



Myfuture CBC Revision

woodwork - Grade 10

Question Paper

1. Which adhesive is commonly used in woodwork for strong joints in furniture and is easy for school projects?

- A. Household wallpaper paste
- B. PVA wood glue (carpenter's glue)
- C. Spray paint
- D. Cooking oil

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

- A. To permanently fix metal fasteners later
- B. To slow moisture loss at the ends and reduce end-checking and splitting
- C. To make the ends look shinier for sale
- D. To increase the rate at which the wood dries at the ends

3. What should you do immediately if a small amount of cyanoacrylate glue gets on your skin while working?

- A. Peel the skin off quickly
- B. Soak the area in warm soapy water and gently separate bonded skin; acetone can
- C. Rub strong acid on the area
- D. Ignore it and continue working

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

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

5. Which defect is most commonly caused by incorrect stacking and poor support during seasoning?

- A. Cupping of boards (edges higher or lower than the centre)
- B. Dark blue stain inside the timber
- C. Insect holes from beetles
- D. Chemical burns from preservatives

6. Why should long hair be tied back in the workshop?

- A. To make wearing a cap easier
- B. Because it helps with measuring
- C. To prevent hair from getting caught in machines
- D. So it looks tidy for teachers

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

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

8. 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. Thick opaque enamel paint covering the grain
- B. No finish at all
- C. Clear stain followed by varnish or polyurethane
- D. Glue mixed with sawdust

9. What is the safest way to remove sawdust from a workbench after using power tools?

- A. Use your hands to sweep it into your pocket
- B. Use a brush or dust extraction system
- C. Blow it away with your mouth
- D. Leave it for the next lesson

10. Which adhesive is best for bonding edge-banding (thin strips of laminate) where both surfaces need to be pressed together and the bond must be immediate upon contact?

- A. Resorcinol
- B. Hide glue
- C. PVA
- D. Contact adhesive

11. Where should oily rags be stored in a school woodwork workshop to prevent fires?

- A. Piled on top of machines
- B. In student lockers
- C. In a sealed metal container away from heat
- D. Hung on walls near electrical sockets

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

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

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

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

14. Which drying method is fastest and allows control of temperature and humidity for seasoning timber?

- A. Leaving outdoors uncovered
- B. Kiln drying
- C. Air drying under a simple shelter
- D. Sun-drying on the ground

15. Why should you progress from coarse to fine sandpaper grades when preparing a timber surface?

- A. To make the wood darker
- B. Because fine paper removes material faster than coarse paper
- C. To increase moisture in the wood
- D. To remove deep defects first and then refine the surface for a smooth finish

16. When planning a school furniture project, what is the best first step to ensure the final piece meets requirements?

- A. Begin finishing the surface before assembly
- B. Make a working drawing and cutting list
- C. Start cutting timber immediately to save time
- D. Buy the most expensive timber available

17. What defines a lap joint?

- A. Two pieces overlap and some material is removed so they lie flush
- B. Ends are cut at 45 degrees and joined
- C. Wooden pins are glued into aligned holes
- D. One piece has a tongue fitting into a groove

18. What do the light and dark rings seen in a cross-section of a tree trunk represent?

- A. Different tree species grown on same trunk
- B. Seasons of rainfall only in the root zone
- C. Annual growth cycles (earlywood and latewood)
- D. Damage from insects and fungi

19. Which characteristic of a tree indicates that it will likely produce long, straight timber suitable for poles or beams?

- A. Many large forks near the base of the tree
- B. Short trunk with a dense crown near ground level
- C. Irregularly bent stem with many scars
- D. Tall, straight stem with few large branches on the lower trunk

20. Which practice helps avoid visible lap lines when applying stain or finish to a flat panel?

- A. Use different finishes for adjacent areas
- B. Apply finish in small isolated spots and let each dry fully before moving on
- C. Apply finish only at night
- D. Work wet edge to wet edge, maintaining a wet boundary so coats blend smoothly

21. What is the best typical moisture content for timber used indoors for furniture in Kenya's climate?

- A. About 90%
- B. About 12%
- C. 0% (bone dry)
- D. About 50%

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

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

23. Which adhesive will usually require mixing two components in correct proportion and working within a set pot life?

- A. PVA (white glue)
- B. Contact adhesive
- C. Two-part epoxy
- D. Hide glue

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

- A. Soak the end grain in water for several days
- B. Apply finish immediately without sanding
- C. Only sand the face and ignore the end grain
- D. Seal end grain first with a thinned coat or special sealer

25. What does scale on a drawing show?

- A. The number of workers needed
- B. The time to complete the job
- C. The weight of the finished product
- D. The ratio between drawing size and actual object size

