting list

The correct answer is option [D]

22. In the table, the type of nails required for the job is _____.

SNO	ITEM	SIZE	TYPE	QTY	COST UNIT (₦)	TOTAL COST(₦)
1	WOOD	75x120x1200	MAHOGANY	2	1,000	2,000
2	WOOD	1x50x1200	MAHOGANY	4	500	2,000
3	(1/2)" PLYWOOD	20x550x1150	MAHOGANY FACE	2	1,500	3,000
4	NAILS	(1 1/2)", (2)"	ROUND HEAD WIRE	2 POUNDS	200	400
5	GLUE	SMALL	TOKSON CASEIN	1	200	200
6	SAND PAPER	300 mm	EMERY CLOTH	1	150	150
7	POLISH	2 BOTTLES	LACQUER	2 BOTTLES	400	800
8	TRANSPORTATION					500
9	WORKMANSHIP					6,000
10	GRAND TOTAL					15,050

- A. tokson casein
- B. round head wire

C. emery cloth

D. lacquer

The correct answer is option [B]

23. _____ is the table that include all the type of materials needed for a job with their measurements, quantity, cost and workmanship cost.

A. Costing

B. Estimation

C. Workmanship

D. Cutting list

The correct answer is option [B]

TOPIC: FORMWORK AND CENTERING

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

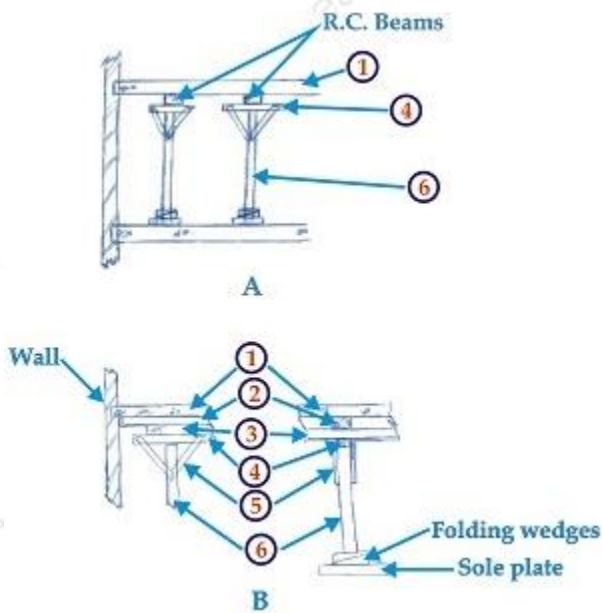
1. Precast concrete is the concrete cast _____.

- A. in the place of need
- B. partly outside the place of need
- C. outside the place of need
- D. with rods

The correct answer is option [C]

Solution: Concrete cast elsewhere and used elsewhere.

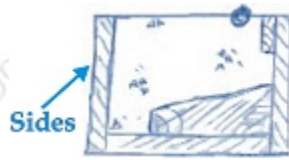
2. The arrow labelled '4' in drawing 'A and B' shown is called _____.



- A. joist
- B. head tree
- C. prop
- D. brace

The correct answer is option [B]

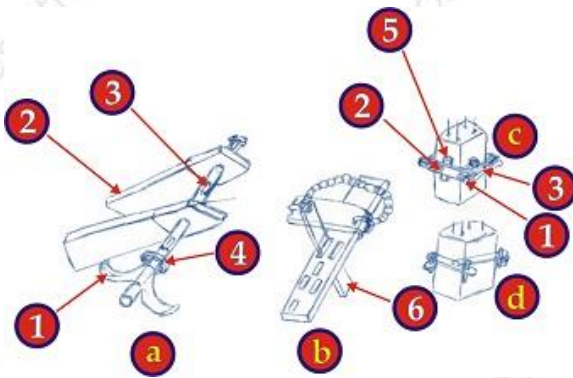
3. Why must formwork joints be tight fitting?



- A. To prevent air escape
- B. To prevent coarse aggregate escape
- C. To prevent liquid concrete escape
- D. To prevent collapse of formwork

The correct answer is option [B]

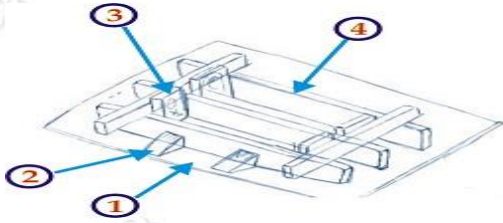
5. In the drawing shown the part of the clamp labelled '2' is _____.



- A. packing/wedges
- B. wing nut
- C. yoke bar
- D. bolt

The correct answer is option [C]

6. In the drawing shown, the arrow labelled '4' is called _____.



- A. wedge
- B. spacer
- C. shutter
- D. platform board

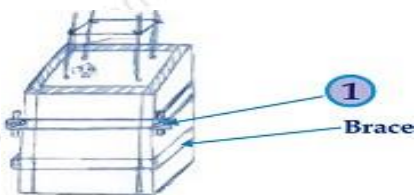
The correct answer is option [C]

7. The size of the timber props should be _____.

- A. 25 × 50 mm wide
- B. 50 × 100 mm wide
- C. 25 × 100 mm wide
- D. 50 × 300 mm wide

The correct answer is option [B]

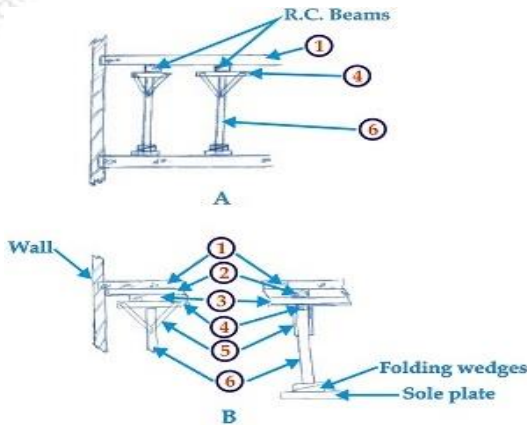
8. What is the type of formwork represented in drawing shown?



- A. Concrete beams
- B. Concrete fence wall
- C. Concrete slabs
- D. Concrete floor

The correct answer is option [A]

9. In drawing 'A and B' shown, the arrow '5' points to _____.



A. head tree

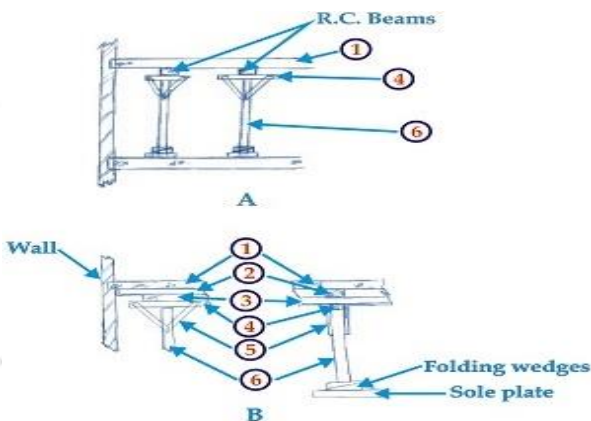
B. brace

C. prop

D. joist

The correct answer is option [B]

10. In drawing 'A' and 'B' shown, the part labelled '1' is called _____.



A. runners

B. joist

C. decking

D. headtree

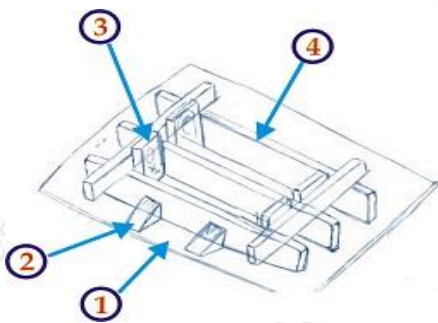
The correct answer is option [C]

11. Qualities of timbers for formwork are _____.

- A. they are fairly soft and not durable for external work
- B. they retain shape after drying
- C. they are easily worked with
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

12. In the drawing shown, the part labelled '1' is the _____.



- A. shutter
- B. platform board
- C. spacer
- D. wedge

The correct answer is option [B]

13. Which of the following should not be used as material for formwork?

- A. Metals
- B. Plastics
- C. Plywood
- D. None of the above

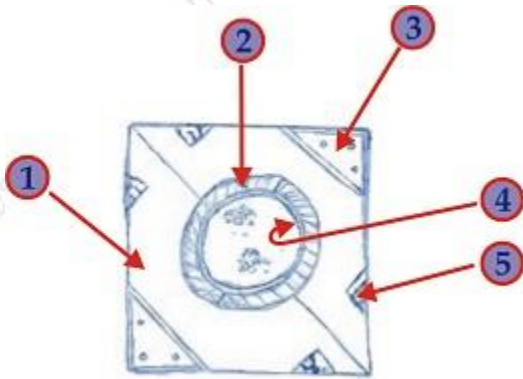
The correct answer is option [D]

14. For removal of props to slab spanning up to 4.5 m, the minimum time allowed should be _____.

- A. 3 days
- B. 7 days
- C. 7 months
- D. 14 days

The correct answer is option [B]

15. What type of formwork is shown in the diagram?



- A. Formwork for wall
- B. Formwork for circular column
- C. Formwork for lintel
- D. Formwork for slab

The correct answer is option [B]

16. The timber for head tree should measure _____ wide.

- A. 25 × 50 mm
- B. 25 × 50 mm
- C. 50 × 100 mm
- D. 50 × 300 mm

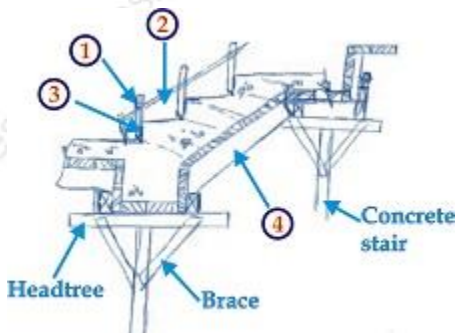
The correct answer is option [C]

17. The minimum time allowed for the removal of props to beam spanning over 6m should be _____ days.

- A. 2
- B. 7
- C. 14
- D. 21

The correct answer is option [D]

18. In the drawing shown, the arrow labelled '1' is the _____.



- A. cleat
- B. joist
- C. stringer board
- D. riser board

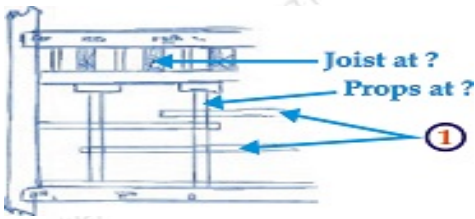
The correct answer is option [A]

19. A minimum period for removal of slabs (i.e. props left under) is _____ days.

- A. 3
- B. 10
- C. 14
- D. 21

The correct answer is option [A]

20. In the drawing shown, the part labelled '1' is the _____.



- A. head trees
- B. sole plates
- C. ties
- D. stretchers

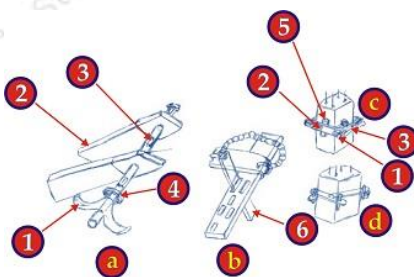
The correct answer is option [C]

21. The members of formwork for beams should be planed when smooth surface finish is required, except _____.

- A. prop
- B. stretcher
- C. boarding
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

22. The drawing "c" and "d" in the diagram shown illustrates the uses of _____.



- A. modern clamps only
- B. traditional and modern clamps

- C. traditional yokes only
- D. ancient and traditional yokes

The correct answer is option [B]

23. The method of removing formwork include _____.

A. First remove vertical members, walls, columns, sides etc.

Second, remove soffit of slabs etc.

Third, remove soffit of beams, girders etc.

B. First, remove soffit of beam, girders etc.

Second, remove soffit of slabs etc.

Third, remove vertical members, walls, column sided etc.

C. First, remove soffit of slabs etc.

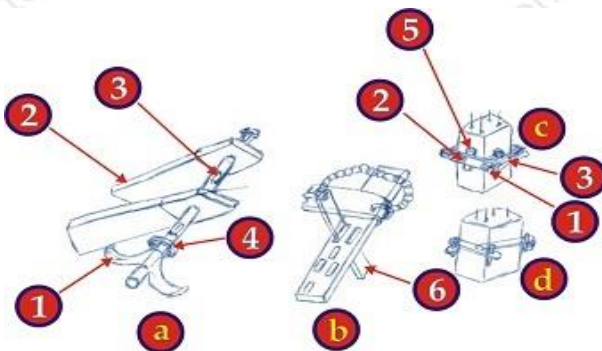
Second, remove vertical members, walls etc.

Third, remove soffit of beams, girders etc.

D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

24. In the drawing shown, the arrow '6' is a yoke part known as _____.

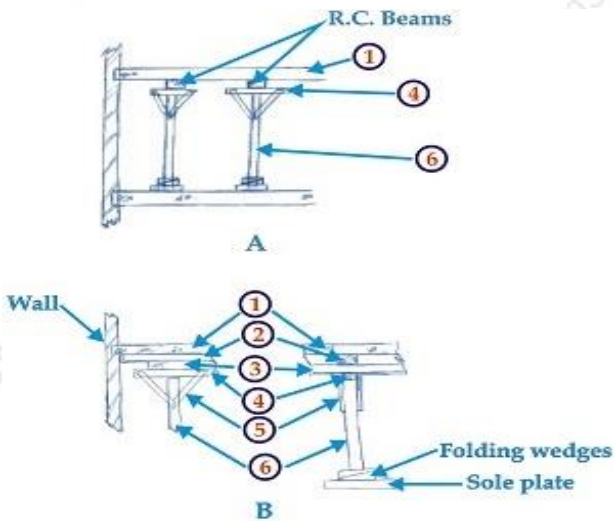


A. packing or wedge

- B. wing bolt nut
- C. bolt washer
- D. bar chain

The correct answer is option [D]

25. In drawing 'A and B' shown, the part labelled '6' is the _____.



- A. prop
- B. runners
- C. joist
- D. brace

The correct answer is option [A]

26. Plywood used for formwork should _____.

- A. resist weather
- B. not peel
- C. not be very strong but durable for easy construction
- D. be very strong and durable for easy construction

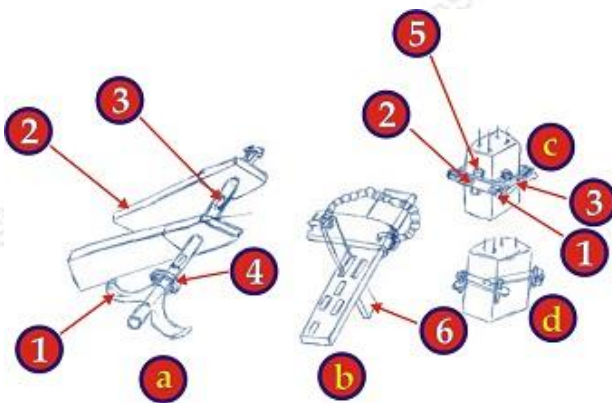
The correct answer is option [C]

27. There are two methods of concrete cast in formwork namely _____.

- A. pre-cast and post-cast
- B. pre-cast and cast-in situ
- C. cast-in situ and wet cast
- D. wet cast and dry cast

The correct answer is option [B]

28. In the drawing shown, the traditional yoke is _____.



- A. "a" and "b"
- B. "b" and "d"
- C. "a" and "c"
- D. "c" and "d"

The correct answer is option [C]

29. Formwork is not used to cast which of the following?

- A. Wall plates
- B. Columns and beams
- C. Concrete facial boards
- D. Bridges

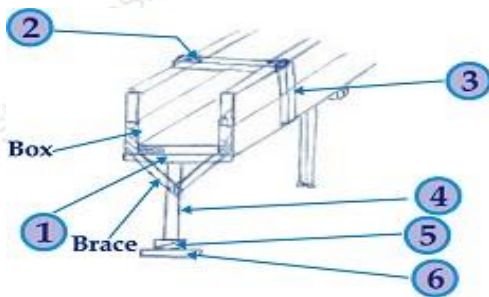
The correct answer is option [A] Solution: Wall plates are not cast with concrete. If it happens where the roof is concrete, then there will be no separate wall plate.

30. The minimum period allowed for the striking of beams soffit (probs left under) is _____.

- A. 2 days
- B. 3 days
- C. 7 days
- D. 7 months

The correct answer is option [C]

31. The drawing drawn illustrates what type of formwork?



- A. Formwork for columns
- B. Formwork for beams or lintels
- C. Formwork for floor slabs
- D. Formwork for the wall casting

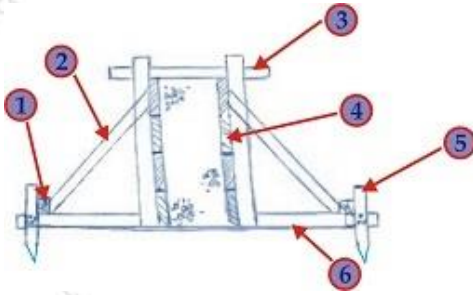
The correct answer is option [B]

32. Qualities of a good formwork include _____.

- A. it must be strong enough to support the wet concrete
- B. it must remain rigid while ramming, tamping and vibration
- C. it must be designed to allow for easy removal
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

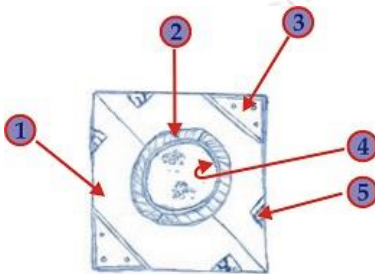
33. What is the name of the part labelled '4' in diagram shown?



- A. bracing
- B. peg
- C. stretcher
- D. boarding

The correct answer is option [D]

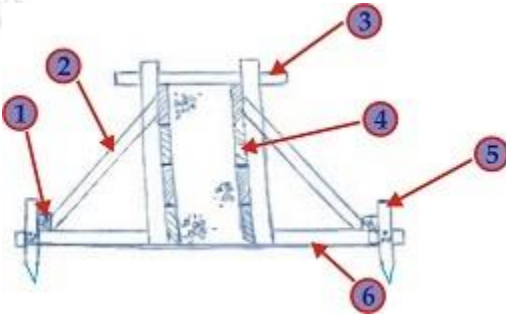
34. The F.C. column in the part labelled '3' of the drawing shown is _____.



- A. collar
- B. cleat
- C. sheeting
- D. plywood lining

The correct answer is option [B]

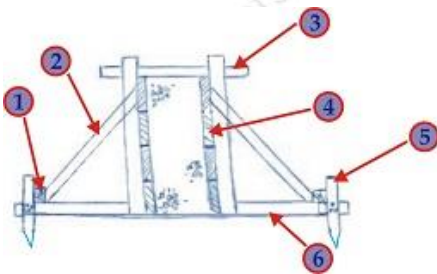
35. The name of the part labelled '5' in the drawing shown is _____.



- A. packing
- B. peg
- C. stretcher
- D. sole plate

The correct answer is option [B]

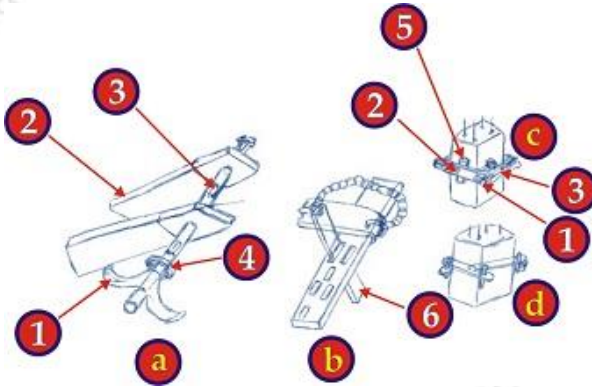
36. In the drawing shown, the number '2' represents _____.



- A. bracing
- B. peg
- C. stretcher
- D. boarding

The correct answer is option [A]

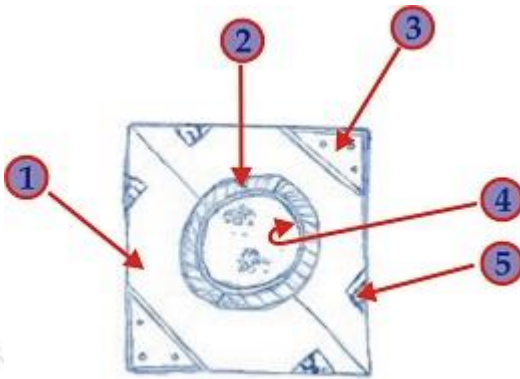
37. In the drawing shown, the arrow '5' is a yoke part known as _____.



- A. packing or wedge
- B. wing bolt nut
- C. bolt washer
- D. bar chain

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: Wedge or packing pieces to strengthen the boards.

38. In the drawing shown, arrow '2' points at _____.



- A. collar
- B. cleat
- C. sheeting
- D. lining

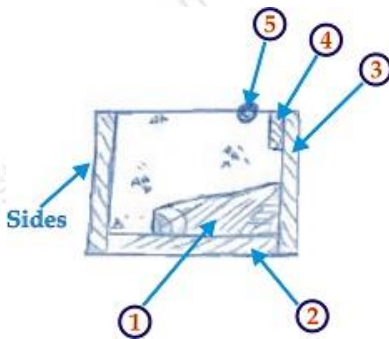
The correct answer is option [C]

40. The easy and gradual removal of formwork after concrete has hardened is called _____.

- A. demolishing
- B. striking
- C. shuttering
- D. vibrating

The correct answer is option [B]

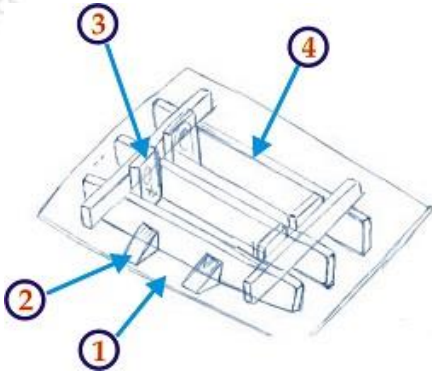
41. In the sill mould in the drawing shown, number '4' is called inserted piece _____.



- A. to form weathering
- B. to form throating
- C. attached to sides to form return
- D. attached to sides to form rendering

The correct answer is option [C]

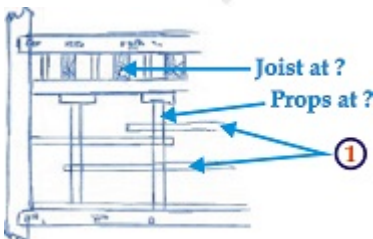
42. The drawing shown has the part labelled '3' called _____.



- A. wedge
- B. spacer
- C. shutter
- D. platform board

The correct answer is option [B]

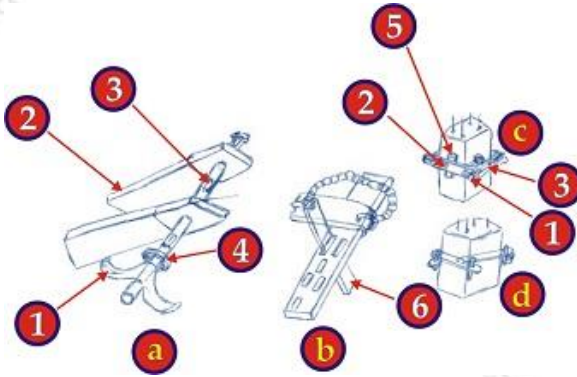
44. In the drawing shown, the joists is built at _____ mm centres.



- A. 100
- B. 200
- C. 300
- D. 600

The correct answer is option [D]

45. The arrow labelled '1' in the drawing shown is called _____.



A. packing/wedges

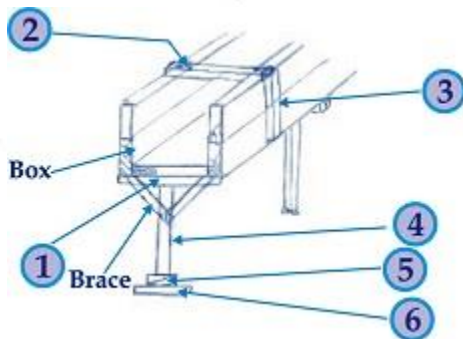
B. wing nut

C. yoke bar

D. bolt

The correct answer is option [B]

46. In the drawing shown, the number '3' is known as _____.



A. headtree

B. stretcher

C. cleat

D. prop

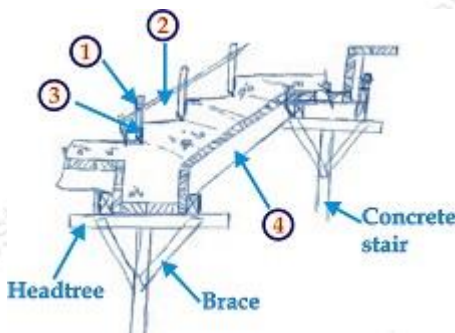
The correct answer is option [C]

47. Why should surface of shuttering be covered with paper, oil or soft soap?

- A. To prevent the concrete sticking to the boarding.
- B. To prevent the concrete from setting poorly
- C. To make the concrete to be smooth
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

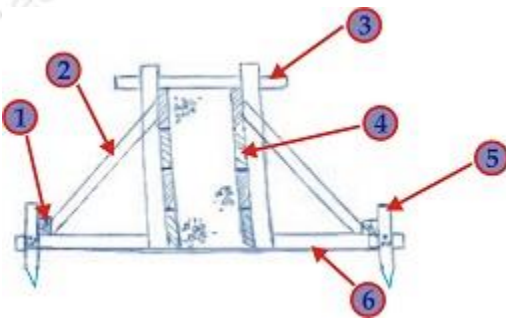
48. The arrow '3' of the drawing shown, the stair's formwork is _____.



- A. cleat
- B. joist
- C. riser board
- D. stringer board

The correct answer is option [C]

49. The part labelled '1' in the diagram shown is called _____.

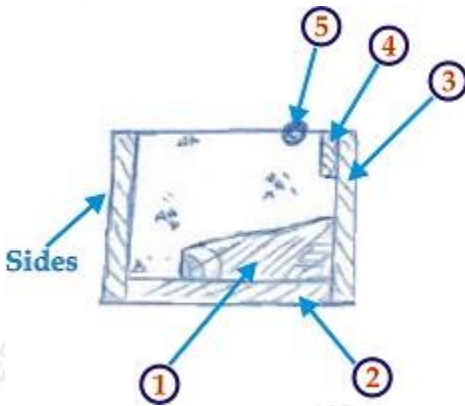


- A. stretcher

- B. bracing
- C. boarding
- D. runner

The correct answer is option [D]

50. In the drawing shown, the sill mould labelled '1' is the _____.



- A. inserted piece to form weathering
- B. inserted piece to form throating
- C. sides
- D. pallet

The correct answer is option [A]

51. West Africa timber suitable for formwork include _____.

- A. afara
- B. agbu
- C. achi
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

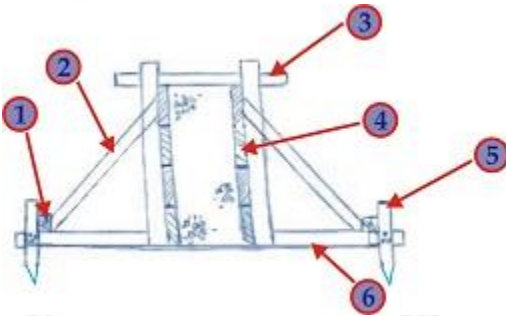
52. Materials used for formwork should include _____.

- A. plywood

- B. softwood
- C. hardwood
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

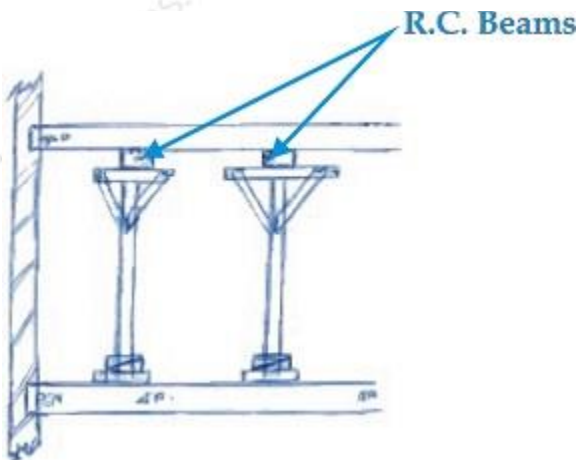
53. The arrow '6' is pointing at _____ in the drawing shown.



- A. runners
- B. stretcher
- C. sole plate
- D. boarding

The correct answer is option [C]

54. The drawing shown illustrates _____.



- A. formwork for precast concrete floor

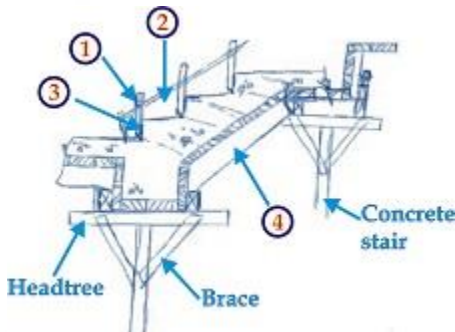
B. formwork for concrete floors

C. concrete floor formwork showing details of props, joist and beam casing

D. formwork for concrete floor showing props tied at intervals

The correct answer is option [B]

55. In the drawing shown, the arrow '2' points at _____.



A. cleat

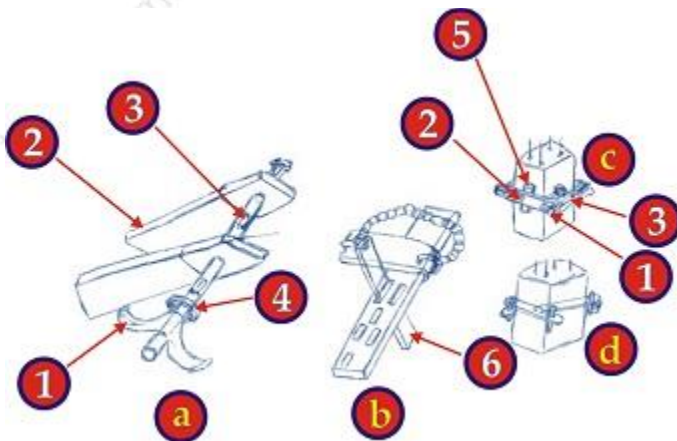
B. joist

C. stringer board

D. riser board

The correct answer is option [C]

56. The drawing shown illustrates types of _____.

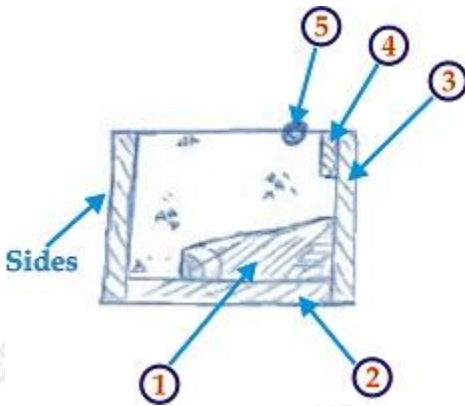


A. gate yokes

- B. safety anchors
- C. column clamps
- D. sash clamps

The correct answer is option [C]

57. In the drawing shown, number '5' is inserted piece _____.



- A. to form weathering
- B. to form throating
- C. attached to side to form return
- D. all of the above

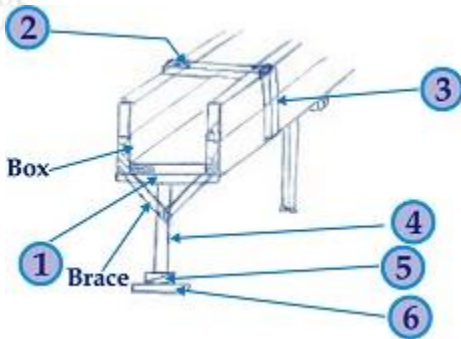
The correct answer is option [B]

58. Which of the following is not included in the construction of formwork?

- A. Propping and centering
- B. Shuttering
- C. Plastering the body
- D. Cleaning and surface treatment

The correct answer is option [C]

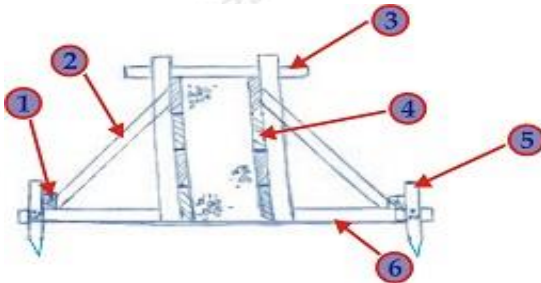
59. In the drawing drawn, the number '1' points at _____.



