

2023 MOCK FEBRUARY LEATHERWORK 1

OBJECTIVE TEST, FEBRUARY 2023

SUBJECT: LEATHERWORK

FORM: SHS 3

DURATION: 2 HOURS

Answer all questions. Circle the correct answer.

1. A device for opening up very tight shoes is known as..... (a) block (b) a clamp (c) anvil (d) last
2. Spill-over glue that dries on leather articles can be conveniently removed with (a) rasp and sandpaper (b) partially dried ball of glue (c) an abrasive (d) kerosene and lacquer
3. Flaying is described as the process of (a) dehairing sheep (b) skinning animals (c) skiving tough leather (d) shearing animals
4. The terms flesh and grain are technical words associated with (a) linings (b) skivers (c) hides (d) leather
5. Metal cutting tools are sharpened on which type of stone?..... (a) marble stone (b) soap stone (c) oil stone (d) black stone
6. The manufacturers of leather products obtain their raw materials from..... (a) abattoirs (b) tanneries (c) kraals (d) pens
7. A device for opening up very tight shoes is known as..... (a) block (b) clamp (c) anvil (d) last
8. Templates are used to mark out patterns on leather before cutting in order to..... (a) prevents wastage (b) avoid sharp curves (c) help out straight lines (d) facilitate sewing
9. The best way to prevent leather from putrefying is by..... (a) smoking (b) tanning (c) liming (d) tawing
10. The most appropriate tool for making holes in a leather belt is..... (a) rotary punch (b) an awl (c) a two-inch nail (d) a bodkin
11. What is leather? a. Material b. Book c. Album d. Movie
12. Which of the following tools can be used to make holes in leather for hand stitching? a. Needle b. Knife c. Scissors d. Awl
13. Thread and rivets are both used for a. stitching b. glueing c. joining d. lacing
14. The pair of bags on the either sides of the back of the bike is called a. bicycle bags b. leather cabins c. panniers d. haversack.
15. A place where skins are turned into leather is known as..... (a) paring house (b) curing house (c) slaughter house (d) tannery
16. What substance is used on sewing thread to create a better slip?..... (a) Varnish (b) Shellac (c) Bees wax (d) Lacquer
17. A gentleman's wallet is suitable for keeping (a) clothing (b) books (c) bank notes (d) spectacles
18. To case leather means to..... (a) crease the edges of the leather to be decorated (b) moisten the leather lightly (c) bevel the edges with an edge shave (d) thin the leather down to facilitate folding

19. The science that is characterized by the study and appreciation of beauty is (a) aesthetics
(b) bleaching (c) casing (d) burnishing
20. The process of rubbing a smooth hard object on the surface of leather to obtain a shiny effect is
(a) aesthetics (b) bleaching (c) casing (d) burnishing
21. Moistening of leather mostly for embossing, tooling and carving is called (a) aesthetics
(b) bleaching (c) casing (d) burnishing
22. The process of whitening or lighting the colour of chrome leather by treating with synthetic tannins is called (a) aesthetics (b) bleaching (c) casing (d) burnishing
23. is the transfer of materials showed from leather to other materials that come in contact with it
(a) bleeding (b) blocking (c) tanning (d) casing
24. Idea development helps in (a) the creation of new designs (b) copying designs
(c) adding details (d) Picturing motifs
25. Skins in leatherwork, refers to (a) Coverings of large animals (b) Covering of small animals
(c) Covering of lizards (d) Covering of goats
26. Hides in leatherwork, refer to (a) Covering of large animals (b) Covering of small animals
(c) Upper part of animals (d) Lower part of animals
27. In which branches of art are embossing and burnishing are used as decorations?..... (a) Leatherwork and potter (b) Leatherwork (c) picture making (d) textiles
28. A narrow strip of hide or leather used in sewing leatherworks is..... (a) Belt
(b) Lace (c) Rope (d) Thong
29. Leather work is the art of..... (a) tooling and embossing leather articles (b) dyeing leather thongs and gussets (c) preparing and making articles with leather
30. Which of the following is usually used to make a dondo drum?..... (a) Skin (b) Hide
(c) Leatherette (d) Chamois
31. What is Leather?..... (a) natural material (b) an album (c) a movie (d) a book
32. What is the raw material in the leather industry?.....
(a) By-products of the food industry (b) By-products of the meat industry
(c) By-products of the fishing industry (d). By-products of the computer industry
33. How is Leather created?..... (a) From the tanning of hides (b) From skins of animals (c) Both
(d). None
34. In history, animal hides were first seen used for (a) Protection from the elements
(b) Making boats (c) Making battle armour (d) All of the above
35. In the past, hard skins were made soft by rubbing in (a) animal brain (b) lime (c) salt
(d) wood ash
36. Which of the decoration techniques require the use of heat? (a) burnishing (b) marbling
(c) scorching (d) tooling
37. The expressing let leather breathe means. (a) do not enclose it in a polythene (b) do not put it near water (c) put it in cold damp place (d) put it near a source of light

