

- Engineers must perform the professional work what he is supposed to do or capable of which faculty engineering licensing he is registered with. He/ She should not practice their engineering knowledge on out of scope of their education, profession, knowledge, experience, skills etc. E.g.. A computer engineer is not supposed to survey a Road.
- Never let engineering profession down during performing engineering jobs by not taking bribes, improper/ excess financial gain with non-justifying source of income.
- Take the complete responsibility of your tasks or duties.
- Always write your name, designation, NEC registration number whenever you are supposed to sign on the official documents like engineering designs, documents, maps, specifications, quotations etc.
- Not to publish any notice/ information which might bring higher influence to the public unnecessarily.

Section 5, Nepal Engineering Council Act, 2055

- There are three members formed as an inspection committee under the coordination of council member. The committee can inspect/ examine complaints that has been filed or registered at engineering council against an engineer.
- Those people or recently university passed out students who are not registered in the Nepal engineering council should not perform any engineering profession. This rule will be effective after one year from the implementation of NEC Act, 2055.

Removal of Registered Engineer Name from Register Book

- If the person is mentally ill.
- If the person is bankrupt (unable to pay back loans).
- If the person has violated NEC's professional code of conduct and filed a case against him in NEC to remove the name from the registration book is passed by two third majority.
- If the court finds the person is guilty in criminal charge.
- If the person who is out of engineering background or the person who has not passed engineering course from recognized college or institutions has been registered to engineering council by fraud or by error.

Cancellation of the Engineering Certificate

In accordance with the section 18, if incase the Nepal Engineering Council takes and approves a decision to cancel the engineering license by removing the name of the person from the register book, the Registrar of the Engineering Council will remove the name of the person from registration book also cancels the issued certificate and provide information to the concerned/ ineligible person.

Re-registration of Name in Register Book

Person is applicable to re-register his/her name to the engineering council only after one year period his registration has been cancelled. Nepal Engineering Council only accepts reasonable cause for re-registration.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

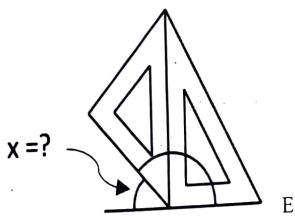
10.1 Engineering Drawing and Its Concepts

- _____ is a two-dimensional representation of three-dimensional objects.
 - A. Engineering Sketching
 - B. Engineering Painting
 - C. Engineering Architecting
 - D. Engineering Drawing
- _____ is also called the universal language of engineers.
 - A. Engineering Sketching
 - B. Engineering Painting
 - C. Engineering Structuring
 - D. Engineering Drawing
- The person who possesses an engineering drawing knowledge has ability to _____.
 - A. Read, Prepare and Understand the Engineering Drawing
 - B. Create or draw rough hand sketch
 - C. Visualize the objects
 - D. Understand other objects
 - E. All of above
- Engineering drawings are prepared on standard size _____.
 - A. Drawing Boards B. Drawing Sheets
 - C. Any white sheets D. All of above
- The drawing boards used to draw an object is made up of softwood of thickness about 25 mm. with a working edge for _____.
 - A. Chi-Square B. Set-Square
 - C. T-Square D. P-Square
- Present days _____ are used instead of T-squares which can be fixed on any board.
 - A. Mini-draughts
 - B. P-square
 - C. Set-square
 - D. None of above
- Set squares contains _____ angles most commonly used in engineering drawing.
 - A. 30, 45, 60 and 90
 - B. 45, 60, 90 and 180
 - C. 30, 60, 90 and 270
 - D. 30, 45, 60 and 360
- Consider a diagram below in which angles produced by set squares are combined to obtain new angle. What is the value of x ? [For your reference, please consider figure 1: set squares to identify which degree set squares are used in above diagram].

$x = ?$

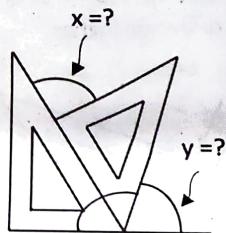
A. $x = 20$ degree
B. $x = 45$ degree
C. $x = 15$ degree
D. $x = 5$ degree

9. Consider a diagram below in which angles produced by set squares are combined to obtain new angle. What is the value of x ? [For your reference, please consider figure 1: set squares to identify which degree set squares are used in above diagram].



