

Name:

S1 and S2  
Craftwork

Kitchen Utensil

Class:

### Some Facts:

#### 1. Wood

Throughout the world there are thousands of different species of trees. Adding beauty and colour to our surroundings, they help to keep the air fresh by absorbing carbon dioxide and giving out oxygen. When cut, or felled, and properly seasoned, the wood they provide has many uses. These uses depend upon special properties that are found within the wood, such as density, colour, hardness, durability, etc.

Some examples include boat construction, house building, furniture and of course for a wide variety of articles made in the school craftroom.

#### 2. Grain

All timber is composed of cells and wood fibres and the "grain" refers to the direction of the cells and fibres, e.g. straight grain, wavy grain, interlocking grain, etc.

It is important that the wood is planed and sanded with the grain.

#### 3. Hardwoods

This group of trees have broad flat leaves and their seeds are enclosed in a fruit. Most hardwoods are Deciduous. Deciduous trees are trees which lose their leaves in the autumn, some examples of these are Ash, Beech, Birch, Oak, Balsa, Mahogany, Jelutong.

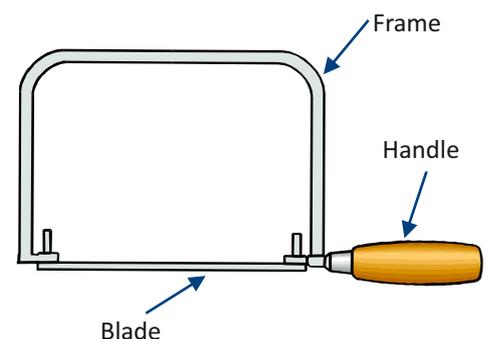
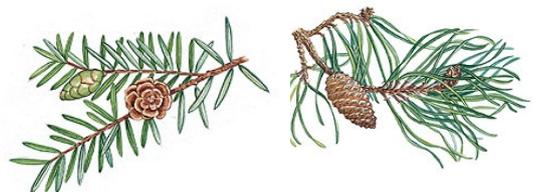
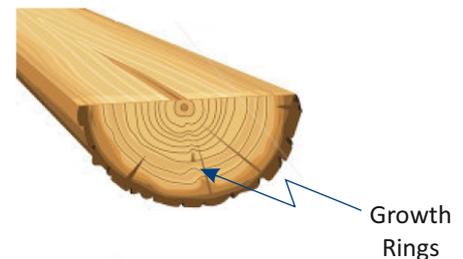
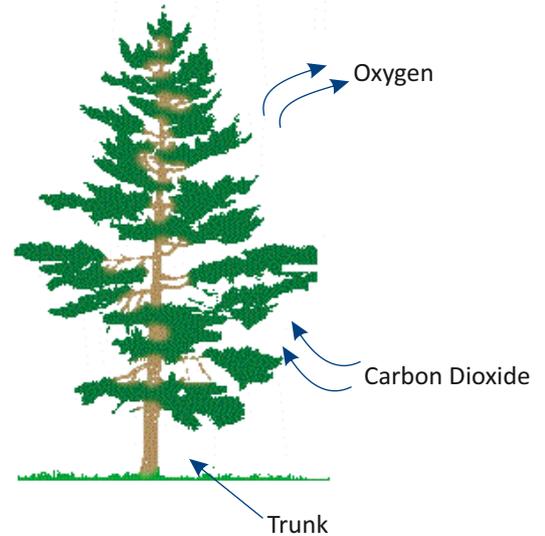
#### 4. Softwoods

Softwoods are trees that have long, needle like shaped leaves and have seeds exposed in cones. Most softwoods are Evergreen and some examples include Cedar, Red Pine, White Pine and Douglas Fir.

In general, softwoods grow and mature much more quickly (about 30-40 years) than Hardwoods (about 100 years) and this is one of the reasons why they are much cheaper.

#### 5. Coping Saw

The coping saw is used to cut curves and other awkward cuts in wood. It has a narrow blade to enable it to turn in the saw cut or "kerf". It is also unique as it is one of only a few saws which has its teeth facing backwards towards the handle. In normal sawing the cut is made in the forward stroke, but with the coping saw, the cut is made on the backward stroke.





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Progress Test**

Answer **ALL** questions

1. The workbench should be a

- solid construction
- light construction
- thin framed construction
- flexible construction

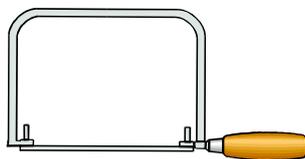
2. The “well” of the bench is used

- as a planing surface
- as a chiselling surface
- to store tools safely
- as a sawing surface

3. The most common type of measuring instrument used in the workshop is a

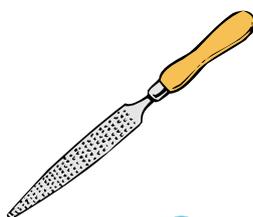
- steel tape
- metre stick
- wooden rule
- steel rule

4. The coping saw shown is used on timber when cutting



- straight lines
- 90° lines
- curved lines
- parallel line

5. The rasp shown is used on timber when



- rough shaping
- light shaping
- smooth shaping
- sawing

Answer **ALL** questions

6. The “grain” of timber refers to the

- direction of the wood fibres
- type of timber
- size of timber
- growth of timber

7. The leaves of a hardwood tree can generally be described as

- long and spikey
- needle like
- broad and flat
- round

8. An example of a hardwood is

- cedar
- douglas fir
- mahogany
- red pine

9. The leaves of a softwood tree are generally described as

- broad and flat
- round and oval
- small and slender
- spikey and needle

10. An example of a softwood is

- walnut
- jelutong
- balsa
- red pine

Total /10