- A. sole plate
- B. stretcher
- C. head tree
- D. cleat

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Head tree, the horizontal support.

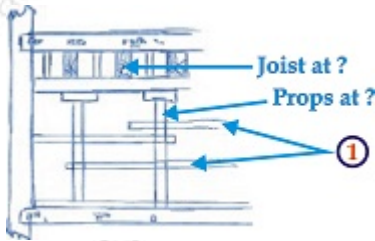
60. In the drawing shown, the number '3' in the formwork is called _____.



- A. bracing
- B. peg
- C. stretcher
- D. boarding

The correct answer is option [C]

61. In the drawing shown, the props is built at _____ mm centres.



- A. 50 – 150
- B. 100 – 300
- C. 100 – 1200
- D. 100 – 600

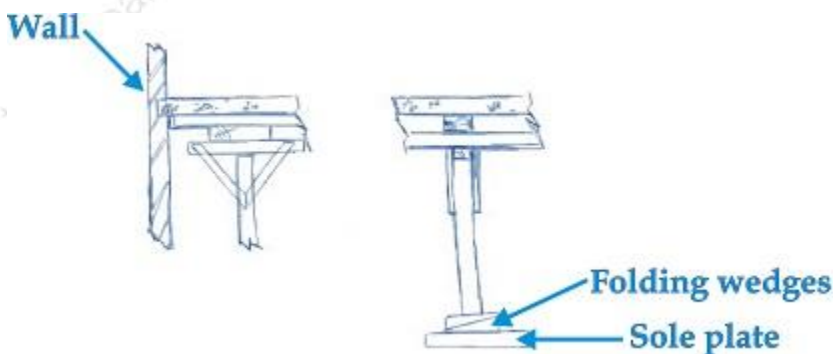
The correct answer is option [C]

62. The effect of liquid concrete of forms include _____.

- A. it exercises pressure proportional to the depth of the concrete
- B. it caters for the liquid concrete on forms
- C. it makes cement agents to leak if joist is not tight
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

63. The drawing shown is a formwork which illustrates formwork for _____.

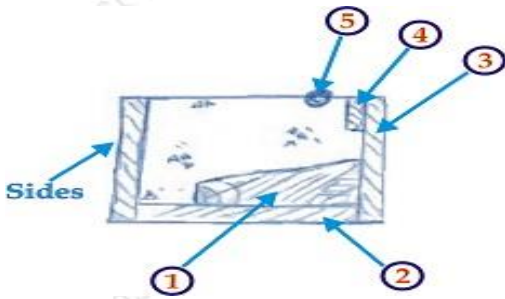


- A. precast concrete floor
- B. concrete floor

- C. concrete stairs
- D. illustrating props, joist and beam details

The correct answer is option [D]

64. In the drawing shown, the arrow labelled '2' is _____.



- A. inserted piece to form throating
- B. pallet
- C. inserted piece to form weathering
- D. inserted piece attached to side to form return

The correct answer is option [B]

65. Internal surface treatment of formwork includes _____.

- A. clean form of any rubbish
- B. wet the surface to be in contact with concrete with water
- C. surface of shuttering to be papered oiled or with soft soap
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

66. For floor slabs the timber should be _____ wide.

- A. 25 × 25 mm
- B. 25 × 50 mm
- C. 25 × 100 mm

D. 25 × 250 mm

The correct answer is option [C]

67. For removal of props to slabs over 4.5m, the minimum time allowed should be _____ days.

A. 3

B. 7

C. 14

D. 21

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: 14 days is the minimum time by which the concrete is set.

68. The size of the timber ledger for formwork is _____.

A. 25 × 50 mm wide

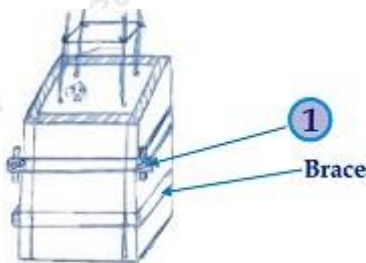
B. 25 × 100 mm wide

C. 50 × 100 mm wide

D. 25 × 150 mm wide

The correct answer is option [D]

69. In the drawing shown, the part labelled '1' is called _____.



A. ties

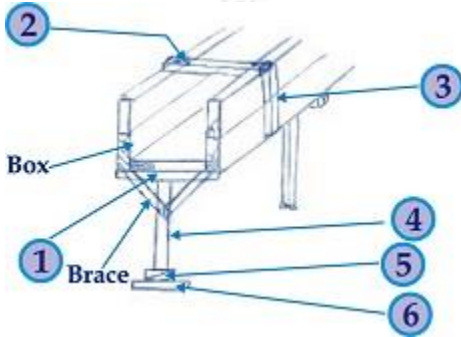
B. clamp

C. wedges

D. props

The correct answer is option [B]

70. What name is the part labelled '5' in the drawing shown called?



- A. Folding wedges
- B. Prop
- C. Sole plate
- D. Headtree

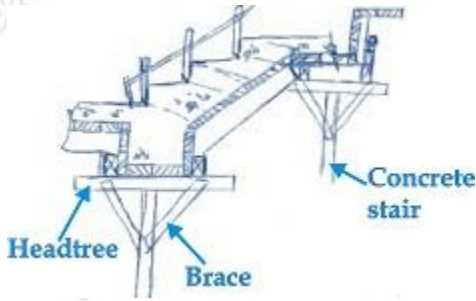
The correct answer is option [A] Solution: Folding wedges for adjusting the height.

71. The line of ties placed at the bottom and middle of the props is to _____.

- A. prevent any movement of the formwork
- B. prevent quick setting of the concrete
- C. allow the carpenter to climb the formwork
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

71. The line of ties placed at the bottom and middle of the props is to _____.



- A. prevent any movement of the formwork
- B. prevent quick setting of the concrete
- C. allow the carpenter to climb the formwork
- D. all of the above

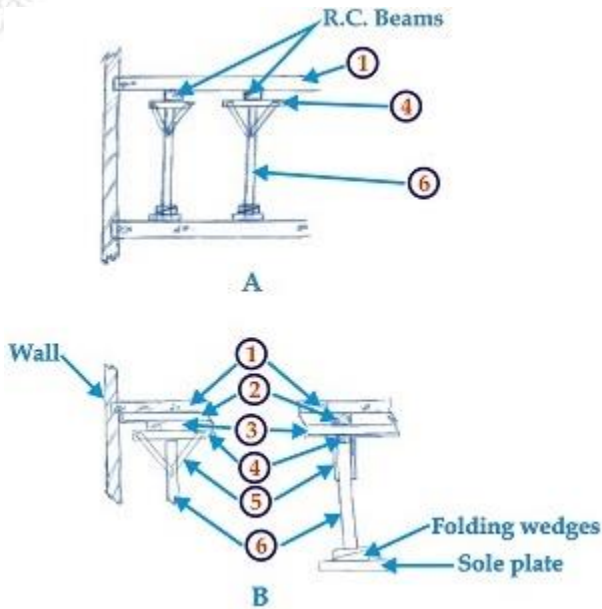
The correct answer is option [A]

73. The characteristics of timber for formwork does not include _____.

- A. moderately light weight
- B. seasoned enough not to soak-dry concrete
- C. hard enough not to take in nails easily
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: They should be just good to take in and withdraw nails.

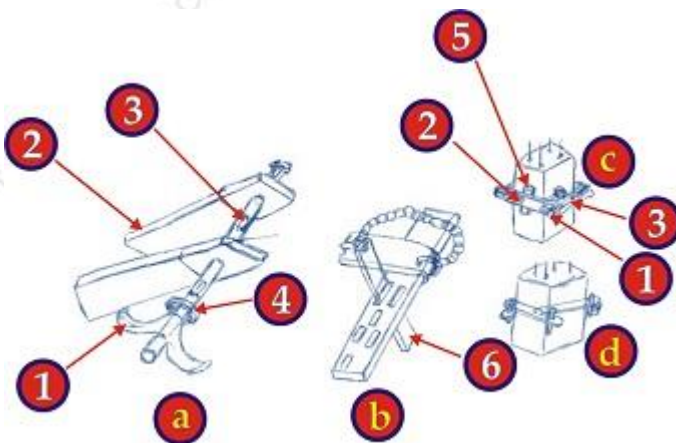
74. In drawing 'A' and 'B' shown, the part labelled '2' is called _____.



- A. runners
- B. joist
- C. decking
- D. headtree

The correct answer is option [B]

75. The arrow '4' in the drawing shown is pointing at the _____.

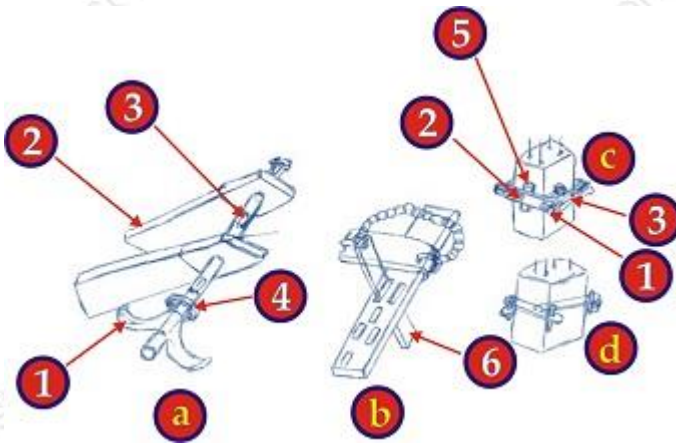


- A. bolt washer
- B. bolt key

- C. bolt nut
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

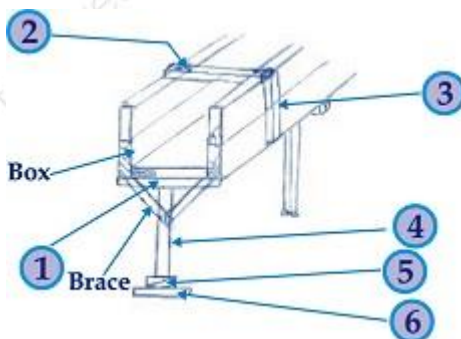
76. The modern type of clamps as shown in the diagram is _____.



- A. "a" and "b"
- B. "b" and "d"
- C. "a" and "c"
- D. "c" and "d"

The correct answer is option [B]

77. What part of the formwork in the drawing shown is '4'?



- A. Headtree
- B. Cleat

- C. Folding wedges
- D. Prop

The correct answer is option [D]

78. The size of timber beam for formwork is _____ wide.

- A. 25 × 250 mm
- B. 25 × 300 mm
- C. 25 × 360 mm
- D. 25 × 600 mm

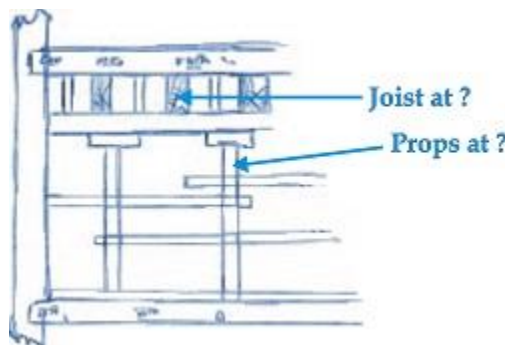
The correct answer is option [A]

79. The basic factors governing the stripping time for formwork include _____.

- A. types of cement used
- B. types of structure
- C. mixture of concrete
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

80. The formwork in the diagram drawn shows _____.

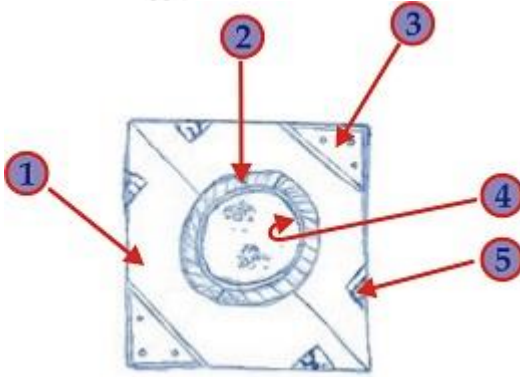


- A. props tied at intervals
- B. props and beam details
- C. mould for precast concrete slab

D. mould for precast sill

The correct answer is option [A]

81. What is the name of the part labelled '5' in the drawing shown?



A. Collar

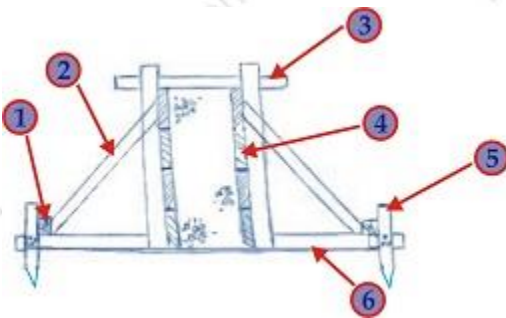
B. Cleat

C. Bolt

D. Lining

The correct answer is option [C]

82. The drawing shown illustrates which type of formwork?



A. Formwork for lintel

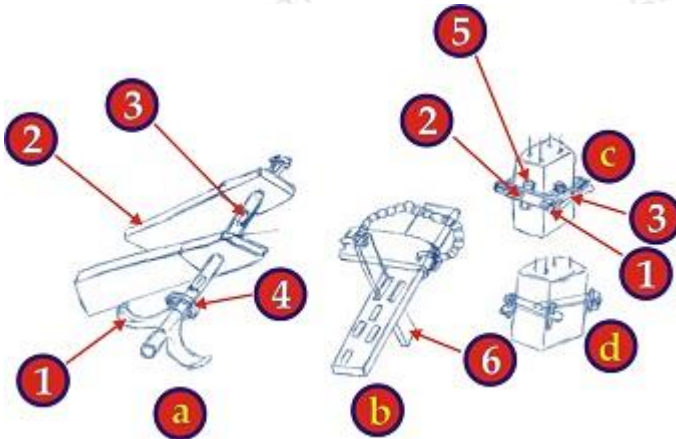
B. Formwork for wall

C. Formwork for circular column

D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

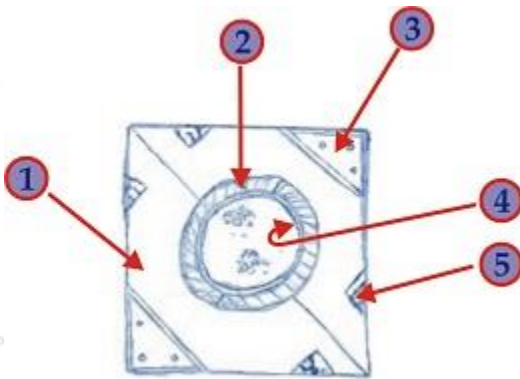
83. In the drawing shown, the part of the clamp labelled '3' is called _____.



- A. wedges
- B. wing nut
- C. yoke
- D. bolt

The correct answer is option [D]

84. What is the name of the part labelled '4' in the drawing shown?



- A. Collar
- B. Cleat
- C. Bolt
- D. Plywood lining

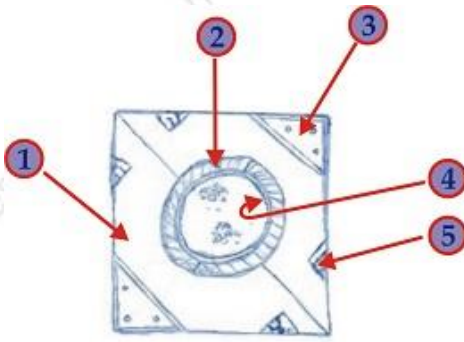
The correct answer is option [D]

85. Consolidation of concrete in the formwork is done by all except _____.

- A. rubbing
- B. ramming
- C. tamping
- D. vibration

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: Concrete is not consolidated by rubbing trowel, etc. on the concrete.

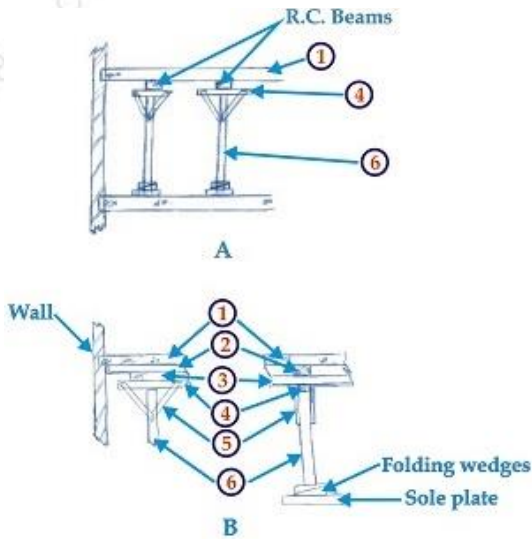
86. In the drawing shown, the part labelled '1' is called _____.



- A. collar
- B. cleat
- C. bolt
- D. lining

The correct answer is option [A]

87. The part labelled '3' of drawing 'A and B' shown is called _____.



- A. brace
- B. decking
- C. headtree
- D. runners

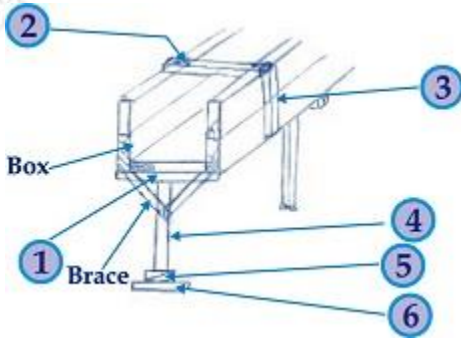
The correct answer is option [D]

88. 'Cast-in-situ' concrete is one cast _____.

- A. in the place of need
- B. partly in the place of need
- C. outside the place of need
- D. with the reinforced rods

The correct answer is option [A]

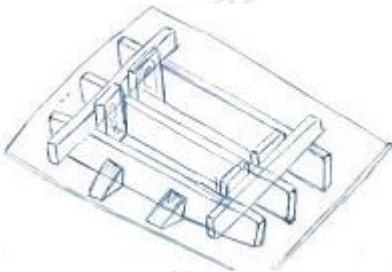
89. The number '2' in the drawing shown is a part called _____.



- A. prop
- B. stretcher
- C. headtree
- D. cleat

The correct answer is option [B]

90. The formwork in the drawing shown is for _____.



- A. concrete floor
- B. concrete lintel
- C. concrete sill
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

91. Formwork is used in the casting of concrete for _____.

- A. slabs
- B. lintels

- C. stairs
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

92. A minimum period for striking of formwork parts like walls, columns and vertical sides of beams is _____ days.

- A. 2
- B. 7
- C. 14
- D. 21

The correct answer is option [A]

93. _____ is the temporary construction used in casting reinforce concrete structure.

- A. Brickwork
- B. Cabinetwork
- C. Formwork
- D. Framework

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: HINGES

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The large sizes of used in joinery are made of _____.

- A. brass
- B. steel
- C. japanned
- D. bronze

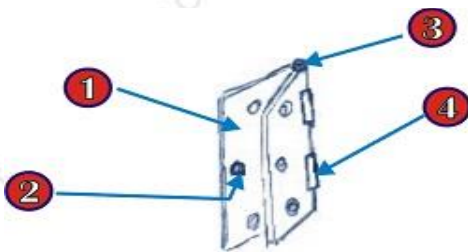
The correct answer is option [B]

2. Types of include _____.

- A. butt
- B. back flap
- C. strap
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

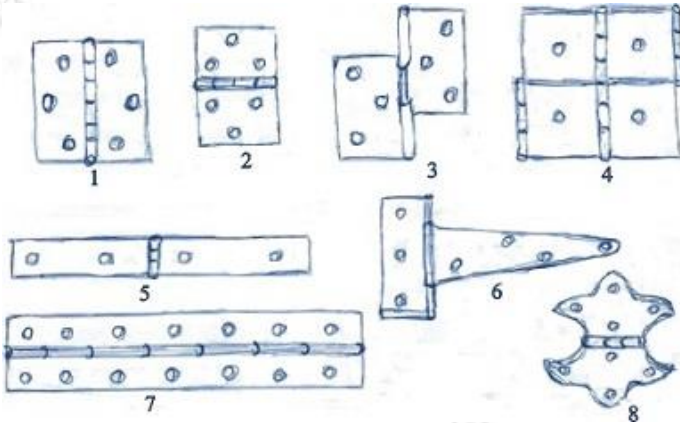
3. The arrow '3' in the drawing is called _____.



- A. knuckle
- B. pin
- C. flange
- D. hanging hole

The correct answer is option [B]

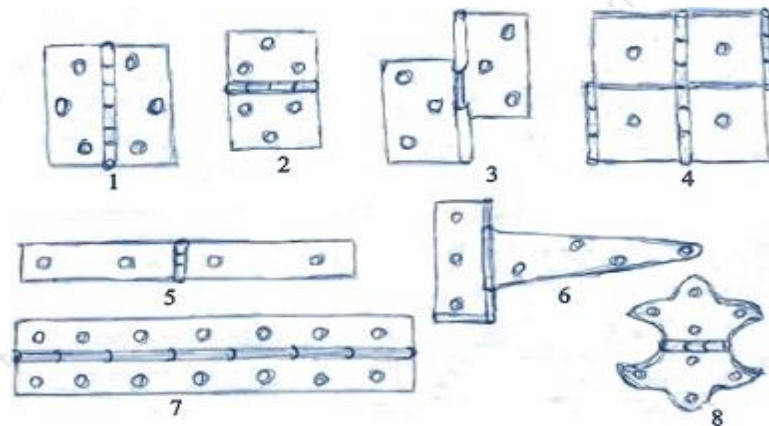
4. The labelled '1' is _____ hinge.



- A. strap
- B. butt
- C. back flap
- D. double acting

The correct answer is option [B]

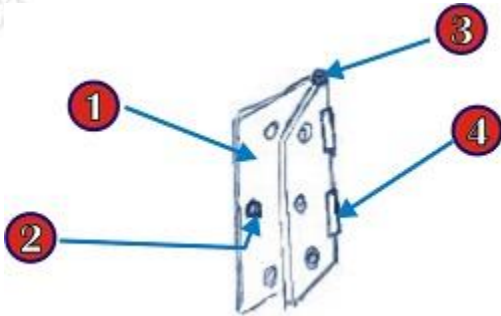
5. The labelled '3' in the drawing is called _____.



- A. rising butt
- B. strap hinge
- C. double acting
- D. butt hinge

The correct answer is option [A]

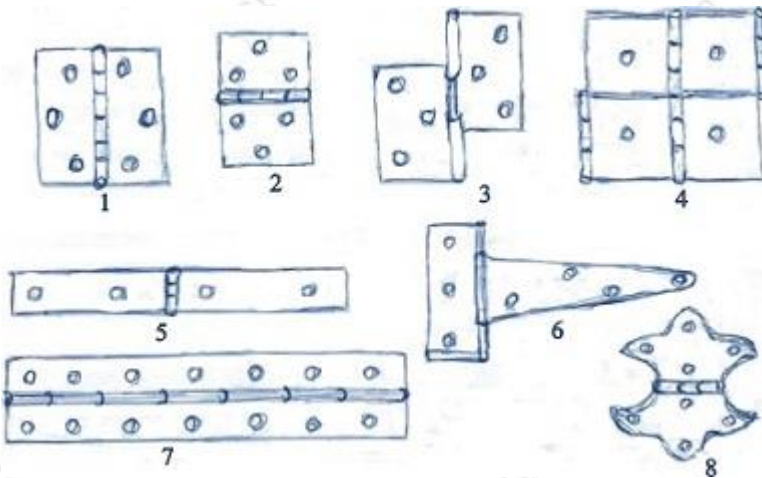
6. The part with arrow '4' is called _____.



- A. flange
- B. pin
- C. knuckle
- D. screw hole

The correct answer is option [C]

7. In the diagram, the hinge labelled '5' is called _____ hinge.



- A. butt
- B. strap
- C. rising butt
- D. tee

The correct answer is option [B]

8. Back flap and rising butt are made of _____.

- A. steel, brass and nylon
- B. steel, japanned and bronze
- C. brass, nylon and silver
- D. steel, nylon and silver

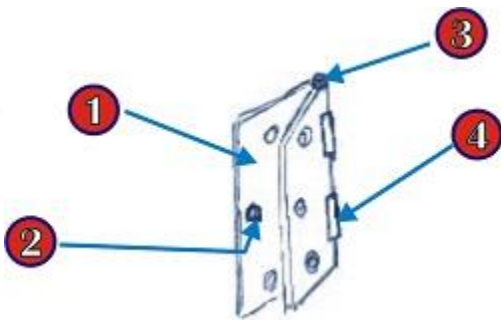
The correct answer is option [A]

9. Why should the cutting for the hinge be equal to both the lid and crease of a box?

- A. So that both flanges flushes with the surfaces
- B. So that screws can enter equally too
- C. So that the cutting will be neat
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

10. The drawing represents _____.



- A. French catch
- B. clips
- C. hinge
- D. corner brackets

The correct answer is option [C]

11. The double acting are made of plated _____.

- A. brass
- B. nylon
- C. steel
- D. japanned

The correct answer is option [C]

12. _____ is suitable for external e.g. sheds and gates.

- A. Tee
- B. Back flap
- C. Strap
- D. Double acting

The correct answer is option [A]

13. _____ are recessed into wood and used for table top flaps.

- A. Butt
- B. Back flap
- C. Strap
- D. Tee

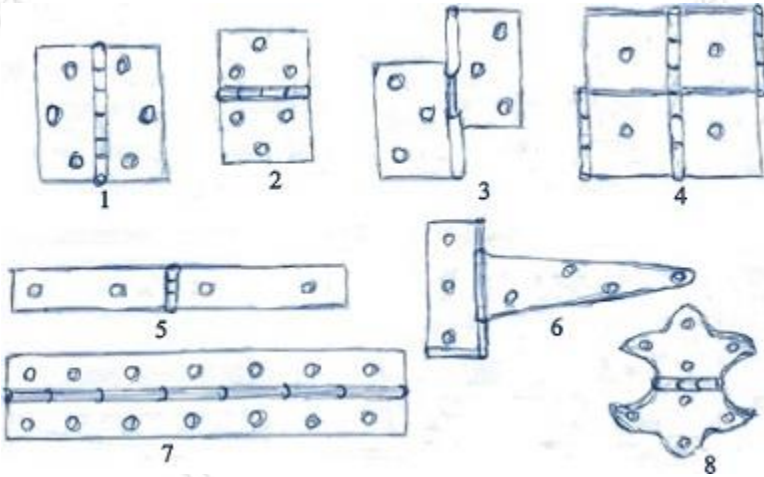
The correct answer is option [B]

14. Which of the following is used on to raise it over floor coverings?

- A. Tee
- B. Strap
- C. Rising butt
- D. Double acting

The correct answer is option [C]

15. The labelled '4' is called _____.



- A. rising butt
- B. strap
- C. double acting
- D. piano hinge

The correct answer is option [C]

16. Which of the following is not used for making hinges?

- A. Brass
- B. Steel
- C. Aluminum
- D. Black japanned

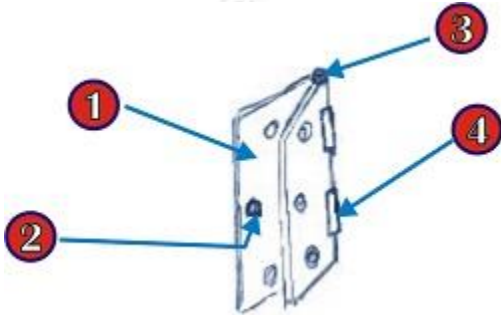
The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Aluminum is not used for making hinges, it is fragile and soft.

17. Which of the following is not a type of hinges?

- A. "L"
- B. "T"
- C. Double acting
- D. Piano

The correct answer is option [A]

18. The part with the arrow head '2' is pointing to _____.



- A. knuckle
- B. pin
- C. flange
- D. hanging hole

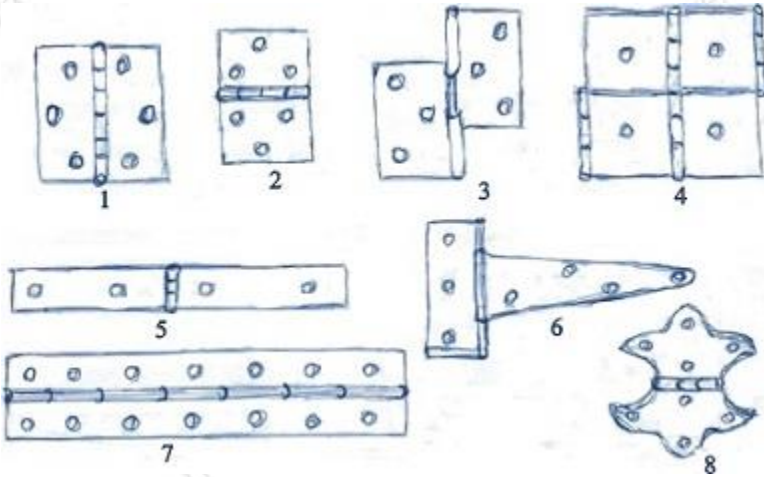
The correct answer is option [C]

19. The small sizes butt used for furniture are made of _____.

- A. nylon
- B. steel
- C. brass
- D. japanned

The correct answer is option [C]

20. The hinge labelled '6' in the diagram is known as _____.



- A. tee
- B. butt
- C. flap
- D. strap

The correct answer is option [A]

21. For folding screens which allow for 360°, use _____ hinges.

- A. butt
- B. tee
- C. rising
- D. double acting

The correct answer is option [D]

22. Which type of is used where the surface top fixing is limited?

- A. Tee hinge
- B. Butt hinge
- C. Rising butt hinge
- D. Strap hinge

The correct answer is option [D] Solution: Strap hinge is narrow. It is used where space is limited or narrow.

