

Name: Marianna Shakhnazaryan

STUDY QUESTIONS FOR STEP 4

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

- 1. It allows for professionals to record their ideas quickly*
- 2. It is universal.*
- 3. It can be on any type of paper.*

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

A sketch that expresses how an object looks from views 90 degrees apart.

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:

First, analyze the object. Next, do a layout of the 90 degree apart views. Then sketch the and revise them to make a final copy.

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

It shows the overall shape of an object from a sole view.

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?

An isometric pictorial sketch shows the true size on each side drawn.

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

It shows be circular or cylindrical.

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

A more realistic, but scaled down view.

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

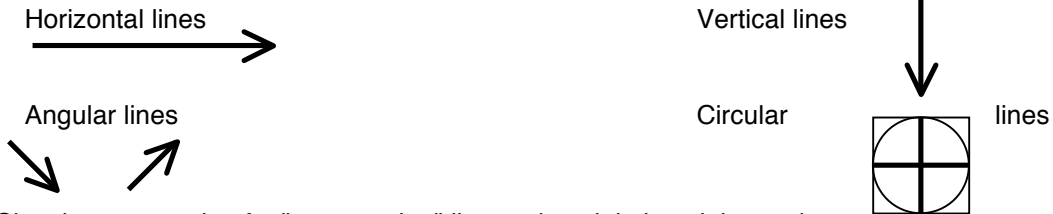
A floor plan is a top view without a roof and with interior walls, windows, doors, and interior

features. An elevation also shows exterior features.

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

First, you analyze the object. Then you layout an axis for the sketch and add dimensions to it. You then block in the views and revise to make a final copy complete with detail.

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:

Construction lines establish the outline of each view.



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

A visible line shows the outline or the visible edges of an object.



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

A hidden line shows edges or surfaces on the inside of an object or behind the top, front, or side surfaces.



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

Center lines identify the center of circles and arcs.



17. Is it necessary to erase "construction" lines? No Explain: *They should just be sketched lightly.*

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

A circle becomes an ellipse.

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

Explain: *Without proper proportions, you are using incorrect measurements.*

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

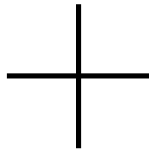
1" x 2" rectangle



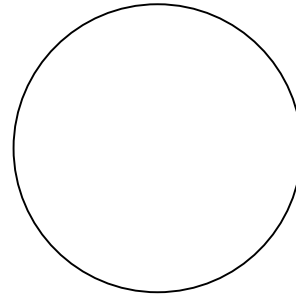
two 1.5" parallel lines 1/2" apart



two 3/4" perpendicular lines

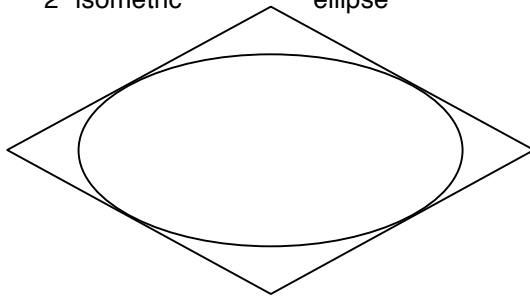


1.5" diameter circle



2" isometric

ellipse



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