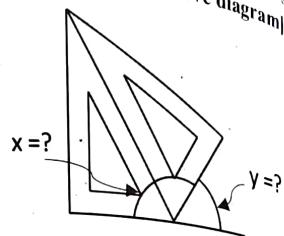
- A. $x = 180$ degree
- B. $x = 45$ degree
- C. $x = 15$ degree
- D. $x = 90$ degree

10. Consider a diagram below in which angles produced by set squares are combined to obtain new angle. What is the value of x and y ? [For your reference, please consider figure 1: set squares to identify which degree set squares are used in above diagram].



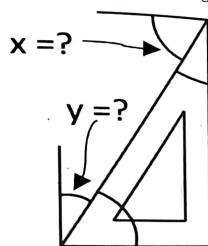
- A. $x = 180$ degree, $y = 75$ degree
- B. $x = 90$ degree, $y = 75$ degree
- C. $x = 75$ degree, $y = 90$ degree
- D. $x = 75$ degree, $y = 180$ degree

11. Consider a diagram below in which angles produced by set squares are combined to obtain new angle. What is the value of x and y ? [For your reference, please consider figure 1: set squares to identify which degree set squares are used in above diagram].



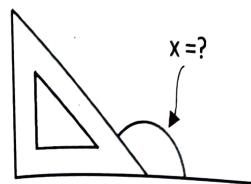
- A. $x = 120$ degree, $y = 60$ degree
- B. $x = 60$ degree, $y = 120$ degree
- C. $x = 180$ degree, $y = 60$ degree
- D. $x = 60$ degree, $y = 180$ degree

12. Consider a diagram below in which angles produced by set squares are combined to obtain new angle. What is the value of x and y ? [For your reference, please consider figure 1: set squares to identify which degree set squares are used in above diagram].



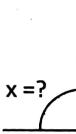
- A. $x = 120$ degree, $y = 60$ degree
- B. $x = 60$ degree, $y = 120$ degree
- C. $x = 30$ degree, $y = 60$ degree
- D. $x = 60$ degree, $y = 30$ degree

13. Consider a diagram below in which angles produced by set squares are combined to obtain new angle. What is the value of x ? [For your reference, please consider figure 1: set squares to identify which degree set squares are used in above diagram].



- A. $x = 180$ degree
- B. $x = 135$ degree
- C. $x = 270$ degree
- D. $x = 45$ degree

14. Consider a diagram below in which angles produced by set squares are combined to obtain new angle. What is the value of x ? [For your reference, please consider figure 1: set squares to identify which degree set squares are used in above diagram].



- A. $x = 180$ degree
- B. $x = 90$ degree
- C. $x = 270$ degree
- D. $x = 45$ degree

15. _____ are the parts of T-square.
- A. Working edge
 - B. Stock
 - C. Blade
 - D. All of the above

16. The _____ is used to draw a smooth line through predetermined points.

- A. Spanish Curve
- B. Parabolic Curve
- C. Hyperbolic Curve
- D. French Curve

17. _____ have predefined, pre-dimensional holes already in the right scale, so that engineers as well as architects can accurately draw a specific symbol or objects.

- A. T Squares
- B. Flexible Curves
- C. Templates
- D. Instrument Box

18. Mini-draughtor is fixed to the _____ at one edge using a screw provided for the draughtor.

- A. Drawing Sheets
- B. Drawing Board
- C. T squares
- D. Square sets

19. _____ combines the functions of T-square, set-squares, scales and protractor.

- A. Instrument Box
- B. Templates
- C. Mini-draughtor
- D. Square sets

20. _____ is a square, circular or semicircular instrument, typically made of flat celluloid sheets, for measuring an angle.

- A. Scale
- B. Protractor
- C. Template
- D. French curve

21. In the context of Pencil in Engineering drawing, the hardness increases as the value of the numeral before the letter H _____.

- A. Decreases
- B. Increases
- C. Both increases or decreases
- D. Neither increases nor decreases

22. In the context of Pencil in Engineering drawing, the lead becomes _____, as the value of the numeral before B increases.

