

Diwaliba Polytechnic, UTU
1st Year Diploma ED MCQ

Chapter 1: Introduction to drawing, instruments and scales 13-14-15--16	
1. Engineering drawing is a language very essential for _____	
a. Engineers	b. Dentists
c. Businessman	d. Lawyers
2. How is engineering drawing different from normal paintings?	
a. Engineering drawing is drawn using ink pen only	b. Engineering drawing is drawn using special drawing instruments and with detailed information like dimensions and processes.
c. Special type of colors are used for Engineering Drawing	d. The engineering drawings cannot be erased by simple eraser.
3. Engineering drawing is drawn by an engineer using _____	
a. Paint brush	b. Simple pencil and eraser only
c. Special drawing instruments	d. None of the above
4. Which of the instrument can be said to be special instrument for engineering drawing?	
a. Pencil	b. Eraser
c. Scale	d. Roll n Draw Scale
5. Engineering drawing is drawn on _____	
a. Walls	b. Vehicles
c. Drawing Sheets	d. None of the above
6. Which of the following is the smallest size of drawing board recommended by BIS?	
a. B0	b. B1
c. B2	d. B3
7. Which of the following is the largest size of drawing board recommended by BIS?	
a. B0	b. B1
c. B2	d. B3
8. One of the edges of the drawing board is grooved, so that it can be used as working edge for _____	
a. Sliding Roller scale.	b. Placing pencil in it.
c. Sliding T – square	d. To Hang the Drawing board on wall
9. Large sizes drawing boards B0 and B1 are generally used in _____	
a. Engineering firms	b. Schools and Colleges
c. Hospitals	d. Shops
10. Small sizes drawing boards B2 and B3 are generally used in _____	
a. Engineering firms	b. Schools and Colleges
c. Hospitals	d. Shops
11. The working edge for sliding T – square is provided on which side of the drawing board?	
a. Top	b. Bottom
c. Left side	d. Right side
12. T – square is used to draw _____	
a. Horizontal lines only	b. Vertical lines only
c. Inclined lines only	d. Any line at any inclination
13. How many forms of set – squares are available?	
a. 2	b. 3
c. 4	d. only 1
14. Which of the following two forms of set – squares are available?	
a. 30 – 45 deg and 60 deg	b. 45 – 60 deg and 30 deg

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c. 30 – 60 deg and 45 deg	d. 90 deg only
15. Set – squares are used to draw _____	
a. Different set of Angles	b. Parallel lines
c. Perpendicular lines	d. All the above
16. Which angle is drawn with the combination of set squares?	
a. 15 deg	b. 30 deg
c. 45 deg	d. 60 deg
17. Which angle can be made using combination of set squares?	
a. 15 deg	b. 75 deg
c. 105 deg	d. All the above
18. Which angle is made with use single set square?	
a. 15 deg	b. 45 deg
c. 75 deg	d. 105 deg
19. Any angle from 0 deg to 360 deg can be drawn using _____	
a. T – square	b. Set – squares
c. Protractor	d. Scale
20. Using a protractor a circle can be divided into _____	
a. 2 parts only	b. 4 parts only
c. 8 parts only	d. Any number of parts
21. The roller scale is used to draw _____	
a. Parallel lines only	b. Perpendicular lines only
b. Both parallel and perpendicular lines	d. None of the above
22. Mini drafter or drafting machine is the combination of functions of _____	
a. Protractor	b. Set – squares
c. Roller scale	d. All the above
23. Compass is used to draw _____	
a. Lines	b. Circles
c. Arcs of circles	d. Both circles and arcs
24. A divider is used to _____	
a. Divide a line in equal number of parts	b. Transfer measurements
c. step off a series of equal distances	d. All the above
25. Which is not the use of divider?	
a. To draw a circle	b. Divide a line in equal number of parts
c. Transfer measurements	d. step off a series of equal distances
26. Which instrument is used for drawing smooth curves which are not arcs or circles?	
a. compass	b. Protractor
c. French curves	d. Pro circle
27. For drawing free hand sketch (Painting), which of the following is not required _____	
a. Soft grade pencil	b. French curves
c. A soft eraser	d. A drawing paper
28. French curves are used to draw _____	
a. Circle	b. Arcs of circle
c. Engineering Curves	d. Free hand sketch
29. The preferred size of the drawing sheets is recommended by the _____	
a. B.I.S	b. ASME
c. ASTM	d. NIST
30. Which is the largest size of drawing sheet?	

