Multiple Choice Questions & Answers

1. What is the purpose of scales in engineering drawings?
A) To measure distances accurately
B) To provide a reference for proportions
C) To aid in creating detailed drawings
D) All of the above
Answer: D) All of the above

2. Which type of scale allows for the measurement of three dimensions on a single scale?
A) Plain scale
B) Diagonal scale
C) Vernier scale
D) Logarithmic scale
Answer: B) Diagonal scale

3. How is a rectangular hyperbola typically drawn?
A) By intersecting a cone with a plane
B) By tracing the path of a rolling circle
C) By projecting points onto different planes
D) By using a string and pins
Answer: A) By intersecting a cone with a plane

4. Which curve is traced by a point on the rim of a rolling circle?
A) Cycloid
B) Epicycloid
C) Hyperbola
D) Parabola
Answer: A) Cycloid

5. What is the purpose of introducing computer aided drafting in engineering graphics?
A) To replace manual drafting methods
B) To improve drafting accuracy
C) To increase drafting efficiency
D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

6. How are points projected in orthographic projection?
A) Points are projected onto projection planes using perpendicular lines.
B) Points are projected as lines onto projection planes.
C) Points are projected as surfaces onto projection planes.
D) Points are projected as solids onto projection planes.
Answer: A) Points are projected onto projection planes using perpendicular lines.

7. Which convention is used for representing hidden features in orthographic projections?
A) Dotted lines
B) Dashed lines
C) Solid lines
D) Double lines
Answer: B) Dashed lines

8. How are lines projected in orthographic projection?
A) Lines are projected as points onto projection planes.
B) Lines are projected using dashed lines.
C) Lines are projected as surfaces onto projection planes.
D) Lines are projected by extending perpendiculars from each endpoint of the line to the projection plane.
Answer: D) Lines are projected by extending perpendiculars from each endpoint of the line to the projection plane.

9. What is the purpose of auxiliary planes in projection?
A) To represent hidden features
B) To project points onto different planes
C) To show inclined surfaces more clearly
D) To create sectional views
Answer: C) To show inclined surfaces more clearly

10. How does computer aided orthographic projection differ from manual projection?
A) It is slower and less accurate.

B) It requires fewer commands.
C) It is more efficient and accurate.
D) It cannot handle complex shapes.
Answer: C) It is more efficient and accurate.

11. How are prisms represented in different orthographic views?
A) The base appears as a circle in all views.
B) The base appears as a polygon in one view and as an edge in another.
C) The base appears as a rectangle in all views.
D) The base appears as a triangle in one view and as a square in another.
Answer: B) The base appears as a polygon in one view and as an edge in another.

12. What is the projection of a cone in orthographic views?
A) The base appears as a square in all views.
B) The base appears as an ellipse in all views.
C) The base appears as a circle in all views.
D) The base appears as a triangle in all views.
Answer: B) The base appears as an ellipse in all views.

13. How are threads and fasteners typically represented in technical drawings?
A) By standardized symbols and notes
B) By dashed lines
C) By solid lines
D) By different colors
Answer: A) By standardized symbols and notes

14. What is the primary advantage of using exploded views in assembly drawings?
A) To show internal features
B) To provide different perspectives
C) To illustrate how components fit together
D) To create sectional views
Answer: C) To illustrate how components fit together

15. What does a detail view magnify in engineering drawings?

A) The entire drawing
B) A specific portion of the drawing
C) Hidden features
D) Auxiliary planes
Answer: B) A specific portion of the drawing

16. What role do scales play in engineering drawings?
A) To measure distances accurately
B) To provide a reference for proportions
C) To aid in creating detailed drawings
D) All of the above
Answer: D) All of the above

17. Which type of scale allows for the measurement of three dimensions on a single scale?
A) Plain scale
B) Diagonal scale
C) Vernier scale
D) Logarithmic scale
Answer: B) Diagonal scale

18. How is a rectangular hyperbola typically drawn?
A) By intersecting a cone with a plane
B) By tracing the path of a rolling circle
C) By projecting points onto different planes
D) By using a string and pins
Answer: A) By intersecting a cone with a plane

