



CARPENTRY 1
5495

JUNE XXXX

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Centre No. & Name	CARPENTRY 1
Candidate No.	5495
Candidate Name	

Mobile phones are **NOT** allowed in the examination room.

5495 CARPENTRY1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER

1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the following instructions carefully before you start answering the questions in this paper. Make sure you have a soft HB pencil and an eraser for this examination.

1. USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THE EXAMINATION.
2. DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Before the examination begins:

3. Check that this question booklet is headed “**Intermediate Level** – 5495 CARPENTRY1.
4. Insert the information required in the spaces above.
5. Insert the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil:

Candidate Name, Exam Session, Subject Code, Centre Number and Candidate Number.

Take care that you do not erase or fold the answer sheet or make any marks on it other than those asked for in these instructions.

How to answer the questions in this examination:

6. Answer **ALL** the **50** questions in this Examination. All questions carry equal marks.
7. Each question has **FOUR** suggested answers: **A, B, C** and **D**. Decide which answer is correct. Find the number of the question on the Answer Sheet and draw a horizontal line across the letter to join the square brackets for the answer you have chosen.
For example, if **C** is your correct answer, mark **C** as shown below:

[A] [B] **[C]** [D]
8. Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score a zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, then mark your new answer.
9. Avoid spending too much time on any one question. If you find a question difficult, move on to the next question. You can come back to this question later.
10. Do all rough work in this booklet, using, where necessary, the blank spaces in the question booklet.
11. **You must not take this booklet and the answer sheet out of the examination room. All question booklets and answer sheets will be collected at the end of the examination.**

Turn Over

1. State one function of the root system to the tree.

A	Stores food for the tree
B	Absorbs carbon dioxide for the tree
C	Absorbs minerals, to form sap
D	Stores water for the tree

2. The process whereby leaves take in oxygen and give off carbon dioxide is known as

A	Transpiration
B	Evaporation
C	Absorption of oxygen
D	Respiration

3. Identify the natural non-active part of the tree.

A	Late wood
B	Heart wood
C	Hard wood
D	Sap wood

4. Indicate the most destructive stage of wood pest development.

A	Larva
B	Egg
C	Pupa
D	Adult

5. State another name for quarter sawn timber.

A	Tangentially sawn
B	Plain sawn
C	Radial sawn
D	Rift sawn

6. Give an alternative term for wood seasoning.

A	Balancing
B	Maturing
C	Equilibrium moisture content
D	Moisture evaporation

7. Name the inclined members (a) of the couple roof detail on figure one.

A	Jack rafter
B	Valley rafter
C	Hip rafter
D	Common rafter

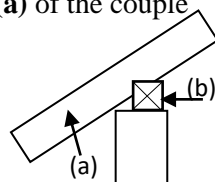


Figure one

8. Explain why diagonal lines are indicated on member (b) on figure one above.

A	Unplaned timber
B	Planed timber
C	Squared timber
D	Painted ends timber

9. The pitch of a roof is always expressed as

A	Rise ÷ span
B	Rise ÷ clear span

C	Rise ÷ effective span
D	Rise ÷ run

10. Indicate the name for the piece of wood nailed to increase the length of purlins

A	Connector
B	Fish plate
C	Wooden plate
D	Gusset plate

11. State the type of nail that is most suitable for fixing roof covering

A	Wire nails
B	Oval nails
C	The twisted shank nails
D	Flat head nails

12. The submersion of timber in a tank of preservative for a short period, then allowed to drain is known as

A	Steeping
B	Immersion
C	Deeping
D	Dipping

13. State the full meaning of the abbreviation D.P.C

A	Damp prove cours
B	Damp proof course
C	Damp proof cause
D	Damp prove course

14. The term "suspended timber floor" is applied in timber floor construction because

A	Of the space below the timber
B	Of the nature of the soil
C	Of the span of the floor
D	Of the concrete floor

15. One function of the joists in wooden floors is

A	To give support to the wall plates
B	To give support to the floor boards
C	To support the sleeper walls
D	To support the load bearing timber floor

16. Give the name of the inclined pieces which fit tightly between the joist in wooden floor construction

A	Bridging joists
B	Fillets
C	Trimmed joists
D	Struttings

17. State the nails most suitable for the laying of t & g boards in floor construction

A	Panel pins
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B	Clout nails
C	Brads
D	Wire nails

A	Ribs
B	Laggings
C	Ties
D	Voussoirs

18. what is the alternate name for scaffolding

A	Planking
B	Stagging
C	Decking
D	Landing

19. A clinking noise on a band saw indicates

A	A crack in the blade
B	A broken wheel drum
C	A crack on the fan belt
D	A wrong feeding of pieces

