

## WO- Wood Technology Question Bank 24

### Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A router can be used to
- |    |                        |    |                      |
|----|------------------------|----|----------------------|
| a. | make decorative edges. | c. | cut dovetail joints. |
| b. | cut grooves.           | d. | all of the above.    |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. If you want to hold a small object, you would use a(n)
- |    |                    |    |                   |
|----|--------------------|----|-------------------|
| a. | adjustable wrench. | c. | long-nose pliers. |
| b. | lineman's pliers.  | d. | pipe clamp.       |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The government agency that can identify unfamiliar woods is
- |    |                                 |    |                    |
|----|---------------------------------|----|--------------------|
| a. | SkillsUSA                       | c. | CNC                |
| b. | U.S. Forest Products Laboratory | d. | Agency for Wood ID |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which of the following is **not** a softwood?
- |    |         |    |       |
|----|---------|----|-------|
| a. | pine    | c. | birch |
| b. | redwood | d. | cedar |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Which of the following is **not** a step in problem solving?
- |    |                                                |
|----|------------------------------------------------|
| a. | State the problem clearly.                     |
| b. | Select the best solution.                      |
| c. | Collect information.                           |
| d. | Rank the solutions according to effectiveness. |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Employers appreciate workers who
- |    |                           |    |                   |
|----|---------------------------|----|-------------------|
| a. | have a positive attitude. | c. | cooperate.        |
| b. | can accept criticism.     | d. | all of the above. |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Wood's greatest commercial importance is in
- |    |                                                      |
|----|------------------------------------------------------|
| a. | production of synthetics and plastics.               |
| b. | making paperboard and cardboard.                     |
| c. | furniture, cabinetmaking, and building construction. |
| d. | engineered wood production.                          |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. A fire safety plan should include
- |    |                                                       |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------|
| a. | a map of the building.                                |
| b. | at least four escape routes.                          |
| c. | escape routes that can be opened during an emergency. |
| d. | none of the above.                                    |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Which of the following is **not** involved in an electric shock that kills?
- |    |                                         |
|----|-----------------------------------------|
| a. | a slowed heart rate.                    |
| b. | ventricular fibrillation.               |
| c. | respiratory-center paralysis.           |
| d. | paralysis of the hand or other muscles. |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which of the following is **not** a helper used to feed stock into a tool?
- |    |              |    |              |
|----|--------------|----|--------------|
| a. | pushstick    | c. | pushblock    |
| b. | featherboard | d. | straightedge |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. If a chemical splashes into someone's eye, the person should rinse the eye with
- |    |                                |    |                |
|----|--------------------------------|----|----------------|
| a. | alcohol.                       | c. | mercurochrome. |
| b. | a gentle stream of cool water. | d. | cold tea.      |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. A three-view working drawing usually includes \_\_\_\_\_ views.
- |    |                            |    |                                  |
|----|----------------------------|----|----------------------------------|
| a. | front, back, and left-side | c. | back, front, and top             |
| b. | top, front, and right-side | d. | left-side, right-side, and front |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. When laying out stock for the object shown in Fig. 3-1, you would locate the center of the larger circle \_\_\_\_\_ inches from the left edge.
- |    |   |    |   |
|----|---|----|---|
| a. | 2 | c. | 8 |
| b. | 6 | d. | 4 |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Which of the following would **not** be found on a bill of materials?
- |    |                                 |    |             |
|----|---------------------------------|----|-------------|
| a. | finished size of each wood part | c. | fasteners   |
| b. | rough size of each wood part    | d. | accessories |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Which of the following formulas is used to calculate board feet?
- |    |                |    |                               |
|----|----------------|----|-------------------------------|
| a. | $L \cdot W$    | c. | $(T \cdot W \cdot L) \div 12$ |
| b. | $aa + bb + cc$ | d. | $T \cdot W \div L$            |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Which of the following is used to cut irregular shapes?
- |    |              |    |             |
|----|--------------|----|-------------|
| a. | backsaw      | c. | ripsaw      |
| b. | dovetail saw | d. | compass saw |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Which of the following is **not** used as a marking tool?
- |    |             |    |               |
|----|-------------|----|---------------|
| a. | scratch awl | c. | lead pencil   |
| b. | triangle    | d. | utility knife |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. A hand drill is generally used to drill holes \_\_\_\_\_ or less in diameter.
- |    |        |    |      |
|----|--------|----|------|
| a. | inch   | c. | inch |
| b. | 1 inch | d. | inch |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. On some power drills, a chuck key is used to
- |    |                                    |    |                                   |
|----|------------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
| a. | tighten the jaws around the bit.   | c. | loosen screws that are too tight. |
| b. | lock the drill for safety reasons. | d. | none of the above.                |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. A power drill for woodworking should be variable speed and
- |    |             |    |                   |
|----|-------------|----|-------------------|
| a. | cordless.   | c. | heavy.            |
| b. | reversible. | d. | all of the above. |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Which of the following is **not** recommended for planing?
- |    |                                                            |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------|
| a. | If you are right handed, grasp the knob in your left hand. |
| b. | Lift the plane off the board on the return stroke.         |
| c. | Always plane with the grain.                               |
| d. | None of the above.                                         |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Which of the following is **not** recommended for chiseling?
- |    |                                                    |
|----|----------------------------------------------------|
| a. | Secure the workpiece with clamps.                  |
| b. | Keep the chisel close to your body.                |
| c. | Always hit the tool squarely on top of the handle. |
| d. | Never allow the edge to touch other tools.         |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. A rabbet is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ placed along the end or edge of a board.
- |    |       |    |              |
|----|-------|----|--------------|
| a. | ridge | c. | L-shaped cut |
| b. | slot  | d. | dovetail     |
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. The width of the cut made for a rabbet joint is determined by the
- |    |                                |    |                         |
|----|--------------------------------|----|-------------------------|
| a. | size of the saw blade.         | c. | size of the project.    |
| b. | desired strength of the joint. | d. | thickness of the stock. |