19. Which curve is traced by a point on the rim of a rolling circle?
A) Cycloid
B) Epicycloid
C) Hyperbola
D) Parabola
Answer: A) Cycloid

20. What is the purpose of introducing computer aided drafting in engineering graphics?

A) To replace manual drafting methods
B) To improve drafting accuracy
C) To increase drafting efficiency
D) All of the above
Answer: D) All of the above

21. How are points projected in orthographic projection?
A) Points are projected onto projection planes using perpendicular lines.
B) Points are projected as lines onto projection planes.
C) Points are projected as surfaces onto projection planes.
D) Points are projected as solids onto projection planes.
Answer: A) Points are projected onto projection planes using perpendicular lines.

22. Which convention is used for representing hidden features in orthographic projections?
A) Dotted lines
B) Dashed lines
C) Solid lines
D) Double lines
Answer: B) Dashed lines

23. How are lines projected in orthographic projection?
A) Lines are projected as points onto projection planes.
B) Lines are projected using dashed lines.
C) Lines are projected as surfaces onto projection planes.
D) Lines are projected by extending perpendiculars from each endpoint of the line to the projection plane.
Answer: D) Lines are projected by extending perpendiculars from each endpoint of the line to the projection plane.

24. What is the purpose of auxiliary planes in projection?
A) To represent hidden features
B) To project points onto different planes
C) To show inclined surfaces more clearly
D) To create sectional views
Answer: C) To show inclined surfaces more clearly

25. How does computer aided orthographic projection differ from manual projection?
A) It is slower and less accurate.
B) It requires fewer commands.
C) It is more efficient and accurate.
D) It cannot handle complex shapes.
Answer: C) It is more efficient and accurate.

26. How are prisms represented in different orthographic views?
A) The base appears as a circle in all views.
B) The base appears as a polygon in one view and as an edge in another.
C) The base appears as a rectangle in all views.
D) The base appears as a triangle in one view and as a square in another.
Answer: B) The base appears as a polygon in one view and as an edge in another.

27. What is the projection of a cone in orthographic views?
A) The base appears as a square in all views.
B) The base appears as an ellipse in all views.
C) The base appears as a circle in all views.
D) The base appears as a triangle in all views.
Answer: B) The base appears as an ellipse in all views.

28. How are threads and fasteners typically represented in technical drawings?
A) By standardized symbols and notes
B) By dashed lines
C) By solid lines
D) By different colors
Answer: A) By standardized symbols and notes

29. What is the primary advantage of using exploded views in assembly drawings?
A) To show internal features
B) To provide different perspectives
C) To illustrate how components fit together

D) To create sectional views
Answer: C) To illustrate how components fit together

30. What does a detail view magnify in engineering drawings?
A) The entire drawing
B) A specific portion of the drawing
C) Hidden features
D) Auxiliary planes
Answer: B) A specific portion of the drawing

31. What role do scales play in engineering drawings?
A) To measure distances accurately
B) To provide a reference for proportions
C) To aid in creating detailed drawings
D) All of the above
Answer: D) All of the above

32. Which type of scale allows for the measurement of three dimensions on a single scale?
A) Plain scale
B) Diagonal scale
C) Vernier scale
D) Logarithmic scale
Answer: B) Diagonal scale

33. How is a rectangular hyperbola typically drawn?
A) By intersecting a cone with a plane
B) By tracing the path of a rolling circle
C) By projecting points onto different planes
D) By using a string and pins
Answer: A) By intersecting a cone with a plane

34. Which curve is traced by a point on the rim of a rolling circle?
A) Cycloid
B) Epicycloid
C) Hyperbola
D) Parabola

Answer: A) Cycloid

35. What is the purpose of introducing computer aided drafting in engineering graphics?
A) To replace manual drafting methods
B) To improve drafting accuracy
C) To increase drafting efficiency
D) All of the above
Answer: D) All of the above

36. How are points projected in orthographic projection?
A) Points are projected onto projection planes using perpendicular lines.
B) Points are projected as lines onto projection planes.
C) Points are projected as surfaces onto projection planes.
D) Points are projected as solids onto projection planes.
Answer: A) Points are projected onto projection planes using perpendicular lines.

