

Name _____

STUDY QUESTIONS FOR STEP 4

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

- Quick way of getting an idea on paper
- Can be refined and used for presentations
- Preliminary planning of something

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

- A sketch that shows multiple views of an object to give the person a better idea of what the object is.

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

- Front, side, and top

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

1. Analyze the object.
2. Layout the views.
3. Block in the views.
4. Locate details.
5. Add details.
6. Darken visible lines.
7. Darken hidden lines.
8. Add center lines.

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

- Pictorial sketches allow the viewer to see details of an object in only one view. There are three types of pictorial drawings; oblique, isometric, and perspective. Isometric views are the most commonly used because they show the true size on each side drawn. Oblique views are typically used when the object being drawn is a cylinder, a circular form or furniture.

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

- Oblique, isometric, and perspective

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

- Because they show the true size on each side drawn

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

- When the object is a cylinder, a circular form, or furniture.

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

- A sketch that has realism. Is proportional.

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

- It shows the dimensions of the building.

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

1. Analyze the object
2. Layout the axis for an isometric sketch
3. Add dimensions to the axis

4. Block in the views
5. Locate Details
6. Add details
7. Darken visible lines
8. Erase excess lines

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:

-Thin light lines used to layout preliminary shapes.



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

-Thick, solid lines used to show the outline or visible edges of the object.



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

-Medium thick, dashed lines used to show edges or surfaces on the inside of an object or behind the top front or side surfaces.



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

-Thin lines composed of long and short dashes and are used to locate the center point of holes or the central axis of a cylinder.



17. Is it necessary to erase "construction" lines? No Explain -Because the layout the preliminary objects so they will be covered up with new lines anyway.

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

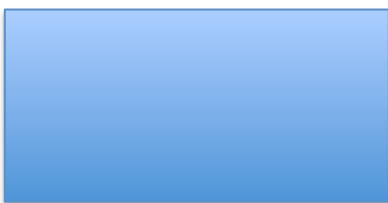
-Ellipse

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

Explain: So when someone is looking at the picture they have a better idea of the actual size and shape.

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

1" x 2" rectangle



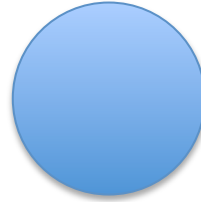
two 1.5" parallel lines 1/2" apart



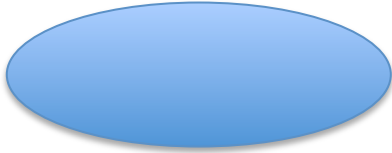
two 3/4" perpendicular lines



1.1" diameter circle



2" isometric ellipse



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