25. Do not allow your fingers to come closer than \_\_\_\_\_ inches to the blade on a table saw.
- |    |   |    |   |
|----|---|----|---|
| a. | 2 | c. | 4 |
| b. | 3 | d. | 5 |
26. A \_\_\_\_\_ is used along with a saw to cut miters.
- |    |             |    |             |
|----|-------------|----|-------------|
| a. | dado cutter | c. | framing jig |
| b. | miter box   | d. | try square  |
27. The width of a tenon should be \_\_\_\_\_ inches or less.
- |    |   |    |   |
|----|---|----|---|
| a. | 5 | c. | 3 |
| b. | 4 | d. | 2 |
28. The thickness of a tenon should be \_\_\_\_\_ the thickness of the piece in which the mortise will be cut.
- |    |                                |    |                      |
|----|--------------------------------|----|----------------------|
| a. | twice                          | c. | less than one-fourth |
| b. | between one-third and one-half | d. | three-fourths        |
29. The width of the mortise should be the same as the \_\_\_\_\_ of the tenon.
- |    |        |    |           |
|----|--------|----|-----------|
| a. | width  | c. | thickness |
| b. | length | d. | radius    |
30. An assembled mortise-and-tenon joint looks like a simple \_\_\_\_\_ joint.
- |    |           |    |      |
|----|-----------|----|------|
| a. | cross-lap | c. | dado |
| b. | miter     | d. | butt |
31. Hand tools used to cut a mortise include a drill and a \_\_\_\_\_
- |    |              |    |                   |
|----|--------------|----|-------------------|
| a. | chisel.      | c. | miter box.        |
| b. | dado cutter. | d. | all of the above. |
32. The ends of the socket piece in a dovetail joint are called \_\_\_\_\_
- |    |            |    |             |
|----|------------|----|-------------|
| a. | pins.      | c. | tails.      |
| b. | half-pins. | d. | blind ends. |
33. When setting up a jig to cut a dovetail joint, clamp the tail piece to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the jig.
- |    |       |    |        |
|----|-------|----|--------|
| a. | front | c. | bottom |
| b. | back  | d. | top    |
34. When using a router with a jig and dovetail bit,
- |    |                                                                           |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a. | begin cutting from left to right.                                         |
| b. | certain joints must be cut on certain sides of the jig.                   |
| c. | label the jig as well as the workpieces so that all parts match properly. |
| d. | all of the above.                                                         |
35. When making a paneled door, use \_\_\_\_\_ joints to connect stiles and rails.
- |    |                   |    |          |
|----|-------------------|----|----------|
| a. | mortise-and-tenon | c. | butt     |
| b. | dovetail          | d. | half-lap |
36. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is used to clamp multi-sided projects.
- |    |            |    |              |
|----|------------|----|--------------|
| a. | band clamp | c. | pipe clamp   |
| b. | C-clamp    | d. | edging clamp |
37. When making edge joints, pieces of stock wider than \_\_\_\_\_ inches should be ripped into narrower strips and the strips glued together.
- |    |        |    |         |
|----|--------|----|---------|
| a. | 2 to 4 | c. | 6 to 8  |
| b. | 4 to 6 | d. | 8 to 10 |
38. When clamping an edge joint, alternate the pieces so \_\_\_\_\_ on the ends face(s) in opposite directions.
- |    |                   |    |             |
|----|-------------------|----|-------------|
| a. | the annular rings | c. | any warpage |
| b. | the grain         | d. | dowels      |

