

Q1) Timber based materials can be separated into three different categories. Name these three categories:

1. Softwood
2. Hardwood
3. Manufactured board

3 marks

Q2) There are a wide variety of natural timbers. Name three natural woods:

1. Oak
2. Pine
3. Mahogany.

3 marks

Q3) Manmade boards are also timber based. Name three types of manufactured boards:

1. MDF
2. Plywood
3. Hardboard

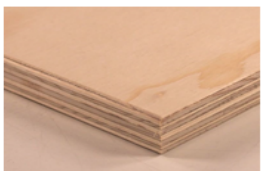
3 marks

Q4) What main ingredient is added to Saw dust when manufacturing MDF?:

1. Urea-formaldehyde it is a non-transparent thermosetting resin used as an adhesive (glue).

1 mark

Q5) Identify the three types of manufactured board below;



1.

1. Plywood
2. Chip board
3. Hardboard



2.



3.

3 marks

Q6) Explain why you may choose to use a manufactured board for a job instead of natural timber:

Timber can warp and twist, if you use a board this is less likely to happen. Manufactured board is less expensive than natural timber and can be bought in sheets which can be a more convenient stock form.

3 marks

Q7) Scots pine is commonly used in the school workshop. Give three properties of Scots pine:

1. It is pale yellow/brown in colour
2. It has a visible grain and knots
3. It is a strong material

3 marks

Q8) What can happen to natural timber when its moisture content changes?

Timber can twist, warp and split when its moisture content changes.

Q9) Give an example of the type of stock form a timber based material can be bought in:

1. Sheet, moulds, lengths, dowels

1 mark

Q10) What is the primary source of timber and is timber sustainable? Explain your answer:

Timber comes from trees. It is sustainable as every time a tree is cut down a new tree can be planted. This does have to be managed in a sensible way.

3 marks

Name: .....

Q11) Softwood comes from trees classed as ever green. What name is used to describe these types of trees?

1. Coniferous

1 mark

Q12) Hardwood comes from trees that have taken a long time to mature. What name is used to describe these types of trees?

1. Deciduous

1 mark

Q 13) Which of the trees listed above have broad leaves which fall off in the autumn?

1. Deciduous, hardwood

1 mark

Q 14) Which of the trees listed above have needles which stay on throughout the year?

1. Coniferous, softwood, ever green

1 mark

Q15) How can you tell the age of a tree?

1. If the tree trunk is cut in half horizontally the growth rings of the tree are visible. These can then be counted.

Q16) Name the detail or defects below often found in timber: 3 marks



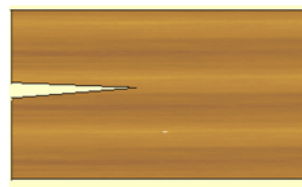
1.

1. Knot



2.

2. Grain



3.

3. Split or thunder shake

3 marks

Q17) What does this logo found on timber based products represent?

1. Forest sourced community
2. Field sourced council
3. Forest Stewardship council  1 mark



Q18) What does having this logo on the material actually mean?

1. The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) logo on a wood or wood based product is your assurance that it is made with, or contains, wood that comes from FSC certified forests or from post-consumer waste.

3 marks

Q19) Explain below different ways of joining two pieces of timber together, permanently or temporarily:

Timber can be joined in a variety of ways.

- Nails can be used to join timber or on site a nail gun
- Screws can be used which also allows the product to be taken apart again. A pilot hole should be drilled and holes countersunk.
- Different wood joining methods such as dovetail joints, lap joints, finger joint etc these are cut into the wood using hand tools or machines. Mortise and tenon joints help for strong joints in furniture.
- PVA glue can be used to help create a permanent join.

6 marks

Final mark out of 46/ \_\_