UNIT 1

Q1. Which line type is used to represent center line in the drawing?

a) **Chain Thin**
b) Continuous Thick
c) Dashed Medium
d) Continuous Thin

UNIT 1

Q2. If 1 m is represented as 2.5 cm in the drawing then what will be the representative fraction ?

a) 1/400
b) 1/4
c) 1/40
d) 1/2

UNIT 1

Q3. Choose correct option for the following statement.
"In Aligned System of dimensioning"

a) Dimensions are placed on the dimension line after breaking it
b) **Vertical dimensions are readable from right side of page**
c) All dimensions are readable from bottom of page
d) None of above

UNIT 1

Q4. What is the distance between two words in a sentence in Gothic Letter Writing?

a) Equal to Height of one letter
b) 2 times the Height of one letter
c) Equal to width of one letter
d) 2 times the width of one letter

UNIT 1

Q5. Find the Length of Scale when a distance of 2 km between two stations is represented on a map with a line of 2 cm and scale is long enough to measure up to 50 Km.

a) 15 cm
b) 50 cm
c) 15 mm
d) 50 mm

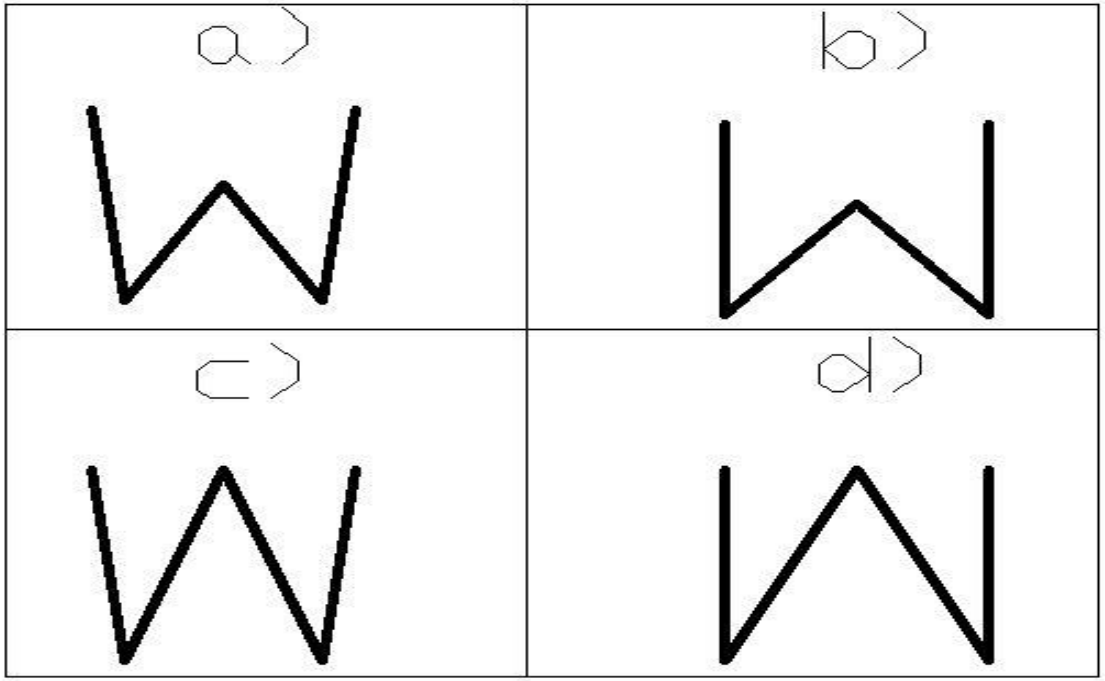
UNIT 1

Q6. Which line type is used to represent the hidden portion in the Orthographic views?

a) Continuous Thick
b) Phantom Line
c) Dashed Medium
d) Chain Thin

UNIT 1

Q7. Choose the correct option for writing 23rd letter of English alphabet in gothic style.



UNIT 1

Q8. Choose the correct statement

a) Both aligned & unidirectional system can be used in same drawing

b) The Extension & Dimension lines are continuous thick lines

c) Dimensioning is an art of writing notes on the drawing

d) The origin & termination of dimension line is shown by closed filled arrowheads

UNIT 1

Q9. Select correct option. Plain scale can show

a) Two units & can measure distances upto 2 decimal place.

b) One unit & can measure distances upto 2 decimal place.

c) Two units & can measure distances upto 1 decimal place.

d) One unit & can measure distances upto 3 decimal place.

