

Name _____

Class _____

Date _____

By the end of this worksheet I can...

- ☐ prepare and mount a blank for between-centres turning
- ☐ explain faceplate and between-centres turning
- ☐ use turning tools and check diameters with calipers
- ☐ use the lathe safely

I DO

Worked example Read how a full-mark answer is built

A pupil prepares a square blank for between-centres turning.

1 Explain why diagonal lines are drawn and sawn on one end of the blank. (2 marks)

Full-mark answer each ✓ is one mark

Where the diagonals cross is the centre of the blank, so it is mounted centrally ✓. The saw cuts let the prongs of the drive centre grip the wood so it doesn't slip when turning ✓.

Why marks are not awarded

"To find the middle."

1 mark: explains the lines but not the saw cuts.

WE DO

Guided practice Use the starters and word bank to help you

A bowl is to be turned on the lathe.

2 Name the method of turning used for a bowl. (1 mark)

Sentence starters

1. ...

Word bank

Faceplate turning

Tip: 1 marks = 1 separate, developed points.

YOU DO

On your own No notes. Check your answers afterwards.

3 Quick check: tick one box for each.

a) How would you check a turned diameter?

- ☐ Outside calipers ☐ Try square ☐ Marking gauge ☐ Sliding bevel

b) Which method would you use to turn a bowl?

- ☐ Between centres ☐ Faceplate ☐ Pillar drill ☐ Mortiser

c) What should you always do before switching on the lathe?

- ☐ Sand the wood all over with fine abrasive paper ☐ Apply the first coat of finish to the blank ☐ Remove the tailstock so there's more room ☐ Rotate the work by hand to check it clears the tool rest

d) Why are saw cuts made along the diagonals on one end of a blank?

- ☐ So the drive centre grips and doesn't slip ☐ To decorate the end of the blank ☐ To make the blank lighter to turn ☐ To mark the length of the finished part

4 Key terms: write the letter of the matching description next to each term.

1. Between-centres turning	_____	A Find the centre of each end
2. Faceplate turning	_____	B Wood held between drive centre and tailstock centre: legs, handles
3. Diagonal lines on the blank	_____	C Wood screwed to a faceplate: bowls, bases
4. Sawing along the diagonals on one end	_____	D Turns a square blank round
5. Roughing gouge	_____	E So the drive centre's prongs grip and the wood doesn't slip
6. Parting tool	_____	F Cuts grooves to a diameter and parts work off

A pupil is about to turn a table leg.

5 Describe two safety precautions when using the woodturning lathe. (2 marks)

A turned handle must be 25 mm in diameter.

6 Describe how the diameter is checked during turning. (2 marks)

Check and reflect

Mark your answers with the answer sheet. Go back to the checklist on the site and re-rate each "I can" statement above. Which one still needs work?
