
	<b>INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR</b>	
<b>Class: XI</b>	<b>Department: SCIENCE 2026 – 27</b> <b>SUBJECT: ENGINEERING GRAPHICS</b>	<b>Date: 17/04/2026</b>
<b>Worksheet No: 1</b> <b>WITH ANSWERS</b>	<b>UNIT 1: RECTILINEAR FIGURES</b>	<b>Note:</b> <b>A4 FILE FORMAT</b>
<b>NAME OF THE STUDENT</b>	<b>CLASS &amp; SEC: XI C</b>	<b>ROLL NO.</b>

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. Which of the following is a type of rectilinear figure?
  - a) Circle
  - b) Triangle
  - c) Ellipse
  - d) Parabola
  
2. Which of the following is NOT a property of a square?
  - a) All sides are equal
  - b) Opposite sides are parallel
  - c) All angles are 90°
  - d) The diagonals are perpendicular and bisect each other at 90°
  
3. Which of the following is the most commonly used method for dimensioning in Engineering Graphics?
  - a) Aligned system
  - b) Linear system
  - c) Vertical system
  - d) Diagonal system
  
4. What is the purpose of dimensioning in Engineering Graphics?
  - a) To indicate the shape of an object
  - b) To provide exact measurements for construction or manufacturing
  - c) To enhance the visual appeal of the drawing
  - d) To show the material properties of the object
  
5. To show the hidden edges, which type of line is used?
  - a) Continuous thick line
  - b) Centre line
  - c) Dashed line
  - d) Hatching line

6. In the metric system, the standard-length measure is -----

- a) Yard
- b) Meter
- c) Centimeter
- d) Millimeter

7. A continuous thick line is used to denote -----

- a) Visible edges
- b) Axis line
- c) Leader line
- d) Projection line

8. The axis of a circle is denoted by which type of lines?

- a) Continuous thick lines
- b) Centre line
- c) Continuous thin lines
- d) Double dashed lines

9. Mini drafter is a combination of -----

- a) Scale and compass
- b) Compass and divider
- c) Scale and protractor
- d) Protractor and compass

10. In an equilateral triangle, all angles are equal to -----

- a) 45 degree
- b) 60 degree
- c) 90 degree
- d) 120 degree

11. The size of an A2 drawing sheet is -----

- a) 841 x 1189
- b) 594 x 841
- c) 420 x 594
- d) 210 x 297

12. Identify the symbol of first-angle projection



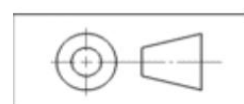
a)



b)

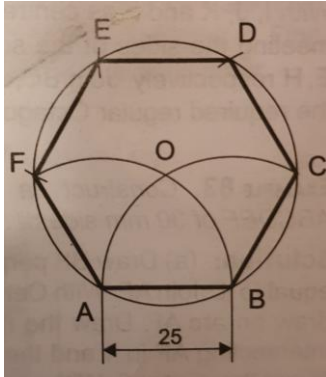


c)



d)

13.



Identify the polygon in the given figure?

- a) Pentagon
- b) Hexagon
- c) Octagon
- d) Trapezium

14. Match the LIST I with LIST II

List I – Name of the figure	List II – No: of sides
1. Triangle	i.5
2. Pentagon	ii.4
3. Square	iii.8
4. Octagon	iv.3

- a) 1-iii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-ii
- b) 1-i, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-iv
- c) 1-iv, 2-i, 3-ii, 4-iii
- d) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-iii

15. Which type of dimensioning is used for large drawings in Engineering graphics?

- a) Aligned system
- b) Unidirectional system
- c) Vertical system
- d) Diagonal system

### **DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

1. Construct a regular hexagon on a baseline of 40 mm.

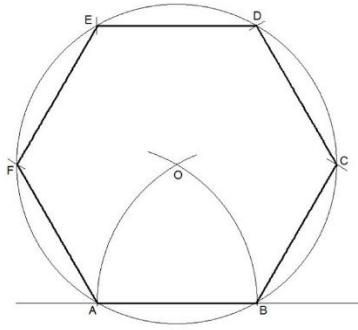
2. Construct a Right-angled Triangle ABC, having its hypotenuse AC = 60 mm and altitude AB = 40 mm.