39. Boyle's law refers to the relationship between
- |    |                               |    |                        |
|----|-------------------------------|----|------------------------|
| a. | adhesion and cohesion.        | c. | heating and cooling.   |
| b. | volume and pressure of gases. | d. | veneers and laminates. |
40. A sheet of veneer is usually \_\_\_\_ inch thick.
- |    |               |    |               |
|----|---------------|----|---------------|
| a. | 1/2" or less  | c. | 1/4" or less  |
| b. | 1/16" or less | d. | 5/32" or less |
41. All veneer slices cut from a single log are kept in bundles called
- |    |              |    |          |
|----|--------------|----|----------|
| a. | books.       | c. | fitches. |
| b. | collections. | d. | cuts.    |
42. Flat cutting produces a
- |    |                  |    |                  |
|----|------------------|----|------------------|
| a. | flat grain.      | c. | patterned grain. |
| b. | irregular grain. | d. | cathedral grain. |
43. Which of the following can be used to cut veneer?
- |    |               |    |                  |
|----|---------------|----|------------------|
| a. | craft knife   | c. | paper cutter     |
| b. | utility knife | d. | all of the above |
44. For rough work, never try to remove more than \_\_\_\_ inch in thickness from a board.
- |    |      |    |       |
|----|------|----|-------|
| a. | 1/4" | c. | 1/16" |
| b. | 1/2" | d. | 1/8"  |
45. The jointer is used to \_\_\_\_ boards.
- |    |            |    |                  |
|----|------------|----|------------------|
| a. | straighten | c. | square up        |
| b. | smooth     | d. | all of the above |
46. The most common saw blades are \_\_\_\_ blades.
- |    |          |    |                  |
|----|----------|----|------------------|
| a. | ripsaw   | c. | combination      |
| b. | crosscut | d. | all of the above |
47. When ripping with the table saw, use the \_\_\_\_ to keep the saw kerf from closing.
- |    |                    |    |            |
|----|--------------------|----|------------|
| a. | antikickback pawls | c. | splitter   |
| b. | arbor              | d. | try square |
48. To make a miter cut, adjust the miter gauge to the correct angle and proceed as for
- |    |               |    |                  |
|----|---------------|----|------------------|
| a. | ripping.      | c. | chamfering.      |
| b. | crosscutting. | d. | cutting a taper. |
49. The elevating crank is used to adjust
- |    |                |    |                    |
|----|----------------|----|--------------------|
| a. | cutting width. | c. | depth of cut.      |
| b. | angle of cut.  | d. | none of the above. |
50. When crosscutting, adjust the depth of cut so the teeth of the blade are about \_\_\_\_ inch below the table surface.
- |    |      |    |      |
|----|------|----|------|
| a. | 1/4" | c. | 3/4" |
| b. | 1/2" | d. | 1"   |
51. When making a miter cut, adjust the \_\_\_\_ to the angle desired.
- |    |         |    |             |
|----|---------|----|-------------|
| a. | table   | c. | blade guard |
| b. | overarm | d. | column      |
52. To cut a bevel, adjust the track for
- |    |                  |    |                          |
|----|------------------|----|--------------------------|
| a. | ripping.         | c. | straight crosscutting.   |
| b. | duplicate parts. | d. | cutting from the bottom. |

