



The Institute Of Carpenters

Sample Multi-choice questions

Foundation Level

**The Institute of Carpenters
Foundation Level
Sample Multi-choice Questions**

Below is a list of questions with four answers, only ONE is correct. Using the answer sheet determine the correct answer by filling in either a, b, c, or d as follows:-

a 0, b 0, c 0, d 0.

- 1** The recommended moisture content for timber used internally for architraves and skirting is

- a. 19%
- b. 22%
- c. 12%
- d. 2%

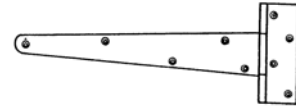


Figure 1

- 2** The purpose of a honeycombed sleeper wall in ground floor construction is to
- a. Reduce the number of bricks used.
 - b. Allow air to circulate under the floor.
 - c. Keep insects from entering.
 - d. Prevent movement of brickwork.

- 6** Figure 1 shows a type of ironmongery called a

- a. Butt hinge.
- b. Tee-hinge.
- c. Parliament hinge.
- d. Storm-proof hinge.

- 3** The usual way of converting an oak timber log is by

- a. Tangential sawing.
- b. Box-heart sawing.
- c. Quarter-sawing.
- d. Through and through sawing.

- 7** The regulation that covers materials that are hazardous to health is

- a. The H.A.S.A.W.A.
- b. The adhesives regulations.
- c. The C.O.S.H.H. regulations.
- d. P.U.W.E.R.

- 4** In a casement frame the horizontal member between the head and sill is known as the

- a. Transom.
- b. Cross-rail.
- c. Noggin.
- d. Stile.

- 8** The area of a circle may be obtained by using the following formula

- a. $D \times R$
- b. $\pi \times D$
- c. πr^2
- d. $\pi + R$

- 5** When fixing to oak, it is recommended to use

- a. Brass fixings.
- b. Steel fixings.
- c. Iron fixings.
- d. Stainless steel fixings.

- 9** The most common type of wood boring insect in Britain is

- a. The house longhorn.
- b. The death-watch beetle.
- c. The powder post beetle.
- d. The furniture beetle.

- 10** The safe recommended voltage to use with electric portable power tools is
- 240 volts.
 - 33 volts.
 - 110 volts.
 - 440 volts.

- 11** On a four panelled door, the outer vertical members are known as
- The stiles.
 - The muntins.
 - The mullions.
 - The outer rails.

- 12** When cleaning-out tight corners in a housing joint, the recommended type of chisel is
- A mortise chisel.
 - A swan-neck chisel.
 - A firmer edge chisel.
 - A bevel edge chisel.



Figure 2

- 13** The type of screw head shown in figure 2 is a
- Countersunk head.
 - Roundhead.
 - Raisedhead.
 - Domehead.
- 14** The main purpose of fixing skirting around the base of a wall is to
- Cover the gap at the floor and wall.
 - Provide a straight edge for plastering.
 - Provide an ornate finish to the wall.
 - Stop insects entering the room.

- 15** Materials costing £34.55p with 17.5% vat added would cost
- £40.59
 - £4.05
 - £405.9
 - £60.46

- 16** When constructing a door lining, the recommended joint would be a
- Dovetail joint.
 - Mortise and tenon joint.
 - Shouldered housing joint.
 - Butt joint.

- 17** The main purpose of using thin oil on an oil stone when sharpening tools is to
- Prevent the iron from getting hot.
 - Stop the stone from drying out.
 - Make it easier when sharpening.
 - Help stop minute metal particles from clogging the stone.

- 18** The recommended hand tool to form a groove in a length of timber is a
- Rebate plane.
 - Shoulder plane.
 - Plough plane.
 - Side rebate plane.

- 19** Architraves are mainly used around a frame to
- Provide an ornate finish to the frame.
 - Cover the gap between the wall and frame.
 - Make plastering easier.
 - Allow for movement of the frame.
- 20** When hand sawing down the grain of large timber it is recommended to use a
- Rip saw.
 - Coping saw.
 - Cross-cut saw.
 - Panel saw.

