Myfuture CBC Revision

woodwork - Grade 10

Question Paper

1. Where is a tongue and groove joint most commonly used?

A. Joining the ends of two long beams

B. Making a decorative triangular corner

C. Securing a hinge to a door frame

D. Flooring and wall panelling where boards fit edge-to-edge

2. Which projection method is commonly taught in Kenyan technical drawing for orthographic views?

A. Perspective projection

B. Oblique projection

C. First angle projection

D. Third angle projection

3. Which adhesive is commonly called 'white glue' and is water-based, easy to clean, and suitable for general wood joinery and school projects?

A. Polyurethane (PU) glue

B. Cyanoacrylate (superglue)

C. Epoxy resin

D. Polyvinyl acetate (PVA)

4. Which adhesive is least suitable for filling large gaps between rough timber surfaces because it needs close contact between surfaces?

A. Construction adhesive

B. Polyurethane (PU) glue

C. PVA (white glue)

D. Gap-filling epoxy

5. Which of these defects refers to the bark or curved natural edge left on a sawn board?

A. Knot

B. Warping

C. Checking

D. Waney edge

6. Which method is best for removing grease or wax contamination from a wood surface before finishing?

A. Wiping with a clean cloth dampened with a suitable solvent like turpentine

B. Rinsing with plain water only

C. Sanding with very coarse paper without cleaning

D. Applying thicker paint over the contamination

7. Which joint is commonly used to join short lengths of timber to form long mouldings and is often machine-made?

A. Miter joint

B. Through dovetail joint

C. Half-lap joint

D. Finger (comb) joint

8. Before applying oil finish to a desk made of hardwood, which preparation step improves finish absorption?

A. Sealing with wax first

B. Applying glue to the surface

C. Soaking the wood in water for several hours

D. Light sanding with fine paper to open the pores and remove dust

9. Which action best prevents end checking (cracks at the ends) during drying?

A. Coating the ends of freshly cut logs with a sealing compound

B. Removing stickers so air circulates better

C. Stacking boards directly on soil to slow drying

D. Exposing the ends to direct sun to dry faster

10. What does coppicing mean in tree management?

A. Cutting the tree near ground level to encourage multiple new shoots

B. Cutting the tree high on the trunk to produce a single stem

C. Removing only dead leaves from branches

D. Girdling the tree to kill it slowly

11. When sanding a plank by hand, which sanding motion gives the smoothest result and reduces scratch marks?

A. Sanding with the grain in long even strokes

B. Sanding across the grain in short strokes

C. Sanding in random heavy circles

D. Sanding only along the end grain

12. What is the correct action if you notice a raised knot on a school desk during surface preparation?

A. Paint over it without any preparation

B. Burn the knot away with a hot tool

C. Ignore it and continue because knots never affect the finish

D. Remove or sand the high portion, and if necessary plug with a suitable knot filler before

13. Which timber property is most important when choosing wood for a classroom desk that must last many years?

A. Very light weight even if weak

B. Good durability and stability

C. High moisture content

D. Bright colour only

14. In a furniture project, why is seasoning (drying) of timber important before use?

A. To make the wood grow more knots

B. To make the wood sweeter-smelling

C. To make the wood heavier

D. To reduce moisture so wood is less likely to warp or crack later

15. How is moisture content of a piece of timber defined?

A. Volume of water in millilitres per board foot

B. Percentage of sapwood visible on the surface

C. Number of days the timber was exposed to sunlight

D. Weight of water contained as a percentage of the oven-dry weight of the timber

16. Which adhesive type cures by a chemical reaction between two parts mixed at the time of use?

A. Contact adhesive

B. Single-component PVA

C. Two-part epoxy

D. Hide glue

17. Why is end-grain sealing applied to freshly cut timber ends before drying?

A. To make the ends look shinier for sale

B. To increase the rate at which the wood dries at the ends

C. To permanently fix metal fasteners later

D. To slow moisture loss at the ends and reduce end-checking and splitting

18. For attaching the sides of a wooden drawer so it resists pulling apart, which joint is commonly used?

A. Dovetail joint

B. Rebate (rabbet) joint

C. Butt joint

D. Scarf joint

19. Why are nursery beds for tree seedlings often raised in areas with heavy rains?

A. Raised beds attract more earthworms which harm seedlings
B. Raised beds increase the weight of the soil so roots grow slower
C. Raised beds improve drainage and reduce waterlogging of young roots
D. Raised beds keep the seedlings away from sunlight

