

Name \_\_\_\_\_ SEAN GRANT \_\_\_\_\_  
Technical Drawing

## STUDY QUESTIONS FOR STEP 4

1. List three (3) uses for freehand sketches:  
Record ideas, draw prototypes, additions to ideas.

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

Shows you all the views of a certain sketch

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

\_\_\_\_\_ Top \_\_\_\_\_ Front \_\_\_\_\_ Right \_\_\_\_\_

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

The multiview sketch is a 2 dimensional sketch showing the directions that are 90 degrees apart.  
It shows the top, front, and right.

5. What does a "pictorial sketch" show you about an object?  
A pictorial sketch is a 3 dimensional sketch showing you the overall shape of the object.

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

\_\_\_\_\_ Isometric \_\_\_\_\_ Oblique \_\_\_\_\_ Perspective

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

It is the easiest to create.

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

It is best used for cylinder shaped objects like furniture.

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

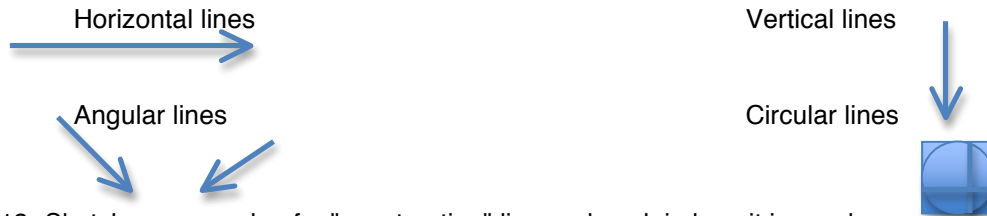
Tells you how the object looks from certain angles.

10. What does a "floor plan" and an "elevation" show you about a building?  
A floor plan shows what is the actual level, while the elevation shows how many floors there are  
in a building

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

1. Determine the object
2. Layout axis
3. Block in views
4. Find details
5. Add in details
6. Darken lines
7. Erase extra lines

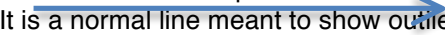
12. Show and label with arrows the recommended methods for sketching the following lines:



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

 It is a lighter line used for rough sketching

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


 It is a normal line meant to show outlines.

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

This line shows the top or bottom of sketches and is medium thick.



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

 The center line is a light dashed line meant for cylinder axis. \_\_\_\_\_

17. Is it necessary to erase "construction" lines? \_\_\_\_\_ Explain: \_\_\_No because they are drawn so light you will barely see them

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

\_\_\_It becomes an oval.\_\_\_

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

Explain:\_\_\_No because you cant always make them perfect when using specific types of sketching. \_\_\_\_\_

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

1" x 2" rectangle



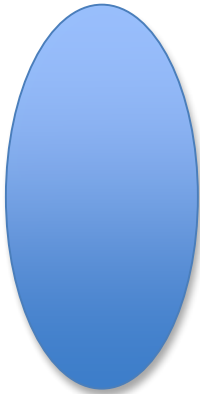
two 1.5" parallel lines 1/2" apart



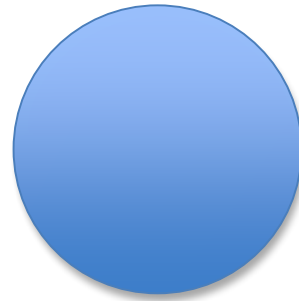
two 3/4" perpendicular lines



2" isometric ellipse



1.5" diameter circle



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