23. The common causes of hinge binding are _____.

- A. cutting the thickness of the hinge on one side
- B. using chisel to pave lines
- C. cutting hinge recesses too deep and screw heads projecting
- D. cutting hinge recesses to shallow

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Hinge binding are caused by inaccurate cutting of recesses.

24. _____ are used for and which are usually recessed into the wood.

- A. Tee
- B. Back flap
- C. Butt
- D. Strap

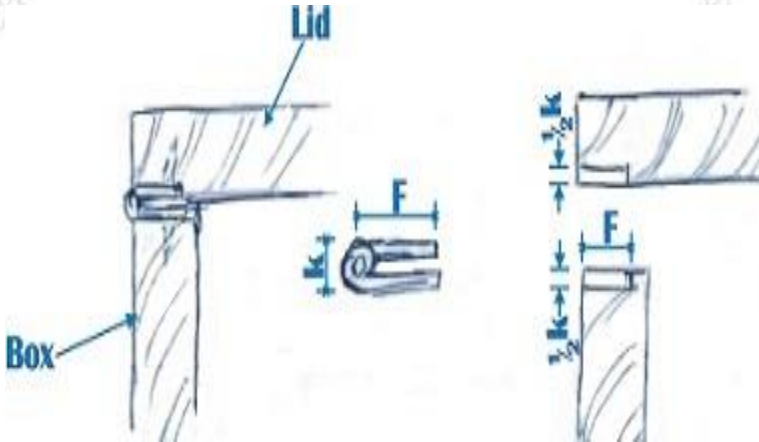
The correct answer is option [C]

25. The type of long hinge used for box lid fall-fronts, and on particle board is _____ hinge.

- A. piano or continuous
- B. double acting
- C. strap
- D. back flap

The correct answer is option [A]

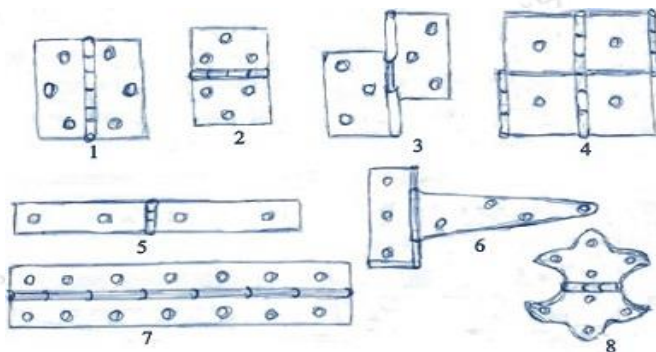
26. The diagram demonstrates _____.



- A. marking position of
- B. marking position of staples
- C. marking and squaring the lid with the box
- D. assembling frames for butt joint

The correct answer is option [A]

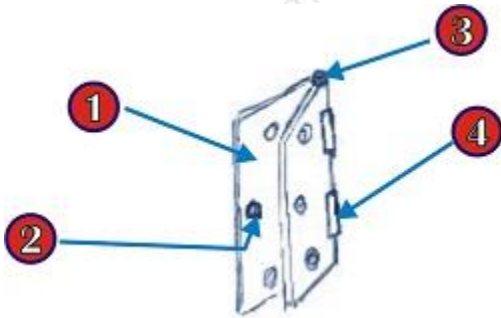
27. The hinge labelled '2' is called _____ hinge.



- A. strap
- B. butt
- C. back flap
- D. piano

The correct answer is option [C]

28. In the diagram, the part labelled '1' is called _____.



- A. knuckle
- B. pin
- C. flange
- D. hanging hole

The correct answer is option [D] Solution: This is the hole in which screws are inserted.

29. Tee is made of _____.

- A. brass
- B. japanned
- C. steel
- D. nylon

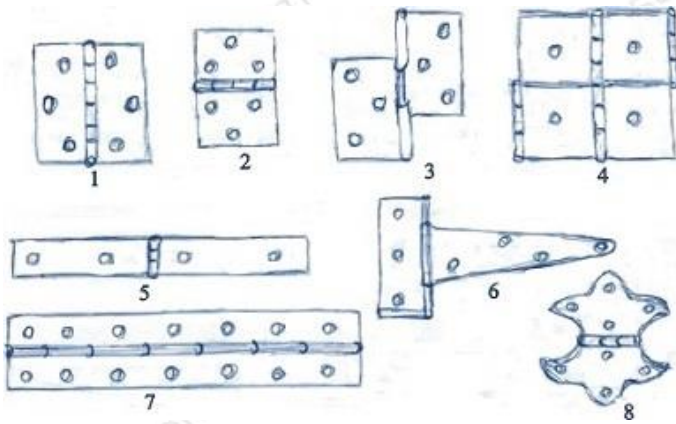
The correct answer is option [B]

30. the most suitable used where beauty is required, e.g. flush of kitchen, bathroom cabinets, is _____ hinge.

- A. piano
- B. double
- C. ornamental
- D. strap

The correct answer is option [C]

31. Which of the following is a piano hinge?



- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 7
- D. 8

The correct answer is option [C]

32. Which of the hinge in the diagram is ornamental hinge?

- A. "5"
- B. "6"
- C. "7"
- D. "8"

The correct answer is option [D]

33. Fitting (metal) fixed between door and door frame or cabinet sides to keep the door swinging for opening and closing is called _____.

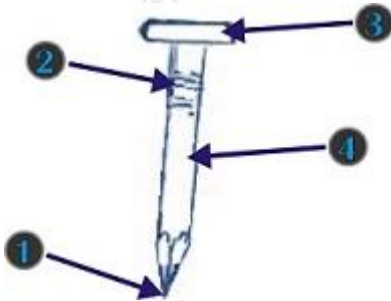
- A. cabinet nails
- B. brackets
- C. hinges
- D. stays

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: IRONMONGERY (NAILS)

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

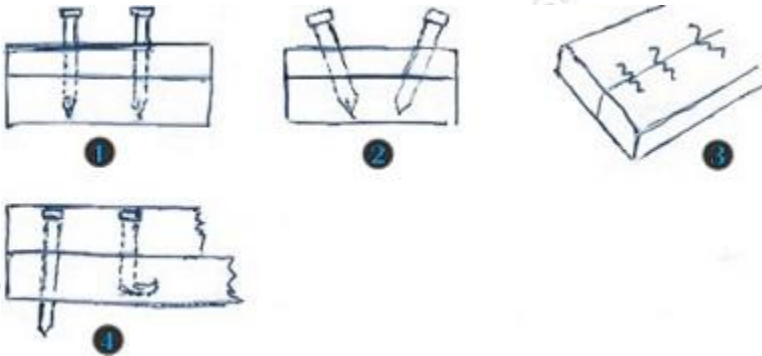
1. The part of the diagram labelled '1' is called _____.



- A. point
- B. barbs
- C. shank
- D. head

The correct answer is option [A]

2. Drawing number 1 shows what type of nailing?



- A. Parallel nailing
- B. Dovetail nailing
- C. Opposite nailing
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

3. If nails keep bending on job, try _____.

- A. to remove all traces of glue, oil or dirt from face of hammer
- B. to rub the hammer's face on fine glass paper
- C. dip the point of nail in wax
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

4. Why should nails be driven below the surface of the job and with nail punch?

- A. So that the surface can be cleaned or planed without touching the nail
- B. So that the hammer does not bruise or stain the surface with centre punch
- C. So that the nail's head may be concealed and with a matching filler
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

5. The tack nails are generally used for _____.

- A. fixing ornamental plates like escutcheon plates
- B. fixing fibre-cement sheets and slates
- C. to secure thin materials and fabrics to wood
- D. fixing sheet metals, roofing felts and leather

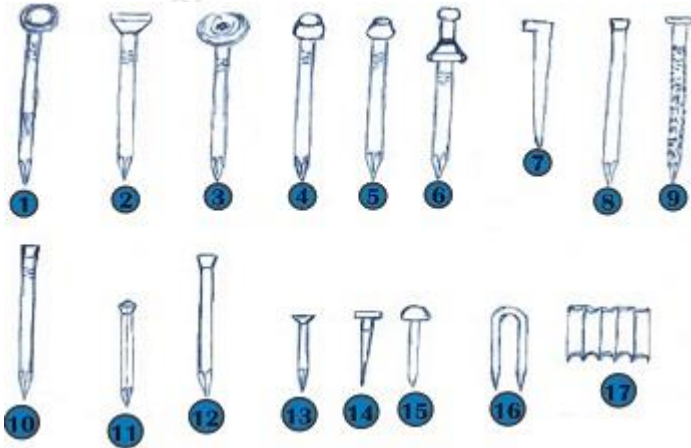
The correct answer is option [C]

6. When it is required to lock a door from inside and outside, from one side the right fitting is _____.

- A. bolts
- B.
- C. hurk
- D. stays

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: is used to lock a door permanently from one side.

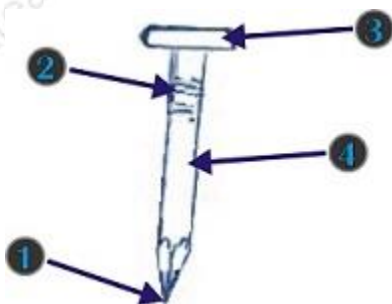
7. Which nail is masonry nail?



- A. "5"
- B. "6"
- C. "7"
- D. "8"

The correct answer is option [D]

8. Which part of the diagram is shown by the arrow '4'?

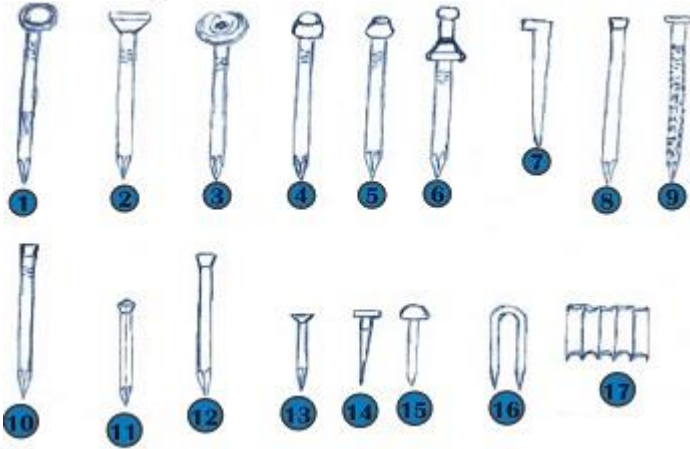


- A. Head
- B. Barbs
- C. Shank

D. Point

The correct answer is option [C]

9. In the diagram, the drawing labelled 13, 14 and 15 are called _____.



A. staple pins

B. tack nails

C. panel pins

D. fasteners

The correct answer is option [B]

10. When it is required to keep a door locked from inside without a lock, use _____.

A. bolts

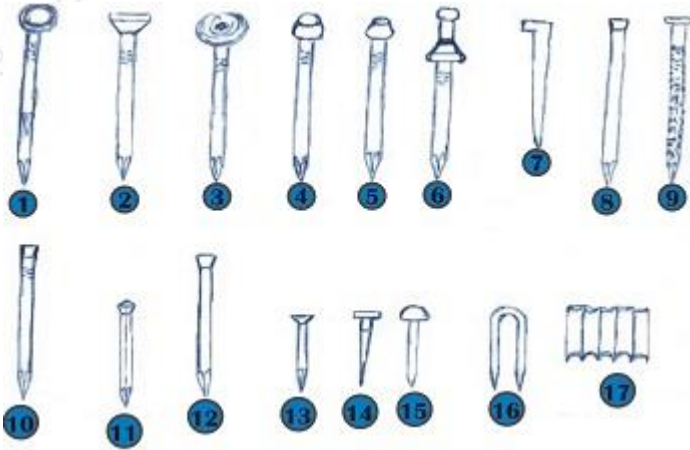
B. stays

C. spanner

D. screws

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: Use bolts to keep a door closed from inside when lock is not needed.

11. The drawing labelled '7' is called _____.



- A. wall board
- B. floor board
- C. hard board
- D. panel pin

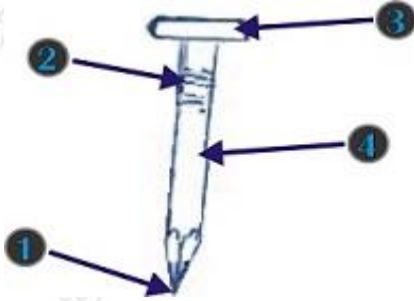
The correct answer is option [B]

12. Naming nails according to uses include _____ nails.

- A. floor board
- B. masonry
- C. upholstery
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

13. The part of the diagram labelled '2' points at _____.



- A. point
- B. barbs
- C. head
- D. shanks

The correct answer is option [B]

14. When nailing across the grain, their length should not be less than _____ times the thickness of the top piece.

- A. 1/2
- B. 2 1/2
- C. 5
- D. 10

The correct answer is option [B]

15. Masonry nails are used to _____.

- A. fix materials to concrete or masonry walls
- B. fix joinery where extra holding strength is required
- C. fix plaster boards sheeting
- D. general building construction

The correct answer is option [A]

16. What is galvanized nails?

- A. Nails that are zinc coated to prevent rust and wear
- B. Nails that is painted for beauty
- C. Nails that are very long for nailing thick pieces
- D. Nails that have no coating at all

The correct answer is option [A]

17. Wiggle nail is also known as _____.

- A. zinc nail
- B. diamond nail
- C. corrugated box fastener
- D. veneer nail

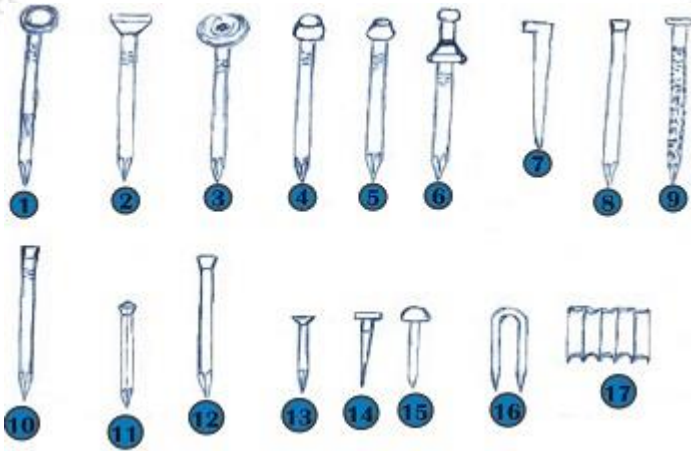
The correct answer is option [C]

18. When nailing end grain, the length of nails projecting down the top should not be less than _____ times.

- A. 1 - 1½
- B. 2
- C. 3 - 3½
- D. 5 - 10

The correct answer is option [C]

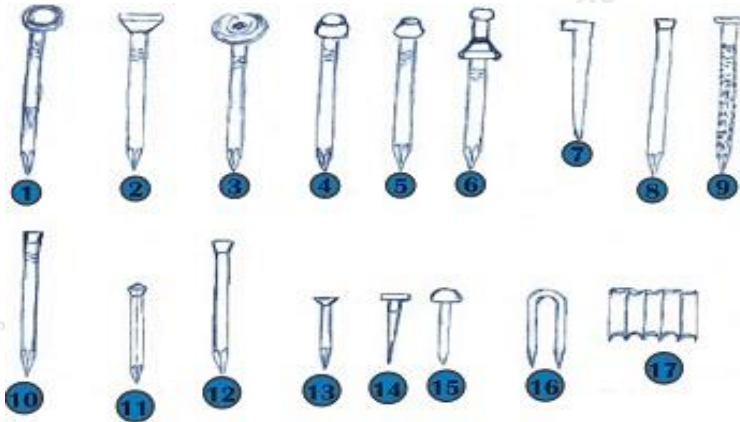
19. Which nail is annular nail?



- A. "10"
- B. "11"
- C. "8"
- D. "9"

The correct answer is option [D]

20. What type of nail is drawn in number 2?



- A. Panel pin
- B. Bullet head
- C. Spring head
- D. Wall board

The correct answer is option [D]

21. Nails exposed to corrosion are usually _____.

- A. painted
- B. galvanized
- C. polished
- D. made thicker

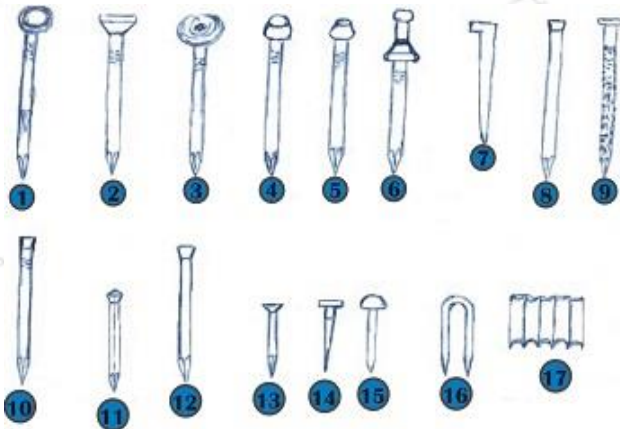
The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Nails in contact with water or corrosive condition are usually zinc coated (galvanized).

22. Nails to be used in contact with water should be made from _____.

- A. Copper
- B. Brass
- C. Aluminum
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

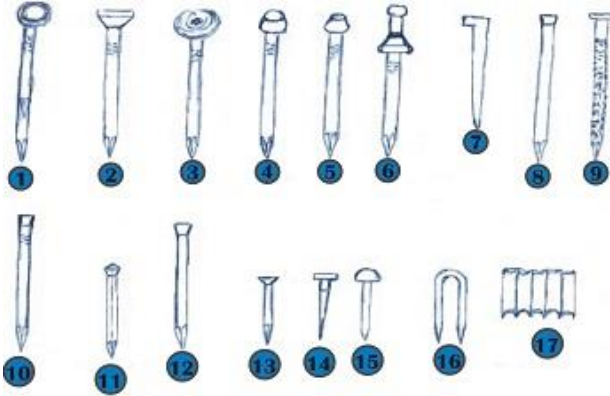
23. In the diagram the drawing labelled '6' is called _____.



- A. duplex nail
- B. masonry nails
- C. annular nail
- D. floor board

The correct answer is option [A]

24. What type of nail is drawn in number 1?



A. Diamond head

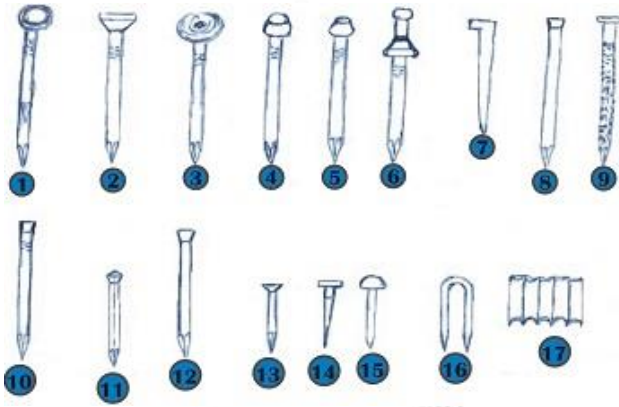
B. Flat head

C. Spring head

D. Wall board

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Flat head, round wire nail is drawn.

25. Which nail in the diagram is used on the surface of a widening joint and framed carcass constructions?



- A. Panel pin
- B. Lost head
- C. Wiggle nail
- D. Bullet head

The correct answer is option [C]

26. _____ are parts of ironmongery used to fix member together, it has the shanks threaded.

- A. Stays
- B. Screws
- C. Nails
- D. spanner

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Screws have threaded shanks.

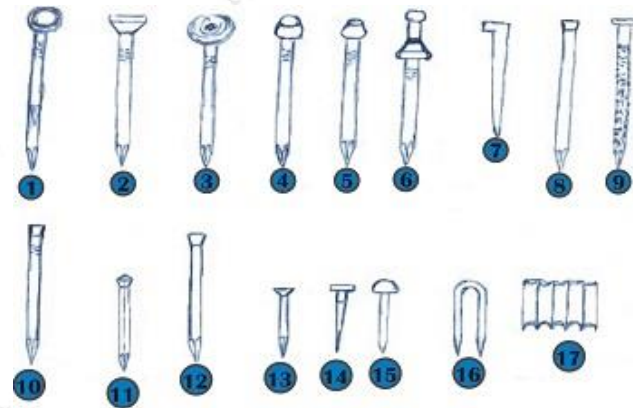
27. What action is taking place in the diagram shown?



- A. Using pincer to withdraw nail
- B. Using crowbar to withdraw nail
- C. Using pincers to withdraw a nail
- D. Driving in nail with pincers

The correct answer is option [C]

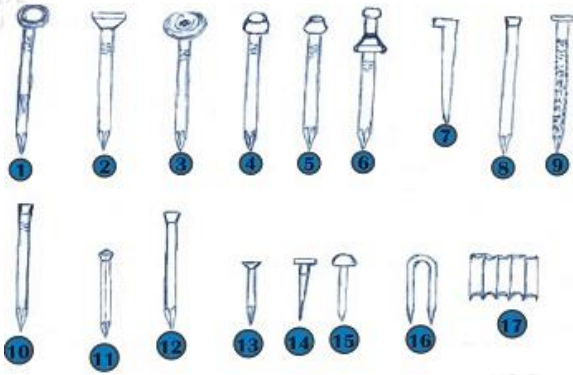
28. What is the name of the drawing labelled '4'?



- A. Lost head
- B. Bullet head (oval wire)
- C. Spring head (roofing nail)
- D. Diamond

The correct answer is option [B]

29. What is the name of the drawing labelled '5'?



- A. Lost head
- B. Hardboard
- C. Diamond head
- D. Round wire

The correct answer is option [C]

30. Often nails bend while being driven because of all these reasons except _____.

- A. wood is tough for nail to penetrate
- B. hammer glances off the nail head
- C. hammer is newly bought
- D. hammer has worn head and much heavier than nail

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Newly bought hammer cannot cause nails to bend.

31. Naming nails according to the head does not include _____ head.

- A. diamond
- B. spring
- C. square
- D. flat

The correct answer is option [C]

32. _____ refers to practice and use of steel or metal fitting and fixings or materials used in furniture or construction work.

- A. Steel fittings
- B. Ironmongery
- C. hardware
- D. Metal fittings

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Ironmongery refers to the use and the materials made from steel or metal sheets especially for holding parts.

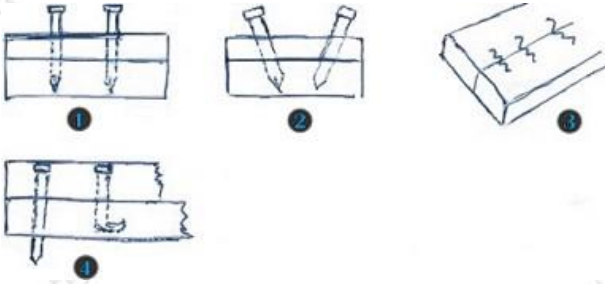
33. Number 11 is what type of nail?



- A. Lost head
- B. Panel pin
- C. Hardboard
- D. Spring head

The correct answer is option [C]

34. Which of the drawings shows wiggle nails used for widening joint?



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

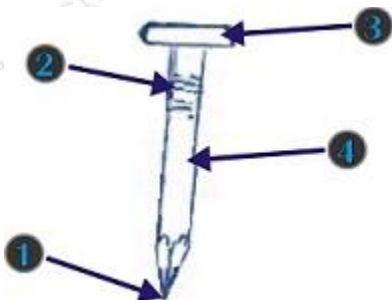
The correct answer is option [C]

35. Which of the following is not true to the holding power of nails?

- A. If nails project through both pieces and is clinched along the grain
- B. Nails with thin flat heads have greater holding power
- C. Nails driven obliquely or dovetailed have greater holding power
- D. If nails are cement coated there is greater holding power

The correct answer is option [B]

36. What part is arrowed '3' in the diagram?

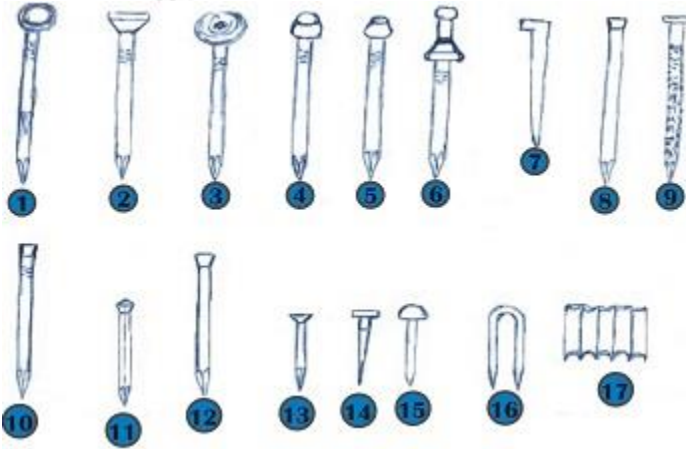


- A. Point
- B. Shank
- C. Barbs

D. Head

The correct answer is option [D]

37. The drawing labelled '3' is called _____.



- A. spring head (roofing)
- B. bullet head (oval wire)
- C. diamond
- D. floor board

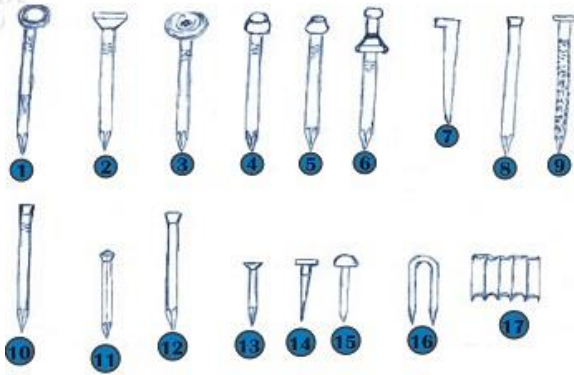
The correct answer is option [A] Solution: It is spring head, roofing nail.

38. Nails and screws are bought according to _____.

- A. the sizes
- B. shapes
- C. materials
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

39. Which of the nails is called lost head?



- A. "10"
- B. "9"
- C. "8"
- D. "7"

The correct answer is option [A]

40. A stay is used to _____.

- A. close a window completely
- B. open a window completely
- C. open or close a window half way
- D. open or close a window completely

The correct answer is option [C]

41. Upholstery nails are used for _____.

- A. fixing fibre cement sheets and slates
- B. fixing general building construction
- C. fixing sheet metals, roofing felts and leather
- D. fixing upholstery materials to wood frames

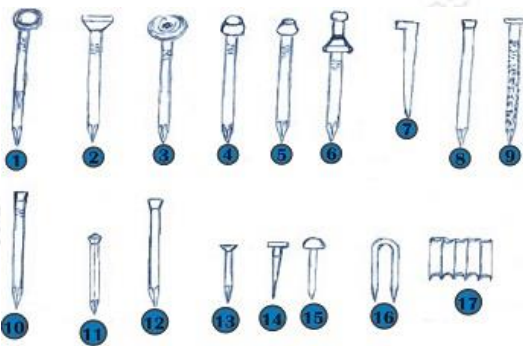
The correct answer is option [D]

42. Nails are generally named according to _____.

- A. material and uses
- B. shape of head and uses
- C. shape of head and colour
- D. colour and material

The correct answer is option [B]

43. Which drawing is in the diagram number 12?



- A. Lost head
- B. Panel pin
- C. Floor board
- D. Fastener

The correct answer is option [B]

44. The bullet head and lost head is used for _____.

- A. fixing corrugated roofing and wall cladding
- B. general building constructions
- C. fixing wall boards and hardboards
- D. temporary construction

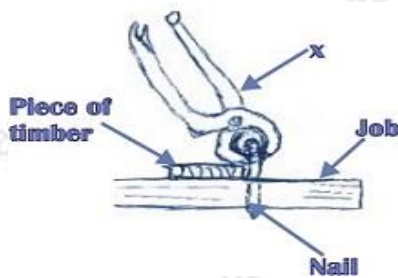
The correct answer is option [B]

45. The ironmongery materials used to hang and are called _____.

- A. bolts
- B. nails
- C. screws
- D. hinges

The correct answer is option [D] Solution: Hinges are used to hang and windows.

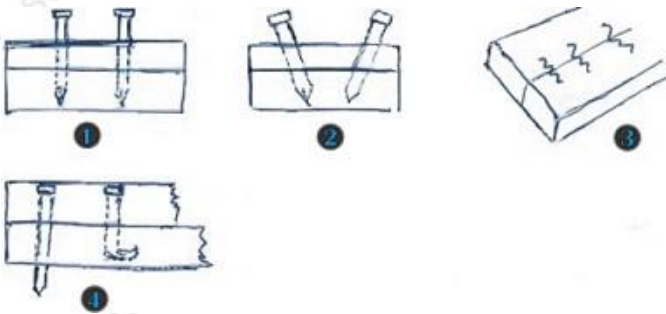
46. What is the importance of the piece of timber below the pincers?



- A. To prevent the pincers saw from cracking
- B. To prevent pincer bruising the job's surface
- C. Used to straighten the nail
- D. The pincers cannot work without it

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: It is to prevent pincers brushing the job's surface and staining it.

47. What type of nailing is in number 2?



- A. Parallel nailing
- B. Dovetail nailing

- C. Opposite nailing
- D. Diagonal nailing

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: It is a dovetail, oblique or skew nailing.

48. Nails are made from all except _____.

- A. zinc
- B. copper
- C. silicon bronze
- D. aluminum

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: Nails are not made from zinc but some nails are coated with zinc, e.g. roofing nails.

49. _____ are ironmongery used to fix members together but the shank is not threaded.

