

GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC SHEOHAR

DEPT. OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

Subject: Engineering Drawing Sem: I

SL.NO	UNIT	QUESTION	CO	BLOOMS LEVEL
1	Unit-I	What do you mean by drawing instruments? Name the drawing instruments.	CO1	Remember
2	Unit-I	What is drawing board? State its uses.	CO1	Remember
3	Unit-I	What is T Square and Set square? State its uses.	CO1	Remember
4	Unit-I	What is instrument box? What types of instruments does the box contain?	CO1	Remember
5	Unit-I	Differentiate between large size compass and large size divider?	CO1	Remember
6	Unit-I	What are scales? Write its application.	CO1	Remember
7	Unit-I	What do you mean by protractor and clinograph?	CO1	Remember
8	Unit-I	While drawing vertical and horizontal lines in what direction the pencil should be inclined?	CO1	Remember
9	Unit-I	Why the needle point is slightly more in length than the lead point?	CO1	Remember
10	Unit-I	What is the standard size of drawing sheets according to I.S.I and which is suitable for drawing work by engineering students?	CO1	Remember
11	Unit-I	What are the ways of sharpening a pencil for good and accurate work and which type of pencil is more suitable for drawing work?	CO1	Remember
12	Unit-I	How you will test the set square and T-square?	CO1	Remember
13	Unit-I	What do you mean by convention?	CO1	Remember
14	Unit-I	What do you mean by thickness of lines and various lines group?	CO1	Remember
15	Unit-I	What is the necessity of convention breaks and convention of materials?	CO1	Remember
16	Unit-I	Draw the conventional signs of different materials in section commonly used in engineering practice as given by I.S.I?	CO1	Apply
17	Unit-I	Define the following terms: Full size scale, Enlarging or increasing scale, Reducing Scale, Representative Fraction.	CO1	Remember

18	Unit-I	Construct a plain scale of 1:60 to read metres and decimetres, and long enough to measure up to 6 metres. Show on it a distance of 4.6 m.	CO1	Apply
19	Unit-I	A rectangular garden of area 16 square kilometre is shown on a map by similar rectangular of one centimetre square. Construct a plane scale to show unit of 10 kilometres and 1 kilometre and long enough to read up to 60 kilometre; find R.F. and show 53 kilometres.	CO1	Apply
20	Unit-I	A cube of side 5 centimetre represents a tank of 8000 cubic metre volume. Find the RF and construct a scale to measure up to 60 metre and mark 47 metre.	CO1	Apply
21	Unit-I	An area of 144 square centimetre on a map represents an area of 36 square kilometres on the field. Find the RF and draw a diagonal scale to show kilometre, hectometre and decametre up to 10 kilometre. Show 7 km 5 hm 6 dam.	CO1	Apply
22	Unit-I	Explain with the help of sketches: chain dimensioning, parallel dimensioning, combined dimensioning.	CO1	Remember
23	Unit-I	What is geometrical construction? State point and line with its type.	CO1	Remember
24	Unit-I	Divide a straight line of 100 mm length into 6 equal parts.	CO1	Apply
25	Unit-I	Construct an equilateral triangle of side 50 mm.	CO1	Apply
26	Unit-I	Construct a square of side 50 mm.	CO1	Apply
27	Unit-I	Construct a regular pentagon of side 35 mm.	CO1	Apply
28	Unit-I	Construct a regular hexagon of side 35 mm.	CO1	Apply
29	Unit-I	Construct a regular polygon of any number of sides given the length of its side equal to 30 mm.	CO1	Apply
30	Unit-II	Define projection and state the different types of projection.	CO2	Remember
31	Unit-II	Explain orthographic projection with neat sketch.	CO2	Remember
32	Unit-II	What is the difference between first angle projection and third angle projection?	CO2	Remember
33	Unit-II	Sketch the symbol used to represent first angle projection and third angle projection.	CO2	Apply
34	Unit-II	Draw the front view, top view, bottom view, left side and right-side view of a given object by first angle projection method.	CO2	Apply
35	Unit-II	Figure below shows pictorial view of an object. Draw the front view, top view, bottom view, left side and right-side view by first angle projection method.	CO2	Apply

