



Drafting Fundamentals and Theory of Design
 Midterm Examination

MIDTERM EXAMINATION IN INTECH III: INDUSTRIAL DRAWING (TECHNICAL DRAWING)

NAME: _____ CRS./YR./SEC. _____ SCORE: _____

General Instruction: avoid erasures

Read the instruction carefully

Write legibly

Part I – Multiple Choice (20 items)

Encircle the letter of the correct answer.

1. The first step in preparing a drawing sheet is to:
 a. Draw the title block b. Prepare the layout c. Draw the border line d. Write the scale
2. The space provided for identifying information in a drawing is called:
 a. Borderline b. Title block c. Revision box d. Dimension line
3. What is the standard width of a borderline on a drawing sheet?
 a. 1 mm b. 0.5 mm c. 2 mm d. 3 mm
4. What is the correct placement of the title block on a drawing sheet?
 a. Upper right corner b. Upper left corner c. Lower right corner d. Center bottom
5. The standard lettering style used in technical drawings is:
 a. Italic b. Gothic c. Cursive d. Calligraphy
6. The line used to enclose the entire drawing area is called:
 a. Borderline b. Construction line c. Guide line d. Centerline
7. The function of the title block is to:
 a. Show scale and details b. Identify the drawing c. Serve as a border d. Draw symbols
8. The recommended spacing for borderlines from the edge of the paper is:
 a. 10 mm top and left, 20 mm bottom and right
 b. 20 mm top and bottom, 25 mm sides
 c. 5 mm all sides
 d. 10 mm all sides
9. The term "layout" in drafting refers to:
 a. Rough sketch of a plan b. Arrangement of drawing parts on the sheet
 c. Dimensions of objects d. Color arrangement
10. A properly prepared layout must provide:
 a. Random arrangement b. Balance and proportion
 c. Uneven spacing d. Irregular margins
11. The standard paper size A3 measures:
 a. 210 × 297 mm b. 297 × 420 mm c. 420 × 594 mm d. 594 × 841 mm
12. The main purpose of a revision box is to:
 a. Add design elements b. Record drawing changes c. Store dimensions d. Balance the layout
13. The "drawing scale" refers to:
 a. Weight of the drawing b. Ratio of drawing size to actual size
 c. Paper thickness d. Border width
14. Which layout type shows the front, top, and right-side views of an object?
 a. Oblique projection b. Isometric projection c. Orthographic layout d. Pictorial layout
15. The lettering height for titles in a layout is commonly:
 a. 2 mm b. 5 mm c. 7 mm d. 10 mm
16. When arranging multiple views, which view is placed at the center?
 a. Top view b. Right-side view c. Front view d. Auxiliary view
17. What is the recommended line thickness for visible object lines?
 a. 0.3 mm b. 0.5 mm c. 0.7 mm d. 1 mm
18. Which element ensures uniform margins and proper layout?
 a. Construction line b. Borderline c. Grid line d. Break line

19. The "working space" inside the borderlines is known as the:
a. Drawing field b. Title space c. Plan margin d. Dimension area
20. Which of the following must appear in the title block?
a. School name, date, plate no. b. Only the title
c. Instructor's name only d. Drawing notes only

Test II: Practical Layout Task (Performance-Based, 30 pts)

Instructions:

Using an 8.5 x 13 (long sheet bond paper) prepare a **complete drawing layout** observing the following:

- Draw borderlines (standard distance and thickness).
- Provide a title block
- Indicate margins

Test III – Essay (5 items × 2 pts = 10 pts)

Answer briefly.

31. Why is proper layout important in drafting?
32. How does a well-arranged title block help in professional work?
33. What can happen if margins and borders are not followed correctly?
34. Differentiate layout from sketch.
35. What values or work ethics are developed in preparing a layout drawing?

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