37. Which convention is used for representing hidden features in orthographic projections?
A) Dotted lines
B) Dashed lines
C) Solid lines
D) Double lines
Answer: B) Dashed lines

38. How are lines projected in orthographic projection?
A) Lines are projected as points onto projection planes.
B) Lines are projected using dashed lines.
C) Lines are projected as surfaces onto projection planes.
D) Lines are projected by extending perpendiculars from each endpoint of the line to the projection plane.
Answer: D) Lines are projected by extending perpendiculars from each endpoint of the line to the projection plane.

39. What is the purpose of auxiliary planes in projection?
A) To represent hidden features

B) To project points onto different planes
C) To show inclined surfaces more clearly
D) To create sectional views
Answer: C) To show inclined surfaces more clearly

40. How does computer aided orthographic projection differ from manual projection?
A) It is slower and less accurate.
B) It requires fewer commands.
C) It is more efficient and accurate.
D) It cannot handle complex shapes.
Answer: C) It is more efficient and accurate.

41. How are prisms represented in different orthographic views?
A) The base appears as a circle in all views.
B) The base appears as a polygon in one view and as an edge in another.
C) The base appears as a rectangle in all views.
D) The base appears as a triangle in one view and as a square in another.
Answer: B) The base appears as a polygon in one view and as an edge in another.

42. What is the projection of a cone in orthographic views?
A) The base appears as a square in all views.
B) The base appears as an ellipse in all views.
C) The base appears as a circle in all views.
D) The base appears as a triangle in all views.
Answer: B) The base appears as an ellipse in all views.

43. How are threads and fasteners typically represented in technical drawings?
A) By standardized symbols and notes
B) By dashed lines
C) By solid lines
D) By different colors
Answer: A) By standardized symbols and notes

44. What is the primary advantage of using exploded views in assembly drawings?
A) To show internal features
B) To provide different perspectives
C) To illustrate how components fit together
D) To create sectional views
Answer: C) To illustrate how components fit together

45. What does a detail view magnify in engineering drawings?
A) The entire drawing
B) A specific portion of the drawing
C) Hidden features
D) Auxiliary planes
Answer: B) A specific portion of the drawing

46. What role do scales play in engineering drawings?
A) To measure distances accurately
B) To provide a reference for proportions
C) To aid in creating detailed drawings
D) All of the above
Answer: D) All of the above

47. Which type of scale allows for the measurement of three dimensions on a single scale?
A) Plain scale
B) Diagonal scale
C) Vernier scale
D) Logarithmic scale
Answer: B) Diagonal scale

48. How is a rectangular hyperbola typically drawn?
A) By intersecting a cone with a plane
B) By tracing the path of a rolling circle
C) By projecting points onto different planes
D) By using a string and pins
Answer: A) By intersecting a cone with a plane

49. Which curve is traced by a point on the rim of a rolling circle?
A) Cycloid
B) Epicycloid
C) Hyperbola
D) Parabola
Answer: A) Cycloid

50. What is the purpose of introducing computer aided drafting in engineering graphics?
A) To replace manual drafting methods
B) To improve drafting accuracy
C) To increase drafting efficiency
D) All of the above
Answer: D) All of the above

51. How are points projected in orthographic projection?
A) Points are projected onto projection planes using perpendicular lines.
B) Points are projected as lines onto projection planes.
C) Points are projected as surfaces onto projection planes.
D) Points are projected as solids onto projection planes.
Answer: A) Points are projected onto projection planes using perpendicular lines.

52. Which convention is used for representing hidden features in orthographic projections?
A) Dotted lines
B) Dashed lines
C) Solid lines
D) Double lines
Answer: B) Dashed lines

53. How are lines projected in orthographic projection?
A) Lines are projected as points onto projection planes.
B) Lines are projected using dashed lines.
C) Lines are projected as surfaces onto projection planes.
D) Lines are projected by extending perpendiculars from each endpoint of the line to the projection plane.

Answer: D) Lines are projected by extending perpendiculars from each endpoint of the line to the projection plane.

