CADD144A

SLO#1

1. List at least three factors that influence a company’s dimensioning practices.
2. Define the term *general notes*.

 3. Briefly discuss the difference between placing specific and general notes on a drawing.

 4. When is the best time to determine the drawing scale and scale factors for a drawing?

 5. Explain how to add a scale to the **Annotation Scale** flyout in the status bar.

 6. Define *dimension style.*

 7. Name the dialog box that is used to create dimension styles.

 8. Identify at least three ways to access the dialog box identified in Question 7.

 9. Name the dialog box tab used to control the appearance of dimension lines and extension lines.

 10. Name at least four arrowhead types that are available in the **Symbols and Arrows** tab for common use on architectural drawings.

 11. Name the dialog box tab used to control the dimensioning settings that display the dimension text.

 12. What has to happen before a text style can be accessed for use in dimension text?

 13. Name the dialog box tab used to control dimensioning settings that adjust the location of dimension lines, dimension text, arrowheads, and leader lines.

 14. How can you delete a dimension style from a drawing?

 15. How do you set a dimension style current?

 16. What is the proper length for a leader shoulder?

 17. How do you make a multileader style current?

 18. Name the two **DIMLINEAR** tool options that allow you to change dimension text.

 19. Name the two dimensioning tools that provide linear dimensions for angled surfaces.

 20. Which tool allows you to place a break symbol in a dimension line?

 21. Name the tool used to dimension angles in degrees.

 22. What is AutoCAD’s term for datum dimensioning?

 23. What is the conventional term for the type of dimensioning AutoCAD refers to as continuous dimensioning?

 24. Name at least three modes of dimensioning available through the **QDIM** tool.

 25. Which tool provides diameter dimensions for circles?

 26. Which tool provides radius dimensions for arcs?

 27. Explain how to add a center mark to a circle without using the **DIMDIAMETER** or **DIMRADIUS** tool.

 28. Describe the three different ways you can place a multileader.

 29. Define the term *ordinate dimensioning.*

 30. What is the importance of the user coordinate system (UCS) when placing ordinate dimensions?

 31. Define *associative dimension.*

 32. Why is it important to have associative dimensions for editing objects?

 33. Which **Options** dialog box setting controls associative dimensioning?

 34. Which tool is used to convert nonassociative dimensions to associative dimensions?

 35. Which tool is used to convert associative dimensions to nonassociative dimensions?

 36. What are definition points?

 37. Which four tool options related to dimension editing are available in the shortcut menu accessed when a dimension is selected?

 38. Name three methods of changing the dimension style of a dimension.

 39. How does the **Update** dimension tool affect selected dimensions?

 40. When you use the **Properties** palette to edit a dimension, what is the effect on the dimension style?

 41. Which tool can be used to adjust the space equally between dimension lines or align dimension lines without requiring you to determine the exact location or amount of stretch needed?

 42. What two options are available when you use the **Multiple** option of the **DIMBREAK** tool?

 43. Identify the four options available to change the multileader alignment.

 44. Briefly describe how a floor plan is created.

 45. Calculate the exact wall thickness for a 2 ×6 stud wall with 1/2″gypsum on the inside, and 1/2″sheathing and 1/2″siding on the outside.

 46. What is the advantage of drawing the perimeter walls as a polyline as opposed to a line?

 47. What is the advantage of creating a window block as a real block as opposed to a unit block?

 48. Define *riser*, as related to stairs.

 49. Define *tread*, as related to stairs.

 50. Calculate the total rise if the main floor to ceiling height is 8′-1″, the upstairs floor has 2 ×10 joists, and the second floor has 1″of subfloor and finish floor material. Show your calculations.

 51. If a maximum 7″rise is suggested, calculate the number of risers in the stairs for the total rise calculated in the previous question. Show your calculations.

 52. How many treads are needed for the stairs in the previous two questions? Show your calculations.

 53. What is *casework*?

 54. Give another term used for *upper cabinets.*

 55. Briefly describe each of the five dimensioning levels.

 56. Explain the difference between general notes and specific notes.

 57. Identify the function of the **VIEW** tool.

 58. How do you create a named view of the current screen display?

 59. How do you display an existing view?

 60. What type of viewport is created in model space?

 61. How can you specify whether a new viewport configuration applies to the entire drawing window or the active viewport?