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a. A0	b. A1
c. A2	d. A4
31. Which is the smallest size of drawing sheet?	
a. A0	b. A1
c. A2	d. A4
32. As the grade increases from H, 2H, 3H, 4H, etc., the hardness of pencil _____	
a. Decrease	b. Increase
c. Do not change	d. None of the above
33. As the grade increases from B, 2B, 3B, 4B, etc., the lead of pencil becomes _____	
a. Remains same	b. Harder
c. Softer	d. None of the above
34. Which of the following grade of lead is the hardest?	
a. 6B	b. 5H
c. 4B	d. 6H
35. Which of the following grade of lead is the softest?	
a. 6B	b. 5H
c. 10B	d. 6H
36. The Representative fraction is defined as _____	
a. Ratio of drawing length to actual length	b. Ratio of actual length to drawing length
c. Sum of actual length and drawing length	d. Difference of actual length to drawing length
37. What type of scale has representative fraction 1:1?	
a. Enlarged scale	b. Reduced Scale
c. Full Scale	d. Graphical scale
38. Which of the following representative fraction shows Enlarged scale?	
a. 1:1	b. 2:1
c. 1:2	d. 2:2
39. Which of the following representative fraction shows Reduced scale?	
a. 1:1	b. 2:1
c. 1:2	d. 2:2
40. What is the formula to calculate length of scale?	
a. Minimum length to be measured x RF	b. Minimum length to be measured / RF
c. Maximum length to be measured /RF	d. Maximum length to be measured x RF
41. Which of the following scale are used in engineering drawing?	
a. Plain scale	b. Diagonal scale
c. Vernier scale	d. All the above
42. Vernier scale consists of two main parts _____ and _____	
a. Plain scale and Diagonal scale	b. Diagonal scale and Vernier scale
c. Plain scale and Vernier scale	d. Primary scale and secondary scale
43. Which scale will be used to measure most accurately?	
a. Plain scale	b. Diagonal scale
c. Vernier scale	d. None of the above
44. To draw components of the wristwatch on sheet, the scale used will be _____	
a. Reduced scale	b. Enlarge scale
c. Full scale	d. None of the above
45. To draw large machine components and civil structures on sheet, the scale used will be _____	
a. Reduced scale	b. Enlarge scale

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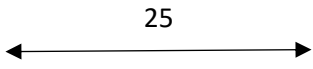
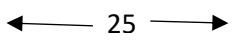
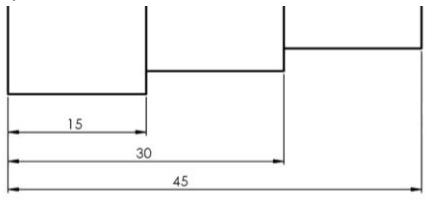
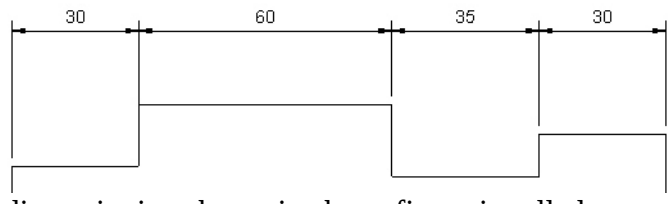
c. Full scale	d. None of the above
46. The vertical line in the diagonal scale is always divided into _____	
a. 3 equal parts	b. 5 equal parts
c. 7 equal parts	d. 10 equal parts
47. If Actual length is 1 m and Drawing length is 5 cm. Find RF?	
a. 1/5	b. 20
c. 1/20	d. 5
48. If RF is 4 and Actual length is 20 mm. Find the drawing length?	
a. 5 cm	b. 3 cm
c. 8 mm	d. 8 cm
49. If the drawing length is 20 cm and the RF is 2. Find the actual length.	
a. 50 cm	b. 10 cm
25 cm	d. 10 mm
50. The size of title block is _____ mm x _____ mm.	
a. 185 x 65	b. 25 x 10
c. 100 x 25	d. 175 x 55

