

Wood Technology Question Bank

Multiple Choice: *Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

____ 1. Which of the following is **not** a softwood?

- a. pine c. birch
- b. redwood d. cedar

____ 2. Which of the following is **not** a hardwood?

- a. fir c. walnut
- b. maple d. cherry

____ 3. The first step in lumber processing is called

- a. selective cutting. c. air drying.
- b. barking. d. kiln drying.

____ 4. The top grade of hardwood lumber is labeled

- a. factory lumber. c. FAS.
- b. yard lumber. d. common yard lumber.

____ 5. Which of the following is **not** a step in problem solving?

- a. State the problem clearly.
- b. Select the best solution.
- c. Collect information.
- d. Rank the solutions according to effectiveness.

____ 6. A worker who finishes plans begun by an architect is a

- a. millwright. c. forestry technician.
- b. precision woodworker. d. drafter.

____ 7. Employers appreciate workers who

- a. have a positive attitude. c. cooperate.
- b. can accept criticism. d. all of the above.

____ 8. Wood's greatest commercial importance is in

- a. production of synthetics and plastics.
- b. making paperboard and cardboard.
- c. furniture, cabinetmaking, and building construction.
- d. engineered wood production.

____ 9. A fire safety plan should include

- a. a map of the building.
- b. at least four escape routes.
- c. escape routes that can be opened during an emergency.
- d. none of the above.

____ 10. Most fires can be extinguished by

- a. increasing the heat so the fire burns more quickly.
- b. removing the source of fuel.
- c. increasing the level of oxygen.
- d. all of the above.

____ 11. Which of the following is **not** involved in an electric shock that kills?

- a. a slowed heart rate.
- b. ventricular fibrillation.
- c. respiratory-center paralysis.
- d. paralysis of the hand or other muscles.

____ 12. Which of the following is **not** a helper used to feed stock into a tool?

- a. pushstick c. pushblock
- b. featherboard d. straightedge

____ 13. Which type of gloves should be worn when working with sharp edges and rough materials?

- a. plastic c. leather or thick fabric
- b. lightweight cotton d. rubber

____ 14. If a chemical splashes into someone's eye, the person should rinse the eye with

- a. alcohol. c. mercurochrome.

b. a gentle stream of cool water. d. cold tea.

____ 15. The three keys to good design include

- a. proportion, balance, symmetry.
- b. appearance, sound construction, function.
- c. function, harmony, emphasis.
- d. sound construction, scale, evaluation.

____ 16. A three-view working drawing usually includes ____ views.

- a. front, back, and left-side c. back, front, and top
- b. top, front, and right-side d. left-side, right-side, and front

____ 17. When laying out stock for the object shown in Fig. 3-1, you would locate the center of the larger

circle ____ inches from the left edge.

- a. 2 c. 8
- b. 6 d. 4

____ 18. Which of the following would **not** be found on a bill of materials?

- a. finished size of each wood part c. fasteners
- b. rough size of each wood part d. accessories

____ 19. Which of the following formulas is used to calculate board feet?

- a. $L \times W \times T \div 12$ c. $(T \times W \times L) \div 12$
- b. $aa + bb + cc$ d. $T \times W \div L$

____ 20. When using a crosscut saw, which of the following is **not** recommended?

- a. Hold the saw at a 45-degree angle.
- b. Apply light pressure on the push cuts.
- c. Cut with the grain.
- d. Cut on the waste side of the cutting line.

____ 21. Which of the following is used to cut irregular shapes?

- a. backsaw c. ripsaw
- b. dovetail saw d. compass saw

____ 22. Which of the following is **not** used as a marking tool?

- a. scratch awl c. lead pencil
- b. triangle d. utility knife

____ 23. The reciprocating saw is used primarily for

- a. rough cutting. c. finish cutting.
- b. curved cuts. d. all of the above.

____ 24. A hammer of which weight is best for everyday use?

- a. 16 ounces c. 18 ounces
- b. 5 ounces d. 20 ounces

____ 25. Which of the following is **not** recommended for driving nails?

- a. Grasp the hammer near the head.
- b. Hold the nail close to the point.
- c. Watch the hammer, not the nail.
- d. Do not put several nails along the same grain.

____ 26. A hammer is a type of

- a. gooseneck. c. wedge.
- b. fulcrum. d. lever.

____ 27. The size of a power drill is determined by the size of its

- a. bit. c. torque.
- b. chuck. d. collar.

____ 28. A hand drill is generally used to drill holes ____ or less in diameter.

- a. 1/8 inch c. 1/2 inch
- b. 1 inch d. 1 1/2 inch

____ 29. On some power drills, a chuck key is used to

- a. tighten the jaws around the bit. c. loosen screws that are too tight.
- b. lock the drill for safety reasons. d. none of the above.

____ 30. A power drill for woodworking should be variable speed and

- a. cordless. c. heavy.
- b. reversible. d. all of the above.

____ 31. Before planing, inspect the surface for

- a. sawdust. c. warp.
- b. correct dimensions. d. finishes.

____ 32. Which of the following is **not** recommended for planing?

- a. If you are right handed, grasp the knob in your left hand.
- b. Lift the plane off the board on the return stroke.
- c. Always plane with the grain.
- d. None of the above.

____ 33. Which of the following is **not** recommended for chiseling?

- a. Secure the workpiece with clamps.
- b. Keep the chisel close to your body.
- c. Always hit the tool squarely on top of the handle.
- d. Never allow the edge to touch other tools.

