

Annular rings

Each year, trees add on extra layer to their trunks. Each ring corresponds to roughly one year. We can obtain the age by **literally counting the number of rings in the trunk.**

Annular rings can be counted using two different methods. You can extract an increment core from the tree using an increment borer. Most people, however, do not have access to an increment borer, and in fact this instrument does result in an injury to the tree. For trees that are dead and have been cut down, you can count the rings on the stump. This provides an accurate estimate, but for live trees it just won't work!

[https://www.michigan.gov/documents/dnr/TreeAge\\_401065\\_7.pdf](https://www.michigan.gov/documents/dnr/TreeAge_401065_7.pdf)

1. Identify the type of hammer which is effective in removing fairly large nails and also for driving nails  
 (1) Cross pen hammer (2) veneer hammer (3) **Claw hammer**  
 (4) Mallet

Ans: 3

2. Identify the tool used to mark centre in wood prior to drilling  
 (1) Bradawl (2) Gimlet  
 (3) **Girret** (4) Ratchet's Brace

Ans: 3

3. In the 'Mortise and Tenon' joint the thickness of the Tenon is  
 (1) 1/2 of material thickness (2) 1/4 of material thickness  
 (3) **1/3 of material thickness** (4) 2/3 of material thickness

Ans: 3

4. For cutting timber at a set angle, tool used is a  
 (1) **Mitre Block** (2) Bench Hook (3) Shell Auger (4)  
 Bradawl

Ans: 1

5. Identify the hammer used for "driving out" the excess glue below the surface  
 (1) Mallet (2) Claw-hammer  
 (3) **Veneer hammer** (4) Soft-faced hammer

Ans: 3

6. The tool used to hold wood firmly while working is called  
 (1) Gimlet (2) **Cramps** (3) Squaring rods (4)

Trammels

Ans: 2

7. “Sand paper” number “00” denotes  
 (1) Rough or coarse (2) **Super fine** (3) Medium (4) Fine  
**Ans: 2**

8. Identify the tool used to mark lines and testing of surfaces at any angle  
 (1) Try square (2) **Bevel square** (3) Mitre square (4)

Squaring rods

**Ans: 2**

9. The flat underside of the plane that comes in contact with wood is called

- (1) Cap iron (2) **Sole** (3) Cam (4) Frog

**Ans: 2**

10. The plane used for “providing a key for glue” and for making sure that the Surface to be veneered is perfectly true

- (1) Related plane (2) Bull nose plane  
 (3) Shoulder plane (4) **Toothing plane**

**Ans: 4**

11. Folding Rule is a

- (1) Marking tool (2) **Measuring tool** (3) Testing tool (4) cutting tool

**Ans: 2**

12. Which saw would you choose for cutting along the length of a plank?

- (1) crosscut saw (2) **Rip saw** (3) Bow saw (4) coping saw

**Ans: 2**

13. Identify the plane that is called a “Jointer”

- (1) Jack plane (2) **Trying plane** (3) Block plane (4)

Shoulder plane

**Ans: 2**

14. Identify the screw driver used to drive “Star-headed” screws

- (1) Pump screw driver (2) Stubby screw driver  
 (3) **Philips screw Driver** (4) Ratchet screw driver

**Ans: 3**

15. Identify the method of seasoning of timber where steam is used

- (1) smoke seasoning (2) air seasoning  
 (3) **kiln seasoning** (4) radio seasoning

**Ans: 3**

16. "Battan Board" is one type of

- (1) Laminated board (2) Hard board  
 (3) Plywood (4) Insulating board

Ans: 1

17. These boards are used extensively in sound and thermal protection. They are made from pulped paper and wood

- (1) Laminated Board (2) Hard Board  
 (3) Plywood (4) Insulating Board

Ans: 1

18. Identify the chisel which is most suitable for cleaning up the corners of a Dovetail

- (1) Firmer chisel (2) Mortise chisel  
 (3) Bevel edge chisel (4) Spew chisel

Ans: 3

19. The process of reducing the moisture content of green timber is

- (1) Honey combing (2) seasoning (3) steeping (4)

impregnation

Ans: 2

20. To manufacture this board, the wood is pulped by machine, bonded with Adhesive and finally pressed

- (1) Laminated board (2) Hard board (3) Chip board (4) Black board

Ans: 2

21. The stamp mark 'WBP' on the plywood will indicate

- (1) water and breakage proof (2) weather and boil proof  
 (3) water and Boil proof (4) weather and breakage proof