20. What is the appropriate moisture content range for timber used indoors to minimize warping in Kenyan conditions?

A. 90–100%

B. 50–60%

C. Around 10–12%

D. 0% (bone dry)

21. What grit progression is appropriate when sanding a tabletop before finishing?

A. Use only one very coarse grit throughout

B. Start with very fine grit then go to coarse grit

C. Start coarse (80–100), then medium (120), then fine (180–220)
D. Sand wet without changing grit

22. What does a full-size drawing mean?

A. The drawing is only a sketch

B. The drawing uses every instrument in the set

C. The drawing is at scale 1:1 where drawing measurements equal actual measurements
D. The drawing occupies the full sheet border

23. Which adhesive is most commonly used for joining indoor wooden furniture in Kenyan schools?

A. Hot glue from a glue gun

B. PVA (white) wood glue

C. Silicone sealant

D. Rubber cement

24. Why is proper spacing between planted seedlings important for timber quality?

A. Spacing determines leaf colour only

B. It ensures trees compete so they remain short

C. Proper spacing reduces competition and encourages straight, well-formed trunks
D. Closer spacing always leads to better quality timber

25. Which statement about clamping pressure when gluing wooden joints is correct?

A. Clamps are only for holding pieces, they do not affect glue strength
B. Sufficient clamping pressure squeezes the adhesive into the joint for a strong bond, but
C. No clamps are ever needed for strong glue joints

D. The harder you squeeze the joint the weaker the bond becomes always

26. Why do we season wood to its equilibrium moisture content (EMC)?

A. To permanently fix the colour so it never changes

B. To make the wood softer and easier to cut

C. So the wood moisture matches the local environment and reduces future movement
D. To increase the wood's natural sugars for termite attraction

