TRUE-FALSE

1. When cutting planes are shown on a sectional drawing, the cutting plane takes preference over the center line.

2. An inclined surface will be inclined to two principal planes and perpendicular to the third.

3. The pitch of the screw thread is the distance from a point (crest) on a screw thread to a corresponding point on the next thread measured parallel to the axis.

4. Hidden lines are always omitted in sectional views.

5. A sectional view with one fourth the object removed is referred to as a quarter section.

6. A line that is perpendicular to the profile plane will appear in true length in top and front view.

7. Inclined surfaces are shown in true size and shape in primary auxiliary.

8. Oblique surfaces will appear in true size and shape in the primary auxiliary view.

9. The root of a thread can be determined by the intersection of the side angles of the thread.

10. In a multiview drawing, the front and top views are always in line vertically.

11. The diameter of a circle should always be shown and not the radius.

12. Engineering drawing is a sign language.

13. Webs and ribs are usually shown in full section and they are crosshatch.

14. Notes are used to give information that is not part of normal dimensioning techniques.

15. The length of a bolt is the distance from the under side of the head to the tip end of the bolt.
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16. A finish mark on a drawing is indicated by a V or lazy “f”.

17. An auxiliary view is an orthographic view with the line of sight not perpendicular to the regular planes of projection.

18. An auxiliary view helps to describe the incline surface.

19. The auxiliary view must appear under size to be dimensioned properly.

20. In making an auxiliary view the auxiliary plane is drawn inclined to the surface to be drawn.

21. A section view is drawn as if the part of the object is cut away, leaving the interior exposed.

22. A special line is used to indicate where the part is to be separated, this line is called a separator.

23. Crosshatch lines are usually spaced by the eye.

24. A quarter section cuts the object fully through.

25. In oblique projection none of the principal faces of an object are parallel to the plane of projections.
Multiple Choice: Circle the letter of your choice on the left side of the sheet.

1. A surface that is parallel to a horizontal plane of projection will project in the front view (A) as an edge (B) as a point (C) in true size and shape (D) foreshortened.

2. If a hidden line and an object line coincide on a drawing, (A) the hidden line (B) the object line, will take precedence.

3. When three views of an object are given, an inclined surface will show an (A) an edge in two and surface in one (B) a surface in two views and an edge in one (C) a surface in all three views.

4. The right side view always shows 2 dimensions: the (A) height and width (B) width and depth (C) depth and height.

5. Projection lines creating the top view must be perpendicular to the (A) horizontal plane of projection, (B) vertical plane of projection, (D) profile plane of projection.

6. A line that is perpendicular to the profile plane of projection projects as a (A) point (B) foreshortened line (C) true length line, in the front view.

7. A hole that projects as a rectangle in the top view, a circle in the front view, projects as (A) a circle (B) an ellipse (C) a rectangle in the profile view.

8. A surface that appears as a surface in all orthographic views will show as (A) an oblique (B) a normal (C) an inclined surface.

9. A line that projects foreshortened in the front view is (A) parallel (B) perpendicular (C) inclined to the frontal plane.

10. If a hidden line and a center line coincide the (A) hidden line (B) the center line, will take precedence.

11. The intersection of an object line and hidden line should intersect as in illustration.

12. Hidden line correctly make an acute angle as shown in illustration
13. A half section is denoted when (A) the cutting plane removes half of the object (B) the cutting plane removes one fourth of the object.

14. An oblique surface projects true size and shape in (A) primary auxiliary view (B) top view (C) front view (D) secondary auxiliary view (E) right side view.

15. If a surface is perpendicular to a plane of projection, its projection on the plane is (A) an edge (B) foreshortened (C) true shape.
PLACE THE CORRECT LETTER IN THE SPACE PROVIDED TO THE LEFT OF THE QUESTION.

____ C. When an angle or line is divided into two equal parts it has been _________________.

____ F. An object that is similar to an egg shape is called an _________________.

____ I. A tangent point is the exact point at which one of two joining lines stops and the other starts. (a round joining line)

____ G. When referring to the overall size of an object, the terms _________________, width and depth are used.

____ D. Most objects require ________________ views for complete shape description.

____ B. In a drawing that requires many views, usually the top, front and ________________ views are presented.

____ A. The ________________ view of a many view drawing is the most important view.

____ E. ________________ lines are used to show details that are behind some part of the object.

____ H. A rounded interior corner on a drawing of an object is called a ________________.

____ E. A ________________ is a uniformly roughened surface. Used on handles and knobs to provide a better grip.

A. front
B. right side
C. bisected
D. three
E. knurl
F. ellipse
G. height
H. fillet or rounds
I. tangent
J. hidden