____ 34. Which of the following is **not** recommended for sanding?

- a. Always sand against the grain.
- b. Take care to prevent round corners.
- c. Sand end grain in only one direction.
- d. Never use a coarser grit than necessary.

____ 35. When operating a portable power sander,

- a. make sure the abrasive belt is in good condition.
- b. wear goggles or a face shield.
- c. start the tool above the work surface.
- d. all of the above.

____ 36. Butt joints are made by joining together the edge, end, or face surface of one piece of wood to the

____ of another.

- a. edge c. face surface
- b. end d. all of the above

____ 37. The two main types of butt joints include edge butt joints and

- a. end butt joints. c. corner butt joints.
- b. face butt joints. d. angled butt joints.

____ 38. Butt joints can be strengthened using corner blocks, biscuits, dowels, or

- a. straps. c. joists.
- b. metal fasteners. d. tape.

____ 39. Biscuits are made from compressed

- a. maple. c. beech.
- b. oak. d. plywood.

____ 40. When making biscuit joints, the slots should be slightly longer than the biscuits to allow for

- a. easy removal. c. adjustments and expansion.
- b. padding. d. compression.

____ 41. Dowel centers are

- a. small metal pins used for marking.
- b. the wooden cores of dowel rods.
- c. pieces of dowel rod used to strengthen joints.
- d. none of the above.

____ 42. When using dowels to strengthen joints, their diameter should never be more than ____ the thickness

of the wood.

- a. half c. twice
- b. one-quarter d. three-fourths

____ 43. When making a dowel joint in a frame, use a ____ to locate the dowels on the face surface.

- a. gouge c. straightedge
- b. try square d. tape measure

____ 44. A rabbet is a(n) ____ placed along the end or edge of a board.

- a. ridge c. L-shaped cut
- b. slot d. dovetail

____ 45. Rabbet joints are commonly used in the construction of cases, cabinet frames, and

- a. tabletops. c. roofing members.
- b. drawers. d. picture frames.

____ 46. The width of the cut made for a rabbet joint is determined by the

- a. size of the saw blade. c. size of the project.
- b. desired strength of the joint. d. thickness of the stock.

____ 47. The depth of a rabbet is usually ____ the thickness of the stock.

- a. one-half to two-thirds c. equal to
- b. one-fourth to one-half d. twice

____ 48. When cutting a rabbet by hand, make the shoulder cut with a

- a. backsaw. c. reciprocating saw.
- b. dovetail saw. d. sharp file.

____ 49. Trim excess stock from a rabbet using a

- a. file. c. jigsaw.
- b. chisel. d. sanding block.

____ 50. Position the fence on a table saw so the distance from the outside of the blade to the fence is the

same as the ____ of the rabbet.

- a. depth c. width
- b. length d. none of the above

____ 51. Do not allow your fingers to come closer than ____ inches to the blade on a table saw.

- a. 2 c. 4
- b. 3 d. 5

____ 52. In a dado joint, a(n) ____ across one board receives the end of another board.

- a. L-shaped cut c. groove
- b. dado d. lap

____ 53. To lay out a dado, superimpose the end of the second board across the ____ of the first.

- a. face c. edge
- b. end d. none of the above

____ 54. The correct depth for a dado is usually ____ the thickness of the stock.

- a. one-fourth c. three-fourths
- b. one-half d. twice

____ 55. After cutting a dado, use ____ to check the depth throughout.

- a. a tape measure c. a combination square
- b. calipers d. a try square

____ 56. When wood pieces are simply lapped without additional processing, the joint is called a(n)

- a. butt joint c. end-to-end half-lap joint
- b. surface lap joint d. top-lap joint

____ 57. The most common lap joint is the ____ joint.

- a. surface-lap c. cross-lap
- b. end-to-end half-lap d. half-lap

____ 58. Short pieces of wood can be made into a longer, more usable piece by joining them with ____ joints.

- a. surface-lap c. cross-lap
- b. end-to-end half-lap d. half-lap

____ 59. When pieces of different thicknesses are joined, a ____ joint is used.

- a. surface-lap c. finger-lap

- b. cross-lap d. full-lap
 ____ 60. *Box joint* is another term for a ____ joint.
 a. surface-lap c. finger-lap
 b. cross-lap d. full-lap
- ____ 61. The end of each piece in a miter joint is commonly cut at an angle of ____ degrees.
 a. 90 c. 45
 b. 30 or 60 d. none of the above
- ____ 62. A ____ is used to hold the glass in place in a picture frame.
 a. rabbet edge c. dado
 b. dowel d. metal clip
- ____ 63. A ____ is used along with a saw to cut miters.
 a. dado cutter c. framing jig
 b. miter box d. try square
- ____ 64. Built-in ____ allow you to lock a power miter saw into position at a variety of angles.
 a. metal clips c. index plates
 b. angle irons d. none of the above
- ____ 65. The width of a tenon should be ____ inches or less.
 a. 5 c. 3
 b. 4 d. 2
- ____ 66. The thickness of a tenon should be ____ the thickness of the piece in which the mortise will be cut.
 a. twice c. less than one-fourth
 b. between one-third and one-half d. three-fourths
- ____ 67. The width of the mortise should be the same as the ____ of the tenon.
 a. width c. thickness
 b. length d. radius
- ____ 68. An assembled mortise-and-tenon joint looks like a simple ____ joint.
 a. cross-lap c. dado
 b. miter d. butt
- ____ 69. Hand tools used to cut a mortise include a drill and a
 a. chisel. c. miter box.
 b. dado cutter. d. all of the above.
- ____ 70. Hand tools used to cut a tenon include a backsaw or
 a. fine crosscut saw. c. dovetail saw.
 b. table saw. d. ripsaw.
- ____ 71. The ends of the socket piece in a dovetail joint are called
 a. pins. c. tails.
 b. half-pins. d. blind ends.
- ____ 72. When using a router with a jig and dovetail bit,
 a. begin cutting from left to right.
 b. certain joints must be cut on certain sides of the jig.
 c. label the jig as well as the workpieces so that all parts match properly.
 d. all of the above.
- ____ 73. One way to support shelves in a bookcase is to drill holes in the sides and insert
 a. brackets. c. shelf pins or dowels.
 b. cleats. d. screws.
- ____ 74. There are three basic steps to installing a drawer in a table: ____, making the drawer, and installing drawer guides.
 a. cutting a rabbet c. measuring the lip
 b. cutting the rail d. drilling for brackets
- ____ 75. When making a paneled door, use ____ joints to connect stiles and rails.
 a. mortise-and-tenon c. butt
 b. dovetail d. half-lap