- A. Stays
- B. Screws
- C. Nails
- D. Hinges

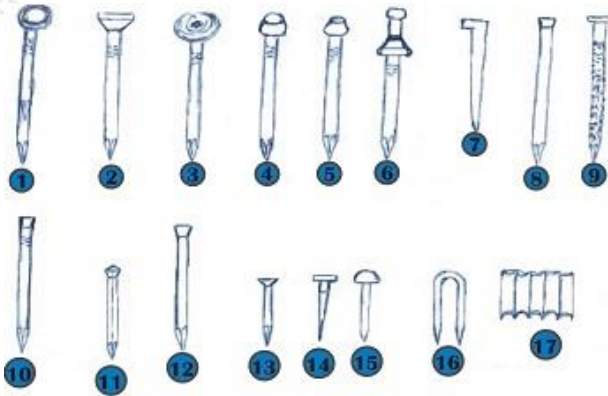
The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Nails have unthreaded shank.

50. Which of the following is not a type of nail?

- A. Masonry nail
- B. Staple pin
- C. Furniture nail
- D. Annular nails

The correct answer is option [C]

51. The drawings in the diagram shows _____.



- A. types of wire nails
- B. types of staple pins
- C. types of nails
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

52. When ordering nails, state _____.

- A. quantity, metal, type, coating and size
- B. quantity, type, coating and size
- C. quantity, type and size only
- D. type and size only

The correct answer is option [B]

53. Types of nails include _____.

- A. annular nails
- B. panel nails
- C. wire nails
- D. all of the above

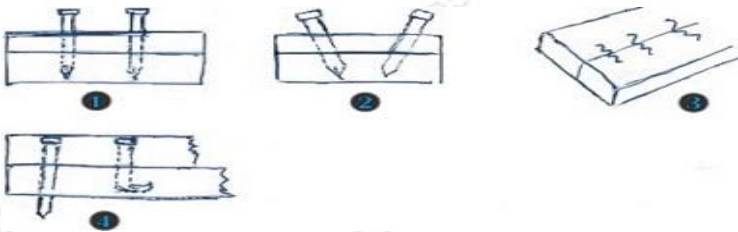
The correct answer is option [D]

54. The flat head (round wire nail) is used for _____.

- A. general and packing construction and soft timber framing
- B. general building constructions
- C. fixing wall boards and hardboards
- D. temporary construction e.g concrete formwork

The correct answer is option [A]

55. Which of the following in the diagram represents a nail being clinched over?



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

The correct answer is option [D]

56. Which of the following is true of the holding power of nails?

- A. Holding power depend on the pressure of the wood fibres against the shank
- B. Nails hold better when driven across the grain than along the grain
- C. Square nails with twisted shank have greater holding power
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

57. Ironmongery include the following materials except _____.

- A. chisel
- B. nails

C. Cake

D. screw

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: Chisel is a hand tool not a material although it is made of steel blade.

TOPIC: IRONMONGERY (SCREWS)

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Why is screw provided with slot on the head?

- A. To give it a special design
- B. To take in the screw driver
- C. To collect dirt from the head
- D. All of the above

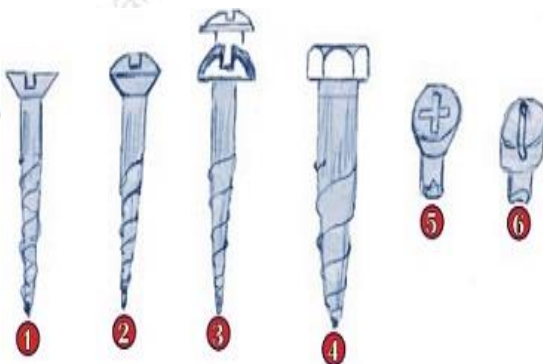
The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Slots are provided on the head of screws so as to put in the screw driver.

2. Wood screws are mostly made of _____.

- A. mild steel
- B. copper
- C. brass
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

3. In the diagram shown, what is the name of the screw labelled '4'?

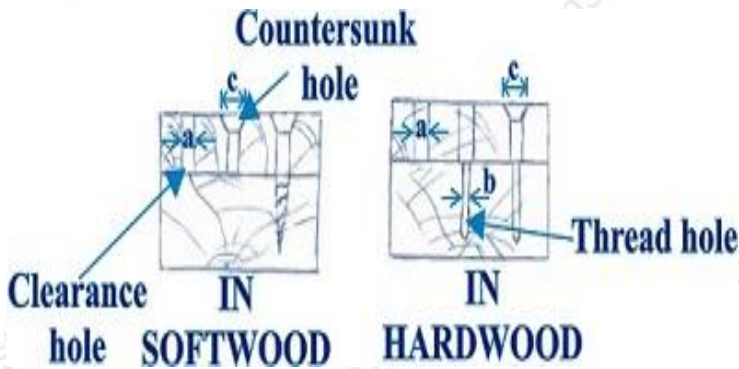


- A. Countersunk head

- B. Round head
- C. Oval head
- D. Hexagonal head

The correct answer is option [D]

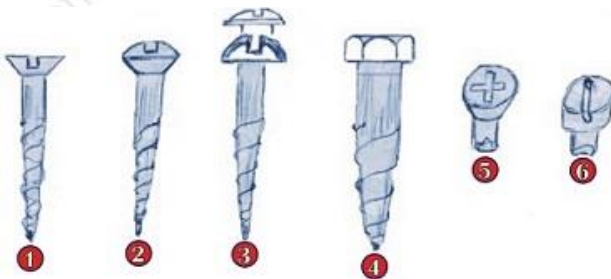
4. In the diagram, "a" (clearance hole) should be _____.



- A. slightly more than diameter of shank
- B. slightly less than diameter of shank
- C. equal to the diameter of shank
- D. half the diameter of head

The correct answer is option [A]

5. In the diagram shown, the head of the screw labelled '5' is fixed with _____.

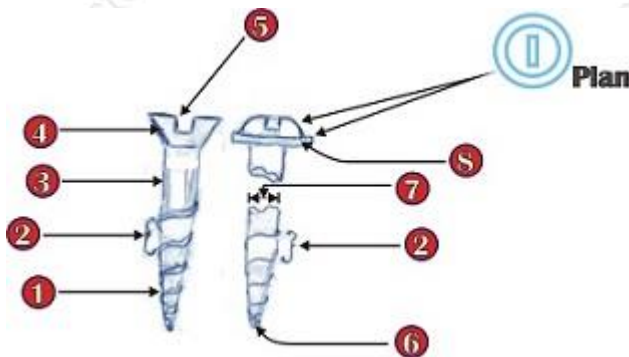


- A. flat screw driver
- B. cross screw driver

- C. star screw driver
- D. square screw driver

The correct answer is option [C]

6. Which arrow points at the gauge?



- A. "9"
- B. "6"
- C. "7"
- D. "8"

The correct answer is option [C]

7. Screw cups are used to cover screws where screws require _____.

- A. are permanently driven
- B. frequent removal and appearance
- C. that soft wood are screwed with particle boards
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

8. The screw needed to fix metal to wood where both strength and ornamentation is required is called _____ head.

- A. raise
- B. countersunk

- C. flat
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

9. Screws should be used in preference to nails when _____.

- A. greater holding power is required
- B. the shock of driving nails may damage the work
- C. the work may have to be taken apart
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

10. The screw which is often larger than ordinary wood screws and it is driven with a spanner is called _____ head.

- A. oval
- B. flat
- C. hexagonal
- D. countersunk

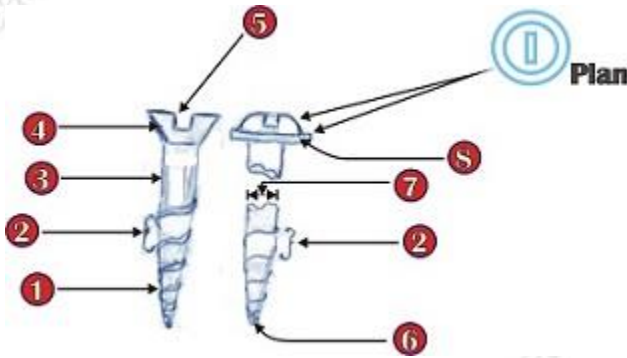
The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Hexagonal head screw is larger than other screws and it is driven with a spanner.

11. When driving screw observe all except _____.

- A. use screw driver that fits well into the slot
- B. screws can be driven with hammer
- C. drive screws until the head is just seated
- D. screws are driven easier if the points are dipped in wax or soap

The correct answer is option [B]

12. The arrow labelled '6' in the drawing is known as _____.



A. shank

B. point

C. gauge

D. pitch

The correct answer is option [B]

13. In the diagram shown, screw number 2 is called _____.



A. flat head

B. raised head

C. round head

D. coach screw

The correct answer is option [B]

14. The "Phillips and Pozidriv" screws have _____ screw driver.

A. cross slots

- B. square
- C. flat or cheese tip
- D. round tip

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: Cross slots screw driver is same as the star screw driver.

16. Screws have holding power greater than nails because of the _____.

- A. thread
- B. shank
- C. point
- D. head

The correct answer is option [A]

7. Why should a screw not be driven with hammer?

- A. It reduces holding power
- B. It may break screw
- C. The thread fractures the fibre
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

18. The drawing labelled '2' is called _____.



- A. raised cup
- B. dome cap
- C. screw plug

D. flush socket

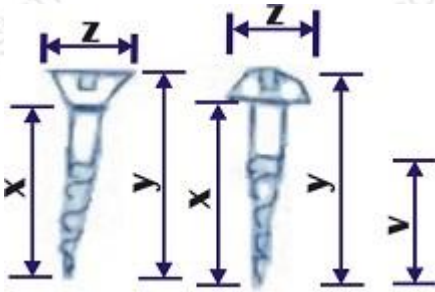
The correct answer is option [C]

19. How are screws inserted to check counter sink?

- A. With the point on the countersunk hole
- B. With the head on the countersunk hole
- C. Using the diameter of the shank
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

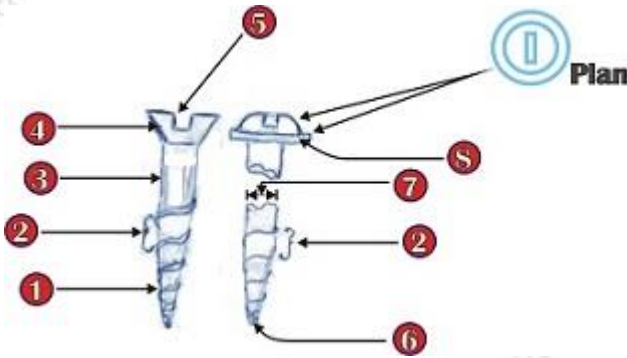
20. In the diagram, the actual wrench size of the screw is marked _____.



- A. "V"
- B. "X"
- C. "Y"
- D. "Z"

The correct answer is option [D]

21. The arrow labelled '4' is pointing at _____.



- A. shank
- B. core
- C. head
- D. slot

The correct answer is option [C]

22. When ordering screws, state all except _____.

- A. pitch size
- B. quantity
- C. material
- D. sizes

The correct answer is option [A]

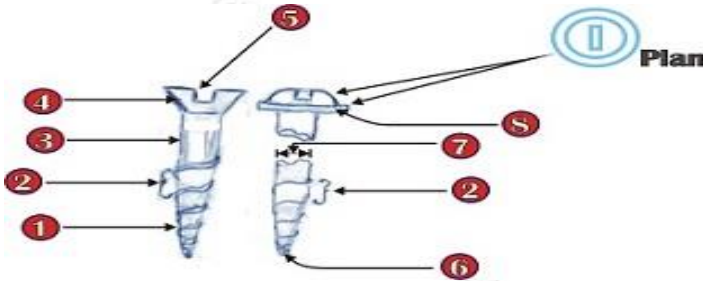
23. What name is given to screw number 3?



- A. Countersunk
- B. Raised head
- C. Round head
- D. Hexagonal head

The correct answer is option [C]

25. In the diagram, which arrow points at the flange head?



- A. "5"
- B. "6"
- C. "7"
- D. "8"

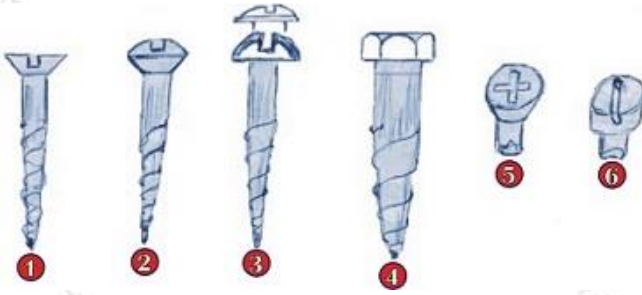
The correct answer is option [D]

26. Which of the screws is not used where corrosion is inevitable?

- A. Galvanized steel
- B. Mild steel
- C. Aluminum alloy
- D. Silicon bronze

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Mild steel should not be used except it is galvanized.

27. In the diagram, drawing number '1' is what type of screw?



- A. Countersunk head
- B. Coach Screw
- C. Raised head
- D. Oval head

The correct answer is option [A]

28. Types of screws does not include _____ head.

- A. countersunk
- B. diamond
- C. round
- D. raised

The correct answer is option [B]

29. The part of the screw that gives it the greater holding power is the _____.

- A. shank
- B. point
- C. thread
- D. head

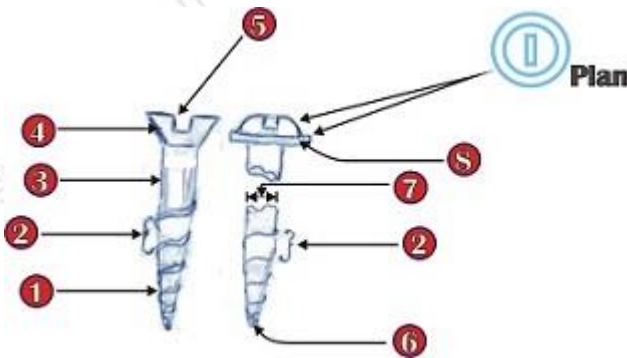
The correct answer is option [C]

30. Which of the following tools are required when joining two pieces of hardwood together with screws?

- A. Screw driver, hand drill and screws
- B. Screws and screw driver
- C. Screws, hand drill and hammer
- D. Screws and hammer only

The correct answer is option [A]

31. What part of the screw in the diagram is the arrow '1' pointing at?



- A. Thread
- B. Point
- C. Core
- D. Shank

The correct answer is option [A]

32. The drawing labelled '1' is called _____.



- A. raised cut
- B. dome cap
- C. screw plug

D. flush socket

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Dome cap for fixing mirror glass.

33. If it is required to fix a woodwork machine to bases or its stand, use _____ screw.

A. hexagonal

B. countersunk

C. oval

D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

34. Screws are not sold in _____.

A. packets

B. loose numbers of 3, 7, 10

C. loose numbers of 10, 20, 30

D. in packets of 50s for heavy gauge long screws

The correct answer is option [B]

35. The screw used for general purpose where the head is to flush with the surrounding surface is _____ head.

A. countersunk

B. raised

C. round

D. hexagonal

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: Countersunk sinks into the timber with the head flushing with the surrounding.

36. What type of screw is a combination of the countersunk and head screws?

A. Coach Screw

- B. Countersunk
- C. Round head
- D. Raised head

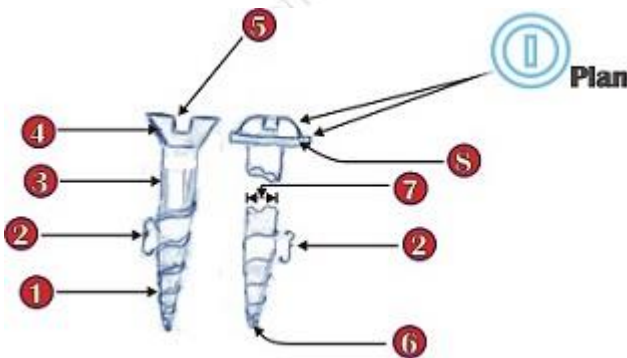
The correct answer is option [D]

37. Screws are named according to the _____.

- A. shanks
- B. heads
- C. threads
- D. points

The correct answer is option [B]

38. In the diagram, the arrow '3' is called _____.



- A. pitch
- B. thread
- C. core
- D. shank

The correct answer is option [D]

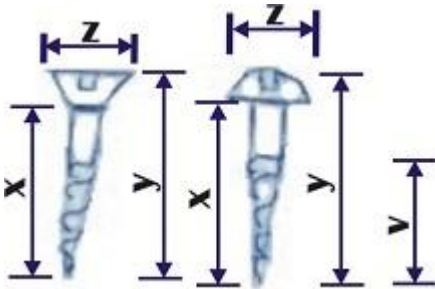
39. Screws are used to do all except _____.

- A. fix metal fittings

- B. fix and stays
- C. fix veneers to table tops
- D. strengthen joints

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Veneers are fix with glues not screws.

40. In the diagram, the actual thread length of the screw is marked _____.



- A. "V"
- B. "Y"
- C. "X"
- D. "Z"

The correct answer is option [A]

42. _____ screw is used for bridge construction, fixing gate and rough work.

- A. Raised head
- B. Countersunk head
- C. Coach
- D. Round head

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Coach Screw is the hexagonal head screw used for coach and carriage constructions.

43. If the slots of screws run parallel to one another or parallel to the grain surrounding them, this is called _____ the screws.

- A. heading

- B. slotting
- C. matching
- D. none of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

44. _____ head screw is used where the head is visible as an ornament or where material is too thin for countersunking.

- A. Flat
- B. Countersunk
- C. Round
- D. All of the above

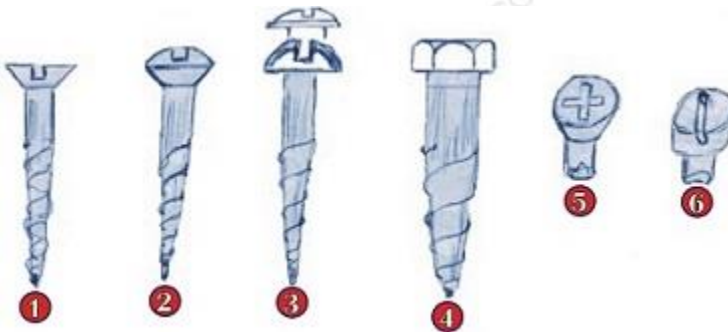
The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Round head screw is used where visible ornamental surface is needed.

45. The three major parts of screws does not include _____.

- A. handle
- B. head
- C. shank
- D. thread

The correct answer is option [A]

46. The drawings represents types of _____.

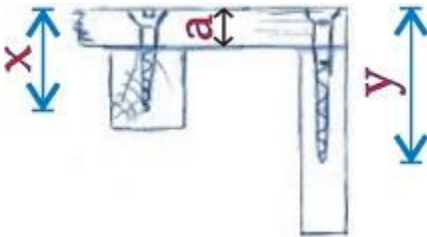


- A. bolts

- B. duplex nails
- C. screws
- D. screw drivers

The correct answer is option [C]

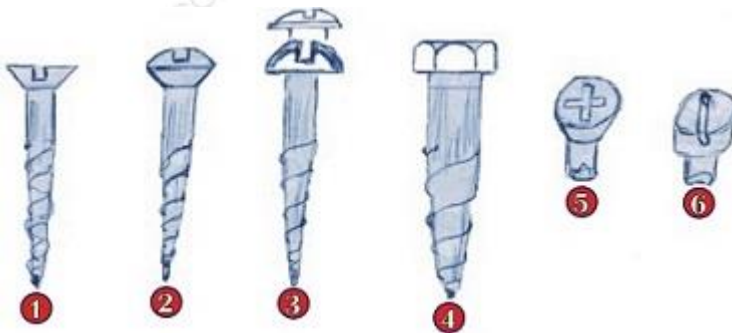
47. In the diagram, when screw is parallel to fibres, "y" should be between _____ times "a".



- A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - 2
- B. $2\frac{1}{2}$ - 3
- C. $3\frac{1}{2}$ - 5
- D. $5\frac{1}{2}$ - 7

The correct answer is option [B]

48. The screw driver used to drive the screw in the drawing labelled '6' is _____.



- A. flat screw driver
- B. cross screw driver
- C. star screw driver
- D. round screw driver

The correct answer is option [A]

49. Why are screws staggered, not in straight line?

- A. For better holding power
- B. For easy withdrawal
- C. To prevent splitting of the wood grain
- D. all of the above

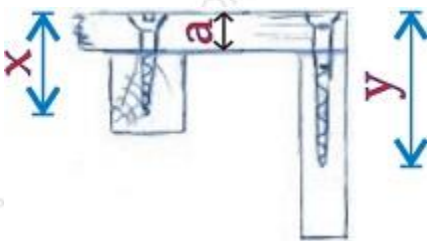
The correct answer is option [C]

50. Boring holes for screw may be done with _____.

- A. bradawls
- B. brace and bits
- C. power drills
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

51. In the diagram, the length required when the screw is across fibres, "x" is about _____ times "a".



- A. 1 1/2
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 10

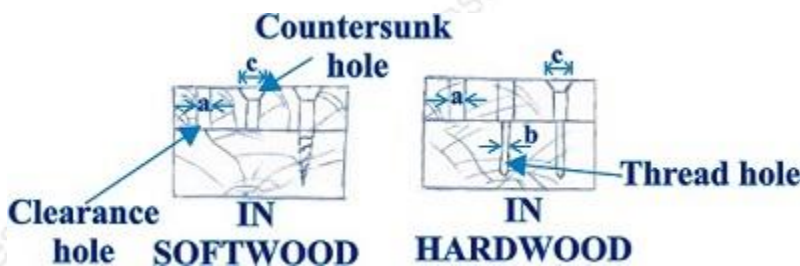
The correct answer is option [B]

52. The drawing labelled '3' is identified as _____.

- A. raised cup
- B. flush socket
- C. dome cap
- D. screw plug

The correct answer is option [A]

54. In the diagram, "c" (countersunk hole) should be _____.



- A. slightly more than diameter of head
- B. slightly less than diameter of head
- C. equal to the diameter of head
- D. half the diameter of core

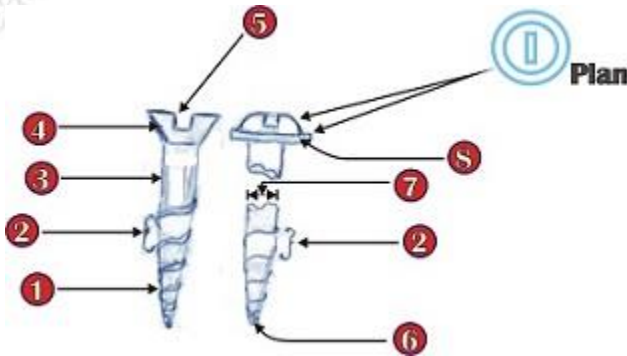
The correct answer is option [C]

55. When appearance of the work may be spoilt by nails, which type of screw are most appropriate?

- A. Round and raised head
- B. Round and countersunk head
- C. Raised head and coach screw
- D. Countersunk only

The correct answer is option [A]

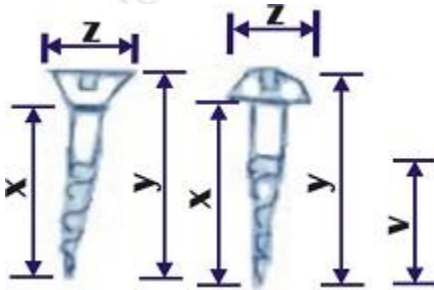
56. In the diagram, the arrow '2' points at _____.



- A. thread
- B. pitch
- C. gauge
- D. shank

The correct answer is option [B]

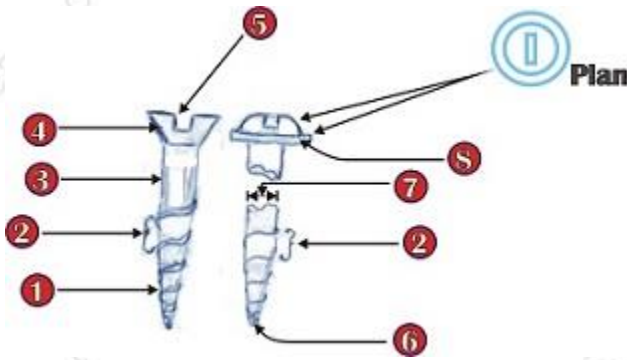
57. In the diagram, the actual length of the screw is marked _____.



- A. "V"
- B. "X"
- C. "Y"
- D. "Z"

The correct answer is option [C]

58. In the diagram, the arrow labelled '5' points at the _____.



- A. head
- B. core
- C. slot
- D. pitch

The correct answer is option [C]

59. How is brass and copper screw inserted?

- A. Drill pilot hole first
- B. Drive in a steel screw first to cut a thread in the wood
- C. Drive in the copper or brass screw at once
- D. Drill the countersink hole first only

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Drive in a steel screw first to a thread in the wood because this screw break easily.

TOPIC: LOCKS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. There are three types of according to method of fitting which does not include _____.

- A. table
- B. straight
- C. cut
- D. mortise

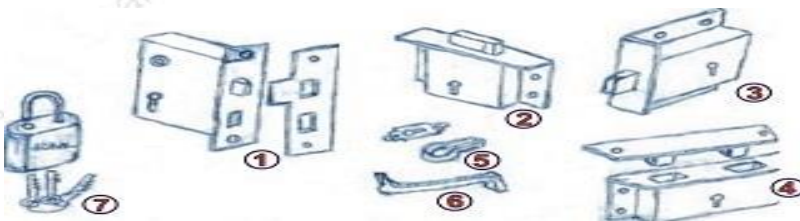
The correct answer is option [A]

2. Drawer, box and cupboard are made of _____.

- A. brass
- B. nylon
- C. steel
- D. aluminum

The correct answer is option [A]

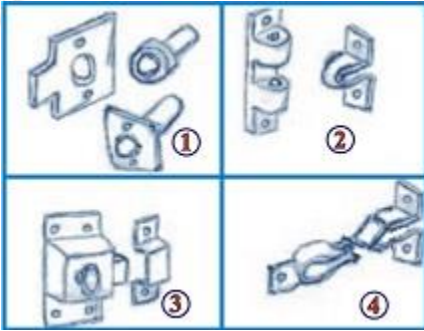
3. What type of lock is labelled '2' in the diagram drawn?



- A. Drawer
- B. Mortise
- C. Cut cupboard
- D. Box

The correct answer is option [A]

4. What is the name of the catch in the diagram drawn, number '2'?



- A. Ball catch
- B. Double ball catch
- C. Gripper spring catch
- D. Surface cupboard catch

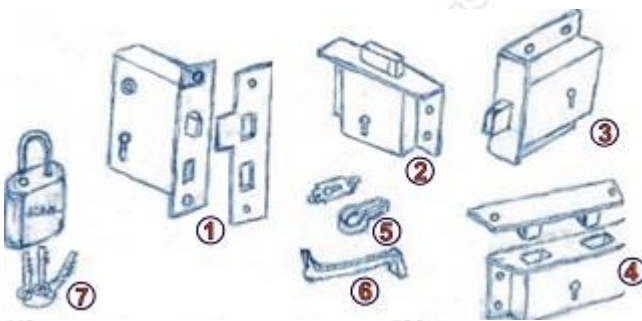
The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Double ball catch has double ball, like faces that catches the pin.

5. _____ is a lock usually cheap, simply screwed flat on the inside of the drawer or door.

- A. Mortise
- B. Straight
- C. Cut
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

6. The drawings shown are types of _____.



A. wall brackets

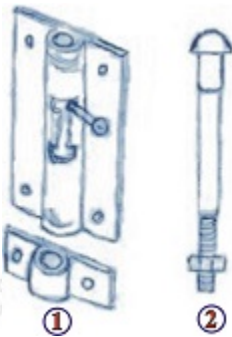
B.

C. metal boxes

D. pad-

The correct answer is option [B]

7. In the diagram drawn, the bolt labelled '1' is called _____ bolt.



A. flat

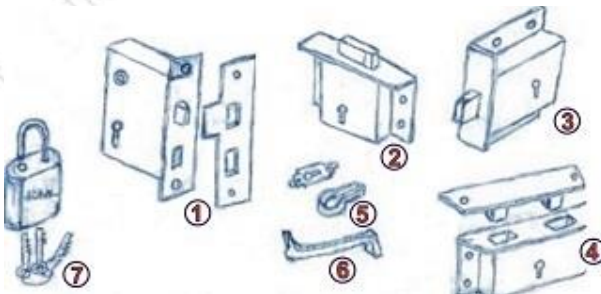
B. barrel

C. coach

D. cylindrical

The correct answer is option [B]

8. Which number in the diagram drawn is box lock?



A. "1"

B. "2"

C. "3"

D. "4"

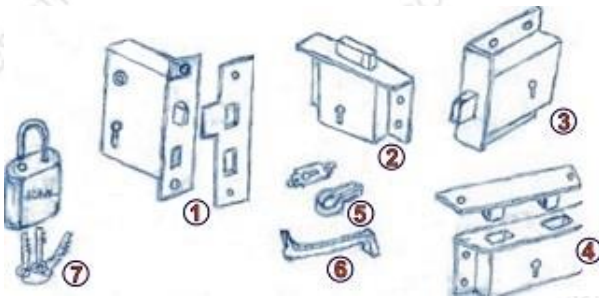
The correct answer is option [D]

9. Mortise lock is used for _____.

- A. drawers
- B. boxes
- C. cupboards
- D. room

The correct answer is option [D]

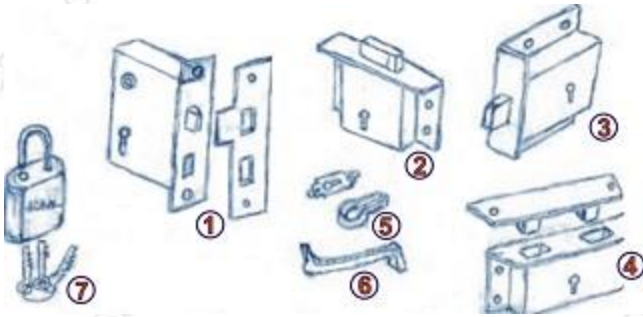
10. The part labelled '5' in the diagram drawn is called _____.