53. The radial-arm saw is sometimes called a \_\_\_\_\_ saw.
- |    |        |    |             |
|----|--------|----|-------------|
| a. | cutoff | c. | combination |
| b. | table  | d. | back        |
54. A commercial circle jig has an adjustable \_\_\_\_\_ that the operator sets to the correct distance for cutting a circle.
- |    |             |    |                    |
|----|-------------|----|--------------------|
| a. | miter gauge | c. | radius measurement |
| b. | pivot pin   | d. | blade guide        |
55. When cutting compound curves, first
- |    |                                        |    |                               |
|----|----------------------------------------|----|-------------------------------|
| a. | remove the waste stock.                | c. | make a pattern.               |
| b. | nail or tape the waste stock in place. | d. | resaw the stock to thickness. |
56. The compound miter saw is referred to as “compound” because
- |    |                                                                |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| a. | it can do both crosscutting and ripping.                       |
| b. | there is more than one miter gauge installed on the saw table. |
| c. | it can cut two angled surfaces at the same time.               |
| d. | it can cut from above or below the workpiece.                  |
57. When adjusting the sliding compound miter saw, loosen the locking handle or lever and tilt the \_\_\_\_\_ to the desired angle.
- |    |          |    |                 |
|----|----------|----|-----------------|
| a. | saw head | c. | turntable       |
| b. | fence    | d. | clamping device |
58. Which of the following is **not** an advantage of the sliding compound miter saw?
- |    |                                    |    |                                        |
|----|------------------------------------|----|----------------------------------------|
| a. | It can cut dados.                  | c. | It can cut angles easily.              |
| b. | It is safer than a radial-arm saw. | d. | It can be taken to construction sites. |
59. The scroll saw is also called a
- |    |              |    |             |
|----|--------------|----|-------------|
| a. | compass saw. | c. | coping saw. |
| b. | jigsaw.      | d. | band saw.   |
60. If the pattern for your workpiece includes loose curves, choose a \_\_\_\_\_ blade.
- |    |              |    |             |
|----|--------------|----|-------------|
| a. | thin, narrow | c. | wide, thick |
| b. | long         | d. | saber       |
61. When making intricate internal cuts,
- |    |                                                       |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------|
| a. | drill a relief hole in the center of the waste stock. |
| b. | run the blade through a relief hole.                  |
| c. | adjust the guide to the correct height.               |
| d. | all of the above.                                     |
62. Multispur bits are used
- |    |                                              |
|----|----------------------------------------------|
| a. | to cut perfectly round, flat-bottomed holes. |
| b. | to create countersinks.                      |
| c. | to cut dowels.                               |
| d. | to cut rough holes.                          |
63. Large machines with two belts arranged on three pulleys are capable of \_\_\_\_\_ speed settings.
- |    |       |    |        |
|----|-------|----|--------|
| a. | three | c. | nine   |
| b. | six   | d. | twelve |
64. When adjusting the table, the space between the top of the workpiece and the point of the drill bit should be about \_\_\_\_\_ inch.
- |    |     |    |     |
|----|-----|----|-----|
| a. | 1/8 | c. | 1/2 |
| b. | 1/4 | d. | 3/4 |