____ 76. When pre-drilling wood for screws, drill the ____ in the first piece of stock, then hold this piece over the second piece to mark the location for the pilot hole.

- a. plug hole c. countersink
- b. shank clearance hole d. counterbore

____ 77. A screw-mate drill and countersink can be used with

- a. dowel screws. c. flathead screws.
- b. wood plugs. d. roundhead screws.

____ 78. Special wood screws with widely spaced threads are available for use with

- a. composition panels. c. sheet metal.
- b. pocket holes. d. tabletops.

____ 79. Wooden parallel clamps from 6 to 20 inches long are called

- a. bar clamps. c. C-clamps.
- b. pipe clamps. d. hand screws.

____ 80. A(n) ____ is used to clamp multi-sided projects.

- a. band clamp c. pipe clamp
- b. C-clamp d. edging clamp

____ 81. When making edge joints, pieces of stock wider than ____ inches should be ripped into narrower

strips and the strips glued together.

- a. 2 to 4 c. 6 to 8
- b. 4 to 6 d. 8 to 10

____ 82. The two basic types of hardware are cabinet hardware and

- a. surface hardware. c. metal fasteners.
- b. structural hardware. d. metal guides.

____ 83. A hinge is a piece of hardware used as a

- a. joint. c. repair plate.
- b. support. d. none of the above.

____ 84. A device for holding a door closed is called a

- a. knob. c. T-plate.
- b. pull. d. catch.

____ 85. Side drawer guides require ____ inch clearance on each side.

- a. c.
- b. d.

____ 86. Repair plates include mending plates and

- a. flat corner irons. c. T-plates.
- b. bent corner irons. d. all of the above.

____ 87. Veneering techniques have been used for at least ____ years.

- a. 500 c. 2,000
- b. 1,000 d. 3,000

____ 88. Boyle's law refers to the relationship between

- a. adhesion and cohesion. c. heating and cooling.
- b. volume and pressure of gases. d. veneers and laminates.

____ 89. A sheet of veneer is usually ____ inch thick.

- a. c.
- b. d.

____ 90. All veneer slices cut from a single log are kept in bundles called

- a. books. c. flitches.
- b. collections. d. cuts.

____ 91. Flat cutting produces a

- a. flat grain. c. patterned grain.
- b. irregular grain. d. cathedral grain.

____ 92. When white or yellow glue is used to apply veneer, the veneer is pressed with a

- a. household iron. c. rubber roller.
- b. cast-iron weight. d. none of the above.

- ____ 93. Which of the following can be used to cut veneer?
a. craft knife c. paper cutter
b. utility knife d. all of the above
- ____ 94. The ____ presses firmly on the top of the wood to prevent the grain from tearing out.
a. infeed roll. c. pressure bar.
b. chip breaker. d. outfeed roll.
- ____ 95. When planing a board, first
a. adjust the machine for the correct thickness.
b. start the stock into the planer.
c. measure the thickness of the board at the thickest point.
d. turn on the power.
- ____ 96. For rough work, never try to remove more than ____ inch in thickness from a board.
a. c.
b. d.
- ____ 97. The jointer is used to ____ boards.
a. straighten c. square up
b. smooth d. all of the above
- ____ 98. The cutterhead on a jointer holds ____ knives.
a. two c. four
b. three d. five
- ____ 99. When edge jointing, hold the work face of the stock flat against the ____ throughout the operation.
a. fence c. pressure control
b. outfeed table d. T-bevel
- ____ 100. The most common saw blades are ____ blades.
a. ripsaw c. combination
b. crosscut d. all of the above
- ____ 101. When ripping with the table saw, use the ____ to keep the saw kerf from closing.
a. antikickback pawls c. splitter
b. arbor d. try square
- ____ 102. The first step in crosscutting operations is to put the ____ in place.
a. miter gauge c. sliding T-bevel
b. rip fence d. stop block
- ____ 103. A typical dado head has two outside blades that are each ____ inch thick.
a. c.
b. d.
- ____ 104. To make a miter cut, adjust the miter gauge to the correct angle and proceed as for
a. ripping. c. chamfering.
b. crosscutting. d. cutting a taper.
- ____ 105. The elevating crank is used to adjust
a. cutting width. c. depth of cut.
b. angle of cut. d. none of the above.
- ____ 106. When crosscutting, adjust the depth of cut so the teeth of the blade are about ____ inch below the table surface.
a. c.
b. d.
- ____ 107. When making a miter cut, adjust the ____ to the angle desired.
a. table c. blade guard
b. overarm d. column
- ____ 108. To cut a bevel, adjust the track for
a. ripping. c. straight crosscutting.

b. duplicate parts. d. cutting from the bottom.