54. What is the purpose of auxiliary planes in projection?
A) To represent hidden features
B) To project points onto different planes
C) To show inclined surfaces more clearly
D) To create sectional views
Answer: C) To show inclined surfaces more clearly

55. How does computer aided orthographic projection differ from manual projection?
A) It is slower and less accurate.
B) It requires fewer commands.
C) It is more efficient and accurate.
D) It cannot handle complex shapes.
Answer: C) It is more efficient and accurate.

56. How are prisms represented in different orthographic views?
A) The base appears as a circle in all views.
B) The base appears as a polygon in one view and as an edge in another.
C) The base appears as a rectangle in all views.
D) The base appears as a triangle in one view and as a square in another.
Answer: B) The base appears as a polygon in one view and as an edge in another.

57. What is the projection of a cone in orthographic views?
A) The base appears as a square in all views.
B) The base appears as an ellipse in all views.
C) The base appears as a circle in all views.
D) The base appears as a triangle in all views.
Answer: B) The base appears as an ellipse in all views.

58. How are threads and fasteners typically represented in technical drawings?
A) By standardized symbols and notes
B) By dashed lines

C) By solid lines
D) By different colors
Answer: A) By standardized symbols and notes

59. What is the primary advantage of using exploded views in assembly drawings?
A) To show internal features
B) To provide different perspectives
C) To illustrate how components fit together
D) To create sectional views
Answer: C) To illustrate how components fit together

60. What does a detail view magnify in engineering drawings?
A) The entire drawing
B) A specific portion of the drawing
C) Hidden features
D) Auxiliary planes
Answer: B) A specific portion of the drawing

61. What role do scales play in engineering drawings?
A) To measure distances accurately
B) To provide a reference for proportions
C) To aid in creating detailed drawings
D) All of the above
Answer: D) All of the above

62. Which type of scale allows for the measurement of three dimensions on a single scale?
A) Plain scale
B) Diagonal scale
C) Vernier scale
D) Logarithmic scale
Answer: B) Diagonal scale

63. How is a rectangular hyperbola typically drawn?
A) By intersecting a cone with a plane
B) By tracing the path of a rolling circle

C) By projecting points onto different planes
D) By using a string and pins
Answer: A) By intersecting a cone with a plane

64. Which curve is traced by a point on the rim of a rolling circle?
A) Cycloid
B) Epicycloid
C) Hyperbola
D) Parabola
Answer: A) Cycloid

65. What is the purpose of introducing computer aided drafting in engineering graphics?
A) To replace manual drafting methods
B) To improve drafting accuracy
C) To increase drafting efficiency
D) All of the above
Answer: D) All of the above

66. How are points projected in orthographic projection?
A) Points are projected onto projection planes using perpendicular lines.
B) Points are projected as lines onto projection planes.
C) Points are projected as surfaces onto projection planes.
D) Points are projected as solids onto projection planes.
Answer: A) Points are projected onto projection planes using perpendicular lines.

67. Which convention is used for representing hidden features in orthographic projections?
A) Dotted lines
B) Dashed lines
C) Solid lines
D) Double lines
Answer: B) Dashed lines

68. How are lines projected in orthographic projection?
A) Lines are projected as points onto projection planes.

B) Lines are projected using dashed lines.
C) Lines are projected as surfaces onto projection planes.
D) Lines are projected by extending perpendiculars from each endpoint of the line to the projection plane.
Answer: D) Lines are projected by extending perpendiculars from each endpoint of the line to the projection plane.

69. What is the purpose of auxiliary planes in projection?
A) To represent hidden features
B) To project points onto different planes
C) To show inclined surfaces more clearly
D) To create sectional views
Answer: C) To show inclined surfaces more clearly

70. How does computer aided orthographic projection differ from manual projection?
A) It is slower and less accurate.
B) It requires fewer commands.
C) It is more efficient and accurate.
D) It cannot handle complex shapes.
Answer: C) It is more efficient and accurate.

71. How are prisms represented in different orthographic views?
A) The base appears as a circle in all views.
B) The base appears as a polygon in one view and as an edge in another.
C) The base appears as a rectangle in all views.
D) The base appears as a triangle in one view and as a square in another.
Answer: B) The base appears as a polygon in one view and as an edge in another.

