

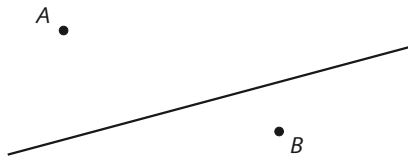
Name _____ Surname(s) _____

Year and group _____ Date _____ Grade _____

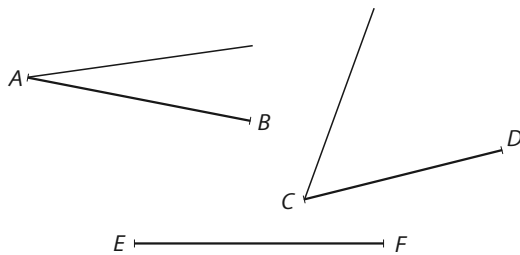
1 Fill the gaps with the correct words.

- a) To draw parallel lines, we use _____. A _____ is used to measure lengths under 30 cm.
- b) To measure angles, we use a _____.
- c) The standardized measurements for sheets of paper begins at _____, which is a metre square.
- d) Drawing pencils are classified in _____ and _____ according to how hard they are; for technical drawing we use pencils that are harder than _____.

2 Draw two lines parallel to the segment below that go through points *A* and *B*. Then draw the bisector of the line below.

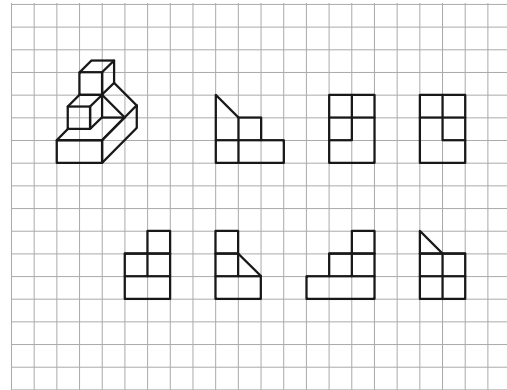


3 Measure the segments *AB* and *CD* and the angles between them. Draw another segment which forms a 125° angle with *EF*.

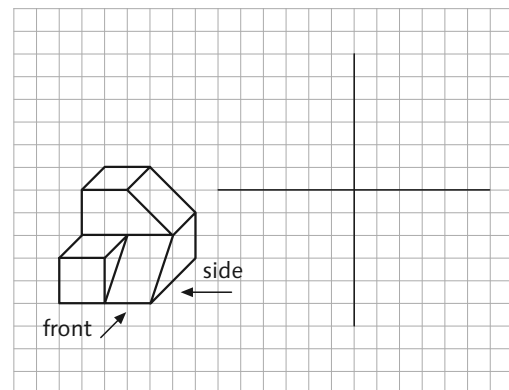


4 Draw a diagram of a wooden pencil case at a scale of 1:4 or similar. Add the dimensions to your diagram.

5 Look at the object shown in perspective. From the seven pictures below, choose and name the three principal views used in technical drawing.



6 Draw the front, side and overhead views of the object below.



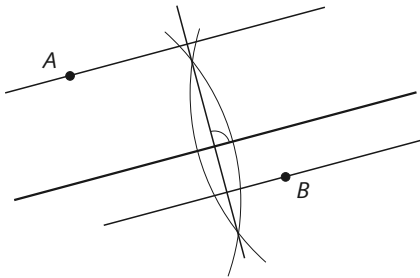
7 Draw your pen to a scale of 1:3.

8 What scale would you use for a technical drawing of a 100 m long bridge to make it fit on an A4 sheet of paper?

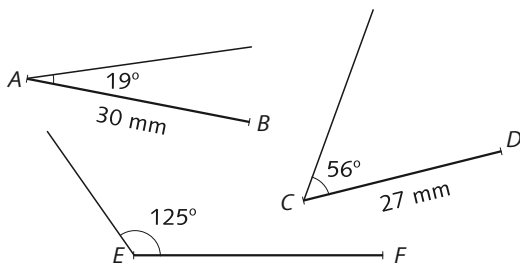
Answers

- 5 a) To draw parallel lines, we use set squares. A ruler is used to measure lengths under 30 cm.
- b) To measure angles, we use a protractor.
- c) The standardized measurements for sheets of paper begins at A0, which is a metre square.
- d) Drawing pencils are classified in hard and soft according to how hard they are; for technical drawing we use pencils that are harder than HB.

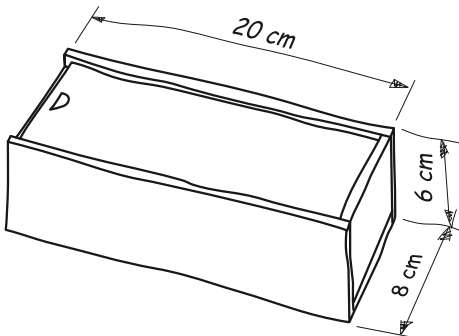
2



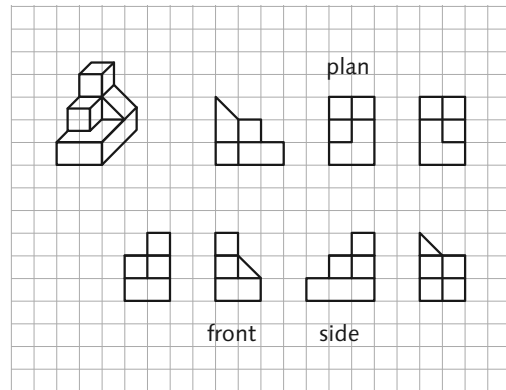
3



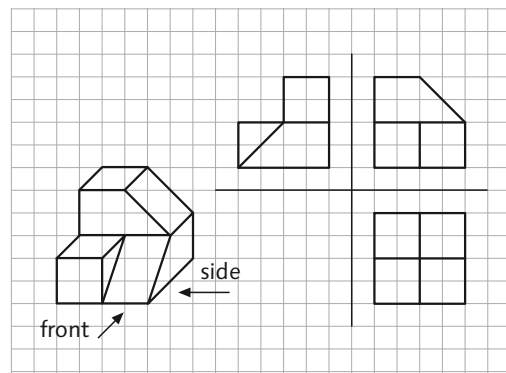
4



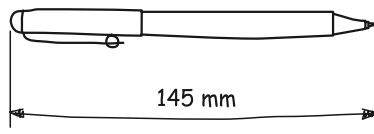
5



6



7



8

$$100 \text{ m} \cdot 100 \text{ cm/m} = 10\,000 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{10\,000}{30} = 333$$

So, the most appropriate scale is 1:400.