

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION BOARD
Technical and Vocational Education Examination

JOINERY 1
5500

JUNE 2021

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Specialty Name (Specialty Acronym)	CARPENTRY AND JOINERY
Centre No. & Name	
Candidate Identification No.	
Candidate Name	

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

5500 JOINERY 1: 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 – 5500 JOINERY 1.
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 and Candidate Identification 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. Texts, notes and pre-prepared material of any kind are also **NOT** allowed in the examination room.
12. **At the end of the examination, the invigilator shall collect the answer sheet first and then the question booklet. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THE EXAMINATION HALL WITH IT.**

Turn Over

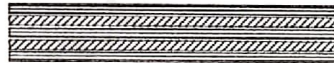
1. Name the adhesive which must be applied on the two faces before contact.
- Casein glue
 - Vegetable glue
 - Polyvinyl acetate
 - Synthetic glue

2. Give the alternative name for quarter sawing.
- Slab sawing
 - Tangential sawing
 - Rift sawing
 - Through and through sawing

3. Identify the main feature that affects the density of a seasoned hardwood.
- Amount of sapwood
 - Amount of wood substance
 - The age of the tree
 - The size of the spore

4. Cite a hand tool which can be adjusted to any angle of cut.
- Try square
 - Sliding bevel
 - Sliding square
 - Protractor

5. State the total number of layers in a five core plywood.
- 5
 - 1
 - 7
 - 3



6. State the name of developing cells that form the bark of a tree.
- Bast
 - Medulla
 - Phloem
 - Xylem

7. Identify from the options below how Screw sizes are determined.
- Spacing of threads
 - Shank diameter and length
 - Diameter of head
 - Width of head and shank

8. Give the function of a riving knife on a circular saw machine.
- Provide clearance
 - Prevent binding of saws with the timber
 - Prevent binding of timber with the saw
 - Facilitating sawing

9. Give the name of the piece of wood that conceals the joint between the door frame and the wall.

- Skirting
- Dado
- Architrave
- Plinth

10. State the suitable hand tool that is used to finish interlocked grains on wood surfaces.

- Hand scraper
- A rasp
- A smooth plane
- Plough plane

11. Identify a metal shield that protects the wood around keyholes.

- Rivet
- String
- Band
- Escutcheon

12. A planted mould that projects the surface of a furniture is called

- solid moulding
- stock moulding
- bolection moulding
- plain moulding

13. State the most appropriate height for a center table.

- 450 mm
- 4500 mm
- 600 mm
- 500 mm

14. Indicate how the width of a glazing bar is determined.

- The specie of wood
- The width of the stile
- The thickness of the stile
- Both the thickness and width of the stile

15. Give the name of a panelling over the lower half of the wall.

- Plinth
- Cornice
- Skirting
- Dado

16. State the name of a glass pane that permits visibility only from one direction.

- Opaque
- Plain
- Translucent
- Clear

17. A wooden framed piece planted under a furniture to give lateral support is called

- leg
- lipping
- casing
- plinth

18. Recommend the depth of a rebate to receive glass on windows.

- A 15 mm
- B 9 mm
- C 12 mm
- D 06 mm

19. Express any function of the root system to a tree.

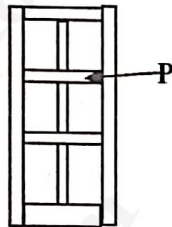
- A It transmits moisture to the soil
- B It transmits food to the leaves
- C It absorbs moisture from the tree
- D It stores food for the tree