26. Why are shelterbelts or windbreaks planted around farms in Kenya?

- A. To prevent animals from entering the farm by blocking views
- B. To keep all sunlight away from crops for cooler temperatures
- C. To increase wind speed across the farm for better pollination
- D. To reduce wind speed, protect crops and young timber trees, and reduce soil erosion

27. 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

28. What is the purpose of a marking gauge in woodworking?

- A. To apply finish to wood
- B. To hold two pieces of wood together
- C. To measure the temperature of the workshop
- D. To mark lines parallel to an edge for cutting or chiselling

29. Which instrument is best for drawing accurate circles and arcs in woodwork drawings?

- A. Set square
- B. Protractor
- C. Compass
- D. T-square

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

- A. Use an adhesive that is certified food-safe or non-toxic
- B. Choose the brightest coloured glue
- C. Choose the strongest industrial adhesive regardless of certification
- D. Choose glue with the longest shelf life only

31. How should timber be stored on a site to reduce the risk of fungal decay?

- A. Cover it fully with plastic sheeting lying on the timber
- B. Pile directly on wet soil to keep it cool
- C. Store it in a sealed, damp pit
- D. Stack it off the ground on bearers, cover the top, allow air circulation

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

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

33. What is the main safety advice when using solvent-based contact adhesives in a small workshop at home?

- A. Work in a sealed room to speed curing
- B. Mix with water to reduce smell
- C. Use in a well-ventilated area and avoid inhaling fumes
- D. Apply with bare hands to feel spread

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

- A. White glue spread on surfaces
- B. Copper Chrome Arsenate (CCA)
- C. Water only
- D. Plain vegetable oil

35. Which adhesive bonds instantly and is useful for small repairs but is not suitable for large glued surfaces or joints that need clamping?

- A. Epoxy
- B. Cyanoacrylate (superglue)
- C. PVA
- D. Resorcinol

36. How should timber be stacked during air drying for best results?

- A. Standing on end to allow water to run out
- B. In a single pile without stickers to reduce air movement
- C. Horizontally with stickers directly over each other and good end protection
- D. Scattered loosely on the ground for natural settling

37. Which joint is most suitable when extending the length of a timber strip for a long tabletop?

- A. Miter joint
- B. Dovetail joint
- C. Mortise and tenon joint
- D. Finger (comb) joint

38. What is the main purpose of seasoning wood before using it in carpentry?

- A. To change the wood colour to a uniform shade
- B. To remove knots and natural defects from the timber
- C. To make the wood grow stronger and increase its size
- D. To reduce the moisture content to prevent decay and shrinkage

39. What is special about an isometric drawing?

- A. It shows only the front face in true shape
- B. It uses only dashed lines for edges
- C. All three axes are equally inclined to the plane and angles between them are 120°
- D. It is always drawn full size (1:1)

40. What role does the bark play for timber trees?

- A. Converts wood into heartwood each year
- B. Transports sugars from leaves to roots
- C. Protects the inner tissues from pests, disease and water loss
- D. Produces water for the tree during drought

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

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

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

- A. To make the wood sweeter-smelling
- B. To reduce moisture so wood is less likely to warp or crack later
- C. To make the wood grow more knots
- D. To make the wood heavier

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

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

44. Which tool is best for checking that the corners of a wooden cabinet are exactly 90 degrees?

- A. Hammer
- B. Glue bottle
- C. Hand saw
- D. Try square or combination square

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

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

46. What is the correct action if you find small cracks (checking) on a surface during preparation?

- A. Fill with water to make them disappear
- B. Ignore them since finishes will hide all cracks
- C. Fill them with appropriate wood filler or epoxy, then sand smooth before finishing
- D. Cover them with tape and paint over it immediately

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

- A. Cooking oil only
- B. No treatment is necessary
- C. Ordinary classroom paint
- D. Water-based wood preservative and exterior varnish or oil suitable for outdoor use

48. What is a typical target moisture content for seasoned timber used indoors in Kenya?

- A. 40% moisture content
- B. 25% moisture content
- C. 5% moisture content
- D. 12% moisture content

49. Which adhesive is often used to bond veneers to core panels because it provides a long open time and strong, lasting bond?

- A. Contact adhesive
- B. Resorcinol formaldehyde
- C. PVA (white glue)
- D. Cyanoacrylate

50. What is the effect of not allowing filler or glue to dry fully before sanding during surface preparation?

- A. It prevents the need for sanding at all
- B. It causes clogging of sandpaper and uneven, gummy surfaces
- C. It colours the wood permanently
- D. It makes the filler stronger and easier to sand