

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Jack Tolbert \_\_\_\_\_

## STUDY QUESTIONS FOR STEP 4

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

- 1: it can be used as a layout
- 2: record ideas quickly
- 3: Preliminary planning

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

It shows you the different sides of a sketch. From the top, sides and bottom

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

Top, Front, Right side

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

you have to analyze the object, then layout the views and block in the views. Next, locate the details and add details. After that, you have to darken visible lines and darken hidden lines.

Finally you have to add centerlines

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

It shows the overall shape of an object from only one direction, 3D.

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?

It is used because of how easy it is to sketch and it uses actual measurements and the shape of arcs and circles is the same on all surfaces.

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

an oblique sketch is a sketch that is used for sketching cylindrical objects and furniture with front view

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

A Perspective sketch is a very realistic sketch of objects but difficult to draw because all distances must be shortened

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

The floor plans show the top view of a floor with the walls and other features of the certain floor

An elevation is an outside shot or front view that shows features such as doors and windows etc.

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

First, you have to analyze the objects and layout the axis for an isometric sketch and add dimensions to the axis. After that, you have to block the views. Next, you have to block in the details, locate the details, and add the details. Finally you have to darken visible lines and erase excess lines

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 are very light and thin lines they are used to set up shapes

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

They are thick and solid lines and are used as outlines

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

Hidden lines are medium, dashed lines and are used to show the outside or surfaces on the inside of objects

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

A center line is a line that is thin and has short and long dashes to represent the center of objects

17. Is it necessary to erase "construction" lines? \_\_\_\_\_ Explain: \_\_\_\_\_  
no because they layout the preliminary shape of objects

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

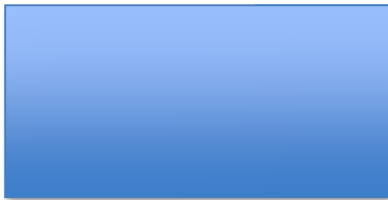
It becomes a square that has the corners erased

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

Explain: yes you have to have some form of realism because you wouldn't have a 30 ft pencil next to a house. You have to have proportions

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

1" x 2" rectangle



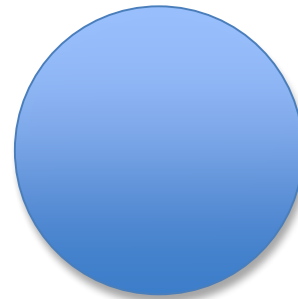
two 1.5" parallel lines 1/2" apart



two 3/4" perpendicular lines



1.5" diameter circle



2" isometric ellipse



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