- A. catch strike plates
- B. escutcheons
- C. Key holes
- D. key pulls

The correct answer is option [B]

11. The part labelled '7' in the diagram drawn is called _____.



- A. padlock
- B. keys and padlock
- C. keys
- D. mortise lock

The correct answer is option [B]

12. Types of bolts include all except _____ bolt.

- A. offset
- B. flush
- C. barrel
- D. mortise

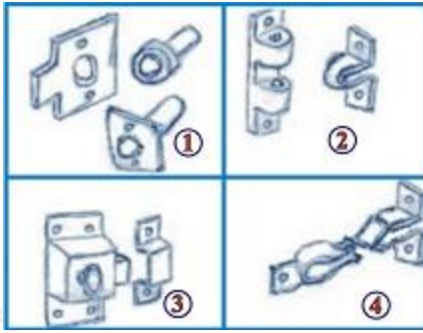
The correct answer is option [D]

13. Types of catches includes all except _____ catch.

- A. French
- B. china
- C. magnetic
- D. spring

The correct answer is option [B]

14. In the diagram drawn, the catch labelled '3' is known as _____ catch.



- A. ball
- B. double ball
- C. gripper spring
- D. surface cupboard

The correct answer is option [D]

15. The mortise lock is made of _____.

- A. brass, nylon and bronze
- B. nylon, bronze and aluminum
- C. brass, nylon and steel
- D. brass, steel and bronze

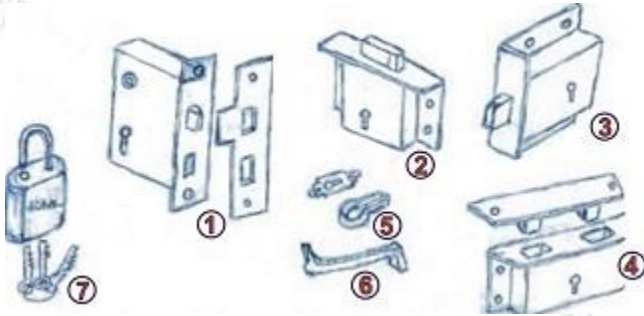
The correct answer is option [C]

16. Other are let in except _____ lock.

- A. drawer
- B. box
- C. cupboard
- D. mortise

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Some cupboard are let-in and some are not let-in locks.

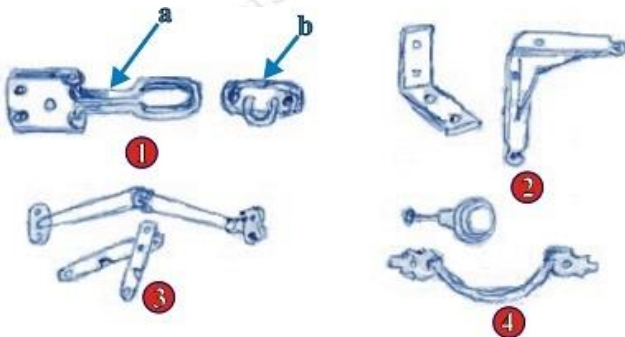
17. The lock labelled '1' in the diagram drawn is called _____ lock.



- A. drawer
- B. mortise
- C. cut cupboard
- D. box

The correct answer is option [B]

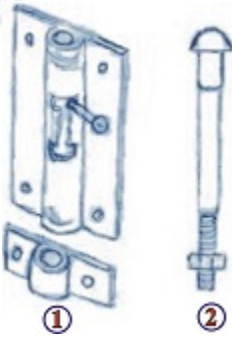
18. In drawing number '1', what name is given to the part labelled 'a'?



- A. Lid
- B. Hasp
- C. Staple
- D. Hook

The correct answer is option [B]

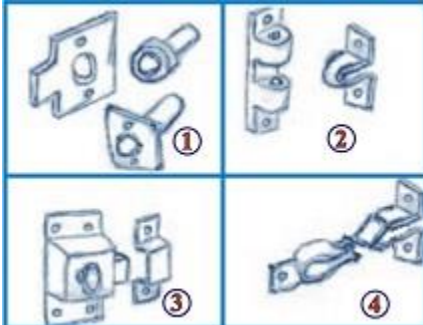
20. In the diagram drawn, the drawing labelled '1 and 2' are called _____.



- A. bolts
- B. stays
- C. brackets
- D. flat screws

The correct answer is option [A]

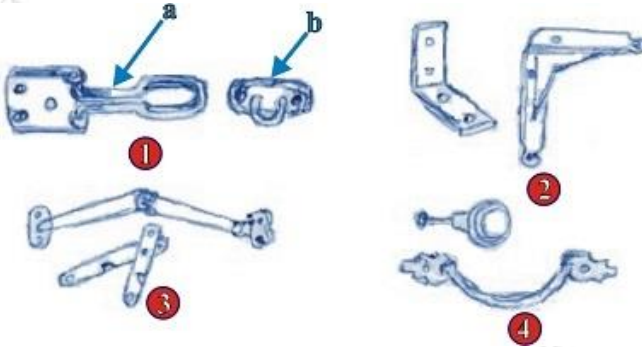
21. Which number in the diagram drawn is gripper spring catch?



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

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: Gripper spring is drawn because it has spring effect.

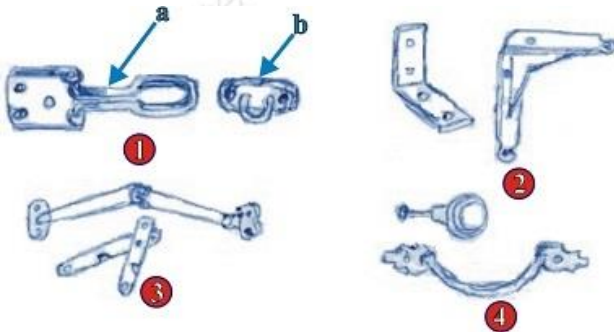
22. The drawing numbered '3' is a type of fittings called _____.



- A. brackets
- B. hasp and staple
- C. knobs and handles
- D. stays

The correct answer is option [D]

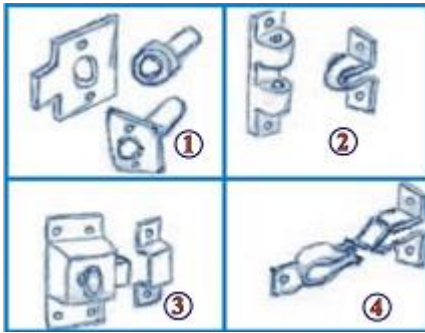
23. What is the name of the fitting in the drawing labelled '4'?



- A. Brackets
- B. Hasp and staples
- C. Knobs and handles
- D. Stays

The correct answer is option [C]

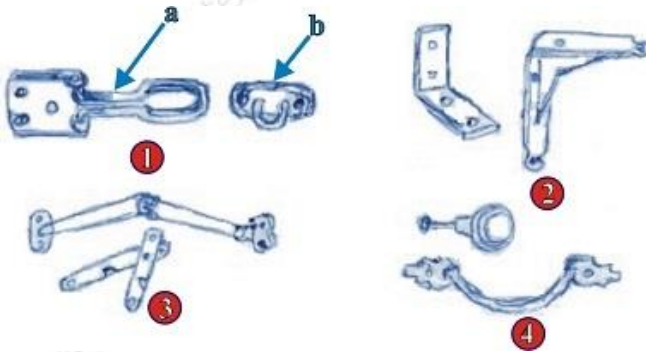
24. The drawings in the diagram drawn are called _____.



- A. bolts
- B. stays
- C. brackets
- D. catches

The correct answer is option [D]

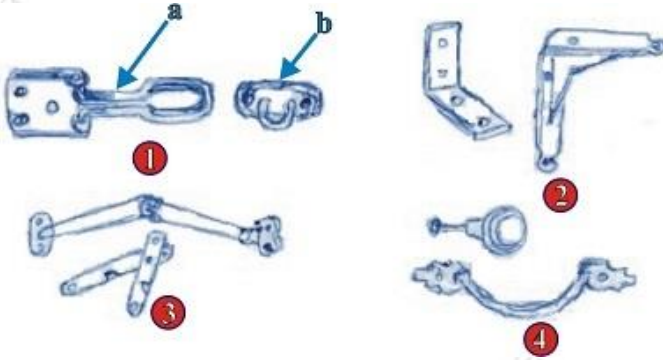
25. The drawing illustrates woodwork _____.



- A. fittings
- B. finishing
- C. templates
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

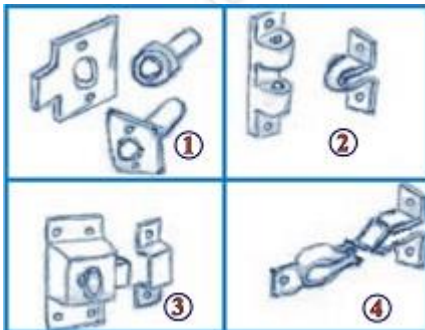
26. What is the name of the part labelled 'b' in drawing '1'?



- A. Lid
- B. Hasp
- C. Staple
- D. Hook

The correct answer is option [C]

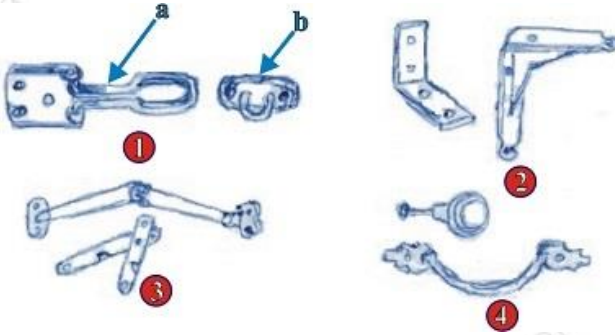
27. The catch labelled '1' in the diagram drawn is called _____ catch.



- A. ball
- B. double ball
- C. gripper spring
- D. surface cupboard

The correct answer is option [A]

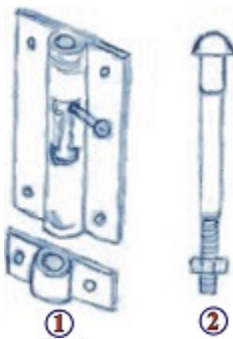
29. What is the drawing labelled '2' called?



- A. Brackets
- B. Hasp and staple
- C. Knobs and handles
- D. and

The correct answer is option [A]

30. What is the bolt labelled '2' in the diagram drawn called?



- A. Flat bolt
- B. Barrel bolt
- C. Coach Bolt
- D. Circular bolt

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: MACHINES (CIRCULAR SAW)

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following is not the work of a circular saw?

- A. Rebating
- B. Circle cutting
- C. Trenching
- D. Bevel cutting

The correct answer is option [B]

2. For adjusting the fence, which of the following is not TRUE?

- A. Fasten the ripping fence for all ripping operations.
- B. Fasten the ripping fence only when ripping narrow boards.
- C. The fence is usually placed to the right side of the blade.
- D. Measure the distance from the fence to one tooth bent towards the fence.

The correct answer is option [B]

3. The angle of the opening in a push stick should be _____.

- A. 10°
- B. 15°
- C. 45°
- D. 90°

The correct answer is option [C]

4. The three teeth styles of the combination blade include all except _____.

- A. style "S"
- B. style "T"

C. style "U"

D. style "V"

The correct answer is option [B]

5. The splitter or riving knife is used to _____.

A. cut the timber when the saw is weak

B. cut rebates and grooving

C. to keep saw kerf open

D. to cover against accident

The correct answer is option [C]

6. You can use _____ to cut rebate/groove.

A. dado head

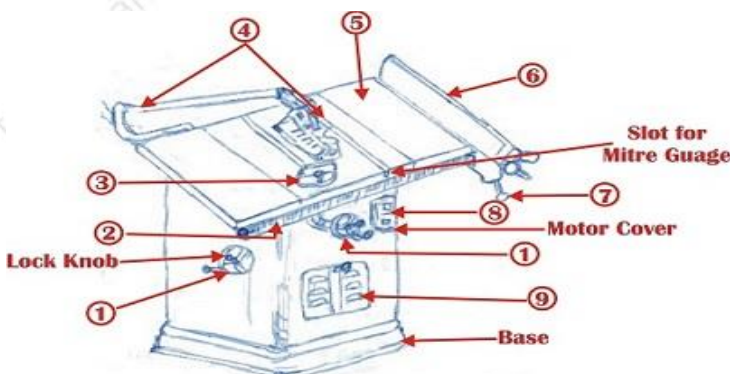
B. wobble saw

C. several saw cuts

D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

7. What part of the machine is labelled '7'?



A. Riving knife.

B. Fence clamp lever.

- C. Saw adjustment wheel.
- D. Guard and splitter.

The correct answer is option [B]

8. The purposes of saw guard include all except _____.

- A. prevent accidental contact with the saw
- B. prevent the teeth picking up wood accidentally
- C. prevent the teeth hurting a falling person or tool
- D. to prevent the blade from being dull

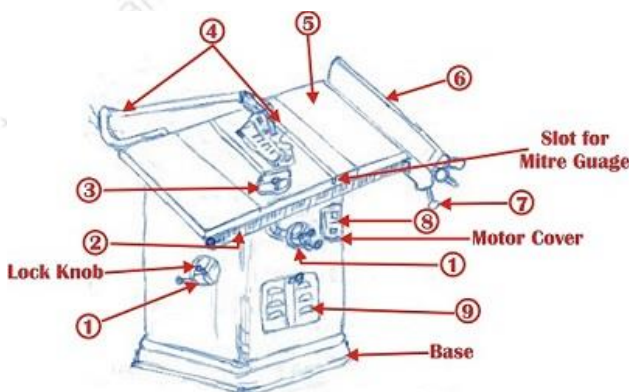
The correct answer is option [D]

9. Which of the following is not a type of circular saw blade?

- A. Combination saw blades.
- B. Square-cut saw blade.
- C. Easy to cut blade.
- D. plywood saw blade.

The correct answer is option [B]

10. The arrow '5' points at the _____.



- A. ripping fence
- B. mitre guage

- C. table
- D. motor

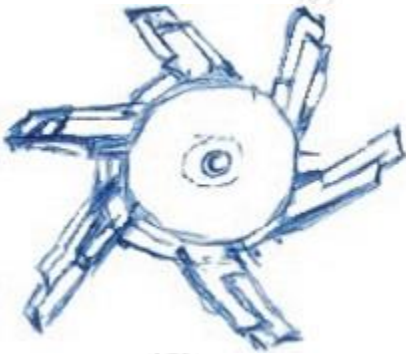
The correct answer is option [C]

11. When ripping a board longer than 1800mm which of the following should be observed?

- A. Have a helper support the other end.
- B. Use a push block to support the work.
- C. Cut the board half way a side and through from the other end.
- D. Remove the ripping fence and rip through.

The correct answer is option [A]

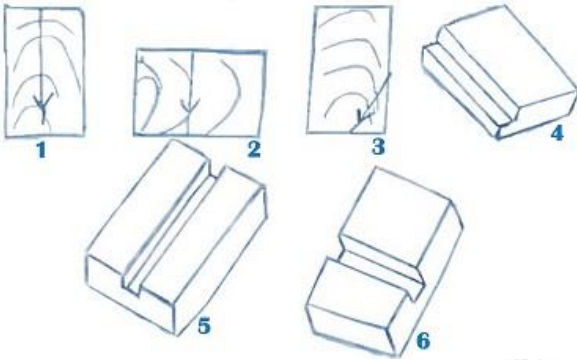
12. Which type of cutting accessory is drawn?



- A. Assembly of wobble saw
- B. Combination blade style 'U'
- C. Adjustable dado head blade
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

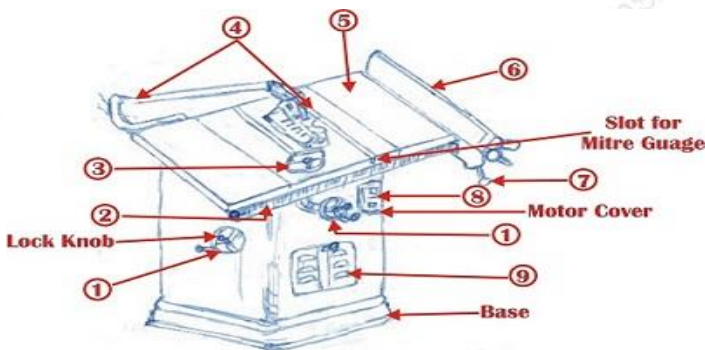
13. What operation is shown in the drawing '4'?



- A. Grooving
- B. Rebating
- C. Trenching
- D. Chamfering

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Rebating is removing or cutting opening by the edge to form 'L'.

14. The part in the diagram labelled '1' is called _____.



- A. mitre guage
- B. saw adjustment handwheel
- C. fence clamp lever
- D. graduated guide bar

The correct answer is option [B]

15. Which type of saw is also called planer blade?

- A. Rip blade.
- B. Crosscut blade.
- C. Hollow ground blade.
- D. Combination blade.

The correct answer is option [C]

16. What adjustments are made on the circular saw in preparation for ripping?

- A. Adjust the fence and blade.
- B. Adjust the guard and guide bar.
- C. Adjust the mitre guage and the saw.
- D. All of the above.

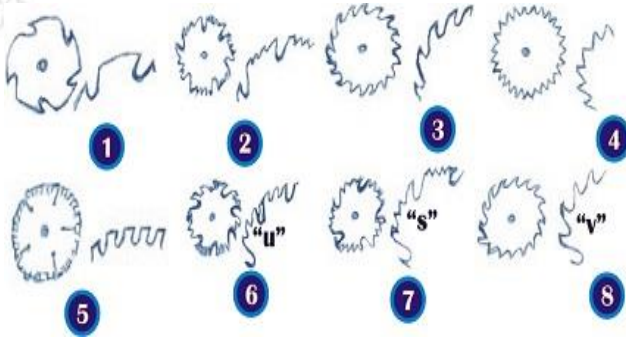
The correct answer is option [A]

17. Why should only crosscut hollow-ground or combination blade be used for joint making?

- A. Most joints are crosscut (across the grain).
- B. These blades produce smooth cuts.
- C. Most cabinet workers cannot use rip saw.
- D. All of the above.

The correct answer is option [B]

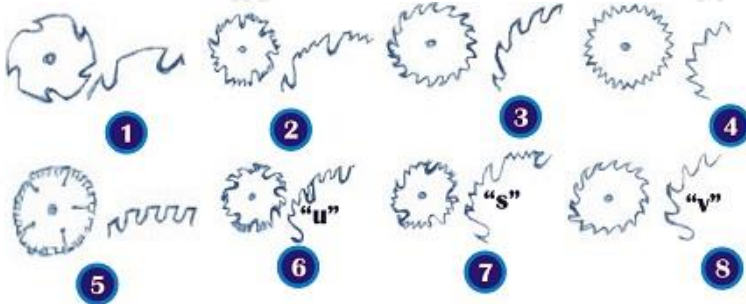
18. The blades in number '6, 7 and 8' are _____ blades.



- A. cross-cut
- B. rip
- C. combination
- D. hollow ground

The correct answer is option [C]

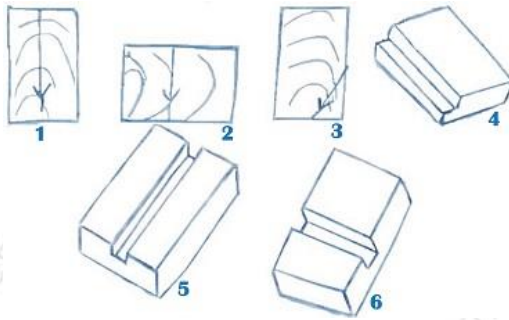
19. The drawing labelled '2' is a type of blade called _____ blade.



- A. rip
- B. easy-cut
- C. cross-cut
- D. hollow ground

The correct answer is option [D]

20. What circular saw operation is shown in the drawing labelled '5'?



- A. Rebating
- B. Trenching
- C. Beveling
- D. Grooving

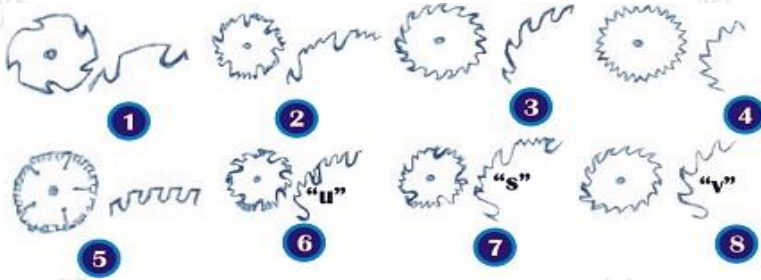
The correct answer is option [D] Solution: Grooving is removing the Centre of the face or edge of a timber lengthwise.

21. All cuts for making joints should be done with _____.

- A. rip saw, crosscut or easy cut blade
- B. rip saw, easy cut or plywood saw
- C. crosscut, hollow-ground or combination blade
- D. rip saw or plywood saw only

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Joint making should be done with crosscut, hollow-ground or combination saw.

22. The blade drawn in number '4' is known as _____ blade.



- A. rip
- B. cross-cut
- C. plywood
- D. hollow ground

The correct answer is option [B]

23. When a fine cut is required the recommended teeth style of the combination blade is marked _____.

- A. style "S"
- B. style "U"
- C. style "V"
- D. style "O"

The correct answer is option [A]

24. The diagram shows a _____.



- A. harvesting stick
- B. tapping stick
- C. push stick
- D. chair pattern

The correct answer is option [C]

25. The types of circular saw blades includes _____.

- A. cut off or crosscut blade
- B. hollow ground or planer blade
- C. ripsaw blade
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

26. Which of the following is not true to circular saw?

- A. It is used to cut circles or curves
- B. The saw has the shape of a circle
- C. The saw rotates in circular movement
- D. The machine cannot cut circular patterns

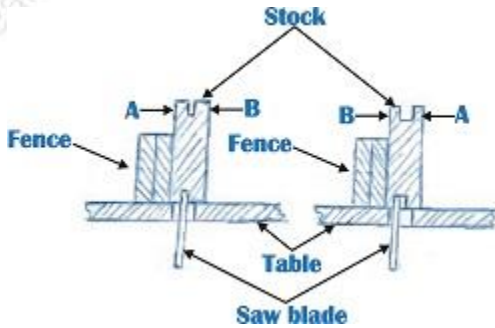
The correct answer is option [A]

27. Hollow ground blade is used where _____.

- A. rough finish is desirable
- B. smooth finish is desirable
- C. the timber is land on the ground floor
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

27. Hollow ground blade is used where _____.



- A. rough finish is desirable
- B. smooth finish is desirable
- C. the timber is land on the ground floor
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

29. The cutoff blade is used for _____.

- A. cutting along the grain
- B. cutting across the grain
- C. cutting across and along the grain
- D. cutting plywood only

The correct answer is option [B]

30. There are _____ kinds of circular saw blades.

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 8

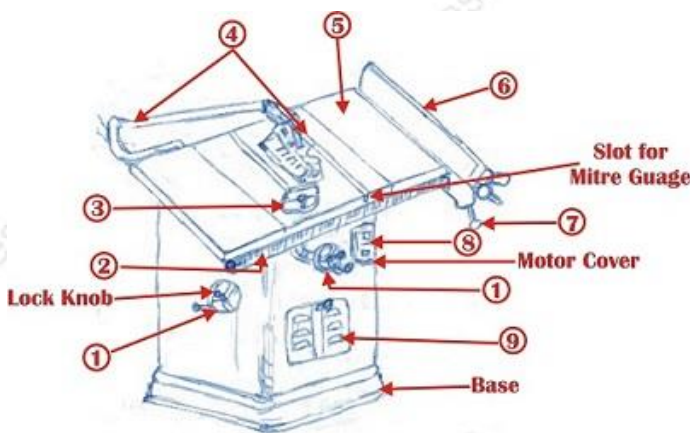
The correct answer is option [C]

31. How far above the work should the saw project?

- A. 3mm
- B. 8mm
- C. 18mm
- D. 28mm

The correct answer is option [B]

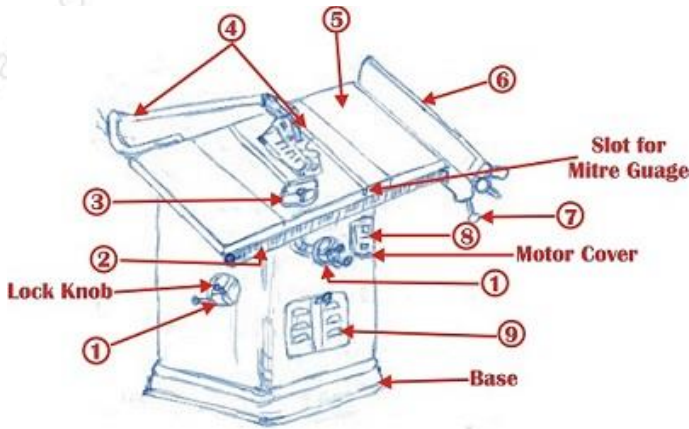
32. The part labelled '2' in the diagram is called _____.



- A. graduated guide bar
- B. fence clam lever
- C. mitre guage
- D. guard and splitter (riving knife)

The correct answer is option [A]

33. What is the part labelled '3' in the diagram called?



- A. Guide bar
- B. Mitre guage
- C. Switch
- D. Saw dust clean-out

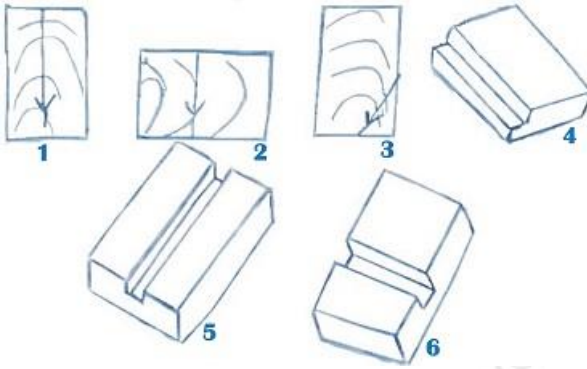
The correct answer is option [B]

34. The methods of cutting a groove include all except _____.

- A. making one cut with a standard blade
- B. making two or more cuts with a standard blade
- C. using a wobble washer
- D. using a dado head

The correct answer is option [A]

35. The sawing operation in the drawing labelled '3' is _____.



- A. grooving
- B. cross cutting
- C. mitring
- D. chamfering

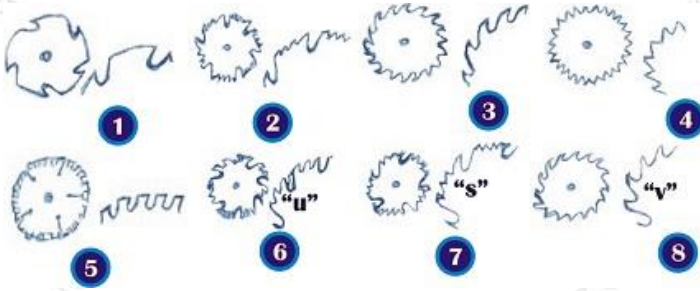
The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Mitring or mitre cut is cutting at angle 45o.

36. Woodwork machines refers to all except _____.

- A. machines that are mounted.
- B. machines that cannot be lifted by hand
- C. machines that are taken to the job
- D. machines that job is taken to it

The correct answer is option [C] Solution Machines refers to the heavy duty machines as against portable power tools which has the job taken to it while mounted.

37. Identify the name of the blade drawn in number '5'?



- A. Cutoff blade
- B. Plane blade
- C. Combination blade
- D. Plywood blade

The correct answer is option [D]

38. The combination blades are designed for _____.

- A. ripping
- B. crosscutting
- C. various sawing operations
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

39. What is another name for a blind dado?

- A. Cross dado.
- B. Close dado.
- C. Stop dado.
- D. None of the above.

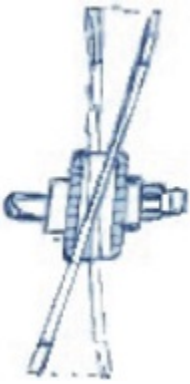
The correct answer is option [C]

40. On the circular saw, it is always true that _____.

- A. when ripping, place the jointed edge against the edge
- B. you don't remove scraps with finger but with push stick or brush
- C. guard should be slightly below the level of the teeth
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

41. The drawing illustrates _____.



- A. lathe machine face plate turning action
- B. loosed circular sawing machine blade in motion
- C. assembly of wobble saw
- D. none of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

42. What is meant by "resawing"?

- A. Ripping a board along its width to make two thin boards.
- B. Sawing the same line again mistakenly.
- C. Sawing timber again after conversion.
- D. Crosscutting a board across its length to make two short boards.

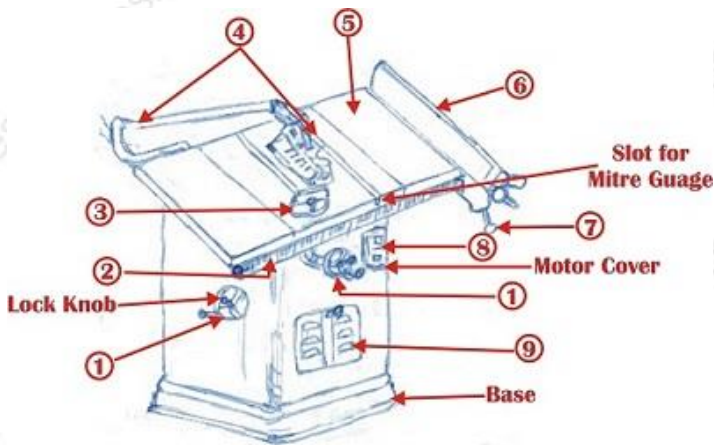
The correct answer is option [A] Solution: resawing is ripping a board to produce two thin boards.

43. Why is stop block used when cutting a stop dado?

- A. To stop the circular saw blade.
- B. To block the saw from cutting the hand.
- C. To control the length of cut.
- D. All of the above.

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Stop block is clamped to the table to control the length of cut.

44. The arrow '8' represents what part?



- A. Clamp lever.
- B. Mitre guage.
- C. Saw dust clean-out.
- D. Switch.

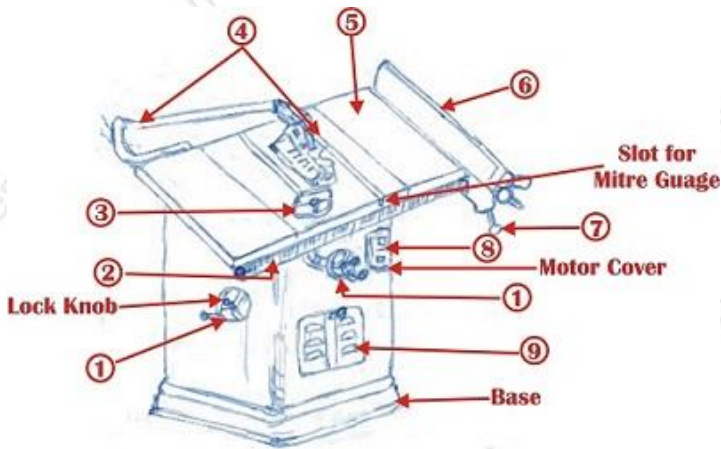
The correct answer is option [D]

45. Which teeth style is the fastest cutting of the various combination saws and also used on all types of machines?

- A. "U"
- B. "V"
- C. "S"
- D. "T"

The correct answer is option [B]

46. What part is the arrow labelled '9' pointing to?



- A. Clamp lever.
- B. On and off switch.
- C. Sawdust clean-out.
- D. Guard and splitter.