36	Unit-II	Figure below shows pictorial view of an object. Draw the front view, top view, bottom view, left side and right-side view by first angle projection method.	CO2	Apply
37	Unit-II	Figure below shows pictorial view of an object. Draw the front view, top view, bottom view, left side and right-side view by first angle projection method.	CO2	Apply
38	Unit-III	What do you mean by Isometric Projections?	CO3	Remember
39	Unit-III	Define Isometric axes, Isometric line and isometric planes.	CO3	Remember
40	Unit-III	Define Isometric scale. How is it constructed?	CO3	Remember
41	Unit-III	What is the difference between isometric view and Isometric Projection?	CO3	Remember
42	Unit-III	Explain the method to draw isometric view or Projection.	CO3	Remember
43	Unit-III	A cube of side 40 mm rests centrally on a square block of 60 mm edges and 20 mm thick. Draw the isometric projections of the two objects with the edges of the two blocks manually parallel to each other.	CO3	Apply
44	Unit-III	Draw the isometric projections of the three bricks of size 200 mm × 200 mm × 100 mm from the given top and front view.	CO3	Apply
45	Unit-III	A cylinder having its length and diameter equal to 60 mm and 30 mm respectively is lying on ground with its circular faces parallel to V.P. Draw its projections.	CO3	Apply
46	Unit-III	Figure shows two orthographic views of an object. Draw the isometric projections of the object.	CO3	Apply
47	Unit-IV	What are the sketching materials?	CO1	Remember
48	Unit-IV	What are the uses of free hand sketching in engineering field?	CO1	Remember
49	Unit-IV	Draw a free hand sketch of V-block which you have seen in the work.	CO1	Apply
50	Unit-IV	Draw a free hand sketch of cotter joints for rods of 40 mm diameter and give its principal dimensions.	CO1	Apply
51	Unit-IV	Draw a free hand sketch of knuckle joints in orthographic projections for 24 mm diameter rods.	CO2	Apply
52	Unit-IV	Draw a free hand sketch of foot step bearing in orthographic projections for 25 mm diameter shaft and give the semi dimensions.	CO2	Apply
53	Unit-V	Explain computer aided drafting.	CO4	Remember
54	Unit-V	Explain the components of AutoCAD.	CO4	Remember

55	Unit-V	Draw a point at the location of (60,50).	CO4	Apply
56	Unit-V	Draw a line of 100 mm long from a point (50,50) by using absolute coordinate method.	CO4	Apply
57	Unit-V	Draw a line from a point (50,50) to point (150,65).	CO4	Apply
58	Unit-V	Draw a rectangle of sides 100 mm × 50 mm by using absolute coordinate method.	CO4	Apply
59	Unit-V	Draw a circle with centre (70,50) and radius 50 units by centre and radius method.	CO4	Apply
60	Unit-V	Draw a circle with centre (70,50) and diameter 100 units by centre and diameter method.	CO4	Apply
61	Unit-V	Draw a circle using 3 points (130,20), (175,50) and (150,75).	CO4	Apply
62	Unit-V	Draw an arc using given 3 points (70,50), (50,90) and (100,110).	CO4	Apply
63	Unit-V	Draw a polygon of five sides inscribed in a circle of radius 50 units with centre (150,60).	CO4	Apply
64	Unit-V	Draw a pentagon with centre (150,60) circumscribed on a circle of radius 50 units.	CO4	Apply
65	Unit-V	What is absolute coordinate system and relative coordinate system?	CO4	Remember
66	Unit-V	Define the following types of command: Copy, Offset, Array, Extend, Trim.	CO4	Remember