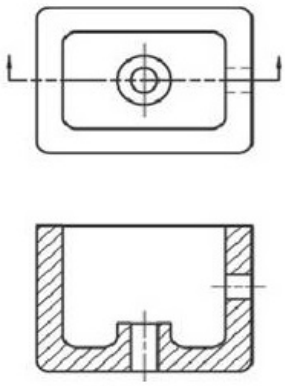
Save and Exit

# Interpreting and Reading Blue Prints-2020-A-030620

Align Quiz to Standard

Enable Sharing
SOC-44994948

**1.** A _____ section is shown.



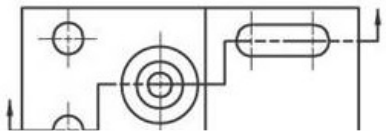
**A** side

**B** full

**C** half

**D** front

**2.** A _____ section is shown.



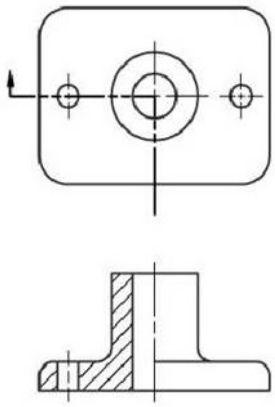
**A** side

**B** full

**C** half

**D** offset

**3.** A _____ section is shown.



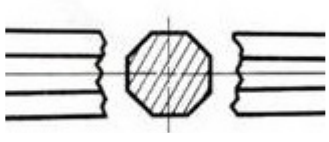
**A** quadrant

**B** quarter

**C** half

**D** offset

**4.** A _____ section is shown.



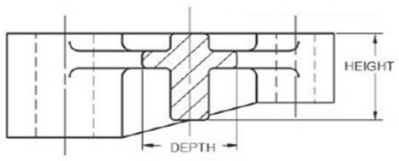
A revolved

B extruded

C broken-out

D removed

**5.** A _____ section is shown.



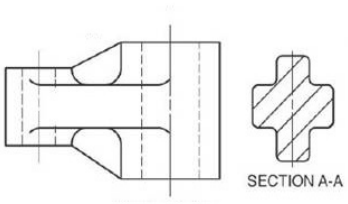

A Half

B extruded

C revolved

D removed

**6.** A _____ section is shown.



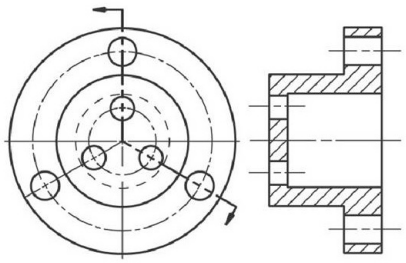

A isolated

B removed

C rotated

D full

**7.** A _____ section is shown.



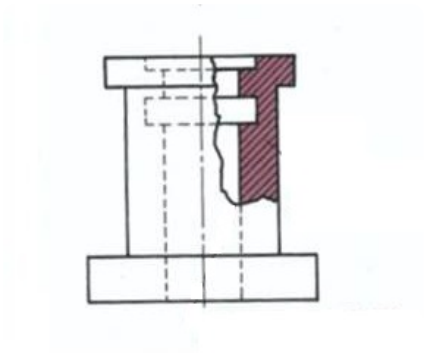
A aligned

B auxiliary

C zig-zag

D full

**8.** A _____ section is shown.



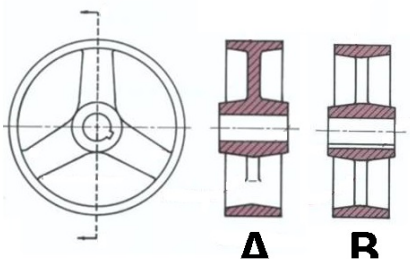
A fragmented

B broken-out

C removed

D half

**9.** Refer to the section plane on the front view of the object shown. Which is the preferred industry standard section?

