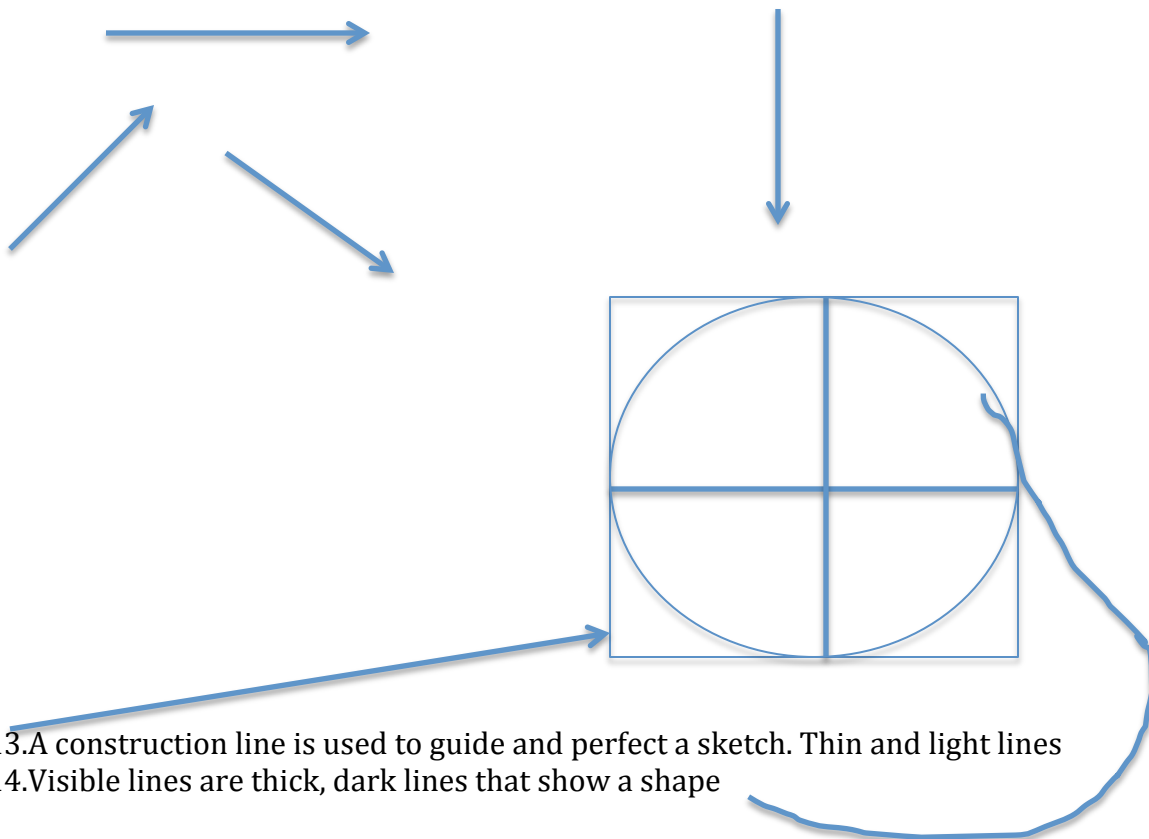
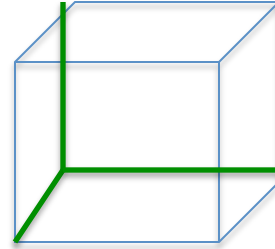


1. Three uses of freehand sketching are: recording ideas quickly without tools, revise ideas to share with others, and help in preliminary planning without tools.
2. A multiview sketch shows you the object from different angles that are 90 degrees apart
3. Top, Front, and Right side
4. Identify the object you are sketching and look for details. Map out the space needed to sketch the object from many views. Slowly outline the object with some details. Once the object begins to take image, add details. Then continue to darken the necessary lines to give the image depth and definition. Add center lines to show parts of the sketch.
5. A pictorial sketch shows the shape of an object from one direction.
6. Isometric, oblique and perspective
7. Isometric sketches are the easiest to create as actual measurements
8. Cylindrical shaped objects are best in oblique sketches
9. Perspective sketches show a realistic object, but the distances are shortened
10. A floor plan shows you the top view of a house without the roof. You can see the details inside. And elevation is the front view of a house and shows details on the outside of the house
11. Examine the object and plan how you will begin to draw it. Add axis for an isometric sketch. Add dimensions to the axis to give the object depth. Pencil in lines that will help guide you draw the object. Locate and add details to the sketch. Darken all necessary lines to give the image depth and erase any previous guidelines to avoid confusion



- 15. Hidden lines are medium thick and show depth (the green ones)
- 16. Center lines are composed of dashes to show center points of holes such as an axis



- 17. No it is not necessary to erase construction lines because they show the preliminary shape
- 18. A circle becomes a cross hair in a pictorial sketch
- 19. Yes objects should be drawn in proper proportions so you can see the relationships between each object in the sketch