- \_\_\_ 65. Which of the following is usually **not** cut with a plunge router?
- |    |      |    |         |
|----|------|----|---------|
| a. | dado | c. | mortise |
| b. | edge | d. | rabbet  |
- \_\_\_ 66. To install a router bit, insert the shank of the bit as far as possible, then pull it out about \_\_\_ inch.
- |    |  |    |  |
|----|--|----|--|
| a. |  | c. |  |
| b. |  | d. |  |
- \_\_\_ 67. A typical router operates at \_\_\_ revolutions per minute.
- |    |       |    |        |
|----|-------|----|--------|
| a. | 5,000 | c. | 16,000 |
| b. | 9,000 | d. | 25,000 |
- \_\_\_ 68. To cut a groove for a strip of inlay, use a \_\_\_ bit.
- |    |                  |    |            |
|----|------------------|----|------------|
| a. | beading          | c. | V-grooving |
| b. | left-hand spiral | d. | core box   |
- \_\_\_ 69. Which of the following **cannot** be sanded with a power sander?
- |    |           |    |                   |
|----|-----------|----|-------------------|
| a. | end grain | c. | irregular shapes  |
| b. | curves    | d. | none of the above |
- \_\_\_ 70. Which sander is most useful for getting into hard-to-reach places?
- |    |                            |    |                        |
|----|----------------------------|----|------------------------|
| a. | narrow belt sander-grinder | c. | stationary disc sander |
| b. | oscillating spindle sander | d. | stationary belt sander |
- \_\_\_ 71. Spindle turning involves turning stock held between the live center and the
- |    |            |    |              |
|----|------------|----|--------------|
| a. | spur.      | c. | tool rest.   |
| b. | headstock. | d. | dead center. |
- \_\_\_ 72. Rough turning is begun using a
- |    |            |    |                    |
|----|------------|----|--------------------|
| a. | gouge.     | c. | spindle.           |
| b. | roundnose. | d. | none of the above. |
- \_\_\_ 73. Standard finishes are made with \_\_\_ that emit(s) pollutants into the air.
- |    |                         |    |             |
|----|-------------------------|----|-------------|
| a. | water-based ingredients | c. | fillers     |
| b. | solvents                | d. | rottenstone |
- \_\_\_ 74. Which of the following is a penetrating finish?
- |    |         |    |            |
|----|---------|----|------------|
| a. | varnish | c. | shellac    |
| b. | enamel  | d. | Danish oil |
- \_\_\_ 75. Pumice is used to
- |    |                     |    |                    |
|----|---------------------|----|--------------------|
| a. | remove old paint.   | c. | clean brushes.     |
| b. | remove excess glue. | d. | rub down a finish. |

### True/False

*Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.*

- \_\_\_ 76. Air seasoning of wood may take from six months to five years.
- \_\_\_ 77. Plywood is a form of panel stock.
- \_\_\_ 78. Tempered hardboard has been hardened by being dipped into plastics and air dried.
- \_\_\_ 79. More than 11,500 people die from work-related injuries each year.
- \_\_\_ 80. Safety is considered a question of attitude because people who have accidents often are not thinking about safety or they ignore what their instincts and common sense tell them.

- \_\_\_ 81. Material Safety Data Sheets are required by OSHA for all hazardous materials kept in a shop.
- \_\_\_ 82. Toxic woods include fir and maple.
- \_\_\_ 83. When you design and plan a woodworking project, it is better to obtain the necessary materials before you make your working drawing so you'll know what materials are available.
- \_\_\_ 84. A cutting diagram shows how parts should be arranged so they can be produced with the minimum number of cuts.
- \_\_\_ 85. In a perspective drawing, lines that are parallel meet in the distance to form a 45-degree angle.
- \_\_\_ 86. Working drawings give the dimensions for the object.
- \_\_\_ 87. The set of a saw affects the width of the kerf.
- \_\_\_ 88. The point where the hammer handle meets the head is called the adze eye.
- \_\_\_ 89. A nail set is used to remove deeply embedded nails.
- \_\_\_ 90. Toenailing is nailing the end of one piece to the side of another by driving nails into both sides of at an angle.
- \_\_\_ 91. When nailing hardwood, drill starter holes and apply a little glue to the nail.
- \_\_\_ 92. Driving a nail into wood is like driving a wedge between the wood fibers.
- \_\_\_ 93. Pneumatic nailers increase nailing accuracy.
- \_\_\_ 94. Cordless drills have rechargeable batteries.
- \_\_\_ 95. With a keyless chuck, the body of the chuck is rotated by hand.
- \_\_\_ 96. Sanding dust can lead to health problems such as dermatitis and respiratory illnesses.
- \_\_\_ 97. Belt sanders cannot be used to fix dents.
- \_\_\_ 98. The size of the grains on a sheet of sandpaper is referred to as grit.
- \_\_\_ 99. Dowels used for edge joints should usually be no longer than 3 inches.
- \_\_\_ 100. When installing dowels for an end-to-face butt joint, drill the holes in the face pieces first.
- \_\_\_ 101. In an edge dowel joint, one quarter of the dowel will extend into each piece.
- \_\_\_ 102. Butt joints are the simplest joints to make.
- \_\_\_ 103. Edge butt joints are often used to make tabletops from narrow boards.
- \_\_\_ 104. Screws used in end grain should be short and thick for more holding power.
- \_\_\_ 105. A laser router never actually touches the wood.
- \_\_\_ 106. When using a table saw to cut a rabbet, be sure the material to be removed is facing out and is not against the fence.
- \_\_\_ 107. Never allow your hand to pass over the cutterhead on a jointer.
- \_\_\_ 108. To cut a rabbet with a table saw, use only one pass.
- \_\_\_ 109. Technically, a dado is cut across the grain; a groove is cut with the grain.
- \_\_\_ 110. To make dado joints more attractive on a bookcase, decorative cuts can be made on the front ends of the shelves.

