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STUDY QUESTIONS FOR STEP 4

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

Lets people sketch their ideas down quickly and lets them do so without tools, is a preliminary drawing, and later they can revise and make their drawings better to show to employers.

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

It shows the image in 3D from all sides.

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

It should show a view of the top, front, and sides of an image.

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

The first step is to research what you are drawing, then you begin the very first part of the sketch for step 2, next layout the basic structure of the image in step 3, for step 4 you would draw in the details, in step 5 you draw in the corners of the image, you make the lines that should be visible darker than the lines you shouldn't see in step 6, next you slightly darken the interior structure for step 7, Finally put center lines in the holes and arches in step 8.

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

This shows you how to draw something one step at a time.

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

Three types of pictorial sketches are Isometric, Oblique, and perspective.

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

It shows the true size of each side drawn.

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

It should have a circular form.

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

It shows you the most realistic view of an object.

10. What does a "floor plan" and an "elevation" shows you about a building?


A floor plan shows what appliances and stairways and things like that in a building and elevation just shows the height of a building.

11. List in your own words the steps to follow in the making of a pictorial sketch:
first research the object, second draw the axis for a isometric sketch, third add height to drawing, Fourth add top lines of drawing, Fifth find where you want to add details, Sixth add some details, Seventh darken visible lines, and finally Eighth erase lines you don't want seen.

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

Horizontal lines → draw left to right Vertical lines → draw top to bottom
Angular lines → draw left to right and turn paper Circular lines → Draw one half circle then another


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

 This is used for preliminary work.

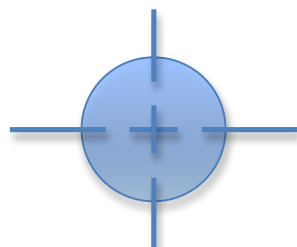
14. Sketch an example of a "visible" line and explain how it is used:

 This shows visible edges.

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

 This shows nonvisible edges

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

 This shows the center of a circle or arch and axis of a cylinder.

17. Is it necessary to erase "construction" lines? no Explain: they should be light enough to draw over and on preliminary drawings.

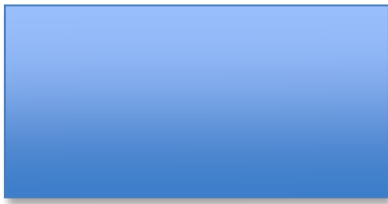
18. What shape does a circle become when sketched on a pictorial view?
It becomes a oval.

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

Explain: If you don't sketch in the right proportions then the builders won't know how big to build the building and others could think it is supposed to be at way different heights.

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

1" x 2" rectangle



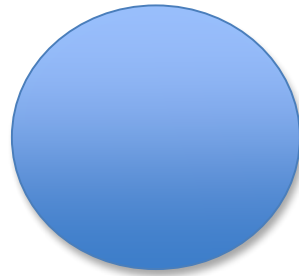
two 1.5" parallel lines 1/2" apart



Two 3/4" perpendicular lines



1.5" diameter circle



2" isometric ellipse



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