____ 109. The radial-arm saw is sometimes called a ____ saw.

a. cutoff c. combination

b. table d. back

____ 110. When cutting rectangular openings,

a. first, make straight cuts down the length of each side.

b. backtrack out of the second cut and cut a curve to the second corner.

c. make nibbling cuts as needed to clear away waste.

d. all of the above.

____ 111. In cutting curves,

a. apply even, forward pressure.

b. guide the work with your right hand.

c. make relief cuts to within 1/4 inch of the layout line.

d. all of the above.

____ 112. A commercial circle jig has an adjustable ____ that the operator sets to the correct distance for cutting a circle.

a. miter gauge c. radius measurement

b. pivot pin d. blade guide

____ 113. When cutting compound curves, first

a. remove the waste stock. c. make a pattern.

b. nail or tape the waste stock in place. d. resaw the stock to thickness.

____ 114. Cutting several pieces at one time is called ____ sawing.

a. pad c. repeat

b. duplicate d. pattern

____ 115. The compound miter saw is referred to as "compound" because

a. it can do both crosscutting and ripping.

b. there is more than one miter gauge installed on the saw table.

c. it can cut two angled surfaces at the same time.

d. it can cut from above or below the workpiece.

____ 116. When adjusting the sliding compound miter saw, loosen the locking handle or lever and tilt the ____ to the desired angle.

a. saw head c. turntable

b. fence d. clamping device

____ 117. While making a cut, the blade of the saw extends into a slot in the

a. turntable. c. fence.

b. kerf board. d. angle indicator.

____ 118. Which of the following is **not** an advantage of the sliding compound miter saw?

a. It can cut dados. c. It can cut angles easily.

b. It is safer than a radial-arm saw. d. It can be taken to construction sites.

____ 119. The scroll saw is also called a

a. compass saw. c. coping saw.

b. jigsaw. d. band saw.

____ 120. If the pattern for your workpiece includes loose curves, choose a ____ blade.

a. thin, narrow c. wide, thick

b. long d. saber

____ 121. When making intricate internal cuts,

a. drill a relief hole in the center of the waste stock.

b. run the blade through a relief hole.

c. adjust the guide to the correct height.

d. all of the above.

____ 122. When making straight cuts,

a. choose the widest blade possible. c. use a special V fixture.

b. make a "sandwich" of the material. d. all of the above.

- ____ 123. The size of a drill press is expressed as twice the distance from the center of the ____ to the column.
- a. table c. chuck
 - b. bit d. spindle
- ____ 124. The drill press can be used for
- a. drilling holes of various sizes and depths at various angles.
 - b. mortising.
 - c. sanding.
 - d. all of the above.
- ____ 125. Multispur bits are used
- a. to cut perfectly round, flat-bottomed holes.
 - b. to create countersinks.
 - c. to cut dowels.
 - d. to cut rough holes.
- ____ 126. Large machines with two belts arranged on three pulleys are capable of ____ speed settings.
- a. three c. nine
 - b. six d. twelve
- ____ 127. Which of the following cuts can be made with router bits?
- a. dovetail c. cove
 - b. V-grooving d. all of the above
- ____ 128. Which of the following is usually **not** cut with a plunge router?
- a. dado c. mortise
 - b. edge d. rabbet
- ____ 129. To install a router bit, insert the shank of the bit as far as possible, then pull it out about ____ inch.
- a. c.
 - b. d.
- ____ 130. A typical router operates at ____ revolutions per minute.
- a. 5,000 c. 16,000
 - b. 9,000 d. 25,000
- ____ 131. To cut a groove for a strip of inlay, use a ____ bit.
- a. beading c. V-grooving
 - b. left-hand spiral d. core box
- ____ 132. During sanding, the movement of the abrasive against the wood generates
- a. static electricity. c. friction.
 - b. adhesion. d. tension.
- ____ 133. When changing the belt on the stationary belt sander, first
- a. turn the belt-tension knob. c. center the belt on the rollers.
 - b. remove the guards. d. adjust the idler pulley.
- ____ 134. Which of the following **cannot** be sanded with a power sander?
- a. end grain c. irregular shapes
 - b. curves d. none of the above
- ____ 135. Which sander is most useful for getting into hard-to-reach places?
- a. narrow belt sander-grinder c. stationary disc sander
 - b. oscillating spindle sander d. stationary belt sander
- ____ 136. Sanding discs are installed using
- a. two wrenches of different sizes. c. pressure-sensitive adhesive.
 - b. a tension knob. d. a chuck key.
- ____ 137. Spindle turning involves turning stock held between the live center and the
- a. spur. c. tool rest.
 - b. headstock. d. dead center.
- ____ 138. Rough turning is begun using a
- a. gouge. c. spindle.
 - b. roundnose. d. none of the above.

