DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit01\_Question01

Which of the following is not a common use of technical drawings?

* creative expression (1 Pts)
* communication of ideas (0 Pts)
* design optimization (0 Pts)
* analysis and problem solving (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit01\_Question02

Which of the following statements about 2-D and 3-D drawings is correct?

* More than one 2-D drawing is required to provide the same amount of information as a 3-D drawing. (1 Pts)
* More than one 3-D drawing is required to provide the same amount of information as a 2-D drawing. (0 Pts)
* 3-D and 2-D drawings contain the same amount of information. (0 Pts)
* All technical drawings are 2-D drawings. (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit01\_Question03

What is the first step in the design process?

* specifying a need (1 Pts)
* creating a drawing (0 Pts)
* collecting ideas (0 Pts)
* drawing a mind-map (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit01\_Question04

What does the abbreviation “CAD” mean?

* computer-aided drawing (1 Pts)
* computer-aided design (0 Pts)
* computer-assisted design (0 Pts)
* computer-assigned drafting (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit01\_Question05

All drawings for a project must…

* … be documented for each project. (1 Pts)
* … be printable on a DIN A4 paper format. (0 Pts)
* … be created on a computer. (0 Pts)
* … be stored on an external server. (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit02\_Question01

Which of the following is a common tool for hand sketching?

* drawing board with T-square (1 Pts)
* drawing pad with T-square (0 Pts)
* drawing board with Y-square (0 Pts)
* drawing pad with Y-square (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit02\_Question02

Which angle is usually used when illustrators create a drawing with a pencil?

* 45°—60° (1 Pts)
* 15°—30° (0 Pts)
* 30°—45° (0 Pts)
* 75°—90° (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit02\_Question03

Axonometric projections graphically depict…

* …three dimensions on a two-dimensional surface, such as a sheet of paper or computer screen. (1 Pts)
* …two dimensions on a three-dimensional surface, such as a sheet of paper or computer screen. (0 Pts)
* …three dimensions on a three-dimensional surface, such as a sheet of paper or computer screen. (0 Pts)
* …two dimensions on a two-dimensional surface, such as a sheet of paper or computer screen. (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit02\_Question04

Which angle separates the axes in an isometric drawing?

* 120° (1 Pts)
* 90° (0 Pts)
* 60° (0 Pts)
* 180° (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit02\_Question05

Which of the following statements is correct?

* The three angles in a trimetric sketch all differ from each other. (1 Pts)
* The three angles in a trimetric sketch are each 120°. (0 Pts)
* The three angles in a trimetric sketch are each 90°. (0 Pts)
* The three angles in a trimetric sketch are 90°, 120°, and 150°. (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit03\_Question01

A projection is…

* … a representation of one side of an object transferred (or projected) onto a flat surface perpendicular to it, such as a picture plane. (1 Pts)
* … a representation of two sides of an object transferred (or projected) onto a flat surface perpendicular to it, such as a picture plane. (0 Pts)
* … a representation of one side of an object transferred (or projected) onto a flat surface parallel to it, such as a picture plane. (0 Pts)
* … a representation of two sides of an object transferred (or projected) onto a flat surface parallel to it, such as a picture plane. (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit03\_Question02

What are the typical names for the parts of a three-view projection?

* top view, front view, and side view (1 Pts)
* top view, front view, and left view (0 Pts)
* front view, left view, and side view (0 Pts)
* top view, bottom view, and side view (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit03\_Question03

Which of the following is the most popular projection method in technical drawings?

* first-angle method (1 Pts)
* third-angle method (0 Pts)
* second-angle method (0 Pts)
* rectangular-angle method (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit03\_Question04

A full auxiliary view is generally not provided because…

* … it shows duplicate information. (1 Pts)
* … it can be confusing in some cases. (0 Pts)
* … it requires a lot of space in the drawing. (0 Pts)
* … it can be misleading. (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit03\_Question05

The purpose of sectioning is to…

* … reveal hidden features, including parts to be dimensioned. (1 Pts)
* … structure the technical drawing. (0 Pts)
* … image undercuts. (0 Pts)
* … duplicate information. (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit04\_Question01

Which line thickness is usually applied to primary lines?

