

STUDY QUESTIONS FOR STEP 4

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

To draw a picture when no computer is by

To draw a basic diagram for others to get the idea of what your making

Good before you use vectorworks

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

The angle and curves, as well as sides of the object.

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

Top, Bottom, Left

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

Take out a piece of paper, look at object from top view, and draw. Turn the object upside down, and then draw. After this turn it back on its normal way (being stood normal side up), and then draw.

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

It shows the overall shape of an object from one direction.

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

Isometric, oblique and perspective

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

Actual measurements are used for the shapes and archs.

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

A combination of 2d images that make a 3d one.

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

More indepth and specific

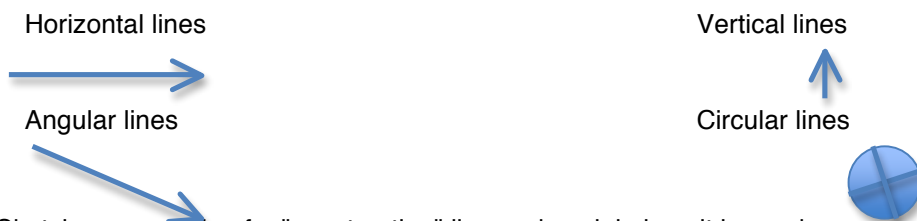
10. What does a "floor plan" and an "elevation" show you about a building?

Floor plan is similar to view from roof. While elevation plan is similar to a view from the floor.

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

First, analyze the object, then layout the axis for an isometric sketch, after add dimensions to the axis, and then block in the views, after locate details, and finally add details.

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

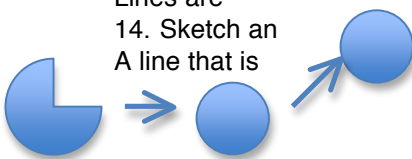


13. Sketch an example of a "construction" line and explain how it is used:

Lines are construction lines. Used to connect things with a line not in final thing

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

A line that is visible



Used to see.

15. Sketch an example of a "hidden" line and explain how it is used:
A line that can't be seen because something is ahead of it. Just used for 3d effect.



16. Sketch an example of a "center" line and explain how it is used:
A real or imaginary line going through the center of the "thing"



17. Is it necessary to erase "construction" lines? No Explain:
They are needed in the drawing process.

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

19. Is it necessary to sketch objects in the proper "proportions"? Yes
Explain- If your making a sketch of an ice-cream cone for example the Cone cant be 50 feet bigger then the scoop of ice-cream

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

1" x 2" rectangle



two 3/4" perpendicular lines



two 1.5" parallel lines 1/2" apart



1.5" diameter circle



2" isometric ellipse



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

