

## INDUSTRIAL CRAFTS TEST

1. Which of the following is not a classification of animal pelt,? strap leather, A. hides, B. skins, C. strap leather, D. kips.
2. What is the difference between leather for tooling and leather for shoe uppers,? the type of process used to tan the hides, A. tooling leather is thinner, B. leather for shoe uppers is tougher, C. the type of process used to tan the hides, D. tooling leather has the hair left on it--shoe uppers do not.
3. Which of the following is not a suitable leather for making lightweight art and craft projects,? strap leather, A. tooling calfskin, B. lightweight steerhide, C. sheepskin, D. strap leather.
4. Why must leather be tanned,? to keep it from decaying, A. to give it color, B. to keep it from decaying, C. to give it a polished surface, D. to make it harder.
5. Why must leather be dampened or moistened before transferring designs,? to make the leather pliable so it will take a better impression, A. to make the leather pliable so it will take a better impression, B. to clean the leather, C. to cause the leather to change color, D. it is not necessary to moisten the leather before transferring a design.
6. What are two ways that leather can be finished,? wax and leather lacquer, A. enamel paint and wood stain, B. wax and leather lacquer, C. furniture polish and oil, D. water stain and oil stain.
7. Which tool is used to fill in the background spaces in floral carving,? background tool, A. pear shader, B. background tool, C. beveler, D. camouflaging tool.
8. Which tools are used to stamp markings on stems, petals and centers of flowers in floral carving,? camouflaging tool, A. swivel knife, B. backgrounding tool, C. camouflaging tool, D. beveler.
9. Which tool is used to carve the leather pattern,? swivel knife, A. swivel knife, B. pear shader, C. mules foot, D. beveler.
10. Which tool is used to shade or make flower petals look three dimensional,? pear shader, A. pear shader, B. camouflaging tool, C. swivel knife, D. backgrounding tool.
11. What are two ways of fastening leather,? rivets and hand sewing, A. welding and nailing, B. screws and nails, C. glue and tape, D. rivets and hand sewing.
12. What tool is used to cut holes for lacing of leather,? chisel or punch, A. dividers, B. rivet set, C. chisel or punch, D. nail set.
13. Which weight of leather would be thicker,? 8 ounce, A. 3 ounce, B. 4 ounce, C. 8 ounce, D. 2 ounce.

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14. In leather carving, the design is actually cut into the leather,? True, A. True, B. False.
15. Soaking the leather is called,? casing, A. needing, B. casing, C. cleaning, D. treating.
16. Thinning the edges of thick leather is called,? skiving, A. skiving, B. gouging, C. smoothing, D. edge creasing.
17. Smooth leather pieces are prepared for cementing by scuffing with sandpaper,? True, A. True, B. False.
18. Rubber cement is used for the permanent fastening of leather pieces,? False, A. True, B. False.
19. Which of the following is used to clean leather,? oxalic acid powder and water, A. household bleach, B. liver of sulfur, C. lacquer thinner, D. oxalic acid powder and water.
20. Neatsfoot oil is seldom used as a finish on tooled leather articles because,? it darkens the leather, A. it is hard to apply, B. it dries too quickly, C. it darkens the leather, D. it isn't a good preservative.
21. Which of the following is not a type of leather dye,? a lacquer solvent, A. an oil solvent, B. a lacquer solvent, C. a spirit solvent, D. a water solvent.
22. True or False Suede is made by buffing one side of the leather,? True, A. True, B. False.
23. Which of the following does not determine the grades of finished leather,? light weight, A. evenness of color, B. general appearance, C. fineness of texture, D. light weight.
24. You should always lace with the decorated side of the leather toward you,? True, A. True, B. False.
25. About how much lace would you need to lace a project using the single cordovan lacing style,? six times the distance around the project, A. six times the distance around the project, B. ten times the distance around the project, C. two times the distance around the project, D. 50 times the distance around the project.
26. Which of the following is not a tool used to hold wood while it is being worked,? outside caliper, A. woodcarver's bench hook, B. outside caliper, C. bench screw, D. C-clamp.
27. Which of the following woods is not a good wood for beginning carving projects,? cherry, A. pine, B. cedar, C. cherry, D. redwood.
28. When whittling, the wood grain should run in the same direction as the weaker parts of animals, such as tails, legs, and ears,? True, A. True, B. False.
29. Which of the following is not a type of wood carving chisel,? skew, A. parting tool, B.