UNIT 1

Q10. The length to width ratio for closed filled arrow head is

a) 3:1

b) 2:1

c) 4:1

d) 1:1

UNIT 2

Q1. The trace of a line perpendicular to reference plane is a _____.

a) Line
b) Point
c) Any iterative shape
d) None of the above

UNIT 2

Q2. Considering the first angle projection, line inclined to VP and parallel to HP, shows the true length and inclination.

a) In top view
b) In front view
c) In side view
d) On auxillary plane

UNIT 2

Q3. A straight line will represent its true length on that plane to which it is _____.

a) Perpendicular
b) Inclined at an angle
c) Parallel
d) Any of the above

UNIT 2

Q4. If both front view and top view lie above XY line, then point is in

a) First quadrant
b) Second quadrant
c) Third quadrant
d) Fourth quadrant

UNIT 2

Q5. When a point lies on both HP and VP, its front view and top view.

a) Lie above XY line
b) Lie on XY line
c) Lie below XY line
d) None of the above

UNIT 2

Q6. If a point is 10 mm from HP and 15 mm from VP, then for third quadrant,

a) Its front view will be 15 mm above XY line and top view will be 10 mm below XY line

b) Its front view will be 10 mm below XY line and top view will be 15 mm above XY line

c) Both top view and front view overlap

d) None of the above

UNIT 2

Q7. If a point lies 8 mm behind VP and 10 mm above HP, then it lies in

a) First quadrant
b) Second quadrant
c) Third quadrant
d) Fourth quadrant

UNIT 2

Q8. If a point is 10 mm from HP and 15 mm from VP, then for first quadrant

a) Its front view will be 10 mm above XY line and top view will be 15 mm below XY line

b) Its front view will be 15 mm below XY line and top view will be 10 mm above XY line

c) Both top view and front view overlap

d) None of the above

UNIT 2

Q9. When a line is parallel to both HP and VP, then

a) Its front view is a straight line parallel to XY
b) Its top view is a straight line parallel to XY
c) Its front view is a point
d) Both (a) and (b)

UNIT 2

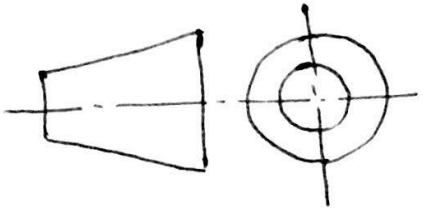
Q10. If a line is inclined to VP and parallel to HP, then its front view is a/an

a) Inclined line of true length
b) A point
c) Straight line of apparent length
d) Straight line of true length

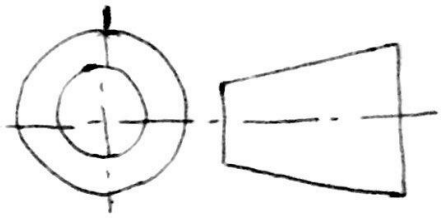
UNIT 3

Q:-Select the correct symbol of third angle of

(a)



(b)



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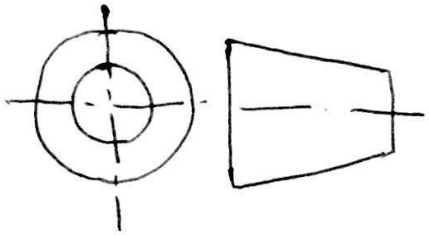

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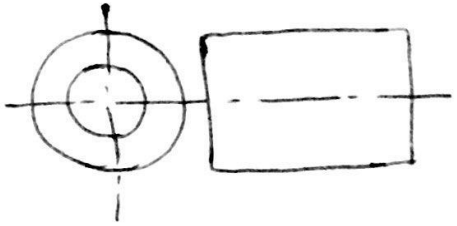
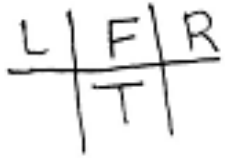
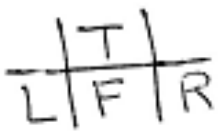


UNIT 3

Q:- Select the correct sequence of views for first angle of projection.

(a) 

(b) 

(c) 

(d) 

UNIT 3

Q:- If the front view of a cylinder is a Circle, then its top view will be

1. Ellipse
2. Semi-circle
3. Rectangle
4. Circle

UNIT 3

Q:-In orthographic projection which Plane is used to draw the side view of the object?

a. Vertical Plane
b. Horizontal Plane
c. Perpendicular Plane
d. None of the above

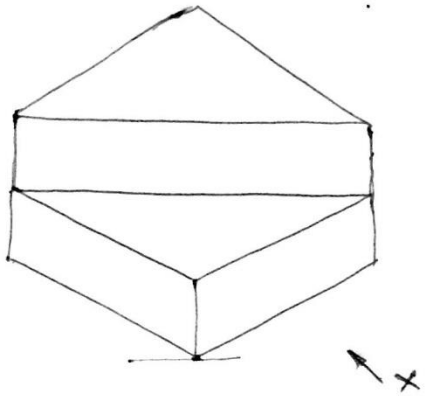
UNIT 3

Q:- In orthographic projection, which angle of projection is not recommended to draw the view?