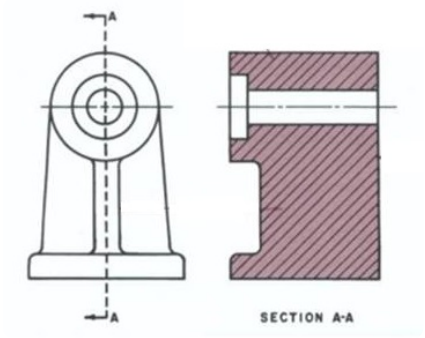



A Option A

B Option B

C Both are equally acceptable

**10.** Select the correct statement(s) about the section A-A shown.
Select all options that apply.




A It is not a preferred method of depicting the section for this object.

B It is the correct way to show the section.

C It is misleading.

D The section depicts the true projection.

**11.** Select the correct statement(s) about the section A-A shown.
Select all options that apply.

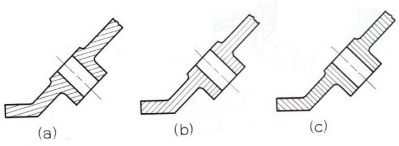

**A** Webs must show section lines.

**B** It is a preferred conventional industry standard practice.

**C** It does not show the true projection.

**D** It is misleading

**12.** Which of the sections shown depict the correct section lines?



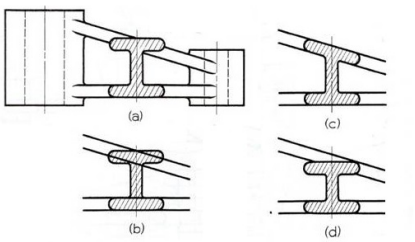

**A** A is correct

**B** B is correct

**C** C is correct

**D** They are all correct depending on the detail.

**13.** Which of the options depict the correct section for the object shown?



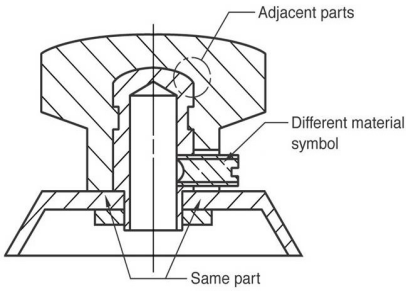
A A is correct

B B is correct

C C is correct

D D is correct

**14.** A _____ section is shown.




A revolved

B grouped

C assembly

D extruded

**15.** The table shown is called _____.

| BOM Level | Part Number | Part Name |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 20-0001 | EveryRoad GPS, Shippable, US Model 300 |
| 1 | 20-0002 | EveryRoad GPS Car Navigation Unit - Mod |
| 2 | 20-0003 | EveryRoad, Front Bezel Assembly |
| 3 | 40-0011 | LCD |
| 3 | 50-0012 | EveryRoad, Front Bezel |
| 3 | 50-0080 | Gasket, Screen, 3.5in |
| 2 | 20-0004 | EveryRoad, Rear Assembly |
| 3 | 20-0015 | EveryRoad, PCBA, Model 300 |
| 4 | 40-0035 | EveryRoad, Circuit Board |
| 4 | 40-0038 | GPS Micro controller |
| 4 | 40-0039 | USB Connector |

A callouts

B sequential parts schedule

C bill of materials

D all of the above

D all of the above

**16.** Perspectives and axonometrics are two types of _____ drawings.

A Pictorial

B Lithographic

C Assembly

D Oblique

**17.** Pictorial drawings are divided into the following:

A One Point, Two Point, Three Point

B Isometric, Dimetric, Fourmetric

C Cavalier, Cabinet, Oblique

D Axonometric, Oblique, Perspective

**18.** The term isometric means...

A Parallell

B Equal Measurement

C Perpendicular

D None of the above

**19.** A _____ provides a 3D image to help understand the shape of an object or to assist in interpreting a drawing.

A orthographic drawing

A ~~orthographic drawing~~

B pictorial drawing

C section drawing

D all of the above

**20.** A _____, also referred to as a plane of projection or picture plane, is an imaginary surface that exists between the viewer and the object.

