

DVC 2018 Term-1 Course with Exercise

Exercise-1 Printing on drawing

The neatness of your printing on your drawings is very important in Graphics.

Rules

- Upper case (capital) letters are used.
- Printing is always between guide lines to keep the height of the letters the same.
- Guide lines should be very light construction lines drawn with a sharp 2H pencil.
 - Guide lines are **5 mm** high in a title block.
 - Guide lines are **3-4 mm** high when you add printing around a drawing.
- Printing is done with a sharp HB pencil and made dark enough to be easily read.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

↑
Very light guide lines

0123456789

4 ← This style of 4 can also be used

When there are two or more rows of printing, leave a gap between the rows. Make the gap the same height as the guide lines.

· GRAPHICS IS COOL
· GRAPHICS IS NEAT
· USING A TEE SQUARE IS REALLY SWEET



Remember

Never rush your printing. Take your time to form every letter carefully and accurately.

Using the lettering styles above, copy the graphics poem on **Worksheet 3 Printing**.

Exercise-2 Drawing title block

Most drawings you will draw with your instruments will be on a page that has a TITLE BLOCK. Title blocks can have different designs but are best kept simple.

The title block is placed at the bottom of the paper to show the date the drawing was drawn, the scale if appropriate (how much smaller or larger the drawing is to its full size), the name of the drawing and the name of the person who did the drawing.

A simple title block is shown below. Set it out at the bottom of **Worksheet 4 Beginning Drawing**, to the sizes given, making all lines construction lines to begin with.

The title block has TWO types of lines with two types of pencil used.

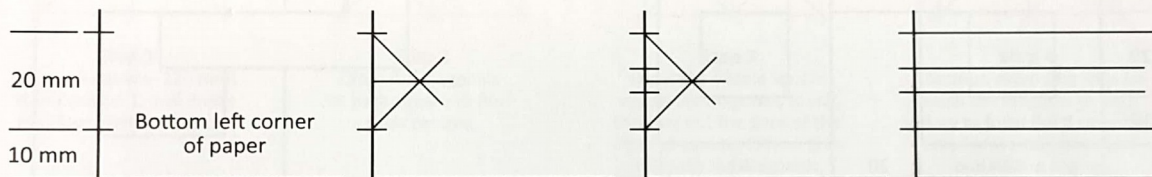


Lines

- Construction lines for the printing guide lines (*very light lines*).
- Outlines for all other lines (*dark, thin lines*).

Pencils

- 2H for all lines.
- HB for printing.



Step 1

Measure the height of the title block.

Step 2

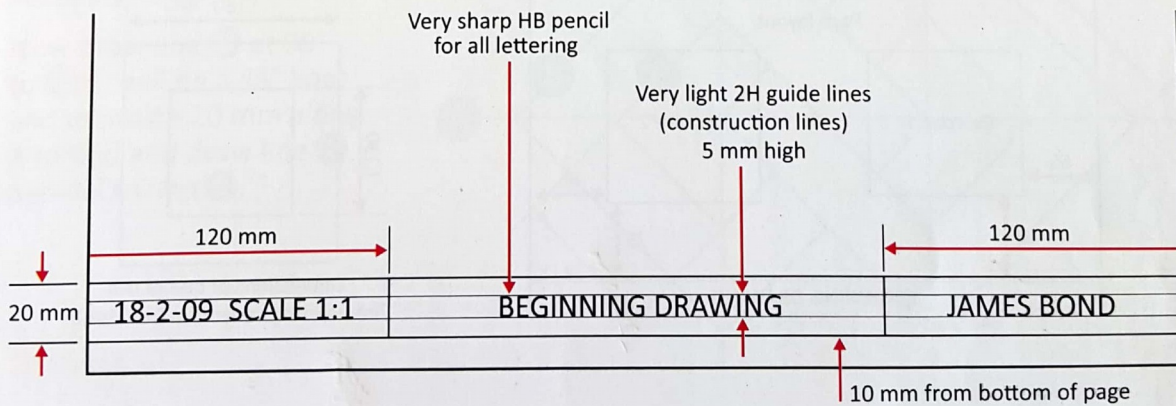
Find the centre.