- _____ 139. Which is **not** true for finish turning?
- The tool used is a skew.
 - Either cutting or scraping methods may be used.
 - Work is begun at the center of the workpiece.
 - None of the above.
- _ 140. The vertical part of a shoulder is cut with a
- gouge. c. parting tool.
 - skew. d. hermaphrodite caliper.
- _____ 141. Standard finishes are made with _____ that emit(s) pollutants into the air.
- water-based ingredients c. fillers
 - solvents d. rottenstone
- _____ 142. Which of the following is a penetrating finish?
- varnish c. shellac
 - enamel d. Danish oil
- _____ 143. A shallow dent in wood can sometimes be repaired by
- using steam to swell the wood. c. filling it with glue.
 - filling it with a sliver of wood. d. rubbing it with white shellac.
- _____ 144. Pumice is used to
- remove old paint. c. clean brushes.
 - remove excess glue. d. rub down a finish.
- _____ 145. When storing a brush for a period of time, which of the following should **not** be done?
- Wrap the brush in waxed paper.
 - Soak up the wetness with newspaper.
 - Wash it in detergent mixed with water.
 - Comb the bristles with a metal comb.
- _____ 146. Which is **not** done when applying an oil-based stain?
- Wear rubber or vinyl gloves.
 - Sponge the wood surface with water.
 - Apply a thin coat of linseed oil to the wood.
 - Wipe all surfaces with a tack rag.
- _____ 147. To mix a white stain, combine _____ with oil and turpentine.
- zinc oxide c. burnt umber
 - raw sienna d. white pumice
- _____ 148. When applying a water-based stain, brush the end grain with _____ to prevent it from absorbing too much stain.
- linseed oil c. water
 - zinc oxide d. solvent
- _____ 149. Create a wash coat of one part _____ to seven parts alcohol.
- linseed oil c. lacquer
 - varnish d. shellac
- _____ 150. When spraying finishes, wear
- rubber gloves. c. a mask or respirator.
 - an apron. d. all of the above.
- True/False:** *Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.*
- _____ 151. Air seasoning of wood may take from six months to five years.
- _____ 152. When a wood product is built, the wood should contain the amount of moisture that it is expected to have, on average, during its use.
- _____ 153. Tempered hardboard has been hardened by being dipped into plastics and air dried.
- _____ 154. The *Occupational Outlook Handbook* is a good source of information about jobs in demand.
- _____ 155. More than 11,500 people die from work-related injuries each year.

- ___ 156. Material Safety Data Sheets are required by OSHA for all hazardous materials kept in a shop.
- ___ 157. Toxic woods include fir and maple.
- ___ 158. A cutting diagram shows how parts should be arranged so they can be produced with the minimum number of cuts.
- ___ 159. Working drawings give the dimensions for the object.
- ___ 160. When using power saws, always wear eye protection.
- ___ 161. Ripsaws are used to cut stock to width.
- ___ 162. The backsaw has a thick blade with coarse teeth.
- ___ 163. The set of a saw affects the width of the kerf.
- ___ 164. Toenailing is nailing the end of one piece to the side of another by driving nails into both sides of at an angle.
- ___ 165. When nailing hardwood, drill starter holes and apply a little glue to the nail.
- ___ 166. Pneumatic nailers increase nailing accuracy.
- ___ 167. Cordless drills have rechargeable batteries.
- ___ 168. With a depth stop, you can convert a power drill into a small drill press.
- ___ 169. Drill guides help drill perfectly aligned holes.
- ___ 170. Sanding dust can lead to health problems such as dermatitis and respiratory illnesses.
- ___ 171. The size of the grains on a sheet of sandpaper is referred to as grit.
- ___ 172. When installing dowels for an end-to-face butt joint, drill the holes in the face pieces first.
- ___ 173. Edge butt joints are often used to make tabletops from narrow boards.
- ___ 174. The fence on a biscuit machine cannot be adjusted to angles other than 90 degrees.
- ___ 175. Screws used in end grain should be short and thick for more holding power.
- ___ 176. A laser router never actually touches the wood.
- ___ 177. Rabbits cut in the back edge of a cabinet frame should be cut a bit deeper than the thickness of the panel to be inserted.
- ___ 178. When cutting a rabbet by hand, lock the workpiece in a vise.
- ___ 179. Technically, a dado is cut across the grain; a groove is cut with the grain.
- ___ 180. To make dado joints more attractive on a bookcase, decorative cuts can be made on the front ends of the shelves.
- ___ 181. Wooden drawer bottoms should be glued and then nailed to the drawer frames to prevent changes caused by humidity.
- ___ 182. A rabbit-and-dado joint is used when increased strength and stiffness are required.
- ___ 183. If the second piece of the joint fits a bit snugly into the first piece, use sandpaper to smooth out the channel.
- ___ 184. The length of a blind dado should be laid out to within $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of the front edge.
- ___ 185. For a cross-lap joint, material is removed from only one piece.
- ___ 186. Use a chisel to remove waste stock from cuts made for lap joints.
- ___ 187. Use a backsaw to cut half-lap joints by hand.
- ___ 188. When making a finger-lap joint, making the fingers and notches the same width as the thickness of the stock provides the most glue area.
- ___ 189. It is extremely important to cut precise angles when making miter joints; one or two degrees of error

can result in a gap.

