OBJECTIVES

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

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1. We use sectioning lines to represent sectioned surface on drawing. They are to be evenly placed and at all angles
2. Dimensions should not be duplicated, nor should the same info be given in two different ways

* Dimensions should be attached to the view that best shows the contour of the feature being dimensioned
* wherever possible avoid dimensioning to hidden lines
* avoid dimensions over or through the object
* wherever possible locate  dimensions in adjacent views
* to ensure that similar are made between dimension lines as this gives a neat appearance on the completed drawing

1. **HALF SECTION:** a half section is a view of an object showing one half of the view in section. **FULL SECTIONING**: when the cutting plane is right across the object it results in a full sectional view commonly referred to as full section.
2. A leader line can be determined with the use of an arrow head.
3. Scale 5:1 means that the object that should be drawn, should be enlarged 5 times. Scale 1:10 means the drawing of an object should be reduced by 10 time
4. Ø- Diameter R- radius
5. Orthographic projection: a method of projection in which an object is depicted using parallel lines to project its outline to a plane. you require; side of the object and end of the object
6. a projection of an objection is called an orthographic projection when all the views of an object are projected to all the side, end and front elevation

First angle projection: in this projection method the object is placed in the first quadrant and it is positioned in front of the vertical plane and above the horizontal plane. Third angle projection object to be projected in the third quadrant and is positioned behind the vertical plane and below the horizontal plane

