

09/2025

Question Booklet
Alpha Code

A

Question Booklet
Serial Number

Total Number of questions : 100

Time : 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 100

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. The question paper will be given in the form of a Question Booklet. There will be four versions of question booklets with question booklet Alpha Code viz. A, B, C & D.
2. The Question Booklet Alpha Code will be printed on the top left margin of the facing sheet of the question booklet.
3. The Question Booklet Alpha Code allotted to you will be noted in your seating position in the Examination Hall.
4. If you get a question booklet where the Alpha Code does not match to the allotted Alpha Code in the seating position, please draw the attention of the Invigilator IMMEDIATELY.
5. The Question Booklet Serial Number is printed on the top right margin of the facing sheet. If your question booklet is unnumbered, please get it replaced by new question booklet with same Alpha Code.
6. The question booklet will be sealed at the middle of the right margin. Candidate should not open the question booklet, until the indication is given to start answering.
7. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the question booklet supplied to him/her contains all the 100 questions in serial order. The question booklet does not have unprinted or torn or missing pages and if so, he/she should bring it to the notice of the Invigilator and get it replaced by a complete booklet with same Alpha Code. This is most important.
8. A blank sheet of paper is attached to the question booklet. This may be used for rough work.
9. **Please read carefully all the instructions on the reverse of the Answer Sheet before marking your answers.**
10. Each question is provided with four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and darken the bubble corresponding to the question number using Blue or Black Ball Point Pen in the OMR Answer Sheet.
11. **Each correct answer carries 1 mark and for each wrong answer 1/3 mark will be deducted. No negative mark for unattended questions.**
12. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall till the end of the session and without handing over his/her Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. Candidates should ensure that the Invigilator has verified all the entries in the Register Number Coding Sheet and that the Invigilator has affixed his/her signature in the space provided.
13. Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Any malpractice or attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the Examination will result in the disqualification of the candidate.

A

DO NOT WRITE HERE

1. A person who deals with the making of doors, windows, cupboards, stairs and interior furnitures is called _____
(A) Carpenter (B) Cabinet maker
(C) Joiner (D) Engraver
2. What is the purpose of housekeeping in a workspace?
(A) To decorate the space
(B) To ensure the cleanliness and orderliness
(C) To eliminate the wastage of time
(D) To avoid inspection
3. In which country did the '5S' methodology originate?
(A) Italy (B) China
(C) Japan (D) India
4. Which type of fire extinguishers are filled with carbon-tetrachloride and bromochlorodifluoromethane (BCF)?
(A) Foam fire extinguishers
(B) Dry powder fire extinguishers
(C) Wet chemical fire extinguishers
(D) Halon fire extinguishers
5. How should a bleeding wound be treated initially?
(A) Clean the wound with water
(B) Apply pressure to stop bleeding
(C) Apply antiseptic to the wound
(D) Cover with a clean cloth
6. Which types of trees grow endward by depositing each layer internally?
(A) Endogenous trees (B) Exogenous trees
(C) Broad leaf trees (D) Hardwood trees
7. Among the following, which timber is closely grained, hard, tough and elastic?
(A) Babul (B) Mango
(C) Bamboo (D) Deodar
8. The abnormal growth on the side of the tree caused by injury or irritation is called _____
(A) Warp (B) Bowing
(C) Check (D) Burls

A

9. The defect found in overmatured trees is known as _____
(A) Knot (B) Heart shake
(C) Check (D) Wind cracks
10. The process of removing sap and moisture from timber is known as _____
(A) Preservation (B) Conversion
(C) Evaporation (D) Seasoning
11. In which direction does timber shrink most?
(A) Longitudinal direction (B) Radial direction
(C) Tangential direction (D) All directions in equal
12. The ability of timber to resist the shock due to vibration and not deteriorate due to mechanical wear is known as _____
(A) Toughness (B) Strength
(C) Elasticity (D) Durability
13. Among the following, which is water soluble preservative?
(A) Tar (B) Creosote oil
(C) Kerosene (D) White arsenic
14. The cutting of boards with their width in the direction of medullary rays is known as _____
(A) Live sawing (B) Parallel sawing
(C) Quarter sawing (D) Tangential sawing
15. Where is sapwood located in a tree?
(A) Between the heartwood and the cambium layer
(B) Between the bark and cambium layer
(C) Between the pith and heartwood
(D) In the center of a tree
16. Which are the correct statements in case of Carpenter's Pencil?
i) The pencil is not used for an accurate work
ii) Carpenter's pencil usually is a square cross-section
iii) It is sharpened with a blade
iv) Suitable pencil hardness for marking out on 'HB', 'H' and 'F'
(A) i, iii (B) ii, iv
(C) i, iv (D) iii, iv

