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## STUDY QUESTIONS FOR STEP 4

1. List three (3) uses for freehand sketches:

The three uses for freehand sketches are to allow illustrators to take notes of their ideas, to easily revise them and to easily plan their ideas and their final sketches.

2. What does a "multiview sketch" show you about an object?

Multiview sketches shows the actual shape of the object from directions that are 90° away from each other. Views like top, bottom, left, and from the right.

3. List the three (3) principle views that are shown on a multiview sketch:

Front----- Bottom ----- and right views.

4. List in your own words the steps to follow in the making of a multiview sketch:

- 1.) Analyze the object thoroughly.
- 2.) Layout views to make sure it fits on the sheet of paper.
- 3.) Establish the outline of all the views.
- 4.) Look at all your details.
- 5.) Add more details to your sketch.
- 6.) Make visible lines darker.
- 7.) Make your hidden lines darker.
- 8.) Add thin lines dashed across the center of holes and arcs(Center Lines)

5. What does a "pictorial sketch" show you about an object?

It allows you to see all the details of the object.

6. List the three (3) principle types of pictorial sketches:

Oblique      Isometric      Perspective

7. Why is the "isometric pictorial sketch" the most commonly used type of pictorial view?

The reason they are used the most is because they show the true size on each side.

8. What overall shape should an object have to utilize an "oblique view"?

An object must be in "cylinder shaped.

9. What does a "perspective sketch" show you about an object?

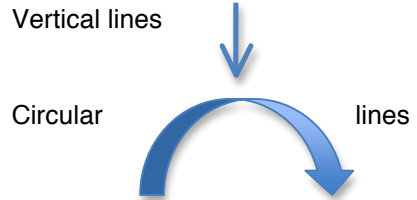
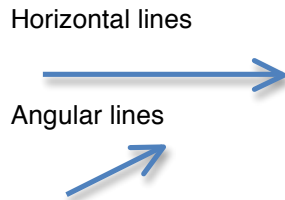
Perspective sketches show you the most realistic view of an object.

10. What does a "floor plan" and an "elevation" show you about a building?  
 It shows you the shape of the house or building. It also shows you the top view without the roof, so you can see everything in the house.

11. List in your own words the steps to follow in the making of a pictorial sketch:

- a.) Analyze the object you're going to draw.
- b.) Lay out the X-axis and Y-axis to create an isometric sketch.

12. Show and label with arrows the recommended methods for sketching the following lines:



13. Sketch an example of a "construction" line and explain how it is used:



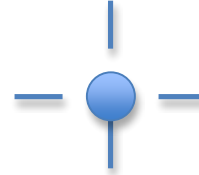
14. Sketch an example of a "visible" line and explain how it is used:



15. Sketch an example of a "hidden" line and explain how it is used:



16. Sketch an example of a "center" line and explain how it is used:



17. Is it necessary to erase "construction" lines? \_\_\_\_\_ Explain: \_\_\_\_\_



18. What shape does a circle become when sketched on a pictorial view?

The circle becomes a cylinder.

19. Is it necessary to sketch objects in the proper "proportions"? Yes.

Explain: If you don't then the person who is looking at it doesn't know how big, or small to draw it

20. Make freehand sketches of the following using appropriate "proportions" in the space below :

1" x 2" rectangle

two 1.5" parallel lines 1/2" apart

two 3/4" perpendicular lines

1.5" diameter circle

2" isometric ellipse

30°, 60° & 90° triangle a 45°, 45° & 90° triangle