

1 By using CROSS hatching

- 2
- i) A dimension line should never coincide with an object line or centre line
  - ii) dimension should be at least 10mm from the object outline
  - iii) Where there are several parallel dimension lines in a group, the dimension figures should be staggered so that they will not interfere with one another
  - iv) All dimension extension and leader should be thin, sharp, dark lines

3 a) Half Section: This is a view of an object showing one half of the view in section

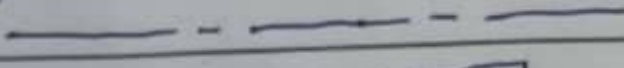
b) Full Section: This is when the imaginary cutting plane passes through the entire object, splitting the drawn object in two with the interior of the object revealed

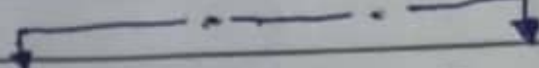
4


5 a) Scale 5:1  $\div$  Each division represents 5mm and the measurement will be scaled.

b) Scale 1:10  $\div$  Each division represents 10mm and the measurements will be scaled.

6 a)  $\emptyset$       b)  $r$       c)  $\square$       d) SR

e) 

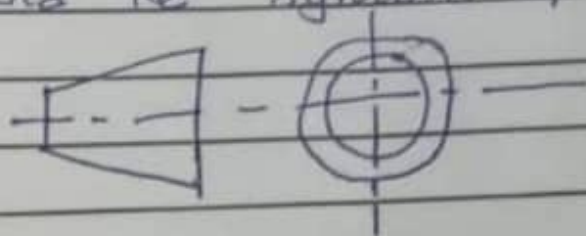
f) 

g) 

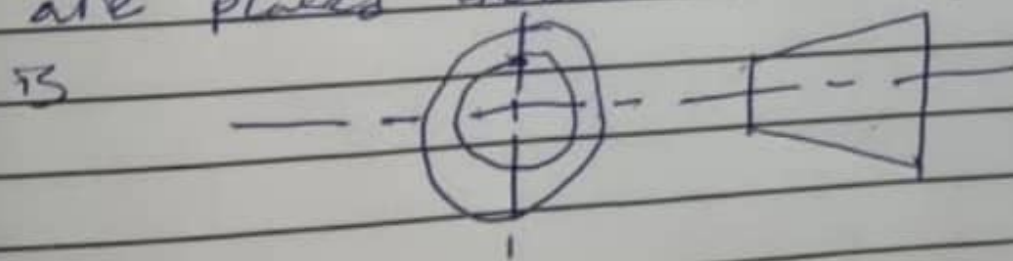
7 Or the graphic projection! This is a means of representing three-dimensional objects in two dimensions.

8 That is when <sup>all of</sup> it is represented on the plane in two dimension

9 a) First angle projection: For the plan position is below and the symbol of representation is



b) Third angle projection: The plan is placed above in the plane while the front and side are placed below. The symbol of representation is



### Objective

- 1 (A) Reference plane (2) (B) false
- 3 (C) Directly (4) (B)  $120^\circ$  (5) (A)  $60^\circ$
- 6 (B) Pivot (7) (C) crowing (8) (B)  $45^\circ$
- 9 (A) A circle (10) (A) An Ellipse (11) (C) cylinder
- 12 (A) ~~Parabola~~ <sup>Cone</sup> (13) (C) Pivot bearing
- 14 (C)  $53^\circ$  (15) (D) Horizontal plane