17. Which of the following statement is true in case of Folding rule?
i) It is also called as Foot rule or Zig zag rule
ii) It has four folds each of which is 6 inches or 150mm long
iii) It consists of 10 pieces, each piece is 10cm long and total length is 1 metre
iv) It is joined in a plastic and metallic hinge
(A) i, ii (B) iii, iv
(C) i, iii (D) ii, iv
18. Which calipers have the advantage of quick setting?
(A) Firm joint calipers (B) Spring joint calipers
(C) Easy set calipers (D) Inside calipers
19. Which of the following statement is false in case of try square?
i) The blade of try squares are made of cast iron
ii) Is is used to check the flatness of the surface
iii) Try square blade lengths are available in 25, 50, 100 and 300mm
iv) Try square stock is made of seasoned hard wood or cast iron
(A) i, iii (B) ii, iii
(C) iii, iv (D) ii, iv
20. Which of the following statement is true in case of Tenon Saw?
i) It is the most commonly used saw
ii) It is rectangular in shape
iii) It has 25 to 40 teeth per 25mm
iv) It has 12 to 14 teeth per 25mm
(A) i, iii (B) ii, iii
(C) iii, iv (D) ii, iv
21. Which of the following is not included in straight cutting saw?
(A) Rip saw, Tenon saw (B) Hand saw, Nest of saw
(C) Panel saw, Dovetail saw (D) Crosscut saw, Rip saw
22. The term 'Kerf' is associated with
(A) Hammers (B) Files
(C) Saws (D) Chisels

A

23. Which of the following statement is true in the case of Rip saw?

- i) Blade is made of thin spring steel
- ii) Rip saw is used for cutting across the grains of timber
- iii) Teeth cutting angle is 90°
- iv) It is used for sawing along the grains

- (A) i, ii
- (B) iv, iii
- (C) i, iii
- (D) i, iv

24. Which is the wrong statement in the case of flutes in drill bit?

- (A) Flute is the driving end of the drill which is fitted on the machine
- (B) Flute helps to form the cutting edges
- (C) It helps to curl the chips and allow these to come out
- (D) It helps to flow the coolant to the cutting edge

25. Match the wood working planes in group 1 with the corresponding statement in group 2

P	Smoothing plane	1	Angle of cutting iron is 45°
Q	Toothing plane	2	Circular plane
R	Jack plane	3	The cutting angle is set at 70° to 80°
S	Compass plane	4	The angle of the cutting iron is 30°

- (A) P-1 Q-4 R-3 S-2
- (B) P-3 Q-2 R-4 S-1
- (C) P-4 Q-3 R-1 S-2
- (D) P-2 Q-1 R-4 S-3

26. Which statement is true in the case of hammer?

- (A) The weight of the hammer is stamped in pein
- (B) Cheek in the portion of the hammer-head is left soft
- (C) Face is shaped to fit the handle rigidly
- (D) Pein is the striking portion, slight convexly is given

27. Which part helps to avoid the file handle from cracking?

- (A) Tang
- (B) Shoulder
- (C) Blade
- (D) Ferrule

28. Which of the following hammer is lesser in weight when compared with others?

- (A) Tack hammer
- (B) Claw hammer
- (C) Carpenter's hammer
- (D) Ball pein hammer

29. Which chisel is used for general chiseling purpose?
(A) Bevel edge firmer chisel (B) Socket firmer chisel
(C) Bench firmer chisel (D) Registered firmer chisel
30. Engineer's vice is made of
(A) Cast iron or Cast steel
(B) Mild steel or High carbon steel
(C) Mild steel or Cast iron
(D) Low carbon steel or Alloy steel
31. Which is the marking tool used to mark two parallel lines at a time?
(A) Marking gauge (B) Mortise gauge
(C) Panel gauge (D) Steel scriber
32. Artificial oil stones are made from
(A) Titanium (B) Silicon stone
(C) Carborundum (D) Molybdenum
33. For sharpening (grinding), the plane blade is held at a constant angle of about
(A) 35°-40° (B) 10°-15°
(C) 45°-50° (D) 25°-30°
34. Which material is used to manufacture the blade of chisel?
(A) Forged tool steel (B) Low carbon steel
(C) Mild steel (D) Carbon steel
35. Which type of chisel is used for heavy work such as mortising?
(A) Bench firmer chisel (B) Bevel edge firmer chisel
(C) Registered firmer chisel (D) Paring chisel
36. In housing joint, the depth of trench is about _____ of the thickness of the plank
firmer chisel
(A) 1/2 (B) 3/4
(C) 1/3 (D) 2/3
37. What is the projected height of dowel pin after inserting in a dowel pin joint?
(A) Full height upwards (B) 3/4 height upwards
(C) 1/4 height upwards (D) 1/2 height upwards

