Answers

1. A sectioned surface can be represented by drawing thin diagonal lines on the surface.

2. (a) Dimension lines must be thin continuous lines.

(b) Centre lines must never be used as dimension lines.

(c)Arrowheads should be approximately triangular, must be of uniform size and shape and in

every case touch the dimension line to which they refer.

3. Full section: If the imaginary cutting plane passes through the entire object, splitting the drawn object in two with the interior of the object revealed, this is called a "full section."

Half section: In this view, the cutting plane is assumed to bend at a right angle and cuts through only half of the represented object, not the full length. When the quarter of the object that was cut is removed, the remainder is called a "half section."

4. Leader lines are terminated with an arrowhead.

5. (a) It means 5 of whatever unit used(cm or mm) represents 1 unit of the actual object or diagram.

(b) It means 1 of whatever unit used(cm or mm) represents 10 units of the actual object or diagram.

6. Diameter: ⌀

Radius: R

Square:

Spherical radius: SR

7. Orthographic projection is a means of representing [three-dimensional](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three-dimensional_space) objects in [two dimensions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Two-dimensional_space).

8. It is when the projection is in 2d when the object was originally in 3d. Also the projection shows the top, front and side view.

9. First angle projection is when the front view is when the front view is drawn above the plan or top view.

Third angle projection is when the top view or plan is drawn above the front view.

MCQ

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