Chapter 2: Lines, Lettering, Dimensioning and Geometric construction 15-16	
1. In engineering drawing, the various types of _____ are used for showing different types of objects.	
a. Lines	b. Circles
c. Colors	d. None of the above
2. A Continuous thick line is used to represent _____	
a. Visible Outlines of an object	b. Construction lines of an object
c. Hidden part of an object	d. None of the above
3. A Continuous thin line is used to represent _____	
a. Visible Outlines of an object	b. Construction lines of an object
c. Hidden part of an object	d. None of the above
4. A Dashed or dotted line is used to represent _____	
a. Visible Outlines of an object	b. Construction lines of an object
c. Hidden part of an object	d. None of the above
5. The portion of an object cut by a section plane and then viewed, is shown by _____	
a. Hidden lines	b. Center lines
c. Leader lines	d. Hatching lines
6. The axis of cylinder or sphere is denoted by which of the following line?	
a. Hidden lines	b. Center lines
c. Leader lines	d. Hatching lines
7. Which of the lines are used to show center of an object?	
a. Continuous thick lines	b. Continuous thin lines
c. Chain thin lines	d. Dashed lines
8. The visible part of an object is represented by a _____	
a. Continuous thick lines	b. Continuous thin lines
c. Chain thin lines	d. Dashed lines
9. Which line is used to represent dimension lines?	
a. Continuous thick lines	b. Continuous thin lines
c. Chain thin lines	d. Dashed lines

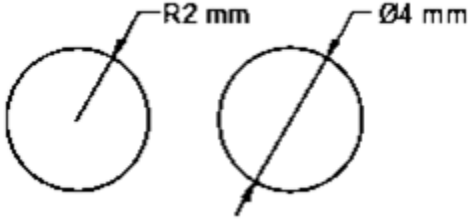
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10. Which line is used to show hidden part of an object?	
a. Continuous thick lines	b. Continuous thin lines
c. Chain thin lines	d. Dashed lines
11. The cutting plane is represented by?	
a. Chain thin line, thick at ends only	b. Continuous thin lines
c. Chain thin lines	d. Dashed lines
12. Extension lines are represented by?	
a. Continuous thick lines	b. Continuous thin lines
c. Chain thin lines	d. Dashed lines
13. The lines used to write some feature/detail of the object or to write dimension of circle and arc is known as _____	
a. Center line	b. Hidden line
c. Leader line	d. construction line
14. The difference between center line and cutting plane line is _____	
a. Length of long dashes	b. Length of short dashes
c. Distance between long and short dashes	d. The two ends of the lines
15. The dimensions, titles and some notes are represented in the drawing by _____	
a. Lettering	b. Lines
c. Graphical Shapes	d. Cursive writing
16. Lettering is done by _____	
a. Simple handwriting	b. BIS recommended height and width
c. Any one of the two	d. None of the two
17. What is dimensioning?	
a. It is a numeric value assigned to specify the size and location of every feature on the object.	b. It specify the type of line
c. It specifies the Name of the object.	d. It specifies nothing
18. The size dimension of circle indicates _____	
a. Diameter or radius of the circle	b. Distance or location of center of circle
c. Both of them	d. None of them
19. The location dimension of circle indicates _____	
a. Diameter or radius of the circle	b. Distance or location of center of circle
c. Both of them	d. None of them
20. A complete dimensioning is indicated by _____	
a. Dimension line only	b. Numeric value only
c. Dimension line, Extension line and Numeric value and arrows at both the ends of dimension line	d. Extension lines only
21. It is _____ to use arrow heads at each end of a dimension line	
a. Necessary	b. Not necessary
c. Depend on the drawing	d. Depend on the person
22. How many types of dimensioning systems are there?	
a. Only 1	b. 2
c. 3	d. There is no system for dimensioning
23. Which of the following is/are the dimensioning system _____	
a. Aligned System	b. Unidirectional System
c. Both (a) and (b)	d. None of them
24. In which dimensioning system the Dimension is written above the dimension line?	