A multiview plane

B projection plane

C isometric plane

D air-plane

**21.** The most commonly used method of pictorial drawing in engineering is the _____.

A engineering drawing

B perspective drawing

C isometric drawing

D orthographic drawing

**22.** Isometric drawings are drawn on three lines, called _____ axes.

A x, y and z

B isometric

C orthographic

D

D x and y

**23.** In oblique drawings, the length of the lines projecting backwards are drawn on a _____ degree angle (s).

A 30

B 45

C 60

D All of the above

**24.** In architecture, one of the best ways to provide a pictorial representation of a design is by showing a (n) _____ drawing.

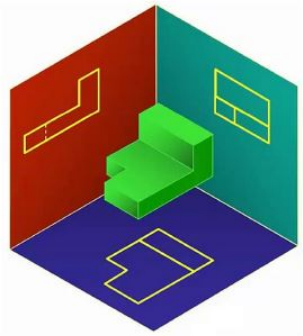
A Isometric

B Axonometric

C Perspective

D Orthographic

**25.** Tthis drawing represents the _____ method.



A 1st angle projection

B Orthographic angle projection

C 3rd Angle projection

D Isometric angle projection

**26.** Perspective drawings can be _____ (s).

A 1 point perspective

B 2 point perspective

C 3 point perspective

D All of the above

**27.** The _____ drawing produces an image in three dimensions that is very similar to what the human eye sees.

A perspective

B isometric

C oblique

D All of the above

**28.** The _____ and the _____ are two types of oblique drawings.

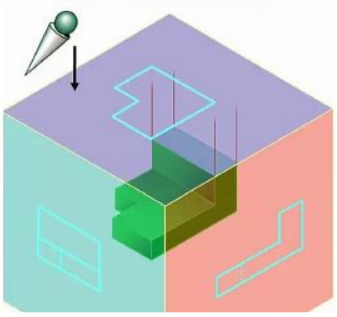
A isometric, axonometric

B perspective 1 point, perspective 2 point

C dimetric, trimetric

D cavalier, cabinet

**29.** This drawing represents a _____ .



A 1st angle projection

B Top angle projection

C 3rd angle projection

D Isometric angle projection

**30.** A technique that is used to create multiview drawings is called a (n) _____ technique.

A pictorial projection

B orthographic projection

C multiview projection

D drawing projection

**31.** The difference between a (n) _____ and _____ is how the depth of the object is represented.

A 1 point, 2 point perspective

B oblique cavalier, oblique cabinet

C isometric, axonometric

D dimetric, trimetric

**32.** The drawing below represents a _____ drawing.

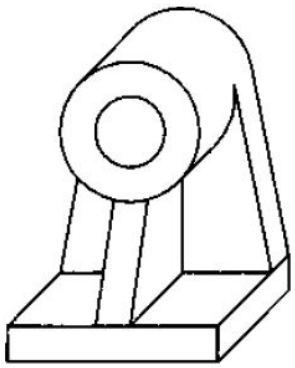
**A** 3 point isometric

**B** 3 point orthographic

**C** 3 point perspective

**D** 3 point perspective

**33.** This drawing represents a (n) _____ drawing.



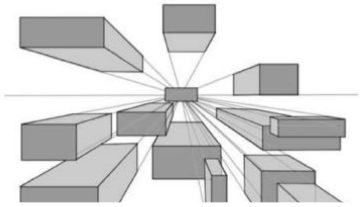
**A** Isometric

**B** perspective

**C** oblique cavalier

**D** axonometric

**34.** This drawing represents a (n) _____ drawing.



A cavalier

B isometric

C one point perspective

D cabinet

**35.** What is (are) true about a three point perspective

A It is very similar to what the human eye sees.

B A "bird's eye" views the object from above the object.

C A "worm's eye" views the object from the "floor" level.

D All of the above

**36.** In an axonometric TRIMETRIC drawing

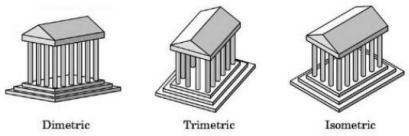
A all of the axes angles are equal.

