

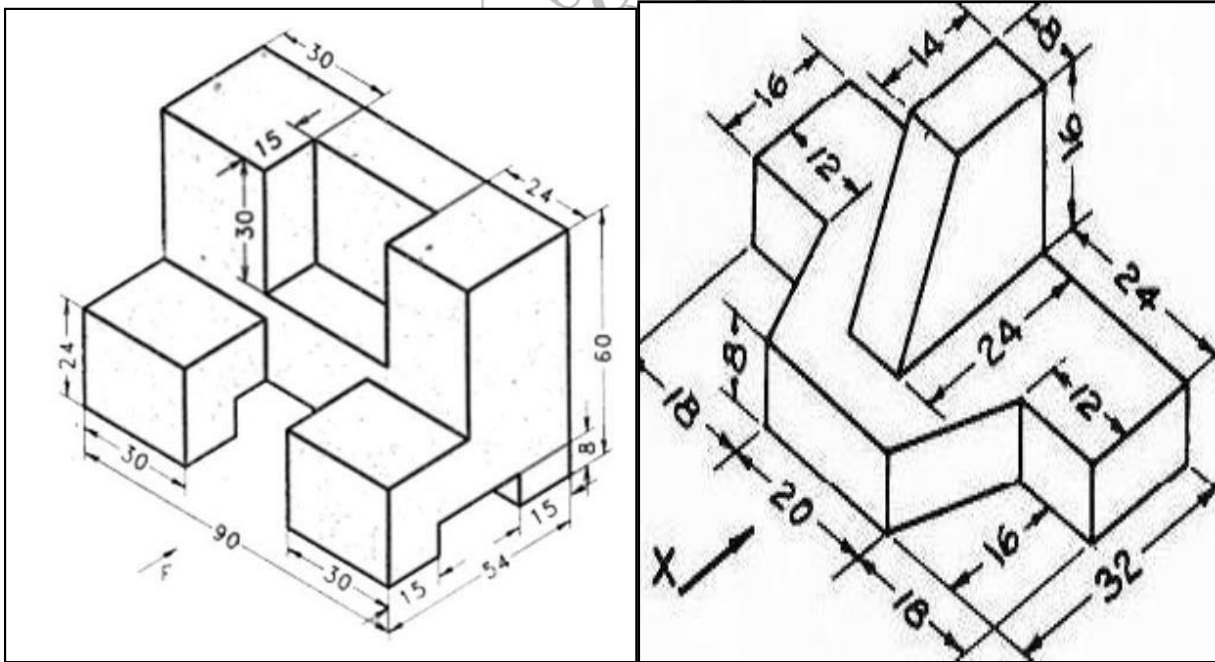
GE6152-ENGINEERING GRAPHICS-QUESTION BANK