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a. Aligned System	b. Unidirectional System
c. Both (a) and (b)	d. None of them
25. In which dimensioning system the Dimension is written in the middle of the broken dimension line?	
a. Aligned System	b. Unidirectional System
c. Both (a) and (b)	d. None of them
26. In which dimensioning system the vertical dimensions are read from right side of the drawing?	
a. Aligned System	b. Unidirectional System
c. Both (a) and (b)	d. None of them
27. In which dimensioning system any dimension is read from the single direction only?	
a. Aligned System	b. Unidirectional System
c. Both (a) and (b)	d. None of them
28. In Aligned system of dimensioning _____	
a. The dimensions are read from single direction only	b. The dimensions are read from any direction
c. The dimensions are read from two different directions	d. The dimensions cannot be seen
29.	
	
The dimensioning system shown in the figure is _____	
a. Aligned System	b. Unidirectional System
c. Both (a) and (b)	d. None of them
30.	
	
The dimensioning system shown in the figure is _____	
a. Aligned System	b. Unidirectional System
c. Both (a) and (b)	d. None of them
31.	
	
The dimensioning shown in above figure is called _____	
a. Parallel dimensioning	b. Chain dimensioning
c. Inclined dimensioning	d. Perpendicular dimensioning
32.	
	
The dimensioning shown in above figure is called _____	
a. Parallel dimensioning	b. Chain dimensioning

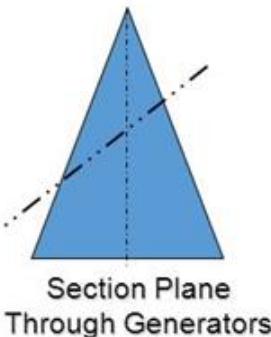
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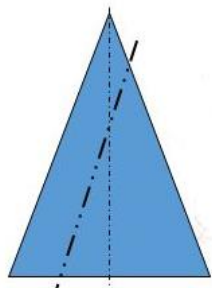
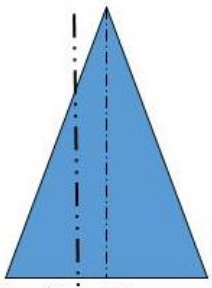
c. Inclined dimensioning	d. Perpendicular dimensioning
33. Which of the following is true?	
a. Dimension can be drawn without extension lines	b. Extension lines can cross the dimension lines
c. Extension lines should not cross the dimension lines	d. Point of arrow should be away the extension line
34. Center lines can be used to show the dimension line in _____	
a. Aligned dimensioning system	b. Unidirectional dimensional system
c. Both the system	d. None of the system
35. The symbol “mm” _____ be written with each dimension.	
a. Should not	b. Should
c. depends on the drawing	d. depends on the person
36. Dimension of circle can be given in _____	
a. Diameter only	b. Radius only
c. Any of them	d. None of them
37. The diameter of the circle is indicated by _____ symbol	
a. R	b. ϕ
c. DIA	d. Δ
38. The radius of the circle is indicated by _____ symbol	
a. R	b. ϕ
c. DIA	d. Δ
39. The dimension of ARC is represented by _____	
a. Radius R	b. Length L
c. Diameter D	d. Angle θ
40. The angular dimensions is represented by _____	
a. Radius R	b. Length L
c. Diameter D	d. Angle θ
41.	
 Which of the methods shown in above figures is Correct for dimensioning of circle depending on its size?	
a. The method of figure 1 is correct	b. The method of figure 2 is correct
c. Both the methods are correct	d. Both the methods are wrong
42. Construction of different geometries with the compass is known as _____	
a. Geometric shapes	b. Engineering curves
c. Geometric constructions	d. None of the above
43. With the help of compass one can draw _____	
a. Line parallel to other line at a given point	b. Perpendicular bisector of a line
c. Perpendicular line from the end point of a line	d. All the above is possible
44. With the help of compass we can divide a given circle in _____	
a. 8 parts	b. 12 parts

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c. Both 8 and 12 parts	d. None of the above
45. Which of the following is not possible with a compass?	
a. 7 parts of a circle	b. 8 parts of a circle
c. 12 parts of a circle	d. None of them is possible
46. With the help of compass _____	
a. We can bisect an arc, a line and an angle.	b. We can only bisect a line
c. We can only bisect an arc	d. We can only bisect an angle
47. We can construct _____ using a compass.	
a. Triangle	b. Square
c. Hexagon	d. All the three
48. With the help of compass we can divide any line in _____	
a. Any number of equal parts	b. Only 5 equal parts
c. Only 2 equal parts	d. Only 10 equal parts
49. In geometric construction, the three-circle method is used to construct _____	
a. Triangle	b. Square
c. Pentagon	d. Hexagon
50. In geometric construction, the Universal Circle method can be used to construct _____	
a. Square only	b. Hexagon only
c. Pentagon only	d. Any polygon from triangle to Octagon can be drawn

