Engineering drawing important questions pdf

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1. Unit1 Ellipse: General Method, Rectangle Method, Arc of circle Method, Arc of circle Method, Rectangle Method, Rectan 1to6, 8 to 12. Unit 3 Projection of Planes: 12.6, 12.7 to 12.10, 12.13, 2 to5, 7 Projection of solids: 13.10 to 13.13, 13.18 to 13.23, 13.29 to 13.31 Unit 4 Section of solids: 14.5, 14.6, 14.11, 14.13, 14, 17, 14.19, 14.24 to 14.26 Development of surfaces of solids: Slides 8 to 10, 12 to 17 Intersection of cylinders: slides Isometric Projection: 17.16,17,17,17.22,17.25,17.25,17.25,17.25,17.33 Unit 5 CAD: Question & Answers given in slides UNIT- IIOrthographic Projections of Points and Lines, Projections of Plane regular geometric figures.—AuxiliaryPlanes.UNIT - IIIProjections of Regular Solids - Auxiliary Views - Sectional views of RightRegular Solids - Prism, Cylinder, Pyramid, Cone - Auxiliary views - Sections of SphereUNIT - IVDevelopment of Surfaces of Right Regular Solids: Intersection of - Prism, Cylinder, Pyramid, Cone - Auxiliary views - Sections of SphereUNIT - IVDevelopment of Surfaces of Right Regular Solids: Intersection of - Prism, Cylinder, Pyramid, Cone - Auxiliary views - Sections of SphereUNIT - IVDevelopment of Surfaces of Right Regular Solids: Intersection of - Prism vs Prism- Cylinder Vs Cylinder Vs Cylinder Vs Cylinder, Pyramid, Cone - Auxiliary views - Sections of Solids: Intersection of - Prism vs Prism- Cylinder Vs Cy Scale - Isometric Views - Conventions - Isometric Views of Lines, Plane Figures, Simple and CompoundSolids - Isometric Projection of Spherical Parts. Conversion of Isometric Views to Orthographic Views and Vice-versa - Conventions Q1. Define A Line In General. Also Define It From The Drawing Point Of View? Ans- A line is the shortest distance between two points. A line in drawing can be defined in a number of ways. It is defined by the location of its two ends with respect to the principal planes and the distance between their projectors. One end is defined with respect to the principal planes of projections and its inclination given with one of the principal plan along with true length Q2. Define Line, Plane & Solid? Ans- Line- Joining of shortest Distance B/W two points forms A Line. Plane- Any Surface In Different Shape Like Square, Circle, Triangle, Pentagon And Hexagon With Negligible Or Least Thickness Is Called Plane. Two Principle Planes Are Horizontal Plane & Vertical Plane. Solid-Any Shape Made Of Any Material Having Surface Area, Mass & Volume Is A Solid. Examples- Sphere, Cube, Cuboid, Prism, Pyramids & Cones etc. Q3. What Is The Trace of a line is the point where the line meets the plane on extending the line. If the line is inclined to H.P., it will have a H.T., (horizontal trace). If the line lies in a horizontal trace). If the line lies in a vertical plane, it will have a V.T., (Vertical trace). If the line lies in a horizontal trace as a line itself. Of A Line & A Plane? Ans - The Point Where the True Lengths of a Line Inclined To H.P or V.P Will Meet H.P & V.P When Produced Will Be H.T & V.T Respectively, H.T Stands For Vertical Trace V.T Stands For Vertical Trace of a Line Stands For Vertical Trace V.T Stands For Vertic and Apparent Angles? Ans- The angles which the true length of a line makes with h.p or v.p is true inclination. when a line is inclined to xy at angles greater than the true inclination. these angles viz .alpha & bita are called apparent angles of inclination. Q6. What is the Difference in The Shape of Trace of a Line & Trace of a Line is a Point; Whereas the trace of a plane is a line. Q7. What Is The Use Of Auxiliary Planes? Ans-Plane Perpendicular To Both The Principal Planes Is Called Auxiliary Planes. Side Views Of The Objects Are Taken On It. Q8. Name The Principal Planes Of Projection Ans- The principal planes of projection are three: P-Vertical plane for the top view of the object. NOTE: All these planes (HP, VP and PP) are at right angles to each other. Q9. What Is The Most Important Type Of Problems On The Projections Of A Straight Line? Ans- There are two main types of problems on the projections of a straight line: The projections of a line are given. Find the true length and its true inclinations with HP and VP. The true length and its true inclinations with HP and VP. The true length and its true inclinations with HP and VP. The true length and its true inclinations with HP and VP. The true length and its true inclinations with HP and VP. The true length and its true inclinations with HP and VP. The true length and its true inclinations with HP and VP. The true length and its true inclinations with HP and VP. The true length and its true inclinations with HP and VP. The true length and its true inclinations with HP and VP. The true length and its true inclinations with HP and VP. The true length and its true inclinations with HP and VP. The true length and its true inclinations with HP and VP. The true length and its true inclinations with HP and VP. The true length and its true inclinations with HP and VP. The true length and its true inclinations with HP and VP. The true length and its true inclinations with HP and VP. The true length and its true inclinations with HP and VP. The true length and its true inclinations with HP and VP. The true length and its true inclinations with HP and VP. The true length and its true inclinations with HP and VP. 