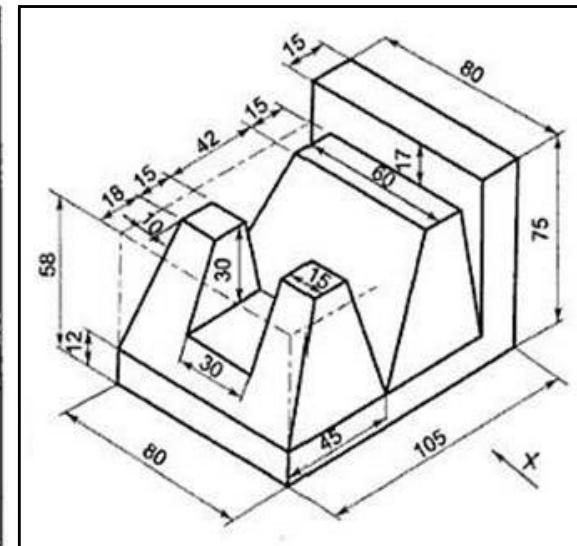
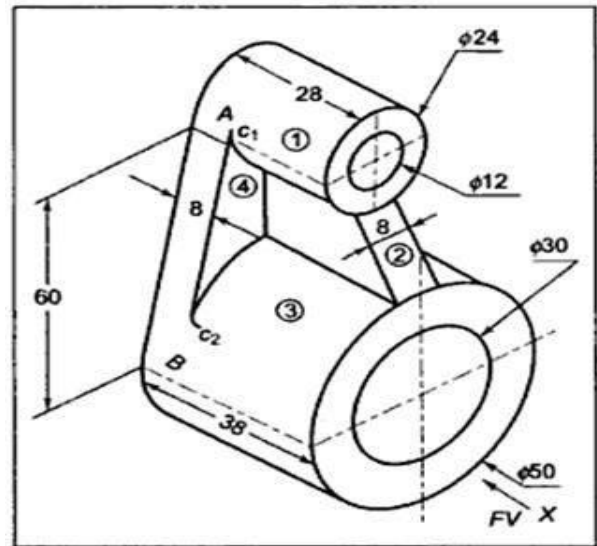
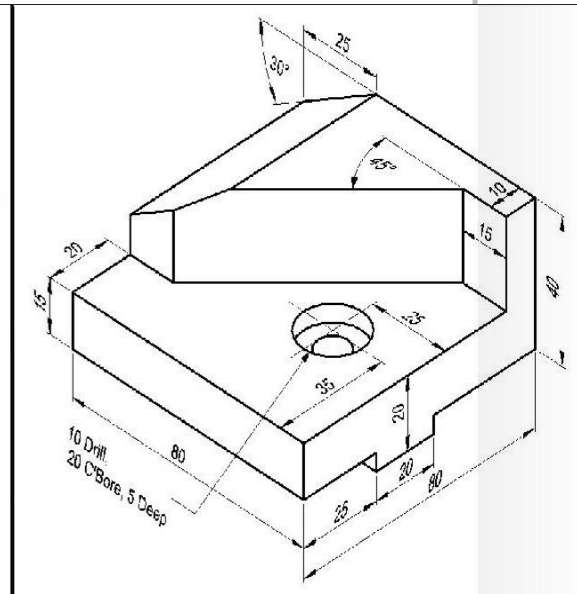
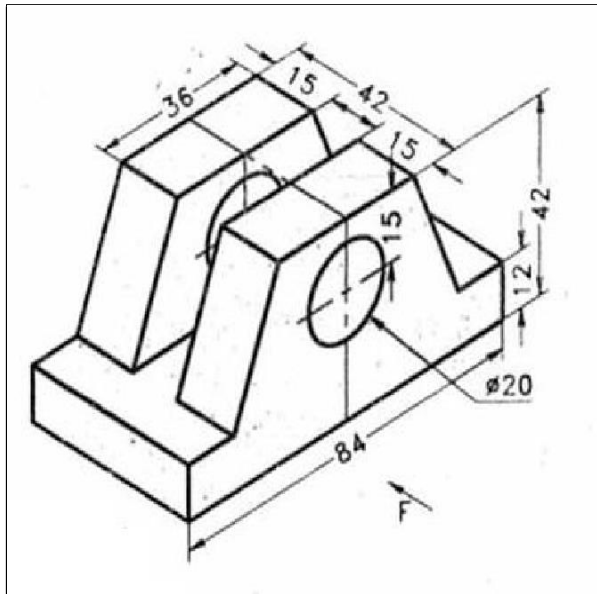
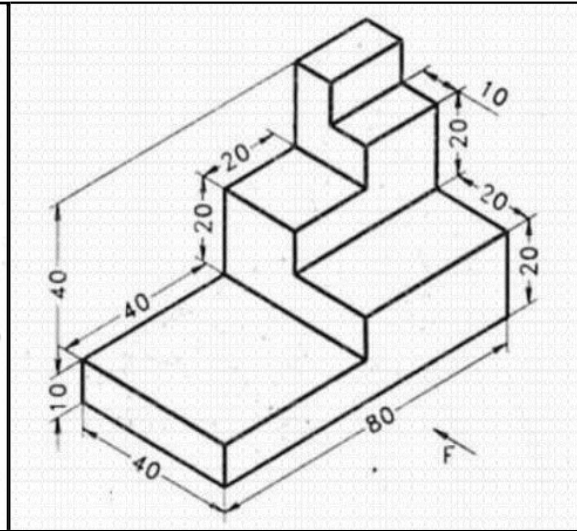
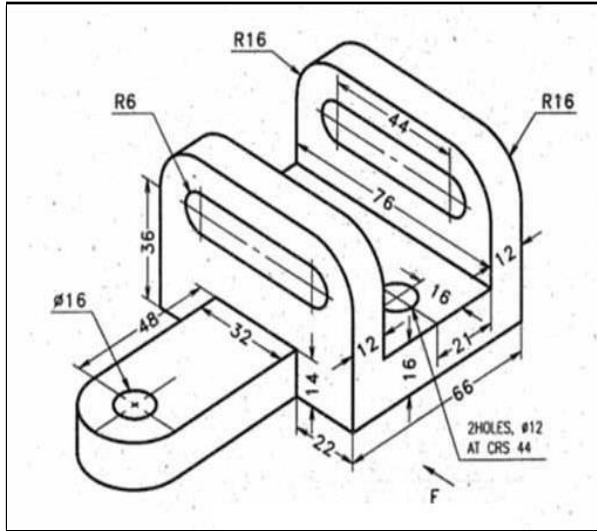
UNIT-1

1. Construct an ellipse when the distance between the focus and the directrix is 30 mm and the eccentricity is $\frac{3}{4}$. Draw the tangent and normal at any point P on the curve using directrix.
2. A fixed point F is 7.5 cm from a fixed straight line. Draw the locus of a point P moving in such a way that its distance from the fixed straight line is $\frac{2}{3}$ times its distance from F. Name the curve. Draw normal and tangent at a point 6 cm from F.
3. Construct an ellipse when the major axis is 120 mm and the distance between the foci is 108 mm. Determine the length of the minor axis. The major axis of an ellipse is 100 mm and the minor axis is 55 mm. Find the foci and construct the ellipse by Intersecting Arcs Method.
4. A flower bed in a botanical garden is elliptical in shape. Major and minor axes are 9 cm and 5.5 m respectively. Draw the profile of the flower bed to a scale of 1:100.
5. Construct an ellipse when its major axis is equal to 100 mm and minor axis is equal to 65 mm. Find its foci, directrix and eccentricity.
6. Construct a parabola when the distance between focus and the directrix is 40 mm. Draw tangent and normal at any point P on your curve.
7. A fixed point F is 7.5 cm from a fixed straight line. Draw the locus of a point P moving in such a way that its distance from the fixed straight line is equal to its distance from F. Name the curve. Draw normal and tangent at a point 6 cm from F.
8. Construct a hyperbola when the distance between the focus and directrix is 40 mm. The eccentricity is $\frac{4}{3}$. Draw a tangent and normal at any point on the hyperbola.
9. A fixed point F is 7.5 cm from a fixed straight line. Draw the locus of a point P moving in such a way that its distance from the fixed straight line is $\frac{3}{2}$ times its distance from F. Name the curve. Draw normal and tangent at a point 6 cm from F.
10. The distance between a fixed point and fixed line is 54 mm. Trace the path of a point moving in the same plane such that its distance between the fixed point and the fixed line is always equal. If the point moves up to 72 mm from the fixed point, plot the curve.