Chapter 3: Engineering Curves 13-14-15-16

1. The sections cut by a plane on a right circular cone are called as _____	
a. Cycloids	b. Conics
b. Spirals	d. Involute
2. Which of the following is a conic section?	
a. Circle	b. Square
c. Pentagon	d. Rectangle
3. If the cutting plane is at such an angle that it cut all the generators, then the conic curve formed is called _____	
 Section Plane Through Generators	
a. circle	b. Ellipse
c. Parabola	d. Hyperbola
4. If the cutting plane is parallel to any of the generator, then the conic curve formed is called _____	

 Section Plane Parallel to end generator.	
a. Ellipse	b. Hyperbola
c. Circle	d. Parabola
5. If the cutting plane is parallel to the axis and not passing through apex, the conic curve formed is called _____  Section Plane Parallel to Axis.	
a. Rectangular Hyperbola	b. Parabola
c. Circle	d. Ellipse
6. Which of the following is not a conic curve?	
a. Cycloid	b. Hyperbola
c. Circle	d. Parabola
7. Eccentricity (e) of the conical curve is defined as _____	
a. Distance of point from focus + distance of point from directrix	b. Distance of point from focus X distance of point from directrix
c. $\frac{\text{Distance of point from focus}}{\text{Distance of point from directrix}}$	d. $\frac{\text{Distance of point from directrix}}{\text{Distance of point from focus}}$
8. Which of the following conic curve has an eccentricity of unity?	
a. Hyperbola	b. Parabola
c. Circle	d. Ellipse
9. Which of the following conic curve has an eccentricity less than one?	
a. Hyperbola	b. Parabola
c. Circle	d. Ellipse
10. Which of the following conic curve has an eccentricity greater than one?	
a. Hyperbola	b. Parabola
c. Circle	d. Ellipse
11. Which of the following conic curve has an eccentricity of zero?	

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a. Hyperbola	b. Parabola
c. Circle	d. Ellipse
12. When the cutting plane cuts the circular cone parallel to the base and perpendicular to the axis the conic curve formed is _____	
a. Hyperbola	b. Parabola
c. Circle	d. Ellipse
13. The eccentricity of Ellipse is _____	
a. $e = 0$	b. $e < 1$
c. $e > 1$	d. $e = 1$
14. The eccentricity of Parabola is _____	
a. $e = 0$	b. $e < 1$
c. $e > 1$	d. $e = 1$
15. The eccentricity of Hyperbola is _____	
a. $e = 0$	b. $e < 1$
c. $e > 1$	d. $e = 1$
16. Which of the following curve can be generated using Directrix focus method?	
a. Ellipse	b. Parabola
c. Hyperbola	d. All the three curves
17. Arc of circle method is used to generate _____	
a. Ellipse	b. Parabola
c. Hyperbola	d. All the three curves
18. Tangent/Triangle method is used to generate _____	
a. Ellipse	b. Parabola
c. Hyperbola	d. All the three curves
19. Point method is used to generate _____	
a. Ellipse	b. Parabola
c. Hyperbola	d. All the three curves
20. Concentric circle method is used to generate _____	
a. Ellipse	b. Parabola
c. Hyperbola	d. All the three curves
21. Which curve can be generated with the data of Major diameter and Minor diameter?	
a. Ellipse	b. Parabola
c. Hyperbola	d. Circle
22. Which curve can be generated with the data of base and altitude of triangle?	
a. Ellipse	b. Parabola
c. Hyperbola	d. Circle
23. Elliptical gear train is an application of _____	
a. Ellipse	b. Parabola
c. Hyperbola	d. Circle
24. Oil tankers and openings of a boiler are made of _____ shape.	
a. Hyperbolic	b. Parabolic
c. Triangular	d. Elliptical
25. Light reflectors and Sound reflectors are made of _____ shape.	
a. Hyperbolic	b. Parabolic
c. Triangular	d. Elliptical
26. Any object thrown at any angle from ground follows the _____ path	
a. Hyperbolic	b. Parabolic
c. Triangular	d. Elliptical