38. The art of putting foam in between leathers and stitching to produce a pattern is termed as
(a) applique (b) embossing (c) padding (d) patch work
39. is a set of questions people are asked to gather information from sample of people with the aim of understanding event. (a) survey (b) market (c) marketing (d) enterprise
40. a regular gathering of people for the purchase and sale of provisions, livestock, and other commodities. (a) survey (b) market (c) marketing (d) enterprise
41. is the process of getting people interested in your company's product or service. (a) survey (b) market (c) marketing (d) enterprise
42. is a tanning technique that combines two or more of the tanning techniques
(a) Combination tanning (b) Oil Tanning Mineral (c) Tanning (d). Vegetable
43. is the creation of a raised design or pattern on a leather material
(a) Embossing (b) In-lay (c) on lay (d) thonging
44. is the creation of decoration stitches by the passing of thin cut strips of leather of equal measurement through the carefully punched holes at the end of a leather item
(a) Embossing (b) In-lay (c) on lay (d) thonging
45. is the process of joining and decorating two or more pieces of leather together as one
(a) Patchwork (b) Painting (c) scorching (d) stamping

Select the odd one out from Questions 46 -52

46. (a) Burnishing (b) waxing (c) Polishing (d) Embossing
47. (a) Scorching (b) stamping (c) painting (d) thonging
48. (a) Back (b) belly (c) butt (d) leather
49. (a) Upholstering (b) Designing and making leather items (c) Trading leather items (d) Marketing
50. (a) Vegetable-tanning (b) Vegetable-tanned (c) Chrome-tanning (d) Mineral Tanning
51. (a) capital (b) working capital (c) Room (d) Skilled labour
52. (a) Skin (b) Hide (c) Pelt (d). Kip
53. The ability of leather to be moved or stretched to all directions and carry heavy loads without breaking is called
(a) Tensile strength (b) puncture resistance (c) Tear resistance (d) flexibility