20. Thin small pieces of decorative hardwood laid on floors are called

- A fillet
- B battens
- C parquetry
- D strips

21. Identify the part 'P' of a 6-panelled door illustrated on figure two below.

Figure two



- A Middle rail
- B Frieze rail
- C Interlock rail
- D Lock rail

22. Cite from the following, the small wooden piece nailed along the rebate to secure a glass pane.

- A Bead
- B Batten
- C Board
- D Cleat

23. State the name of a grooved wooden piece used together with sand paper to sand the tongues of panel.

- A Mallet
- B Panel plate
- C Tongue piece
- D Mullet

24. Sashes which are constructed to open to the sides are referred to as

- A pivots
- B sliding
- C casements
- D cases

25. Name the portable power tool used for sanding straight and convex curves of pieces.

- A Belt sander
- B Disc sander
- C Spindle sander
- D Belt-stroke sander

26. The time taken before the joint reaches full strength after the application of glue is

- A setting time
- B storage time
- C curing time
- D pot life

27. Give the name of the cutter block guard on the surfacer.

- A Cutter head guard
- B Crown guard
- C Cage guard
- D Bridge guard

28. Express the main function of a gouge.

- A For mortising
- B For pairing
- C For carving
- D For turning

29. A piece of softwood which is from 50-100 mm thick by 225 to under 300 mm wide is called.

- A Deal
- B Baulk
- C Batten
- D Scantling

30. Which of these elements listed is not responsible for wood deterioration?

- A Fire
- B Insect borers
- C Weather
- D Tar oil

31. A board that measures 400 cm by 30 cm by 30 mm has as volume.

- A 0.036 m^3
- B 36 m^3
- C 0.0036 m^3
- D 3.6 m^3

32. Name the tool used to bore holes to facilitate screwing.

- A Bradawl
- B Screw driver
- C Gimlet
- D Auger bit

33. What is the name of the holes pre-marked to ease screwing?

- A Dowel holes
- B Screw holes
- C Pilot holes
- D blind holes

34. Select the appropriate height range from floor to the lock of a door from the following dimensions.

- A 800 to 900 mm
- B 900 to 950 mm
- C 960 to 1000 mm
- D 1000 to 1050 mm

35. Rift sawn timber is when the growth rings meet the face of the timber at an angle of
 A less than 45°
 B more than 45°
 C at 30°
 D less than 20°
-
36. Select a suitable fixing device for securing a hardwood skirting board to the concrete wall.
 A Wooden plugs
 B Metal or plastic plugs
 C Gravity toggles
 D Masonry nails
-
37. Which of the following is classified as second fixing?
 A Laying of floor joint
 B Erecting a timber stud partition
 C Fixing architraves and skirting
 D Fixing door frames and linings
-
38. The mortiser, tenoner and drilling machines are classified under
 A sawing machine
 B shaping machine
 C assembly machine
 D finishing machine
-
39. In your opinion, express when you would discourage the use a push stick.
 A When using automatic feed system
 B When the space between the saw blade and fence is large
 C When using a sliding table
 D When the fence is disconnected
-
40. Tell how the capacity of a band saw machine is determined.
 A By the length of its blade
 B By the thickness of wood it can cut
 C By the size of its pulleys
 D By the thickness of its blade
-
41. Name the correct chisel used for cutting rough surfaces for turning on the lathe.
 A Firmer chisel
 B Gouge chisel
 C Mortise chisel
 D Skew chisel
-
42. State the name of the cramp used for the sharpening of saws.
 A Saw vice
 B Carpenter vice
 C G-cramp
 D Sash cramp
-
43. Choose the type of maintenance required if the belt of an electric motor is cut.
 A Corrective maintenance
 B Scheduled maintenance
 C Preventive maintenance
 D Timely maintenance
-
44. The time elapsed from the point the machine fails to functions to when it is repaired and brought into operation is known as
 A down time
 B breakdown time
 C extension time
 D idle time
-
45. A systematic approach for maintenance is
 A problem-cause-diagnosis-rectification
 B problem-diagnosis-cause-rectification
 C problem-measure-diagnosis-rectification
 D problem-diagnosis-measure-rectification
-
46. Machines are designed to perform
 A secondary functions
 B tertiary functions
 C primary functions
 D all of the above
-
47. The pith in a tree means
 A the white part
 B the knot tied on the trunk
 C the soft part of the tree
 D the central part of the trunk
-
48. The cells which give hardwood its mechanical strength are
 A pores
 B parenchyma
 C fibres
 D tracheids
-
49. Slow-grown softwoods are in general
 A stronger than fast-grown softwood
 B same strength as fast-grown softwood
 C weaker than fast-grown softwood
 D only suitable for joinery wood.
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50. The presence of small holes in the surface of timber that has been attacked by wood boring insect indicates that
 A the timber is no longer infested
 B the larvae have bored into the timber
 C adult beetles have emerged
 D the larvae have changed into pupae
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GO BACK AND CHECK YOUR WORK