

PART – B (ENGINEERING DRAWING)

(MARKS: 75)

Choose the correct answers:-

1. The length to height ratio of a closed filled arrow head is _____.
a) 1 : 3 b) 3 : 1 c) 1 : 2 d) 2 : 1
2. With the help of a ruler and a compass, it is possible to construct an angle of _____.
a) 35° b) 40° c) 37.5° d) 47.5°
3. A typical lay out of drawing sheet DO NOT contain _____.
a) Centering mark b) Orientation mark c) Trimming marks d) Identification marks
4. The recommended method of dimensioning a sphere with a diameter 80 mm is _____.
a) 80ΦS b) Φ80S c) S80Φ d) SΦ80
5. The mini drafter serves the purpose of every thing except _____.
a) Scales b) Set square c) Protractor d) Compass
6. The principle views associated with orthographic projection are _____.
a) Front view b) Right side view c) Top view d) All of these
7. The Top, Front and Bottom views align in this manner _____.
a) Horizontally b) Vertically
c) According to the planed views d) Parallel to the frontal planes
8. Which of the following is the lightest pencil?
a) 2B b) 1B c) HB d) H
9. To draw a smooth curve of any nature, draughting instruments used is _____.
a) Mini drafter b) French curve c) Template d) Eraser shield
10. Which of the following is not used to fix the drawing sheet on the board?
a) Drawing pins b) Adhesive tapes c) Clips d) Thread
11. For orthographic projection, the engineering custom Bureau of Indian Standards dictates the use of:
a) First-angle projection b) Second-angle projection
c) Third-angle projection d) Fourth-angle projection
12. When a circle passes through three given points, its centre lies at the intersection of _____.
a) The perpendicular bisector of the longest line and the perpendicular line drawn from the end of the shortest line.
b) The perpendicular bisector of the shortest line and perpendicular line drawn from the end of the longest line
c) The perpendicular bisectors of the line that connect the points
d) The tangents drawn through ach point.
13. Sectional portions is represented by ----- lines.
a) Thick lines b) Dashed lines c) Hatching lines

14. Hatching lines are drawn at an angle of _____.
a) 15° b) 30° c) 45° d) 60°
15. In an isometric sketch of a cube?
a) The frontal face appears in its true shape
b) The receding axes are at 45 degrees to the horizontal
c) All faces are equally distorted
d) Only the depth distances must be reduced
16. Which set of lead grades has a grade out of sequence?
a) H, HB, B, 3B b) 7B, H, F, 3H c) 6B, B, H, 4H d) 9H, HB, B, 2B
17. The standard size of Title block is _____.
a) 170mm X 65 mm b) 180mm X 80 mm
c) 200mm X 100 mm d) 250mm X 120 mm
18. The smallest drawing sheet, is designated as _____.
a) A0 b) A3 c) A2 d) A4
19. Super imposed dimensioning is the simplest method of _____.
a) Chain dimensioning b) Parallel dimensioning
c) Combined dimensioning d) Tabular dimensioning
20. When (1) visible outlines (2) hidden outlines (3) projection lines and (4) centre lines overlap, the recommended sequence of priority is _____.
a) 1-2-3-4 b) 1-2-4-3 c) 2-1-3-4 d) 2-1-4-3
21. Which type of line is thin and light?
a) Visible lines b) Centre lines c) Construction lines d) All of these
22. Some of the common terms used to describe technical drawing includes _____.
a) Drafting b) Engineering graphics
c) Engineering drawing d) All of these
23. Which of the following purpose is NOT served by a divider?
a) Divide lines or curves into a number of equal parts
b) Transfer measurements from one part of the drawing to another part
c) Make full size, reduced size or enlarged size drawing
d) Set off a series of equal distances on the drawing
24. In isometric drawings _____.
a) Two axes are perpendicular
b) True measurements can be made only along or parallel to the isometric axes
c) All faces are unequally distorted
d) None of the above
25. Which of the following publications made by Bureau of Indian Standards includes standard techniques for line conventions and lettering in detail?
a) SP 46 b) BIS 9609 c) ASME Y 14.2M d) ISO 2009