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inside bevel gouge, C. outside bevel gouge, D. skew.

30. Which of the following is not a type of carving knife used in wood carving,? camp knife, A. sloyd knife, B. skew knife, C. camp knife, D. pocket knife.

31. Another form of carving is done using machine tools such as a flexible shaft machine equipped with rotary files and rasps,? True, A. True, B. False.

32. What is the difference between a single-spindle carving machine and a multiple-spindle carving machine,? a multiple spindle machine can carve multiple copies of the same carving at one time, A. a multiple spindle machine can carve multiple copies of the same carving at one time, B. a single spindle machine is only used to carve architectural carvings, C. there is no difference, D. a multiple spindle machine can carve two or three different designs at one time.

33. The largest component found in both glass and clay is,? silicon dioxide, A. silicon carbide, B. cobalt, C. soda ash, D. silicon dioxide.

34. Which of the following materials is not used in glassmaking,? clay, A. clay, B. sand, C. soda ash, D. limestone.

35. Glass etching produces a surface which is,? dull, A. dull, B. smooth, C. shiny, D. colored.

36. What determines the color of fired clay,? the various impurities in the clay, A. the dye that is used before firing, B. the amount of time you fire it, C. the various impurities in the clay, D. the time of day that it is fired.

37. The process of removing air bubbles from clay is called what,? wedging, A. wedging, B. pinching, C. rolling, D. tapping.

38. Which of the following is the proper procedure for loading a kiln,? about 1/4" apart making sure they don't touch each other or the kiln walls, A. near the back of the kiln, B. about 1/4" apart making sure they don't touch each other or the kiln walls, C. in rows, D. on top of each other.

39. Glaze should be dabbed rather than brushed onto the clay project,? False, A. True, B. False.

40. Clay projects when completed should be dried slowly so that,? they can be fired, A. they can be welded, B. they can be fired, C. they will be smoother, D. they can be painted.

41. Relieving the strain in glass is called what,? annealing, A. tempering, B. annealing, C. straining, D. pressing.

42. The first firing of pottery in the kiln is called what,? bisque, A. bisque, B. glazing, C. annealing, D. stacking.

43. How many times is pottery generally fired,? twice, A. once, B. twice, C. three times, D.

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four times.

44. What is the cone used for in firing the kiln,? to tell you the temperature of the kiln, A. to tell you the temperature of the kiln, B. to tell you when it is time to take your pottery out, C. to apply a glaze on your pottery, D. to cause a chemical reaction to make the pottery harden.

45. What causes undercutting when using the swivel knife,? leaning the hand to the left or right of 90 degrees with the leather, A. cutting too deep in the leather, B. leaning the hand to the left or right of 90 degrees with the leather, C. not cutting deep enough into the leather, D. swivel knife is not sharp enough.

46. What purpose does talcum powder have when sprinkled on a bisque mold,? to keep the melting glass from sticking to the clay, A. to act as an insulator, B. to keep the melting glass from sticking to the clay, C. to lubricate the mold, D. talcum powder is not used in a bisque mold.

47. Which of the following tools is used to cut glass when doing stained glass craftwork,? glass cutter, A. soldering iron, B. hand grinder, C. shears, D. glass cutter.

48. Sheet glass projects are made by pouring molten glass into a flat mold,? False, A. True, B. False.

49. What purpose does grout have in ceramics,? used to fill the spaces between the tiles and to hold them in place, A. used to fill imperfections in the surface of the tile, B. used to polish the tile to a mirror finish, C. used to fill the spaces between the tiles and to hold them in place, D. used as a finish to protect the tiles.

50. Mosaic tile decorating is a relatively new and modern form of ceramics,? False, A. True, B. False.

51. A jeweler's rouge and water solution can be used to help prevent fire coating without interfering with the soldering of joints,? True, A. True, B. False.