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An oblique projection is a parallel projection in which the lines of sight are not perpendicular to the projection plane. Commonly used oblique projection solution plane to be perpendicular to the projection plane. Please find the attached pdf file of engineering drawing questions pdf - ED Imp Qusts Link - ED Question Bank UNIT-I Construct an ellipse. When the directrix is equal to 60 mm and eccentricity 2/3. Also draw a normal and a tangent to the curve at a point 35 mm from the focus. Draw a hyperbola having its two asymptotes inclined at 700 to each other and passing through a point P at a distance of 30mm from one asymptote and 36mm from the other. Draw a normal and tangent at any convenient point. Construct a scale of 1:14 to read feet and inches and long enough to measure 7 feet. Show a distance of 5 feet 10 inches on it. For more questions please download the above Pdf file UNIT-II The front view and top view of a straight line PQ measures 50mm and 65 mm respectively. The point P is in the HP and 20 mm infront of the VP and the front view of the line is inclined at 450 to the reference line. Determine the true length of PQ, true angles of inclination with the reference planes and the trace. A square ABCD of 50 mm side has it's a corner A in the HP, its diagonal AC inclined at 300 to the HP. And diagonal BD inclined at 450 to the VP. And parallel to the HP. Draw its projections. A regular pentagon of 30 mm sides is resting on H.P on one of it's sides while it's opposite vertex (corner) is 30 mm above HP. Draw the projections when side in H.P is 300 inclined to VP. For more questions please download the above Pdf file UNIT-III A cone of base diameter 50 mm and axis 60 mm has one of its projections when the apex is 15 mm above the HP. A pentagonal prism of side of base 30mm, axis 70mm is resting on one of its base edges in H.P. with its axis inclined at 450 to H.P. The top view of the axis is inclined at 300 to V.P. Draw the projections. A square prism base 40 mm side and height 65 mm has its axis inclined at 450 to the HP. And has an edge of its base on the HP. and inclined at 300 to the VP. Draw its projections. For more questions please download the above engineering drawing questions pdf. UNIT-IV A pentagonal prism, 30 mm base side & 50 mm axis is standing on Hp on its base whose one side is perpendicular to VP. It is cut by a section plane 450 inclined to Hp, through midpoint of axis. Draw the development of surface of remaining solid. A cone, 50 mm base diameter and 70 mm axis is standing on its base on HP. It cut by a section plane 450 inclined to HP through base end of end generator. Draw projections, sectional views, and true shape of section and development of surfaces of remaining solid. A cone 40 mm diameter and 50 mm axis is resting on one of its generator on HP which is parallel to VP. Draw it's projections. It is cut by a horizontal section plane through its base center. Draw sectional TV, development of the surface of the remaining part of cone. For more questions pdf UNIT-V A pentagonal pyramid with edge of base 40 mm and axis 70 mm long, is resting on its base on H.P. One of the base edges of the pyramid is perpendicular to V.P. A section plane, perpendicular to V.P. and inclined to H.P. at 300, passes through the axis, at a height of 30 mm from the base. Draw the isometric view of the truncated pyramid. Draw a perspective view of a square plane of side 50 mm resting on the ground plane with one of its corners touching picture plane and a side right to the corner inclined at 600 to it. The station point is 70 mm infront of picture plane, 65 mm above ground plane and lies in a central plane which is 35 mm towards right of the corner touching the picture plane. A cone, diameter of base 45mm and height 50mm is mounted centrally on the top of a square slab of thickness 10mm & side 65mm. Draw the isometric projection of the combined solid. 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