A

38. Which type of joint is car case pinned joint?
(A) Widening joint (B) Lengthening joint
(C) Box joint (D) Housing joint
39. Which joint is used for cheap construction work such as packing cases?
(A) Butt joint (B) Dowelled joint
(C) Halving joint (D) Bridle joint
40. Which type of housing joint is stronger joint?
(A) Full housing joint (B) Through housing joint
(C) Stopped housing joint (D) Dovetail housing joint
41. What is the thickness of cross bank veneers?
(A) 1.2mm – 2.2mm (B) 1.3mm – 1.6mm
(C) 1.7mm – 2.3mm (D) 2.3mm – 3.2mm
42. A stud of short length as on opening is called
(A) Head (B) Nogging
(C) Puncheon (D) Stub
43. Which glue is a product of certain white powder mixed with cold water?
(A) Casein glue (B) Resin glue
(C) Animal glue (D) Vegetable glue
44. How many letters are designated for the type of plywood?
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five
45. Which screw has cruciform tip?
(A) Standard screw driver (B) Offset screw driver
(C) London pattern screw driver (D) Philips screw driver
46. Which is made by breaking wood chips are reduced to fibres and water is added to make a soupy pulp?
(A) Plywood (B) Hardboard
(C) Sunmica (D) MDF
47. A rail fixed between the top rail and lock rail
(A) Brieze rail (B) Lock rail
(C) Intermediate rail (D) Stile

48. Which tree has lofty straight trunk with small branches?
(A) Sal (B) Deodar
(C) Kail (D) Mahagony
49. Which is used for strengthening edge-to-edge joints as inside of packing case?
(A) Panel pin nail (B) Clout head nail
(C) Cut tack nails (D) Corrugated fastener
50. What is the full form of FRP?
(A) Fiber Reinforced plastic
(B) Fiber proof Reinforced plastic
(C) Fiber Reprocess plastic
(D) Fiber proof Reprocess plastic
51. Which is used in the combination with a pad lock?
(A) Barrel Bolt (B) Hasp and Staple
(C) Tower Bolt (D) Catches
52. _____ spanners are mostly supplied with machine tools for a special purpose.
(A) Ring Spanner (B) Double Ended Spanner
(C) Single Ended Spanner (D) Box Spanner
53. Which screwdriver has square blade?
(A) Heavy Duty screwdriver (B) Philips screwdriver
(C) Offset screwdriver (D) Stubby screwdriver
54. Which is used for securing thick sheet metal and fitting to wood where strength as well as ornamentation is required?
(A) Round Head Screw (B) Raised Head Screw
(C) Nail Screw (D) Coach Screw
55. Spanner is made of _____
(A) Alloy Steel (B) High carbon Steel
(C) Stainless Steel (D) Mild Steel
56. What is the name of the tool used to carve hollows, circles and sweeping curves of various shapes and sizes?
(A) Gouge (B) V-Tool
(C) Coping saw (D) Chisel

A

57. Which is a specialized carving tool used for cutting pare, cut and smoothing wood?
(A) Gouge (B) Coping saw
(C) Carving knife (D) Gouge
58. Which portable machine is used for ornamental work such as edge moulding, chamfers, fluking "V", grooving, veining low relief carving and inlay recesses?
(A) Jigsaw (B) Router
(C) Sander (D) Planer
59. What is the name given to the process of decorating wooden surfaces using various shapes of punches?
(A) Chip Carving (B) Relief Carving
(C) Matting (D) Inlaying
60. Which of the following types of wood should be chosen for carving?
(A) Twisted and tends (B) Crack and knots
(C) Bores or cavities (D) Fine texture with lengthy natural grains
61. Which of the following is a solid substance used as a base in paint?
(A) Antimony white (B) Umber
(C) Copper Sulphate (D) Benzene
62. Which is the process of punching nails and panel pins slightly below the surface of the wood?
(A) Sanding (B) Stopping
(C) Scraping (D) Puttying
63. What is the process of covering with putty on all the gaps, nails and screw head in the surface of wood?
(A) Puttying (B) Staining
(C) Scraping (D) Stopping
64. Which stain is easy to apply on wood and do not raise the grain?
(A) Water Stain (B) Oil Stain
(C) Glue Stain (D) Wax Stain
65. How many days are required for good quality of polish after preparation of mixtures?
(A) 10 Days (B) 20 Days
(C) 15 Days (D) 30 Days