The correct answer is option [C]

47. The easy-cut blade is designed for _____ work.

- A. ripping
- B. cut off
- C. combination
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

48. _____ Blade is used for cutting along the grain only.

- A. Rip
- B. Easy-cut
- C. Cut-off
- D. Planer

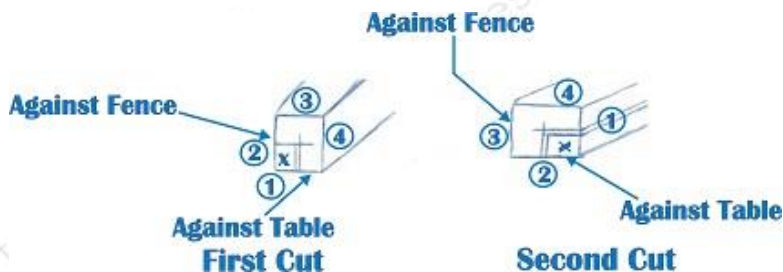
The correct answer is option [A]

49. What is dado in the use of circular saw?

- A. A rebate cut along the grain.
- B. A mortise cut across grain.
- C. A groove cut across grain.
- D. None of the above.

The correct answer is option [C]

50. What does the diagram illustrate in the use of a single saw blade?



- A. Steps to ripping the square edged timber
- B. Steps to grooving a square timber.
- C. Steps to cutting a rebate.
- D. Steps to cutting a trench.

The correct answer is option [C]

51. What does the diagram illustrate with the use of a circular saw?

- A. Cutting a rebate with a single saw blade.
- B. Cutting a groove with a single saw blade.
- C. Cutting a groove with a dado head blade.
- D. Cutting trench with a single saw blade.

The correct answer is option [B]

53. Use _____ of 300mm long to pass the end of a short piece through.

- A. push stick
- B. push block
- C. pass rod
- D. push bar

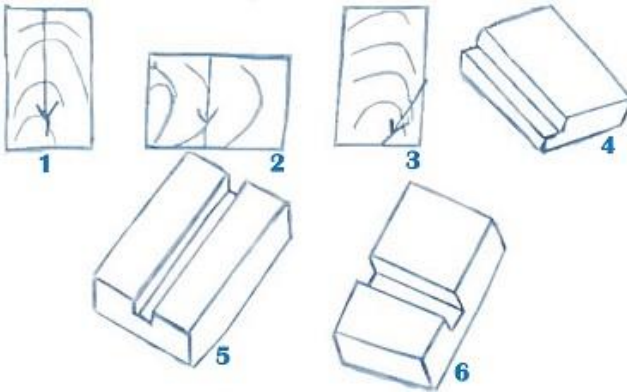
The correct answer is option [A]

54. Stop block should be used when _____.

- A. cutting a through dado
- B. cutting a blind or stop dado
- C. cutting to prevent accident
- D. stopping the circular saw

The correct answer is option [B]

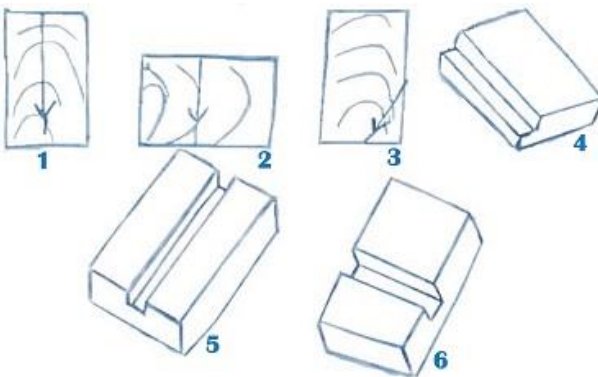
56. The circular saw operation in the diagram labelled '1' is _____.



- A. crosscut
- B. ripping
- C. mitre cut
- D. grooving

The correct answer is option [B]

57. Which operation is shown by the drawing labelled '2' in the diagram?



- A. Cross cut
- B. Rip cut
- C. Groove cut
- D. Mitre cut

The correct answer is option [A]

58. Generally the two ways of adjusting the circular saw are _____.

- A. adjust depth of cut and width of cut
- B. adjust depth of cut and tilting for bevel cutting
- C. adjust length and breadth cutting
- D. adjust up and down cutting

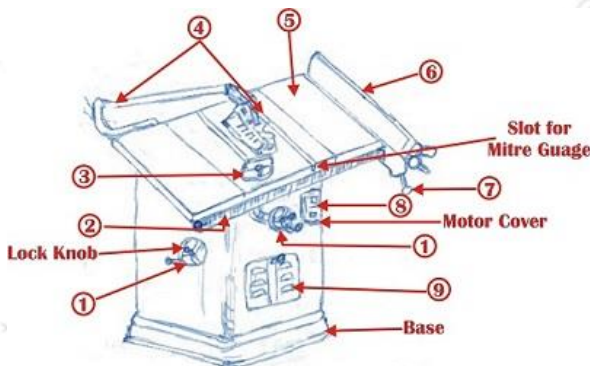
The correct answer is option [B]

59. How many cuts are necessary to make a rebate on a circular saw with a single saw blade?

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

The correct answer is option [B]

60. The arrow '4' in the diagram points at _____.



- A. fence clam lever
- B. guide bar
- C. ripping fence
- D. guard and splitter (riving knife)

The correct answer is option [D]

61. The circular saw is used to _____.

- A. rip
- B. cross cut
- C. mitre
- D. all of the above

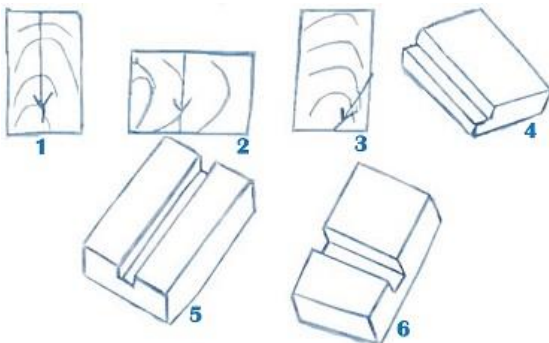
The correct answer is option [D]

62. When cutting a very narrow stock it is better to _____.

- A. cut half the length, reverse and cut from the other end
- B. cut through from one end
- C. cut the length into two, cut each separately
- D. cut with a narrow blade

The correct answer is option [A]

63. Which sawing operation is shown in the drawing '6'?

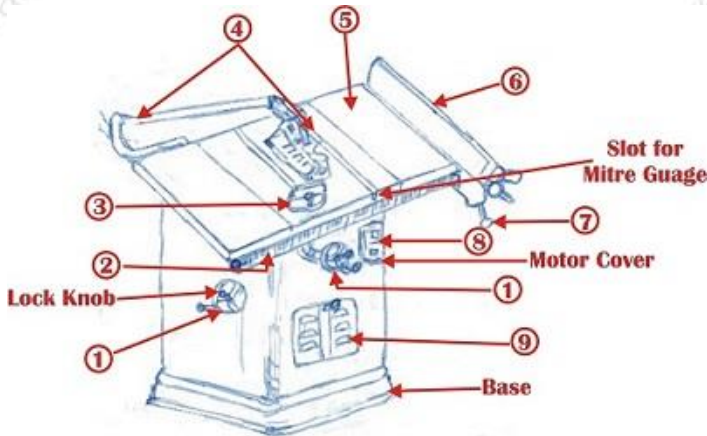


- A. Grooving
- B. Trenching
- C. Rebating
- D. Beveling

The correct answer is option [B]

Solution: Trenching is opening the middle of a timber across the grain.

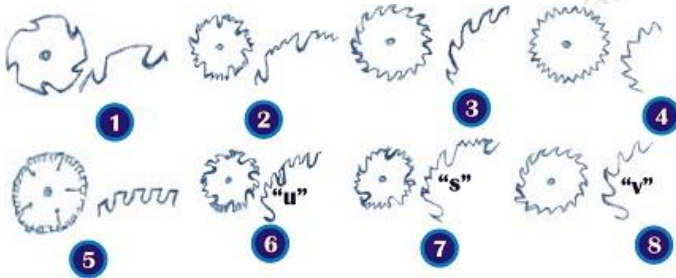
64. In the diagram, what part is arrowed '6'?



- A. Ripping fence.
- B. Fence clamp lever.
- C. Guide bar.
- D. Riving knife.

The correct answer is option [A]

65. The drawing illustrates types of _____.



- A. disc sanders
- B. metal templates
- C. circular saw blades
- D. band saw blades

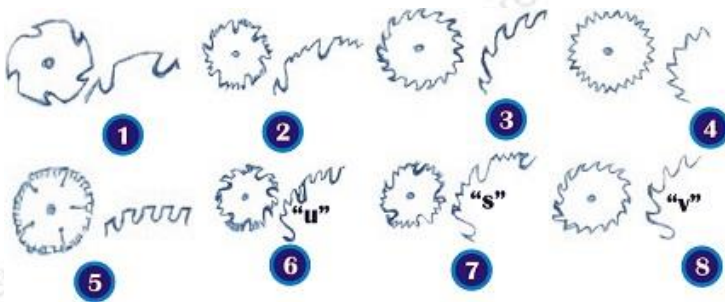
The correct answer is option [C]

66. The wobble washes are used for _____.

- A. cutting rebates
- B. cutting trenches
- C. cutting grooves
- D. mitre cutting

The correct answer is option [C]

67. What type of blade is drawn in number '3'?



- A. Rip blade
- B. Cross-cut blade
- C. Plywood blade
- D. Plane blade

The correct answer is option [A]

68. _____ blade is also known as cut off blade.

- A. Crosscut blade
- B. Easy-cut blade
- C. Rip blade
- D. Plywood blade

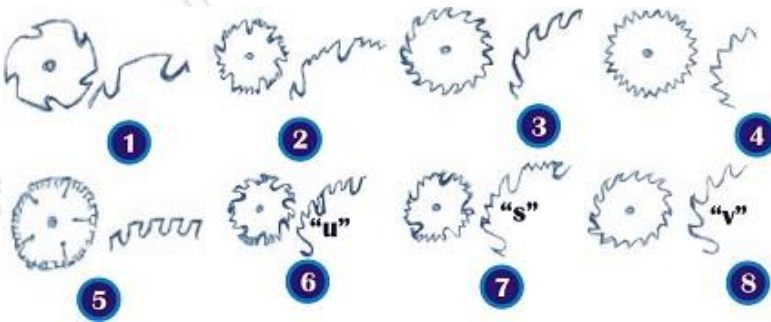
The correct answer is option [A]

69. The recommended combination teeth style for radial-arm saws is marked _____.

- A. "U"
- B. "V"
- C. "S"
- D. "O"

The correct answer is option [A]

70. In the diagram, the blade in number '1' is called _____ blade.



- A. plywood
- B. easy-cut
- C. cut off
- D. rip

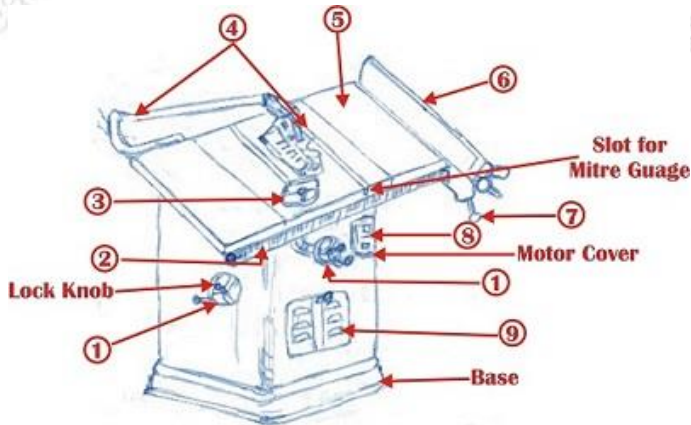
The correct answer is option [B]

71. Why are washers used in the assembly of wobble saw for cutting grooves?

- A. The washers provides friction for fine cutting
- B. The washers cause the blade to run out of line, thus making a wide cut
- C. The washers cause the blade to run in line thus making a wide cut
- D. Washers provides a padding effect for a firm grip of the blades by the nut

The correct answer is option [B]

72. What type of woodwork machine is drawn?



- A. Circular saw
- B. Surface planer
- C. Thicknesser
- D. Band saw

The correct answer is option [A]

TOPIC: MACHINES AND MAINTENANCE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. As a way of maintenance what should be done to the saw dust as they fall?

- A. Should be left until the days work to avoid delay.
- B. Should be spread round the machine.
- C. Should be removed as often as they occur.
- D. Should be allowed to touch the saw before cleaning them.

The correct answer is option [C]

2. As a form of maintenance any cracked or torn belt should be _____.

- A. sewn or stucked
- B. removed and replaced
- C. soaked and painted
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

3. Regular maintenance involves all except _____.

- A. servicing machines
- B. resharpener of blades
- C. oiling of moving parts
- D. cooling of blades

The correct answer is option [A]

4. What importance is rubbing grease on a saw?

- A. So that cleaning becomes easy.
- B. To avoid rust and friction.

- C. To make the saw to shine like new one.
- D. All of the above.

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Grease rubbed on a saw removes rust and friction to a large degree.

5. Maintenance of machines also include all except _____.

- A. cleaning and dusting machine daily
- B. feeding the machine with speed
- C. checking and removing spoilt plugs, sockets and leads
- D. checking and removing pieces of sticks and metal stuck to any part of the machine

The correct answer is option [B]

6. If suddenly the saw kerf becomes tight, what might be the problem?

- A. The saw may not be sharp
- B. The saw teeth may be broken
- C. The power may be low
- D. The setting may have been removed

The correct answer is option [D] Solution: Poor setting might be a more likely reason for tight kerf.

7. Water used to cool down saw should not be allowed to trickle down the lead, why?

- A. It may cause shocking danger
- B. It will cool the lead which is not important
- C. It will wet the floor
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

8. Once a saw teeth is broken or cracked _____.

- A. throw it away as useless
- B. sell it to scavengers for other uses
- C. re-shape or top the teeth as appropriate
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Broken teeth need either re-shaping and re-setting or topping and re-setting.

9. The periodic maintenance includes _____.

- A. re-sharpening of blades
- B. oiling of moving parts
- C. over-hauling of machines
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: From time to time (periodic) machines are over-hauled (serviced).

10. Since water supports rust, the following should be done to saws often cooled down with water except _____.

- A. it should be sold once it rusts
- B. it should be kept dry after work
- C. it should be greased after work
- D. it should be dried and hung up a wall

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: That the saw should be left until it rust and be sold is not maintenance at all.

11. Which of the following is not a maintenance equipment?

- A. Slip stone.
- B. Wire brush.
- C. Oil stone.

D. Spoke shave.

The correct answer is option [D]

Solution: spoke shave as a hand tool is not a maintenance equipment.

12. If on the process of sawing, the wood start tightening the saw, what might be the reason?

A. Friction due to wood fibre.

B. Friction due to wood sap content.

C. Setting might have been removed due to long usage of saw.

D. All of the above.

The correct answer is option [D]

13. Which of the following is not a cause of cracked or worn out belts?

A. Long use.

B. Cracked pulley.

C. Regular feeding.

D. Overheating.

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Regular feeding of stock cannot cause cracks or worn out belt, but irregular feeding that can cause overheating.

14. Periodic over-hauling is maintenance by _____.

A. loosing, cleaning and tightening of blades

B. loosing parts of machines, cleaning and reassembling parts

C. loosing and rewinding of coils

D. loosing, oiling and replacing of guards and fences

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Over-hauling is maintenance of the whole major PARTS of the machine not a PART.

15. When the saw is tightened in the process of cutting not because of setting, what should be done?

- A. Inject lubricating oil on the saw body.
- B. Sprinkle water, it may be wood sap or heat.
- C. Put wooden wedge, it may be growth defect.
- D. All of the above.

The correct answer is option [D]

16. What should be done to a saw that is no more free as it started?

- A. Take it to blacksmith to reduce the thickness.
- B. Reset the saw teeth.
- C. Push a wedge stick into the kerf to widen it.
- D. All of the above.

The correct answer is option [B]

17. How long should an operator wait to embark on CORRECTIVE maintenance?

- A. When the machine is in use but a fault is not detected
- B. As soon as the fault is detected
- C. Before the machine is put into use as provided by the manufacturer
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Corrective maintenance is meant to correct already known fault.

18. The following need daily maintenance, except _____.

- A. blades
- B. guards
- C. motor
- D. fences

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: It is only the electric motor that does not need daily maintenance.

19. When not in use saws should be _____.

- A. cleaned and hung on a wall peg
- B. dropped on the rear table
- C. kept on the floor
- D. left on the woodwork bench

The correct answer is option [A]

20. Belts should be used only when they are _____.

- A. crack free
- B. cracked
- C. newly bought
- D. oiled

The correct answer is option [A]

21. When should an operator embark on a PREVENTIVE maintenance of woodwork machines?

- A. When the machine is in use but a fault is not detected yet.
- B. When the machine has shown a fault.
- C. As soon as the machine is bought and put into use.
- D. None of the above.

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: When the machine is in use but a fault is not detected yet, preventive maintenance comes in.

22. The circular saw machine can be maintained by all except _____.

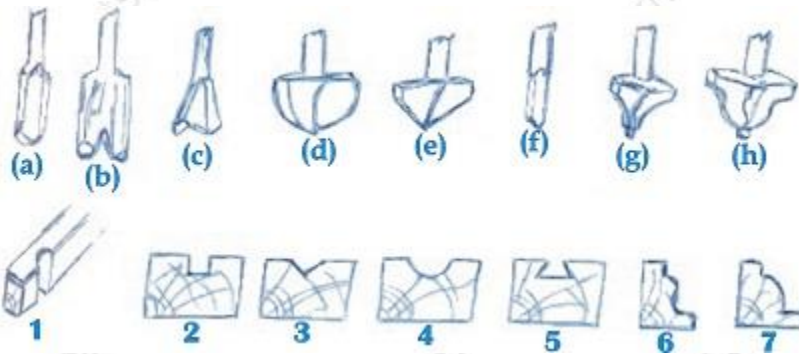
- A. re-sharpening the blade regularly
- B. cooling the blade as often as it cuts
- C. greasing the moving parts periodically
- D. heating and drying the blade regularly

The correct answer is option [D]

TOPIC: PORTABLE POWER TOOL AND MAINTENANCE

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. When cutting the shape labelled '4', which bit in the first set of diagram should be used?



- A. d
- B. e
- C. g
- D. h

The correct answer is option [A]

2. Why shouldn't an operator hold a small stock by the hand when working?

- A. The hand might be injured
- B. The stock may be lifted and cause accident
- C. The stock may be shaking, causing bad cutting
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

3. Why is the power saw teeth set to just project through the thickness of the board?

- A. To prevent overloading.
- B. To prevent overheating.
- C. To prevent splintering.

D. all of the above.

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Setting the blade to just project through the thickness of the board prevents splintering.

4. Portable power jig saw is used to cut _____ shapes.

A. straight

B. curved

C. irregular

D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

5. Rigid disc type sanders are used for _____.

A. squaring ends

B. trimming mitres

C. shaping end chamfers and bevels

D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

6. Some attachment convert the drill into power tools such as _____.

A. circular saw

B. sanders

C. power plane

D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

7. Special drill attachment for cutting include all except _____.

A. hole saws

B. rotary drum cutter (surform)

- C. corrugated blade (corrucut)
- D. cone saws

The correct answer is option [D]

8. Power drill has fast and slower speed type, the fast speed drill is used to drill _____.

- A. wood
- B. metal
- C. masonry
- D. none of the above

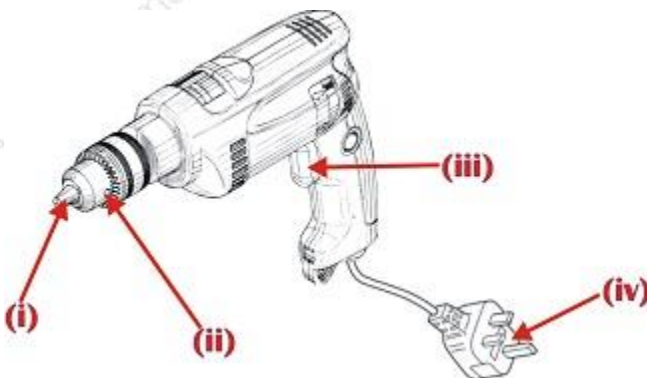
The correct answer is option [A]

9. Jig saw blade for general use is about _____ long.

- A. 25mm
- B. 55mm
- C. 75mm
- D. 150mm

The correct answer is option [C]

10. The part labelled 'iv' is known as _____.

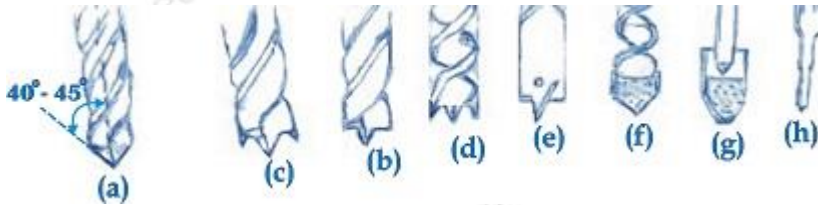


- A. three pin plug
- B. three pin jaw chuck
- C. insulated trigger

D. gear selector

The correct answer is option [A]

11. What is the name of the drawing labelled 'h'?



A. Masonry drill

B. Glass drill

C. Screw bit

D. Spur bit

The correct answer is option [C]

12. Which of the following is not a safety measure observed when using the router?

A. Make adjustment while the cutter is moving so that no time will be wasted.

B. Keep both hands on the handles.

C. Securely clamp the work piece.

D. For stopped trenches and grooves switch off before lifting the router.

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: It is not safe to make any adjustment while the router is moving.

13. Types of power saw blades includes all except _____.

A. silver oxide disc

B. silicon carbide disc

C. tungsten carbide tipped

D. aluminum oxide disc

The correct answer is option [A]

14. Home duty power tools has all these characteristics except _____.

- A. they are light to medium intermittent use only
- B. they cannot be heated-up when forced
- C. they are suitable for home use
- D. they are fitted with sleeve bearings or bushes

The correct answer is option [B]

15. With special blades power saw can be used to cut _____.

- A. rods
- B. bricks
- C. asbestos
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

16. Which of the drawing is wire brush attachment?



- A. iii
- B. iv
- C. v
- D. vi

The correct answer is option [C]

17. Types of belt sanders include _____.

- A. portable self-powered tools

- B. stationary sanders
- C. portable spindle drive drill attachment
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

18. Power router can easily without waste _____.

- A. rip
- B. crosscut
- C. plane
- D. none of the above

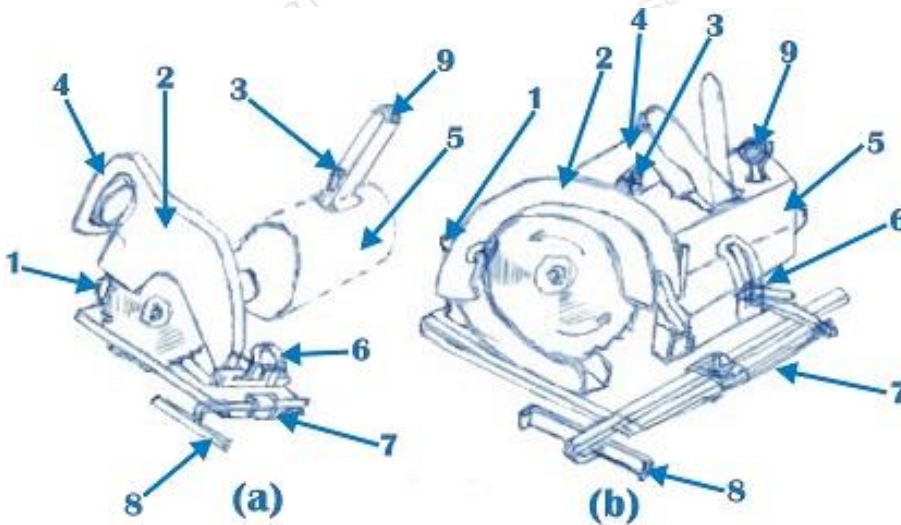
The correct answer is option [D] Solution: none of the above can easily be done with router without wastes.

19. Which of the following is not a safety measure with regards to the use of power sander?

- A. Never touch the edge of a moving belt or disc
- B. Use water and brush while the machine is moving to clean the abrasive
- C. Be sure no nicks or tears in the edge of a disc or belt
- D. Lower the sander with the heel touching the work first

The correct answer is option [B]

20. The part labelled '7' is known as _____.



- A. cutting guide notch
- B. ripping fence
- C. tilting quadrant
- D. tilting guide

The correct answer is option [A]

21. Which attachment is drawn in 'i'?



- A. Circular saw
- B. Hole saw
- C. Corrugated
- D. Mortiser

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: The corrugated has corrugated blade that does a variety services, rebating, grooving, trenching etc.

TOPIC: SAFETY RULES IN THE MACHINE SHOP

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Safety rules on switching on should include all except _____.

- A. stand on the right or left when switching on
- B. do not allow others to stand in line with the blade
- C. stand directly in line with the blade
- D. allow the motor to reach full speed before sawing

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: It is not safe to stand directly in line with the blade.

2. Check all of the following except _____ before using the band saw.

- A. clothing
- B. spur Centre
- C. guards
- D. blade

The correct answer is option [B]

3. On switching-on, do all except _____.

- A. observers should stand a good distance away
- B. note the sound of the machine
- C. don't stand in the front of the machine
- D. report any noises

The correct answer is option [C]

4. Clearance block is used for _____.

- A. passing the timber through the saw
- B. repetition ripping
- C. repetition cross cutting
- D. constant cutting

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Clearance block is used for repetition cross-cutting and helps throw the piece back.

5. In the use of circular saw one should _____.

- A. use correct saw for the job
- B. use sharp saw
- C. properly set saw
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

6. When ripping a long board cut with the _____.

- A. curved edge against the fence
- B. straight edge against the fence
- C. surface not touching the table
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

7. Why should we not saw freehand?

- A. The timber will dirty the hand if not covered
- B. To avoid shock from the switch
- C. To avoid injury from wood
- D. Freehand is only for the adults

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Free hand will cause injury from wood splitters and sharp edges.

8. When it is required to rebate a wide board and a small strip, rebate _____, then rip to required size.

- A. wide board first
- B. small strip first
- C. wide and strap at once
- D. none of the above

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: Rebate wide board first then rip to required size.

9. Why should cylindrical work be clamped to a suitable jig?

- A. Because jig is a machine next to band saw.
- B. Because the cylindrical job tends to spin and draw into the saw.
- C. Cylindrical jobs are cut only on the lathe machine.
- D. Cylindrical jobs can always cut the blade.

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Because the cylindrical jobs tend to spin and draw into the saw quickly, it cannot be held by hand firmly.

10. For final surface planning _____ cut is sufficient.

- A. 1.5mm
- B. 2.7mm
- C. 0.7mm
- D. 1.9mm

The correct answer is option [C]

11. For the tailstock, do all the following except _____.

- A. screw tailstock center tightly into the job
- B. dead center should not be well pointed to avoid splitting wood
- C. tighten tailstock spindle clamp lever

D. grease or wax dead center end of wood

The correct answer is option [B]

12. What is the effect of too much down-pressure on warped thin stock?

A. The wood will break

B. It will not allow the machine produce a true surface

C. It will cut the hand

D. It will stop the machine and the source of power

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Too much down pressure on warped stock will make the machine plane poorly.

13. The following are true to polishing a turned piece except _____.

A. use cotton waste

B. use a small pad to apply polish

C. use no loose ends that may catch on the job

D. hold cloth under the work

The correct answer is option [A]

14. Screws through face plate should be _____.

A. tight, but not over-turned

B. loose and over-turned

C. tight and well glued

D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

15. Safety precautions on lathe include all except _____.

A. safe clothing

B. check stock of nails, knots etc.

- C. setting-up tool rest
- D. precaution when fitting blades

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Precaution when fitting blades to the arbor is for the circular saw and not turning lathe.

16. Spur centre should be driven into _____.

- A. pencil marks
- B. bored holes
- C. saw cuts
- D. biro marks

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Saw cut are made diagonally on which spur centre is driven.

17. It is safer to plane _____ on the surface planer.

- A. diagonally
- B. along the grain
- C. across the grain
- D. from any angle

The correct answer is option [B]

18. For correct setting-up blade check out includes all except _____.

- A. fitting of blade cutting on down stroke
- B. guide and pressure foot should not be adjusted to stock thickness
- C. blade secured and in correct size guide
- D. sufficient tension on the blade to keep it taut

The correct answer is option [B]

19. What is the shortest size by the end that can be planed safely on the jointer?

- A. 450mm
- B. 900mm
- C. 150mm
- D. 250mm

The correct answer is option [D]

20. For a better setting, the teeth should project about _____ above the top of the job.

- A. 8 – 10mm
- B. 2 – 3mm
- C. 35 – 65mm
- D. 50 – 100mm

The correct answer is option [A]

21. Before you start cutting on band saw _____.

- A. allow the saw to attain full speed
- B. hold the work flat on the table
- C. mark the design to be cut
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

22. Adjust the saw guide and sliding guard until it is about _____ above the thickness of the work.

- A. 2mm
- B. 5mm
- C. 10mm
- D. 20mm

The correct answer is option [B]

23. The drive rod used for removing spur centre is removed from _____.

- A. tailstock
- B. headstock
- C. tool-rest
- D. bed

The correct answer is option [B]

24. When should the guard be removed?

- A. When ripping
- B. When cross cutting
- C. Rebating
- D. Jointing

The correct answer is option [C]

Solution: When rebating the guard has to be removed.

25. When using the lathe you should _____.

- A. give full attention to the work
- B. not lean over the revolving job
- C. stand to one side when switching on
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

26. What accessory should be used when ripping narrow pieces of wood?

- A. Clearance block
- B. Push stick
- C. Push block
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Push stick is used to pass narrow piece through the saw.

27. When feeding the work observe all except _____.

- A. don't feed work directly
- B. feed work slowly
- C. feed work fastly
- D. give the blade time to cut

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Don't feed work fastly but slowly. It will not cut when forced or it will cut badly.

28. Why should the wood be fed gently into the blade?

- A. To give the teeth time to cut and not to break.
- B. Because band saw motor is a gentle machine.
- C. Because band saw uses a low power.
- D. All of the above.

The correct answer is option [A]

29. What is the thinnest piece of stock that can be planed safely on the jointer?

- A. 3mm
- B. 5mm
- C. 7mm
- D. 9mm

The correct answer is option [D] Solution: This is the thinnest size to be planned in a jointer.

