

RSGSML Drawing and Design Questions and Answers



1. A half-moon protractor is divided into how many degrees?

- A.360
- B.180
- C.270
- D.310

Answer: B

2. A line drawn with a long section, short dash, and another long section is a _____.

- A.hidden feature
- B.center of a circle
- C.center axis of a hidden cylinder
- D.center of a radius

Answer: C

3. Traditional drafters need to be able to create several different line widths because _____.

- A.different line widths convey different information
- B.the line width has to do with how dark it appear in the finished drawing
- C.they seem to transmit better in a fax machine
- D.it makes no difference

Answer: Option A

4. Several of the tools used in traditional drafting include the following:

- A.Parallel straight edge
- B.45 degree triangle
- C.Circle template
- D.All of the above

Answer: D

5. A civil engineer working on a bridge design would probably rely on his _____ scale for checking printed drawings.

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- A.engineer's
- B.metric
- C.architect's
- D.none of the above

Answer: Option A

6. This type of solid is egg-shaped and can be created by revolving an ellipse around one of its axes:

- A.Ellipsoid
- B.Torus
- C.Cone
- D.Cylinder

Answer: A

7. Some of the common terms used to describe technical drawing include:

- A.Drafting
- B.Engineering Graphics
- C.Engineering Drawing
- D.All of the above

Answer: D

8. An architect often relies on a _____ to complete the set of technical drawings used in the design of an office building.

- A.technical illustrator
- B.artist
- C.drafter
- D.construction superintendent

Answer: C

9. In oblique sketches, the most commonly used angles for receding lines are:

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- A. 15 or 30 degrees
- B. 25 or 30 degrees
- C. 30 or 45 degrees
- D. 45 or 60 degrees

Answer: C

10. A drafter who develops technical drawings of a highway overpass would most likely be a _____ drafter.

- A. architectural
- B. civil
- C. mechanical
- D. process piping

Answer: B

11. EDM is the acronym for:

- A. Enterprise data management
- B. Engineering drawing management
- C. Enterprise drawing manipulation
- D. Engineering data manipulation

Answer: A

12. Technical drawings typically serve one of three purposes:

- A. Visualization, Communication, or Documentation
- B. Visualization, Dimensioning, or Documentation
- C. Communication, Documentation, or Installation
- D. Documentation, Installation, or Engineering

Answer: A

13. The organized and orderly approach to solving problems is known as the:

- A. Engineering process
- B. Design process

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- C.Aesthetic process
- D.Functional process

Answer: B

14. This is the range of digital or hard copy documents that specify the physical function requirements for a product:

- A.Product design
- B.Product definition
- C.Drawing definition
- D.Engineering design

Answer: B

15. PDM is the acronym for:

- A.Project drawing management
- B.Product drawing manipulation
- C.Product data management
- D.Project data manipulation

Answer: C

16. This is the intersection of the ground plane with the picture plane:

- A.Vanishing point
- B.Ground line
- C.Station point
- D.Horizon

Answer: B

17. In perspective drawings this is placed between the observer and the object:

- A.Vanishing point / horizon
- B.Station point

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- C. Ground line
- D. Plane of projection / picture plane

Answer: D

18. When positioning this feature of perspective projection, the centerline of the cone of visual rays should be directed toward the approximate center of the object:

- A. Station point
- B. Vanishing point
- C. Horizon
- D. Ground line

Answer: A

19. Perspective drawings are classified according to their number of these features:

- A. Station points
- B. Picture planes
- C. Vanishing points
- D. Ground lines

Answer: C

20. Isometric drawings are often used by _____ to help illustrate complex designs.

- A. mechanical engineers
- B. piping drafters
- C. aerospace engineers
- D. all of the above

Answer: D

21. In order to create an isometric circle to represent a hole through the top surface of a box, the drafter must insure that the correct isoplane has been selected by scrolling

through the isoplanes using the _____ key.

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- A.F1
- B.F3
- C.F5
- D.F8

Answer: C

22. A fillet is a rounded surface on the _____ corner of a part.

- A.Inside
- B.outside
- C.radial
- D.isoplane

Answer: A

23. Before starting an isometric drawing in AutoCAD the drafter needs to _____.

- A.set the grid to isometric
- B.set the current layer to Defpoints
- C.turn Object Snap off
- D.turn Ortho off

Answer: A

24. A round is a rounded surface on the _____ corner of a part.

- A.inside
- B.outside
- C.radial
- D.isoplane

Answer: B

25. Architectural drafters generally prefer to use _____ drawings to help illustrate 3-dimensional views of a structure.

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- A.isometric
- B.perspective
- C.orthographic
- D.auxiliary

Answer: B

26. The bounding box method for setting up an isometric drawing helps the drafter _____.

- A.confine the isometric drawing to its maximum size
- B.figure what lines are to be illustrated vertical and horizontal
- C.position the isometric drawing in paper space
- D.none of the above

Answer: A

27. The Offset tool should only be used for placing _____ in an isometric drawing.

- A.circles
- B.horizontal lines
- C.vertical lines
- D.none of the above

Answer: C

28. When creating an isometric drawing in AutoCAD the drafter can utilize the Dynamic Input and Polar Coordinate system to place both vertical and horizontal lines. A line

created from one point 3 inches at 180 degrees would be a _____ line.

- A.horizontal
- B.vertical
- C.inclined
- D.none of the above

Answer: B

29. AutoCAD refers to isometric ellipses as _____.

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- A.Ellipses
- B.isoellipses
- C.isocircles
- D.circles

Answer: C

30. The typical parts list should include the _____.

- A.part number
- B.manufacturing material
- C.number of parts needed
- D.all of the above

Answer: D