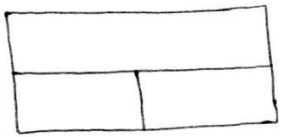
a. 1^{st} and 2^{nd}
b. 2^{nd} and 4^{th}
c. 1^{st} and 4^{th}
d. 2^{nd} and 3^{rd}

UNIT 3

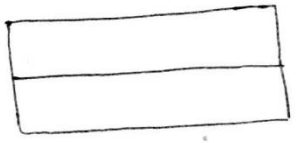
Q:- Select the correct front view of the object given below



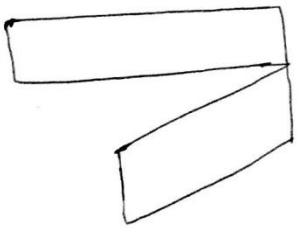
(a)



(b)



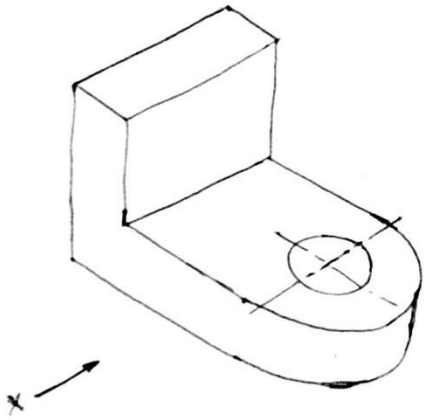
(c)



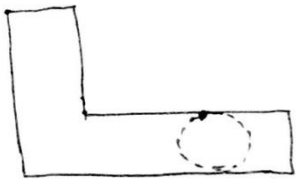
(d) none of the above

UNIT 3

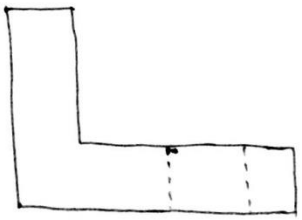
Q:- Select the correct front view of the object given below.



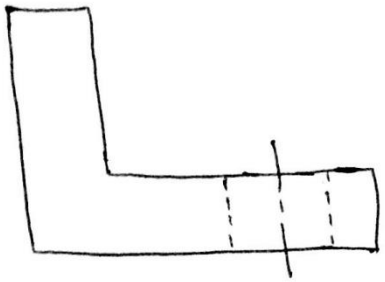
(a)



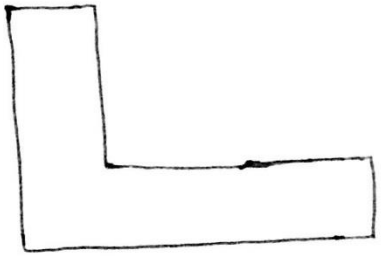
(b)



(c)



(d)



