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1) A short break line is used to indicate a

Ans: Short part of non-uniform cross section

2) The type of line used to indicate a cutting plane is

Ans: Long dashed dotted

3) The size of the drawing drawn to scale 2:1 will be _____ the actual size

Ans: Twice

4) If an area of Y^2 is represented by an area of X^2 on a drawing, then the RF is equal to

Ans: X^2/Y^2

5) In the orthographic projections, F.V. is projected on

Ans: on VP

6) The top view of a rectangular shaped room will show

Ans: Length & width

7) If $\Theta + \emptyset = 90^\circ$ then possibilities are?

Ans: $\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$, FV is perpendicular to XY & Side view = TL

8) When the drawing is drawn smaller than the actual size of object then scale is known as

Ans: Reduced Scale

9) If the object lies in the fourth quadrant, its position with respect to reference plane will be

Ans: Below HP & in front of VP

10) If point C is below HP and behind VP then in which quadrant point C lies?

Ans: Third

11) Representative fraction is ratio of

Ans: Length of object in drawing / actual length

12) Scale used when the lengths are required in three consecutive units is

Ans: Diagonal Scale

13) In first angle projection system, plan is drawn

Ans: Below elevation

14) Dashed line is used to draw...

Ans: Hidden faces

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15) When a line is inclined to VP and parallel to HP, the front view will be _____ to XY.

Ans: Parallel

16) Second angle projection is not used because

Ans: both view will overlap each other

17) In the third angle projection method, the view seen from left is placed on

Ans: left to the FV

18) Example of not a reduction scale is

Ans: 1:1

19) For the third angle projection method, relation between observer, plane & object is

Ans: Observer-Plane-Object

20) In first angle projection method, The Left-hand side view is placed on

Ans: Right side of elevation

21) If line is inclined to vertical plane and parallel to Horizontal plane, then what is valid?

Ans: T.L = Plane length

22) In orthographic view, the lines Perpendicular to arrow X are drawn as

Ans: Perpendicular to XY in Elevation

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23) To draw the leader line, which type of the following line is used?

Ans: Continuous thin line

24) For the First angle projection method, relation between observer, plane & object is

Ans: Observer - Object – Plane

25) Projector of a point is always _____ to the reference beam

Ans: perpendicular

26) A straight line cannot be placed perpendicular to both HP and VP. (True/False)

Ans: True.

27) No traces are obtained when a line is kept parallel to both HP and VP. (True/False)

Ans: True

28) When a line is parallel to HP and inclined to VP, the top view gives the true length. (True/False)

Ans: True

29) When a point is above HP, its view from front is _____ XY.

Ans: above

30) VP and HP are always at _____ to each other.

Ans: Right angles.

31) A straight line is generated as the _____ of a moving point.

Ans: Locus

32) A straight line is defined as the _____ distance between two points.

Ans: Shortest

33) The projection of a line onto a plane parallel to it appears in its true length. (True/False)

Ans: True

34) The trace of a straight line is always a _____

Ans: Point

35) If plan ab of a line AB is parallel to XY , elevation $a'b'$ will give ____ & ____

Ans: True length & true inclination with HP.

36) If the front view of a line is in true length, the top view _____ To AY and the line is to _____ VP

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Ans: parallel, parallel

37) When a line is perpendicular to one of the reference planes, it is _____ To the other plane.

Ans: parallel

38) When a line is perpendicular to HP, its view from the front is _____ to the XY.

Ans: perpendicular

39) When a line is parallel to the VP and perpendicular to HP it _____ is a point

Ans: Top view

40) When a line is inclined to the VP and parallel to HP, the view from above represents _____

Ans: True length and true inclination with VP.

41) When a straight line is parallel to both HP & VP, its side view is a _____

Ans: Point

42) When a line is inclined to _____ and parallel to _____ Its view from front represents the true length of the line.

Ans: HP, VP

43) When a line is inclined to VP and parallel to HP, its view from the front is _____ to XY. **Ans:** parallel

44) Boyle's law, $PV = \text{constant}$ generates a curve which is a

Ans: Hyperbola

45) The gear tooth profile is in the form of

Ans: Involute

46) To obtain the true shape of the section of a solid, the auxiliary plane is set

Ans: parallel to cutting plane

47) A French curve is used to draw

Ans: Smooth freedom curve

48) A curved traced out by a point which moves uniformly both about the Centre and at the same time away or towards the Centre is known as

Ans: Archimedean spiral

49) When a right regular cone is cut by a plane parallel to base the shape of section obtained is

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Ans: circle

50) A circular plane with negligible thickness is inclined to HP & perpendicular to VP its plan appears as

Ans: Reduced shape / ellipse

51) The curve traced by a point keeping its distance fixed from a fixed point in a plane is

Ans: Parabola

52) A pentagonal pyramid is resting on HP on one of its edge of the base and inclined to HP by 30° and cut by the plane parallel to HP and bisecting the axis then its true shape can be obtained in which view.

Ans: Top view

53) A cone base diameter 40 mm and axis 60 mm is cut by a plane parallel to the base then the true shape will be

Ans: Circle

54) If the value of Eccentricity is greater than 1, curve will be

Ans: Hyperbola

55) When the diameter of the directing circle is twice the diameter of rolling circle the hypocycloid obtained is a

Ans: Straight line

56) To obtain the true shape of the section of solid, an auxiliary plane is set

Ans: Parallel to HP

57) A square plate of negligible thickness is inclined to HP and parallel to V.P. The front view will appear as

Ans: Line

58) When the cone, resting on base on V.P., is cut by section plane parallel to V.P. then the true shape is _____ and can be seen in which view?

