

Name _____

STUDY QUESTIONS FOR STEP 4

1. List three (3) uses for freehand sketches:
Presentation to their supervisors or clients

Record their ideas quickly

Preliminary planning of a drawing or layout before using tools

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

Front view, side view, & top view of an object using different views to show details

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

Front view, side view, & top view

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

Step 1 - ANALYZE THE OBJECT.

Step 2 - LAYOUT THE VIEWS.

Step 3 - BLOCK IN THE VIEWS.

Step 4 - LOCATE DETAILS.

Step 5 - ADD DETAILS.

Step 6 - DARKEN VISIBLE LINES.

Step 7 - DARKEN HIDDEN LINES.

Step 8 - ADD CENTER LINES.

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

Shows overall shape of an object from one direction

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

isometric, oblique and perspective.

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

To create as actual measurements are used and the shape of arcs and circles is consistent on all surfaces.

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

The cabinet oblique sketch is best used for furniture or cylindrical shaped objects as a normal front view is used.

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

Perspective sketches provide the most realistic view of an object but are more difficult to create as all distances must be shortened.

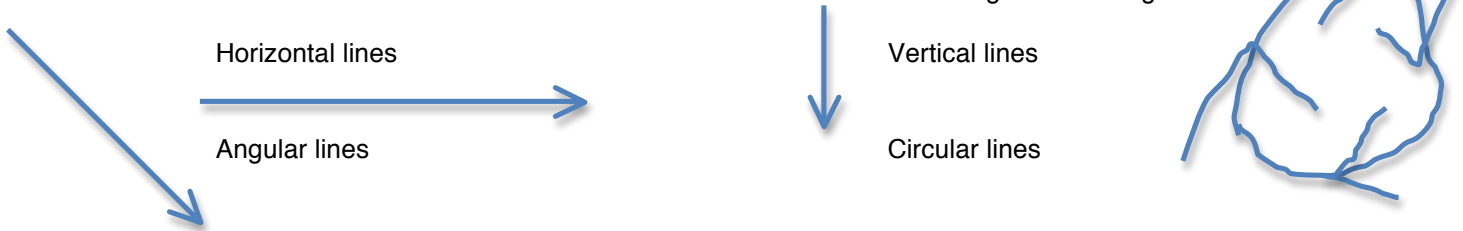
10. What does a "floor plan" and an "elevation" show you about a building?

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:

- Step 1 - ANALYZE THE OBJECT
- Step 2 - LAYOUT THE AXIS FOR AN ISOMETRIC SKETCH.
- Step 3 - ADD DIMENSIONS TO THE AXIS.
- Step 4 - BLOCK IN THE VIEWS.
- Step 5 - LOCATE DETAILS
- Step 6 - ADD DETAILS.
- Step 7 - DARKEN VISIBLE LINES.
- Step 8 - ERASE EXCESS 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:

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

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



17. Is it necessary to erase "construction" lines? yes Explain: **Needs to be light**

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

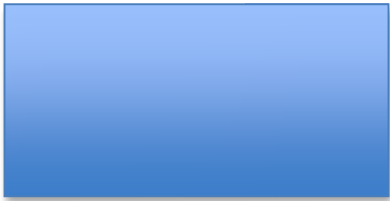
oval

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

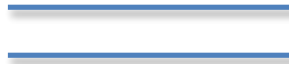
Explain: sketch needs to be a proportional as possible to show others

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

1" x 2" rectangle



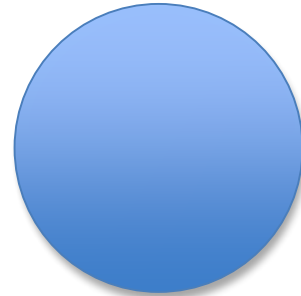
two 1.5" parallel lines 1/2" apart



two 3/4" perpendicular lines



1.5" diameter circle



2" isometric ellipse



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

