1ST SEM REVIEW

NAME: CHECKED BY:

**SAFETY QUIZ FOR THE TABLE SAW**

1. What is the most important thing to keep in mind when using the table saw?

2. What helps protect the user from the saw blade?

3. What is the fence?

4. What is used for holding stock against the fence, or table, when ripping?

5. What piece of equipment will give you better control of the stock as well as

Protect your fingers?

6. How far away from the saw blade should your hands be?

7. Should I wear eye protection? (Yes or No and why)

8. What part of the table saw causes the blade to be raised and lowered?

9. The height of the blade should be how high before I make a cut?

10. I should always stand directly behind the stock while cutting.

(True or False, Why)

NAME: CHECKED BY:

**SAFETY QUIZ FOR THE RADIAL ARM SAW**

1. What is the primary use of the radial arm saw?

2. What margin of safety should you keep from the saw blade and blade path?

3. What type of work area should be maintained around the radial arm saw?

4. What is the most important aspect of using a radial arm saw?

5. Why should you always wear eye protection?

6. What type of cut should you NOT do with the radial arm saw?

7. What should you do before starting the radial arm saw?

8. Because the saw blade is always exposed, where should the guards is kept?

9. When you have finished making a cut, what should you do with the saw?

10. Why are there guards fitted to the motor assembly on a radial arm saw?

SAFETY QUIZ FOR THE BANDSAW

NAME CLASS DATE

1. When making a cut, what can be used to help guide your stock?

2. Where should you stand when using the band saw?

3. How high should the upper guide be above the stock?

4. What should you do if the blade breaks?

5. What should you do when you want to back out of a cut?

6. What is extremely important when working with any woodworking equipment?

7. How is the maximum depth of cut determined for the band saw?

8. How are band saws classified?

9. What are the guards designed to do?

10. What are band saws primarily used for?

SAFETY QUIZ FOR THE JOINTER

NAME CLASS DATE

1. What should match when using extension or power cords with the jointer?

2. How can you achieve a smoother cut with a jointer?

3. When should you use the cutter head guard?

4. What is the smallest a piece of stock should be for most joining work?

5. Why are eye and ear protection mandatory?

6. What is the fence used for?

7. What type of clothing should you avoid when using the jointer?

8. What should you check before performing any jointing operations?

9. Where should you NEVER have your fingers when jointing?

10. What should you do with stock that has been varnished, painted, or may have

Had nails or screws in it?

SAFETY QUIZ FOR THE DRILL PRESS

NAME CLASS DATE

1. What is the first thing you should do with the drill press before setting it up?

2. What could be the result of using a dull drill bit?

3. Why should you always have your hand on the chuck key if it is inserted into?

The chuck?

4. Name one piece of protective gear that should be worn when using the drill press?

5. What special device should be used whenever drilling round material?

6. What tool should be used to mark the center point on metal to be drilled?

7. How should the table be positioned in relation to the drill bit?

8. Where should your hands be in relation to the rotating drill bit?

9. What is the advantage of clamping the material to the drill table?

10. List one additional safety rule explained in the video.

SAFETY QUIZ FOR THE

THE THICKNESS OR SURFACE PLANNER

NAME CLASS DATE

1. Why should you always wear eye and ear protection with the thickness planner?

2. How long should the shortest piece of stock to use in the thickness planner be?

3. Why should you stand to the side of the board and NOT in back of it?

4. What is the task of the thickness planner?

5. What should you always do before making any adjustments to the thickness?

Planner?

6. What should you do when the stock is long or awkward?

7. What is the minimum thickness of stock you should plane without using a

Support board?

8. How should you hold the stock when feeding it into the planner?

9. What is the heaviest cut you should make when surfacing extra wide or

Hardwood stock?

10. What part of the thickness planner helps to hold down the stock as well as

Preventing the wood grain from splintering?