* 0.7 mm (1 Pts)
* 1.0 mm (0 Pts)
* 0.3 mm (0 Pts)
* 0.5 mm (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit04\_Question02

Which line type is used for shadings?

* supplementary lines (1 Pts)
* primary lines (0 Pts)
* secondary lines (0 Pts)
* hidden lines (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit04\_Question03

Which line thickness is used for dimension lines?

* 0.3 mm (1 Pts)
* 0.5 mm (0 Pts)
* 0.1 mm (0 Pts)
* 0.45 mm (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit04\_Question04

Which of the following is the correct inscription used for arc dimensioning?

* R25 (1 Pts)
* Ø25 + 0.5 (0 Pts)
* R20-25 (0 Pts)
* Ø25 ± 0.5 (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit04\_Question05

Which of the following is not a basic type of dimensioning in engineering?

* connected dimensioning (1 Pts)
* baseline dimensioning (0 Pts)
* direct dimensioning (0 Pts)
* chain dimensioning (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit05\_Question01

Which type of physical surface remains after the manufacturing process is completed?

* actual geometry (1 Pts)
* nominal geometry (0 Pts)
* measured geometry (0 Pts)
* manufactured geometry (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit05\_Question02

Which of the following functional requirements is not related to macro-geometry?

* roughness (1 Pts)
* dimension (0 Pts)
* form (0 Pts)
* runout (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit05\_Question03

Which of the following properties is not considered “form”?

* parallelism (1 Pts)
* circularity (0 Pts)
* flatness (0 Pts)
* straightness (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit05\_Question04

Which roughness parameter describes the arithmetic mean roughness?

* Ra (1 Pts)
* Rz (0 Pts)
* Rq (0 Pts)
* Rmax (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit05\_Question05

How many segments of the sampling length are typically used to determine Rz?

* five (1 Pts)
* seven (0 Pts)
* three (0 Pts)
* 25 (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit06\_Question01

Which of the following symbols is used for flatness?

* ▱ (1 Pts)
* ⌓ (0 Pts)
* ⌰ (0 Pts)
* ◎ (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit06\_Question02

Both the upper and lower surfaces of a work piece are toleranced with ▱ 0.05. The nominal thickness of the workpiece is 5 mm. What is the minimum distance between the two surfaces?

* 4.9 mm (1 Pts)
* 5.0 mm (0 Pts)
* 4.95 mm (0 Pts)
* 5.05 mm (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit06\_Question03

A rectangular workpiece with a size of 15 mm x 15 mm has a hole in its center. The tolerance of the hole’s center is ⌖ 0.02 A B, where A and B describe two perpendicular edges. What is the minimum distance between surface B and the center of the hole?

* 7.48 mm (1 Pts)
* 7.50 mm (0 Pts)
* 7.52 mm (0 Pts)
* 5.02 mm (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit06\_Question04

Which standard describes the fundamentals of tolerancing?

* ISO 286 (1 Pts)
* ISO 16610 (0 Pts)
* ISO 4287 (0 Pts)
* ISO 1101 (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit06\_Question05

Which type of fit is usually applied when a gear needs to be fixed to a shaft?

* interference fit (1 Pts)
* transition fit (0 Pts)
* clearance fit (0 Pts)
* overlapping fit (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit07\_Question01

Which of the following is not a typical benefit of the use of standards?

* regulation by the government (1 Pts)
* protection of customers (0 Pts)
* support of international trade (0 Pts)
* establishment of best practices (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit07\_Question02

Which types of standards are valid worldwide in all member countries of the corresponding organization?

* ISO (1 Pts)
* EN (0 Pts)
* DIN (0 Pts)
* ASME (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit07\_Question03

Which standard describes the basic rules of technical drawing?

* ISO 128 (1 Pts)
* ISO 1101 (0 Pts)
* ISO 268 (0 Pts)
* ISO 14406 (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit07\_Question04

Which term is often associated with the fourth industrial revolution, “Industry 4.0”?

* cyber physical systems (1 Pts)
* computer and automation (0 Pts)
* digitalization (0 Pts)
* mass production (0 Pts)

DLBROTD01\_E\_Unit07\_Question05

Which of the following is not a common example of standardized parts?

* shafts (1 Pts)
* screws (0 Pts)
* bolts (0 Pts)
* hex nuts (0 Pts)