

Name _____ Julia Bever _____

STUDY QUESTIONS FOR STEP 4

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

_____ *To record ideas quickly, revise and refine, helpful in preliminary planning of a drawing or layout before using tools.*

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

_____ *Shows a front view, side view, and top view; shows different views*

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

_____ *Front* _____ *Side* _____ *Top* _____

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

Analyse the object, Layout the views, Block in the views, Locate detail, Add detail, Darken Visible lines, Darken Hidden Lines, Add Center Lines

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

_____ *A more realistic drawing than a multiview sketch; shows different views based on perspective.* _____

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?

_____ *Most commonly used because it allows the viewer to see details of an object in only one*

view. _____

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

_____ *Cylindric, or furniture* _____

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

_____ *most realistic view, but more difficult to draw* _____

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

A floor plan sketch is similar to a top view with the roof removed and shows interior walls, windows, doors, appliances, fixtures, built-in cabinetry and stairways. An elevation is similar to a front view and shows the height of the structure plus exterior materials like siding, doors, windows, trim and roofing. _____

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

Analyze, layout the axis, block the views, locate detail, add detail, darken visible lines, erase

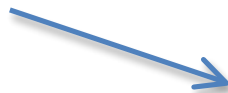
12. Show and label with arrows the recommended methods for sketching the following lines:

Horizontal lines

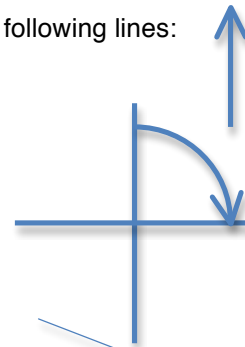


Vertical lines

Angular lines



Circular lines



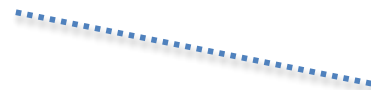
13. Sketch an example of a "construction" line and explain how it is used:

_____ *Very thin light line used to lay out preliminary shapes* _____

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

_____ *Shows what is visible in the object* _____

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

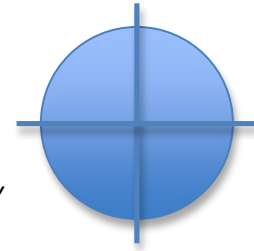


____A medium thick, dashed line; shows edges or surfaces not visible in the drawn perspective_____

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

____Center lines are used to locate the center of a circle_____

17. Is it necessary to erase "construction" lines? ____no____ Explain: They should be drawn light enough that they don't have to be erased



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

____Ellipse_____

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

Explain:____Gives a realistic view of an object

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

1" x 2" rectangle



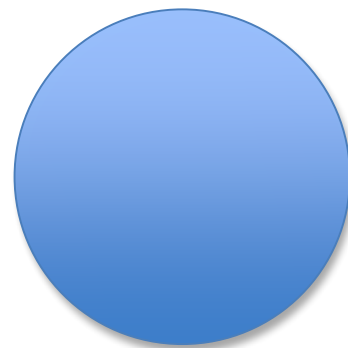
two 1.5" parallel lines 1/2" apart



two 3/4" perpendicular lines



1.5" diameter circle



2" isometric ellipse



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

