1. Pneumatic tools get their power from _____.
   a) air pressure
   b) fluid pressure
   c) hand pumps
   d) AC power sources

2. The most common use of the power drill is to _____.
   a) cut wood, metal, and plastic
   b) drive nails into wood, metal, and plastic
   c) make holes in wood, metal, and plastic
   d) carve letters in wood, metal, and plastic

3. A masonry bit is able to drill into concrete and similar material because it has a _____.
   a) countersink shank
   b) ceramic core
   c) whip check
   d) carbide tip

4. An example of an electric power drill that is designed to be used in tight spaces is a(n) _____.
   a) electromagnetic drill
   b) right-angle drill
   c) hammer drill
   d) keyless chuck drill

5. The electromagnetic drill is a _____.
   a) handheld drill used on wood
   b) cordless drill used on masonry and tile
   c) portable drill used on thick metal
   d) pneumatic drill that has a pounding action

6. Hammer drills are designed to drill into _____.
   a) wood, metal, and plastic
   b) concrete, brick, and tile
   c) drywall, fiberglass, and wood
   d) roofing shingles, plastic, and wood

7. A pneumatic impact wrench requires the use of _____.
   a) impact sockets that are designed for the applicable tool
   b) an adapter so that handheld sockets will fit
   c) shear pins between the wrench and the socket
   d) a trigger lock to prevent accidental starting

8. When cutting with a circular saw, grip the saw handles _____.
   a) and pull the saw toward you
   b) firmly with one hand
   c) and engage the trigger lock
   d) firmly with two hands
9. The high speed setting on a reciprocating saw is used for _____.
   a) cutting through drywall
   b) metal work
   c) sawing wood and other soft materials
   d) grinding surfaces

10. When using a saber saw, avoid vibration by _____.
    a) using a low-speed setting
    b) using a clamp or vise to hold the work
    c) setting a heavy object on the workpiece
    d) holding the workpiece down with your free hand

11. Before using a reciprocating saw to cut through a wall or partition, always _____.
    a) find out what is on the other side
    b) remove the lower blade guard
    c) increase the revolutions per minute
    d) lubricate the guard with oil or grease

12. Use only a band saw that has a _____.
    a) breastplate with a broad surface
    b) battery pack
    c) thick, three-piece blade
    d) stop

13. A sliding compound miter saw has a rail that allows the blade to slide forward and backward, which enables the saw to _____.
    a) use much thinner blades than a standard miter saw
    b) cut wider material than a standard miter saw
    c) produce much less dust than a standard miter saw
    d) cut harder material than a standard miter saw

14. The blade of an abrasive cutoff saw spins at such a high speed that _____.
    a) it can only be used for straight cuts
    b) the abrasive particles will melt into some metals
    c) the resulting friction is hot enough to burn through the material
    d) it can never be more than eight inches in diameter

15. The end grinder is used to _____.
    a) polish intricate work
    b) grind surfaces
    c) smooth the work before painting
    d) smooth the inside of materials, such as pipe

16. A detail grinder smoothes and polishes intricate metallic work by using attachments called _____.
    a) points
    b) rollers
    c) pins
    d) studs
17. Powder-actuated fastening systems are used to _____.
   a) penetrate drywall
   b) anchor static loads to steel beams
   c) hammer nails into metal
   d) remove nails

18. Before you begin setting up a pavement breaker for use, make sure that the air pressure is _____.
   a) shut off at the main air outlet
   b) turned on only halfway
   c) turned on full
   d) shut off at the coupler

19. Porta-Power cylinders are rated by how much weight they can lift and by _____.
   a) their torque
   b) the amount of electromagnetic material they have
   c) the distance they can move the weight
   d) how much they weigh

20. Hydraulic jacks are used when the application calls for _____.
   a) operation at high speed
   b) extreme force to be applied
   c) quiet operation
   d) manually assisted lifting