52. Copper melts at a higher temperature than brass,? True, A. True, B. False.

53. Fine silver melts at a lower temperature than does sterling silver,? True, A. True, B. False.

54. Silver that is tarnished has actually oxidized,? True, A. True, B. False.

55. The two most used coarseness of files are second-cut and bastard,? True, A. True, B. False.

56. Brass is made from copper and tin,? False, A. True, B. False.

57. Fine silver is not used in jewelry work because it is too soft,? False, A. True, B. False.

58. Soft solder is made from a silver alloy,? False, A. True, B. False.

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59. Rouge and Tripoli may be used on the same buffing pad,? False, A. True, B. False.
60. The color of pure silver is gray,? False, A. True, B. False.
61. Hard solder is made from tin and lead, False, A. True, B. False.
62. Pure gold melts at a higher temperature than does pure silver,? True, A. True, B. False.
63. All metals, including silver work harden when they are twisted, drawn, hammered, or rolled,? True, A. True, B. False.
64. Nitric acid and water are used to etch copper,? True, A. True, B. False.
65. Pure gold is designated as 22 karat,? False, A. True, B. False.
66. Soft-soldered silver pieces must be pickled to remove the flux,? False, A. True, B. False.
67. A boric acid solution may help to prevent fire coating, but it will interfere with the soldering process,? True, A. True, B. False.
68. Always pour acid into water when diluting acids for pickling or etching,? True, A. True, B. False.
69. Repeated uncontrolled fire coating can cause pitting of the metal,? True, A. True, B. False.
70. A borax flux is most widely used for silver soldering,? True, A. True, B. False.
71. Annealing is the process of softening metal that has been work hardened,? True, A. True, B. False.
72. Fine silver oxidizes more readily than sterling silver,? False, A. True, B. False.
73. Pure gold wire is used to solder 18 karat gold,? False, A. True B. False.
74. Soft, mild steel binding wire holding pieces for soldering will discolor the metal being pickled if not removed,? True, A. True, B. False.
75. Lacquer is the most used preservative to protect the finish surface of jewelry pieces,? True, A. True, B. False.
76. Copper is gauged by the weight of one square inch,? False, A. True, B. False.
77. Pickling and annealing can be accomplished in one operation,? True, A. True, B. False.
78. Sterling silver is etched with an acid and water solution made from hydrochloric acid,

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False, A. True, B. False.

79. Acid resist is removed from the metal using steel wool and soap,? False, A. True, B. False.

80. Abrasive papers are graded by grit numbers,? True, A. True, B. False.

81. Silver will tarnish faster at lower temperatures,? False, A. True, B. False.

82. Jeweler's rouge is made from tin oxide,? False, A. True, B. False.

83. Chaser's pitch is made from shoemaker's pitch, resin, and plaster of Paris,? True, A. True, B. False.

84. Moh's scale of hardness lists agate as a number 4 hardness, False, A. True, B. False.

85. A carat or karat is a unit of weight used to weigh diamonds,? True, A. True, B. False.

86. "F" or flour sizes are very fine polishing abrasives of over 250 grit,? True, A. True, B. False.

87. Diamond saws for stone slabbing should be run at a very high speed,? False, A. True, B. False.

88. Mud sawing of stones is done by using mud or clay as a cutting abrasive instead of diamond dust or silicon carbide,? False, A. True, B. False.

89. Tripoli is burnishing or polishing compound used in jewelry work,? True, A. True, B. False.

90. The white surface on silver after pickling is a coating of fine silver or silver oxide left after the copper alloy has been eaten away,? True, A. True, B. False.

91. Silver solder is used to solder gold to silver pieces because less heat is required than for cold solder,? True, A. True, B. False.

92. Oxidation of metal varies inversely with the amount of heat,? False, A. True, B. False.

93. Silver heated over 1200 degrees F must be quenched without a time lapse or it might harden instead of soften the metal,? True, A. True, B. False.

94. Rouge is made from tin oxide,? False, A. True, B. False.

95. Copper, Brass, and Bronze can be silver soldered if more strength is required,? True, A. True, B. False.

96. The two types of silver purchased for jewelry work are sterling and coin silver,? False, A.

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True, B. False.