B two of the axes angles are equal.

C none of the axes angles are equal.

D None of the above

**37.** Trimetric, Dimetric and Isometric drawings are in the category of _____ drawings.




**A** perspective

**B** axonometric

**C** oblique

**D** None of the above

**38.** What is (are) the types of axonometric projection?

**A** Trimetric projection

**B** Dimetric projection

**C** Isometric projection

**D** All of the above

**39.** A/An_____ section is shown below

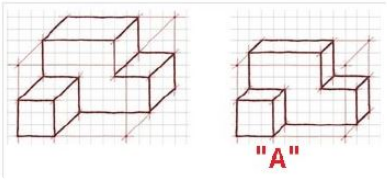
**A** quadrated

**B** circulated

**C** Revolved

**D** turned

**40.** The drawing below labeled "A" depicts an _____ projection.



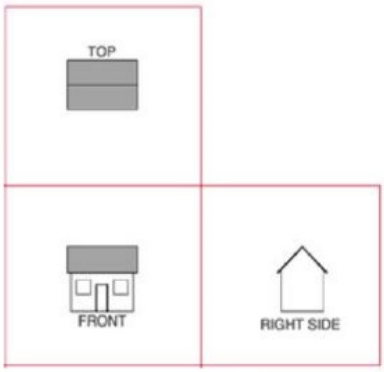

**A** oblique cavalier

**B** oblique orthographic

**C** oblique isometric

**D** oblique cabinet

**41.** The drawing below represents the _____.

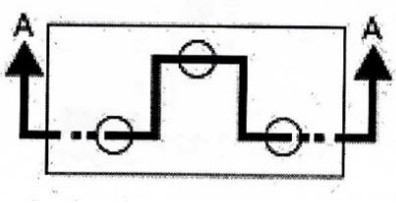



**A** multiview drawing (second angle projection).

**B** multiview drawing (third angle projection).

**C** multiview drawing (fourth angle projection).

**42.** A/An ____ section is shown below.



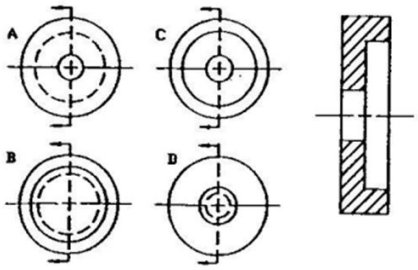
A offset

B Zig-Zag

C Non-coplanar

D Stepped

**43.** The correct solution to the drawing on the left is illustrated by:



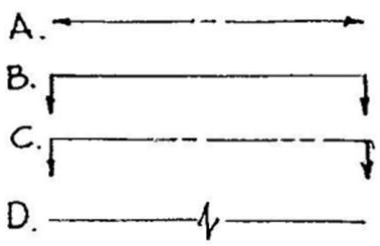

A Option A

B Option B

C Option C

D Option D

**44.** The best example of a cutting plane line shown below is:




A Option A

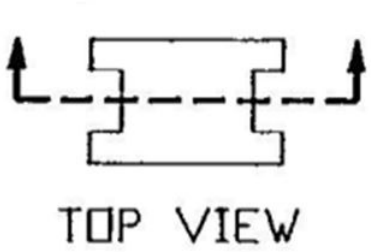
B Option B

C Option C

D Option D

D Option D

**45.** The cutting plane shown below indicates drawing a section that will take the place of which view?



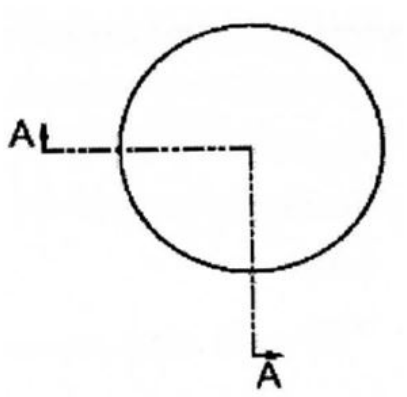

A Front

B Left side

C Right Side

D Top

**46.** A ___ section is shown.



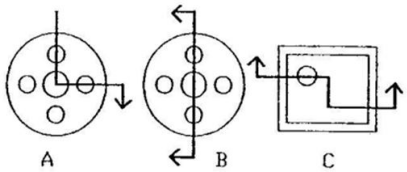

A full

B three-quarter

C half

D quarter

**47.** Which of the cutting plane lines shown below would indicate a 1/2 section?




A Option A

B Option B

C Option C

