

## **Wood Working**

Pre-Test and Post-Test

Softwoods usually come from trees that are:

- A. Evergreen
- B. Deciduous
- C. Tropical hardwoods
- D. Shrubs

Veneers are best described as:

- A. Large logs of timber
- B. Thin slices of wood glued to surfaces
- C. Recycled wood dust
- D. Unfinished lumber

3. Which is the first safety practice in a woodworking workshop?

- A. Use expensive tools
- B. Wear proper protective gear
- C. Cut wood faster
- D. Store tools anywhere

4. Why is maintaining tools important?

- A. It prevents rust and prolongs life
- B. It makes tools more colorful
- C. It avoids carrying heavy tools
- D. It reduces wood cost

5. Which saw is known for making curved cuts?

A. Coping saw

B. Table saw

C. Band saw

D. Back saw

6. A panel saw is most often used to cut:

A. Plastic

B. Metal sheets

C. Large wooden boards

D. Thin veneers

7. A block plane is mainly used for:

A. Cutting joints

B. Smoothing end grain

C. Measuring wood length

D. Marking edges

8. Which specialized plane is designed for cleaning grooves?

A. Scraping plane

B. Router plane

C. Bench plane

D. Shoulder plane

9. The chisel best suited for deep square holes is:

A. Bevel-edged

B. Mortise

C. Paring

D. Skew

10. Japanese chisels differ from Western chisels mainly in:

A. Their steel composition

B. Their handle color

C. Their weight only

D. Their use only for bamboo

11. Which tool measures internal and external diameters?

A. Tape measure

B. Vernier caliper

C. Ruler

D. Divider

12. A bradawl is used for:

A. Boring starter holes in wood

B. Cutting veneers

C. Leveling wood surfaces

D. Sanding

Week 8: Squares & Directional Tools

13. A sliding bevel is used to:

A. Check 90° angles

B. Mark and transfer angles

C. Measure wood thickness

D. Sharpen edges

14. Which tool is best for checking dovetail joints?

A. Try square

B. Marking gauge

C. Dovetail marker

D. Combination square

Week 9: Sanding Tools

15. Which sander is best for curved surfaces?

A. Random orbital

B. Palm sander

C. Spindle sander

D. Belt sander

16. "Abranet" is a type of:

A. Glue

B. Sandpaper

C. Clamp

D. Drill bit

Week 10: Basic Techniques

17. The simplest joint often taught to beginners is the:

A. Dovetail joint

B. Cross-halving joint

C. Corner-halving joint

D. Butt joint

18. Preparing wood includes which step?

- A. Sanding
- B. Painting immediately
- C. Applying glue
- D. Adding hinges

Week 11–13: Joinery

19. The mortise-and-tenon joint is valued for its:

- A. Simplicity
- B. Decorative edge
- C. Strength and stability
- D. Ability to curve wood

20. A comb joint is another name for:

- A. Finger joint
- B. Lap joint
- C. Miter joint
- D. Dado joint

Week 14: Gluing & Clamping

21. Which clamp is best for wide panels?

- A. C-clamp
- B. F-clamp
- C. Sash clamp
- D. Speed clamp

22. The strongest bond for woodwork is usually from:

- A. Tape

B. Hot glue

C. Wood glue (PVA)

D. Nails

23. Which drill allows precise vertical holes?

A. Power drill

B. Drill press

C. Hand drill

D. Cordless driver

24. Hinges are best classified as:

A. Screws

B. Pins

C. Fasteners

D. Abrasives

25. A scraper is mainly used to:

A. Cut dovetails

B. Level uneven wood

C. Drill holes

D. Measure joints

26. A common problem when staining wood is:

A. Blotching

B. Tight joints

C. Oversized holes

D. Warped clamps

## Week 18: Final Review

27. Which sequence is most correct in woodworking?

A. Saw → Plane → Finish

B. Glue → Drill → Saw

C. Sand → Cut → Plane

D. Finish → Saw → Drill

28. Which describes the essence of woodworking safety?

A. Work fast and smart

B. Proper tools, proper handling, proper care

C. Use any tool available

D. Avoid using safety gear

29. Which joint is known as the “king of joints” for strength and durability?

A. Mortise-and-tenon

B. Dovetail

C. Butt joint

D. Comb joint

30. Before applying varnish, the final step is:

A. Drilling

B. Sawing

C. Gluing

D. Sanding