72. What is the projection of a cone in orthographic views?
A) The base appears as a square in all views.
B) The base appears as an ellipse in all views.
C) The base appears as a circle in all views.
D) The base appears as a triangle in all views.
Answer: B) The base appears as an ellipse in all views.

73. How are threads and fasteners typically represented in technical drawings?
A) By standardized symbols and notes
B) By dashed lines
C) By solid lines
D) By different colors
Answer: A) By standardized symbols and notes

74. What is the primary advantage of using exploded views in assembly drawings?
A) To show internal features
B) To provide different perspectives
C) To illustrate how components fit together
D) To create sectional views
Answer: C) To illustrate how components fit together

75. What does a detail view magnify in engineering drawings?
A) The entire drawing
B) A specific portion of the drawing
C) Hidden features
D) Auxiliary planes
Answer: B) A specific portion of the drawing

76. What role do scales play in engineering drawings?
A) To measure distances accurately
B) To provide a reference for proportions
C) To aid in creating detailed drawings
D) All of the above
Answer: D) All of the above

77. Which type of scale allows for the measurement of three dimensions on a single scale?
A) Plain scale
B) Diagonal scale
C) Vernier scale
D) Logarithmic scale
Answer: B) Diagonal scale

78. How is a rectangular hyperbola typically drawn?
A) By intersecting a cone with a plane
B) By tracing the path of a rolling circle
C) By projecting points onto different planes
D) By using a string and pins
Answer: A) By intersecting a cone with a plane

79. Which curve is traced by a point on the rim of a rolling circle?
A) Cycloid
B) Epicycloid
C) Hyperbola
D) Parabola
Answer: A) Cycloid

80. What is the purpose of introducing computer aided drafting in engineering graphics?
A) To replace manual drafting methods
B) To improve drafting accuracy
C) To increase drafting efficiency
D) All of the above
Answer: D) All of the above

81. How are points projected in orthographic projection?
A) Points are projected onto projection planes using perpendicular lines.
B) Points are projected as lines onto projection planes.
C) Points are projected as surfaces onto projection planes.
D) Points are projected as solids onto projection planes.
Answer: A) Points are projected onto projection planes using perpendicular lines.

82. Which convention is used for representing hidden features in orthographic projections?
A) Dotted lines
B) Dashed lines
C) Solid lines
D) Double lines

Answer: B) Dashed lines

83. How are lines projected in orthographic projection?
A) Lines are projected as points onto projection planes.
B) Lines are projected using dashed lines.
C) Lines are projected as surfaces onto projection planes.
D) Lines are projected by extending perpendiculars from each endpoint of the line to the projection plane.
Answer: D) Lines are projected by extending perpendiculars from each endpoint of the line to the projection plane.

84. What is the purpose of auxiliary planes in projection?
A) To represent hidden features
B) To project points onto different planes
C) To show inclined surfaces more clearly
D) To create sectional views
Answer: C) To show inclined surfaces more clearly

85. How does computer aided orthographic projection differ from manual projection?
A) It is slower and less accurate.
B) It requires fewer commands.
C) It is more efficient and accurate.
D) It cannot handle complex shapes.
Answer: C) It is more efficient and accurate.

86. How are prisms represented in different orthographic views?
A) The base appears as a circle in all views.
B) The base appears as a polygon in one view and as an edge in another.
C) The base appears as a rectangle in all views.
D) The base appears as a triangle in one view and as a square in another.
Answer: B) The base appears as a polygon in one view and as an edge in another.

87. What is the projection of a cone in orthographic views?
A) The base appears as a square in all views.
B) The base appears as an ellipse in all views.

C) The base appears as a circle in all views.
D) The base appears as a triangle in all views.
Answer: B) The base appears as an ellipse in all views.