11. A coin of 40 mm diameter rolls over a horizontal table without slipping. A point on the circumference of the coin is in contact with the table surface in the beginning and after one complete revolution. Draw the path traced by the point. Draw a tangent and normal at any point on the curve.
12. A roller of 40 mm diameter rolls on a straight line without slip. In the initial position the diameter AB of the circle is parallel to the line on which it rolls. Draw the locus of the points.
13. A and B for one complete revolution of the roller. Name the curve. Draw a tangent and normal at any point on the curve.
14. A circle of 40 mm diameter rolls on a horizontal line. Draw the curve traced out by a point R on the circumference for one half revolution of the circle. For the remaining half revolution the circle rolls on the vertical line. The point R is vertically above the center of the circle in the starting position.
15. A wheel of a bike of diameter 500 mm rolls slipping on a level road through a distance of 1025 mm. Trace the path of a point P on the wheel which is initially in contact with the road. Name the curve. Find the angle through which the wheel is turned.
16. Construct a cycloid generated by a rolling circle of 45 mm diameter. Draw a tangent and a normal at a point on the curve 30 mm above the directing line.
17. Draw an epicycloid of a rolling circle 40 mm ($2r$), which rolls outside another circle (base circle) of 150 mm diameter ($2R$) for one revolution. Draw a tangent and normal at any point on the curve.
18. Draw an epicycloid, the directing circle of which is 160 mm diameter and the generating circle 40 mm diameter. Draw a tangent and normal to the curve at any point on it.
19. Draw an epicycloid, the directing circle of which is 160 mm diameter and the generating circle 40 mm diameter. Draw a tangent and normal to the curve at any point on it.
20. The point of intersection of an epicycloid with the directing circle subtends an angle of $\pi/2$ radians at the center of the directing circle. If the directing circle has a diameter of 120 mm, draw the epicycloid.
21. Draw a hypocycloid of a circle of 40 mm diameter which rolls inside another circle of 200 mm diameter for one revolution. Draw a tangent and normal at any point on it.
22. Draw a hypocycloid. The diameter of the rolling circle is 36 mm and the diameter of the base circle is 108 mm. Draw a tangent and normal at any point on the curve.

23. Draw a hypocycloid when the radius of the directing circle is twice the radius of generating circle. Radius of the generating circle is 35mm.
24. Draw the involute of a square of side 25mm. Draw a tangent and normal at any point M.
25. A coil is unwound from a drum of 30 mm diameter. Draw the locus of the free end of the coil for unwinding through an angle of 360° . Draw also a normal and tangent at any point on the curve.
26. An elastic string of length 100mm is wound around a circle of 26mm diameter. Draw the path traced by the end of the string.
27. An elastic string is wound around the circumference of a semicircular cylinder of diameter 66mm. The string is unwound completely by holding its free ends such that it is always tightly stretched. Draw the path of the free end of the string.
28. Draw the orthographic views such as front view, top view and any one rear view of the objects given below





UNIT-2

1. Point A is 30 mm above HP and 45 mm in front of VP. Draw its front view and Top view.
2. Draw the projections of a point A lying on HP and 50 mm in front of VP.
3. Draw the projections of a point A lying on VP and 55 mm above HP.
4. Draw the projections of a point Q lying on VP and 58 mm above HP.
5. Draw the projections of a point F which lies in both the HP and the VP.
6. A point B is 45 mm above HP and 60 mm behind VP. Draw its projections.
7. A point C is 35 mm below HP and 25 mm behind VP. Draw its projections.
8. A point D is 45 mm below HP and 60 mm in front of VP. Draw its projections.
9. Mark the projections of the following points on a common reference line, keeping the projectors 35 mm apart.
10. Draw the projections of the following points on a common reference line.
11. A point 25 mm below XY is the top view of two points A and B. A is on HP and B is 35 mm below HP. Mark the projections of A and B.
12. Mention the position of the following points shown in Fig. 10, respect to the planes of projection. All the dimensions are marked in mm.
13. A line CD 30 mm long is parallel to both the planes. The line is 40 mm above HP and 25 mm in front of VP. Draw its projections.
14. A line RS 60 mm long lies in HP and 45 mm in front of VP. Draw its projections.
15. A line PQ 55 mm long is lying in VP and 45 mm above HP. Draw its projections.
16. A line AB 55 mm long is lying on both HP and VP. Draw its projections.
17. A line AB 25 mm long is parallel to VP and perpendicular to HP. Point A is 35 mm above HP and 20 mm in front of VP. Point B is 10 mm above HP. Draw the projections of the line AB.