 62. Explain the procedures and conditions that need to exist for joining viewports

 63. What is a schedule?

 64. Explain the use of tabulated schedules and finish schedules.

 64. Name the tool used to access the **Insert Table** dialog box.

 65. Name the two options for inserting a table and explain how they differ.

 66. Which ribbon tab opens after a table has been inserted?

 67. If you are done typing in one cell and want to move to the next cell in the same row, what two keyboard keys are used to do this?

 68. List two ways to make a cell active for editing.

 69. Name the three types of rows that can be used in a table.

 70. How would you insert a new row at the bottom of a table?

 71. What is a *table style*?

 72. Does the preview window in the **Table Style** dialog box show a preview of the current style or the selected style?

 73. What is the purpose of the **Alignment:** setting under the **General** tab in the **New Table Style** dialog box?

 74. Which setting would you adjust in the **General** tab of the **New Table Style** dialog box to increase the spacing between the text and the top of the cell?

 75. How would you add a shading color to the title row?

SLO#2

 1. Briefly describe elevations and the type of information they provide.

 2. Describe the direct projection method of creating an elevation.

 3. Explain the dimensional layout method of creating an elevation.

 4. What is the determining factor when selecting a scale for elevations?

 5. Name the two common roof framing methods.

 6. In one of the common roof framing methods, a notch is cut in the rafter. What is this notch called?

 7. Define *span*.

 8. Name the construction member placed over door and window openings to support the wall and roof above.

 9. Which AutoCAD tool is used to automatically fill an enclosed area with a hatch pattern?

 10. What are islands, as related to hatching?

 11. Define *associative hatch patterns*.

 12. What happens if you edit the boundary of a nonassociative hatch pattern?

 13. What happens if you attempt to hatch an area inside of a boundary that is not completely closed?

 14. Define *region*.

 15. Name the tool used to edit hatch patterns.

 16. What is a gradient fill?

 17. What is the purpose of interior elevations?

 18. What is a keynote system?

 19. Describe the purpose of a framing plan.

 20. Briefly describe the two main ways of representing framing in a set of construction documents.

 21. Define *header*.

 22. Explain how to set up a dimension style for use when placing arrows representing framing runs.

 23. Name two methods used to change dimension text to indicate the size and spacing of the framing members.

 24. Describe two ways of representing framing members in a detailed framing plan.

 25. Briefly describe a broken-out section as it appears on a framing plan.

 26. What is the hip on a roof?

 27. Where is the valley located on a roof?

 28. Define *ridge*, in relation to a roof.

 29. If a roof has the same pitch on all sides, what angle is formed at the hips and valleys?

 30. Give the formula commonly used to calculate the total number of 1 ft2 roof vents.

 31. Describe two typical ways to draw a roof vent.

 32. If a roof vent has an area of 1 ft2, how many of these vents are required for a roof that has an area of 2400 ft2?

 33. In general, where should roof vents be placed?

 34. Identify the two basic elements of a roof drainage system.

 35. Briefly describe the panelized roof system commonly used in commercial construction.

 36. What is the purpose of a roof access door, and when would one be required?

 37. Describe the function of a reflected ceiling plan (RCP).

 38. Give the approximate plotted size electrical symbols should be.

 39. Which type of line is used for electrical paths between switches and outlets?

 40. What do residential plumbing drawings generally show?

 41. How do industrial plumbing plans generally differ from residential plumbing plans?

 42. How are hot water pipes distinguished from cold water pipes in a plumbing plan?

 43. What is the purpose of the storm drainage system?

 44. Describe an isometric drawing.

 45. Name the dialog box where you can configure AutoCAD for making isometric drawings.

 46. How are the crosshairs aligned when in isometric mode?

 47. Identify two ways to change isoplanes.

 48. How do circles appear in isometric view?

 49. Name the tool and option used to draw isometric circles.

 50. Briefly describe a forced-air system.

 41. Define *duct*.

 42. Why are heat registers often placed by an exterior opening in a wall?

 43. What is the purpose of an air return register?

 44. What is the purpose of a revision cloud?

SLO#3

 1. Define *section*.

 2. What are sections used to describe?

 3. Describe the purpose of a cutting-plane line.

 4. Briefly describe a full section.

 5. Briefly describe a partial section.

 6. Explain the main difference between details and sections.

 7. Describe balloon framing.

 8. Explain platform framing.

 9. Identify the two main elements used in masonry construction.

 10. How is the foundation wall constructed when using masonry veneer?

 11. List at least three advantages of steel construction.

 12. Name the two main conventions used for roof construction.

 13. Give the typical diameter of the bubble used with a cutting-plane line.

 14. What types of dimensions are found on section drawings?

 15. How is the grade shown on a section drawing?

 16. When the interior of the building behind the cutting-plane line is drawn, how is that portion of the section plotted?