Use the diagram below to answer Questions 54 -58



54. The part labelled A is called (a) upper (b) insole (c) midsole (d) optional heel (e) sole
55. The part labelled B is called (a) upper (b) insole (c) midsole (d) optional heel (e) sole
56. The part labelled C is called (a) upper (b) insole (c) midsole (d) optional heel (e) sole
57. The part labelled D is called (a) upper (b) insole (c) midsole (d) optional heel (e) sole
58. The part labelled E is called (a) upper (b) insole (c) midsole (d) optional heel (e) sole
59. Which of the following is a finishing process? (a) Incising (b) Piping (c) Scorching (d) Polishing
60. Which of the following is a characteristic of leather? (a) Density (b) Durability (c) Intensity (d) Malleability
61. Sanding on the leather is done to remove (a) Blemishes (b) Corium (c) Hair (d) Odour
62. The material used to conceal the stains on leather is (a) Dye (b) Lacquer (c) Varnish (d) Wax
63. Identify a material from the options below (a) Cardboard (b) Template (c) Patterns (d) Mould
64. Which of the following pairs are compatible? (a) Brush and glue (b) Foam and lacquer (c) Needle and rope (d) Scissors and adhesive
65. Which of the following is used for the reproduction of design? (a) Cardboard (b) Cartridge (c) Template (d) Strawboard
66. Identify the article which has a tongue from the options below. (a) Album (b) Belt (c) Folder (d) Pouffe
67. Which of the following articles is carried in the hand? (a) Folder (b) Pannier (c) Shoe (d) Talisman
68. The haversack is usually made with (a) Canvas (b) Leather (c) Leatherette (d) Jute
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73. Grommets are used to (a) Adorn holes b. Enlarge holes c. Protect holes d. Seal holes

74. The most commonly used shoe fastener is the (a) Buckle b. Lace c. Thong d. Zip

75. Which of the following is usually a non-metal fastener? (a) Buckle b. Press stud
c. Velcro d. Zip

76. The most used fastener for leather sandals is (a) Buckle b. Lace c. Velcro d. Zip

77. Skins which are peeled off the carods during flaying are termed

- (a) Cased skins b. Ripped skins c. Saurains skins d. Whole skins

78. Putrefaction of the skin is caused by (a) Bacteria b. Brine c. Soda d. Salt

Rearrange the following steps in order for Questions 79-86

79. (a) Shape the piece of wood into a handle (b). Place the pointed nail in a clamp to maintain it in (c). File it with a hand file to a suitable thickness. position (d). Smooth the surface of the nail with sandpaper with a chisel or any suitable device.

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83. (a) Remove the awl produced. (b). Chip off the head of the nail and fix it into the drilled hole in the handle with the,P.V.A. glue. (c). Fix the handle in the clamp and drill a hole at the centre, (d). Leave it in the clamp to dry.

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87. Which of the following accessories cannot be used as a fastener?
a. Eyelet b. Buckle c. Press-stud d. D-ring
88. Before assembling all the parts of a hand bag, it is important to
a. Thong all the edges firmly b. Punch stitch-holes
c. Glue the edges of the main body d. Marble the side of the gusset
89. Which of these stages comes first when making an article?
a. Cutting out patterns b. Placing patterns in position
c. Stapling the pieces together d. Stitching the pieces together
90. In leather work, skiving usually precedes. a. Embossing b. Joining thick leather
c. Scorching d. Sewing thin leathers
91. Which of these statements is wrong about cutting out leather? a. Pin the paper pattern to leather
b. Lay the pattern on the right side of the leather c. Draw round patterns with chalk
d. Remove the patterns and cut out with a pair of scissors
92. Flaying involves either ripping or a. Casing b. Blowing c. Burnishing d. Scraping
93. Which of these is not a skill in leatherwork? a. Tacking b. Thonging c. Fitting d. Stitching
94. The 3 main methods used in tanning are a. Bark, chemical and chrome
b. Chamois, chrome and vegetable. c. Flethy side of the skin Vegetable, chrome and oil
95. Grain leather refers to a. Smooth side of animal skin b. Rough side of animal skin
c. Flethy side of animal skin d. The top side of animal skin
96. The basic leather preparatory process does not include a. Chamoising b. Thawing
c. Embossing d. Grain side
97. Leather is usually modelled from the a. Flesh side b. Split side c. Top side d. Grain side
98. Which of the following items cannot be modelled in leather? a. Sheath b. Mug c. Bottle d. Belt
99. Chamoising involves the use of a. Alum b. Plant solution c. Oils d. Lime and ash solution
100. Stenciling is used for a. decorating leather b. modelling on leather
c. skiving the edges of hides d. embossing images on leather

END OF PAPER