

EXAMHALL.ORG BDT SECTION B

(BECE TRIAL TEST)



QUESTION 1

- (a) (i) **DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DIRECT RISK AND INDIRECT RISKS.**

DIRECT RISK	INDIRECT RISK
1. Theft	Low sales due to quality product.
2. Fire	Low sales due to wrong location.
3. Flood	Low sales due to poor workers attitudes.
4. Accident	Currency inflation
5. Irresponsible of fund usage	Taxes

[4 marks@ 1 mark each]

- (ii) **BRIEFLY EXPLAIN HOW DIRECT RISK CAN BE CONTROLLED.**

- Check business account regularly.
- Good usage of business funds.
- Tight security to control movement of workers and goods.
- Good records of account should be done.
- Make good use of material brought.

[2 marks@ 1 mark each]

- (b) (i) **EXPLAIN THE TERM PATCHING**

Patching: is a process of fixing a piece of fabric to cover a tear or hole made in an article or garment or for decorative purposes.

[1 mark]

- (ii) **LIST ANY TWO COMMON WAYS OF PATCHING.**

- **Print patch**
- **Calico patch**

[2 marks@ 1 mark each]

- (c) (i) **METHODS OF RECODING INFORMATION FOR SOLVING DESIGN**

- Using a tape recorder.
- Using a video recorder.
- By write- ups
- By drawing and sketching

[2 marks @1 mark each]

(ii) **STAGES OF DESIGN PROCESS**

- Situation
- Analysis
- Brief
- Investigation/ research

[2 marks @1 mark each]

(d)

A= red

- B= orange
- C=yellow
- D= green
- E = blue
- F= indigo
- G= violet

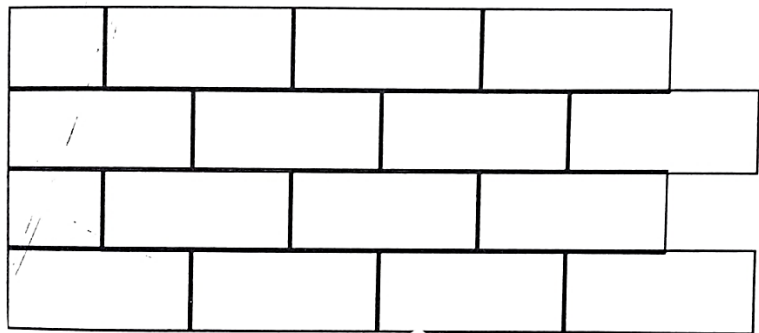
[7 marks @ 1 mark each]

TOTAL = 20 MARKS

QUESTION 2

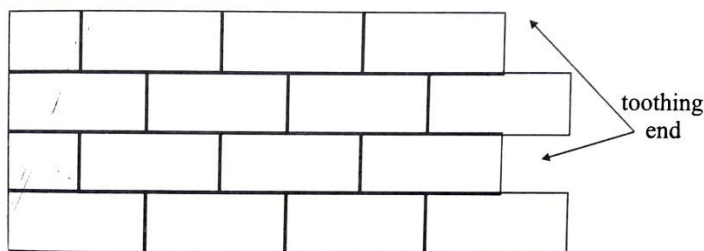
(a)

(i) **ADD THREE MORE COURSES TO THE WALL IN FIGURE 1.**



[3 marks@1mark for one course each]

(ii) **SHOW A TOOTHING END TO THE WALL.**



[2 marks]

(iii) **TWO TOOLS FOR LAYING THE WALL.**

- Spirit level
- Straight edge
- Gauge rod
- Trowel
- Float

[2 marks @ 1 mark each]

(iv) **ONE REASON FOR INTRODUCING A HALF IN THE WALL.**

- To avoid vertical continuous joints.

[1 mark]

(b) (i) **SETTING OUT AND MARKING OUT TOOLS USED IN WOODWORK.**

- Pencils
- Try square
- Sliding bevel
- Marking gauge.
- Marking knife
- Mortice gauge
- Wing compass
- Straight edge

[4 marks @ 1 mark each]

(ii) **WHY CHALK IS USED TO COAT THE SURFACE OF METAL**

- Chalk is used for making lines or coating the surface of metals before marking-out in order to give visible mark-out lines.

