

STUDY QUESTIONS FOR STEP 4

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

1. It lets you be able to record ideas quickly on paper
2. It lets you be able to show your ideas to other people.
3. It also lets you make an object without having to use tools.

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

It shows the actual shape of an object from multiple dimensions.

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

1. The top
2. The front.
3. The right side

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

1. Understand the object.
2. List out the different views.
3. Make the outline of each view
4. Find more details.
5. Include more details.
6. Darken any of the lines that are visible.
7. Darken any lines that are not visible.
8. Add center lines to the centers of blocks and circles and arcs.

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

It allows the viewer to see more details of an object through only one view

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

1. Oblique
 2. Isometric
 3. Perspective
7. Why is the "isometric pictorial sketch" the most commonly used type of pictorial view?

Because they show the true size of the objects drawn.

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

A cylinder.

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

They provide the most realistic view of an object.

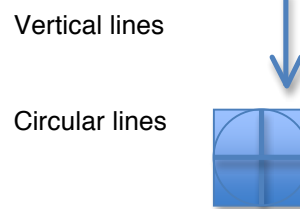
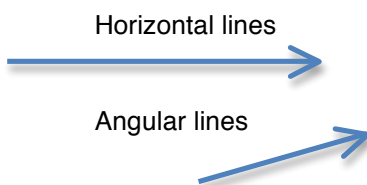
10. What does a "floor plan" and an "elevation" show you about a building?

It shows the interior walls, windows, doors, appliances, fixtures, built-in cabinetry and stairway.

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

1. Study the object.
2. Put the axis for an isometric shape.
3. Add more dimensions to the object.
4. make lines parallel to the construction lines to make a box.
5. find Details.
6. Put in the details.
7. Darken the lines that are visible.
8. erase the lines that re not needed.

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:

They are very thin and light lines used to outline shapes.



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

They are very thick lines used to outline the visible shapes.



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

They are medium thick dashed lines that are used to show edges that are not visible



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

They are lines with long and short dashes that re used to show the center axis of a cylinder and the center point of holes.



17. Is it necessary to erase "construction" lines? No Explain: because they show the preliminary shapes that were made

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

They are consistent on all views

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

Explain: because then you can know how big you want certain parts of your object to be compared to other parts.

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

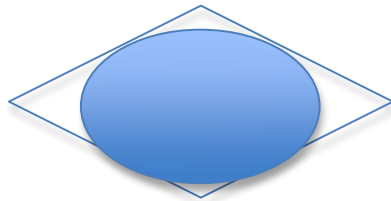
1" x 2" rectangle



two 3/4" perpendicular lines



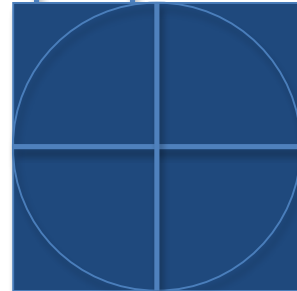
2" isometric ellipse



two 1.5" parallel lines 1/2" apart



1.5" diameter circle



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

