

STUDY QUESTIONS FOR STEP 4

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

It allows one to record their ideas quickly, they can revise and refine their sketches, and it can help one plan out a drawing before he/she must use tools.

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

It shows the actual shape of an object from all different angles.

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

A multiview sketch is seen from the back, bottom, and left side.

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

Analyze the object, draw out the views, sketch in the views, find the details, add more details, darken visible lines, darken invisible lines, and add middle lines.

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

A pictorial sketch shows the general shape of an object from one direction.

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

The 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?

The isometric sketch is the most commonly used because it is easy to create because of the very accurate measurements.

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

The oblique view is best used for cylindrical shaped objects.

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

A perspective sketch is the most realistic but at the same time it is the most difficult to create.

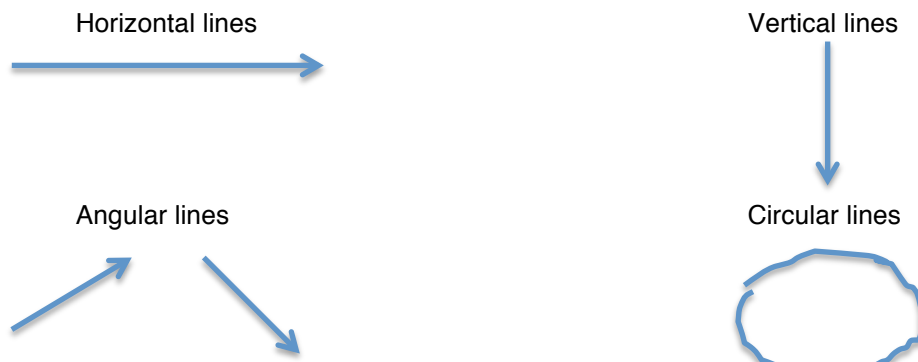
10. What does a "floor plan" and an "elevation" show you about a building?

A floor plan is a top view of a building with no roof so that the walls, windows, doors, and other fixtures are visible. An elevation is a front view that shows the height of the building plus parts like siding, doors, windows, etc.

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

Look the object over, layout an isometric sketch, add dimensions, draw in the views, find details, add more details, darken lines, and erase extra 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:

----->, a construction line is used to layout preliminary work, they are drawn very light and thin.

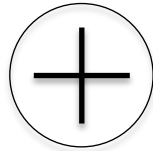
14. Sketch an example of a "visible" line and explain how it is used:

 , it is used to outline an object and show visible edges, they are drawn very hard and thick.

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

-----> , a hidden line is used to show interior edges, it is drawn with medium thickness

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



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

They should not have to be because they just lay out the drawing and are drawn very lightly.

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"?

No because you can always scale it up.

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

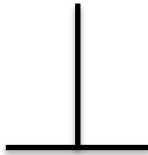
1" x 2" rectangle



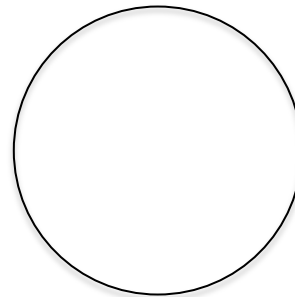
two 1.5" parallel lines 1/2" apart



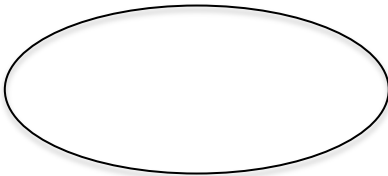
two 3/4" perpendicular lines



1.5" diameter circle



2" isometric ellipse



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