88. How are threads and fasteners typically represented in technical drawings?
A) By standardized symbols and notes
B) By dashed lines
C) By solid lines
D) By different colors
Answer: A) By standardized symbols and notes

89. What is the primary advantage of using exploded views in assembly drawings?
A) To show internal features
B) To provide different perspectives
C) To illustrate how components fit together
D) To create sectional views
Answer: C) To illustrate how components fit together

90. What does a detail view magnify in engineering drawings?
A) The entire drawing
B) A specific portion of the drawing
C) Hidden features
D) Auxiliary planes
Answer: B) A specific portion of the drawing

91. What role do scales play in engineering drawings?
A) To measure distances accurately
B) To provide a reference for proportions
C) To aid in creating detailed drawings
D) All of the above
Answer: D) All of the above

92. Which type of scale allows for the measurement of three dimensions on a single scale?
A) Plain scale

B) Diagonal scale
C) Vernier scale
D) Logarithmic scale
Answer: B) Diagonal scale

93. How is a rectangular hyperbola typically drawn?
A) By intersecting a cone with a plane
B) By tracing the path of a rolling circle
C) By projecting points onto different planes
D) By using a string and pins
Answer: A) By intersecting a cone with a plane

94. Which curve is traced by a point on the rim of a rolling circle?
A) Cycloid
B) Epicycloid
C) Hyperbola
D) Parabola
Answer: A) Cycloid

95. What is the purpose of introducing computer aided drafting in engineering graphics?
A) To replace manual drafting methods
B) To improve drafting accuracy
C) To increase drafting efficiency
D) All of the above
Answer: D) All of the above

96. How are points projected in orthographic projection?
A) Points are projected onto projection planes using perpendicular lines.
B) Points are projected as lines onto projection planes.
C) Points are projected as surfaces onto projection planes.
D) Points are projected as solids onto projection planes.
Answer: A) Points are projected onto projection planes using perpendicular lines.

97. Which convention is used for representing hidden features in orthographic projections?

A) Dotted lines
B) Dashed lines
C) Solid lines
D) Double lines
Answer: B) Dashed lines

98. How are lines projected in orthographic projection?
A) Lines are projected as points onto projection planes.
B) Lines are projected using dashed lines.
C) Lines are projected as surfaces onto projection planes.
D) Lines are projected by extending perpendiculars from each endpoint of the line to the projection plane.
Answer: D) Lines are projected by extending perpendiculars from each endpoint of the line to the projection plane.

99. What is the purpose of auxiliary planes in projection?
A) To represent hidden features
B) To project points onto different planes
C) To show inclined surfaces more clearly
D) To create sectional views
Answer: C) To show inclined surfaces more clearly

100. How does computer aided orthographic projection differ from manual projection?
A) It is slower and less accurate.
B) It requires fewer commands.
C) It is more efficient and accurate.
D) It cannot handle complex shapes.
Answer: C) It is more efficient and accurate.

101. How are prisms represented in different orthographic views?
A) The base appears as a circle in all views.
B) The base appears as a polygon in one view and as an edge in another.
C) The base appears as a rectangle in all views.
D) The base appears as a triangle in one view and as a square in another.
Answer: B) The base appears as a polygon in one view and as an edge in another.

102. What is the projection of a cone in orthographic views?
A) The base appears as a square in all views.
B) The base appears as an ellipse in all views.
C) The base appears as a circle in all views.
D) The base appears as a triangle in all views.
Answer: B) The base appears as an ellipse in all views.

103. How are threads and fasteners typically represented in technical drawings?
A) By standardized symbols and notes
B) By dashed lines
C) By solid lines
D) By different colors
Answer: A) By standardized symbols and notes

104. What is the primary advantage of using exploded views in assembly drawings?
A) To show internal features
B) To provide different perspectives
C) To illustrate how components fit together
D) To create sectional views
Answer: C) To illustrate how components fit together

105. What does a detail view magnify in engineering drawings?
A) The entire drawing
B) A specific portion of the drawing
C) Hidden features
D) Auxiliary planes
Answer: B) A specific portion of the drawing

106. What role do scales play in engineering drawings?
A) To measure distances accurately
B) To provide a reference for proportions
C) To aid in creating detailed drawings
D) All of the above
Answer: D) All of the above

107. Which type of scale allows for the measurement of three dimensions on a single scale?
A) Plain scale
B) Diagonal scale
C) Vernier scale
D) Logarithmic scale
Answer: B) Diagonal scale