- 21** The type of ironmongery fitted to a casement window to hold the sash open or closed is a
- Holdfast.
 - Keep.
 - Casement limiter.
 - Casement stay.
- 22** The horns are left long on panelled doors when transporting to site to
- Help when lifting onto the lorry.
 - Prevent decay of the timber.
 - Protect the ends of the stiles.
 - Prevent the doors from twisting.
- 23** Spokeshaves with a rounded base are best suited when
- Shaping internal edges of timber.
 - Preparing timber for painting.
 - Shaping external edges of timber.
 - Adjusting the thickness of a tenon.
- 24** When storing window frames on site prior to fixing, it is best to store
- Uncovered out in the open.
 - Flat on bearers in a dry room.
 - Outside against a wall.
 - In a warm damp environment.
- 25** A squaring rod is used when
- Checking a frame for square.
 - Recording site measurements.
 - Marking out timber.
 - Taking measurements for staircases.
- 26** When fixing the top hinge to a door, the recommended position is
- 50mm from the top.
 - 300 mm from the top.
 - 150mm from the top.
 - 170mm from the top.
- 27** The square root of 100 is
- 1
 - 50
 - 25
 - 10
- 28** Square-edge softwood floor boards are best fixed using
- Clout nails.
 - Wire nails.
 - Floor brads.
 - Ovals.
- 29** Timbers jointed together to form a wide board are best jointed using
- Butt joints.
 - Mortise and tenon joints.
 - Stopped housing joints.
 - Tongue and groove joints.
- 30** $33.7 + 5 + 158.78 \div 3 =$
- 658.26
 - 6.582
 - 65.82
 - 06.582
- 31** An octagon has
- 6 sides.
 - 4 sides.
 - 8 sides.
 - 7 sides.
- 32** In relation to formwork, "Pre-Cast" refers to concrete components that are
- Cast in-situ on site.
 - Coated with a preservative prior to fixing on site.
 - Cast in a factory before fixing.
 - Dismantled after casting.

- 33** The green/yellow wire in a 13 amp plug is usually connected to the
- Earth pin.
 - Fused pin.
 - Neutral pin.
 - Brown wire.

- 34** A scale rule is mostly used when producing working drawings to
- Draw straight lines.
 - Calculate measurements from site.
 - Produce proportional drawings to fit onto the paper.
 - Record accurate measurements.



Figure 3

- 35** The symbol shown in figure 3 above means a portable electric power tool is
- Double insulated.
 - 110 volts.
 - Fitted with hammer action.
 - Rechargeable.

- 36** Beech is classified as
- Timber ideal for external use.
 - A timber prone to insect attack.
 - Deciduous.
 - Coniferous.

- 37** When straightening a long length of timber, the ideal hand plane to use is a
- Try plane.
 - Compass plane.
 - Smoothing plane.
 - Toothing plane.

- 38** The outer vertical members of a door frame are known as the
- Mullions.
 - Stiles.
 - Muntins.
 - Jambs.

- 39** The Architect is the person who
- Calculates the amount of materials.
 - Organises the site personnel.
 - Produces working scale drawings.
 - Sets up all the datum marks on site.

- 40** The brace on a ledged braced and battened door should always run from
- The outside down to the hinged side.
 - The hinge side down to the outside.
 - The centre, vertically.
 - The centre, horizontally.

- 41** When placing a ladder before use, it should not be set at an angle more than
- 60°
 - 35°
 - 75°
 - 30°

- 42** When erecting roof rafters a wallplate is included to
- Provide a level base for fixing.
 - Keep the brickwork dry.
 - Help mark-out the hip rafters.
 - Provide a safe base to work from.

- 43** The main purpose of a plinth on the base of a cupboard unit is to
- Help level the unit.
 - Take the weight of the unit.
 - Allow a persons toes to fit under the unit.
 - Allow air to circulate under the unit.

- 44** The person who calculates the amount of materials required for a contract is
- The district surveyor.
 - The quantity surveyor.
 - The clerk of works.
 - The site agent.

- 45** The volume of 5 lengths of timber 4.3m by 100mm by 50mm is
- 0.1075 m³
 - 01.075 m³
 - 010.75 m³
 - 0.1075 m²

- 46** When cutting MDF the most important item of personal protection is
- Ear protection.
 - Foot protection.
 - A dust mask.
 - A pair of goggles.

- 47** The dark coloured timber found in the centre of the tree is known as the
- Heartwood.
 - Cambium layer.
 - Sapwood.
 - Medullary rays.

1. Roof
2. Foundations
3. Brickwork to DPC
4. Floors
5. Brickwork to roof
6. Services
7. Second fixing

- 48** The typical sequence of construction operations from the list above is
- 4, 1, 2, 5, 3, 6, 7.
 - 2, 3, 4, 6, 5, 1, 7.
 - 7, 3, 6, 1, 4, 2, 5.
 - 5, 7, 2, 1, 3, 6, 4.

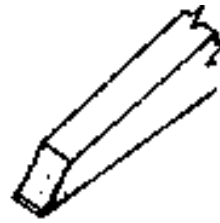


Figure 4

- 49** The type of chisel shown above in figure 4 is a
- Firmer chisel.
 - Bevel edge chisel.
 - Mortise chisel.
 - Paring chisel.
- 50** The safe moisture content of timber to avoid rot is below
- 17%
 - 20%
 - 12%
 - 10%
- 51** Plywood is constructed using layers of veneers made up of
- An even number of veneers.
 - Veneers laid in the same direction.
 - An odd number of veneers laid at right angles to each other.
 - Layers of plastic laminates.
- 52** The area of a triangle can be found using the formula
- Base x 2 + height
 - Height ÷ base
 - Base x height ÷ 2
 - Length of inclined side x height
- 53** Eaves in roof construction are situated
- At the top of the roof where the rafters meet.
 - Below the roof at the top of the walls.
 - Half way between the common rafters.
 - At the gable end.