Step 3

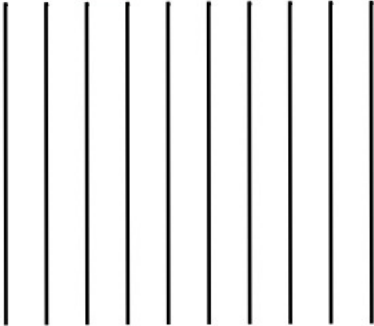
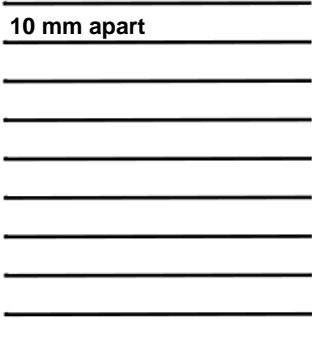
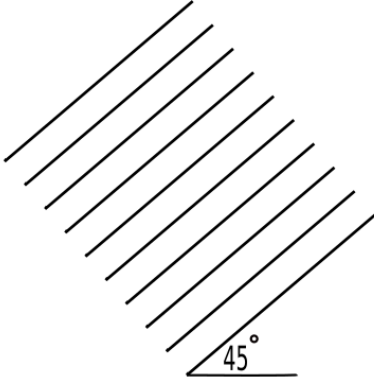
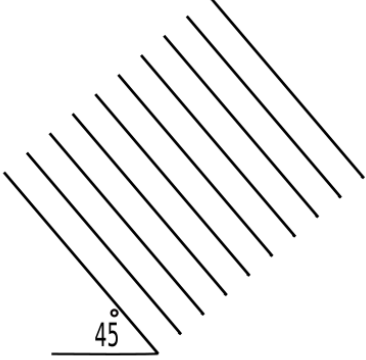
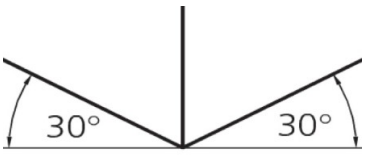
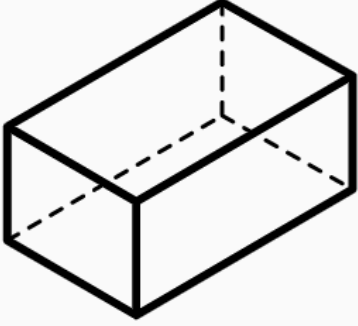
Measure the height of the printing guide lines 2.5 mm each side of the centre (5 mm total).

Step 4

Use your tee square to extend all four lines across the page. Draw the two verticals (120 mm) and outline all lines except the two 5 mm printing guide lines.



Exercise-3: Draw the following lines:

<p>10 mm apart</p> 	<p>10 mm apart</p> 	
		

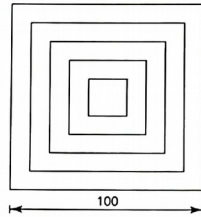
Exercise-4: Using a T-square and set – square



Exploration Task 3.3: Why use a T-square and set-square? (CL 3)

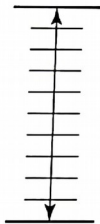
Use only a ruler, pencil and paper to draw this object.

When you have completed it, rule a line from corner to corner and count the

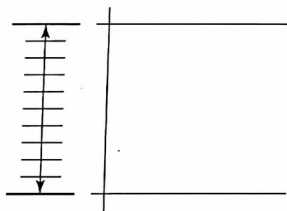


number of square corners that your diagonal lines cross. Now use the following method which will prove that drawing with a T-square and set-square is faster and more accurate.

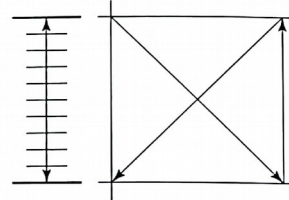
1. Draw a measuring rod 100 mm high.



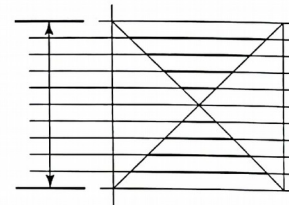
2. Rule horizontal and vertical lines.



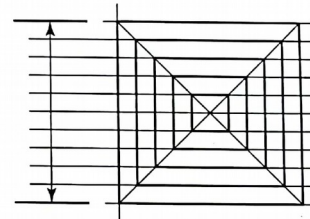
3. Use your 45° set-square to find the width.



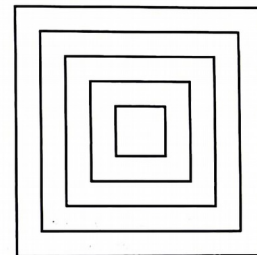
4. Draw in horizontal construction lines where required.



5. Line in the vertical lines.



6. Completed drawing.



Exercise-5



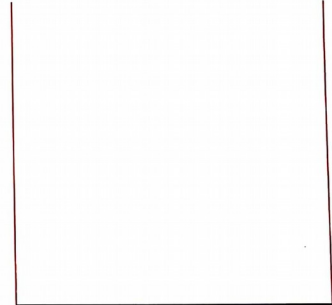
Reinforcement Task 3.13: Geometric pattern (CL 3)

Follow the steps below to create your geometric pattern. First, draw a base line and mark 100 mm; this is the only time you need to use your ruler to measure. For the remainder of the drawing, use your 45° set-square to divide the space.