[3 marks]

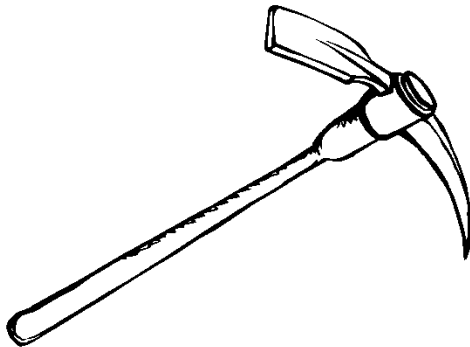
(c) (i) **FOUR TYPES OF PAINTS.**

- Emulsion paint
- Oil paint
- Priming coat
- Under coat
- Finishing coat

[4 marks@1 mark each]

(ii) **FREE PICTORIAL SKETCH**

α. pick axe



β. spade



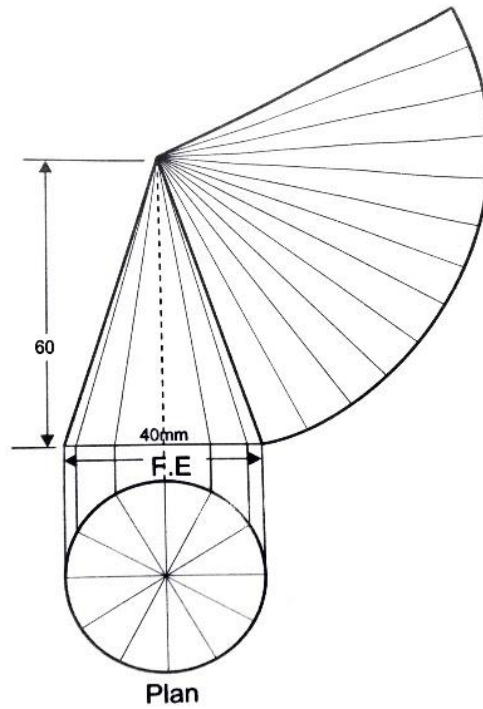
[3 marks]

[3 marks]

TOTAL = 25 MARKS

QUESTION 3

- (a)
(i)



[9 marks]

- (ii)

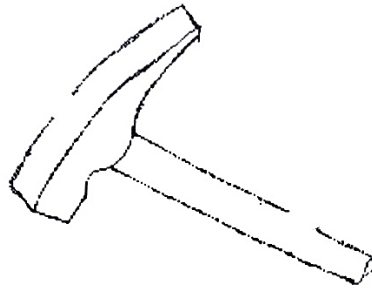
CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF DIGGING TOOLS.

- Pickaxe, shovel and spade be washed, clean and oil after use.
- Avoid hitting shovel and spade on hard objects and surface.
- Keep pick axe, spade and shovel safely when not in use.
- Avoid using loose pick axe head

[3 marks@ 1 mark each]

- (b)

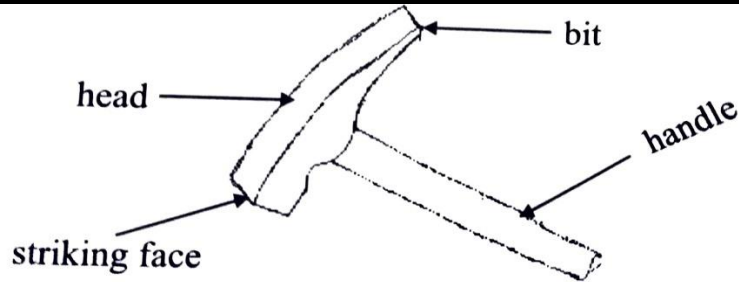
(i) **FREEHAND PICTORIAL SKETCH OF THE BRICK HAMMER.**



[3 marks]

- (iii)

PARTS OF THE BRICK HAMMER SKETCHED IN QUESTION 3(B).



[2 marks @ 1 mark each]

- (c)

(i) **EXPLAIN THE FOLLOWING;**

α. **transparent finishes;**

- They are used for high quality wood species whose figure are to be seen through. They can be seen through.

[2 marks]

- β. **opaque finishes;**
 - They cover the surface completely and conceal the natural colour and figure of the wood.

[2 marks]
- γ. **penetrating finishes.**
 - These types of finishes penetrate the surface of the wood.

[2 marks]

(iv) **TWO REASONS FOR USING FINISHES.**

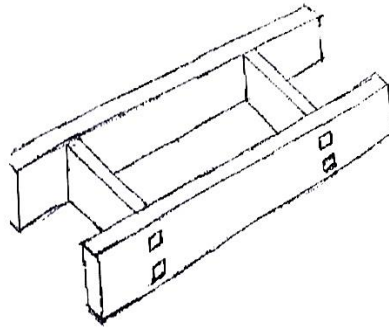
- Protecting the surface from tarnishing and corrosion.
- Making the surfaces look attractive.
- For easy cleaning of objects and to keep articles free from dirt, stain and dust

[2 marks @ 1 mark each]

TOTAL = 25 MARKS

QUESTION 4

(a) (i) **FREEHAND PICTORIAL SKETCH OF THE MOULD BOX.**



[3 marks]

(iv) **CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF MOULD BOX.**

- It should be washed and clean immediately after use.
- It should be dismantled whiles dried and keep it safely.

