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## STUDY QUESTIONS FOR STEP 4

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

Record their ideas, revise and refine, and preliminary planning

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

Shows the actual shape of an object from different views

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

Front view

Top view

Side view

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

1 Analyze the object

2 Layout the views

3 Block in the views

4 Locate Details

5 Add Details

6 Darken visible lines

7 Darken hidden lines

8 Add center lines

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

It shows the whole shape of the object from one angle

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

Oblique

Isometric

perspective

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

It is used the most because it shows the true size of the object

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

It should utilize a Cylinder

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

It provides the most realistic view of an object

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

It shows you the shape of the building

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

- 1 Analyze the object
- 2 Layout the axis for an isometric sketch
- 3 Add dimensions to the axis
- 4 Block in the views
- 5 Locate details
- 6 Add details
- 7 Darken Visible lines
- 8 Erase excess lines

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

Horizontal lines



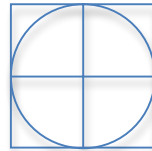
Angular lines



Vertical lines



Circular lines



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



Layout preliminary shapes

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



Outline of visible objects

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



Edges on the inside

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



Locate center point

of poles and axis

17. Is it necessary to erase "construction" lines? NO Explain: Because they are light enough that they don't take over the drawing

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

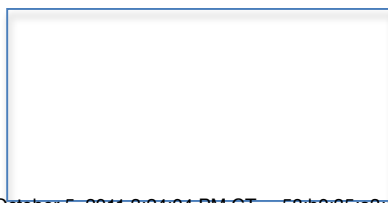
A box with lines parallel to the center lines

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

Explain: Without proper proportions the drawing won't look like the object it is intended to look like

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

1" x 2" rectangle



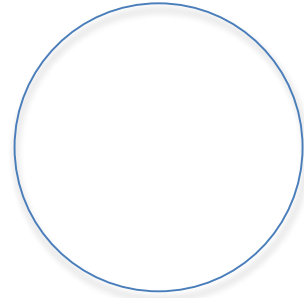
two 1.5" parallel lines 1/2" apart



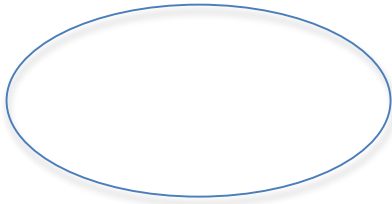
two 3/4" perpendicular lines



1.5" diameter circle



2" isometric ellipse



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