Ans: Circle, Front

59) To obtain the true shape of the section of solid, an auxiliary plane is set at

Ans: parallel to cutting plane

60) A square plane is inclined to HP & perpendicular to VP its elevation appears as

Ans: Straight line

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61) Name the solid formed by four equilateral triangles

Ans: Tetrahedron

62) ____ Is the shape of the section obtained, cut by a plane inclined to the axis?

Ans: Ellipse

63) The shape of the section obtained, when a cone is cut by a plane passing through the apex and base.

Ans: Triangle

64) The shape of the section obtained, when a cone is cut by a plane parallel to a generator and cuts the base?

Ans: Parabola

65) The shape of the section obtained, when a cone is cut by a parallel to the axis and cuts the base?

Ans: Hyperbola.

66) When the diameter of the directing circle is twice the diameter of the rolling circle, the hypocycloid obtained is a

Ans: Straight Line

67) In Archimedean spiral, the point moves uniformly in a straight line while the line is rotating with Angular velocity.

Ans: Uniform

68) In logarithmic spiral, the _____ of the lengths of any consecutive radius vectors is always a constant.

Ans: Ratio

69) Enlargement scales are used for drawing very small, objects, like parts of wrist watches (True/False)

Ans: True

70) Reduction scale should be used in the preparation of building drawing. (True/False)

Ans: True

71) Plain scales are commonly used to measure linear dimensions in maps accurately. (True/False)

Ans: True

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72) Diagonal scales are commonly used to measure linear dimensions in maps accurately.
(True/False)

Ans: True

73) Parabolic curve shape is used to construct arch and bridges (True/False)

Ans: True

74) There are _____ possible positions at which the auxiliary view may be drawn.

Ans: four

75) The shortest distance from a point to a plane is seen in the _____ view of the plane.

Ans: edge

76) Two planes are said to be parallel when their _____ views are parallel.

Ans: edge

77) The parallelism of two lines lying in the PP may be revealed only in _____ view.

Ans: Side

78) The base of an oblique hexagonal prism is not a regular hexagon. (True/False)

Ans: false

79) The base of an oblique cylinder is not an ellipse (True/False)

Ans: False

80) When the axis of the solid perpendicular to VP, the front view shows the true _____ and _____

Ans: Shape, size of the base

81) The prism is named after the configuration of its base. (True/False)

Ans: True

82) An Octahedron has _____ faces _____ edges and _____ corners.

Ans: 8,12,6

83) When the axis of the solid is parallel to both HP and VP _____ view reveals the true shape of the base.

Ans: Side

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84) A cube has _____ identical _____ surfaces.

Ans: 6, flat

85) When the solid is resting with its base on HP the top view shows the _____ and _____

Ans: True shape, size of the base

86) When the axis of the solid perpendicular to the HP, its _____ view reveals the true shape of the base.

Ans: top

87) A cylinder is obtained by revolving a _____ about one of its longer edges.

Ans: rectangle

88) A cone is obtained by revolving a _____

Ans: Right angle triangle.

89) A sphere is obtained by revolving a _____

Ans: semicircle

90) In an oblique prism, its ends are parallel to each other. (True/False)

Ans: True

91) True shape of section obtained when cutting a cube can be a regular hexagon. (True/False)

Ans: True

92) True shape of section obtained when cutting octahedron can be a regular hexagon. (True/False)

Ans: False

93) The section lines are usually drawn at 30° or 60° to the horizontal. (True/False)

Ans: False

94) The true shape of section of a cylinder cut by an inclined plane is _____

Ans: An ellipse

95) The shape of the cross-section of a cone when it is cut by a vertical plane, parallel to VP and passing through the apex of the cone standing on the HP on its base will be _____

Ans: A triangle

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96) If a sectional surface be viewed in a direction other than normal to it, the shape of the sectioned surface _____ of the object.

Ans: Apparent section

97) If a right circular cylinder is cut by a plane parallel to the axis of the cylinder the section obtained _____

Ans: a rectangle

98) If a sectional surface be viewed looking in a direction _____ to it, that it is the true shape of the section.

Ans: Normal

99) The intersection between a cone and section plane passing through its base consists of _____ & _____ lines.

Ans: Curved, Straight

100) When a section plane cutting a solid is parallel to VP the true shape of the section is revealed in the _____ View

Ans: Front

101) The true shape of section is obtained by viewing the section in a direction _____ to the _____ Plane.

Ans: Normal, cutting

102) Section planes are always represented by the traces.

Ans: True

103) Photographic view of an object is isometric view.

Ans: False

104) Isometric projection is preferred for _____ size objects and perspective is for _____ size objects.

Ans: Small, large

105) The angle between isometric axes is _____

Ans: 120°

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106) A sphere in isometric projection appears as _____

Ans: Circle

107) In isometric projection, all the lengths measured parallel to the principal axes of the solid are shortened in the proportion of _____

Ans: 0.815mm

108) In Isometric projections, the three principal axes of the object will be equally foreshortened

Ans: True

109) The ratio between isometric and true lengths is _____

Ans: $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$

110) In isometric projection, dimension lines are drawn parallel to _____

Ans: Isometric axes

111) A picture taken in a camera is a real isometric projection

Ans: False

112) Concentric circles appear as concentric ellipses in isometric projection

Ans: True

113) Compare to actual diameter, the isometric diameter of the sphere is

Ans: equal

114) In Isometric projection, the length or width of the object is drawn at _____ to the horizontal reference line.

Ans: 30°

115) 10 mm Length of line in Isometric projection will be equal to

Ans: 8.15mm

116) A sphere having radius R mm is lying on the table top at height H mm then sphere Centre is marked at _____ mm above the table top Centre in isometric projection.

Ans: R

117) The isometric view of a vertical line is represented at an angle of _____ in front view and having a length ... the original length of line.

Ans: 90° , same



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