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Interpreting and Reading Blue Prints-2020-B

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SOC-44994965

1. Perspectives and axonometrics are two types of _____ drawings.

A Pictorial
B Lithographic
C Assembly
D Oblique

2. The term isometric means...

A Parallell
B Equal Measurement
C Perpendicular
D None of the above

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

A orthographic drawing

B pictorial drawing

C section drawing

D all of the above

4. 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

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

A engineering drawing

B perspective drawing

C isometric drawing

D orthographic drawing

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

A x, y and z

B isometric

C orthographic

D x and y

7. 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

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

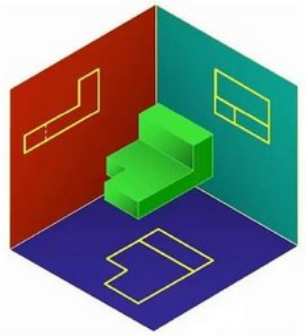
A Isometric

B Axonometric

C Perspective

D Orthographic

9. Tthis drawing represents the _____ method.



A 1st angle projection

B Orthographic angle projection

C 3rd Angle projection

D Isometric angle projection

10. Perspective drawings can be _____ (s).

A 1 point perspective

B 2 point perspective

C 3 point perspective

D All of the above

11. 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

12. The _____ and the _____ are two types of oblique drawings.

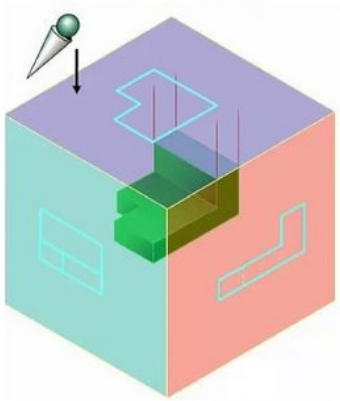
A isometric, axonometric

B perspective 1 point, perspective 2 point

C dimetric, trimetric

D cavalier, cabinet

13. This drawing represents a _____ .



A 1st angle projection

B Top angle projection

C 3rd angle projection

D Isometric angle projection

14. 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

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

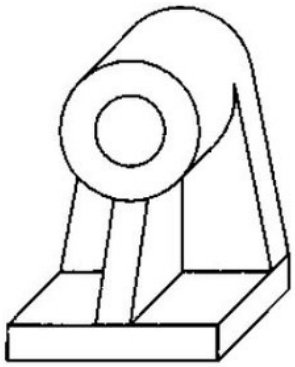
A 1 point, 2 point perspective

B oblique cavalier, oblique cabinet

C isometric, axonometric

D dimetric, trimetric

16. This drawing represents a (n) _____ drawing.



A Isometric

B perspective

C oblique cavalier

D axonometric

17. 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

18. In an axonometric TRIMETRIC drawing

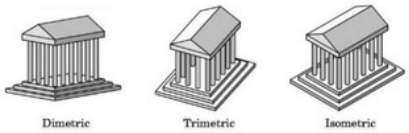
A all of the axes angles are equal.

B two of the axes angles are equal.

C none of the axes angles are equal.

D None of the above

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



A perspective

B axonometric

C oblique

D None of the above

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

A Trimetric projection

B Dimetric projection

C Isometric projection

D All of the above

21. A/An_____ section is shown below

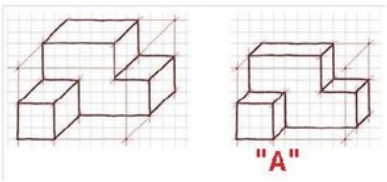
A rotated

B circulated

C Revolved

D turned

22. The drawing below labeled "A" depicts an _____ projection.



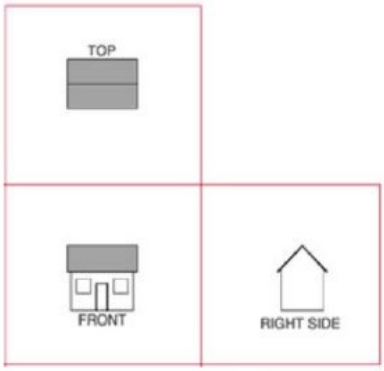
A oblique cavalier

B oblique orthographic

C oblique isometric

D oblique cabinet

23. The drawing below represents the _____.

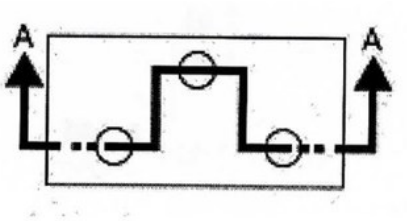


A multiview drawing (second angle projection).

B multiview drawing (third angle projection).

C multiview drawing (fourth angle projection).

