



CHRIST HIGH SCHOOL



**CHRIST HIGH SCHOOL PLOT 5, CHS
STREET, KM 32, ABUJA-KEFFI ROAD
UKE, NASARAWA STATE**

**SECOND TERM
EXAMINATION 2024/2025
ACADEMIC SESSION**

**SUBJECT: TECHNICAL DRAWING
CLASS: SS 1
TIME: 2 Hours 30 Minutes**

NAME.....

CANDIDATE'S ADMISSION NO.

INSTRUCTION

Write your name and number in the space provided on your answer booklet. Write your name on any extra sheet used.

Answer all questions in section A and any 4 in section B.

At the end of the examination, staple all your work securely together.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE

Total Score:

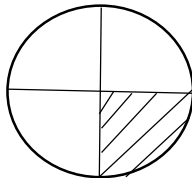
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SECTION A: OBJECTIVES

1. The title block in technical drawing is created at the bottom ----- side of the drawing paper.

A. Left hand
B. Left side
C. Right hand
D. Bottom left
E. None of the above

2. The sectional part of the circle below is called a/an

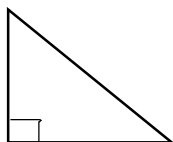


A. Chord
B. Arch
C. Quadrant
D. Sector
E. Segment

3. Protractor is a drawing instrument used for

A. Bisecting angle
B. Drawing straight line
C. Drawing inclined lines
D. Transferring measurement
E. Measuring angles

4. What type of triangle is represented in the diagram below?

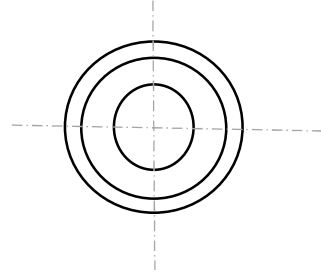


A. Equilateral
B. Isosceles
C. Right-angled
D. Scalene
E. Reflex angled

5. A plane figure bounded by three straight lines and three angles is called

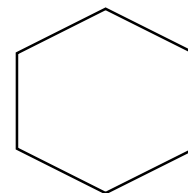
A. Kite
B. Trapezium
C. Parallelogram
D. Polygon
E. Triangle

6. The circles drawn below are



A. Complimentary
B. Symmetrical
C. Eccentric
D. Perpendicular
E. Concentric

7. The diagram sketched below represents

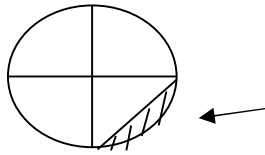


A. Pentagon
B. Nonagon
C. Octagon
D. Hexagon
E. Heptagon

8. Enlargement or reducing the size of drawing is known as

A. Enlarging
B. Outlining
C. Reduction
D. Scaling
E. Sectioning

9. The sectional part of the circle below is called a



- A. Chord
- B. Arch
- C. Quadrant
- D. Sector
- E. Segment

10. Protractor is a drawing instrument used for

- A. Bisecting angle
- B. Drawing straight line
- C. Drawing inclined lines
- D. Transferring measurement
- E. Measuring angles

11. An angle that is greater than 90° but less than 180° is called

- A. Reflex
- B. Alternate
- C. Corresponding
- D. Obtuse
- E. Acute

12. A plane figure bounded by seven straight lines is called

- A. Hexagon
- B. Nonagon
- C. Octagon
- D. Pentagon
- E. Heptagon

13. How many faces has a cuboid?

- A. 12
- B. 8
- C. 10
- D. 6

E. 4

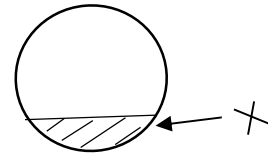
14. In isometric projection, receding lines are drawn at ----- degrees to the horizontal lines.

- A. 45
- B. 60
- C. 75
- D. 30
- E. 15

15. Which of this is not a type of scale-----.

- A. Diagonal
- B. vernier
- C. Plain
- D. ruler
- E. All of the above

16. The part of the circle marked 'X' is called



- A. Chord
- B. Circumference
- C. Quadrant
- D. Sector
- E. Segment

17. The following are part of a circle except

- A. Chord
- B. Diameter
- C. Section
- D. Sector
- E. Segment

18. Continues thick line is used for

- A. Center line
- B. Cutting plane
- C. Leader
- D. Projection
- E. Outline

19. To bisect means -----

- A. Bring the line together
- B. Divide across into two
- C. Divide a line into two equal part
- D. Mark the line by line
- E. None of the above

20. Thin lines in drawing are used for --

- A. Bold outlines
- B. Construction lines
- C. Centre lines
- D. Hidden details
- E. None of the above