- 54** Softwood trees are termed coniferous and usually will
- Shed their leaves at the end of the growing season.
 - Produce wide leaves.
 - Maintain their leaves all year long.
 - Have a high resistance to dry rot.

- 55** When using adhesives the term “Pot-life” refers to the
- Amount of time before the glue sets after mixing.
 - Gap filling properties of the glue.
 - Sell-by date.
 - Shelf-life.

- 56** The first operation before any joinery item is to be made is to
- Chop out the mortises.
 - Saw down the tenons.
 - Gauge all components.
 - Mark the face sides and edges.

- 57** When lifting heavy objects it is advisable to keep your
- Legs wide apart.
 - Back straight and arms close to your body.
 - Arms stretched out when lifting.
 - Back bent over.

- 58** When a delivery is found to have items missing it is best to
- Sign the delivery note anyway.
 - Refuse to accept the delivery.
 - Sign and indicate on the delivery note that certain items were missing.
 - Get someone else to sign the note.

- 59** The position of the haunch in relation to the width of the tenon is usually
- One $\frac{1}{3}$ rd in.
 - Two $\frac{1}{3}$ rds in.
 - Halfway in.
 - One $\frac{1}{4}$ in.



Figure 5

- 60** The type of fixing shown above in figure 5 is a
- Lost head nail.
 - Oval nail.
 - Wire nail.
 - Cut nail.

- 61** The term “Double-roof” refers to
- A roof with different pitches.
 - A roof with a purlin included.
 - Roof coverings.
 - A roof constructed on top of an existing roof.

- 62** A “Water-level” is generally used to
- Check the level of water in the tank.
 - Check a door frame for plumb.
 - Transfer datum marks on site.
 - Check water pressure.

- 63** Dangerous hazards in the workplace are
- Reported immediately to the supervisor and the area sealed off.
 - Best left to someone else.
 - Left to the end of the day.
 - Ignored till the job is finished.

- 64** The regulation that deals with general safety in the workplace is the
- COSHH regulations.
 - HASAWA.
 - PUWER.
 - Electricity regulations.

- 65** The recommended fire extinguisher to use on an electrical fire would be a
- Water type extinguisher.
 - Foam type extinguisher.
 - Carbon dioxide extinguisher.
 - Water and carbon dioxide type extinguisher.

- 66** The floor area of a room 23.5m by 12.7m is
- 298.45m².
 - 29.85 m².
 - 298.45m³.
 - 2.984 m²

- 67** The type of drill-bit recommended when drilling into brickwork is a
- Forstner bit.
 - H.S.S. drill bit.
 - Masonry bit.
 - Auger bit.



Figure 6

- 68** The type of roof design shown in figure 6 above is a
- Gable ended roof.
 - Hipped ended roof.
 - Mansard roof.
 - Lean-to roof.

- 69** When using a chisel for cleaning-out a housing joint, the position of the free hand is recommended to be
- In front holding the material.
 - Always away from the cutting edge.
 - Next to the cutting edge.
 - Behind your head.

- 70** The hand tool used to clean-up the shoulders of a tenon is
- Smoothing plane.
 - Plough plane.
 - Jack plane.
 - Shoulder plane.

- 71** When gluing and assembling a small frame the outside wedges are driven in
- Last.
 - After the glue is dry.
 - First to line up with any pencil lines.
 - Alternately.

- 72** Mould-oil is used with formwork prior to pouring in the concrete to
- Help the concrete set.
 - Prevent the concrete sticking to the mouldbox.
 - Slow down the setting process.
 - Allow air to escape from the mixture.

- 73** When working in a clients house dust sheets are mostly used to
- Keep all the tools together.
 - Catch any small items of ironmongery.
 - Protect the clients belongings.
 - Advertise the company.

- 74** The type of hinges used on a door that needs to lift above the carpet are
- Parliament hinges.
 - Butt hinges.
 - Stormproof hinges.
 - Rising butts.

- 75** The angle of the mitre when fitting architrave around a square opening is usually
- 30°
 - 45°
 - 60°
 - 25°

Now go back and check your answers.

- 76** When storing plastic laminate, it is recommended to lay them flat with
- The face sides the same way up.
 - The face sides the same way down.
 - Face to face.
 - Alternate face to back.
- 77** The recommended type of hand saw to use when cutting a small circular opening is a
- Coping saw.
 - Tenon saw.
 - Cross-cut saw.
 - Panel saw.
- 78** The type of lock recommended for use on a ledged braced and battened door is
- A night latch.
 - A barrel bolt.
 - A rim lock.
 - A mortise dead lock.
- 79** In a glazed door construction, the glass is usually fitted into a
- Rebate.
 - Groove.
 - Chamfer.
 - Plastic sleeve.
- 80** The tool used to mark shoulder lines around timber for a tenon joint is usually a
- Mitre-square.
 - Squaring rod.
 - Tri-square.
 - Marking gauge.