UNIT 3

Q:-In orthographic projection the PP contains the

a. FV, TV and SV
b. FV and TV
c. SV
d. None of these

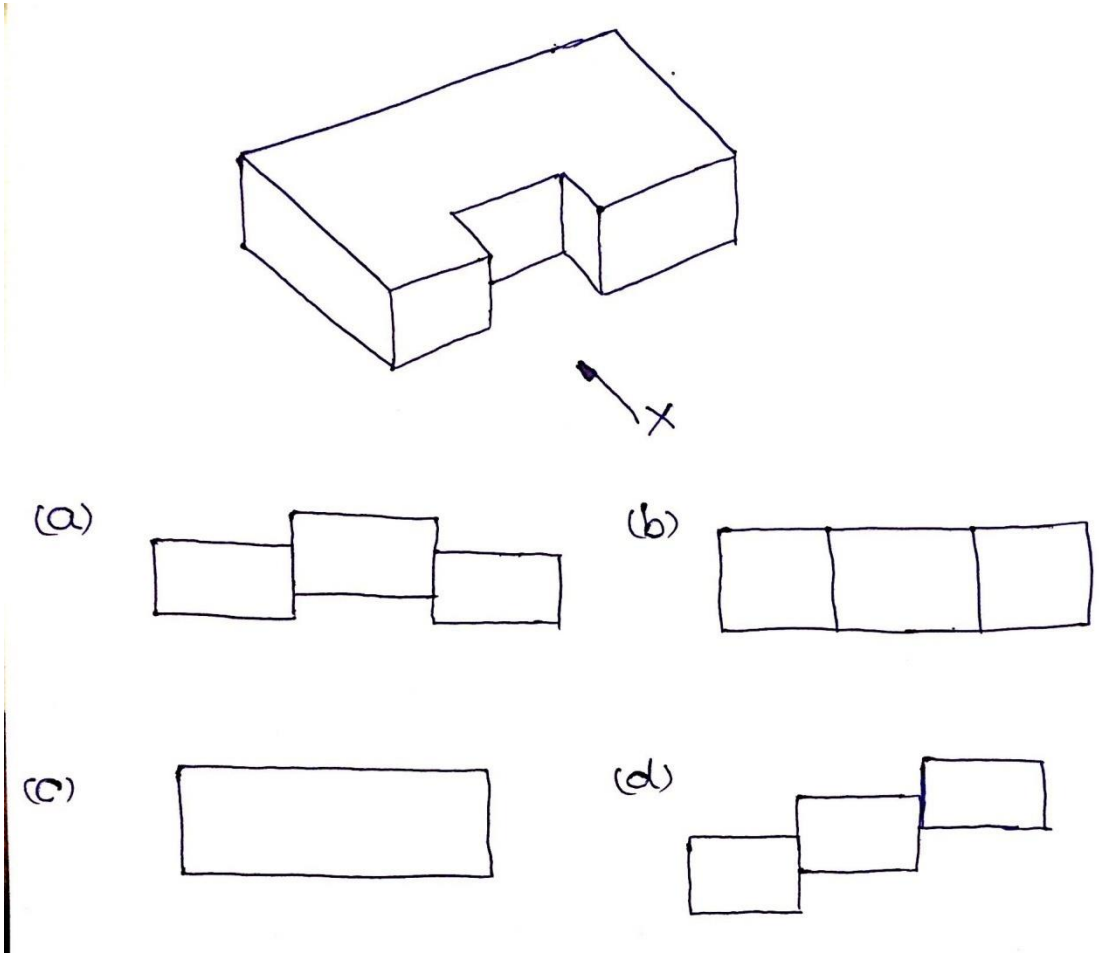
UNIT 3

Q:- In orthographic projection, the projections are _____ to each other and _____ to the plane of projection.

a. Perpendicular, Parallel
b. Parallel, Perpendicular
c. Parallel, Parallel
d. Perpendicular, Perpendicular

UNIT 3

Q:- Select the correct front view for the object given below



UNIT- 4

Sectional Views

Q1: Why we do sectioning of an object?

a) Show internal Shape

b) b) Show internal Dimensions

c) Material of object

d) All of them

Q2: The standard hatch pattern which we use have an angle of

a) 30˚

b) 45˚

c) 60˚

d) 90˚

Q3: Select the incorrect statement:

a) Sectioning convert the hidden lines into object lines which are coming under sectioning.
b) Hatch lines must be parallel to each other.
c) Hatch lines must have constant gap in between them.
d) In full sectioning we use a section plane with one 90˚ bend.

Q4: In offset sectioning, the imaginary section plane have

a) Straight plane

b) One 90˚ bend

c) More than one 90˚ bend

d) Any shape

Q5: Particular hatch pattern shows the

a) **Material of object**

b) Shape of Object

c) Size of object

d) Symmetry of object

Q6: In Full Sectioning the hidden lines which are coming under sectioning are:

a) Removed

b) Darkened

c) Converted into object lines

d) Remain as it is

Q7: In the section view, the areas that would have been in actual contact with the cutting plane are shown with:

a) A cutting plane line

b) Section lining

c) Visible lines

d) Lines and arrows

Q8: The shape of section line is similar to

a) Object line

b) Center Line

c) Hidden Line

d) Projection Line

Q9: Straight cutting plane in one line can be used if _____

a) All the hidden objects are not in one line

b) All the hidden objects are in one line

c) The single line nor offset sectioning is useful and shape of the object is inclined

d) It is used for combined objects

Q10: In hatching we highlight the area which is:

a) **In contact to the imaginary cutting plane**
b) Not in contact to the imaginary cutting plane
c) Perpendicular to the cutting plane
d) Away from cutting plane

UNIT 5

Q1. Developments of the lateral surface of a prism consist of the same number of _____ in contact as the number of the sides of base of the prism.

