

STUDY QUESTIONS FOR STEP 4

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

1. Record ideas quickly on paper.
2. Helpful in preliminary planning of a drawing
3. Can be done on mostly anything

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

It helps you find all the details and know your object better.

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

top, front, right or left

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

1. Look at the object and choose the type of paper you are going to use.
2. Place four dots to show the height and width of the object with about 1"
3. Sketch very light lines to have a rough image.
4. Draw very light construction lines to show changes.
5. Draw very light construction lines to add detail.
6. Use a solid thick line to show edges.

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

Helps the viewer to see details of an object in only one view.

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?

It shows the true size.

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

Cylinder

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

It shows the most realistic view of an object.

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

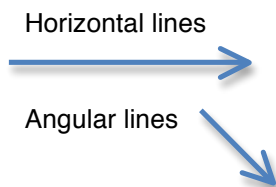
The floor plan is a lay out of the bottom floor of a building.

The elevation shows to height of the object.

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

1. Study the object
2. Start below the center right of the sheet.
3. draw the height and the width.
4. Draw a line parallel to the axis.
5. add detail
6. darken edges

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

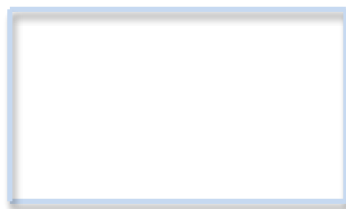


Vertical lines

Circular lines

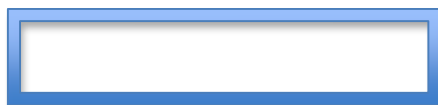


13. Sketch an example of a "construction" line and explain how it is used:




They are thin, light lines and are used to layout preliminary shapes.

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

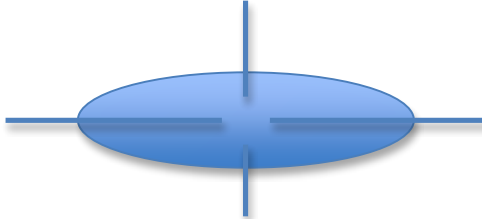


they are thick, solid lines and are used to show the outline or the visible edges

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

 they are medium thick, dashed lines and are used to show edges

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



they are thin lines composed of long and short dashes and are used to locate the center point

17. Is it necessary to erase "construction" lines? no Explain: they should be light enough not to be in the way

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: because you don't want a person in the sketch to be bigger than the house

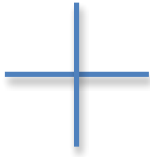
20. Make freehand sketches of the following using appropriate "proportions" in the space below :



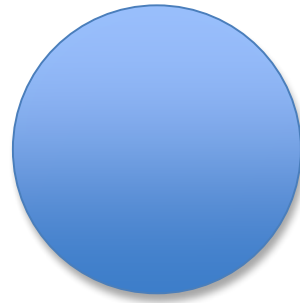
1" x 2" rectangle



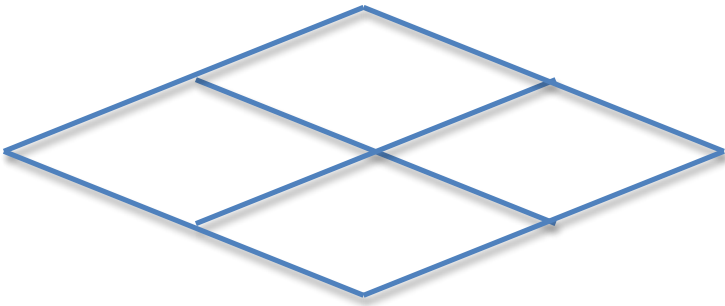
two 1.5" parallel lines 1/2" apart



two 3/4" perpendicular lines



1.5" diameter circle



2" isometric ellipse

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

