1. In building construction, the term *cabinetwork* refers to such items as kitchen cabinets, bathroom cabinets, and wardrobes. The term built-in means that the unit is _____ to the structure.

2. When cabinets are built on the job, the selection of types and sizes of joints is usually the responsibility of the _____.
   A. architect
   B. owner
   C. contractor
   D. carpenter

3. In kitchen cabinet design, the bottom of a wall cabinet is usually located from 15”–18” above the top surface of the base cabinet. FHA specifies a minimum distance of _____ when the wall cabinet is located over a sink or cooking unit.
   A. 20”
   B. 24”
   C. 26”
   D. 28”

4. The term in-the-white means that the factory-built cabinet is _____.
   A. finished in white enamel
   B. finished in a “pickled” stain and coated with a clear satin varnish
   C. assembled but not finished

5. The illustration below shows four standard types of cabinet door catches. Provide the correct name for each type.

   ![Illustration of cabinet door catches]

   A. ____________
   B. ____________
   C. ____________
   D. ____________
6. Refer to illustrations A and B below. Indicate the style of cabinet construction for each.

7. The drawings below are section views of a kitchen cabinet, bathroom cabinet, and closet with sliding doors. Provide the recommended sizes as specified.

8. A partial group of standard wall units produced by a kitchen cabinet manufacturer is shown below. Determine the overall dimensions for the unit numbers listed in the answer column. List the cabinet size in order: W × H × D.

8. No. 3012: __________
No. 2730: __________
9. When installing factory-built wall cabinet units, hanging strips should be securely attached to stud framing with screws. Where studs or other framing members are inaccessible, the use of _____ bolts is recommended.

10. Since floors are rarely level and walls seldom plumb, _____ and _____ are used on walls and floors so that cabinets do not become racked or twisted during installation.

11. The carpenter prepares a full-sized drawing (usually a section view) showing the location of drawers, shelves, doors, and framing details. This drawing is generally referred to as a(n) _____.

12. The drawing below shows an exploded view of parts and joints commonly used in a base cabinet when it is built as a separate unit. Identify the specified items.

13. Facing strips are applied to the front of the basic cabinet frame. The vertical members are called stiles and the horizontal members are called _____.

14. When constructing a base cabinet by the assembled-in-place procedure, which of the following is incorrect?
   A. All full partitions are notched at the back, top corner.
   B. End panels are installed after the bottom is attached to the base.
   C. The 2 x 4 base should be made perfectly level by using shims.
   D. Layout lines can be made directly on the floor and wall.

12. A. ____________
    B. ____________
    C. ____________
    D. ____________

13. ____________
15. When applying facing strips to assembled-in-place cabinets, which one of the following statements is incorrect?
   A. Each piece is separately marked and installed.
   B. The length is laid out while holding it in place on the cabinet.
   C. A marked piece should not be used to lay out duplicate parts.
   D. Parts are glued and nailed in place with finishing nails.

16. When a dado or gain is used to assemble facing strips, the depth is usually made _____ or slightly less so the joint will be covered by the lip of doors or drawers.
   A. 3/16”
   B. 1/4”
   C. 3/8”
   D. 1/2”

17. Identify the three basic types of drawer guides shown in the illustration below.

18. In some drawer guide arrangements, it may be necessary to install strips somewhere over the drawer to prevent it from tilting downward when it is open. A strip or unit that serves this specific function is referred to as a _____.
   A. kicker
   B. guider
   C. leveler
   D. baluster

19. Several different kinds of joints are used to assemble the various parts of a cabinet drawer. Due to extra strain usually encountered, the strongest joints should be used to assemble the _____.
   A. front and bottom
   B. bottom and sides
   C. sides and back
   D. front and sides
20. Lipped drawers are commonly used for kitchen cabinets. To form a lipped drawer front, rabbets are cut along the _____.
   A. top and bottom edge
   B. edge of both sides
   C. top, bottom, and sides
   D. top and sides

21. In drawer construction, it is usually recommended that the drawer ____ be cut out first.
   A. front
   B. sides
   C. back
   D. bottom

22. When wood or metal pins are used to support adjustable shelves, it is recommended that the holes for the pins be drilled ____ (before, after) the basic cabinet is assembled.

23. Standard shelving that is 3/4" thick should be carried on supports that are spaced not more than ____ apart.
   A. 32"
   B. 36"
   C. 40"
   D. 42"

24. Two general classifications of built-in cabinet doors are sliding and swinging. Identify the three types of swinging doors shown below.

   A. 
   B. 
   C. 

25. When standard butt hinges are used to install a cabinet door, they are usually mounted in a cutout called a _____.
   A. rabbet
   B. recess
   C. gain
   D. router

26. Sliding doors are usually designed so that they can be removed from the opening by _____.
   A. removing a stop along the top edge
   B. raising the door and pulling the lower edge outward
   C. removing a strip at either end of the track
   D. disconnecting the track and pulling it outward
27. Plastic laminate commonly used for the surface of cabinet counters and tops is _____ thick.
   A. 1/32”
   B. 1/16”
   C. 3/32”
   D. 1/8”

28. On-the-job installations of plastic laminates are normally made with an adhesive called _____.
   A. urea resin glue
   B. contact bond cement
   C. polyvinyl glue
   D. casein waterproof glue

29. Architectural Woodworking Institute standards specify that a backing sheet of plastic laminate be used on any unsupported area of counters or tops that exceed _____.
   A. 2 sq. ft.
   B. 3 sq. ft.
   C. 4 sq. ft.
   D. 6 sq. ft.

30. Drawer pulls are often located slightly ____ (above, below) the centerline of the drawer front.

31. The drawing below illustrates steps to be taken for proper installation of cabinets so that they are not racked by uneven surfaces. Match the steps to the letters on the drawing. Place the numbers in the corresponding blanks.

   1. Check the space for a tall unit by measuring up from the high point level.
   2. Remove plaster at the high points.
   3. Strike a level base line from the high point of the floor.
   4. Tack on shims at low points or shim when attaching cabinets to the wall.
   5. Mark the outlines of all cabinets on the wall to check the actual cabinet dimensions against your layout.
32. Describe build-up strips and explain how they are used.