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27. The shape of overhead water tanks and Cooling towers is _____	
a. Hyperbolic	b. Parabolic
c. Triangular	d. Elliptical
28. Which of the following is the eccentricity of ellipse?	
a. $e = 2/2$	b. $e = 2/3$
c. $e = 3/2$	d. All the above
29. Which of the following is the eccentricity of Parabola?	
a. $e = 2/2$	b. $e = 2/3$
c. $e = 3/2$	d. All the above
30. Which of the following is the eccentricity of Hyperbola?	
a. $e = 2/2$	b. $e = 2/3$
c. $e = 3/2$	d. All the above
31. Epicycloid is the type of _____	
a. Conical curves	b. Cycloidal curves
c. Involute	d. Spirals
32. Which of the following is not the type of Cycloidal curve?	
a. Ellipse	b. Cycloid
c. Epicycloid	d. Hypocycloid
33. When the generating circle rolls without slipping about a fixed directing line, the curve generated is called _____	
a. Ellipse	b. Cycloid
c. Epicycloid	d. Hypocycloid
34. When the generating circle of small diameter rolls without slipping Outside a directing circle of large diameter, the curve generated is called _____	
a. Ellipse	b. Cycloid
c. Epicycloid	d. Hypocycloid
35. When the generating circle of small diameter rolls without slipping Inside a directing circle of large diameter, the curve generated is called _____	
a. Ellipse	b. Cycloid
c. Epicycloid	d. Hypocycloid
36. Cycloidal curves are used in _____	
a. Arches of bridges	b. Light reflectors
c. Cooling towers	d. Profile of gears
37. The curve traced out by an end of a piece of thread unwound from (or wound on) a circle or polygon keeping the thread always tight is called _____	
a. Conics	b. Cycloids
c. Involute	d. Spirals
38. Which of the following is the closed curve?	
A. Ellipse	B. Parabola
C. Hyperbola	D. All of the above
39. Which of the following is the open type of curve?	
A. Ellipse	B. Parabola
C. Hyperbola	D. Both B & C
40. Number of focus points in ellipse are _____.	
A. One	B. Two
C. Three	D. Four
41. Length of thread required to draw an involute around square of 30 mm side, for one rotation is _____ mm.	

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A.	60	B.	90
C.	120	D.	150
42. Length of thread required to draw an involute around regular pentagon of 25 mm side, for one rotation is _____ mm.			
A.	75	B.	150
C.	95	D.	125
43. Length of thread required to draw an involute around circle of 25 mm radius, for one rotation is _____ mm.			
A.	167	B.	157
C.	177	D.	197
44. Involute of which object is possible?			
A.	Circle	B.	Hexagon
C.	Pentagon	D.	All of the above
45. Angle covered by a small circle of radius 27 mm for one rotation, while rolling inside of another circle of radius 90 mm is _____ degrees.			
A.	108	B.	127
C.	135	D.	145
46. Angle covered by a small circle of radius 30 mm for one rotation, while rolling outside of another circle of radius 80 mm is _____ degrees.			
A.	150	B.	135
C.	120	D.	160
47. Which of the following represents an Archimedean spiral?			
A.	Three blade Fan	B.	Mosquito coil
C.	TV antenna dish	D.	Cyclone
48. The shape of the spring in mechanism of a watch is _____			
a.	Ellipse	b.	Involute
c.	Spiral	d.	Cycloid
49. The application of Involute curve is _____			
a.	Water tank	b.	Cooling tower
c.	Light reflectors	d.	Gear's profile
50. If eccentricity $e = 2/3$ then in how many parts the distance between directrix and focus is divided?			
a.	3	b.	2
c.	5	d.	6

Que 5: Chapter 4: Proj of Points, lines and planes 13-14	
1. What is the full form of H.P.?	
a. Vertical Plane	b. Horizontal Plane
c. Profile Plane	d. Hatching Plane
2. What is the full form of V.P.?	
a. Vertical Plane	b. Horizontal Plane
c. Profile Plane	d. Hatching Plane
3. Horizontal plane and vertical plane are known as _____	
a. Profile Planes	b. Principal Planes