- A. Softer
- B. Harder
- C. Neither softer nor harder
- D. Both softer and harder

23. _____ angle is not possible to make using both setsquares.
 A. 125 degrees B. 120 degrees
 C. 75 degrees D. 15 degrees
24. In the set of _____ scales, the cardboard scales are available.
 A. Seven B. Nine
 C. Six D. Eight
25. 240 mm x 330 mm. is the untrimmed size of _____ sheet.
 A. A0 B. A1
 C. A3 D. A4
26. According to the recommendation of SP: 46 (2003), for the sheet sizes A0 and A1 there should be the border _____ width and for the sheet sizes A2, A3, A4 and A5 there should be the border _____ width.
 A. 20 mm, 10 mm B. 5 mm, 10 mm
 C. 10 mm, 20 mm D. 10 mm, 5 mm
27. In both the methods of folding (folding of sheets for binding and folding of sheets for storing in cabinet), the _____ is always visible.
 A. Scale
 B. Title Block
 C. Identification Number
 D. Name of the firm
28. _____ is used for drawing Dimension lines, Extension lines, Leader lines, Reference lines, short center lines, Projection lines, Hatching Construction lines, Guide lines, Outlines of revolved sections, Imaginary lines of intersection.
 A. Continuous narrow freehand lines
 B. Continuous narrow lines with zigzags
 C. Continuous narrow lines
 D. Continuous wide lines
29. _____ is preferably manually represented termination of partial or interrupted views, cuts and sections, if the limit is not a line of symmetry or a center line.
 A. Continuous narrow freehand lines
 B. Continuous narrow lines with zigzags
 C. Continuous narrow lines
 D. Continuous wide lines
30. _____ is preferably mechanically represented termination of partial or interrupted views, cuts and sections, if the limit is not a line of symmetry or a center line.
 A. Continuous narrow freehand lines
 B. Continuous narrow lines with zigzags
 C. Continuous narrow lines
 D. Continuous wide lines
31. _____ is used for drawing visible edges, visible outlines, main representations in diagrams, maps, flow charts.
 A. Continuous narrow freehand lines
 B. Continuous narrow lines with zigzags
 C. Continuous narrow lines
 D. Continuous wide lines
32. _____ is used for drawing hidden edges and hidden outlines.
 A. Continuous narrow freehand lines
 B. Continuous narrow lines with zigzags
 C. Dashed narrow lines
 D. Continuous wide lines
33. _____ is used for drawing center lines / Axes. lines of symmetry.
 A. Continuous narrow freehand lines
 B. Continuous narrow lines with zigzags
 C. Long dashed dotted narrow lines
 D. Continuous wide lines
34. _____ is used for cutting planes at the ends and changes of direction outlines of visible parts situated in front of cutting plane.
 A. Continuous narrow freehand lines
 B. Continuous narrow lines with zigzags
 C. Long dashed dotted narrow lines
 D. Long dashed dotted wide lines
35. _____ is the numerical value that define the size characteristics such as length, height, breadth, diameter, radius, angle.
 A. Projection B. Dimension
 C. Point D. None of above
36. During dimensioning leaders should not be _____.
 A. Inclined at an angle less than 30°
 B. Parallel to adjacent projection lines.
 C. Parallel or adjacent dimensions.
 D. All of above
37. _____ are never drawn horizontal, vertical, curved, or freehand. They are generally drawn at any convenient angle 30°, 45°, and 60°.
 A. Arrowheads
 B. Dimension lines
 C. Leaders
 D. Dimension values
38. According to the dimensioning principle "Placing the dimensions where the shape is best shown". Which figure satisfies the above principle?

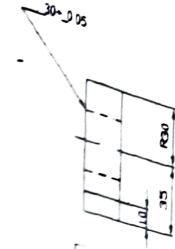


Figure B

- A. Figure A satisfies the principle
 B. Figure B satisfies the principle
 C. Both figure A and B satisfies the principle
 D. Neither figure A neither B satisfies the principle
39. According to the dimensioning principle "Placing Dimensions Outside the View". Which figure satisfies the above principle?

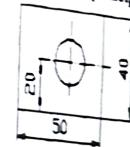


Figure A

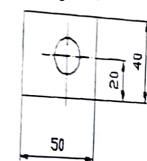


Figure B

- A. Figure A satisfies the principle
 B. Figure B satisfies the principle
 C. Both figure A and B satisfies the principle
 D. Neither figure A neither B satisfies the principle

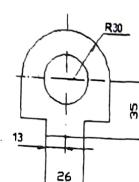


Figure A

40. According to the dimensioning principle "Marking the dimensions from the visible outlines" Which figure satisfies the above principle?

