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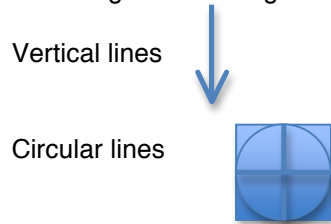
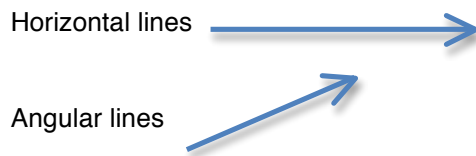
#### STUDY QUESTIONS FOR STEP 4

1. List three (3) uses for freehand sketches:
  - Three useful sketching are horizontal sketch, angles lines, and arcs and circles.
  
2. What does a "multiview sketch" show you about an object?
  - It shows an object form different directions that are 90 degrees apart, which includes a view from top, front, and right side.
  
3. List the three (3) principle views that are shown on a multiview sketch:
  - The three principle views that are shown on a multiview sketch are top, front, right or left.
  
4. List in your own words the steps to follow in the making of a multiview sketch:
  - 1) Examine the object by determining the length, width and height.
  - 2) Layout the views by placing the object on the paper.
  - 3) Sketch light construction lines horizontally and vertically. (Block in the Views)
  - 4) Make the lines in more detailed. Use very light lines to make changes in the shape.
  - 5) To add detail use light lines to create a box that represents the width, length of the holes.
  - 6) Dark all the visible edges of an object.
  - 7) Make the lines dark.
  - 8) Add center lines by using the long and short dashed lines to locate the center.
  
5. What does a "pictorial sketch" show you about an object?
  - A pictorial sketch allows the viewer to see details of an object in only one view.
  
6. List the three (3) principle types of pictorial sketches:
  - Three principal types of pictorial sketches are oblique, isometric, and perspective sketches.
  
7. Why is the "isometric pictorial sketch" the most commonly used type of pictorial view?
  - To sketch proper and creating the Y shape on the sheet to form a 30 degree angle.
  
8. What overall shape should an object have to utilize an "oblique view"?
  - An oblique view utilizes three-dimensional shape.
  
9. What does a "perspective sketch" show you about an object?
  - Perspective sketch provide the realistic view of an object.
  
10. What does a "floor plan" and an "elevation" shows you about a building?
  - A floor plan shows is top view without roof that shows interior walls, windows, doors,

appliances, fixtures, and stairways. An elevation shows the height of the structure and the materials like siding, doors, window, trim and roofing.

11. List in your own words the steps to follow in the making of a pictorial sketch:
- 1) Analyze the object by determining the length, width and height.
  - 2) Make an Isometric Sketch by beginning at a point to the right and below the center of the sheet. Make sure that three axis form a Y on the sheet.
  - 3) Estimate the height and the width and height on the axis. Estimate the length on the axis to the left and mark it with a dash line.
  - 4) Make very light lines parallel to the axis.
  - 5) Put details using very light lines to make changes in the shape of the object.
  - 6) Use very light lines to create a diamond that represents the diameter of holes to the radius of rounded corners.
  - 7) Darken all the light lines, so it can be visible lines.
  - 8) Hide lines or erase the center lines.

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:



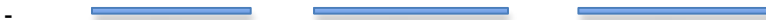
14. Sketch an example of a "visible" line and explain how it is used:

- Visible lines are thick and solid lines used to show the outline edges of an object.



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

- Sketch lines are medium thick, dashed lines used to show the inside of an object.



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

- Center lines are thin lines composed of long and short dashes and are used to locate the center point of holes.



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

- No because it gives the layout of an object.

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

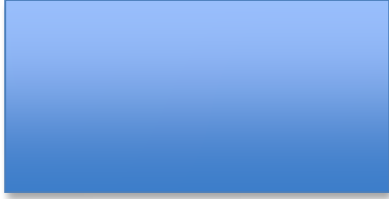
- It becomes an oval.

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

- Yes, because it is helpful for beginners to sketch it in proper proportions.

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

1" x 2" rectangle



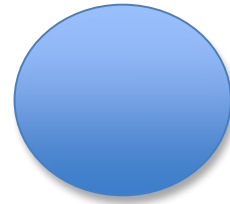
two 1.5" parallel lines 1/2" apart



Two 3/4" perpendicular lines



1.5" diameter circle



2" isometric ellipse



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