**2ND SEM REVIEW**

**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Physical Properties Quiz**

**Woods**

1. Which of the following best describes the cambium? C
2. Sticky layer of cells under the bark
3. Sap conduits
4. Darker wood near the center of the tree
5. Inactive wood
6. In which direction does wood expand and contract most? B
   1. Lengthwise from end to end
   2. In width from edge to edge
   3. Evenly in all directions
7. Which of the woods listed in most difficult to find? D
   1. Western larch
   2. Western pine
   3. Douglas fir
   4. Black walnut
8. Which of the woods listed is a hardwood? A
   1. Oak
   2. Fir
   3. Pine
   4. Hemlock
9. Which of the following types of tree produce “softwood”? C
   1. Deciduous
   2. Angiosperms
   3. Gymnosperms
   4. Broadleaf
10. The United States produces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_board feet of lumber each year. A
    1. 35-40 million
    2. 10-15 million
    3. 60-75 million
11. The trees sapwood is located: C
    1. Between the heartwood and bark
    2. Between the hardwood and softwood
    3. Between cambium and dark wood
12. The dark band of an annual ring is called: A
    1. Summer wood
    2. Rain wood
    3. Winter wood
13. What is phototropism? B
    1. a process making chlorophyll in plants
    2. trees in bent forms growing toward sunlight
    3. a tree parasite

1. The process of photosynthesis converts carbon dioxide, water and minerals into: C
   1. Chlorophyll
   2. Cellulose
   3. Oxygen
   4. B and c
   5. A and c
2. The most efficient way of cutting wood is: C
   1. Quarter sawing
   2. Plain sawing
   3. Rotary sawing

1. Heat rot is a result of? B
   1. Over watering
   2. Fungi or insects attack
   3. Age of wood
2. Knots are a result of B
   1. Decay
   2. Branches on a tree trunk
   3. Over watering
3. Crooking is: C
   1. A method of tree cutting
   2. A method of debarking
   3. Boards bending after they dry out
4. Cup warping is: C
   1. A method of tree cutting
   2. A method of debarking
   3. Boards bending after they dry out
5. Newly cut lumber often contains water equaling \_\_\_ of the total weight. 2/3
   1. 3/4
   2. 2/3
   3. ¼
6. Which of the following terms is used for the top grade of hardwoods? B
   1. Select
   2. Firsts
   3. Number one common
   4. Utility
7. Which of the following types of knots is loose? B
   1. intergrown
   2. Encased
   3. Spike
   4. Pitch pocket
8. Which type of warping is the most common? C
   1. Crooking
   2. Bowing
   3. Cupping
   4. Winding
9. Approximately how much moisture is left in lumber after kiln drying? A
   1. 5 %
   2. 15%
   3. 25%
   4. 35%
10. What is the name of the log used to produce veneer? C
    1. Flitch
    2. Rift
    3. Rotary
    4. Sliced
11. Common grade lumber has five quality levels # 1 common through #5 common. The higher the number, the \_\_\_\_\_ the number defects B
    1. Higher
    2. Lower
12. Which type of plywood is most dimensionally stable? D
    1. Lumber core
    2. Veneer core
    3. Ply core
    4. Wood core
13. Which type of construction is most common in plywood? B
    1. Lumber core
    2. Veneer core
    3. Ply core
    4. Wood core
14. How are large sheets of veneer made up from narrower pieces? B
    1. Taping pieces together
    2. Jointing edges and gluing
    3. Using rotary cut pieces
    4. Splicing
15. What technological development made the manufacture of large quantities of plywood possible? D
    1. Slicing of veneer
    2. Resin glues
    3. Rotary veneer cutting
    4. Waterproof glues
16. Which industry was the first to use plywood? B
    1. Furniture
    2. Piano
    3. Construction
    4. Packaging
17. Which types of cutting tools are best for use with hardboard? B
    1. A. regular cutting tools
    2. Carbide tipped tools
    3. Power saws
    4. Hand saws
18. Which type of hardboard is most water resistant? A
    1. Exterior grade
    2. Standard
    3. Peg board
    4. Tempered
19. One of the factors which makes particle board an attractive substitute for plywood is: A
    1. Low cost
    2. High strength
    3. Smooth finish
    4. Resistance to water
20. Which of the following statements is most correct? A
    1. Particle board is made by compressing wood chips and a resin
    2. Particle board is made by compressing wood fibers until the lignin flows
    3. Hardboard is made by compressing wood fibers mixed with resin
21. Which of the following best describes the characteristics of compreg? A
    1. Waterproof but not fire resistant
    2. Fire resistant but not waterproof
    3. Electrical insulator but not decay resistant
22. Compreg is manufactured: B
    1. By applying a layer of plastics to the outside of a piece of plywood
    2. By saturating layers of veneer with plastic resin before applying pressure
    3. By applying pressure and heat until lignin flows
    4. By coating the sheet of plywood with a fast drying resin
23. From how many layers of veneer is a piece of 3/8 thick in thick plywood likely to be made? C
    1. 1
    2. 2
    3. 3
    4. 5
24. If a piece of plywood is to be used on a bathroom floor that is likely to be wet from time to time, the nest plywood to use would be one that was stamped: A
    1. Exterior
    2. Interior
    3. DFPA tested
    4. Group 1
25. What do large letters like A-C indicate when stamped on a piece of plywood? D
    1. The glue is best for interior use
    2. The species of wood used to make the plywood was fir
    3. The plywood was manufactured in Europe
    4. One face had A grade veneer used on it and the other had C grade