18. A line AB 25 mm long is perpendicular to VP and parallel to HP. Its end A is 10 mm in front of VP and the line is 20 mm above HP. Draw the projections of the line.
19. A line PQ 40 mm long is parallel to VP and inclined at an angle of 30° to HP. The lower end P is 15 mm above HP and 20 mm in front of VP. Draw the projections of the line.
20. Draw the projections of a line EF 40 mm long parallel to HP and inclined at 35° to VP. E is 20 mm above HP and 15 mm in front of VP.
21. A line AB 50 mm long is in VP and inclined at 35° to HP. End A is 10 mm above HP. Draw the projections.
22. A line RS measuring 52 mm is in HP and inclined at an angle of 45° to VP. The end R is 10 mm in front of VP. Draw the projections.
23. The length of the top view of a line MN parallel to VP and inclined at 45° to HP is 50 mm. Point M is 12 mm above HP and 25 mm in front of VP. Draw the projections of the line. Find its true length.
24. Draw the projections of a line CD 50 mm long, parallel to HP and inclined to VP. The end C is 10 mm in front of VP and D is 30 mm in front of VP. The line is 15 mm above HP. A line CD is parallel to VP and inclined at 40° to HP. C is in HP and 25 mm in front of VP. Top view is 50 mm long. Find its true length.
25. A line EF 60 mm long is in VP and inclined to HP. The top view measures 45 mm. The end E is 15 mm above HP. Draw the projections of the line. Find its inclination with HP.
26. A line GH 45 mm long is in HP and inclined to VP. The end G is 15 mm in front of VP. Length of front view is 35 mm. Draw the projections of the line. Determine its inclination with VP.
27. A line AB 60 mm long is parallel to HP. The point A is 20 mm above HP and 35 mm in front of VP. The length of the front view is 50 mm. Determine its true inclination with VP.
28. A line MN 50 mm long is parallel to VP and inclined at 30° to HP. The end M is 20 mm above HP and 10 mm in front of VP. Draw the projections of the line.
29. A line CD measuring 80 mm is inclined at an angle of 30° to HP and 45° to VP. The point C is 20 mm above HP and 30 mm in front of VP. Draw the projections of the straight line.
30. A line PQ 75 mm long has its end P in both HP and VP. It is inclined at an angle of 30° to HP and 45° to VP. Draw the projections.

31. A line AB is 75 mm long. A is 50 mm in front of VP and 15 mm above HP. B is 15 mm in front of VP and is above HP. Top view of AB is 50 mm long. Find the front view length and the true inclinations.
32. A line measuring 80 mm long has one of its ends 60 mm above HP and 20 mm in front of VP. The other end is 15 mm above HP and in front of VP. The front view of the line is 60 mm long. Draw the top view.
33. A line AB 65 mm long has its end A 20 mm above HP and 25 mm in front of VP. End B is 40 mm above HP and 65 mm in front of VP. Draw the projections of AB. Find its inclinations with HP and VP.
34. A line AB 100 mm long has its front view inclined at an angle of 45° to the reference line separating the views. The end A is in VP and 25 mm above HP. The length of the front view is 60 mm. Draw the top view of the line and find the true inclinations of the line with HP and VP.
35. The top view of a line is 65 mm long and is inclined at 30° to the reference line. One end is 20 mm above HP and 10 mm in front of VP. The other end is 60 mm above HP and is in front of VP.
36. Draw the projections and find the true length of the line and its true inclination to HP and VP.
37. Draw the projections of a straight line AB of 100 mm length when one of its ends is touching the VP and the other end is touching HP. The angles of inclination with HP and VP are 40° and 50° respectively.
38. A line AB, 65 mm long has its end A, 15 mm above HP and 50 mm in front of VP. The line measures 80 mm long and is inclined at an angle of 30° to HP and 45° to VP. Draw its projections.
39. The projections of a line measure 80 mm in the top view and 70 mm in the front view. The mid-point of the line is 45 mm in front of VP and 35 mm above HP. One end is 10 mm in front of VP and near to it. Draw the projections. Find true length and true inclinations with reference planes.
40. A line AB 120 mm long is inclined at 45° to HP and 30° to VP. Its mid-point C is in VP and 20 mm above HP. The end A is in third quadrant and B is in first quadrant. Draw the projections of the line.
41. The distance between the projectors of two points AB is 70 mm. A is 10 mm above HP and 15 mm in front of VP. B is 50 mm above HP and 40 mm in front of VP. Find the shortest distance between A and B by Rotating line Method. Find true inclination of AB with VP and HP.

