

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

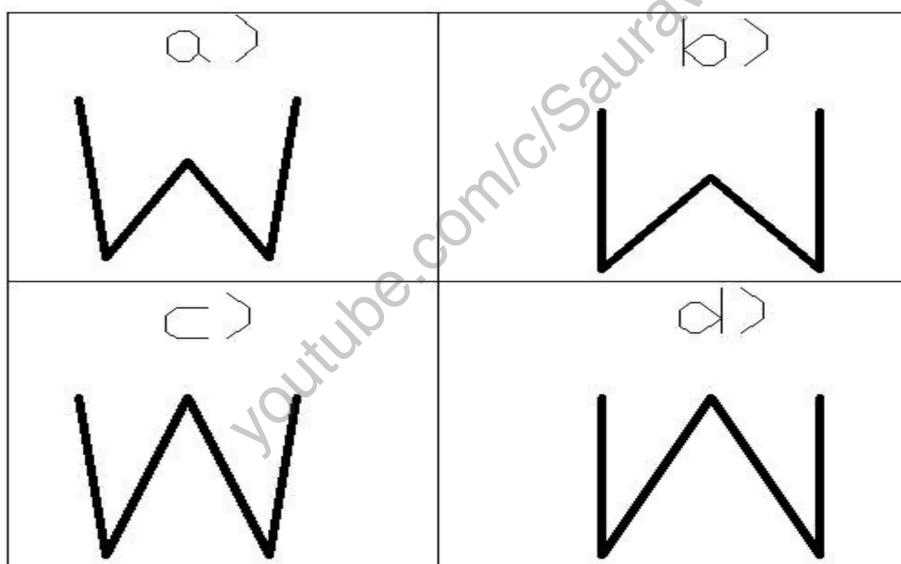
UNIT 1

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

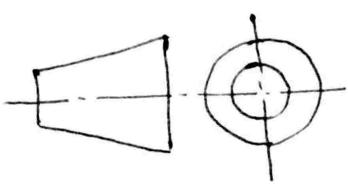
Q10. If a line is inclined to VP and parallel to HP, then its front view is a/an

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

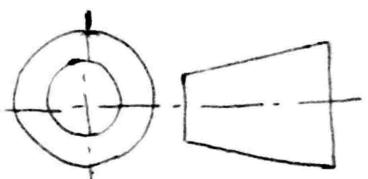
UNIT 3

Q:-Select the correct symbol of third angle of

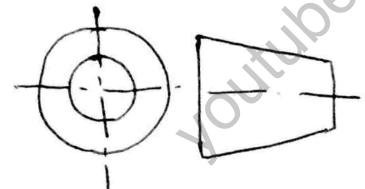
(a)



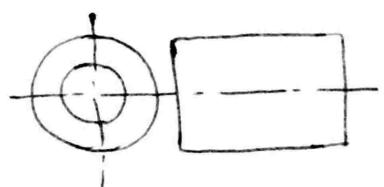
(b)



(c)

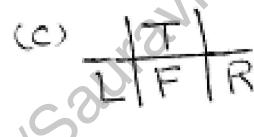
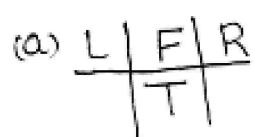


(d)



UNIT 3

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



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

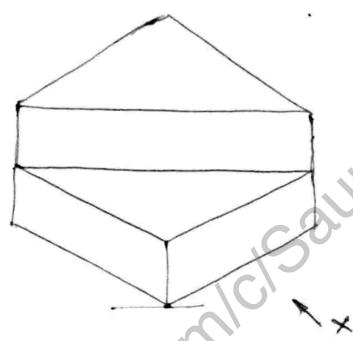
UNIT 3

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

- a. 1st and 2nd
- b. 2nd and 4th
- c. 1st and 4th
- d. 2nd and 3rd

UNIT 3

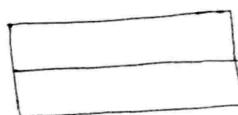
Q:- Select the correct front view of the object given below



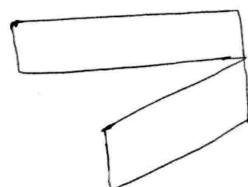
(a)



(b)



(c)

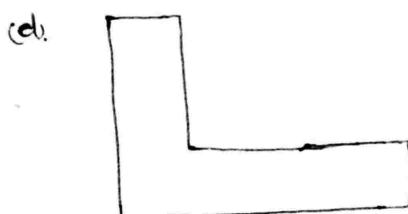
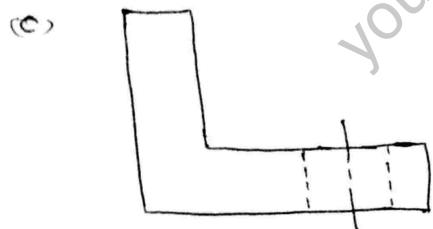
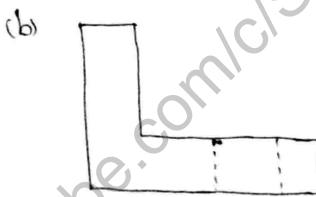
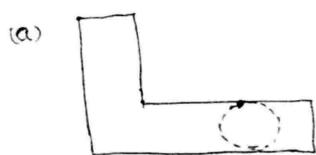
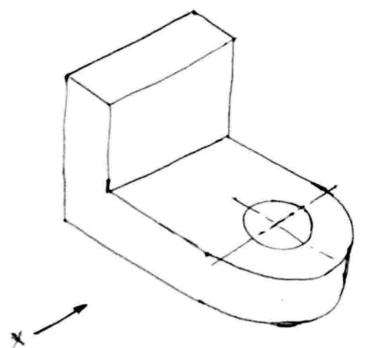


(d)

none of the above

UNIT 3

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



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

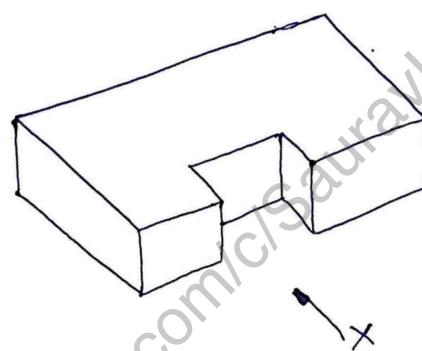
UNIT 3

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



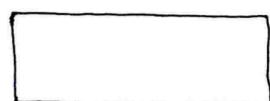
(a)



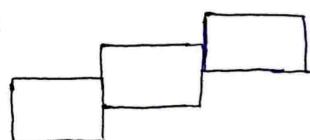
(b)



(c)



(d)



UNIT- 4

Sectional Views

Q1: Why we do sectioning of an object?

- a) Show internal Shape
- 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) $\frac{360 \times l}{r}$

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

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