

Name Pranjali Rathi

STUDY QUESTIONS FOR STEP 4

1. List three (3) uses for freehand sketches:
 - It allows people to record their ideas, without the use of tools.
 - It is easy to refine, revise, and modify sketches for presentations.
 - It is useful in the preliminary drawing of the layout.
2. What does a "multiview sketch" show you about an object?
A multiview sketch shows an object from multiple perspectives that are 90° apart.
3. List the three 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:
 1. Examine the Object
 2. Arrange the Views
 3. Sketch in the Lines
 4. Pinpoint the Details
 5. Sketch in Details
 6. Deepen Visible Strokes
 7. Deepen Concealed Lines
 8. Add Center Lines
5. What does a "pictorial sketch" show you about an object?
Pictorial sketches show the details of the objects through one view.
6. List the three principle types of pictorial sketches:
 - ❖ Oblique
 - ❖ Isometric
 - ❖ Perspective
7. Why is the "isometric pictorial sketch" the most commonly used pictorial view?
They show the true size of an object.
8. What overall shape should an object have to utilize an "oblique view"?
Oblique views are used when the object being drawn is a cylinder.
9. What does a "perspective sketch" show you about an object?
Perspective sketches provide realistic views of the objects, but all distances must be shortened.

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

The floor plan is similar to a top view, but with the roof removed, showing the interior structures. An elevation is similar to the front view, showing height and exterior structures.

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

1. Examine the Object.
2. Align the Axis for an Isometric Sketch.
3. Add Dimension to the Axis.
4. Sketch in the Lines.
5. Pinpoint the Details.
6. Sketch in Details.
7. Deepen Visible Strokes.
8. Remove Extra Lines.

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

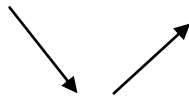
❖ Horizontal Lines



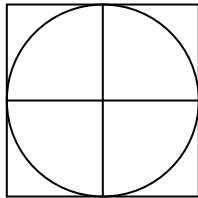
❖ Vertical Lines



❖ Angular Lines



❖ Circular Lines



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

Construction lines are preliminary layout work, very light and thin.



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

Visible lines are the outline of the object showing edges and surfaces, very thick and dark.



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

A hidden line is used for interior edges, non-visible structures, and hollow areas.



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

A center line locates the center of circles/arcs, it also indicates axis of cylinders.



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

No, because construction lines are very light and will not be seen.

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

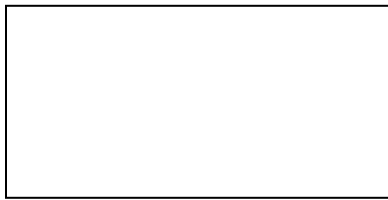
A circle becomes an ellipse in a pictorial view.

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

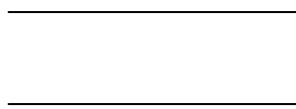
Yes, therefore your sketch will give a proper visual representation.

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

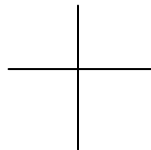
❖ 1" x 2" rectangle



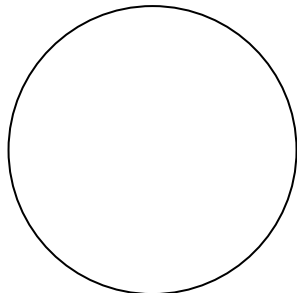
❖ two 1.5" parallel lines 1/2" apart



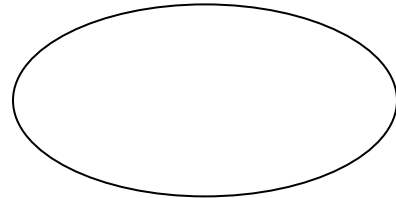
❖ two 3/4" perpendicular lines



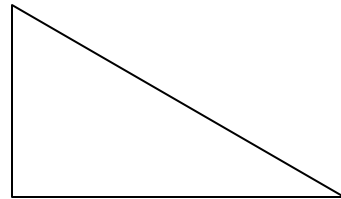
❖ 1.5" diameter circle



❖ 2" isometric ellipse



❖ 30°, 60° & 90° triangle



❖ 45°, 45° & 90° triangle

