



TEST QUESTIONS TO ACCOMPANY:

Drawing for Interior Design by Drew Plunkett

This series of test questions, created for use with your students, provides multiple choice and short answer questions based on the text and arranged by chapter. A separate answer key is available.

INTRODUCTION

1. The first obligation of a drawing is to:
 - a. be beautiful
 - b. show a good idea
 - c. convey information
 - d. none of the above

2. The computer has been used in the field of interior design for just over:
 - a. 5 years
 - b. 20 years
 - c. 10 years
 - d. 2 years

3. List the 5 qualities essential in the making of a good interior which are easier to represent using a computer.

4. The essential skill in making an effective drawing, particularly one that attempts to represent an interior realistically, is to be able to:
 - a. measure the interior accurately
 - b. visualize it accurately in your imagination
 - c. photograph the space
 - d. none of the above

5. Rapid prototyping is the construction of scaled _____ facsimiles.
What is the advantage of rapid prototyping in interior design?

6. What are the disadvantages of computer animated 'walk throughs' of interiors?

Essay/discussion question

1. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of drawing an interior using a computer rather than hand-drawing. In what ways has drawing on the computer impacted on design and construction over the last ten years?

9. List the fundamentals which should be aspired to in hand-drawn drawing.
10. In single-point perspective at what height should a vanishing point be established for a sitting view:
- 550 mm (1 ft)
 - 1100 mm (3 ft)
 - 1600 mm (5 ft)
 - none of the above
11. At what angle is an axonometric plan drawn:
- 90° to horizontal
 - 180° to horizontal
 - 45° to horizontal
 - none of the above
12. An isometric plan is drawn with the two walls nearest to the viewer at what angle:
- 45° to horizontal
 - 30° to horizontal
 - 90° to horizontal
 - none of the above
13. Detailing paper, which is _____ and _____, offers something which is less transparent than tracing paper, but through which the _____ of the underlay will show.

Essay/discussion question

1. Outline the differences between hand-drawn and computer presentations. What methods can be used to prepare hand-drawn drawings for presentation?

CHAPTER 2: CONCEPTION

1. A designer will begin the development of a concept by doing what?
2. Why is it important that a client is consulted early on and often in the design process?
3. What should a designer make if a mezzanine level is to be added?
4. As a project progresses what should a designer become more concerned with:
- costs
 - detail
 - model-making
 - none of the above

5. What are the advantages to team members of a 'base' drawing on a computer?
6. What can be used to make freehand drawings on a computer?
7. How can CAD and CAM equipment help a designer?

CHAPTER 3: PRESENTATION

1. What is the purpose of presentation images and models?
2. In what situation might it be appropriate for an interior designer to produce fewer and less-polished drawings?
3. The drawings for interim presentations should be which of the following:
 - a. complex and detailed
 - b. simple and informal
 - c. impressionistic
 - d. realistic
 - e. none of the above
4. Why is a plan essential in a presentation?
5. What is the most useful scale for drawings used on presentation plans:
 - a. 1:10
 - b. 1:50
 - c. 1: 200
 - d. none of the above
6. Outline 3 functions of a section drawing in a presentation.

7. What advantages are there to including people and props in a section drawing?

8. Axonometric and isometric projections are essentially _____ of all areas within a building, with its _____ and at least two walls removed.

9. Which type of views are generally the key and most accessible images in a presentation? Why is this?

10. In built interiors, where does the eye focus?

11. Why is it important that furniture is accurately represented in images? Outline several ways in which this can be done.

12. Why is it common practice to stylize figures in presentation drawings?

13. When composing a page for presentation what rule of thumb should be used to organize the images?

14. What are the benefits of including text in the presentation material?

15. Why is a model of particular use in presentations to a group of clients?

Essay/discussion question

1. Discuss the main sources from which a designer can obtain images of human figures for use in drawings. What are the main advantages and disadvantages of using such images?

CHAPTER 4: PRODUCTION

1. Which of the following is/are produced after the formal presentation and client approval:

- a. working models
- b. production specifications
- c. working/production drawings
- d. none of the above

2. The completed set of production drawings allows a builder to produce a 'tender'. What is a tender and how many contractors are usually asked to tender for a job?

3. Why is it more difficult to estimate the cost of work to an existing building?

4. What are the two distinct categories of production drawing?

5. What scale is often used in production drawings for small projects:

- a. 1:5
- b. 1:20
- c. 1:100
- d. none of the above

6. Why is it standard practice to present detail drawings in two dimensions?