20. A margin of safety on a surfacing machine should be

A	1 cm
B	20 cm
C	10 cm
D	2.5 cm

21. State the reason why it is important to apply and handle finishing materials only in approved areas

A	Because they evaporate faster
B	Because they are flammable and toxic
C	Because they need air for faster drying
D	Because they need a free dust area

22. The prevention of sound transmission through parts of a structure is known as

A	Sound isolation
B	Sound insolation
C	Sound insulation
D	Sound insulation

23. The vertical members that support the firm ground during timbering to trenches are known as

A	Struts
B	poling boards
C	Studs
D	Walling boards

24. A temporary support for arches during construction is known as

A	Form work
B	Centering
C	Turning pieces
D	Propping

25. Give the name of the pieces of timber shaped to the soffit of segmental arches

26. In wooden floor construction , the joists are laid

A	Across the effective span of the building
B	Across the span of the building
C	Across the clear span of the building
D	Across the sleeper walls of the building

27. The pitch of a roof which has as rise 6 and a span of 24 is

A	16^0
B	$\frac{1}{4}$
C	24^0
D	0.25%

28. A door jamb has the following dimensions : Height= 2m; Width = 0.14m; Thickness =0.04m and rebated at 0.04x0.012x2m. Calculate the volume of wood actually used after machining.

A	0. 24m ³
B	0.01024m ³
C	0.072m ³
D	0.01072m ³

29. A fixing that covers the gap between the wall and the ceiling boards when constructing ceilings is called

A	Ceiling cornice
B	Ceiling cover
C	Ceiling mold
D	Ceiling batten

30. The correct term used when a piece is grooved across its width is known as

A	Cross – grooving
B	Cross- trenching
C	Dadoling
D	Trenching

31. Setting out work during construction is done on

A	Working template
B	Working rod
C	Working jig
D	Working drawing

32. The function of a bench peg provided on a work shop bench is to support

A	Provide end support
B	Provide fastening of work
C	Serves as a wedge to the work
D	Serves as a cramping device

Turn over

33. The main function of a nogging piece in wooden partition is to

A	Stiffen the door posts
B	Stiffen the studs
C	Brace the studs
D	Brace the door posts

34. State the name of the vertical pieces of a stoother partition

A	Wall sheetings
B	Interties
C	Posts
D	Studs

35. One example of an air-born sound is

A	Noise produced when walking
B	When making speeches
C	When banging doors
D	When hammering

36. State the tool that is most suitable when planing curved surfaces.

A	Cabinet plane
B	Block plane
C	Round plane
D	Spoke shave

37. Give the name of a covering most effective in reducing the amount of sound transmission through floors

A	Thick carpets
B	Hair felt
C	Cabot's quilt
D	Slag wool

38. A door shutter that opens at 360° on its measure axis is said to be

A	swinging
B	pivoting
C	rotating
D	circulating

39. The horizontal distance between the nosings of two consecutive nosings is known as

A	landing
B	run
C	step
D	bearer

40. Give the name of the piece fixed at the highest point to receive the heads of the inclined members of a roof

A	Hip
B	King post
C	Ridge
D	Jack

41. One disadvantage in the quarter method of conversion is that

A	It is not good for quality work
B	It is wasteful
C	It shrinks more during seasoning
D	It does not provide good grain quality

42. To ensure that the boards dry out evenly during seasoning, an air current should be able to pass over

A	The whole stacked timber
B	The four surfaces of the stacked timber
C	The two ends of the stacked timber
D	The two surfaces of the stacked timber

43. The function of a transom in door frame construction is

A	It carries the fan- light
B	It separates the door and the fan- light
C	It supports the fan-light and the door
D	It separates the door into two parts

44. The primary function of an escutcheon plate is

A	It reinforces
B	It serves as a handle
C	It beautifies
D	It conceals

45. Timber incorrectly done during kiln seasoning will present the following defect

A	Insect attack
B	Splitting
C	Knots will be loose
D	Bleu stain

46. An adhesive that requires coating on both surfaces before assembling of pieces is known as

A	Thermosetting adhesive
B	Contact adhesive
C	Hot melt synthetic adhesive
D	Epoxy adhesive

47. State the name of glue most suitable for the manufacture of plywood

A	Caseins
B	Phenol formaldehydes
C	Urea formaldehydes
D	Polyvinyls

48. The cambium is

A	The area where decay of the tree starts
B	The natural non- active part of the tree
C	The zone where new wood is formed
D	The outer active part of the tree

49. In a ledged and braced and battened door, the function of the inclined struts is to

A	Provide bracing
B	Provide additional support to the ledges
C	Prevent dropping
D	Prevent sagging

50. On a rip saw blade, the number of points per 25mm are

A	9 points
B	4 points

C	10 points
D	7 points