30. The tool rest should be _____ on the top.

- A. rough
- B. smooth

- C. grooved
- D. scratched

The correct answer is option [B]

31. You have to switch off to do all of the following except _____.

- A. to make adjustments
- B. when you have finished work
- C. to change blades
- D. when you want to take another piece

The correct answer is option [D]

32. Use _____ to pass the piece through the surface planer's cutter.

- A. push block
- B. push stick
- C. push pattern
- D. pull block

The correct answer is option [A]

33. To protect the hand, it is safe to _____.

- A. keep fingers away from the blade
- B. not to reach past the blade
- C. use push sticks
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

34. Keep the fingers _____ away from the cutters.

- A. 40mm
- B. 60mm

- C. 80mm
- D. 100mm

The correct answer is option [D]

35. For convenience on the same piece, the first work among the following is _____.

- A. cross cut first
- B. groove first
- C. rip first
- D. rebate first

The correct answer is option [C]

36. Keep your finger at least _____ away from saw blade.

- A. 20mm
- B. 30mm
- C. 50mm
- D. 75mm

The correct answer is option [D]

37. Drive spur centre into saw cuts with _____.

- A. hammer
- B. screw driver
- C. mallet
- D. machete

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Only mallet is suitable for use to drive in spur centre into wood.

38. When is a start hole bored at corners of a stock?

- A. During internal cutting
- B. When mitring a piece
- C. When ripping a job
- D. During cross-cutting

The correct answer is option [A]

39. When planning a cupped stock, place the _____ on the table.

- A. hollow side
- B. convex side
- C. hollow and convex side
- D. middle side

The correct answer is option [A]

40. The following are the reasons for using sharp knives except _____.

- A. sharp knives may cut the hands
- B. dull knives vibrates the wood
- C. dull knives may cause 'kick-back'
- D. sharp knives produces sharp work

The correct answer is option [A]

41. Which of the following is not a part of a circular saw safety test?

- A. Requirement for preparing a stock for cutting
- B. The use of clearance block
- C. The use of push block
- D. Safe switching and fingers position rules

The correct answer is option [C]

42. What proves a good workshop floor?

- A. It is clear of scraps.
- B. It provides a good foot-hold.
- C. It is not slippery or shined.
- D. All of the above.

The correct answer is option [D]

43. Check settings should include all except _____.

- A. adjusting the fence so that the stock will not bind in the teeth
- B. guard should be slightly below the level of the teeth
- C. use a clearance block or fence which extends just past the first tooth
- D. guard should be slightly above the level of the teeth

The correct answer is option [B]

44. For safety, face plate stock should have _____ corners.

- A. sharp
- B. curved
- C. removed
- D. painted

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Corners of face plate stock should be removed or cut to a circle.

45. Tool rest should be adjusted close to work within _____.

- A. 3mm
- B. 9mm
- C. 15mm
- D. 20mm

The correct answer is option [A]

46. Use slow speed for all except _____.

- A. roughing of corners of square block
- B. a glued stock
- C. large diameter work
- D. short length pieces

The correct answer is option [D] Solution: Short length needs fast speed.

47. During internal cuttings do all except _____.

- A. release tension on table first
- B. remove tension from the jaw first
- C. bore start holes on corners of a stock
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

Solution: Tension is removed from the jaw after it has been removed from the table.

48. The safety distance between the band saw and the observer should be about _____ away.

- A. 300mm
- B. 1m
- C. 3m
- D. 6m

The correct answer is option [B]

49. For initial surface planning _____ cut is sufficient.

- A. 1.5mm
- B. 3mm
- C. 3.5mm

D. 6mm

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: This is acceptable thickness for a rough timber.

50. A right blade when tapped sound like _____.

A. a drum

B. a bell

C. a clock

D. a pipe

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: A right blade when tapped with the fingers should sound like a bell.

51. Clicking noise indicates all except _____.

A. the blade is new

B. the blade has cracked

C. the blade is not tracking properly

D. the blade is about to break

The correct answer is option [A]

52. Why should one straight edge go against the fence edge when cutting on a circular saw?

A. To get any other piece that is cut to be straight edged

B. So that it won't be planed after cutting

C. So that the fence will keep it from falling away

D. To get another piece that is cut very short

The correct answer is option [A]

53. The guards have all these conditions except _____.

A. remain where it is adjusted

- B. cannot be adjusted
- C. must move to cover the knives
- D. be adjusted

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: The importance of a guard is that it is adjusted to cover the knife.

54. The circular saw should be _____.

- A. correctly and securely mounted on the arbor
- B. not be mounted on the arbor
- C. correctly and loosely mounted on the arbor
- D. incorrectly and loosely mounted

The correct answer is option [A]

55. Which of the following is not inspected and checked on circular saw?

- A. Loose clothing.
- B. Condition of the tool rest.
- C. Working condition.
- D. Machine maintenance.

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Condition of the tool rest is inspected and checked on the lathe not circular saw.

56. Holding the stock to stop the lathe will _____.

- A. injure the hand
- B. heat up the motor
- C. shift the setting at the spur centre
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

57. What danger can scraps left on the table or floor cause in the machine workshop?

- A. Students may carelessly write on them.
- B. Students may playfully set fire on them.
- C. One may stumble on them and fall on a moving machine.
- D. All of the above.

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: If scraps are not removed, one may step on them and fall or machine may collect them accidentally.

58. Which of the following is not a working condition?

- A. Wear suitable clothing when suitable.
- B. Remove scraps from saw table and floor.
- C. Do not eat or drink in the machine workshop.
- D. Do not touch moving machine blade.

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Eating and drinking in the machine workshop is not a working condition to be avoided.

59. Which of the following is a maintenance condition?

- A. Grease nipples require regular oiling or greasing.
- B. Don't distract machine operator.
- C. Wear hand gloves and goggles while polishing.
- D. Use wet cloths while polishing.

The correct answer is option [A]

60. What are the things to set-up every day in a circular saw?

- A. Guards, blades and fence
- B. Guards, knots and stand
- C. Table, belts and control switch
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

Solution: The guards, blades and fence are checked and adjust or set every day.

61. Safety clothing in the use of the lathe does not include _____.

- A. wear coat and tie
- B. wear beret to keep hair in place
- C. wear eye goggles
- D. wear apron tied at the back

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: Remove coat, if tie is ever used tuck it in close to collar.

62. Students must never interfere with switch on or off control without permission because _____.

- A. the teacher wants to be sure they are in good condition
- B. switch on and off control is expensive
- C. students don't know the switch on and off
- D. students are not electricians

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: The teacher must ascertain the good condition of the switch controls before permitting a student.

63. Why is a clearance block fixed to the fence when crosscutting a number of pieces to the same length?

- A. To block any person coming to the machine
- B. Because cross-cutting is more difficult than rip-cutting
- C. So the cut pieces may wedge between the blade and fence and be thrown back
- D. So the pieces can be cut sharply

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Wedging and throwing back the cut pieces is the use of clearance block.

64. When you switch off the circular saw, don't leave until _____.

- A. the saw stops
- B. 6:00pm
- C. the machine cools
- D. you re-sharpen the saw

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: Wait until the saw stops anytime you stop the machine.

65. In which of the following should you plane?

- A. Plane stock less than 250mm long.
- B. Plane stock less than 9mm thick.
- C. Plane stock more than 600mm long.
- D. Plane ends less than 250mm wide.

The correct answer is option [C]

66. Push sticks is a safety stick, prevents injury to the _____.

- A. eyes
- B. feet
- C. hand
- D. head

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Push sticks prevent the hand from touching the blade.

67. _____ To see that the timber revolves clear of the tool rest for safety reasons.

- A. Start the machine
- B. Use the microscope
- C. Call a supervisor

D. Turn the work by hand

The correct answer is option [D]

68. What can make the blade not to run free?

- A. Dirt or rust
- B. Oil or grease
- C. Water or breeze
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

69. What to check before band saw is started is _____.

- A. if sleeves are rolled up, tie tuck and eye shield
- B. if there are scraps on the floor
- C. if switches, plug, lead etc. are in order
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

70. What is the shortest piece of stock to be planed safely on the jointer?

- A. 100mm
- B. 250mm
- C. 450mm
- D. 900mm

The correct answer is option [B]

71. When working a long material, it is better to _____.

- A. carry the material alone to avoid distraction
- B. look for a helper to maintain a fine cut
- C. push through the saw, then pull through it alone to save money

D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

72. If slightly cupped timber is to be cut in a circular saw, which statement is correct?

- A. Place the round side up on the table
- B. Place the round side down on the table
- C. Cut by the edge side
- D. Cut by rubbing oil on the saw

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: The best way to cut a cupped timber is to cut with the round side placed down on the table.

73. When do one switch off the main power?

- A. To take measurement
- B. To adjust the fence
- C. To change blades
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

74. Jointer safety test include all except _____.

- A. precautions on mounting the face plate
- B. observing safe clothing rules
- C. knowledge of the shortest and thinnest stock to be planed
- D. precautions on adjustments of guards

The correct answer is option [A]

75. Why is it not advise able to plane very short or very narrow stock?

- A. Jack plane can do it.
- B. It is a waste of time.

- C. It may tilt and catch in the cutters.
- D. All of the above.

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: It may tilt and catch in the cutter and be thrown back.

76. What instruction can be given to a helper for a fine cut?

- A. Never listen to the operator
- B. Look never touch the timber
- C. Never pull the work through the saw
- D. Move here and there in search of customers

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Never pull the work through the. Only the operator has the right to feed the saw with a level of pressure, the helper on supports by drawing the piece.

77. The circular saw safety first test should include _____.

- A. state the purposes of a guard
- B. what adjustments are made on the circular saw in preparation for ripping
- C. how can one stand while switching on and off
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

78. Observers must observe all except _____.

- A. observers stay at least 1m away from the machine
- B. observers stay on the right hand side of saw
- C. observers must not operate any part of band saw for trying
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

79. Edge jointing does all except _____.

- A. use left hand to press stock on the table
- B. use right hand to move the job
- C. to finish the cut hold down work on the table
- D. keep both hands very close to the knives

The correct answer is option [D] Solution: Hands must be kept away about 100mm away.

80. Why should persons not be allowed to stand directly in line with the blade when switching on the machine?

- A. There is no place to stand on the front side
- B. Blade might remove or fling particles that may cause harm
- C. Operators know only how to stand by the right or left side
- D. Switches are always by the left or right side

The correct answer is option [B]

Solution: The blade might remove and cause accident or fling out particles of material to hurt persons standing directly in line with the blade.

81. When switched off, stay until blade stops because _____.

- A. a free running ban saw makes very little noise.
- B. another operator may not notice that it is still running.
- C. other machines noise may cover the noise of the band saw.
- D. all of the above.

The correct answer is option [D]

82. Operators should look out for which of these during sawing?

- A. Splits

- B. Loose knots
- C. Nails
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

83. Why should the stock be fed slowly and evenly over the cutter?

- A. Surface planer is a slow machine.
- B. Fast feeding causes ripples.
- C. The operator is not in a hurry.
- D. Fast feeding will consume more energy.

The correct answer is option [B]

84. Before sanding, you should _____.

- A. remove the tool rest
- B. adjust lathe to run at slow speed
- C. prepare small squares of paper for sanding
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

85. Before switching on the circular saw _____

- A. see that the blade runs free.
- B. check the setting up.
- C. check the guards and fence.
- D. all of the above.

The correct answer is option [D]

86. When should you built up stock when is be rejected for safety?

- A. When it is not made of mahogany wood

- B. If the glue is not animal glue
- C. If the joints are open or badly glued
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

87. Only the _____ is adjusted for depth of cut in surface planer.

- A. knife
- B. fence
- C. table
- D. guard

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Only the table is adjusted for depth of the cut.

88. Which of the following is a standard condition for a student before he is permitted to use a circular saw?

- A. He must speak good English
- B. He must pass circular saw safety test
- C. He must pass his WAEC examination
- D. He must be a wood work student

The correct answer is option [B]

89. If circular saw is not greased or oiled, it may _____.

- A. catch cold and stop
- B. be heated and get free-wheeled
- C. cause friction that may even heat up the parts or cause them to stop
- D. cause the operator to save money spent on the grease or oil for another thing

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Grease and oil are needed for free movement of parts.

90. Why must a student obtain permission always before using the machine?

- A. Because the machine is used always.
- B. Because the machine might have developed a fault or set differently.
- C. The principal comes to the workshop always.
- D. The machine is not student's property.

The correct answer is option [B]

TOPIC: THE SURFACE PLANER OR JOINTER

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The depth of cut to be taken will depend on _____.

- A. the width of the surface being jointed
- B. the kind of wood and grain pattern
- C. whether you are making a rough or finish cut
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

2. The guard is _____.

- A. a protective device covering the cutterhead
- B. a supportive device for the work while it is fed
- C. a part of the cutter block
- D. all of the above

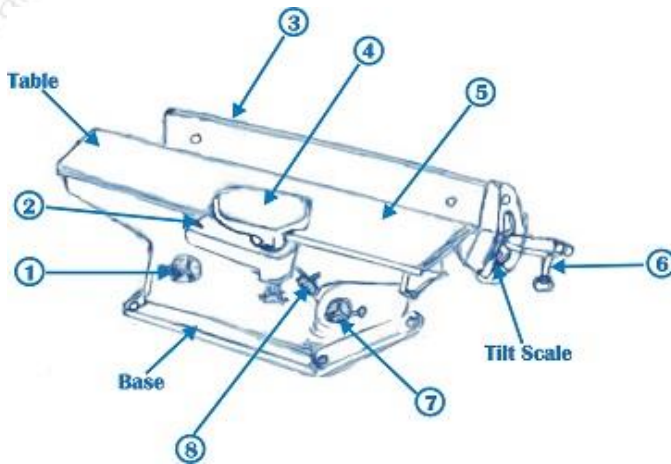
The correct answer is option [A]

3. The cutter or blades of the surface planer are secured in slots in a horizontal cylindrical shaft called _____.

- A. cutter cylinder
- B. cutter block
- C. blade shaft
- D. cutter box

The correct answer is option [B]

4. What part does the arrow labelled '6' point to?



- A. Rebating table
- B. Front adjusting wheel
- C. Rear adjusting wheel
- D. French clamp

The correct answer is option [D]

5. A long table is desired because _____.

- A. it supports long job better.
- B. it produces true surfaces.
- C. it reduces the load on the operators.
- D. all of the above.

The correct answer is option [D]

6. Which of the following is true of the fence?

- A. It can be fixed at 90o
- B. It can be inclined at 45o - 135o
- C. It can be moved across the table
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

7. As safety measure on the jointer, do all except _____.

- A. adjust the length of cut before the jointer is turned on
- B. see that the guard is in place and operating easily
- C. do not try to make too heavy a cut
- D. use your hand to clean shavings off the table

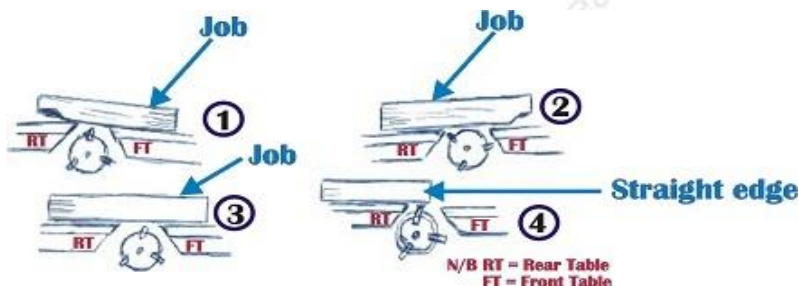
The correct answer is option [D] Solution: Do not use hand, use brush to clean shavings off the table.

8. Operations of the surface planer include _____.

- A. planning chamfers
- B. planning bevels
- C. planning rebates
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

9. What does the drawing labelled '4' illustrate?



- A. Planning a straight edge
- B. Testing a straight edge
- C. Setting the front table
- D. Setting the knife level with rear table

The correct answer is option [D] Solution: Straight edge is often used to set knife level with rear table.

10. A machine that planes a job throughout the length to the same thickness under the surface planer is called _____.

- A. surface planer
- B. under surface planer
- C. thicknesser
- D. true planer

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Thicknesser is the surface planer that plans under the surface.

11. Another name for machine called jointer is _____.

- A. surface planer
- B. circular saw
- C. drilling machine
- D. lathe machine

The correct answer is option [A]

12. When is the fence inclined to 45° - 135° ?

- A. When squaring edges
- B. When rebating
- C. As support when chamfering and beveling
- D. When planning flat surfaces

The correct answer is option [C]

13. The motor is connected to a pulley and a _____ belt connects the shaft of the cutter block.

- A. "V"
- B. "U"
- C. "C"
- D. "S"

The correct answer is option [A]

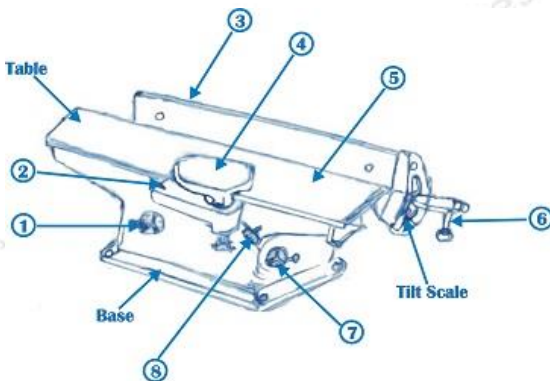
14. When the rear table is too low, _____.
- A. the front of the piece will be gouged out
 - B. the end of the piece will be gouged out
 - C. the middle of the piece will be gouged out
 - D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

15. The guard is _____.
- A. a protective device covering the cutter head
 - B. a supportive device for the work while it is fed
 - C. a part of the cutter block
 - D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

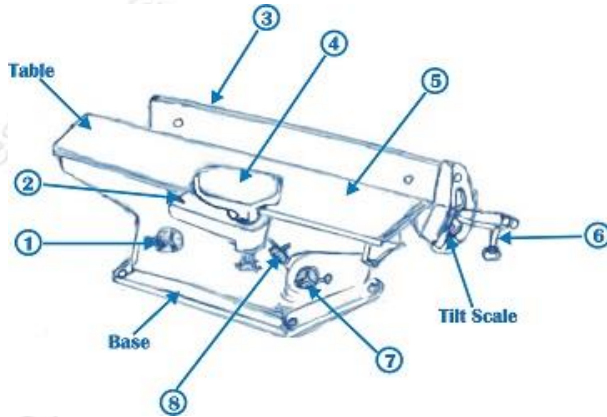
16. What part does the arrow '7' show?



- A. Depth scale.
- B. Front adjusting wheel.
- C. Rear adjusting wheel.
- D. Fence clamp.

The correct answer is option [B]

17. What type of woodwork machine is drawn?



- A. Circular saw
- B. Mortiser
- C. Surface planer
- D. Thicknesser

The correct answer is option [C]

18. A standard surface planer has _____ adjustable tables.

- A. one
- B. two
- C. three
- D. four

The correct answer is option [B]

19. Average length of table ranges from _____.

- A. 100 – 200mm
- B. 200 – 300mm
- C. 600 – 1200mm
- D. 1000 – 3000mm

The correct answer is option [C]

20. When the rear table is too high, _____.

- A. the front of the piece will be gouged out
- B. the end of the piece will be gouged out
- C. the middle of the piece will be gouged out
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

21. With the thicknesser, which one of the following is true?

- A. It has an adjustable fence like the surface planer
- B. The planning is done in a rectangular space while surface planer is on the open space
- C. The thicknesser can reduce wood to any size, length and thickness
- D. The stock rests on the blade with the thicknesser and not the blade during planning

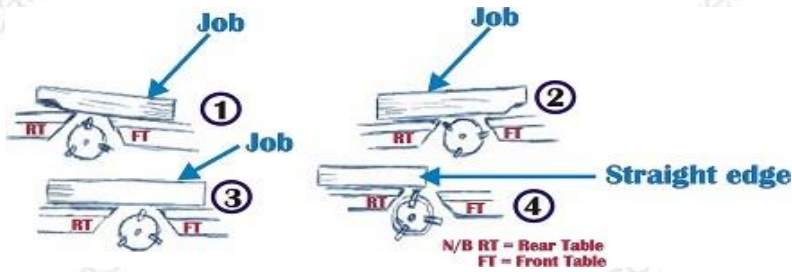
The correct answer is option [B] Solution: On the thicknesser, job is done in a rectangular hole under the cutter. The cutter block is above the job.

22. The depth of cut to be taken will depend on _____.

- A. the width of the surface being jointed
- B. the kind of wood and grain pattern
- C. whether you are making a rough or finish cut
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

23. What is the illustration of the drawing labelled '2'.



- A. Rear table too high
- B. Rear table too low
- C. Rear table set correctly
- D. Setting knife level with the rear table

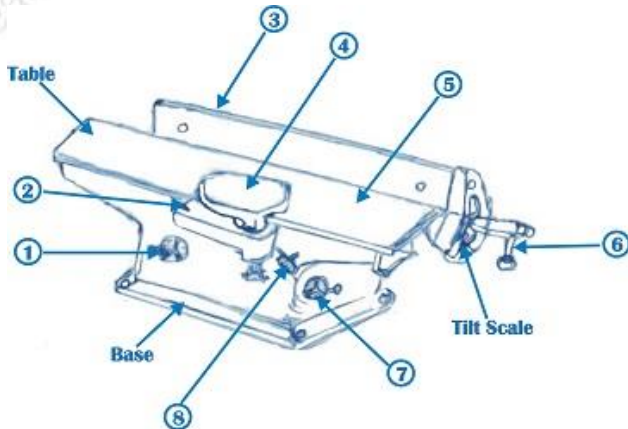
The correct answer is option [B] Solution: If the rear table is too low, the end side of the job will be gouged out

24. As safety measure on the jointer, do all except _____.

- A. adjust the length of cut before the jointer is turned on
- B. see that the guard is in place and operating easily
- C. do not try to make too heavy a cut
- D. use your hand to clean shavings off the table

The correct answer is option [D] Solution: Do not use hand, use brush to clean shavings off the table.

25. In the diagram, arrow number '2' is called _____.



- A. depth scale
- B. rebating table
- C. front table
- D. fence clamp

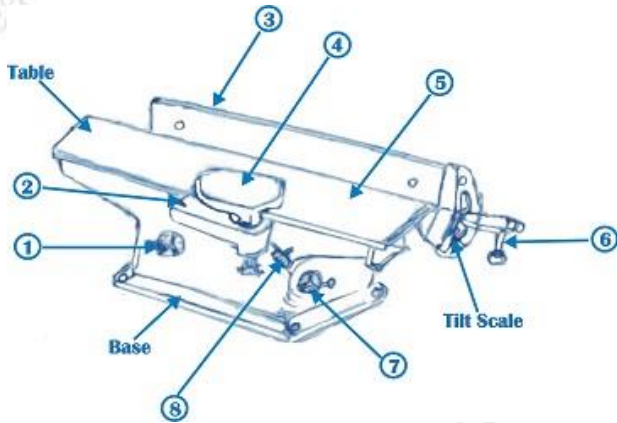
The correct answer is option [B]

26. Why should the knives of the jointer be kept sharp always?

- A. Sharp knives take away too much wood at a time.
- B. Dull knives tend to cause kickback and bad planning.
- C. Sharp knives are dangerous to the hand.
- D. Sharp knives cause the knife to run fast and bad planning.

The correct answer is option [B]

27. The arrow '8' shows _____.



- A. depth scale
- B. rebating table
- C. front guard
- D. fence clamp

The correct answer is option [A]

28. The cutter or blades of the surface planer are secured in slots in a horizontal cylindrical shaft called _____.

- A. cutter cylinder
- B. cutter block
- C. blade shaft
- D. cutter box

The correct answer is option [B]

29. The out feed table is the _____ table.

- A. front
- B. back
- C. rear
- D. centre

The correct answer is option [C]

30. If a blade projects more than others, the following will happen except _____.

- A. it will plane better, many blades will spoil the surface
- B. it will gouge out deeper hollow
- C. it may be the only one cutting
- D. more pronounced ridges will occur

The correct answer is option [A]

31. A machine that planes a job throughout the length to the same thickness under the surface planer is called _____.

- A. surface planer
- B. under surface planer
- C. thicknesser
- D. true planer

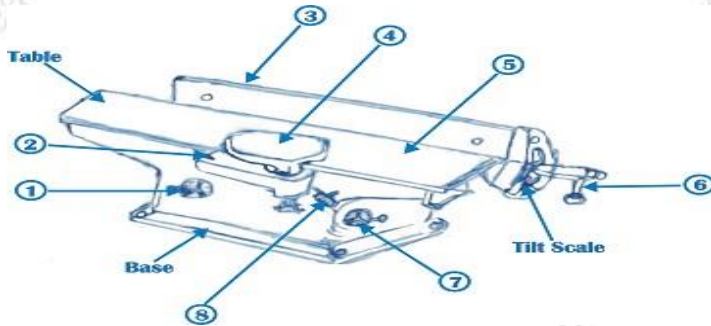
The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Thicknesser is the surface planer that plans under the surface.

32. A long table is desired because _____.

- A. it supports long job better.
- B. it produces true surfaces.
- C. it reduces the load on the operators.
- D. all of the above.

The correct answer is option [D]

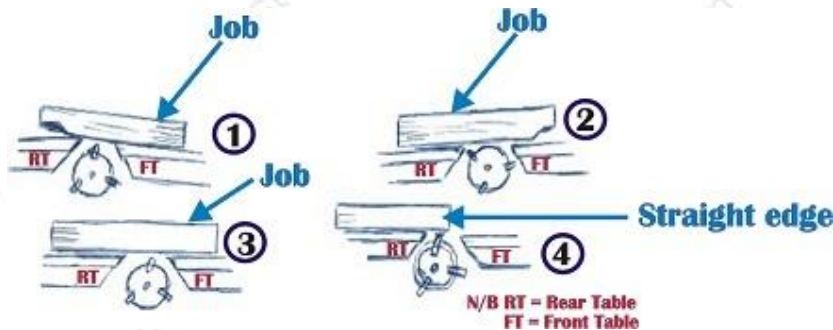
33. What is the name of the arrow labelled '5'?



- A. Front table
- B. Rear table
- C. Front guard
- D. Rebating table

The correct answer is option [A]

34. What does the drawing labelled '4' illustrate?



- A. Planning a straight edge
- B. Testing a straight edge
- C. Setting the front table
- D. Setting knife level with rear table

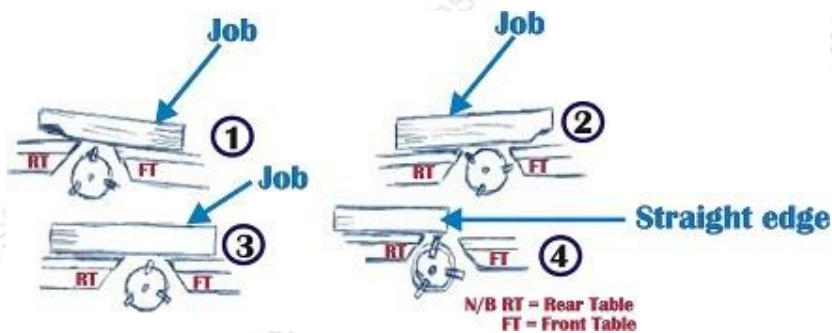
The correct answer is option [D] Solution: Straight edge is often used to set knife level with rear table.

35. When is the fence fixed at 90°?

- A. For chamfering
- B. For squaring edges
- C. During rebating
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

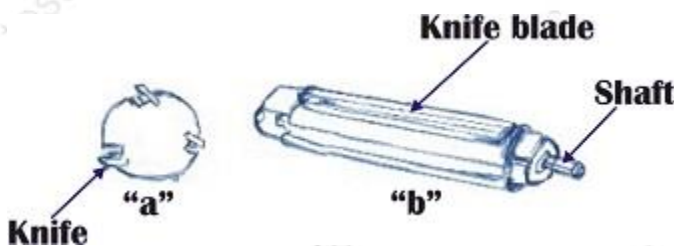
36. Why is both the front and the end of the drawing labelled '3' not gouged out?



- A. Rear table is set too high
- B. Rear table is set too low
- C. Rear table is set correctly
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

37. The jointer accessory drawn is called _____.



- A. knife or cutter
- B. cutter block
- C. push block

D. cutter guard

The correct answer is option [B]

38. The proper procedure for cutting a deep rebate on the jointer include all except _____.

- A. the table is adjusted to the required depth of cut
- B. for this rebate operations, do not remove the guard
- C. two cuts and two settings are required to remove the waste to form the rebate
- D. alternatively, a series of cuts can be made to remove the waste

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: The guard has to be removed for this type of operation or methods of cutting a rebate.

39. The following are true of the thicknesser except _____.

- A. it has top and under tables
- B. it can plane many pieces to the same thickness
- C. it can plane surface and under the surface
- D. it has two separate cutter head so it can plane both up and down

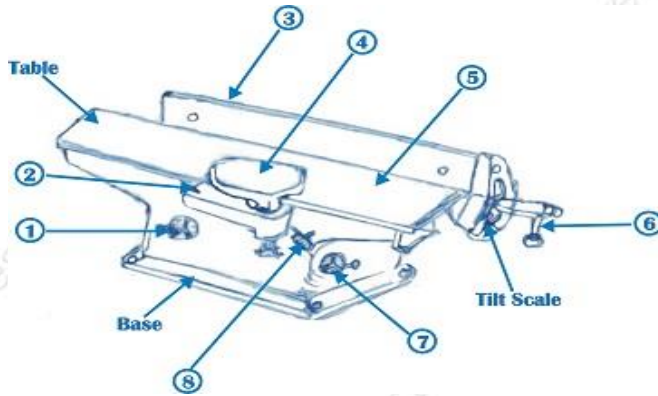
The correct answer is option [D] Solution: Thicknesser has only one cutter head that serves the up and down planning.

40. Which of the following is not true of the cutter head?

- A. It is used to set or reset the fence.
- B. It is known as the heart of the jointer.
- C. It consists of the head itself and the knives.
- D. The assembly usually operates on two roller bearings.

The correct answer is option [A]

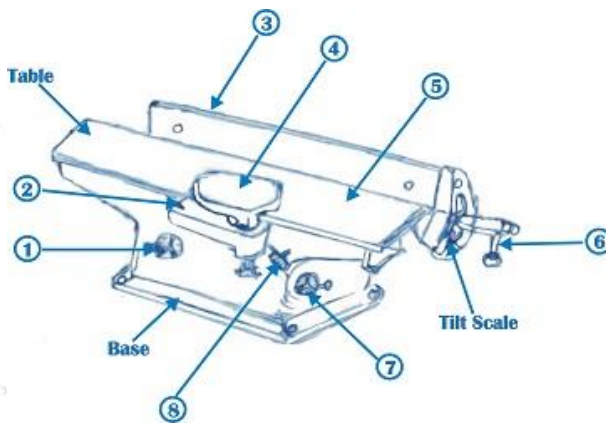
41. What is the name of the part labelled '3' in the diagram?