42. One end P' of a straight line PQ is 35 mm above HP and 25 mm in front of VP. The end Q is 50 mm above HP and 45 mm in front of VP. The distance between the projectors is 60 mm. Determine the true length and true angles of inclination of the line with HP and VP.
43. The above problem is solved by Trapezoidal Plane Method. Solve this problem by rotating Plane Method. Compare the results.
44. A line LM 70 mm long has its end L 10 mm above HP and 15 mm in front of VP. Its top and front views measure 60 mm and 40 mm respectively. Draw the projections of the line. Find its inclinations with HP and VP.
45. A line AB measuring 85 mm has its end A 25 mm above HP and 20 mm in front of VP. The front and top views of the line measure 70 mm and 55 mm respectively. Draw the projections of the line and determine its true inclinations.
46. A line AB has its end A in HP and 40 mm in front of VP. Its front view is inclined at 50° to XY and has a length of 70 mm. The other end B is in VP. Draw its projections. Also, find the true length and true inclinations of the line.
47. A pentagonal lamina of 40 mm side has a circular hole of 35 mm diameter in its center. The plane stands on one of its sides on HP with its plane perpendicular to VP and 45° inclined to HP. Draw the projections.
48. A thin circular metal plate of 48 mm diameter, having its plane vertical and inclined at 40° to VP. Its center is 33 mm above HP and 25 mm in front of VP. Draw its projections.
49. A thin rectangular plate of sides 50 mm x 25 mm has its shorter side in the HP and inclined at an angle of 30° to the VP. Project its front view when its top view is a perfect square of 25 mm side.
50. A rectangular lamina of size 60 mm x 30 mm is seen as a square in the top view, when it rests on one of its edges on HP and perpendicular to VP.
51. Draw the projections of the lamina. Find the true inclination of its surface with HP. Draw the front view of the lamina when the edge about which it is tilted, is inclined at 45° to VP.
52. A thin rectangular plate of sides 60 mm x 30 mm has its shorter side in VP and inclined at 30° to HP. Project its top view, if its front view is a square of 30 mm long sides.

53. Draw the projections of a pentagonal sheet of 26 mm side, having its surface inclined at 30° to VP. Its one side is parallel to VP and inclined at 45° to HP.
54. A hexagonal lamina of 26 mm side has a side resting on VP and inclined at 30° to HP. Its surface is inclined at 45° to VP. Draw projections.
55. A regular pentagonal lamina of 30 mm side has one edge in HP and inclined at an angle of 30° to VP. Draw its projections when its surface is inclined at 45° to HP.
56. A hexagonal lamina of 20 mm side rests on one of its corners on the HP. The diagonal passing through this corner is inclined at 45° to the HP. The lamina is then rotated through 90° such that the top view of this diagonal is perpendicular to the VP and the surface is still inclined at 45° to the HP. Draw the projections of the lamina.
57. A hexagonal plate of 25 mm side is resting on HP such that one of its corners touches both HP and VP. It makes 30° with HP and 60° with VP. Draw the projections by Change of Position Method.
58. A circular lamina of 60 mm diameter rests on HP on a point on the circumference. The lamina is inclined to HP such that the top view of it is an ellipse of minor axis 35 mm. The top view of the diameter through the point makes an angle of 45° with VP. (i) Draw the projections. (ii) Determine the angle made by the lamina with HP.
59. A regular hexagonal plane surface of 25 mm side, has two of its edges parallel to both HP and VP and the nearest edge is 15 mm from each plane. The surface is inclined at 60° to HP. Draw the projections.
60. Draw the orthographic views of a regular hexagonal lamina of 25 mm side, resting on HP on one of its sides with its plane perpendicular to HP on one of its sides with its plane perpendicular to HP and inclined at 45° to VP. Take the nearest corner point 25 mm away from VP.
61. A thin hexagonal plate of 25 mm side lies on HP on one side and is inclined at 30° to VP. (i) Draw the projections of the plate when its top edge is 20 mm above HP. (ii) Determine its inclination with HP.

62. Draw the projections of a pentagonal plane figure of side 28 mm resting with one of its edges on HP such that the plane figure is inclined at 30° to VP and perpendicular to HP.
63. A rhombus lamina has its diagonals 75 mm and 45 mm long. It is placed such that its top view appears as a square of diagonal 45 mm long and the vertical plane through the longer diagonal is inclined at 30° to VP. Draw its projections. Find the inclination of the longer diagonal with HP.
- initially assume the rhombus on HP such that the smaller diagonal is perpendicular to VP.
 - draw the first top view of true shape such that the smaller diagonal is perpendicular to XY. Project the first front view as a line on XY.
 - draw the second top view as a square of 45 mm diagonal and project the second front view. Measure $\theta = 53^\circ =$ inclination of the longer diagonal with HP.
 - draw final top view from second top view such that longer diagonal is at 30° to XY. Draw final front view by projecting second front view and final top view.
64. A pentagonal plane figure of edges 25 mm is lying on HP with one of its corners touching it such that the plane figure makes 60° with HP. Two of the edges containing the corner on which the plane figure rests make equal inclinations with HP. When the edge opposite to this corner makes 45° with VP, draw the top and front views of the plane figure in this position.
65. A circular lamina of 60 mm diameter appears as an ellipse in the top view, having its major axis 60 mm long and minor axis 40 mm long. Draw its front view when the major axis of the ellipse is parallel to both the reference planes.
66. A thin circular metal plate of 54 mm diameter has a square hole of 27 mm side, cut centrally through it. Draw its projections when the plate is resting on HP with its surface inclined at 30° to HP and an edge of the square hole perpendicular to VP.
67. A circular lamina of 50 mm diameter appears as an ellipse in the front view, its major and minor axes being 50 mm and 30 mm respectively. Draw its top view when the major axis is horizontal.
68. A regular hexagonal lamina of 26 mm side has a central hole of 30 mm diameter. Draw the front and top views when the surface of the lamina is inclined at 45° to HP. A side of the lamina is inclined at 35° to VP.
69. A hexagonal plate of 25 mm side has a corner on HP. Its surface is inclined at 50° to HP. The diagonal through the corner which is on HP, makes 35° with VP. Draw its projections