a) squares
b) rectangles
c) triangles
d) parallelograms

UNIT 5

Q2. The development of cylinder is a

a) Rectangle
b) Circle
c) Ellipse
d) None of the above

UNIT 5

Q3. The development of the lateral surface of a cylinder is a rectangle having one side equal to the _____ of its base-circle and the other equal to its length.

a) circumference
b) area
c) diameter
d) radius

UNIT 5

Q4. The development of the curved surface of a cone is a _____ of a _____

a) sector, circle
b) segment, circle
c) segment, ellipse
d) arc, parabola

UNIT 5

Q5. The development of the surface of a cube consists of ____ equal squares, the length of the side of the squares being equal to the length of the edge of the cube.

a) 4
b) 6
c) 12
d) 8

UNIT 5

Q6. Development of surfaces is used in the development of ?

a) Piping
b) Air conditioning duct
c) Buckets
d) All of the above

UNIT 5

Q7. The development of cylinder is a

a) Rectangle
b) Circle
c) Ellipse
d) None of the above

UNIT 5

Q8. Which method of development is employed in case of pyramids?**?**

a) Parallel-line development
b) Approximation method
c) Triangulation development
d) Radial-line development

UNIT 5

Q9. The development of lateral surfaces of a pentagonal pyramid is

A]Five squares
B]Five Rectangles
C]Five triangles
D]None of the above

UNIT 5

Q10. What is the ratio of Isometric length to the true length

a) 0.51
b) 0.81
c) 0.99
d) 1

UNIT 5

Q11. The lines which are parallel to any of the axes[x, y or z] is called_____.

a) Isometric lines
b)Non-isometric lines
c) straight lines
d) centre line

UNIT 5

Q12. The lines which are not parallel to any of the axes[x, y or z] is called_____.

a) Isometric lines
b)Non-isometric lines
c) straight lines
d) centre line

UNIT 5

Q13. Isometric lengths of an object are the _____ of the actual dimensions.

a) 70%
b) 80%
c) 82%
d) 100%

UNIT 5

Q14. Isometric axes are at an angle of _____with each other.

a) 90°
b) 100°
c) 120°
d) 180 °

UNIT 5

Q15. Isometric view of a square is _____ .

a) square

b) rectangle

c) rhombus

d) parallelogram

UNIT 5

Q16. Which of the following view provides the pictorial view with real appearance?

a) Isometric view
b) Orthographic view
c) Orthographic front view
d) All of the above

UNIT 5

Q17. Isometric view of a rectangle is _____

a) square
b) rectangle
c) rhombus
d) parallelogram

UNIT 5

Q18. Which of the following method is used to draw a base of a cone in isometric projections?

a)One centre method

b) Two centre method

c) Box method

d) four centre method

UNIT 5

Q19. Which of the following method is used to draw a base of a cylinder in isometric projections?

a) One centre method
b) Two centre method
c) Box method
d) four centre method

UNIT 5

Q20. What is the ratio of Isometric length to the true length

a) 0.51
b) 0.81
c) 0.99
d) 1

UNIT 6

1. The following is the method for development of a right regular prism.
a) Parallel line method
b) Radial line method
c) Triangulation method
d) Approximate method

UNIT 6

2. Development of surfaces is used in the development of
a) Piping
b) Air conditioning duct
c) Buckets
d) All of the above

UNIT 6

3. The following is the method for development of a sphere.
a) Parallel line method
b) Radial line method
c) Triangulation method
d) Approximate method

UNIT 6

4. The development of cylinder is a
a) Rectangle
b) Circle
c) Ellipse
d) None of the above

UNIT 6

5. The development of lateral surfaces of a pentagonal pyramid is
a) Five squares
b) Five Rectangles
c) Five triangles
d) None of the above

UNIT 6

6. Angle of the sector for the development of a cone is given by

a) $\frac{360}{r}$

b) $\frac{360\ X\ l}{r}$

c) $\frac{360\ X\ r}{l}$

d) $\frac{360}{l}$

Where *r* is radius of cone and *l* is slant height of the cone.

UNIT 6

7. The concept of development of surface is applicable in
a) Cutting
b) Sheet metal work
c) Measurement of actual dimension
d) None of these

UNIT 6

8. Which method is used to develop the lateral surface of cone?
a) Parallel line method
b) Radial line method
c) Arc method
d) None of these.

UNIT 6

9. Angle of the sector for the development of a cone with base circle diameter 40 mm and slant length 60 mm is equal to

a) 60°

b) 90°

c) 120°

d) 150°

UNIT 6

10. The development of cylinder with base diameter ‘D’ and height ‘h’ is a rectangle with one side as ‘h’ and other side as

a) ΠD

b) ΠR

c) Πh

d) 2Π