- ___ 190. Miter joints can be used to join two pieces having different widths.
- ___ 191. Use a try square to check that the corners of a frame fit properly.
- ___ 192. The rabbet for a picture frame should be about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wide.
- ___ 193. When designing a mortise-and-tenon joint, the length of the tenon depends on whether glue will be used or not.
- ___ 194. When one tenon would be too wide, multiple tenons can be used.
- ___ 195. Dovetail joints were developed during a time when good glues and mechanical fasteners were not available.
- ___ 196. A half-blind dovetail joint can be seen from the side but not from the front.
- ___ 197. A screw-mate counterbore creates a wood plug that can be used to cover the screw head after it is installed.
- ___ 198. Twin-threaded utility screws are preferred for fine hardwoods.
- ___ 199. Always make sure that the tip of a standard screwdriver is the same width as the diameter of the screw head being driven.
- ___ 200. A trial assembly allows you to adjust all clamps to the correct width.
- ___ 201. During a trial assembly, parts should be checked with a square.
- ___ 202. A respirator with a charcoal filter is **not** enough to protect your lungs from adhesive fumes.
- ___ 203. Resorcinol glue provides complete protection from both fresh and salt water.
- ___ 204. Invisible hinges are used on both flush and overlay doors and cannot be seen when the door is closed.
- ___ 205. T-plates are used to strengthen shelves.
- ___ 206. A broken screw can be removed by drilling out the damaged area and gluing in a hardwood dowel of the proper size.
- ___ 207. Around 1850, almost all highly styled furniture was veneered.
- ___ 208. When adhering veneer with contact cement, place a block of softwood over the veneer and press it with a hot iron.
- ___ 209. When planing table legs, be sure each side of all four of the legs is of identical width.
- ___ 210. Never pull on a board being planed.
- ___ 211. Face planing is the same as surfacing.
- ___ 212. When face planing, set the jointer to make a fairly deep cut.
- ___ 213. The guard must be removed from the jointer to cut a rabbet.
- ___ 214. Basically, a bevel is any angle, including a right angle.
- ___ 215. During processing on the jointer, the cutterhead moves in a clockwise direction
- ___ 216. The gauge showing angle of tilt for cutting bevels and chamfers is located on the front of the saw just below the table.
- ___ 217. A dado head can cut either with or across the grain.
- ___ 218. Because a dado head is larger than a saw blade, the throat plate on the table saw must have a wider opening.
- ___ 219. Do not attempt to cut cylindrical (round) stock on the table saw.
- ___ 220. The overarm can be rotated in a complete circle around the column.
- ___ 221. For crosscutting, the saw unit is held stationary and the workpiece is moved.
- ___ 222. For ripping, the workpiece is held stationary, and the saw unit is moved.
- ___ 223. Make short cuts before long cuts on the band saw.

- ___ 224. Move the stock as slowly as possible into the blade to prevent burning the wood.
- ___ 225. When folding a band saw blade, step on the blade to hold it to the floor.
- ___ 226. The table of the band saw can be tilted to do chamfering.
- ___ 227. When resawing, use the narrowest possible blade.
- ___ 228. The sliding compound miter saw is pulled, rather than pushed, through materials clamped to its table;
this is a safety factor.
- ___ 229. A cut made by pressing too hard can result in burning the wood.
- ___ 230. Miter and bevel settings on the saw cannot be used independently.
- ___ 231. Slower speeds make it easier to cut metals and plastics.
- ___ 232. When installing a blade, be sure the teeth are pointing up.
- ___ 233. One method for cutting an exterior corner is to make a slightly curved cut at the corner and then trim
off the stock.
- ___ 234. When cutting an angle or bevel, the workpiece must always remain on the same side of the blade.
- ___ 235. Always use a drill bit with a square shank.
- ___ 236. Use a faster speed for large holes and a slower speed for small holes.
- ___ 237. When operating the router, hold it with one hand while turning the workpiece with the other hand.
- ___ 238. Feeding a router into the workpiece too slowly will cause it to heat.
- ___ 239. A router bit rotates clockwise.
- ___ 240. Sanding done on the stationary disc sander should be done only on the upward-moving side of the
disc.
- ___ 241. Some sander discs rotate clockwise; others rotate counterclockwise.
- ___ 242. Cutting Vs is done with a parting tool.
- ___ 243. When cutting a bead, begin by raising and twisting the handle of the skew until the toe just shears the
wood.
- ___ 244. In scraping, the tool digs into the revolving stock to peel away small shavings.
- ___ 245. The split ends on flagged bristles should be snipped off.
- ___ 246. Sealing should be done before staining.
- ___ 247. Wax can be used by itself as a finish for most woods.
- ___ 248. Mill marks are caused by a planer or jointer.
- ___ 249. Use pumice mixed with linseed oil for the final rubbing of a varnished surface.
- ___ 250. Water-based stain has less tendency to bleed into lacquer than oil-based stain.