21. ----- is a plane figure bounded by a
finite chain of straight line segment
in a loop closing to form a close

- A. Parallelogram
- B. Poligram
- C. Portugalion
- D. Polygon
- E. Poling gram

22. A point where two edges meet in a
polygon is called -----

- A. Side or edge
- B. Vertex or corner
- C. Inside or outside
- D. Up or down
- E. Body or inside

23. A plane figure with three side is
called -----

- A. Octagon
- B. Quadrilateral
- C. Triangular
- D. Pentagon
- E. Horizon

24. The scale ruler is a ----- shape

- A. Square shape
- B. Rectangular
- C. Triangular
- D. Circular
- E. Cycle

25. Drawing are carried out in the:

- A. Store
- B. Studio
- C. Bedroom
- D. Machine shop
- E. Kitchen

26. ----- is a Latin word meaning
"touching."

- A. Polygon
- B. Square
- C. Tangent
- D. Triangle

27. A tangent is ----- to the radius.

- A. Perpendicular
- B. One way off
- C. Singling
- D. Doubling

28. Title blocks are positioned:

- A. At the center of the drawing sheet
- B. Upper right hand corner of the drawing sheet
- C. Lower left hand corner of the drawing sheet
- D. Lower right hand corner of the drawing sheet

E. Upper left hand corner of the drawing sheet.

29. Thin long chain lines are used for ---

- A. Hidden details
- B. Centre lines
- C. Hatching line
- D. Construction lines
- E. Bold outlines

30. Point of tangency is the point where the tangent -----

- A. Open to side the circle
- B. Go up and down the circle
- C. Divide the circle
- D. Touches the circle
- E. Passes through circle.

31. A scalene triangle has:

- A. 3 – equal sides
- B. 2 – equal sides
- C. 2 – equal angles
- D. No equal sides
- E. B and C

32. a plane figure bounded by two curved line is called -----

- A. cycle
- B. circle
- C. cellulose
- D. cell
- E. cylinder

33. The instruments for drawing accurate circles in technical drawing is -----

- A. Compasses
- B. Divider
- C. Protractor
- D. French curve
- E. Set-square

34. the act of setting the drawing paper on the board, using drawing instruments is called -----

- A. Title
- B. Title block
- C. Board practice
- D. Drawing
- E. None of the above

35. The scale ruler has ----- independent graduation surfaces on each face

- A. 2
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 8
- E. 3

36. There are ----- major types of polygon

- A. 1
- B. 4
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 5

37. The instrument used to remove unwanted marks from the drawing sheet is called -----

- A. A masking tape
- B. A deleting paint
- C. A tipex
- D. A razor blade
- E. An eraser or cleaner

38. The scale 1:2 means

- A. every millimetre on the drawing paper represents cm of the actual object.
- B. every millimetre on the drawing paper represents 2mm of the actual object.

- C. every metre on the drawing paper represents 2mm of the actual object.
- D. every inch on the drawing paper represents 2mm of the actual object.
- E. every litter on the drawing paper represents 2mm of the actual object.

39. The scale 1:5 means

- A. every metre on the drawing paper represents 5mm of the actual object.
- B. every millimetre on the drawing paper represents 5mm of the actual object.
- C. every centimetre on the drawing paper represents 5mm of the actual object.
- D. every kilometre on the drawing paper represents 5mm of the actual object.

- E. every mile on the drawing paper represents 5mm of the actual object.

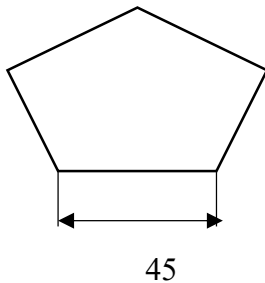
40. Scale 5:1 means

- A. every millimetre on the drawing paper represents 5mm of the actual object.
- B. every 5 millimetres on the drawing paper represents 1mm of the actual object.
- C. every 5 millimetres on the drawing paper represents 5mm of the actual object.
- D. every millimetre on the drawing paper represents 1mm of the actual object.
- E. None of the above

SECTION B: ESSAY

INSTRUCTION: answer 4 question

- 1. Draw a square using 40mm length and 50mm enlarge it to have twice of it size**
- 2a. What is a polygon?**
- b. Mention the two major types of polygon and explain each**
- 3. Increase the size of a rectangle of length 40mm and breadth 25mm by ratio 3:5.**
- 4. Enlarge ABCDE polygon below, so that ab is millimeters.**



- 5. Construct a tangent to a circle of radius 40mm at any given point on the circumference**
- 6. Write short note on the following:**
 - I. Tangent.**
 - II. Segment.**
 - III. Diameter.**
 - IV. Chord.**
 - V. Sector.**