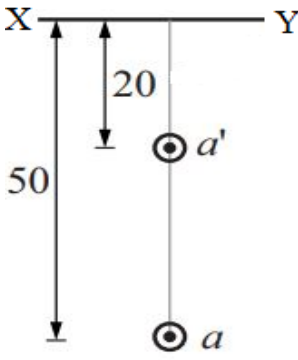
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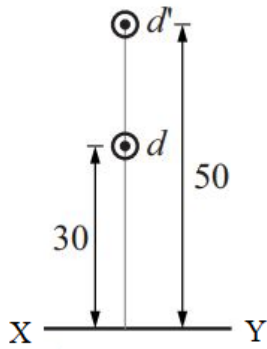
c. Isometric Planes	d. Auxiliary Planes
4. The Third Plane perpendicular to both horizontal and vertical plane is _____	
a. Profile Planes	b. Principal Planes
c. Isometric Planes	d. Auxiliary Planes
5. How many quadrants are formed by the intersection of H.P. and V.P.?	
a. 2	b. 3
c. 4	d. 5
6. If the point is above H.P. and in front of V.P., it will lie in _____	
a. First quadrant	b. Second quadrant
c. Third quadrant	d. Fourth quadrant
7. If the point is above H.P. and behind V.P., it will lie in _____	
a. First quadrant	b. Second quadrant
c. Third quadrant	d. Fourth quadrant
8. If the point is below H.P. and behind V.P., it will lie in _____	
a. First quadrant	b. Second quadrant
c. Third quadrant	d. Fourth quadrant
9. If the point is below H.P. and in front of V.P., it will lie in _____	
a. First quadrant	b. Second quadrant
c. Third quadrant	d. Fourth quadrant
10. Which plane is rotated clockwise?	
a. H.P.	b. V.P.
c. Isometric Plane	d. A.P.
11. When the point is in first quadrant, the top view will be seen in _____	
a. H.P.	b. V.P.
c. Isometric Plane	d. A.P.
12. When the point is in first Quadrant, the front view will be seen in _____	
a. H.P.	b. V.P.
c. Isometric Plane	d. A.P.
13. When the point is in third quadrant, the top view will be seen in _____	
a. H.P.	b. V.P.
c. Isometric Plane	d. A.P.
14. When the point is in third quadrant, the front view will be seen in _____	
a. H.P.	b. V.P.
c. Isometric Plane	d. A.P.
15. When a thin horizontal XY line is drawn to represent intersection of H.P and V.P, then for first quadrant the arrangement in 2D will be shown as _____	
a. H.P. above XY line and V.P. below XY line	b. V.P. above XY line and H.P. below XY line
c. Only V.P. will be seen and H.P. will not be seen	d. Only H.P. will be seen and V.P. will not be seen
16. If a point is situated above H.P., its F.V will be _____	
a. Above XY line	b. Below XY line
c. on XY line	d. None of the above
17. If a point is situated in front of V.P., Its T.V will be _____	
a. Above XY line	b. Below XY line
c. on XY line	d. None of the above
18. If a point is situated behind V.P. its T.V will be _____	
a. Above XY line	b. Below XY line

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c. on XY line	d. None of the above
19. If a point is situated below H.P. its F.V will be _____	
a. Above XY line	b. Below XY line
c. on XY line	d. None of the above
20. If a point is on the H.P, its F.V will be _____	
a. Above XY line	b. Below XY line
c. on XY line	d. None of the above
21. If a point is on the V.P, its T.V will be _____	
a. Above XY line	b. Below XY line
c. on XY line	d. None of the above
22. If a point is on H.P. and V.P. both, then it will be _____	
a. Above XY line	b. Below XY line
c. on XY line	d. None of the above
23. The geometric element that has position but has no dimensions is called a _____	
a. Line	b. Point
c. Plane	d. Solid
24. The shortest distance between the two points is defined as _____	
a. Straight Line	b. Plane
c. Solid	d. Curve
25. The original length of a straight line is denoted as _____	
a. True Length (TL)	b. Elevation Length (EL)
c. Plan Length (PL)	d. Point
26. The True length (TL) of the line is obtained when _____	
a. Line is inclined to Plane	b. Line is parallel to the plane
c. Line is perpendicular to the plane	d. None of the above
27. The length of the line will be seen shorter than the TL when _____	
a. Line is inclined to Plane	b. Line is parallel to the plane
c. Line is perpendicular to the plane	d. None of the above
28. The line will be seen as a point when _____	
a. Line is inclined to Plane	b. Line is parallel to the plane
c. Line is perpendicular to the plane	d. None of the above
29. When the line is parallel to both H.P. and V.P., the TL will be seen on _____	
a. TV only	b. FV only
c. Both TV and FV	d. None of the above
30. When the line is perpendicular to H.P. and Parallel to V.P., the TL will be seen on _____	
a. TV	b. FV
c. Both TV and FV	d. None of the above
31. When the line is perpendicular to V.P. and Parallel to H.P., the TL will be seen on _____	
a. TV	b. FV
c. Both TV and FV	d. None of the above
32. When the line is perpendicular to H.P. and Parallel to V.P., its TV will be _____	
a. Line	b. Point
c. Curve	d. None of the above
33. When the line is perpendicular to V.P. and Parallel to H.P., its FV will be _____	
a. Point	b. Line
c. Curve	d. None of the above
34. When the line is Inclined to H.P. and parallel to V.P, its TV will give _____	
a. Point	b. True length

