



Myfuture CBC Revision

woodwork - Grade 10

Question Paper

1. Which plant hormone is mainly responsible for apical dominance (growth at the tip) in trees?

- A. Abscisic acid
- B. Auxin
- C. Cytokinin
- D. Gibberellin

2. For veneering a furniture panel, what is the main advantage of using a thin decorative wood veneer over solid timber?

- A. Veneer cannot be glued to panels
- B. Veneer prevents any movement or swelling
- C. Veneer always makes the piece heavier
- D. Veneer provides a uniform appearance and uses valuable timber efficiently

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

- A. Ignore it and continue because knots never affect the finish
- B. Paint over it without any preparation
- C. Remove or sand the high portion, and if necessary plug with a suitable knot filler before
- D. Burn the knot away with a hot tool

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

5. Which product is best to remove grease or oil stains from a wooden workpiece before finishing?

- A. Mixing glue into the stain
- B. Wax polish
- C. Water alone always removes grease
- D. Solvent or degreaser recommended for wood (e.g., mineral spirits)

6. Why should raised grain be removed or controlled before applying water-based finishes?

- A. Because raised grain repels the finish and causes it to evaporate
- B. Because raised grain makes the wood lighter
- C. Because raised grain prevents nails from holding
- D. Because raised grain creates a fuzzy surface that will lift when wet, causing a rough finish

7. Which measurement taken from a tree stem cross-section can help estimate the tree's age in Kenya where seasons are pronounced?

- A. Counting the number of leaves on a branch
- B. Checking the root length
- C. Counting the annual rings
- D. Measuring bark thickness only

8. Which piece of personal protective equipment (PPE) is most important when sanding wood to reduce inhalation of dust?

- A. Wool scarf
- B. Regular sunglasses
- C. Flip-flops
- D. Dust mask or respirator

9. Which glue expands as it cures and is useful for filling gaps in timber joints but requires careful clamping because of foaming?

- A. Animal hide glue
- B. Resorcinol formaldehyde
- C. Casein glue
- D. Polyurethane (PU) glue

10. Which wood species is commonly used in Kenya for durable furniture because it is a hardwood resistant to decay?

- A. Pine
- B. Cedar shavings
- C. MDF
- D. Mukau (*Milicia excelsa*)

11. What is the purpose of using a tack cloth or clean rag after sanding?

- A. To polish the wood to a high gloss
- B. To stretch the wood surface
- C. To soak the wood with oil before finishing
- D. To remove dust and particles so the finish bonds properly

12. What is the purpose of chamfering or rounding sharp edges before finishing school furniture?

- A. To reduce the risk of splinters and improve durability and appearance
- B. To hide joint defects permanently
- C. To make the wood heavier
- D. To increase the surface area for staining only at corners

13. Which wood layer transports water and dissolved minerals from the roots to the leaves?

- A. Cork
- B. Xylem
- C. Phloem
- D. Heartwood

14. What is the main purpose of surface preparation before applying a finish to a wooden product?

- A. To make the wood heavier so the finish sticks
- B. To remove surface defects and create a smooth, clean surface for the finish
- C. To change the colour of the wood permanently
- D. To increase the thickness of the wood

15. Which safety item is essential when sanding timber to protect lungs from fine dust?

- A. Woollen scarf
- B. Dust mask or respirator
- C. Cotton shirt only
- D. Sunglasses

16. What is the main reason for having good workshop lighting?

- A. So tools look shiny
- B. To keep insects away
- C. To make the room warmer
- D. To see measurement lines and avoid mistakes and accidents

17. Which safety equipment is most important when sanding timber in a school workshop?

- A. Wellington boots only
- B. Dust mask or respirator
- C. Sunglasses
- D. Rubber gloves only

18. Which adhesive would you choose for repairing a canoe or boat seat where the joint must resist water and movement?

- A. Marine epoxy or an exterior-rated adhesive
- B. Interior PVA white glue
- C. Hide glue
- D. Standard school craft glue

19. What is a spline and why is it used with miter joints?

- A. A small pocket screw used to pull the miter tight
- B. A thin strip inserted across the joint to increase strength and alignment
- C. A kind of metal hinge used on doors
- D. A decorative veneer glued over a joint

20. What are season checks in timber?

- A. Surface cracks, usually at the ends, caused by rapid drying during seasoning
- B. Green stains from algae growth
- C. Tiny insect tunnels that weaken the timber
- D. Marks left by the saw blade teeth

21. Which adhesive requires heating in a glue pot to be used and was traditionally used by cabinetmakers for furniture repairs?

- A. Water-based PVA
- B. Hide (animal) glue
- C. Polyurethane glue
- D. Cyanoacrylate

22. Which joint gives the neatest visible corner while hiding reinforcement and is often used in modern casework?

- A. Through dovetail
- B. Open lap joint
- C. Simple butt joint
- D. Biscuit or dowel reinforced miter

23. Which sign indicates that a timber surface still has finish dust before applying a new coat?

- A. A dry, powdery residue that smears when touched
- B. A wet area that absorbs no finish
- C. A perfectly smooth and clean surface with no residue
- D. A shiny gloss that reflects light evenly

24. When constructing a small cabinet, where is it best to place heavier items for stability?

- A. On the lower shelves near the base
- B. Hang them outside the cabinet
- C. Balance them on one side only
- D. Always at the very top

25. What is the purpose of grafting in tree improvement?

- A. To combine a desired scion with a rootstock so the variety can be reproduced with known
- B. To remove all roots from a tree
- C. To increase the number of seeds on a tree
- D. To change the colour of leaves permanently