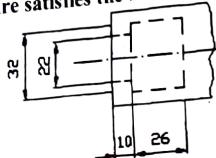


Figure A

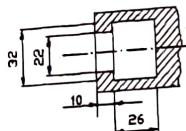


Figure B

- A. Figure A satisfies the principle
- B. Figure B satisfies the principle
- C. Both figure A and B satisfies the principle
- D. Neither figure A neither B satisfies the principle

41. According to the dimensioning principle "Marking of Extension Lines" Which figure satisfies the above principle?

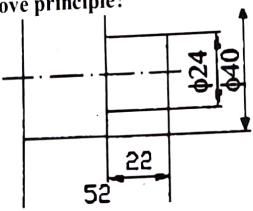


Figure A

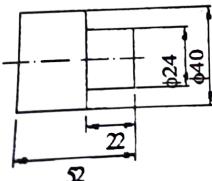


Figure B

- A. Figure A satisfies the principle
- B. Figure B satisfies the principle
- C. Both figure A and B satisfies the principle
- D. Neither figure A neither B satisfies the principle

42. According to the dimensioning principle "Crossing of Centre Lines" Which figure satisfies the above principle?

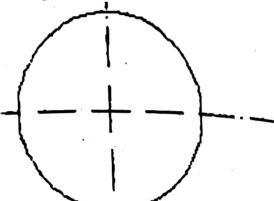


Figure A

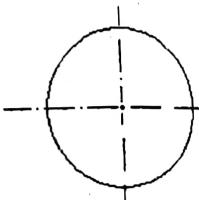


Figure B

- A. Figure A satisfies the principle
- B. Figure B satisfies the principle
- C. Both figure A and B satisfies the principle
- D. Neither figure A neither B satisfies the principle

43. The arrangement of dimensions on a drawing must indicate clearly the purpose of the design of the object. The arrangement can be done using _____

- A. Chain dimensioning
- B. Parallel dimensioning
- C. Combined dimensioning
- D. All of above

44. In _____ successive dimensions are arranged in a continuous straight line.
- A. Chain dimensioning
 - B. Parallel dimensioning
 - C. Combined dimensioning
 - D. Coordinate dimensioning

45. Chain dimensioning is also known as _____.

- A. Progressive dimensioning
- B. Superimposed dimensioning
- C. Continuous dimensioning
- D. Coordinate dimensioning

46. In _____ a number of single dimensions parallel to one another are placed from a common origin

- A. Chain dimensioning
- B. Parallel dimensioning
- C. Combined dimensioning
- D. Coordinate dimensioning

47. Parallel dimensioning is also known as _____.

- A. Progressive dimensioning
- B. Superimposed dimensioning
- C. Continuous dimensioning
- D. Coordinate dimensioning

48. In _____ all the dimensions begin from a common origin, which is indicated by a small circle of 3mm diameter, and terminated with arrowheads where individual dimension ends.

- A. Progressive dimensioning
- B. Superimposed dimensioning
- C. Continuous dimensioning
- D. Running dimensioning

49. Running dimensioning is also known as _____.

- A. Progressive dimensioning
- B. Superimposed dimensioning
- C. Continuous dimensioning
- D. Coordinate dimensioning

50. _____ are used to represent real eye objects such as vehicles, large town plans etc.
- A. Enlarging scales
 - B. Reducing scales
 - C. Full size scale
 - D. None of above

51. _____ is used in engineering drawings to measure up to two units in a row. For instance, metre and decimeter, feet and inches, and so on.
- A. Vernier Scale
 - B. Plane Scale
 - C. Comparative Scale
 - D. Diagonal Scale

52. _____ are used to read lengths in two units such as meters and decimeters, centimeters and millimeters etc., or to read to the accuracy correct to first decimal.
- A. Vernier Scale
 - B. Plane Scale
 - C. Comparative Scale
 - D. Diagonal Scale

53. A _____ measurement is more accurate than a plain scale's measurement.
- A. Diagonal Scales
 - B. Plane's Scales
 - C. Comparative's Scale
 - D. None of above

54. When three successive units of measurement are required, a _____ is preferred.
- A. Vernier Scale
 - B. Plane Scale
 - C. Comparative Scale
 - D. Diagonal Scale

55. _____ is used on length measuring devices such as vernier calipers, screw gauges, and micrometers.