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c. Elevation length	d. Plan length
35. When the line is Inclined to V.P. and parallel to H.P, its FV will give _____	
a. Point	b. True length
c. Elevation length	d. Plan length
36. When the line is inclined to both H.P. and V.P., the True length will be seen in _____	
a. Not in TV and not in FV	b. TV
c. Both FV and TV	d. FV
37. A point “P” is 25 mm above H.P. and 20 mm in front of V.P., then which will be the case?	
a. Both the projections will be above XY line	b. Both the projections will be below XY line
c. It will be 25 mm above XY line and 20 mm below XY line	d. It will be 20 mm above XY line and 25 mm below XY line
38. A point “Q” is 15 mm behind V.P. and 30 mm above H.P., then which will be the case?	
a. Both the projections will be above XY line	b. Both the projections will be below XY line
c. It will be 30 mm above XY line and 15 mm below XY line	d. It will be 15 mm above XY line and 30 mm below XY line
39. A point “R” is 10 below H.P. and 25 mm in front of V.P., then which will be the case?	
a. Both the projections will be above XY line	b. Both the projections will be below XY line
c. It will be 10 mm above XY line and 25 mm below XY line	d. It will be 25 mm above XY line and 10 mm below XY line
40. A point “S” is 15 mm below H.P. and 35 mm behind V.P., then which will be the case?	
a. Both the projections will be above XY line	b. Both the projections will be below XY line
c. It will be 15 mm above XY line and 35 mm below XY line	d. It will be 35 mm above XY line and 15 mm below XY line
41.	
 For this projection of point, A, point is _____ HP.	
a. Above	b. Below
c. In	d. Behind



42.

For this projection of point D, point is _____ VP.

a. In front of	b. Behind
c. In	d. Below
43. When more than 2 points which are not in a straight line are joined it will form a _____	
a. Line	b. Plane
c. sphere	d. Point
44. Which of the following is not a plane?	
a. Circular plate	b. Rectangular plate
c. Circular Cone	d. Triangular plate
45. The true shape of the plane will always be seen when _____	
a. Surface is parallel to the plane	b. Surface is inclined to the plane
c. Surface is perpendicular to the plane	d. None of the above case
46. When a rectangular plane is parallel to H.P. and perpendicular to V.P., the rectangle will be seen in _____	
a. FV	b. TV
c. Both FV and TV	d. Neither in any view
47. The projection of plane will be seen as a straight line when _____	
a. Surface is parallel to the plane	b. Surface is inclined to the plane
c. Surface is perpendicular to the plane	d. None of the above case
48. When the pentagonal plate is resting on H.P., the TV will be seen as _____	
a. Pentagon	b. Straight line
c. Point	d. Triangle
49. The surface of the Circular plate of 20 mm radius is resting on H.P., its FV will be a line of _____	
a. 20 mm	b. 30 mm
c. 40 mm	d. 50 mm
50 A rectangle plate of 50 mm x 30 mm sides is resting on V.P. With its longer side parallel to H.P., then its TV will be a line of _____	
a. 30 mm	b. 50 mm
c. 60 mm	d. 100 mm

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