66. What is the size of blade suitable for cutting 6" dia curves in band saw machine?
(A) 6 mm (B) 12 mm
(C) 9 mm (D) 20 mm
67. Which one of the following thicknesses of the blade is used in a circular saw machine?
(A) 4mm to 6mm (B) 5mm to 8mm
(C) 2mm to 5mm (D) 3mm to 9mm
68. What is the operation of cutting the timber lengthwise along the grain on a circular saw machine?
(A) Ripping (B) Cross-cutting
(C) Mitre cutting (D) Rebating
69. In a circular saw machine, _____ blades are used for splitting boards with very little waste in the cut
(A) Swage saw (B) Hollow ground saw
(C) Plate saw (D) Taper saw
70. In a planing machine, _____ covers the cutting knives.
(A) Cutter head (B) Guard
(C) Fence (D) Infeed roll
71. A quick helix drill should never be used on _____ metal.
(A) Copper (B) Aluminium
(C) Gun metal (D) Brass
72. Name the chisel which is similar to ordinary firmer chisel and is used for scraping cylinders in a wood turning lathe?
(A) Facing chisel (B) Skew chisel
(C) Parting tool (D) Gouge chisel
73. Which part is used to support the workpiece (job) in a hollow chisel mortise machine?
(A) Table (B) Fence
(C) Vice (D) Chuck
74. Which part of drilling machine is controlling the feeding of the drill bit into work and move the spindle up and down?
(A) Feed handle (B) Spindle
(C) Pully (D) Chuck

A

75. Which type of sanding machine is used for sanding hollows and irregular curves?
(A) Belt sander (B) Orbital sander
(C) Drum sander (D) Spindle sander
76. What type of material is used to make the base of thickness planer?
(A) Forged steel (B) Mild steel
(C) Cast iron (D) Pig iron
77. Which machine holds and rotates the wood against handhold cutting tools to produce circular, cylindrical or moulded shape?
(A) Drilling machine (B) Circular saw machine
(C) Router machine (D) Wood turning lathe
78. Size of the grinding machine is depended upon the size of _____.
(A) Number of grinding wheel (B) Grinding wheel
(C) Grade of grinding wheel (D) Height of the machine
79. The maximum swing diameter of wood turning lathe is _____.
(A) 150 mm (B) 300 mm
(C) 450 mm (D) 600 mm
80. In a tenoning machine, _____ holds the table.
(A) Fence (B) Frame
(C) Carriage (D) Tenon heads
81. Which modular kitchen material gives a rich look to the kitchen?
(A) Stainless steel (B) HDF
(C) Chipboard (D) HPL
82. What is used for keeping smaller items like forks, spoons, tongs, spatulas and knives in a kitchen?
(A) Bottle pullouts (B) Cutlery organise
(C) Tall unit (D) Midway system
83. Which timber adds rustic look to the kitchen cabinets?
(A) Oak (B) Cherry
(C) Pine (D) Hickory
84. In modular kitchen finishing, what type of finishers have more natural wood appearance?
(A) Natural polish finish (B) Glazed finish
(C) Veneer finish (D) Acrylic finish

85. What is the sunmica colour combination used for bedrooms?
(A) Pink and white (B) White and brown
(C) Black and white (D) White and red
86. Which of the following is a primary advantage of using PVC for window framing over wood?
(A) High thermal conductivity
(B) Resistance to termites and moisture
(C) Higher weight and density
(D) Requires regular polishing for durability
87. What is the primary purpose of anodizing aluminium used in windows and channels?
(A) To make the aluminium surface completely non-conductive
(B) To create a protective aluminium oxide layer for durability and corrosion resistance.
(C) To increase the weight of the aluminium for better stability
(D) To reduce the melting point of the aluminium for easy shaping.
88. What is the primary function of rubber padding or gaskets in aluminium windows?
(A) To improve the aesthetic appearance of the window frame
(B) To provide insulation against heat and cold
(C) To prevent metal-to-metal contact and absorb shocks
(D) To strengthen the structural integrity of the window frame
89. Which of the following is a key constituent of fiberglass that provides reinforcement?
(A) Polypropylene (B) Calcium carbonate
(C) Epoxy resin (D) Silica or silicate
90. Which aluminium section is commonly used as the base frame for a sliding window system?
(A) T-section (B) Angle section
(C) Hollow rectangular section (D) Channel section
91. Which type of window is commonly referred to as a "hopper window"?
(A) A window that opens outward from the top, hinged at the bottom
(B) A window that opens outward from the bottom, hinged at the top
(C) A window that opens inward from the top, hinged at the bottom
(D) A window that is fixed and does not open

