c. in the V.P. and 20mm above the H.P.
d. 30mm below the H.P. and 30mm behind the V.P.

Q.29 Write four differences between drawing and engineering drawing.

Q.30 What are the different types of welded joints?

Q.31 Show by means of sketches the method of showing location, symbol, size and depth of the following forms of weld:
i) All-round fillet weld
ii) Double J-butt weld

Q.32 Draw in proportionate free hand sketch; the top and sectional front view of a single riveted, Single cover butt joint; when the diameter of the rivet is 18mm.

Q.33 Show the Buttress threads by rough sketch.

Q.34 Define the following terms used in connection with a screw thread:
Core diameter; outside diameter; crest; flank; depth.
Show each on a sketch of the threaded end of a screw.

Q.35 Write any four information given in an assembly drawing.

SECTION-D

Note: Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)

Q.36 Draw the projections of cotter joint.

Q.37 Draw in proportionate free hand sketch; the top view and sectional front view of a single riveted lap joint; when the diameter of the rivet is 18mm.

Q.38 Draw the projection of a cone of base 40mm diameter, axis 60mm long when it is resting with its base on H.P.

No. of Printed Pages : 4 202015
Roll No. .....

1st Year / Advance Diploma in Tool & Die Making

Subject:- Engineering Drawing

Time : 4Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

Note: Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (10x1=10)

Q.1 _____ is used to draw curves which are not circular.
a) Compass b) Protector
c) French curves d) Pro circle

Q.2 Representative fraction is the _____.
a) Ratio of the length on drawing to the actual length
b) Ratio of the actual length to the length is drawing
c) Reciprocal of actual length
d) Square of the length in drawing

Q.3 A cylinder is placed on H.P. on its base and section plane is parallel to V.P. cutting the solid the section gives _____
a) Parabola b) Circle
c) Ellipse d) Rectangle

Q.4 According to the Indian Standard Institution (ISI), what size is designed to A3 in mm?
a) 420x297 b) 841x594
c) 1189x841 d) 297x210

Q.5 The ratio of height to length of an arrow in dimensioning is _____

a) 1:1.5 b) 1:2
c) 1:3 d) 1:4

Q.6 On which plane, the front view of an object is shown?

a) Profile plane b) Vertical plane
c) Horizontal plane d) Parallel plane

Q.7 T-square is used for drawing _____ lines.

a) Vertical b) Curve
c) Horizontal d) All of above

Q.8 For buttress thread the angle between the two flanks is _____

a) 55 degrees b) 47.5 degrees
c) 29 degrees d) 45 degrees

Q.9 Full size scale is indicated as

a) 1:1 b) 10:10
c) 100:100 d) All of these

Q.10 Bolt which consists of only a cylindrical shank threaded at both ends is called _____

a) Headless tapered bolt
b) Tap-bolt or cap screw
c) Stud-bolt or stud
d) Countersunk- headed bolt

SECTION-B

Note: Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

Q.11 Classify engineering drawing.

Q.12 What is free hand lettering?

Q.13 What is centre line?

Q.14 The actual length is 1cm. The length is drawing is 30cm. Find the representative fraction.

Q.15 Define dimensioning.

Q.16 In isometric scale, the isometric length is reduced by _____ percent of its true length.

Q.17 In flange coupling, the weakest element should be _____.

Q.18 A plate of a negligible thickness of circular shape is placed parallel to horizontal plane, the front view will be _____.

Q.19 In Whitworth thread, the angle between the two flanks is _____.

Q.20 In British associated thread, the angle between the two flanks is _____.

SECTION-C

Note: Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)

Q.21 Draw the layout of first angle projection.

Q.22 Classify engineering drawing.

Q.23 Show the projections of a point situated placed in third quadrant.

Q.24 Draw the following free hand take size equal to 25mm height.

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Q.25 Define scale. Explain types of scales.

Q.26 Draw a rough sketch for development of rectangular prism.

Q.27 Name and explain types of dimensioning.

Q.28 Draw the projections of the following points on the same ground line, keeping the projectors 30mm apart.

a. in the H.P. and 40mm behind the V.P.
b. 25mm above the H.P. and 35mm in front of the V.P.