

## STUDY QUESTIONS FOR STEP 4

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

To record ideas quickly, revise and refine their sketches, and also for preliminary planning.

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

It shows all the different types of views of a sketch.

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

Above      Side view      Worm's eye view

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

Step 1 Analyze object, Step 2 layout the views, Step 3 Block the views, Step 4 Locate Details, Step 5 Add details, Step 6 Darken Visible Lines, Step 7, Darken Hidden Lines, Step 8 Add Center Lines.

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

Shows the overall shape of a certain object in one direction of view point.

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?

Because it is the easiest to make or create measurements of shapes and arcs.

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

The overall shape used for the oblique view is cylindrical.

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

It shows you the certain side or area of a sketch.

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

A floor plan shows you a bird's eye view and elevation shows you the stand up of the building.

11. List in your own words the steps to follow in the making of a pictorial sketch: step 1: Analyze the object. Step 2: Layout the axis for an isometric sketch. Step 3: Add dimensions to the axis. Step 4: Block in the views. Step 5: Locate details. Step 6: Add detail. Step 7: Darken visible lines. Step 8: Erase excess lines.

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

Horizontal lines



Angular lines

Vertical lines



Circular lines

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



They are used as guidelines



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



A actual needed line

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



They aren't visible, they are hidden

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



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

No because, they are drawn very light and you wouldn't need to erase it

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

The circle becomes an oval in pictorial view

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

Explain: Yes because if it isn't in the proper proportions then every sketch will be different than the main proportion.

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



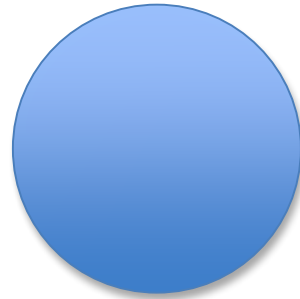
two 3/4" perpendicular lines



2" isometric ellipse



1.5" diameter circle



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