- \_\_\_ 111. Wooden drawer bottoms should be glued and then nailed to the drawer frames to prevent changes caused by humidity.
- \_\_\_ 112. The strength of a dado joint is largely determined by how much of the surface area of one piece is in contact with the adjoining piece.
- \_\_\_ 113. Make sure that the saw kerfs for the dado are made outside the layout lines.
- \_\_\_ 114. A rabbet-and-dado joint is the best choice for bookshelves.
- \_\_\_ 115. The rabbet for a picture frame should be about  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wide.
- \_\_\_ 116. When designing a mortise-and-tenon joint, the length of the tenon depends on whether glue will be used or not.
- \_\_\_ 117. When one tenon would be too wide, multiple tenons can be used.
- \_\_\_ 118. When pieces to be joined are not the same size, the part most likely to show is inset.
- \_\_\_ 119. A half-blind dovetail joint can be seen from the side but not from the front.
- \_\_\_ 120. A blind dovetail joint can be seen from the back but not from the front.
- \_\_\_ 121. The dovetail joint is a sign of quality in woodworking.
- \_\_\_ 122. Resorcinol glue provides complete protection from both fresh and salt water.
- \_\_\_ 123. Around 1850, almost all highly styled furniture was veneered.
- \_\_\_ 124. When adhering veneer with contact cement, place a block of softwood over the veneer and press it with a hot iron.
- \_\_\_ 125. To surface several short pieces at the same time, butt the ends together as they are fed through the planer.
- \_\_\_ 126. Before planing, be sure the board has at least one flat surface.
- \_\_\_ 127. The guard must be removed from the jointer to cut a rabbet.
- \_\_\_ 128. During processing on the jointer, the cutterhead moves in a clockwise direction.
- \_\_\_ 129. The gauge showing angle of tilt for cutting bevels and chamfers is located on the front of the saw just below the table.
- \_\_\_ 130. A dado head can cut either with or across the grain.
- \_\_\_ 131. Because a dado head is larger than a saw blade, the throat plate on the table saw must have a wider opening.
- \_\_\_ 132. The overarm can be rotated in a complete circle around the column.
- \_\_\_ 133. For ripping, the workpiece is held stationary, and the saw unit is moved.
- \_\_\_ 134. Make short cuts before long cuts on the band saw.
- \_\_\_ 135. Move the stock as slowly as possible into the blade to prevent burning the wood.
- \_\_\_ 136. When folding a band saw blade, step on the blade to hold it to the floor.
- \_\_\_ 137. The table of the band saw can be tilted to do chamfering.
- \_\_\_ 138. The sliding compound miter saw can be used only for crosscutting.
- \_\_\_ 139. The sliding compound miter saw is pulled, rather than pushed, through materials clamped to its table; this is a safety factor.



- \_\_\_ 140. The sliding compound miter saw easily makes consistent repetitive cuts.
- \_\_\_ 141. When installing a blade, be sure the teeth are pointing up.
- \_\_\_ 142. One method for cutting an exterior corner is to make a slightly curved cut at the corner and then trim off the stock.
- \_\_\_ 143. Always use a drill bit with a square shank.
- \_\_\_ 144. Never remove the chuck key before starting the machine.
- \_\_\_ 145. Feeding a router into the workpiece too slowly will cause it to heat.
- \_\_\_ 146. In a combination belt-and-disc sander, the same motor that operates the belt sander operates the disc sander.
- \_\_\_ 147. The split ends on flagged bristles should be snipped off.
- \_\_\_ 148. Wax can be used by itself as a finish for most woods.
- \_\_\_ 149. Mill marks are caused by a planer or jointer.
- \_\_\_ 150. Bleaches are used to even out the color of wood that has been stained incorrectly.

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