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Mechanical Engineering Drawing

Choose the correct alternative:

1. In isometric projection, two of the axes are
(*a*) 15 degrees with the horizontal
(*b*) 30 degrees with the horizontal
(*c*) 60 degrees with the horizontal
(*d*) 120 degrees with the horizontal

2. The device most often used in measuring cross-sectional areas shown on an engineering drawing is a
(*a*) Pantograph (*b*) French curve
(*c*) Geodimeter (*d*) Planimeter

3. For a sphere
(*a*) any section will be an ellipse
(*b*) auxiliary views are necessary to fully describe the figure.
(*c*) a bottom view will be necessary to adequately represent the object.
(*d*) all views of the object are similar

4. The system of presenting views of an object generally used in engineering drafting is
(*a*) Trimetric projection (*b*) Oblique projection
(*c*) Isometric projection (*d*) Orthographic projection

5. Of the following items, the one that is least likely to be found in the title block of an engineering drawing is the
(*a*) number of hours required to make the drawing
(*b*) name of the designer
(*c*) scale of the drawing
(*d*) date of completion of the drawing.

6. On a drawing of an object, the heaviest lines would usually be
(*a*) invisible lines (*b*) main dimension lines

(*c*) the outline (*d*) the centrelines

7. If the front and top views of a solid object are circles of the same diameter, then the object would be a

(*a*) Torus (*b*) Ellipsoid
(*c*) Parallelopiped (*d*) Sphere

8. A pictorial drawing, two of the axes of which are 30 degrees with the horizontal, is known as

(*a*) a diametric drawing (*b*) an isometric drawing
(*c*) a perspective drawing (*d*) an oblique drawing

9. In the part drawing of a component, the symbol ∇ refers to the

(*a*) class of fit
(*b*) finish on that surface
(*c*) type of knurl to be machined on that surface
(*d*) class of steel to be used for the component.

10. A detailed drawing of component from which the component is fabricated is known as a

(*a*) perspective drawing (*b*) contour drawing
(*c*) trilinear drawing (*d*) shop drawing

11. The name of the instrument used to find the areas of irregular shapes is

(*a*) Planimeter (*b*) Micrometer
(*c*) Perthometer (*d*) Vernier caliper
(*e*) Indicator

12. An instrument consisting of four jointed pins forming a parallelogram used for copying drawings or maps to any desired scale is called a

(*a*) Proportional divider (*b*) Beam compass
(*c*) Planimeter (*d*) Pantograph

13. On a drawing showing front, rear and side elevations and plan, the projected views are most likely to be

(*a*) isogonic (*b*) orthographic
(*c*) isographic (*d*) isometric

14. Of the following, the most important reason for checking an engineering drawing is to

(*a*) check accuracy of the scaling
(*b*) eliminate unnecessary sections
(*c*) rectify the errors or mistakes
(*d*) check for the time taken to complete the drawing

15. An approved method of obtaining the area of an irregular figure is by means of a

(*a*) Slide caliper (*b*) Micrometer

(*c*) Planimeter (*d*) Pantograph

16. On the part drawings of components which require machining, symbol ∇ denotes

(*a*) type of steel to be used for the component
(*b*) finish required on that surface
(*c*) class of fit
(*d*) tolerance value on the dimension
(*e*) welding is to be done

17. On a production drawing, the details of a Metric thread are specified as : M20 × 1.0. In this 1.0 represents

(*a*) the depth of the thread in mm
(*b*) the pitch of the thread in mm
(*c*) the diameter of the wire (in mm) used to measure the thread characteristics
(*d*) the diameter of the thread, in mm

18. Surface roughness on a drawing is represented by

(*a*) Triangle (*b*) Rectangle
(*c*) Square (*d*) Parallelogram

19. RMS value stands for

(*a*) Root minimum square value
(*b*) Root mean square value
(*c*) Root maximum square value

20. CLA value is used to represent

(*a*) Surface dimensions (*b*) Surface hardness
(*c*) Surface roughness.

21. How many roughness grade numbers have BIS (Bureau of Indian Standard) specified?

(*a*) 4 (*b*) 8
(*c*) 12 (*d*) 16

1. Answer Key

1. (*b*)	2. (*d*)	3. (*d*)	4. (*d*)	5. (*a*)
6. (*c*)	7. (*d*)	8. (*b*)	9. (*b*)	10. (*d*)
11. (*a*)	12. (*d*)	13. (*b*)	14. (*c*)	15. (*c*)
16. (*b*)	17. (*b*)	18. (*a*)	19. (*b*)	20. (*c*)
21. (*c*)				