3. Construct an Isosceles Triangle QPR, having each of its sides = 50mm and base = 40 mm.
4. Construct an equilateral triangle of 40 mm sides.
5. Construct a Triangle ABC, having its base BC=50mm, side AB=40mm, side AC=60mm.
6. Construct a rectangle PQRS having its base PQ = 60 mm and its side QR = 40 mm.
7. Construct a Trapezion or Kite ABCD, having its diagonal AC=50mm, its adjacent sides AD and AB each equal to 30mm, and CD and CB equal to 40mm.
8. Construct a regular pentagon with base side = 30 mm.
9. Construct a square of 50 mm sides
10. Divide a straight-line AB, proportionate to seven equal parts.

<b>ANSWER KEY – MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS</b>	
1	b) Triangle
2	d) The diagonals are perpendicular and bisect each other at 90°
3	a) Aligned system
4	b) To provide exact measurements for construction or manufacturing
5	c. Dashed lines
6	b. Meter
7	a. Visible edges
8	b. Centre lines
9	c. Scale and protractor
10	b. 60 degree
11	c. 420 X 594
12	a.
13	b. Hexagon
14	c. 1-iv, 2-i, 3-ii, 4-iii
15	b) Unidirectional system

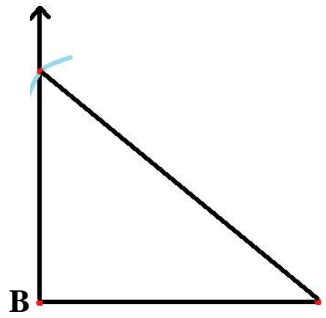
### Answers – Descriptive Type Questions

1.



(Hint: On a base line AB cut arcs equally with 30 mm and draw a circle with center O and radius OA, cut arcs equally on the circle, join all points.).

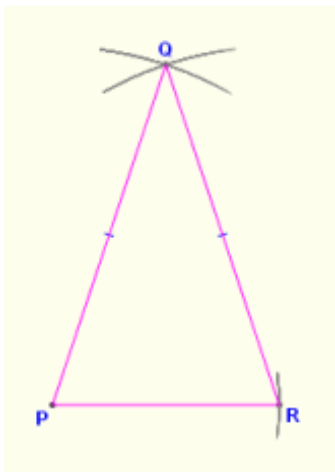
2.  
A



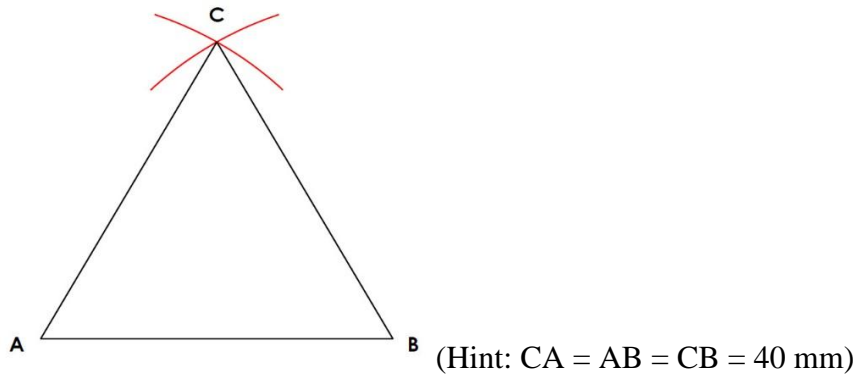
B C (Hint: construct perpendicular from B,  $AB = 40$ ,  $AC = 60$ )

3.

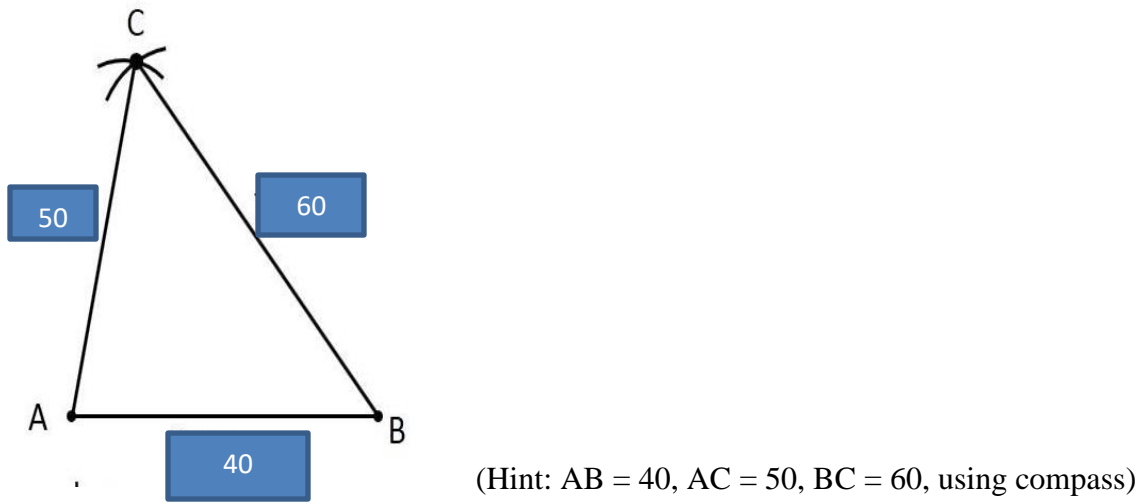
(Hint:  $QP = QR = 50$  mm,  $PR = 40$  mm)



