

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____
: _____ : _____ e: _____

Unit 2—Sketching

1. Lines are first lightly sketched with long overlapping strokes using a pencil with a fairly sharp point.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

2. Heavy lines are drawn by dulling (rounding) the point of the pencil and applying enough pressure to produce the line weight desired.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

3. Lines are not usually shown for any part of the object that is not visible.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

4. An oblique sketch is completed by repeating the same lines shown on the original orthographic view at the starting points of the receding lines.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

5. For sketching isometric circles, the same basic techniques are applied as for sketching a regular circle.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

6. A _____ is a freehand drawing used to describe the shape and size of an object. It is a means of quickly expressing an idea.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. draft | b. sketch |
| c. mockup | d. map |

ANSWER: b

7. _____ are often used in place of finished drawings, particularly when time and circumstances do not permit preparation of a finished drawing.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| a. Drafts | b. Mockups |
| c. Guides | d. Sketches |

ANSWER: d

8. To assist in sketching the arc, _____ points are located on the legs of the angle to indicate where the curve is to begin and end.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| a. guide | b. terminal |
| c. draft | d. sketch |

ANSWER: a

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Unit 2—Sketching

9. To sketch a circle, the same process for sketching an arc is repeated for all _____ of the circle.

- a. halves
- b. sections
- c. portions
- d. quarters

ANSWER: d

10. A(n) _____ is sketched by laying out a rectangle with sides equal to the major and minor axes of it.

- a. square
- b. ellipse
- c. triangle
- d. parallelogram

ANSWER: b

11. The extent of the receding lines in oblique sketching is about _____ the length that would be shown for an orthographic drawing.

- a. one-fourth
- b. one-third
- c. one-half
- d. two-thirds

ANSWER: c

12. When developing an oblique drawing, after completing the orthographic view, draw parallel receding lines at about _____° angles from the corners of the view to develop the three-dimensional effect.

- a. 15
- b. 30
- c. 45
- d. 60

ANSWER: c

13. An isometric sketch has all of its surfaces shown at _____° angles.

- a. 15
- b. 30
- c. 45
- d. 60

ANSWER: b

14. After completion of the basic view in an isometric sketch, parallel receding lines are sketched at _____° angles from each of the corners.

- a. 15
- b. 30
- c. 45
- d. 60

ANSWER: b

15. When developing an isometric sketch, receding lines are reduced in length (foreshortened) to about _____ of the orthographic line length.

- a. one-third
- b. one-half
- c. two-thirds
- d. three-fourths

ANSWER: c

16. One method for sketching a(n) _____ is to first construct a right angle (square corner).
ANSWER: arc

17. Oblique sketches may require the sketching of oblique _____.
ANSWER: circles

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____
: _____ : _____ e: _____

Unit 2—Sketching

18. _____ lines are drawn to the right for developing a right oblique drawing and to the left for developing a left oblique drawing.

ANSWER: _____ Receding

19. To develop a(n) _____ drawing, an orthographic view of the object is first drawn that best describes the shape and shows the most detail of the object.

ANSWER: _____ oblique

20. To develop an isometric sketch, isometric _____ paper is preferable.

ANSWER: _____ graph