D None of the above

**48.** Information use in a Bill of Materials includes material type and _____.

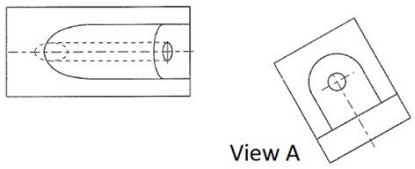
A Cutting speed

B Tool path

C Tolerance

D Quantity

**49.** In the figure below, view "A" is a/ an _____ view.




A Oblique

B Revolved

C Auxiliary

**D** Aligned

**50.** Which of the following lines is used for hatching, leader lines, dimensions, and projections?

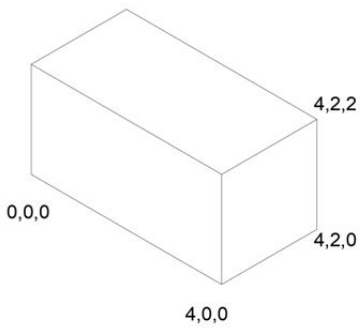
**A** Thin lines

**B** Chain Lines

**C** Thick Lines

**D** Dashed Lines

**51.** What is the total surface area of the object shown below (including the visible and non visible sides)?




**A** 24

**B** 32

**C** 40

**D** 54

**52.** A sectional view communicates more information about objects external features than a conventional multiview drawing method can with hidden lines.

False

**53.** An aligned section view is generated by cutting through the entire object along two _____ work planes, such that they pass through specific objects.

A non-parallel

B parallel

C perpendicular

**54.** In revolved section drawings

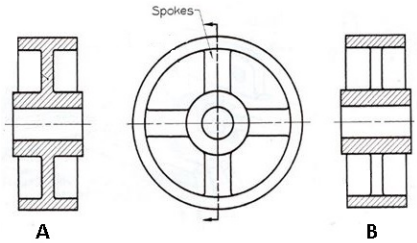
A a cutting plane line is not used.

B a center-line indicates the axis of revolution.

C The cutting plane with reference letters shall be mentioned.

D Both A and B.

**55.** Which drawing is an acceptable way to depict a full section view when cutting through spokes?

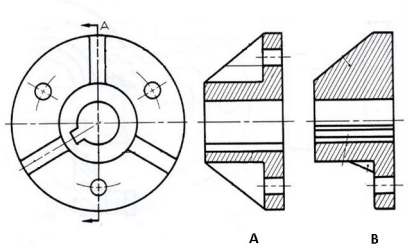



A Section A

B Section B

**C** They are both acceptable depending on what the designer wants to show.

**56.** Which drawing is an acceptable way to depict a full section view when cutting through webs?

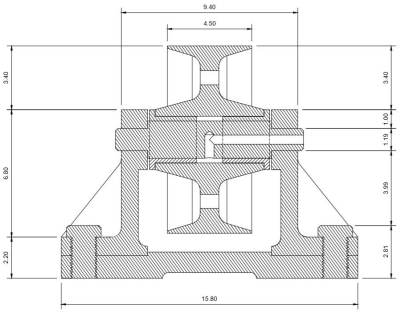



**A** Section A

**B** Section B

**C** They are both acceptable depending on what the designer wants to show.

**57.** This assembly section is depicted using all correct drawing standards.



False

Add a Question

**Multiple Choice** **True / False** **Short Answer**