

## Chapter 2

# Print Reading

### Multiple Choice

Select the best answer for each of the following from the options given.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. An axonometric view in which there are no equal angles or corners is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ view.  
A. isometric  
B. diametric  
C. trimetric  
D. orthographic
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Thin lines that show solid, cutaway surfaces in a section view are called \_\_\_\_\_ lines.  
A. section  
B. cutting plane  
C. object  
D. hidden edge
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which of the following geometric terms refers to the distance measured by the line bounding a circle?  
A. Diameter  
B. Radius  
C. Perimeter  
D. Circumference

### True or False

Indicate if each of the following statements is true or false by circling "T" or "F".

- T F 4. A detail drawing shows the object to be made as it would appear in a fully assembled, ready to use form.
- T F 5. The Pythagorean Theorem is  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ .

### Completion

Complete each of the following statements with the appropriate word or phrase from the chapter.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The scale of a drawing may be shown somewhere near the actual part drawing or indicated in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The three types of axonometric views are diametric, trimetric, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The ends or terminal points of a dimensioned line are marked by \_\_\_\_\_ lines.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Lines hidden from view by material in front of them are called \_\_\_\_\_ lines.

## Short Answer

*Answer the following question in the space provided.*

10. Identify four types of lines used on working drawings.

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