A

92. Which of the following is a distinguishing feature of the queen post truss compared to the king post truss?
- (A) It has a single vertical member called the queen post.
 - (B) The upper ends of the queen posts are connected by a horizontal member called a straining beam.
 - (C) It is suitable for roof spans ranging from 5 meters to 8 meters.
 - (D) The queen post truss does not require additional purlins or cleats.
93. What is the primary purpose of using different types of joists in floor construction?
- (A) To reduce construction costs
 - (B) To provide support, distribute loads and offer design flexibility
 - (C) To improve thermal insulation
 - (D) To allow the use of thinner flooring materials and reduce foundation size
94. Which of the following repair principles is most important when repairing timber doors and windows?
- (A) Repairs should be minimal and match the existing material, form, dimensions and profile
 - (B) Replacing large portions of the structure to ensure stability
 - (C) Use of modern synthetic materials for repairs
 - (D) Applying high pressure to secure joints and connections
95. Which of the following statements is true about double joist wooden floors?
- (A) Double joist floors are suitable for spans greater than 8 meters
 - (B) Double joist floors are stronger than single joist wooden floors
 - (C) Double joist floors use herring bone strutting to support the joints
 - (D) Double joist floors do not require any intermediate supports
96. Which of the following is NOT a purpose for using triple joist wooden flooring?
- (A) To support long spans exceeding 7.5 meters
 - (B) To provide better soundproofing than single joist floors
 - (C) To reduce the depth of the floor and increase room height
 - (D) To distribute loads evenly across the floor with the help of binders and girders
97. Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding the features and purposes of framed and panelled doors?
- (A) Stiles and rails are joined using mortise and tenon joints
 - (B) Panels are commonly made from timber, plywood or glass
 - (C) Framed and panelled doors are designed with the bottom rail typically wider than top rail for enhanced strength and functionality
 - (D) The top rail and bottom rail are of the same width for aesthetic balance

98. Which of the following statements is true regarding the primary use and features of different types of doors?
- (i) Sliding doors are ideal for entrances where space is limited and can be used in both residential and commercial settings.
 - (ii) Louvered doors are primarily used in places where soundproofing is needed due to their solid construction.
 - (iii) Flush doors are most suitable for areas requiring extra strength and durability like external doors or high-traffic areas.
 - (iv) Panelled doors are commonly used in places where ventilation is needed, especially in areas like bathrooms.
- (A) Only (i) and (iii) are correct (B) Only (ii) and (iv) are correct
(C) Only (iii) is correct (D) All of the above are correct
99. Which of the following statements about the construction of different types of windows are correct?
- (i) Sliding windows have shutters that slide horizontally or vertically on roller bearings with grooves in the frame.
 - (ii) Glazed windows have fully glazed panels with sash bars, but do not have rebates to hold the glass in place.
 - (iii) Dormer windows are vertical windows on sloping roofs, designed to provide more light and air to rooms below the roof.
 - (iv) Corner windows have two faces at right angles providing light and ventilation from two directions.
- (A) Only (i) and (iii) are correct (B) Only (ii) and (iv) are correct
(C) Only (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct (D) All (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
100. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the construction and components of King Post Truss?
- (i) The King Post Truss is designed with a central vertical post known as the "King Post", which supports the tie beam and prevents it from bending.
 - (ii) The King Post Truss is suitable for spans ranging from 5m to 8m and has a center-to-center spacing of up to 3 meters between trusses.
 - (iii) The King Post Truss uses a "splayed shoulder tenon & mortice" joint between the principal rafter and the tie beam.
 - (iv) The tie beam, principal rafter and struts are connected using bolted joints and provide additional support to prevent the bending of the principal rafters.
- (A) Only (i) and (ii) are correct (B) Only (iii) and (iv) are correct
(C) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct (D) All (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

A

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK