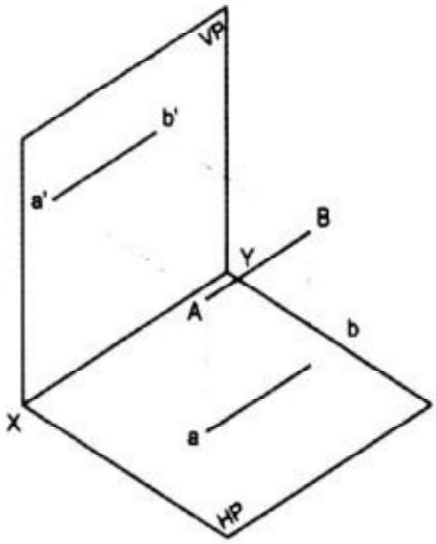
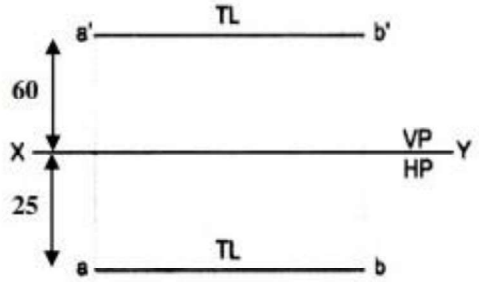
Q.3. A 50mm long line AB is parallel to both H.P and V.P. The line is 25mm in front of V.P and 60mm above H.P, draw the projections of the line.

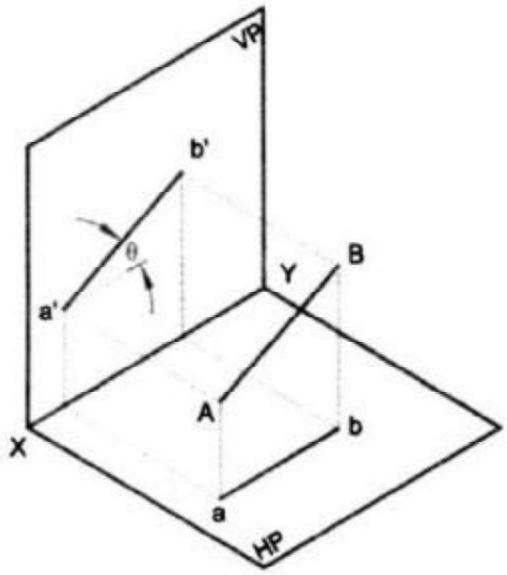
Sol.

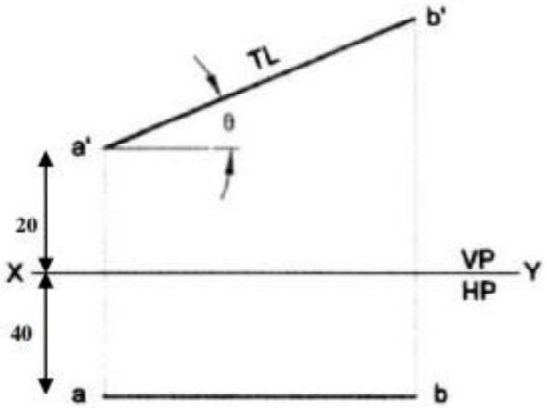



Q.3 A 80mm long line AB has the end A at a distance of 20mm above HP and 40mm in front of V.P. The line is inclined at $30^0$ to H.P and parallel to V.P, draw the projection of the line.

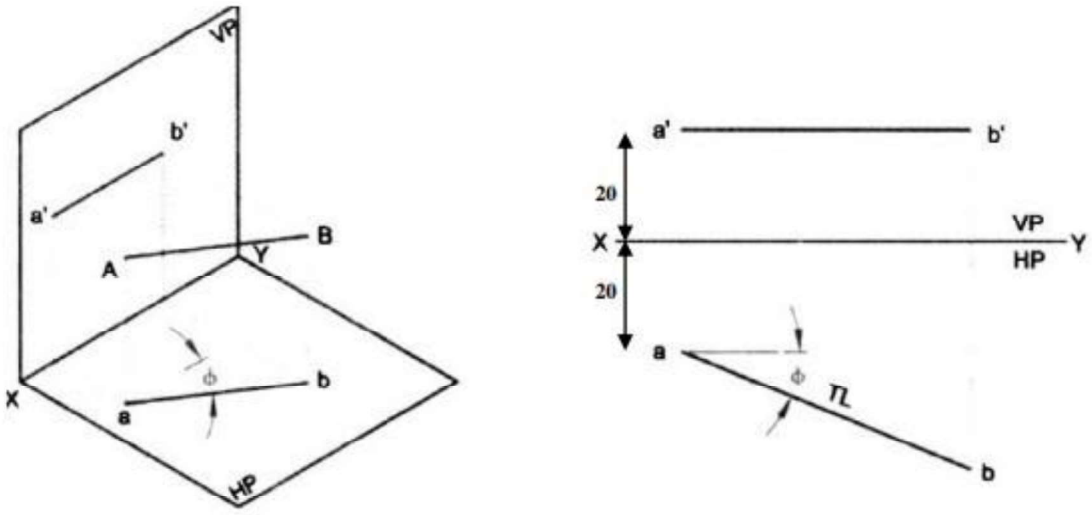
Sol.



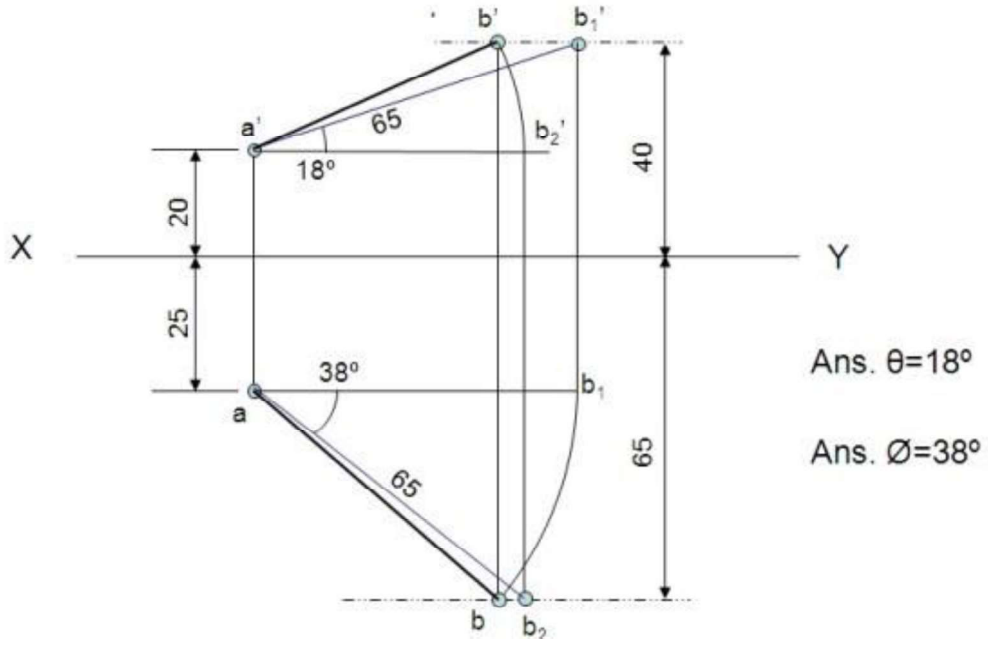
Q.4. A 80mm long line AB is inclined at $30^0$ to V.P and is parallel to H.P. The end A is 20mm above the H.P and 20mm in front of the V.P, draw the projection of the line.

Sol.




Q.5 A line AB, 65mm long has its end A 20mm above H.P. and 25mm in front of VP. The end B is 40mm above H.P. and 65mm in front of V.P. Draw the projections of AB and shows its inclination with H.P.

Sol.



**Questions**

Q.1 A line AB 75mm has its end a 10mm above the HP and 15mm in front of the VP. It is inclined at $35^0$ to the HP and $45^0$ to the VP. Draw its projections.

(2) A line CD, inclined at $25^0$ to the HP, measures 80mm in top view. The end C is in the first quadrant and 25mm and 15mm from the HP and the VP respectively. The end D is at equal distance from the both the reference planes. Draw the projections, fine true length and true inclination with the VP.

(3) A straight line ST has its end S, 10mm in front of the VP and nearer to it. The mid-point M line is 50mm in front of the VP and 40mm above HP. The front and top view measure 90mm and 120mm respectively. Draw the projection of the line. Also find its true length and true inclinations with the HP and VP.

(4) A line PQ has its end P, 10mm above the HP and 20mm in front of the VP. The end Q is 85mm in front of the VP. The front view of the line measures 75mm. the distance between the end projectors is 50mm. Draw the projections of the line and find its true length and its true inclinations with the VP and HP.

(5) A line PF, 65mm has its end P, 15mm above the HP and 15mm in front of the VP. It is inclined at $55^0$ to the VP. Draw its projections.

(6) A line CD 60mm long has its end 'C' in both H.P and V.P. It is inclined at $30^0$ to H.P and $45^0$ to V.P. Draw the projections.

(7) A point C is 40mm below H.P and 20mm behind V.P, another points D and E are 60mm above H.P and in front of V.P, 90mm below H.P and 45mm in front of V.P respectively. Draw the projections of all points on same reference line.

(8) The end P of a straight line PQ is 20 mm above the H.P. and 30 mm in front of V.P. The end Q is 15 mm below the H.P. and 45mm behind the V.P. If the end projectors are 50 mm apart, Draw the projection of PQ and determine the true length, traces and inclination with the reference planes.

(9) The front view of line inclined at $30^0$ to V.P is 65mm long. Draw the projections of a line, when it is parallel to and 40mm above H.P. and one end being 20mm in front of V.P.