- A. Vernier Scale
- B. Plane Scale
- C. Comparative Scale
- D. Diagonal Scale

56. When the graduations on the main scale are marked in both directions (i.e., clockwise and anti-clockwise) from the common zero, a _____ is required.
- Direct vernier
 - Retrograde vernier
 - Double vernier
 - Forward vernier
57. _____ is one of the types of the Scale used in Engineering Drawing.
- Plane Scale
 - Diagonal Scale
 - Vernier Scale
 - All of above
58. _____ information is required for the construction of plain, diagonal, or a vernier scales.
- RF of the Scale
 - The maximum length to be measured by the scale.
 - The minimum length to be measured by the scale (i.e., Least count)
 - All of above
59. SCALE 1 : 1 is used for _____.
- Enlargement scales
 - Reduction scales
 - Full size
 - None of above
60. SCALE X : 1 is used for _____.
- Enlargement scales
 - Reduction scales
 - Full size
 - None of above
61. SCALE 1 : X is used for _____.
- Enlargement scales
 - Reduction scales
 - Full size
 - None of above

62. The standard views used in an are the front, top, and right-side views.
- Perspective view
 - Oblique view
 - Orthographic view
 - Pictorial view
63. In _____ when views are drawn in their relative position, Top view comes below Front view, Right side view drawn to the left side of elevation.
- No angle projection
 - 1st angle projection
 - 2nd angle projection
 - 3rd angle projection
64. In _____ when views are drawn in their relative position, Top view comes below Front view, Right side view drawn to the right side of elevation.
- No angle projection
 - 1st angle projection
 - 2nd angle projection
 - 3rd angle projection
65. In _____ the object is kept in _____.
- First angle projection, 1st quadrant
 - First angle projection, 3rd quadrant
 - Third angle projection, 1st quadrant
 - Third angle projection, 2nd quadrant
66. In 1st angle projection between projection plane and observer _____ lies.
- Object
 - Reference line
 - Side view
 - Top view
67. The positions of front and top views are _____ in 1st angle view.
- Front view lies above the top view
 - Front view lie left side to top view
 - Top view lies above the front view
 - Top view lie left side to front view
68. The positions of right side view and front view of an object kept in 1st quadrant and projection are drawn?
- Right side view is below the front view
 - Right side view is left side of front view
 - Right side view is right side of front view
 - Right side view is above the front view
69. In 1st angle projection the positions of reference line and top view are _____.
- Reference line lie left side to top view
 - Reference line lies above the top view
 - Reference line lie right side to top view
 - Reference line lies below the top view
70. Let us assume that we placed an object in 1st quadrant in which one of the surfaces of object is coinciding with vertical plane then determine the correct position of the view.
- Bottom view touches the reference line
 - Top view touches the reference line
 - Side view touches the reference line
 - Front view touches the reference line
71. Let us assume that we placed an object in 1st quadrant in which one of the surfaces of object is coinciding with both horizontal plane and vertical plane then determine the correct position of the view.
- Front view and Top view touch each other at the reference line
 - Both Side view touch each other
 - Side view and Top side view touches each other
 - Front view touches the reference line
72. Let us assume that we placed an object in 1st quadrant in which one of the surfaces of object is coinciding with horizontal plane then determine the correct position of the view.
- Bottom view touches the reference line
 - Top view touches the reference line
 - Side view touches the reference line
 - Front view touches the reference line
73. Bottom view lies in _____ position in 1st angle projection.
- Above F.V
 - Below T.V
 - Right Side of Right hand side view
 - Left Side of Left hand side view
74. Back view lies in _____ position in 1st angle projection.
- Above F.V
 - Below T.V
 - Right Side of Right hand side view
 - Left Side of Left hand side view
75. In _____ the object is kept in _____.
- First angle projection, 2nd quadrant
 - First angle projection, 3rd quadrant
 - Third angle projection, 1st quadrant
 - Third angle projection, 3rd quadrant
76. In 3rd angle projection between object and observer _____ lies.
- Plane of projection
 - Reference line
 - Side view
 - Top view
77. The positions of front and top views are _____ in 3rd angle view.
- Front view lies above the top view
 - Front view lie left side to top view
 - Top view lies above the front view
 - Top view lie left side to front view