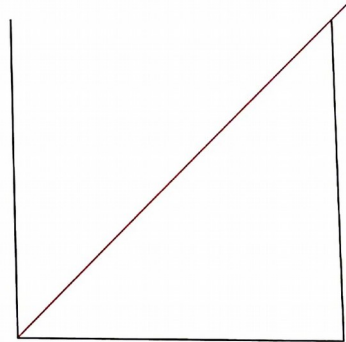
1. Draw a base line and mark the 100 mm mark.



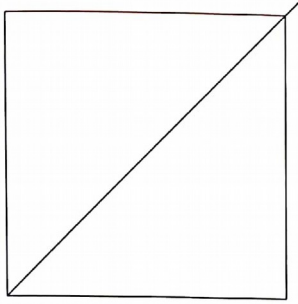
2. Draw two vertical lines.



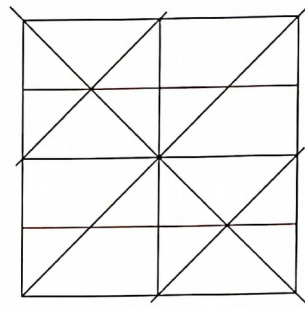
3. Draw a 45° line.



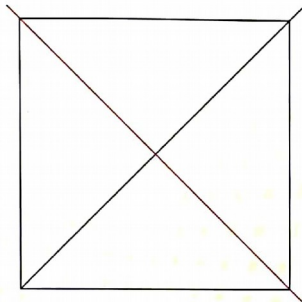
4. Draw a horizontal line.



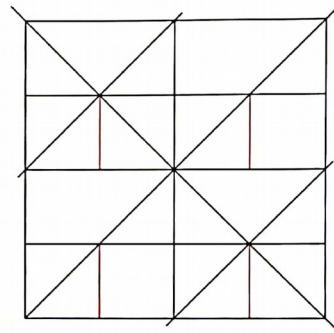
8. Draw two horizontal lines.



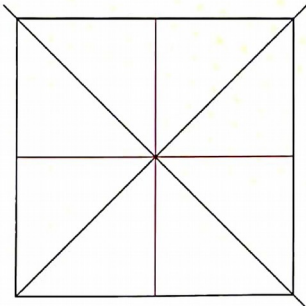
5. Draw a 45° line.



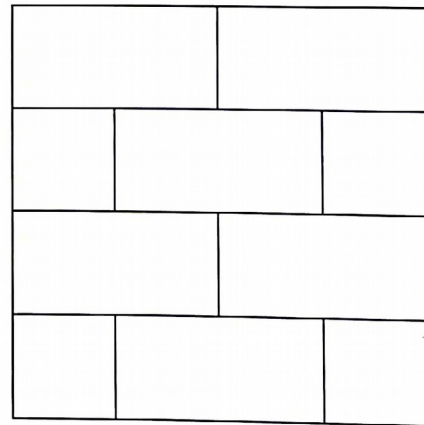
9. Drop vertical lines.



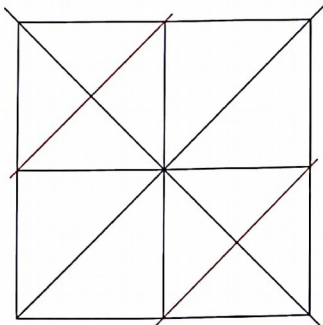
6. Draw a horizontal line and a vertical line.



10. Darken required lines. Add colour to your pattern to complete the drawing.



7. Draw two 45° lines.



Exercise-6



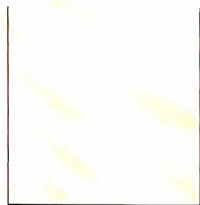
Reinforcement Task 3.14: Diagonal blocks (CL 3)

Follow the steps below to create your diagonal blocks. First, draw a base line and mark 100 mm; this is the only time you need to use your ruler to measure. For the remainder of the drawing, use your 45° set-square to divide the space.

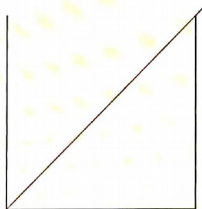
1. Draw a base line and mark the 100 mm mark.



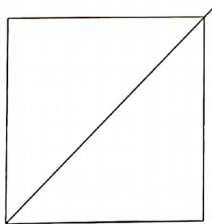
2. Draw two vertical lines.



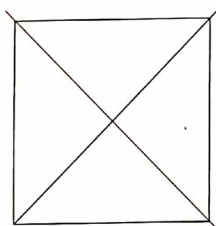
3. Draw a 45° line.



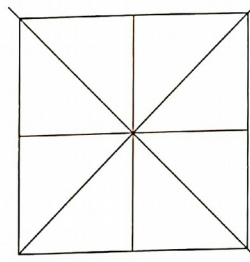
4. Draw a horizontal line.