- A. Rear table
- B. Rebating table
- C. Fence
- D. Front guard

The correct answer is option [C]

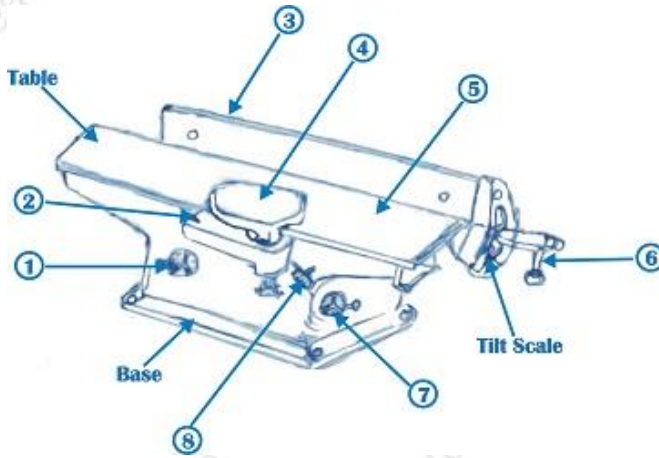
42. _____ is the part in the diagram numbered '4'.



- A. Rear table
- B. Front guard
- C. Fence
- D. Fence clamp

The correct answer is option [B]

43. The part of the machine labelled '1' is called _____.



- A. rear table adjustment wheel
- B. front table adjustment wheel
- C. depth scale
- D. rebating table

The correct answer is option [A]

44. _____ is the joinery machine used for high speed planing of surfaces and edges.

- A. Band saw
- B. Jack plane
- C. Surface planer
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

TOPIC: TIMBERING TO TRENCHES

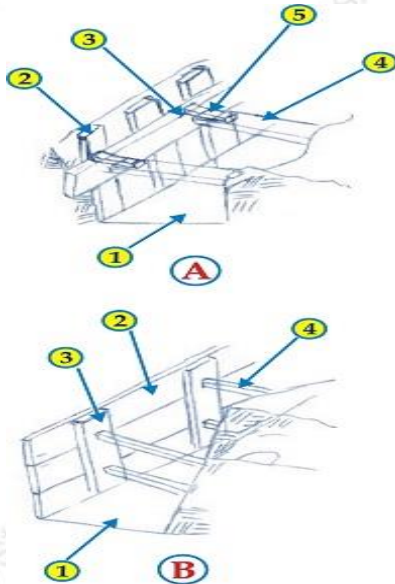
DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. The system of arrangement of the various members used in timbering are influenced by the _____.

- A. nature of the soil
- B. depth of excavation
- C. size of the trench
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

2. In the drawing shown, "A" is known as _____.



- A. on loose or water logged grounds
- B. on stony ground
- C. for moderately firm ground
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [C]

3. Whether is necessary or not depends on the _____.

- A. depth and nature of soil
- B. depth of trench only
- C. nature of soil only
- D. tool for the excavation

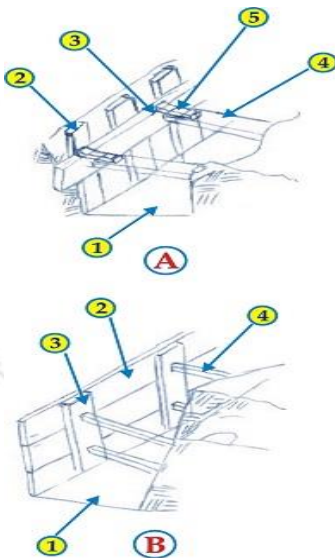
The correct answer is option [A]

4. Timbering of trenches is done to _____.

- A. strengthen the foundation
- B. beautify the trenches with timbers
- C. prevent the trench sides from collapsing
- D. prevent the concrete from collapsing

The correct answer is option [C]

5. The arrow '2' in the drawing shown is known as _____.

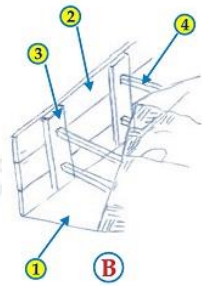
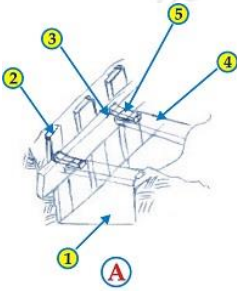


- A. waling
- B. poling board
- C. strut

D. trench

The correct answer is option [B]

6. The arrow '4' in the drawing shown points at the _____.



A. waling

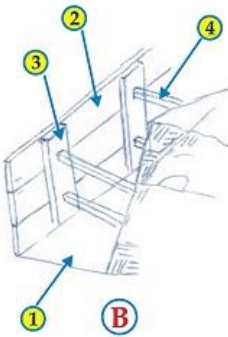
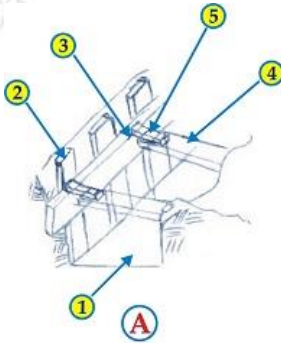
B. sheating

C. strut

D. trench

The correct answer is option [C]

7. The part labelled '5' in the drawing shown is timber called _____.



- A. strut
- B. waling
- C. poling board
- D. lipblock

The correct answer is option [D]

8. Where the trench is shallow, the sides of the trench need to be _____.

- A. timbered
- B. battered
- C. cemented
- D. opened

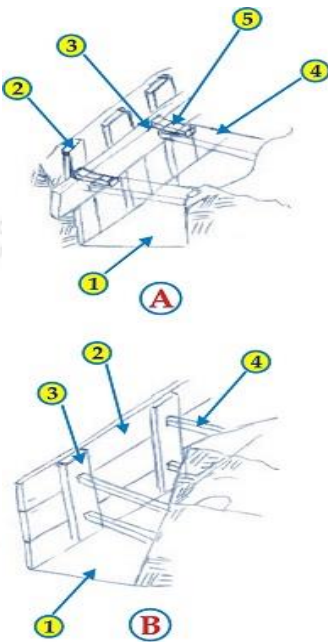
The correct answer is option [B]

9. In which of the following is needed to do all except _____.

- A. saw
- B. hammer
- C. wood
- D. chisel

The correct answer is option [D]

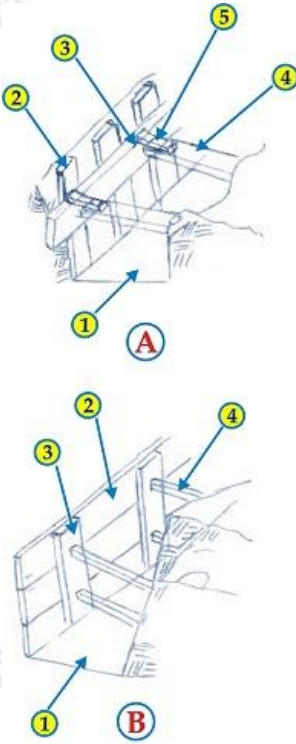
10. In drawing shown, 'B' is the on _____.



- A. loose soil
- B. stony soil
- C. firm soil
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: timbering for loose or water logged soil.

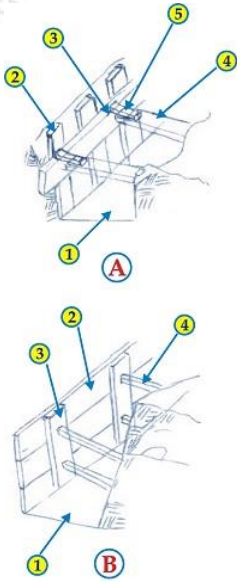
11. In drawing shown, the arrow '1' is called _____.



- A. waling
- B. poling board
- C. strut
- D. trench

The correct answer is option [D]

12. In drawing shown, "A and B" illustrates _____.



- A. timber seafoal
- B. timber foundation
- C. timbering to trenches
- D. steps to trenches

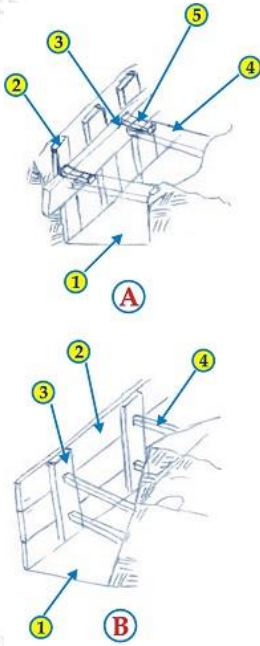
The correct answer is option [C]

13. The purpose of includes to prevent _____.

- A. the sides of trenches from collapsing
- B. workman from being buried in when the trench will collapse
- C. tools from being covered because of collapse
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

14. The part labelled '3' in the drawing shown is called _____.



- A. waling
- B. sheating
- C. strut
- D. trench

The correct answer is option [A]

15. When the sides of foundation trenches are supported with timbers, it is said to be _____.

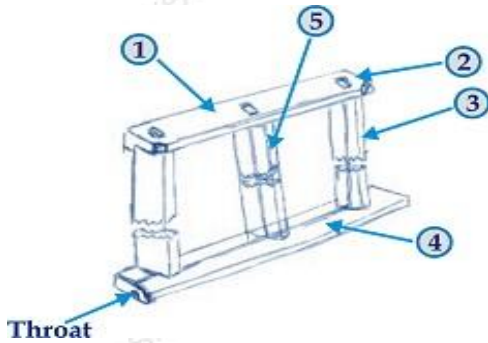
- A. timber foundation
- B. timbering to trenches
- C. walling trenches
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

TOPIC: WINDOWS

DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

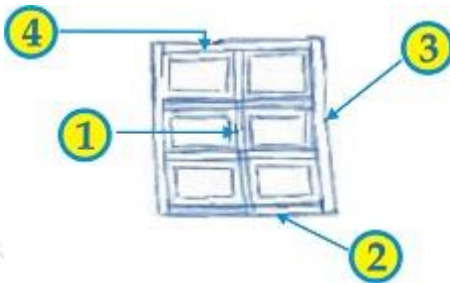
1. In the diagram, the part labelled '3' is called _____.



- A. horn
- B. stile
- C. sill
- D. mullion

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Stile is the vertical frame or jamb.

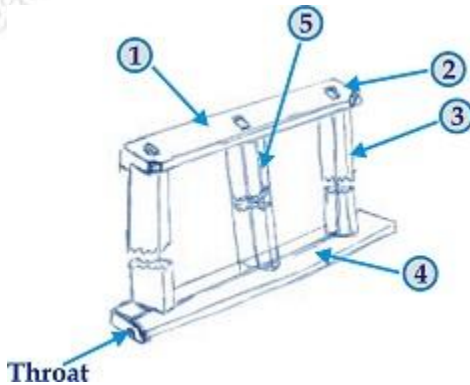
2. What part is labelled '4' in the drawing shown?



- A. Bottom rail
- B. Stile
- C. Sash bar
- D. Top rail

The correct answer is option [D]

3. The part with the arrow '4' is called _____.



- A. stile
- B. mullion
- C. sill
- D. transom

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Sill or Cill is the down part of the frame.

4. Windows are pivoted _____.

- A. as louver
- B. horizontally
- C. vertically
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

5. _____ is a spring action bolt or tongue held in a case which slide automatically and catch a striker plate by means of handle or knob attached to a spindle.

- A. Escutcheon
- B. Coach Bolt
- C. Latch
- D. Lock

The correct answer is option [C]

6. The day light size is measured from the _____.

- A. outside edges of the frame
- B. innermost edges of the frame
- C. the inside edges of the top and bottom
- D. all of the above

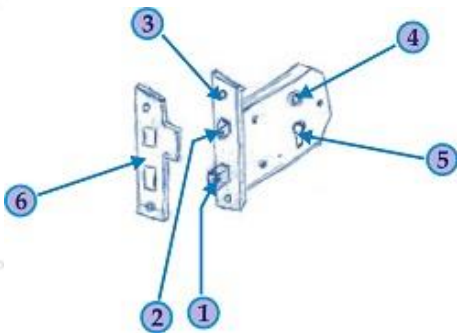
The correct answer is option [B]

7. _____ is required over the heads and under the sills to prevent moisture penetrating the internal wall.

- A. Cladding
- B. Flashing
- C. Elbow lining
- D. Window board

The correct answer is option [B]

8. Which of the arrows points to the keyhole?



- A. "3"
- B. "4"
- C. "5"
- D. "6"

The correct answer is option [C]

9. It is required that a good window shall _____.

- A. be weather proof
- B. control solar radiation and control heat
- C. control daylight (allow light but prevent glare)
- D. all of the above

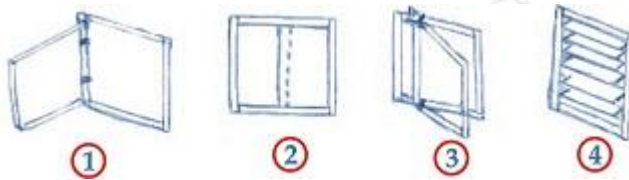
The correct answer is option [D]

10. _____ window consists of a number of stripes of glass or blades fitted into grooves cut in the stiles of a solid frame.

- A. Casement
- B. Awning
- C. Pivoted
- D. Louver

The correct answer is option [D]

11. The diagram represents _____.



- A. types of framings
- B. types of mouldings
- C. types of
- D. types of

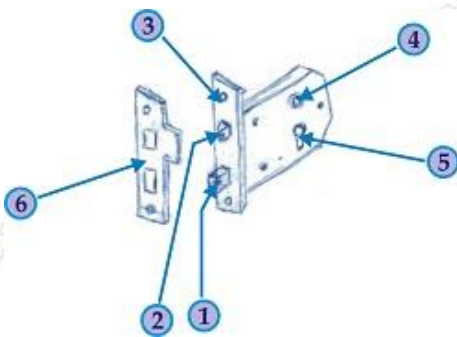
The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Window frame, the throats helps break the water or moisture from reaching the under wall surface.

12. _____ furniture has lever handles and plates without latches.

- A. Latch
- B. Rim lock
- C. Lock
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

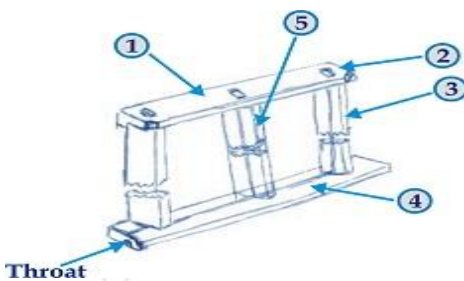
13. The arrow '3' points to the _____.



- A. striker plate
- B. forend
- C. lock bolt
- D. latch bolt

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Forend is the flat front plate covering of the latch edge.

14. What is the name of the arrow '2' in the diagram shown?



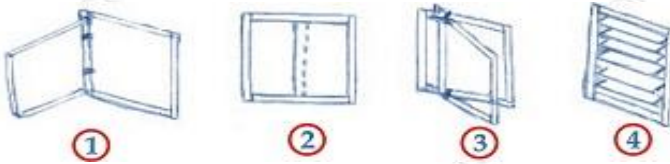
- A. Horn
- B. Sill

C. Mullion

D. Stile

The correct answer is option [A] Solution: Horn is the projected end of the head.

15. In the diagram, the part with the arrow '1' is called _____ window.



A. louver

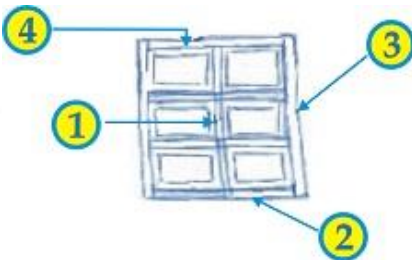
B. sliding

C. pivoted

D. casement

The correct answer is option [D]

16. The drawing represents window sash frame of _____ light sash.



A. two

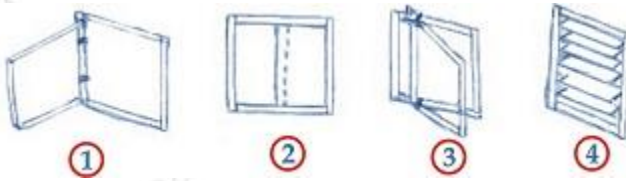
B. three

C. six

D. seven

The correct answer is option [C]

17. What type of window is in the drawing labelled '3'?



- A. Louver
- B. Casement
- C. Sliding
- D. Pivoted

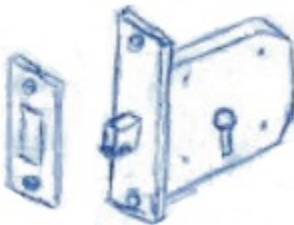
The correct answer is option [D]

18. _____ divides the frame vertically in the drawing.

- A. Stile
- B. Mullion
- C. Sill
- D. Head

The correct answer is option [B]

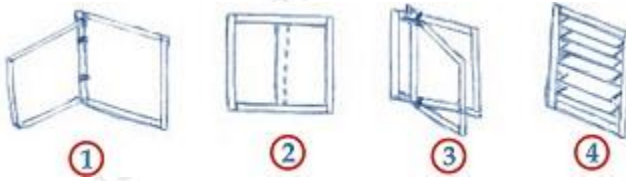
19. The drawing is a _____ lock.



- A. rebate dead
- B. mortise dead
- C. surface rim
- D. mortise live

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Mortise dead lock, it is operated with a key.

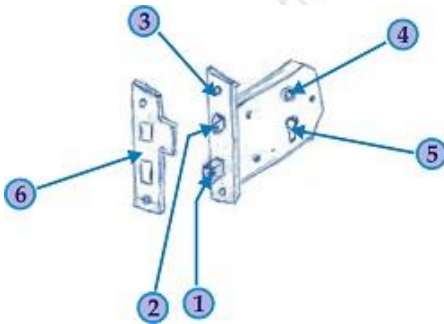
20. The drawing labelled '2' is called _____ window.



- A. louver
- B. casement
- C. sliding
- D. pivoted

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Sliding window runs on the sill in between the sash frames.

21. The part labelled '4' in the drawing is called _____.



- A. hole for spindle
- B. key hole
- C. forend
- D. striker plate

The correct answer is option [A]

22. The main functions of a window include all except _____.

- A. to admit light to the rooms
- B. a safe means of access and egress to the rooms
- C. for ventilation
- D. to beautify and provide an external view

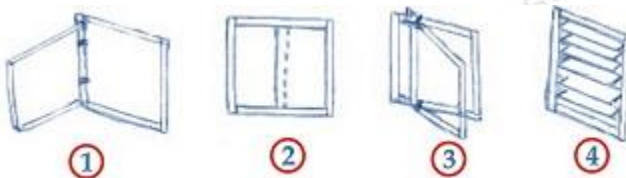
The correct answer is option [B] Solution: The functions of does not include providing a means of going in and out of the rooms.

23. _____ light describes a window or part of it which can be opened being hinge pivoted.

- A. Fixed
- B. Fan
- C. Opening
- D. Dark

The correct answer is option [C]

24. What type of window is in the drawing labelled '4'?



- A. Louver
- B. Sliding
- C. Pivoted
- D. Hinged

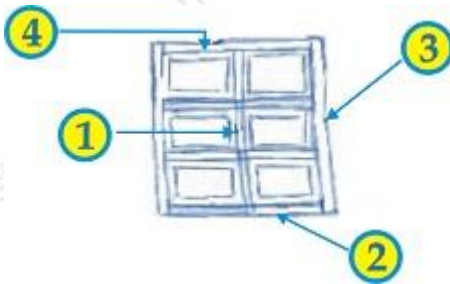
The correct answer is option [A] Solution: Louver window with stripes of glass horizontally attached.

25. A member of the window frames that divides the window horizontally is called _____.

- A. muntin
- B. mullion
- C. transom
- D. stile

The correct answer is option [C]

26. What part is labelled '3' in the drawing?



- A. Bottom rail
- B. Stile
- C. Sash bar
- D. Top rail

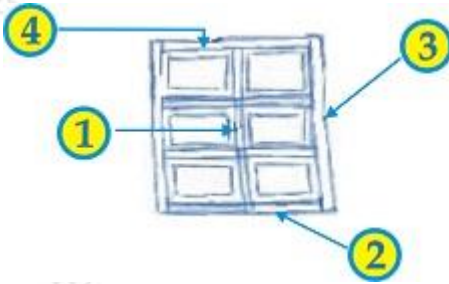
The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Stile the vertical members of the window sash frame.

27. _____ is an opening formed in a wall to admit light and ventilation to rooms.

- A. Door
- B. Window
- C. Verandah
- D. Passage

The correct answer is option [B]

28. The part labelled '2' in the drawing is called _____.



- A. bottom rail
- B. stile
- C. sash bar
- D. top rail

The correct answer is option [A]

29. Hopper sashes of the awning or hopper window are hinged at the _____ and opens inward.

- A. bottom
- B. top
- C. side
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

30. The two types of louver include _____.

- A. fixed and sliding
- B. fixed and pivoted
- C. fixed and adjustable
- D. adjustable and sliding

The correct answer is option [C]

31. Casement have all except _____.

- A. provide maximum ventilation
- B. difficult to make weather proof if on the side of the weather
- C. fly screens are fitted inside when the sash opens outward
- D. does not provide maximum ventilation

The correct answer is option [D] Solution: Casement opens completely.

32. For fire safety public building should open _____.

- A. upwards
- B. downwards
- C. inwards
- D. outwards

The correct answer is option [D]

33. The position of by are all except _____ hung.

- A. centre
- B. top
- C. side
- D. bottom

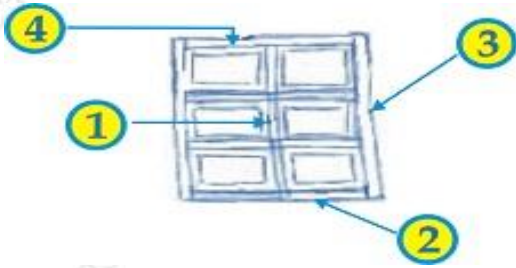
The correct answer is option [A] Solution: No hanging with is done at the center.

34. A latch set consists of _____.

- A. latch, lever handles and plates
- B. latch, and
- C. latch, and stays
- D. handles, bolts and

The correct answer is option [A]

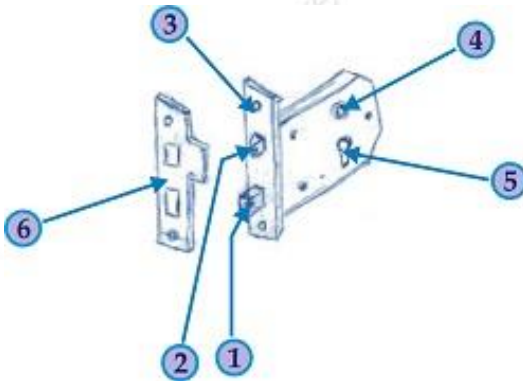
35. The part labelled '1' in the window sash frame is called _____.



- A. bottom rail
- B. stile
- C. sash bar
- D. top rail

The correct answer is option [C]

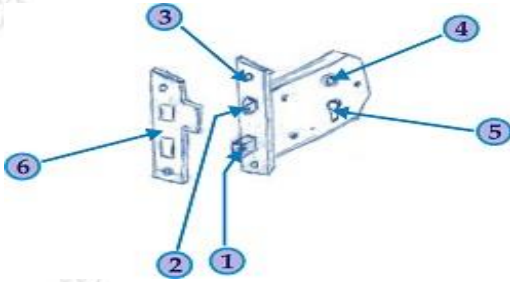
36. What is the name of the part labelled '6'?



- A. Escutcheon
- B. Rammer face
- C. Stapple pin
- D. Striker plate

The correct answer is option [D]

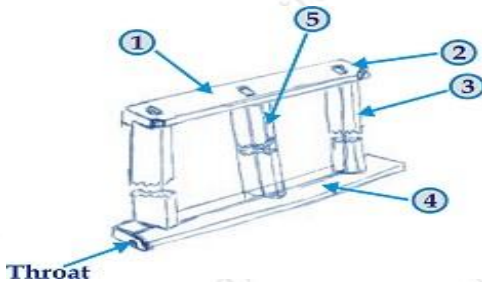
37. The drawing illustrates parts of a _____.



- A. mortise lock
- B. catch
- C. rim lock
- D. drawer lock

The correct answer is option [A]

38. The diagram represents _____.



- A. wall rack
- B. door frames
- C. window frames
- D. picture frames

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Window frame, the throats helps break the water or moisture from reaching the under wall surface.

39. Which of the following is not a functional requirement of a window?

- A. Acoustic purposes
- B. Security purposes

- C. Escape root function
- D. Thermal performance function

The correct answer is option [C] Solution are not meant as escape root in case of danger or disaster.

40. _____ is the internal sill fixed to the window frame sill.

- A. Flashing
- B. Window board
- C. Elbow lining
- D. Cladding

The correct answer is option [B]

41. A lock set consists of _____.

- A. lach, lever handles and plates
- B. lock, lever handles and plates
- C. knobs, and keys
- D. lever handles and plates

The correct answer is option [B]

42. The method of fixing glass into shallow rebates in the window frame without using sashes is called _____ glazing.

- A. indirect
- B. shallow
- C. fixed
- D. direct

The correct answer is option [D]

43. The shoulder size is measured from _____.

- A. the outside edges of the top and bottom
- B. the innermost edges of the frame
- C. between the bottoms of the rebates
- D. the inside edges of the frame

The correct answer is option [C]

44. The two main types of frames are _____ frames.

- A. solid and box
- B. hollow and box
- C. box and square
- D. square and solid

The correct answer is option [A]

45. _____ Furniture consists of lever handles and plates without locks.

- A. Latch
- B. Metal
- C. Lock
- D. All of the above

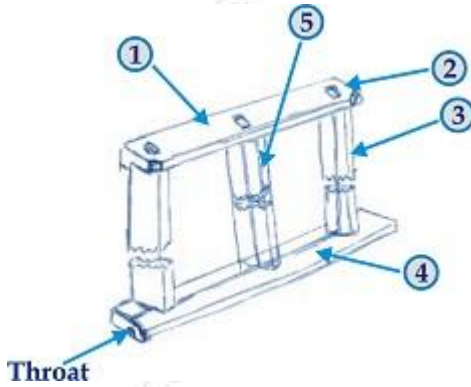
The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Lock furniture is without only lever handles and plates.

46. _____ is the timber used to cover the internal wall which reveals a window frame not wide enough to reach the internal wall linings.

- A. Flashing
- B. Window board
- C. Elbow lining
- D. Single lights

The correct answer is option [C]

47. The part with the arrow '5' is called _____.



- A. stile
- B. mullion
- C. sill
- D. transom

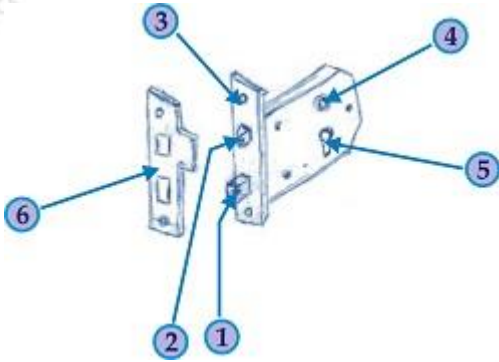
The correct answer is option [B]

48. _____ window is hinged at the sides to open inward or out ward.

- A. Casement
- B. Awning
- C. Pivoted
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

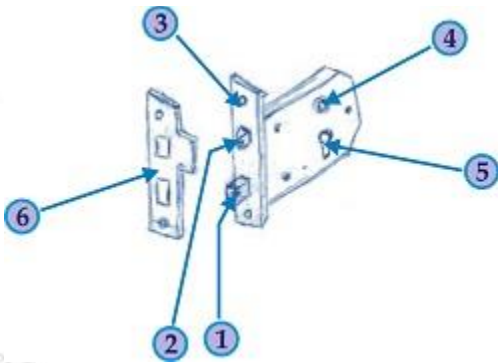
49. What is the name of the part labelled '2'?



- A. Striker plate
- B. Forend
- C. Lock bolt
- D. Latch bolt

The correct answer is option [D]

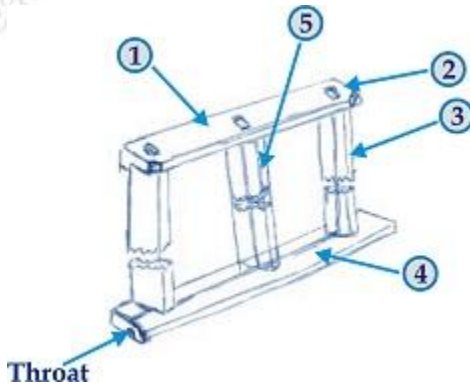
50. In the diagram, the part labelled '1' is called _____.



- A. striker
- B. key hole
- C. lock bolt
- D. latch bolt

The correct answer is option [C]

51. In the diagram, the part with the arrow '1' is called _____.



- A. horn
- B. sill
- C. mullion
- D. head

The correct answer is option [D]

52. _____ lights are a form of casement window in which the sash is being hinged to a transom above a door or window so that it opens inwards to admit ventilation.

- A. Open
- B. Fan
- C. Fridge
- D. Bulb

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Fanlights is a small window above a bigger window.

53. _____ light describes a window or part of it in which glass is fixed so that no part of the glazing can be opened.

- A. Fixed
- B. Fan
- C. Opening

D. dark

The correct answer is option [A]

54. The drawing is a type of door called _____.



A. pivoted

B. sliding

C. hinged

D. awning

The correct answer is option [B]

55. _____ window runs on the window cill from left to right hand side.

A. Casement

B. Sliding

C. Awning

D. Pivoted

The correct answer is option [B] Solution: Sliding runs on bottom rail from left to right hand side.

56. A window can be fixed by _____.

A. being hinged

B. being pivoted

C. sliding

D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

57. Some and latches are not reversible and so must be ordered as _____.

- A. top and bottom
- B. right and left hand
- C. top and right hand
- D. bottom and left hand

The correct answer is option [B]

58. The overall size of a sash is taken from the _____ edges of the frame.

- A. outside
- B. inside
- C. in-between the outer
- D. all of the above

The correct answer is option [A]

59. _____ window is attached to the sash stiles and jambs or mullions so that each sash opens outward from the bottom.

- A. Casement
- B. Sliding
- C. Awning
- D. Louver

The correct answer is option [C] Solution: Awning window is attached to the sash stile and jambs and sash opens outward.