[1 mark]

(v) **REASON FOR OILING THE INSIDE OF THE MOULD BOX**

- To prevent the mortar from sticking to the surface of the mould box.

[1 mark]

(b) (i) **USE OF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING OPERATIONS IN WOODWORK;**

α. **preparing a smooth wooden surface**

- Smooth plane
- Glass paper

[1 mark]

β. **holding a woodwork piece firmly on a bench.**

- G-clamp
- Bench vice

[1 mark]

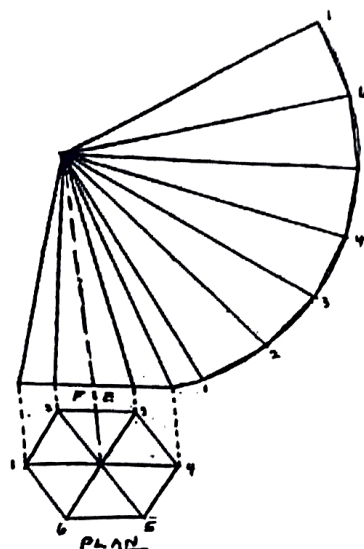
(ii) **DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A BRICK AND A BLOCK.**

- A brick is smaller in size while a block id bigger.

[2 marks]

(c)

(i)



[10 marks]

ii. **STEPS INVOLVED WHEN RAISING A WALL.**

- Pick and spread mortar at one end of wall.
- Place a half block at the corner and place a full block.
- Gauge, plumb and level.
- Raise the corner another three courses by racking.
- Plumb the header and stretcher face.
- Check the face alignment diagonally.
- Raise the other corner also to three courses.
- Fill in between the corner to complete the wall
- Check top level, horizontal and diagonal alignment.

[6 marks@1 mark each].

TOTAL = 25 MARKS

QUESTION 5

(a)

(i) **TYPE OF WALLING METHOD ABOVE**

- Block indent

[2 marks]

(ii) **PARTS A, B AND C IN FIGURE F.**

- A = indent
- B = existing block
- C = new wall

[3 marks@1 mark each]

(iii) **WHEN IS IT NECESSARY TO USE THE FIGURE F**

- The block indent is necessary when new wall is to join an existing one.

[2 marks]

(iv) **TWO FEATURES OF FIGURE F**

- It is formed at the end of internal walls and the face of existing wall.
- It should occur at alternate courses.
- The width of the indents is the thickness of the new wall plus two mortar joints.

Figure F

[2 marks @ 1 mark each]

(b) (i) **DISTINGUISH BETWEEN A DOT PUNCH AND CENTRE PUNCH**

- The dot punch is smaller than the centre punch while the centre punch is used for marking centres of holes to be drill and showing clearly marked out lines with series of dots along the line.
- It has a point angle of 60 degrees whiles centre punch has a conical point with angle of 90 degrees.

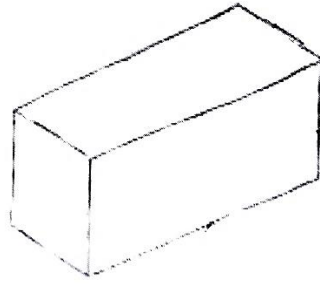
[2 marks]

(ii) **THREE CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF PUNCHES.**

- The conical point should be kept sharp.
- A mushroomed head should be ground off.
- Keep the centre punch in the correct position before hammering.
- Grip the punch firmly when in use.

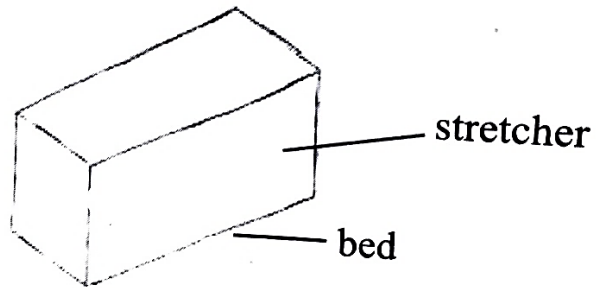
[3 marks @ 1 marks]

(c) (i) SKETCH A PICTORIAL VIEW OF A BRICK.



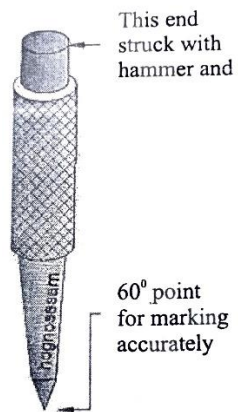
[4 marks]

(ii)



[4 marks]

(iii) PICTORIAL SKETCH OF DOT PUNCH.



[5 marks]

TOTAL = 25MARKS