26. Why is debarking logs done before converting them into timber?

- A. To colour the timber for aesthetic value
- B. To make the logs heavier for transport
- C. To remove outer material that can harbour insects and slow seasoning
- D. To permanently change the wood species

27. When finishing a table that will be used for meals, which finish is food-safe once cured and commonly used?

- A. Food-safe oil finish (e.g., tung or food-grade mineral oil)
- B. Powder paint dust
- C. Automotive engine oil
- D. Spray adhesive

28. Why might a carpenter in Kenya choose a water-resistant glue for building outdoor benches from treated timber?

- A. To make glue cleanup impossible
- B. To ensure the joints do not fail when exposed to rain and damp conditions
- C. To make the bench heavier
- D. Because water-resistant glue smells better

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

- A. Two-part epoxy
- B. Contact adhesive
- C. Single-component PVA
- D. Hide glue

30. What does the term 'green wood' mean?

- A. Wood that is only used for making toys
- B. Wood that has been fully seasoned to 0% moisture
- C. Freshly cut wood that still contains high moisture content
- D. Wood painted with a green preservative

31. What is a common effect of overcrowding (high stocking density) in a young plantation?

- A. Trees become tall and slender with poor timber form
- B. Soil fertility automatically increases
- C. Trees produce wider, knot-free trunks immediately
- D. Branches become stronger and thicker

32. Which joint is most suitable for making picture frames with neat external corners?

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

33. Which action demonstrates correct manual lifting of a heavy wood board to prevent back injury?

- A. Pull the board quickly to avoid effort
- B. Bend from the waist and twist while lifting
- C. Keep the back straight, bend the knees and lift using the legs
- D. Ask others to lift while you stand aside

34. Which sequence of sandpaper grit is best for preparing a hardwood surface before finishing?

- A. Start 400 finish with 60
- B. Start 120 240 320 400 (progressively finer)
- C. Start 400 320 240 120
- D. Use only 40 grit for everything

35. Which joint is best suited for constructing a strong chair frame that resists twisting?

- A. Paper-wrapped corner
- B. Mortise and tenon joint
- C. Butt joint glued only
- D. Stapled joint

36. When making repetitive parts like chair legs, what workshop method saves time and ensures uniformity?

- A. Use a simple jig or template for copying
- B. Freehand shaping each piece without guides
- C. Use different methods for every leg
- D. Leave shaping until after assembly

37. What is the main cause of knots in sawn timber?

- A. Branches or branch stubs embedded in the trunk wood
- B. Uneven soil pH
- C. The age of the tree only
- D. Mineral deposits in the wood

38. Which joint would you cut (a small rectangular recess) into a door frame to fit a hinge?

- A. Finger joint at the hinge position
- B. Mortise for the hinge leaf
- C. Spline across the hinge area
- D. Dovetail for the hinge

39. Which set of views is an orthographic projection?

- A. A single perspective view
- B. A freehand sketch with shading
- C. Only a coloured front view
- D. Front, top and side views

40. What is the correct disposal method for used solvent-soaked rags in a school workshop to prevent fire risk?

- A. Leave them on the bench to dry in the open
- B. Store them in a metal container with a tight lid and follow local waste rules
- C. Flush them down the sink with water
- D. Burn them in a small pile near the workshop

41. What is silviculture?

- A. The science and practice of growing and managing forests to produce timber and other
- B. A way of decorating wooden furniture
- C. A method of sawing timber into boards
- D. A chemical treatment to preserve wood

42. What does 'raising the grain' mean and how is it corrected during preparation?

- A. Grain becomes darker and is fixed by applying oil immediately
- B. Grain fibres swell when wetted and are removed by light sanding after drying
- C. Grain disappears and needs to be drawn with pencil
- D. The wood splits along the grain and must be glued

43. Which joint is best for making a strong right-angled frame such as a chair or table leg to rail?

- A. Tongue and groove joint
- B. Simple butt joint
- C. Miter joint
- D. Mortise and tenon joint

44. Which type of oblique drawing shows the true depth without reduction?

- A. Cavalier oblique
- B. Cabinet oblique
- C. Perspective oblique
- D. Isometric oblique

45. Which grit of sandpaper is most appropriate for smoothing a previously planed surface before final sanding?

- A. 0 grit
- B. 20 grit
- C. 80–120 grit
- D. 24 grit

46. Why is it important to check the manufacturer's instructions for an adhesive before use?

- A. All adhesives work the same so instructions are optional
- B. Instructions are only for factory workers
- C. Instructions tell you how to colour the glue
- D. Instructions give proper mixing, open time, clamping time, and safety information specific

47. What is the main purpose of a thickness planer (surface planer) in timber preparation?

- A. To reduce board thickness and produce uniform, smooth faces
- B. To mark out dovetail joints
- C. To glue boards together permanently
- D. To measure moisture content with heat

48. Which fastener is the best choice when you need a neat removable connection for assembling knock-down furniture?

- A. Hot-melt glue stick
- B. Cam lock and bolt fitting
- C. Ordinary roofing nail
- D. Carpenter's glue only

49. Which drawing shows parts separated to clarify the order of assembly?

- A. Elevation drawing
- B. Perspective painting
- C. Exploded view drawing
- D. Working drawing

50. What is a mortise in the mortise and tenon joint?

- A. The projecting end of a piece shaped to fit a hole
- B. The rectangular hole cut into one piece to receive the tenon
- C. A thin strip glued across a miter joint
- D. A decorative chamfer on an edge