78. The positions of right side view and front view of an object kept in 3rd quadrant and projection are drawn?
 A. Right side view is below the front view
 B. Right side view is left side of front view
 C. Right side view is right side of front view
 D. Right side view is above the front view
79. In 3rd angle projection the positions of reference line and top view are _____.
 A. Reference line lie left side to top view
 B. Reference line lies above the top view
 C. Reference line lie right side to top view
 D. Reference line lies below the top view
80. Let us assume that we placed an object in 3rd quadrant in which one of the surfaces of object is coinciding with vertical plane then determine the correct position of the view.
 A. Bottom view touches the reference line
 B. Top view touches the reference line
 C. Side view touches the reference line
 D. Front view touches the reference line
81. Let us assume that we placed an object in 3rd quadrant in which one of the surfaces of object is coinciding with both horizontal plane and vertical plane then determine the correct position of the view.
 A. Top view and front view touch each other at the reference line
 B. Both Side view touch each other
 C. Side view and Top side view touches each other
 D. Front view touches the reference line
82. Let us assume that we placed an object in 3rd quadrant in which one of the surfaces of object is coinciding with horizontal plane then determine the correct position of the view.
 A. Bottom view touches the reference line
 B. Top view touches the reference line
 C. Side view touches the reference line
 D. Front view touches the reference line
83. Bottom view lies in _____ position in 3rd angle projection.
 A. Above F.V
 B. Below T.V
 C. Right Side of Right hand side view
 D. Left Side of Left hand side view
84. Back view lies in _____ position in 3rd angle projection.
 A. Above F.V
 B. Below T.V
 C. Right Side of Right hand side view
 D. Left Side of Left hand side view
85. The isometric projection of solids like cube, square and rectangular prisms are drawn by _____.
 A. Box method
 B. Offset method
 C. Four center methods
 D. None of above
86. The isometric projections of pyramids and cones are generally drawn by _____.
 A. Box method
 B. Offset method/ Coordinate method
 C. Four center methods
 D. None of above
87. Using true measurements an isometric projection is projected/drawn but not with isometric scale then the drawings are called _____.
 A. Isometric view
 B. Isometric projection
 C. Orthographic view
 D. Isometric perception
88. Using isometric scale, the isometric drawing is drawn then the drawing is called _____.
 A. Isometric view
 B. Isometric projection
 C. Orthographic view
 D. Isometric perception
89. Consider a square with its top view given, now to draw the isometric view _____ angle vertical edge has to make with horizontal.
 A. 45 degrees B. 90 degrees
 C. 15 degrees D. 30 degrees
90. Consider a square with its top view given, now to draw the isometric view _____ angle base has to make with horizontal.
 A. 45 degrees B. 60 degrees
 C. 35 degrees D. 30 degrees
91. Consider a square with its front view given, now to draw the isometric view _____ angle vertical edge has to make with horizontal.
 A. 45 degrees B. 90 degrees
 C. 25 degrees D. 30 degrees
92. Consider a square with its front view given, now to draw the isometric view _____ angle base has to make with horizontal.
 A. 45 degrees B. 60 degrees
 C. 35 degrees D. 30 degrees
93. _____ makes object visualization dimensions by showing all three
 A. Orthographic views
 B. Pictorial views
 C. Front view
 D. Top view
94. According to their number of perspective drawings are classified.
 A. Ground lines
 B. View plane
 C. Vanishing points
 D. Horizontal plane
95. Between the object and observer _____ is placed in perspective drawing.
 A. Plane of projection
 B. Ground line
 C. Vanishing point
 D. Station point
96. When ground plane intersects with picture plane in perspective drawing then _____ is formed.
 A. Plane of projection
 B. Ground line
 C. Vanishing point
 D. Station point
97. Angular perspective is also known as _____.
 A. Two-view perspective
 B. Regular perspective
 C. Two-point perspective
 D. Zero-point perspective
98. All lines of sight start at a _____ point in perspective projection.
 A. Triple B. Double
 C. Single D. Zero
99. Object's perspective is obtained by using vertical projection is _____.
 A. Horizontal Plane
 B. Vertical Plane
 C. Perspective picture plane
 D. Orthographic plane

100. Consider a scenario at certain point the object's edges are converging, and these point is seen at eye level. Which means the Horizontal plane are _____.