24. A/An ____ section is shown below.



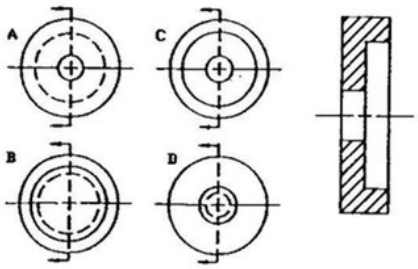
A offset

B Zig-Zag

C Non-coplanar

D Stepped

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



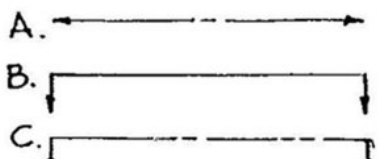
A Option A

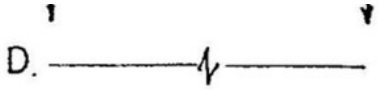
B Option B

C Option C

D Option D

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





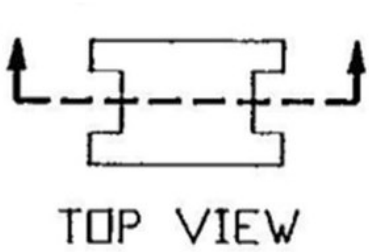
A Option A

B Option B

C Option C

D Option D

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



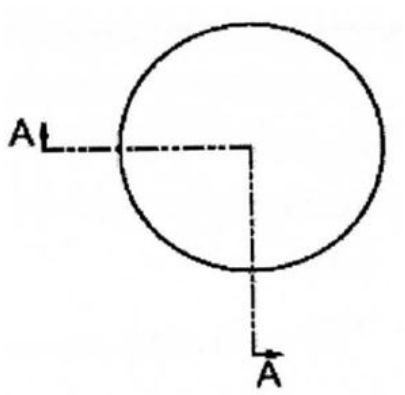
A Front

B Left side

C Right Side

D Top

28. A ____ section is shown.



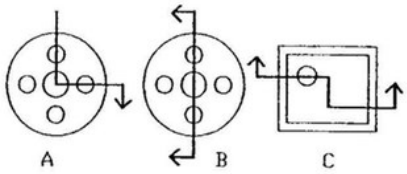
A full

B three-quarter

C half

D quarter

29. 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

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

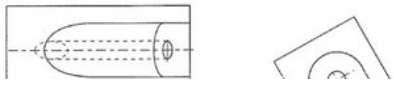
A Cutting speed

B Tool path

C Tolerance

D Quantity

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



A Oblique

B Revolved

C Auxiliary

D Aligned

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

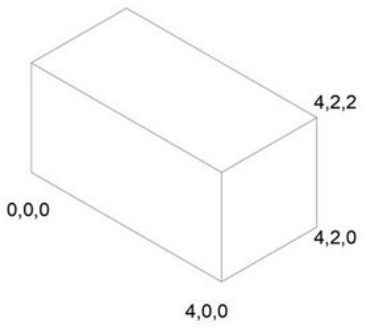
A Thin lines

B Chain Lines

C Thick Lines

D Dashed Lines

33. 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

34. Which is (are) type (s) of dimension tolerances?

A Unilateral Tolerance

B Bilateral Tolerance

C Limit dimensioning

D All of the above

35. Geometric Dimensioning and Positional Tolerancing is a dimensional practice which allows designers to set tolerance limits not for just the size of an object but of all the various characteristic of a part.

True

36. Tolerancing means setting acceptable limits of variation.

True

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

False

38. 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

39. 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.

40. The acronym, FAO, stands for

A Finish All Over

B Fillet Above Only

C Fillet Around Only

D Finish Angles Only

41. Use a_____ to determine the dimensions of a machined part to

an accuracy of 0.0001.

A caliper

B steel rule

C vernier micrometer

D snap gage

42. What type of coordinates in CAD system are entered relative to the origin at the lower left corner of the screen?

A Relative Coordinates

B Absolute Coordinates

C Polar Coordinates

D Cylindrical Coordinates

43. Parallel, uniformly spaced lines indicating that a surface has been touched by a cutting plane are called:

A Cutting plane lines

B Knife edge lines

C Section Lines

D Phantom lines

44. Which coordinate system is identified by the note and illustration below:

A Absolute

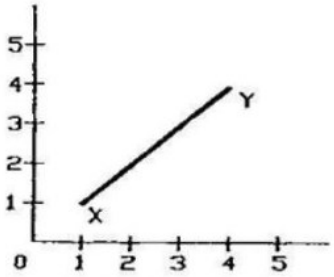
B Axis

C Relative

D Polar

TO MOVE FROM POINT X TO POINT Y, START AT 1,1 AND GO TO 4,5.

45. Which coordinate system is identified by the note and illustration below?



TO MOVE FROM POINT X TO POINT Y, GO 45 DEG FOR A DISTANCE OF 1.4375".

A Absolute

B Axis

C Polar

D Relative

46. The ____ command allows a designer to shorten an entity to an intersection or remove a section of an entity between two intersections.

A Scale

B Copy

C Trim

D Mirror

47. The ____ command allows a designer to create a curved solid from a 2 D Polyline object by sweeping it around an axis.

A Revolve

B Scale

C Mirror

D Offset

48. The ____ command allows a designer to configure the size of the drawing space in AutoCAD.

A Zoom Window

B Dimension Variables

C Zoom Extents

D Drawing Limits

49. Various layers in a CAD system may

A store different types of information

B be current simultaneously

C have different colors and software

D sort data to other machines

50 Coordinates for a drawing may be entered by

30. Coordinates for a drawing may be entered by

A using the drop and drag method

B inputting the values directly from the keyboard

C inputting values using the stretch command

D inserting values through the use of the offset command

Add a Question

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