Advanced woods review

Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. List four examples of typical cases:

a.

b.

c.

d.

1. Regardless of which method of case construction you choose, any assembled case should be perfectly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_refers to the top, bottom, and sides.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ divide a case into levels for storage.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or base, provides toe clearance on one or more sides of a case.
5. The lid generally does not slam shut on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ case.
6. Horizontal parts of the frame are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Vertical parts of the frame are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Explain. why a case should be assembled without adhesive (a dry run).\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. True or False? Frame and panel assemblies consist of a flat or contoured panel held in a grooved or rabbeted wood frame.
9. Vertical frame side members are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. Horizontal frame members are called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. A vertical piece other than the outside frame is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Name two ways stub mortise and tenon frame corners can be reinforced:

a.

b

1. A profiled inside edge requires that you first shape the inside edges of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Then shape the ends of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Raised or beveled and raised panels provide decoration or the look of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. True or False? It is best to apply finish to panels before installing them.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ raise cases or furniture above the floor.
5. True or False? It is easier to join an apron to a square section of a leg rather than a tapered section.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leg, a distinguishing feature of Queen Ann and French Provincial furniture, often has additions, called ears, extending from each side.
7. Which of the following strengthens table and chair supports?
8. Stretchers
9. Rungs
10. Shelves
11. All of the above
12. Posts are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (longer, shorter) than legs.
13. True or False? Having the case sides on the floor is the simplest method of support.
14. Name three basic types of doors

a.

b.

c.

24. Large openings, wider than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in., usually require two hinged doors.

25. You can enhance the appearance of solid wood doors by shaping the surface with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. When installing hinges, make sure the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the hinges align perfectly. Otherwise, the door will not swing freely, a condition called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

26. True or False? Hinges must be equally spaced from the top and bottom of a door.

27. Doors over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ft. should have a third hinge to help maintain door alignment.

28. What two factors determine slat size and shape in tambour doors?

a.

b.

29. Which of the following holds doors closed and help open them?

a. pulls

b.knobs

c. catches

d. latches

30. Name two factors that affect drawer construction.

a.

b.

31. True or False? Drawers in a chest generally are deeper bear the floor than they are at the top.

32. True or False? The drawer type and door mount should be different.

33. Drawer fronts are usually made of:

a. Inexpensive, close grain hardwood lumber.

b. The same lumber specie as the cabinet

c. plywood

d. hardboard

34. The length of drawer sides varies according to cabinet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

35. Sand all drawer parts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(before/after) you cut the joints.

36. To assemble a drawer, apply glue to the:

a. front-side joints

b. side-back joints

c. drawer bottom groove

d. both a and b

37. For accuracy, you should make a half blind dovetail joint using a:

a. dovetail jig

b. template

c. router with appropriate bit

d. all of the above