97. The best pickling job is accomplished by submerging the metal in boiling pickling solution, True, A. True, B. False.

98. The melting temperature of soft solder increases as the amount of lead increases,? True, A. True, B. False.

99. An annealing pan is filled with lump charcoal or lump pumice to reflect heat,? True, A. True, B. False

100. German silver contains more pure silver than does sterling silver,? False, A. True, B. False.

101. Copper tongs are recommended for removing metal objects from a pickle bath,? True, A. True, B. False.

102. Silver solder is an alloy of silver, copper, and zinc,? True, A. True, B. False.

103. Silver solders of differing melting temperatures can be purchased,? True, A. True, B. False.

104. The most common hard solder flux is borax,? True, A. True, B. False.

105. Draw plates are devices for changing the size and shape of wire for jewelry work,? True, A. True, B. False.

106. Synthetic stones are those formed by nature,? False, A. True, B. False.

107. The karat of a gem stone indicates its purity,? False, A. True, B. False.

108. The bezel is always made to fit the girdle of a cabochon,? True, A. True, B. False.

109 The “lost-wax” process of casting is used extensively in fine jewelry work,? True, A. True, B. False.

110. Tripoli buffing compounds cut faster than rouge compounds,? True, A. True, B. False.

111. Parts purchased for jewelry work, such as earring clips, are called findings,? True, A. True, B. False.

112. A tiger-eye gem stone is considered a precious stone,? False, A. True, B. False.

113. Most cabochon shaped gemstones are first ground on a wet grinder,? True, A. True, B. False.

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114. Faceted stones have domed shaped or curved shaped tops,? False, A. True, B. False.
115. When soldering a large piece of metal to a smaller piece of metal, the heat should be directed more towards the smaller piece,? False, A. True, B. False.
116. Charcoal or asbestos blocks should be used to reflect the heat while silver soldering,? True, A. True, B. False.
117. A common twist drill used on metal will drill a hole in agate gem stone,? False, A. True, B. False.
118. Silver plated jewelry is the same as Sterling Silver jewelry,? False, A. True, B. False.
119. A bluish-black antique finish may be obtained on silver or copper by using the chemical,? Potassium sulfide, A. Hydrofluoric acid, B. Lead acetate, C. Potassium sulfide, D. Sodium chloride.
120. Which of the following is not considered a common “cut” of a file,? Cross-cut, A. Cross-cut, B. Rasp, C. Single cut, D. Double cut.
121. To hold two small pieces of metal in position to be soldered, one may use,? Gum tragacanth, A. Glue, B. Wax, C. Potassium fluoride, D. Gum tragacanth.
122. Most men’s rings are made from,? 10K gold, A. 10K, B. 18K gold, C. 20K gold, D. 24K gold.
123. When buying gold that costs \$35.00 an ounce, what would two pounds cost,? \$840.00, A. \$500.00, B. \$623.00, C. \$755.00, D. \$840.00.
124. A dome shaped gem stone is called a,? Cabochon, A. Cabochon, B. Faceted gem, C. Free form stone, D. Agate.
125. Which of the following is not considered primary settings for gem stones,? Old-English bezel, A. Round bezel, B. Mitered bezel, C. Old-English bezel, D. Crown setting.
126. The substance used to hold a stone on a wooden stick for grinding is called,? Doping cement, A. Animal glue, B. Doping cement, C. Chaser’s pitch, D. None of the above.
127. Pickling of sterling silver which as fire scale,? Remove the fire scale, A. Remove the fire scale, B. Deposit silvery finish on the metal, C. Discolor the metal, D. Ruin the pickling solution.
128. The finest or smallest jeweler’s saw blade of the following is,? 8/0, A. 8/0, B. 4/0, C. 2/0, D. 0.
129. The weight system used in weighing the precious metals is,? Troy, A. Troy, B. Metric, C.



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American Standard, D. Avoirdupois.

130. When buffing, all traces of the compound should be removed from the articles. A suitable solution to use is a mix of,? None of the above, A. Water and kerosene, B. Water, lacquer thinner, and soap, C. Water, ammonia, and lye, D. None of the above.

131. Which is not considered a precious stone,? Zircon (C-Z), A. Diamond, B. Ruby, C. Pearl, D. Zircon (C-Z).

132. The specific gravity of a stone is the measure of its,? Weight, A. Brilliance, B. Weight, C. Toughness, D. Purity.

Test question sources:

1. Basic Crafts Linbeck, Duenk, Hansen Charles A. Bennet and Co.
2. General Industrial Education, Groneman Feirer McGraw-Hill Book Co.
3. General Shop Groneman Feirer McGraw-Hill Book Co.
4. Mark Arnold Industrial Technology Dept. Thayer High School