27. Which hardware should be countersunk when fixing a wooden tabletop to avoid a rough surface and injury?

A. Hammer nails in without holes

B. Screws should be countersunk and filled

C. Glue only and never use screws

D. Leave screw heads proud of the surface

28. Which timber preservative is commonly used for long-term ground contact and is recognised in construction?

A. Copper Chrome Arsenate (CCA)

B. Plain vegetable oil

C. Water only

D. White glue spread on surfaces

29. How does good soil fertility affect the growth of timber trees?

A. It slows growth because nutrients confuse the tree

B. It stops ring formation

C. It increases growth rate and yields larger, healthier trees

D. It makes wood weaker

30. Which property is most important when selecting an adhesive for kitchen wooden utensils that will touch food?

A. Choose glue with the longest shelf life only

B. Choose the strongest industrial adhesive regardless of certification

C. Choose the brightest coloured glue

D. Use an adhesive that is certified food-safe or non-toxic

31. What should you do to prepare end grain before finishing to avoid dark or blotchy stains?

A. Apply finish immediately without sanding

B. Soak the end grain in water for several days

C. Only sand the face and ignore the end grain

D. Seal end grain first with a thinned coat or special sealer

32. When clamping glued joints during assembly, which practice gives the best result?

A. Use clamps only after the glue has fully cured

B. Apply an even thin layer of glue, clamp evenly and wipe squeeze-out promptly

C. Apply too much glue and no cleanup, then clamp loosely

D. Clamp only at one corner and expect even pressure

33. When bonding oily or resinous timbers (like some species of eucalyptus), what surface preparation improves adhesion?

A. Sanding to remove surface oil and wiping with solvent

B. Soaking the wood in water

C. Applying more adhesive without cleaning

D. Freezing the surfaces

34. Why is a rebate commonly cut in window frames and cabinet backs?

A. To create a decorative chamfer

B. To make the timber lighter by removing sections

C. To provide a seat for glass or panel to rest in

D. To allow for metal hinges to be screwed on

35. What is special about an isometric drawing?

A. It shows only the front face in true shape

B. It is always drawn full size (1:1)

C. All three axes are equally inclined to the plane and angles between them are 120°

D. It uses only dashed lines for edges

36. If a student wants a visible wood grain with a thin protective coating on a Kenyan homemade coffee table, which finish is most appropriate?

A. Clear stain followed by varnish or polyurethane

B. Glue mixed with sawdust

C. Thick opaque enamel paint covering the grain

D. No finish at all

37. What is the main advantage of kiln drying over air drying?

A. It increases the natural sap content of the wood

B. It preserves the bark for decorative use

C. It is faster and gives more controlled, uniform drying

D. It uses no energy so it is free

38. What information is normally found in the title block of a woodwork drawing?

A. Only the drawing's colour scheme

B. Name of drawing, scale, drafter, date and material

C. The artist's signature only

D. The workshop's lunch break times

39. What is juvenile wood?

A. Wood formed during early growth that often has different, less desirable properties
B. The bark removed from young trees

C. Wood from roots only

D. Wood formed late in the tree's life with high density

40. Which material should be used to protect outdoor wooden furniture from weather in Kenya?

A. Water-based wood preservative and exterior varnish or oil suitable for outdoor use
B. No treatment is necessary

C. Cooking oil only

D. Ordinary classroom paint

41. What is sapwood?

A. The outer living wood that conducts water and minerals

B. The central soft pith

C. The protective outer bark

D. The inner dead wood that gives strength

42. Which sawing method gives boards with straighter grain and greater dimensional stability?

A. Quarter sawn

B. Through-and-through (flat) sawn

C. Random sawn

D. Plain planing

43. What is the main reason for pruning lower branches (pruning up) in timber tree management?

A. To produce clear, knot-free timber in the lower stem

B. To reduce the tree's ability to photosynthesise

C. To make the tree shorter for easier climbing

D. To make the tree produce more seeds

44. What does a section drawing show in woodwork drawings?

A. Internal features by cutting through the object and showing the cut surface
B. Only the decoration on the surface

C. How to apply a finish coat

D. The list of tools needed

45. If you are gluing two large flat panels of MDF together and need time to adjust their position, which property of adhesive is most important?

A. Colour of the adhesive

B. Viscosity

C. Open time (working time)

D. Packaging design

46. What is a sticker in the context of timber seasoning?

A. A thin strip placed between boards to allow air circulation

B. A tool used to scrape bark from logs

C. A glue used to stick veneer to a board

D. A label showing the price of each board

47. Why is sealing the end grain important before applying glue to a joint?

A. To prevent the end grain from absorbing glue too fast which would weaken the joint
B. To make the wood waterproof permanently

C. To ensure the glue changes colour faster

D. To make the wood swell so the joint is loose

48. Which hand tool is most appropriate for cutting accurate tenons on an apron piece for a table?

A. Sledgehammer

B. Paintbrush

C. Pliers

D. Tenon saw

49. For veneering thin wood sheets onto a board, what is a common reason to use a veneer hammer or roller after applying adhesive?

A. To remove air bubbles and ensure full contact for a strong bond
B. To dry the glue faster by hitting it

C. To make the veneer change colour

D. To stretch the veneer

50. How can you avoid unsightly dark staining where metal meets damp timber during storage or construction?

A. Avoid direct contact between wet timber and iron; use painted or stainless fasteners or a

B. Soak the metal in water first

C. Always keep timber in direct contact with iron to prevent stains

D. Rub the metal with raw wood to transfer colour