Name:

Drafting & Design: Section 3 – Chapter 12: Auxiliary Views

****

1. What is the purpose of an auxiliary view?

   _____

2. Auxiliary views will produce views that are true _____ and _____.

3. Which of the following may be found using an auxiliary view?

   A. The true length of a line.

   B. The point view of a line.

   C. The edge view of a plane.

   D. All the above.

4. Name the two basic types of auxiliary views.

   _____

5. A view projected after a secondary auxiliary is known as a _____ auxiliary view.

6. What is a *primary auxiliary view*?

   _____

7. The primary auxiliary view is useful in determining the true size and shape of a surface that is _____.

8. The auxiliary view method is useful in determining the location and _____ of a line that is inclined to the principal views in orthographic projection.

9. The _____ of a line is the angle that the line makes with the horizontal plane.

10. The true angle between two planes is called the _____ angle.

11. In CAD drafting, what two commands are used to draw circular surfaces and irregular curves?

    _____

12. In manual drafting, what instruments speed up the process of drawing circular shapes?

    _____

13. _____ surfaces are not parallel or perpendicular to any of the principal planes of projection.

14. Secondary auxiliary views are projected from a(n) _____ auxiliary view and one of the _____ views.

15. An auxiliary view must be oriented so that it is viewed in the direction of its _____.

16. The true angle between two planes can be determined when the line of intersection is viewed as a _____, and the planes appear as _____.

17. When the line of intersection of an angle between two planes is a(n) _____ line, a secondary auxiliary view is required to determine the true angle.