UNIT -3

1. A pentagonal prism, side of base 25mm and axis 50mm long, rests with one of its edges on HP such that the base containing that edge makes an angle of 30° to HP and its axis is parallel to VP. Draw its projections.
2. A hexagonal prism, side of base 24mm and axis 55mm long, rests with one of its edges on HP such that the base containing that edge makes an angle of 45° to HP and its axis is parallel to VP. Draw its projections.
3. A hexagonal pyramid, side of base 25mm and axis 50mm long, rests with one of the edges of its base on HP and its axis is inclined at 30° to HP and parallel to VP. Draw its projections.
4. A square pyramid, side of base 30mm and height 65mm, rests with one of the edges of its base on HP such that its base makes 30° to HP. Draw its projections.
5. Draw the projections of a pentagonal pyramid of base 25mm side and axis 60mm long when it is lying on HP on one of its base edges, such that the axis is parallel to VP and inclined at 30° to HP.
6. A tetrahedron of 40mm side rests with one of its edges on HP and perpendicular to VP. The triangular face containing that edge is inclined at 30° to HP. Draw its projection.
7. A right pentagonal pyramid of base side 20mm and altitude 60mm rests on one of its edges of the base in HP. The base being lifted up until the highest corner in it is 20mm above HP. Draw the projections of the pyramid when the edge on which it rests is made perpendicular to VP.
8. A hexagonal pyramid of 26mm side of base and 70mm height rests on HP on one of its base edges such that the triangular face containing the resting edge is perpendicular to both HP and VP. Draw its projections.
9. A hexagonal pyramid side of base 25mm, axis 50mm long lies with one of its triangular faces on the HP and its axis is parallel to the VP. Draw its projections.

10. A pentagonal pyramid, side of base 30 mm and axis 60 mm long is lying with one of its triangular faces on the HP and axis parallel to the VP, Draw its projections.
11. A pentagonal pyramid, side of base 25 mm and axis 55 mm long, lies with one of its slant edges on HP such that its axis is parallel to VP. Draw its projections.
12. A hexagonal prism, side of base 25 mm and axis 50 mm long rests with one of its base corners on HP such that its base makes an angle of 60° to HP and its axis is parallel to VP. Draw its projections.
13. A square prism, side of base 40 mm and axis 60 mm long, rests with one of its base corners on HP. Its base makes an angle of 45° to HP and its axis is parallel to VP. Draw its projections.
14. A square pyramid of side of base 50 mm and height 75 mm lies on HP on one of its triangular faces with its axis parallel to VP. Draw its projections.
15. Draw the projections of a cube of side 40 mm when it rests on the ground on one of its corners and a face containing that corner is inclined at 30° to the ground and perpendicular to VP.
16. A pentagonal prism of base side 30 mm and axis length 60 mm rests on HP on one of the base corners with the base edges containing it being equally inclined to HP. The axis is inclined at 45° to HP and parallel to VP. Draw the projections of the prism by change of position Method.
17. A pentagonal pyramid side of base 20 mm and axis 45 mm long rests with one of its corners on HP such that the base is inclined at an angle of 60° to HP and one side of base is perpendicular to VP. Draw its projections.
18. Draw the projections of a cylinder, base 30 mm diameter and axis 40 mm long, resting with a point of its base circle on HP such that the axis is making an angle of 30° with HP and parallel to VP.

UNIT -4

1. A cube of side 30mm rests with one of its faces on HP such that one of its vertical square faces is inclined to 30° to VP. A section plane perpendicular to VP and inclined at 60° to HP passes through a point on the axis, 5mm below its top end. Draw its sectional top view and true shape of this section.
2. A square prism of side 40mm and height 80mm rests with its base on HP such that one of its rectangular faces is inclined at 30° to VP. A section plane perpendicular to VP and inclined at 60° to HP passes through a point on the axis at a height of 60mm from its base. Draw the sectional top view, front view and true shape of this section.
3. A pentagonal pyramid of height 60mm and side 30mm stands vertically with one of its bases on HP such that one of its edges is perpendicular to VP. A section plane perpendicular to HP and inclined at 30° to VP cuts the pyramid, such that it passes through the pyramid at a shortest distance of 5mm from its axis. Draw this sectional top view, front view and true shape of this section.
4. A square pyramid of base 35mm and altitude 60mm rests with its base on HP and an edge of the base inclined to 30° to VP. It is cut by the section plane inclined at 45° to HP and intersecting the axis at a height of 25mm above HP. Draw top view of the cut pyramid showing the true shape of section.
5. A right regular hexagonal pyramid with edge of base 30mm and height 60mm stands with its base on HP with two of its base edges parallel to VP. It is cut by a plane passing through a point on the axis 30mm from the base and inclined at 30° to the HP. Draw this sectional front view and true shape of this section.
6. A hexagonal pyramid of base 30mm and axis 70mm rests with its base on HP and an edge of the base inclined at 30° to VP. A section plane inclined at 40° to VP and perpendicular to HP passes through the pyramid at a distance of 10mm from the axis and in front of it. Draw the sectional front view and true shape of this section.
7. A cylinder with diameter 50mm and length of axis 70mm rests on HP on its base. A section plane perpendicular to VP and inclined at 45° to HP cuts the cylinder. This section plane passes through the centre of the top face of the cylinder. Draw the front view and top view showing apparent shape of section.
8. A right circular cone of base 55mm and length of axis 70mm rests on HP on its base. A section plane perpendicular to VP and inclined at 45° to HP cuts the cylinder. The