- A. Station point
- B. End point
- C. Vanishing point
- D. Piercing point

101. By projecting the top view with either the front view or the side view of the visual rays, the points on the perspective are obtained in _____ method.

- A. Vanishing point
- B. Coordinate
- C. Visual ray
- D. Box

102. Important shapes should be _____ relative to the viewing plane in oblique projection.

- A. Perpendicular
- B. Concurrent
- C. Parallel
- D. Adjacent

103. Oblique drawings are dimensioned similar to _____ drawings.

- A. Isometric
- B. Free hand
- C. Orthographic
- D. Angular

104. Equally spaced partial circles depict _____ in oblique drawing.

- A. General
- B. Cavalier
- C. Cabinet
- D. Symbolic thread pitch

105. If there is true length of receding lines and projectors are 45 degrees to the plane of projection/ picture plane then this oblique drawing is called as _____.

- A. General projection
- B. Cavalier projection
- C. Cabinet projection
- D. Axonometric projection

106. Let us assume there are three coordinates named x, y, z then in projection a point of the object is represented by these coordinates.

- A. General projection
- B. Cavalier projection
- C. Cabinet projection
- D. Axonometric projection

107. Break line limits _____ section.

- A. Full section
- B. Half section
- C. Removed section
- D. Broken-out section

108. When drawing a section view of a mechanical part which include cylindrical view of a threaded hole, in this condition a drafter should use a _____.

- A. Poly line
- B. Hatch line
- C. Center line
- D. Parallel line

109. Consider an object, whose one forth part has been marked for removal. This type of section view is known as _____.

- A. Full section
- B. Offset section
- C. Half section
- D. Revolved section

110. Bends in the cutting plane are all _____ in offset sections.

- A. 270 degrees
- B. 45 degrees
- C. 90 degrees
- D. Either 90 or 180 degrees

111. Symmetric objects can be shown by _____ type of section.

- A. Offset section
- B. Full section
- C. Removal section
- D. Half section

112. _____ is not in direct projection from the view containing the cutting plane.

- A. Offset section
- B. Full section
- C. Removed section
- D. Half section

113. Drafter is able to show only one view of the part of a cylindrical mechanical part by using _____.

- A. Offset section
- B. Full section
- C. Revolved section
- D. Half section

114. For shortening the view of an object _____ are used.

- A. Aligned breaks
- B. Conventional breaks
- C. Half breaks
- D. Full breaks

115. Drafter can use _____ section when details of small section of interior part of an object needs to be revealed.

- A. Half
- B. Full
- C. Broken out
- D. Revolve

116. One quarter of the object is removed in _____.

- A. Removed section
- B. Conventional section
- C. Aligned section
- D. Half section

117. Standard element of section view is _____.

- A. Material hatch pattern
- B. Section lines
- C. Cutting plane line
- D. All of mentioned above

ANSWER SHEET

1.D	2.D	3.E	4.B	5.C	6.A	7.A	8.C	9.B	10.B
11.A	12.D	13.B	14.B	15.D	16.D	17.C	18.B	19.C	20.B
21.B	22.A	23.A	24.D	25.D	26.A	27.B	28.C	29.A	30.B
31.D	32.C	33.C	34.D	35.B	36.D	37.C	38.A	39.B	40.B
41.A	42.A	43.D	44.A	35.C	46.B	47.A	48.D	49.B	50.B
51.B	52.B	53.A	54.D	55.A	56.C	57.D	58.D	59.C	60.A
61.B	62.C	63.B	64.D	65.A	66.A	67.A	68.B	69.B	70.B
71.A	72.D	73.A	74.C	75.D	76.A	77.C	78.C	79.D	80.B
81.A	82.D	83.B	84.C	85.A	86.B	87.A	88.B	89.D	90.D
91.B	92.D	93.B	94.C	95.A	96.B	97.C	98.C	99.C	100.C
101.C	102.C	103.A	104.D	105.B	106.B	107.D	108.C	109.C	110.C
111.D	112.C	113.C	114.B	115.C	116.D	117.D			