251. What saw would be used to cut a 2x4

- A. Table saw B. Circular saw C. Saber saw D. Bend saw

252. What tool would be used to cut crown molding?

- A. Circular saw B. Miter saw C. Hammer D. Planer

253. What size nail is used to install plywood?

- A. 16d B. 12d C. 8d D. None of the above

254. What tool is best used to install Shingles?

- A. Drill B. Pneumatic nailer C. Staple gun D. Screw driver

255. What is the most common underlayment for roofing?

- A. Asphalt felt B. Plastic C. None D. Silicone

256. What tool shaves off the Thickness of lumber?

- A. Circular saw B. Planer C. Band saw D. Hammer

257. What tool is used to drive a three inch screw?
A. Hammer B. Cordless drill C. Screw Driver D. Wrench
258. What tool is best used for shaping wood?
A. Circular saw B. Router C. Drill D. Miter saw
259. What tool is best used to cut nails?
A. Reciprocating saw B. Hammer C. Chisel D. Circular saw
260. What powers a pneumatic tool?
A. Electricity B. Air C. Water D. You
261. Steel hand tool with small sharp teeth used for sharpening or shaping?
A. Metal vise B. Steel file C. Chalk line D. Speed square
262. An all purpose knife used for cutting..
A. Metal vise B. Steel file C. Utility knife D. Chalk line
263. Eye protection to protect eyes from all directions.
A. Speed square B. Safety goggles C. Safety glasses. D. Steel file
264. Hand saw with short thin blade held by a bow-shaped frame used to cut irregular shapes in wood?
A. Hack saw B. Crosscut saw C. Coping saw D. Rip saw
265. Carpenter's tool used to drive and pull nails.
A. Claw hammer B. Sawhorse C. Rubber Hammer D. Tack hammer
266. Double screw clamp with wooden jaws. Useful in furniture construction and repair.
A. Quick Clamp B. Bar clamp C. Wood chisel D. Wood clamp
267. A combination tool with rubber and plastic heads designed to protect the surface being struck.
A. Ball peen hammer B. Rubber hammer C. Claw hammer D. Rubber/plastic hammer
268. Mouth and nose protection against air borne particles.
A. Back saw B. Hack saw C. Rip saw D. Dust mask
269. A tool used to put in cross-head screws.
A. Philips head screw driver B. Architect ruler C. Flat head screw driver D. Ball peen Hammer
270. A small carpenter's plane used on end grains of wood.
A. Jack plane B. Back saw C. Quick clamp D. Block plane
271. A sliding square mounted on a steel rule, used to mark a "square" line find level, or Measure
A. Try square B. Combination square C. Coping saw D. Speed square
272. These clamps have a ratchet mechanism that quickly slides into place. You squeeze the trigger to hold fast and squeeze again to release the grip.
A. Block plane B. Wood clamp C. Quick clamp D. Bar clamp
273. A saw with larger teeth (fewer teeth per inch) for cutting with the grain of wood .

A. Back saw B. Rip saw C. Coping saw D. Hack saw

274. A flexible tool commonly used by a seamstress to measure shapes that may not be straight, such as the waist on a person.

A. Measuring tape B. Coping saw C. Smoothing plane D. Cloth measuring tape.

275. A tool used to measure :to Scal:.

A. Bench ruler B. Steel file C. Scratch awl D. Architect ruler

276. A common tool with a rubber head designed to protect the surface being struck.

A. Claw hammer B. Ball peen hammer C. Tack hammer D. Rubber hammer

277. A saw with small teeth (more teeth per inch) for cutting across the grain of wood.

A. Coping saw B. Back saw C. Hack saw D. Crosscut saw

278. A saw with very fine teeth and is often used in a miter box for cutting angles. The thin blade is reinforced with a ridge of thicker metal along the back of the saw. It cannot cut deeper than the ridge.

A. Nail set B. Rip saw C. Hack saw D. Back saw.

279. An adjustable carpenter's tool for identifying and marking angles.

A. Sliding T-bevel B. Wood chisel C. Coping saw D. Level

280. A light tool that is used to drive tacks. One surface is magnetized to hold the tack.

A. Claw hammer B. Tack hammer C. Rubber hammer D. Hack saw

281. A retractable tool used to measure.

A. Coping saw B. Cloth measuring tape C. Measuring tape D. Smoothing plane

282. Face and eye protection against flying debris.

A. Face Shield B. Nail Set C. Wood Chisel D. Back saw

283. A ruler able to accurately measure great lengths.

A. Measuring tape B. Surveyor's tape C. Carpenter's Square D. Wood worker's vise

284. An adjustable metal device used for holding metal for forming or cutting.

A. Sawhorse B. Chalk line C. Steel file D. Metal vise

285. A saw used for cutting metal .

A. Nail Set B. Back saw C. Rip saw D. Hack saw

286. A sharp pointed tool for marking wood or metal.

A. Hack saw B. Back Saw C. Scraper D. Scratch awl.

287. A wood worker's tool used to glue boards together. Is made up of a long metal bar with a clamp jaw at each end.

A. Bar clamp B. Wood Clamp C. Quick clamp D. Back saw

288. A carpenter's plane for rough surfacing.

A. Jack plane B. Hack saw C. Block plane D. Chalk line

289. A tool with an indicator that establishes the horizontal or vertical, when a bubble is centered in a tube of liquid.

A. Level B. Scraper C. Rip saw D. Nail set

290. A small portable drill held and operated by hand.
A Wood chisel B. Hack saw C. Chalk line D. Hand drill
291. tool having one end of the head hemispherical and used in working metal.
A. Claw hammer B. Ball peen hammer C. Tack hammer D. Rubber hammer
292. Tool used to drive nail heads below the surface.
A. Hack saw B. Rip saw C. Back saw D. Nail set
293. A tool used in the building trades to make a straight line on a vertical surface.
A. Hack saw B. Jack plane C. Chalk line D. Metal vise.
294. A tool used to put in slotted screw.
A. Cloth measuring tape B. Claw hammer C. Flat head screw driver D. Phillips head screw driver
295. A frame with legs, used to support pieces of wood being sawed
A. Nail set B. Saw horse C. Metal vise D. Scraper
296. A carpenter's plane for finish work.
A. Smoothing plane B. Block plane C. Jack plane D., Measuring tape
297. A woodworking tool for cutting, shaping, or smoothing wood.
A. Wood clamp B. Hand drill C. Face shield D. Wood chisel
298. Eye protection to protect eyes from the impact of foreign objects.
A. Jack plane B. Block plane C. Safety goggles D. Safety glasses
299. Short hand saw with a tapered blade used to cut curved or irregular shapes.
A. Key hole saw B. Hack saw C. Back saw D. Crosscut saw
300. A triangular marking tool containing both 90 and 45 degree angles. It has a flange on one side so you can "square" it against the material.,
A. Try square B. Steel file C. Hack saw D. Speed square.
301. A tool commonly found on the work bench, which is usually longer than 12 inches.
A. Bench ruler B. Scraper C. Architect ruler D. Hand drill
302. Woodworking tool used to mark a line at 90 degrees to the edge of the wood or finding "square"
A. Rip saw B. Speed square C. Try square D. Jack plane
303. A type of hand drill consisting of a bit and a brace to hold and turn it
A. Brace and bit B. Nail set C. Back saw D. Face shield
304. An L-shaped tool used to mark or measure materials and check for uniformity and "square".
A. Carpenters square B. Surveyor's tape C. Speed square D. Try square
305. A small plane made by the Shurform company and used to form wood and other materials. The cutting surface is similar to a cheese grater.
A. Jack plane B. Smoothing plane C. Block plane D. Shurform pocket plane.