section plane passes through the centre of the top face of the cone. Draw the apparent and true shape of section.

9. A hexagonal prism of 25 mm sides and 65 mm height rests on its base on HP with one of its smaller edges parallel to VP. It is cut by a section plane inclined at an angle of 60° to HP. This section plane intersects the axis of the prism at a height of 40 mm above the base. Draw the sectional top view and the true shape of the section.
10. A cylinder of base diameter 60 mm and height 80 mm stands with its circular base on HP. A section plane cuts the axis at a point 25 mm from its top end. Draw the sectional top view, front view and the true shape of the section.
11. A pentagonal pyramid of side 30 mm and height 60 mm rests with its base on HP, such that one side of the base edge is parallel to VP. It is cut by a section plane perpendicular to VP and inclined at 30° to HP, which also bisects the axis. Draw its front view, sectional top view and true shape of the section.
12. A cone of diameter 60 mm and 80 mm long is resting on its base on HP. It is cut by a section plane that passes through the axis at a point 40 mm above HP and is inclined 30° to HP. Draw its front view, sectional top view and true shape of the section.
13. A pentagonal pyramid of base 40 mm and height 80 mm stands vertical with one base edge parallel to VP. It is cut by a plane inclined 45° to HP bisecting the axis. Draw the development.
14. A hexagonal prism of base 30 mm and height 50 mm rests vertically on the HP with one of the sides of base inclined at 30° to VP. Draw the development of the prism.
15. A cube of side 30 mm rests on its base on the HP with a vertical face inclined at 25° to the VP. It is cut by a plane perpendicular to the VP and inclined 50° to HP. The plane bisects the axis of the cube. Draw the development of the surfaces of the right portion of the cut cube.
16. A hexagonal pyramid of base 40 mm and height 80 mm stands with the base on HP. A circular hole of 30 mm diameter is drilled through the pyramid such that the axis of the hole is perpendicular to VP and intersects the axis of the pyramid 20 mm above the base. Draw the development of the lateral surface of the pyramid.

17. A cone of base diameter 40mm and axis length 70mm rests with its base on HP. A sectional plane perpendicular to VP is inclined at 35° to HP and bisects the axis of the cone. Draw the development of the truncated cone.
18. A hexagonal prism of base 40mm and axis length 60mm is resting on HP on its base with two of its vertical faces perpendicular to VP. It is cut by a plane inclined at 50° to HP and perpendicular to VP and meets the axis of prism at a distance 10mm from the top end. Draw the development of the lateral surface of the prism.
19. A square pyramid of base side 35mm and altitude 65mm rests on the HP on its base with the base edge equally inclined to VP. It is cut by a plane perpendicular to the VP and inclined at 30° to the HP meeting the axis at 25mm above the HP. Draw the development of the lateral surface of the pyramid.
20. Draw the development of the lower portion of a cylinder of diameter 30mm and axis 70mm when sectioned by a plane inclined at 40° to HP, perpendicular to VP and bisecting the axis.
21. A vertical chimney of circular section of 50mm diameter joins a roof sloping at 35° to the horizontal. The shortest portion of the chimney is 325mm. Determine the shape of the metal sheet from which the chimney can be made. Use 1:10 scale.
22. A cylinder of base diameter 40mm and axis length 50mm is resting on HP on its base, cut by a plane inclined 55° to HP and perpendicular to VP. The cutting plane is passing through a point on the axis at a distance 30mm from the top end. Draw the development of the lateral surface of the remaining portion of the cylinder.
23. A cone of base diameter 40mm and axis length 60mm stands on the HP. A cylindrical hole of diameter 20mm is drilled right through the cone. The axis of the hole is perpendicular to the VP and meets the axis of the cone at 15mm above the base of the cone. Draw the development of the lateral surface of the cone with the hole.
24. A cylinder of base diameter 40mm and height 50mm rests on one of its ends on the HP. A square slot of diagonal 26mm is drilled right through the cylinder such that one diagonal coincides with the axis of the cylinder. The axis of the slot is perpendicular to the VP and bisects the axis of the cylinder. Draw the development of the cylinder with the hole.
25. A hexagonal pyramid of base edge 30mm and altitude 55mm stands on its base on the HP with a base edge parallel to VP. A circular hole of diameter 22mm is drilled right

through the pyramid with axis of the hole perpendicular to the VP and meeting the axis of the pyramid at 20 mm above the bases. Draw the development of the pyramid with the hole.