Ans: 2

22. The tool used to make two lines parallel to the face edge

(1) Mortise Gauge (2) cutting Gauge (3) marking Gauge (4) Divider

Ans: 1

23. "Scraper" is a

- (1) parting cutting tool (2) finishing cutting tool  
(3) boring cutting tool (4) rasping cutting tool

Ans: 4

24. "Radial cut" is done

- (1) along the medullary rays (2) at the right angle to medullary rays  
(3) in between the medullary rays (4) along the annual ring

Ans: 1

25. Identify the wood which is bitter in taste and hence not affected by insects

- (1) Teak wood (2) Neem wood (3) Rose wood (4) walnut

wood

Ans: 2

26. Identify the process in which timber is left submerged in the preservative for two weeks

- (1) Dipping (2) steeping (3) full cell (4) empty cell

Ans: 2

In treating by the steeping process, the timber is simply submerged in the preservative solution and allowed to soak, usually for about a week.

27. The term conversion means

- (1) seasoning timber (2) sawing of log into timbers  
(3) measuring of logs (4) weighing of logs

Ans: 2

28. The name of a very thin slice of timber which has a uniform thickness is called

- (1) Plywood (2) Veneer (3) log (4) baulk

Ans: 2

29. This defect is also known as “winding” and this tendency is for the board to distort spirally
- (1) bowing (2) diamonding (3) twisting (4) case hardening

Ans: 3

30. The process of enlarging the end of a hole for accommodating the socket screw head is
- (1) reaming (2) counter boring  
 (3) spot facing (4) counter sinking

Ans: 4

31. The tail stock is offset by
- (1) the body of the tail stock (2) spindle of the tail stock  
 (3) base of the tail stock (4) whole tail stock as an unit

Ans: 2

32. The revolving head type of knurling tool is fitted with a
- (1) coarse pitch (2) fine pitch  
 (3) medium pitch (4) coarse, medium and fine pitch

Ans: 4

33. When a tool is set above the centre, the
- (1) top rake angle increases (2) top rake angle decreases  
 (3) top rake angle does not change (4) top rake angle becomes zero

Ans: 2

34. To avoid rubbing of the boring tool in a hole of a work, it is necessary to grind a
- (1) top rake angle (2) side clearance angle  
 (3) side rake angle (4) secondary front clearance angle

Ans: 4

35. Threading tools are checked for accuracy on the 60° angle by using a
- (1) thread gauge (2) centre gauge  
 (3) screw pitch gauge (4) tool angle gauge

Ans: 2

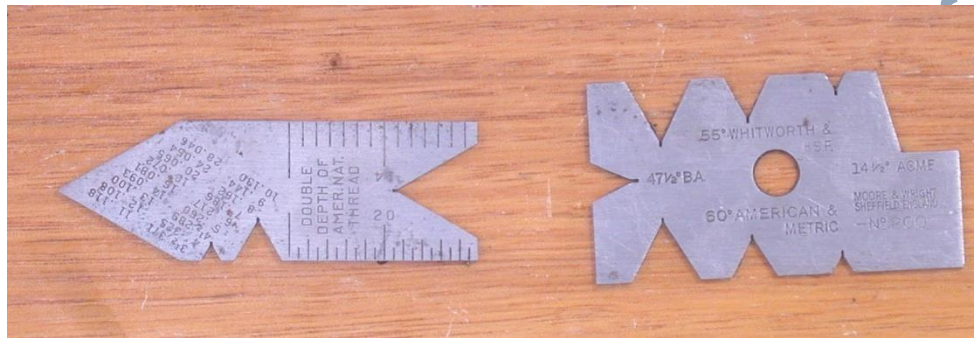
**Center gauges** and **fishtail gauges** are gauges used in lathe work for checking the angles when grinding the profiles of single-point screw-cutting tool bits and centers. In the image, the gauge on the left is called a **fishtail gauge** or **center gauge**, and the one on the right is another style of **center gauge**.