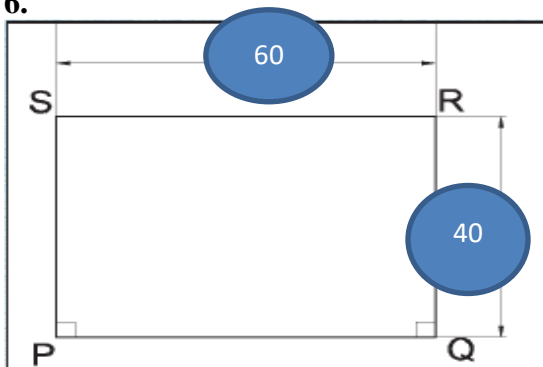
4.



5.

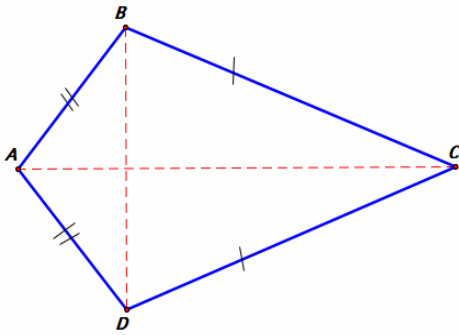


6.



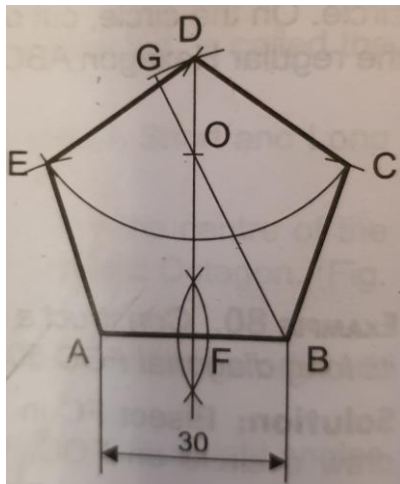
(Hint:  $PQ = 60, QR = 40$ , Construct a perpendicular from both points P and Q).

7.



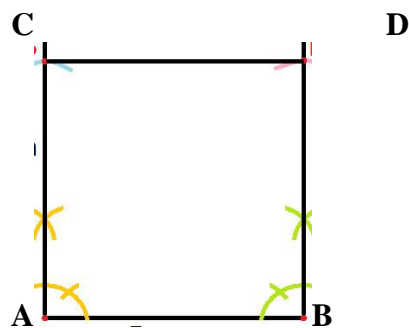
(Hint: Diagonal  $AC = 50$ ,  $AB = AD = 30$ ,  $CD = CB = 40$ mm)

8.



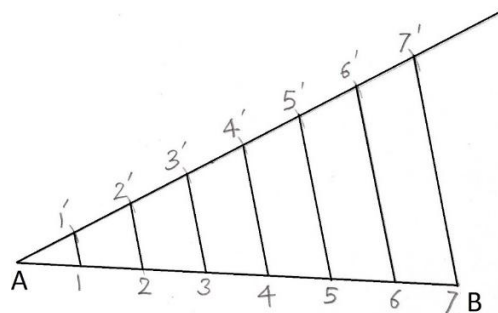
(Hint: Construct a regular pentagon on a baseline  $AB = 30$  mm, using a compass)

9.



(Hint: Construct perpendiculars from points A and B, take equal measurement of 40 mm and cut arcs to get a square).

10.



(Hint: Using the Copy angle method)

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