Wood Technology Question Bank: Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C
2. ANS: A
3. ANS: B
4. ANS: C
5. ANS: D
6. ANS: D
7. ANS: D
8. ANS: C
9. ANS: A
10. ANS: B
11. ANS: A
12. ANS: D
13. ANS: C
14. ANS: B
15. ANS: B
16. ANS: B
17. ANS: C
18. ANS: A
19. ANS: C
20. ANS: C
21. ANS: D
22. ANS: B
23. ANS: A
24. ANS: A
25. ANS: C
26. ANS: D
27. ANS: B
28. ANS: A
29. ANS: A
30. ANS: B
31. ANS: C
32. ANS: D
33. ANS: B
34. ANS: A
35. ANS: D
36. ANS: D
37. ANS: A
38. ANS: B
39. ANS: C
40. ANS: C
41. ANS: A
42. ANS: A
43. ANS: B
44. ANS: C
45. ANS: B
46. ANS: D
47. ANS: D
48. ANS: A
49. ANS: B
50. ANS: C
51. ANS: D
52. ANS: B

53. ANS: A
54. ANS: B
55. ANS: C
56. ANS: B
57. ANS: C
58. ANS: B
59. ANS: D
60. ANS: C
61. ANS: C
62. ANS: A
63. ANS: B
64. ANS: C
65. ANS: A
66. ANS: B
67. ANS: C
68. ANS: D
69. ANS: A
70. ANS: A
71. ANS: B
72. ANS: D
73. ANS: C
74. ANS: B
75. ANS: A
76. ANS: B
77. ANS: C
78. ANS: A
79. ANS: D
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82. ANS: B
83. ANS: A
84. ANS: D
85. ANS: C
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87. ANS: D
88. ANS: B
89. ANS: B
90. ANS: C
91. ANS: D
92. ANS: A
93. ANS: D
94. ANS: B
95. ANS: C
96. ANS: B
97. ANS: D
98. ANS: B
99. ANS: A
100. ANS: D
101. ANS: C
102. ANS: A
103. ANS: B
104. ANS: B
105. ANS: C
106. ANS: A
107. ANS: B

108. ANS: C
109. ANS: A
110. ANS: D
111. ANS: A
112. ANS: B
113. ANS: C
114. ANS: A
115. ANS: C
116. ANS: A
117. ANS: B
118. ANS: A
119. ANS: B
120. ANS: C
121. ANS: D
122. ANS: A
123. ANS: C
124. ANS: D
125. ANS: A
126. ANS: D
127. ANS: D
128. ANS: B
129. ANS: A
130. ANS: D
131. ANS: B
132. ANS: C
133. ANS: B
134. ANS: D
135. ANS: A
136. ANS: C
137. ANS: D
138. ANS: A
139. ANS: D
140. ANS: B
141. ANS: B
142. ANS: D
143. ANS: A
144. ANS: D
145. ANS: B
146. ANS: B
147. ANS: A
148. ANS: C
149. ANS: D
150. ANS: D
TRUE/FALSE
151. ANS: F
152. ANS: T
153. ANS: F
154. ANS: T
155. ANS: T
156. ANS: T
157. ANS: F
158. ANS: T
159. ANS: T
160. ANS: T
161. ANS: T

162. ANS: F
163. ANS: T
164. ANS: T
165. ANS: F
166. ANS: T
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168. ANS: F
169. ANS: T
170. ANS: T
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212. ANS: F
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217. ANS: T
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226. ANS: T
227. ANS: F
228. ANS: F
229. ANS: T
230. ANS: F
231. ANS: T
232. ANS: F
233. ANS: T
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235. ANS: F
236. ANS: F
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238. ANS: T
239. ANS: T
240. ANS: F
241. ANS: T
242. ANS: F
243. ANS: F
244. ANS: F
245. ANS: F
246. ANS: F
247. ANS: T
248. ANS: T
249. ANS: F
250. ANS: T

251. ANS: B

252. ANS: B

253. ANS: C

254. ANS: B

255. ANS: A

256. ANS: B

257. ANS: B

258. ANS: B

259. ANS: A

260. ANS: B

261. ANS: B

262.ANS:C
263.ANS:B
264.ANS:C
265.ANS:A
266.ANS:D
267.ANS:C
268.ANS:D
269.ANS:A
270.ANS:D
271.ANS: B
272.ANS:C
273.ANS:B
274.ANS:D
275.ANS:D
276.ANS:D
277.ANS:D
278.ANS:D
279.ANS:A
280.ANS:B
281.ANS: C
282.ANS:A
283.ANS:B
284.ANS:D
285.ANS:D
286.ANS:D
287.ANS:A
288.ANS:A
289.ANS:A
290.ANS:D
291.ANS: B
292.ANS:D

293.ANS:C

294.ANS:C

295.ANS:B

296.ANS:A

297.ANS:D

298.ANS:D

299.ANS:A

300.ANS:D