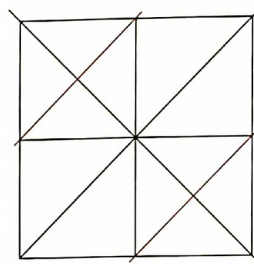
5. Draw a 45° line.



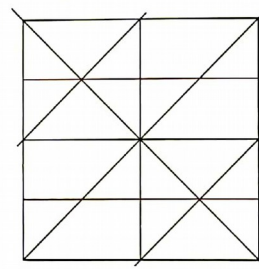
6. Draw a horizontal line and a vertical line.



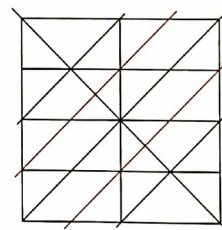
7. Draw two 45° lines.



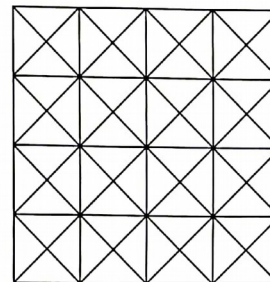
8. Draw two horizontal lines.



9. Draw two 45° lines.



10. Line in final lines. Add colour to your pattern to complete the drawing.



Exercise-7

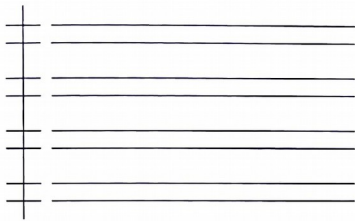


Exploration Task 3.5: Square four-leaf clover (CL 3)

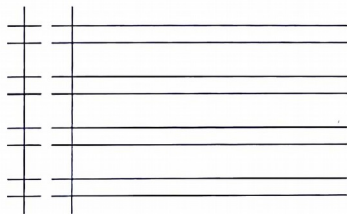
1. Draw a measuring rod.



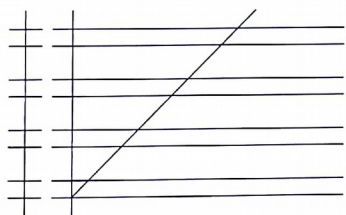
2. Project lines across with T-square.
Use light lines.



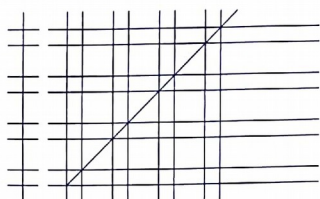
3. Construct left vertical side.



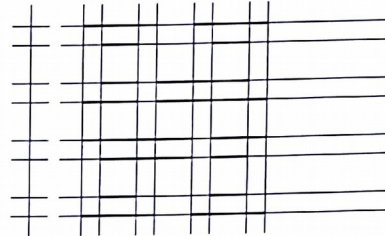
4. Draw 45° construction line.



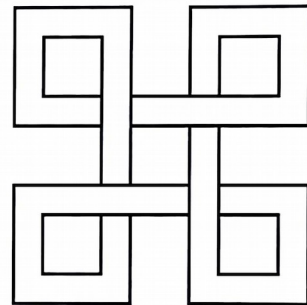
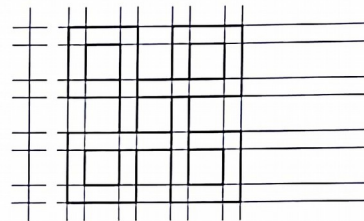
5. Draw a vertical line through the intersection of every horizontal line and the 45° line.



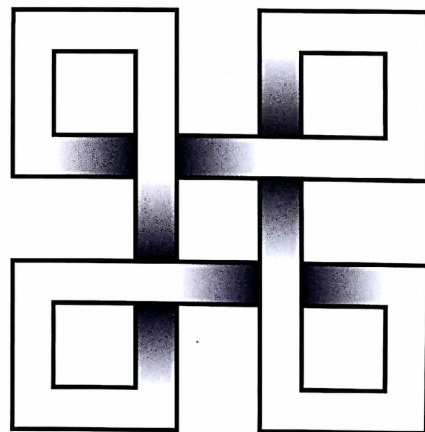
6. Line in the required horizontal lines.
Start from the top and work down.



7. Line in the required vertical lines.
Start from the left and work across.



8. Use shading to show the weave.



Exercise-8:

Exercise 3

When finished, here is a further exercise you may like to try on the back of the sheet.

Begin with the horizontal line **A**, then draw line **B**. Measure the length of **B** (80 mm) and draw the vertical line **C**.

Now draw line **D** at 90° to **B** (it will be a 45° line) and measure 20 mm along it to find and draw line **E**, parallel to line **B**.