26. A cube of edge 40 mm rests on its base on the HP with a vertical face inclined at 45° to the VP. A horizontal hole of diameter 26 mm is drilled centrally right through the cube with its axis perpendicular to the VP. Draw the development of the lateral surfaces of the cube with the hole.

UNIT-5

1. A pentagonal prism of base side 30 mm and axis length 60 mm is resting on HP on one of its bases with a side of base perpendicular to VP. Draw its isometric view.
2. Draw the isometric view of a cylinder of base 40 mm diameter and 50 mm height when it rests with its base on HP.
3. Draw the isometric projection of a hexagonal prism, side of base 35 mm and height 50 mm.
4. Draw the isometric view of a hexagonal pyramid of side of base 40 mm and height 65 mm, when it is resting on HP such that an edge of the base is parallel to VP.
5. Draw the isometric projection of a cone of base 30 mm diameter and height 58 mm when it rests with its base on HP.
6. Draw the isometric view of a frustum of a square pyramid of height 50 mm, base 40 mm and the top base 20 mm. The frustum is resting with its base on HP.
7. Draw the isometric projection of a pentagonal prism of side of base 30 mm and height 60 mm, resting on its pentagonal base with one rectangular face parallel to VP which is sectioned by a cutting plane inclined at 40° to the base and passing through the axis at a height of 40 mm from the base.
8. A hexagonal prism, side of base 25 mm and height 70 mm rests on HP and one of the edges of its base is parallel to VP. A section plane perpendicular to VP and inclined at 40° to HP cuts the axis of the prism at 55 mm above HP. Draw the isometric view of the truncated portion of the prism, clearly showing the cut surface.

9. A Pentagonal pyramid, 30mm edge of base and 70mm height, standson HP such that an edge of the base is parallel to VP and near to it. A section plane perpendicular to VP and inclined at 40° to H P cutsthe pyramid passing through a point on the axis at a height of 40mm from the base. Draw the isometric view of the truncated pyramid.
10. A cylinder 50mm diameter and 75mm height standson HP. A section plane perpendicular to VP, inclined at 60° to HP cutsthe cylinder and passes through a point on the axis at a height of 50mm above the base. Draw the isometric views of the truncated portion of the cylinder, when the cut surface is clearly visible to the observer.
11. A Cone of base 50mm diameter and axis 75mm long stands on HP. It is cut by a section plane perpendicular to VP, inclined at 45° to HP and passing through a point on the axis 40mm above the base. Draw the isometric views of the truncated cone.
12. Draw the isometric view of a frustum of a hexagonal pyramid when it is resting on its base on the HP with two sides of the base parallel to the VP. The side of base is 20mm and top 8mm and the height of the frustum is 55mm.
13. Draw the perspective view of a square pyramid of base 40mm side and height of the apex 70mm. The nearest edge of the base is parallel to and 15mm behind the picture plane. The station point is situated at a distance of 150mm in front of the picture plane, 30mm above the ground plane and 20mm to the right of the apex.
14. A square prism of 25mm side of base and height 40mm rests with its base on ground, such that one of the rectangular faces is parallel to the picture plane and 10mm behind it. The station point lies on the axis of the prism and 60mm above the ground. Draw the perspective projection of the pyramid.
15. A hexagonal pyramid of sides of base 25mm and height 45mm restson its base on ground with one of its base edges touching the picture plane. The station point is 60mm in front of the picture plane, 50mm to the right of the axis of the pyramid and 60mm above the ground. Draw the perspective projection of the pyramid.
16. A model of step has 3 steps of 15mm tread and rise 10mm. the step measures 60mm wide. The vertical edge of bottom step which is near to the picture plane is 25mm behind PP and the width of the steps recede to the left at an angle of 30° to PP. the station point is 100mm in front of PP and 60mm above ground plane and 30mm right to the vertical edge which is nearest to PP. draw the perspective view of the model.

17. A rectangular block 30x20x20mm high is lying on the ground on one of its largest faces. A vertical edge is in the picture plane and the largest vertical rectangular faces make 30° with the picture plane. The station point of the picture plane, 30mm above the ground and lies in a central plane which passes through the centre of the block. Draw the respective views of the block.
18. A cylinder 40mm diameter and 60mm length, lies on the ground on one of its generators with its axis perpendicular to the PP. The nearest point of the solid is 20mm on the right of SP and 30mm behind the PP. Draw the perspective view of the cylinder if the station point is 50mm above GP and 100mm in front of PP.
19. A frustum of square pyramid of base 30mm and top edge 30mm. The height of the frustum is 35mm. It rests on its base on the ground with the base edges equally inclined to the PP. The axis of the frustum is 30mm to the right of eye. The eye is 45mm in front of the PP and 50mm above the ground. The nearest base corner is 10mm behind the PP. Draw the perspective projection of the frustum.
20. A pentagonal prism of 35mm side and 70mm long rests on the one of its rectangular faces and axis of the prism is inclined to 30° to the picture plane. The nearest corner of the front face lies 20mm to the left of the station point and 10mm behind the PP. The eye is 60mm above the ground and 60mm in front of the PP. Draw the perspective view of the prism.