 17. List two ways to create a page setup.

 18. Which tab needs to be active before you can plot a drawing?

 19. What dialog box is used to modify a page setup after it has been saved?

 20. Where is a plotting device specified when using the **Plot** dialog box?

 21. What is the function of the **Plotter Configuration Editor** dialog box?

 22. Identify the best option in the **What to plot:** drop-down list in the **Plot** dialog box if you have taken the time to set up a layout sheet.

 23. What scale option in the **Plot scale** area in the **Plot** dialog box should you specify if you are plotting a layout with scaled viewports?

 24. Define *plot style table* and name the two types used in AutoCAD.

 25. Briefly explain the difference between the two types of plot style tables.

 26. What is the purpose of the **Quality** drop-down list in the **Shaded viewport options** area in the **Plot** dialog box?

 27. What is a plot stamp?

 28. What AutoCAD wizard is used to create new plot style tables?

 29. What is the function of the **Color** option in the **Plot Style Table Editor** dialog box?

 30. Define *dithering*.

 31. Describe how to assign named plot styles to layers.

 32. Explain two ways to assign named plot styles to individual objects.

 33. Briefly explain how to import a page setup from an existing drawing.

 34. Explain how you can plot to a file.

 35. What is a PLT file?

 SLO#4

1. Define *site*.

 2. Name two terms that are the same as *site*.

 3. Identify at least five items that are commonly found on a site plan.

 4. Give the relative coordinate entry used to draw a property line
80′-0″long at an angle of 45°13′33″in the northwest quadrant.

 5. Name the term that refers to a straight line between the endpoints of an arc.

 6. Identify two pieces of information that are normally given for drawing curved property lines with the **ARC** tool.

 7. Define *setback*.

 8. Define *easement*.

 9. Describe the general purpose of setbacks.

 10. Name the tool that is easiest to use when drawing setbacks.

 11. Define *site orientation*.

 12. Identify at least four factors to consider in relation to site orientation.

 13. How are the property corner elevations identified?

 14. Define *contour lines*.

 15. Name the tool that can be used to draw contour lines.

 16. Major contour lines are also called what?

 17. Describe the difference between the display of major and minor contour lines.

 18. Identify the term that refers to the vertical distance between adjacent contour lines.

 19. Name the term that is used to identify areas where curbs are lowered to accommodate a driveway or other access, such as a wheelchair ramp.

 20. Give the range of width and length for a typical parking space.

 21. In which dialog box can you set the appearance of point objects?

 22. Why is the default dot point style a poor choice?

 23. Name the tool that divides an object into a specified number of parts.

 24. Name the tool that places points at a specified distance along an object.

 25. Define *foundation plan*.

 26. Give another name for a stem wall. What does the stem wall sit on?

 27. Identify three factors that influence the height of footings.

 28. Why is the outside line of the footing normally drawn as a hidden or dashed line?

 29. What is the purpose of the anchor bolts?

 30. How are girders commonly represented on a foundation plan?

 31. Name a tool that can be used to easily draw posts.

 32. Name the tool you can use to calculate the square footage of the foundation. Why would you need to know foundation square footage?

 33. Using the formula of 1 ft2 of ventilation for every 150 ft2 of foundation area, how many 1′-6″ × 8″ screened vents do you need for a 25′ × 32′ foundation? Show your calculations.

 34. Define *span*.

 35. What does OC stand for in the note “16″OC”?

 36. Explain the basic difference between the floor joist foundation system and a post and beam foundation system.

 37. How is the concrete slab foundation system different from the floor joist and post and beam systems?

 38. Briefly explain how dimensions are shown to openings in the stem walls of a concrete slab system.

 39. Give the name of the construction style that uses brick on the face of the building.

 40. What happens to the footing when using the type of construction that places brick on the face of the building?

 41. Give another name for concrete block.

 42. Compare the one-pour method to the two-pour method for creating a concrete slab system.