108. How is a rectangular hyperbola typically drawn?
A) By intersecting a cone with a plane
B) By tracing the path of a rolling circle
C) By projecting points onto different planes
D) By using a string and pins
Answer: A) By intersecting a cone with a plane

109. Which curve is traced by a point on the rim of a rolling circle?
A) Cycloid
B) Epicycloid
C) Hyperbola
D) Parabola
Answer: A) Cycloid

110. What is the purpose of introducing computer aided drafting in engineering graphics?
A) To replace manual drafting methods
B) To improve drafting accuracy
C) To increase drafting efficiency
D) All of the above
Answer: D) All of the above

111. How are points projected in orthographic projection?
A) Points are projected onto projection planes using perpendicular lines.
B) Points are projected as lines onto projection planes.
C) Points are projected as surfaces onto projection planes.
D) Points are projected as solids onto projection planes.

Answer: A) Points are projected onto projection planes using perpendicular lines.

112. Which convention is used for representing hidden features in orthographic projections?
A) Dotted lines
B) Dashed lines
C) Solid lines
D) Double lines
Answer: B) Dashed lines

113. How are lines projected in orthographic projection?
A) Lines are projected as points onto projection planes.
B) Lines are projected using dashed lines.
C) Lines are projected as surfaces onto projection planes.
D) Lines are projected by extending perpendiculars from each endpoint of the line to the projection plane.
Answer: D) Lines are projected by extending perpendiculars from each endpoint of the line to the projection plane.

114. What is the purpose of auxiliary planes in projection?
A) To represent hidden features
B) To project points onto different planes
C) To show inclined surfaces more clearly
D) To create sectional views
Answer: C) To show inclined surfaces more clearly

115. How does computer aided orthographic projection differ from manual projection?
A) It is slower and less accurate.
B) It requires fewer commands.
C) It is more efficient and accurate.
D) It cannot handle complex shapes.
Answer: C) It is more efficient and accurate.

116. How are prisms represented in different orthographic views?
A) The base appears as a circle in all views.

B) The base appears as a polygon in one view and as an edge in another.
C) The base appears as a rectangle in all views.
D) The base appears as a triangle in one view and as a square in another.
Answer: B) The base appears as a polygon in one view and as an edge in another.

117. What is the projection of a cone in orthographic views?
A) The base appears as a square in all views.
B) The base appears as an ellipse in all views.
C) The base appears as a circle in all views.
D) The base appears as a triangle in all views.
Answer: B) The base appears as an ellipse in all views.

118. How are threads and fasteners typically represented in technical drawings?
A) By standardized symbols and notes
B) By dashed lines
C) By solid lines
D) By different colors
Answer: A) By standardized symbols and notes

119. What is the primary advantage of using exploded views in assembly drawings?
A) To show internal features
B) To provide different perspectives
C) To illustrate how components fit together
D) To create sectional views
Answer: C) To illustrate how components fit together

120. What does a detail view magnify in engineering drawings?
A) The entire drawing
B) A specific portion of the drawing
C) Hidden features
D) Auxiliary planes
Answer: B) A specific portion of the drawing

121. What role do scales play in engineering drawings?

A) To measure distances accurately
B) To provide a reference for proportions
C) To aid in creating detailed drawings
D) All of the above
Answer: D) All of the above

122. Which type of scale allows for the measurement of three dimensions on a single scale?
A) Plain scale
B) Diagonal scale
C) Vernier scale
D) Logarithmic scale
Answer: B) Diagonal scale

123. How is a rectangular hyperbola typically drawn?
A) By intersecting a cone with a plane
B) By tracing the path of a rolling circle
C) By projecting points onto different planes
D) By using a string and pins
Answer: A) By intersecting a cone with a plane

124. Which curve is traced by a point on the rim of a rolling circle?
A) Cycloid
B) Epicycloid
C) Hyperbola
D) Parabola
Answer: A) Cycloid

125. What is the purpose of introducing computer aided drafting in engineering graphics?
A) To replace manual drafting methods
B) To improve drafting accuracy
C) To increase drafting efficiency
D) All of the above
Answer: D) All of the above