(10) A line PQ, 64 mm long has one of its extremities 20 mm in front VP and the other 50 mm above HP. The line is inclined at $40^0$ to HP and $25^0$ to VP. Draw its top and front view.

(11) The projection of a line AB has $35^0$ inclinations in top view and $40^0$ inclinations in the front view with an elevation length of 60 mm. If the end A is 10 mm below HP and B is 12 mm behind VP, Draw the projections and locate the traces keeping the line in the third quadrant.

(12) Line PQ has 72 mm length in the front view and 66 mm length in the top view. The end P is 48 mm below HP and 40 mm behind VP, while the end Q is 12 mm below HP. Draw the projection of the line, locate the traces and determine the true length and inclinations of the line with the reference planes.

(13) A Line AB 25mm is parallel to the VP and perpendicular to the HP. Point A is 35mm above the HP and 20mm in front of the VP. B is 10 mm above the HP. draw its projections.

(14) A line PQ of length 40mm is parallel to the HP and inclined at an angle of 35° to the VP. The end P is 20mm above the HP and 15mm in front of the VP. Draw its projections.

(15) A line PQ of length 40mm is parallel to the VP and inclined at an angle of 30° to the HP. The end P is 15mm above the HP and 20mm in front of the VP. Draw its projections.

(16) A line PQ of length 40mm is inclined to both the VP and the HP. The Line is inclined at $30^0$ to HP and $45^0$ to VP. The Point P is 20mm above HP and 30mm in front of VP. Draw its projections.

(17) A line AB 100mm has its mid-point 'm' 45mm above the HP and 55mm in front of the VP. It is inclined at $35^0$ to the HP and $45^0$ to the VP. Draw its projections.

(18)Line AB 75mm long makes $45^0$ inclinations with VP while its FV makes $55^0$. End A is 10 mm above HP and 15 mm in front of VP. If line is in 1st quadrant draw its projections and find it's inclination with Hp.

(19) FV of line AB is $50^0$ inclined to xy and measures 55 mm long while its TV is $60^0$ inclined to xy line. If end A is 10 mm above HP and 15 mm in front of VP, draw its projections, find TL, inclinations of line with HP & VP.

(20) Line AB is 75 mm long .It's FV and TV measure 50 mm & 60 mm long respectively. End A is 10 mm above HP and 15 mm in front of VP. Draw projections of line AB if end B is in first quadrant. Find angle with HP and VP.

(21) T.V. of a 75 mm long Line CD, measures 50 mm. End C is in HP and 50 mm in front of VP. End D is 15 mm in front of VP and it is above Hp. Draw projections of CD and finds angles with HP and VP

(22) A line AB 75mm has its end a 10mm above the HP and 15mm in front of the VP. It is inclined at $35^0$ to the HP and $45^0$ to the VP. Draw its PP projections.

(23) A line CD, inclined at $25^0$ to the HP, measures 80mm in top view. The end C is in the first quadrant and 25mm and 15mm from the HP and the VP respectively. The end D is at equal distance from the both the reference planes. Draw the PP projections, fine true length and true inclination with the VP.

(24) A line PQ has its end P, 10mm above the HP and 20mm in front of the VP. The end Q is 85mm in front of the VP. The front view of the line measures 75mm. the distance between the end projectors is 50mm. Draw the projections of the line and find its true length and its true inclinations with the VP and HP.

(25) A line PF, 65mm has its end P, 15mm above the HP and 15mm in front of the VP. It is inclined at $55^0$ to the VP. Draw its PP projections.

(26) The front view of line inclined at $30^0$ to V.P is 65mm long. Draw the PP projections of a line, when it is parallel to and 40mm above H.P. and one end being 20mm in front of V.P.

(27) A Line AB 25mm is parallel to the VP and perpendicular to the HP. Point A is 35mm above the HP and 20mm in front of the VP. B is 10 mm above the HP. draw its PP projections.

(28) A line PQ of length 40mm is parallel to the HP and inclined at an angle of 35° to the VP. The end P is 20mm above the HP and 15mm in front of the VP. Draw its PP projections.

(29) A line PQ of length 40mm is parallel to the HP and inclined at an angle of 35° to the VP. The end P is 20mm above the HP and 15mm in front of the VP. Draw its PP projections.

(30) ) Line AB is 75 mm long .It's FV and TV measure 50 mm & 60 mm long respectively. End A is 10 mm above HP and 15 mm in front of VP. Draw PP projections of line AB if end B is in first quadrant. Find angle with HP and VP.

(31) T.V. of a 75 mm long Line CD, measures 50 mm. End C is in HP and 50 mm in front of VP. End D is 15 mm in front of VP and it is above Hp. Draw PP projections of CD and finds angles with HP and VP.

(32) A line CD, inclined at $25^0$ to the HP, measures 80mm in top view. The end C is in the first quadrant and 25mm and 15mm from the HP and the VP respectively. The end D is at equal distance from the both the reference planes. Draw the PP projections, fine true length and true inclination with the VP.