These gauges are most commonly used when hand-grinding threading tool

bits on a bench grinder, although they may be used with tool and cutter grinders. When the tool bit has been ground to the correct angle, they are then used to set the tool perpendicular to the workpiece.

They can incorporate a range of sizes and types on the one gauge, the two most common being metric or UNC and UNF at 60°, and BSW at 55°. Gauges also exist for the Acme thread form.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Center\\_gauge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Center_gauge)



<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/53/FishTailGauges.jpg>

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:FishTailGauges.jpg>

36. The pattern on the work-surface caused by the movement of the cutting tool is called

- (1) waviness (2) roughness  
(3) roughness spacing (4) surface texture

Ans: 4

37. A sine bar is used for

- (1) levelling the job for drilling (2) finding the angle of a taper job  
(3) measuring the diameter of bores (4) checking the profile of a thread

Ans: 2

38. Which one is not the cause for clogging of chip in blade and poor sawing action ?

- (1) soft job material (2) wrong selection of saw set  
(3) thick wall job (4) coarse pitch saw blade

Ans: 1

39. Why does breakage of teeth occur easily during the saving of thin walled work pieces and during the start of cut? It is because

- (1) Hand force acts only upon a few teeth  
(2) Cutting section is too short  
(3) Use of coarse blades  
(4) The hand force is strong

Ans: 4

40. Which one is not the cause of drill wobbling on drilling machine?  
(1) spindle run out (2) nick on spindle bore  
(3) bent drill (4) blunt drill  
Ans: 1
41. Which one is not the cause for the breakage of tap, during tapping operation?  
(1) tapping hole under size  
(2) job material too hard  
(3) blunt cutting teeth  
(4) job material too soft leading to built up cutting edge  
Ans: 4
42. The reamer is used for  
(1)drilling holes in thin sheets (2) drilling deep holes  
(3) removing burrs  
(4) enlarging and finishing already drilled holes  
Ans: 4
43. Clearances are given between bolts and holes in assemblies for  
(1)trapping burrs (2) lubrication  
(3)minimizing the load on bolt (4)adjusting for slight misalignment  
Ans: 4
44. The convexity of files help  
(1) to file concave surfaces  
(2) to file convex surfaces  
(3) to prevent rounding of edges of work  
(4) the file to become straight when pressure is applied  
Ans: 4
45. Tab washers are used for  
(1)preventing vibration  
(2)locking the nuts  
(3) self locking  
(4)fastening structural fabrication work  
Ans: 2
46. The dial test indicator shows the measurement as  
(1) actual size of the component  
(2) difference between the two steps of 5 mm  
(3) magnified small variations in sizes through a pointer  
(4) direct reading of the dimension  
Ans: 3
47. The purpose of relief grooves is to  
(1) maintain the required type of fit  
(2) ensure contact between surfaces without any obstruction  
(3) make for lubrication  
(4) Adjust the components for play  
Ans: 2

48. In the letter drill series, the size of the drill 'A' is equal to  
 (1) 13mm (2) 6.08 mm  
 (3) 5 mm (4) 5.944mm  
 Ans: 4

LETTER DRILL SIZES

This chart shows the diameters of letter gauge drills size A (the smallest) to size Z (the largest).

Drill	Inch	mm
A	0.234	5.94
B	0.238	6.05
C	0.242	6.15
D	0.246	6.25
E	0.250	6.35
F	0.257	6.53
G	0.261	6.63
H	0.266	6.76
I	0.272	6.91
J	0.277	7.04
K	0.281	7.14
L	0.29	7.37
M	0.295	7.49
N	0.302	7.67
O	0.316	8.03
P	0.323	8.20
Q	0.332	8.43



R	0.339	8.61
S	0.348	8.84
T	0.358	9.09
U	0.368	9.35
V	0.377	9.58
W	0.386	9.80
X	0.397	10.08
Y	0.404	10.26
Z	0.413	10.49

<https://littlemachineshop.com/reference/letterdrillsize.php>

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