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STUDY QUESTIONS FOR STEP 4

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

Freehand sketches allow people to 1) record their ideas quickly without the use of tools, 2) they can revise and refine their sketches for presentation, and 3) helpful in preliminary planning of a drawing or layout before using tools.

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

A multiview sketch shows the real shape of an object from different directions including views from the top, front, and right side.

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

1)Top 2)Front 3)Right Side

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

Examine the object, layout the views, block in the views, locate the details, add the details, darken the lines which are visible, darken the hidden lines, and add the center lines.

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

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

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

1) Isometric 2) Oblique 3) Perspective

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

It's the most commonly used type of pictorial view because it's the easiest to create.

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

An oblique view should have a furniture or cylindrical shape.

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

The perspective sketch shows the most realistic view of an object.

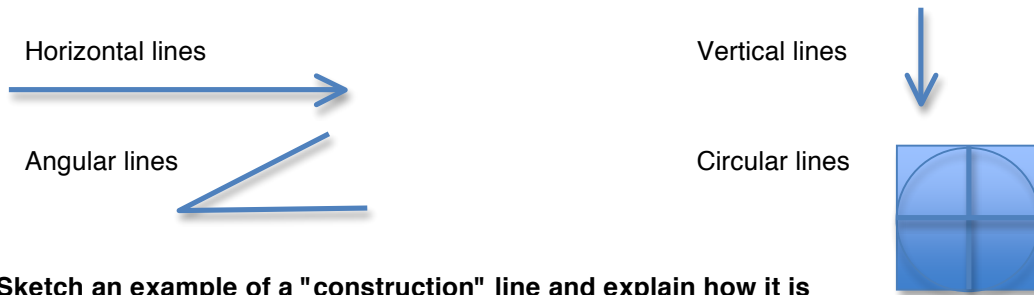
10. What does a "floor plan" and an "elevation" show you about a building?

A floor plan shows the top view of a building with the roof removed. It shows the walls, windows, doors, appliances, fixtures, built-in cabinetry, and stairways. An elevation shows the front view and the height of a building plus exterior materials.

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

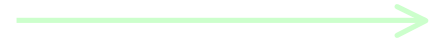
Examine the object, layout the axis for an isometric sketch, add the dimensions to the axis, block in the views, locate the details, add the details, darken the visible lines, and erase the excess lines.

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:

It is used to layout preliminary shapes. They shouldn't have to be erased.



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

It is used to show the outline or the visible edges of an object.



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

They are used to show the edges or the surfaces on the inside of an object or behind the top, side, or front surface.



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

Center lines are used to locate the point of holes or the center axis of a cylinder.



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

It's not necessary to erase construction lines because they are very thin and aren't as visible as visible lines.

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

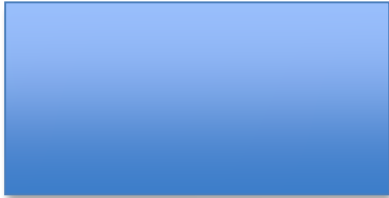
It becomes an ellipse.

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

Yes, because the objects should be in proper proportion for a proper visual presentation.

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

1" x 2" rectangle



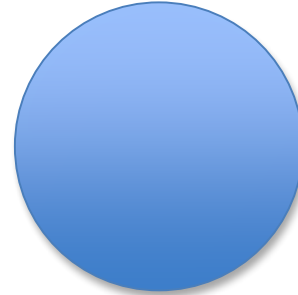
two 1.5" parallel lines 1/2" apart



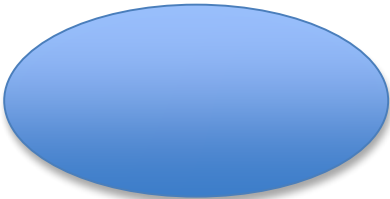
two 3/4" perpendicular lines



1.5" diameter circle



2" isometric ellipse



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

