1. By using dash lines

2)(I)All dimension, extension, and leader lines should be thin, sharp, dark lines (.5mm/2H).

 (Ii)Extension lines indicate the points between which the dimension figures apply. They are drawn perpendicular to the dimension lines, start with a visible gap (~1/32") between them and the object, and terminate 1/8" (3.2 mm) beyond the last arrowhead.

 (III)Each dimension should be terminated by arrowheads touching the extension lines and pointing in opposite directions. Arrowheads are drawn freehand with .7mm/HB lead. The line should be broken only at the approximate center for the dimension figures.

3a) (I) A half-section is a view of an object showing one-half of the view in section,The diagonal lines on the section drawing are used to indicate the area that has been theoretically cut. These lines are called section lining or cross-hatching. The lines are thin and are usually drawn at a 45-degree angle to the major outline of the object.

(Ii) When a cutting plane line passes entirely through an object, the resulting section is called a full section

5)(i) A 50mm line is to be drawn at a scale of 5:1 (ie 5 times more than its original size). The measurement 50mm is multiplied by 5 to give 250mm. A 250mm line is drawn.

 (Ii) 100mm line is to be drawn at a scale of 1:10 (ie 10 times less than its original size). The measurement 100mm is divided by 10 to give 10mm. A 10mm line is drawn.

6) diameter - ⌀

 Radius – R

7)(Ii) orthographic projection is a method of projection in which an object is depicted using parallel lines to project its outline on to a plane.

8) it is called orthographic projection when all the projection lines are orthogonal to the projection plane

9) First angle projection is a types of Orthographic projection used to draw 3D objects in 2D plane. In 1st angle projection system, object is placed in the first quadrant and lies in between observer and plane of projection.

Symbol of first angle projection

 3rd Angle project is where the 3D object is seen to be in the 3rd quadrant. It is positioned below and behind the viewing planes, the planes are transparent, and each view is pulled onto the plane closest to it. The front plane of projection is seen to be between the observer and the object.

Symbol of third angle projection



 OBJECTIVE

1. **A**
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. A
11. C
12. D
13. **C**
14. C
15. D