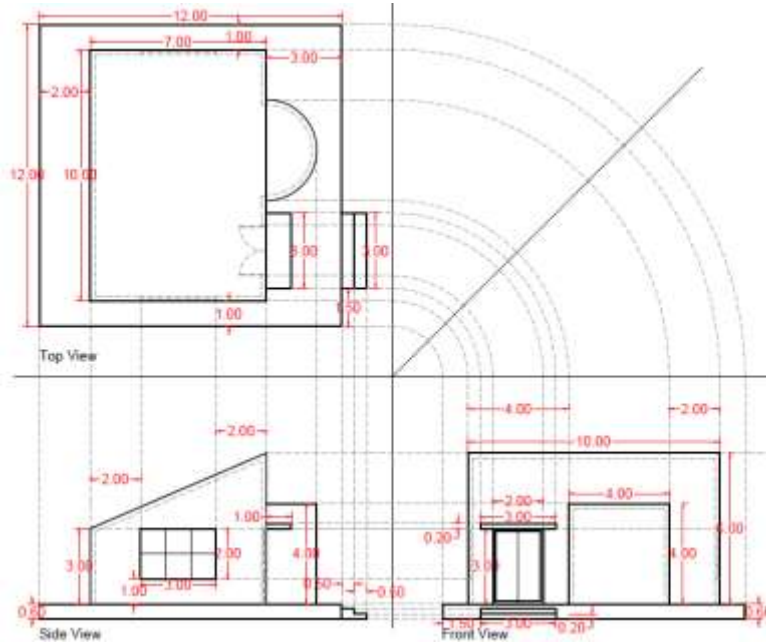
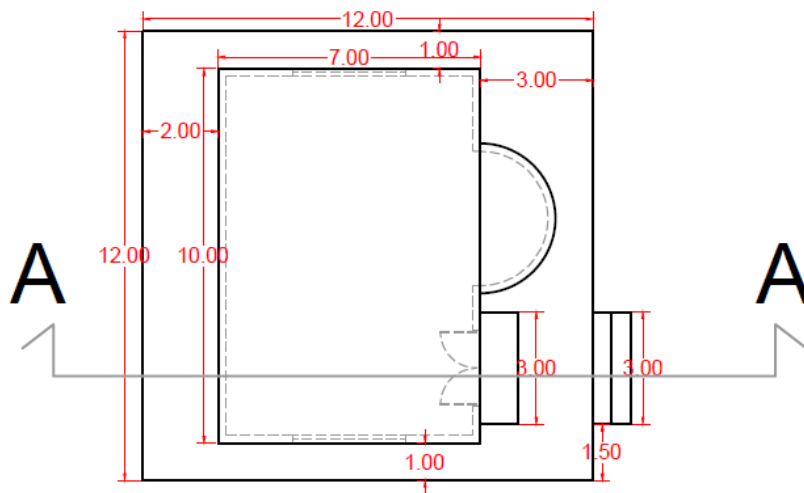


Q1/ Draw the isometric view by using the third angle projection Method (Scale 1:50) for the attached orthographic views (Top, Front and Side). (50 Marks)



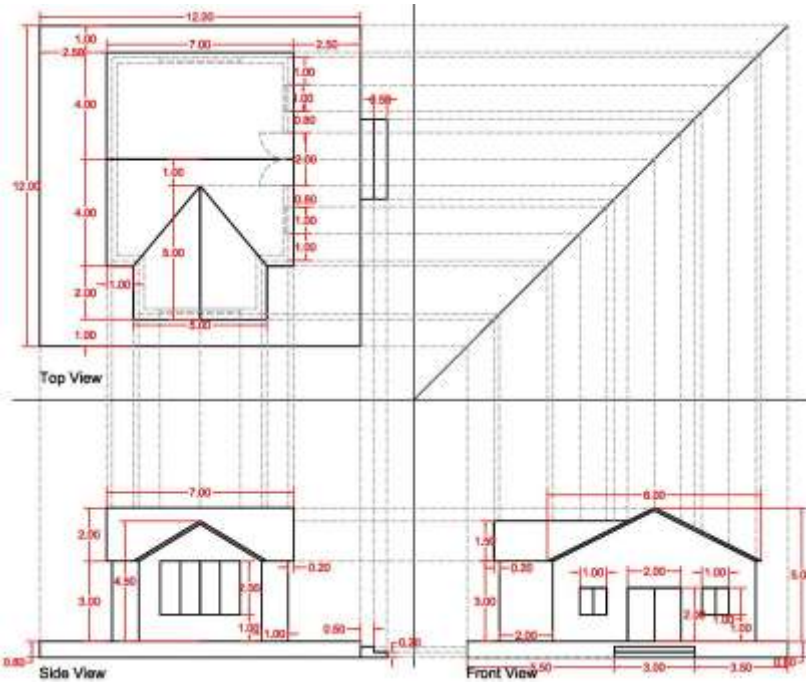
Q2/ Draw the followings for the same isometric view:

- Draw the Floor plan Scale 1:100 (indicate section line) (25 Marks)
- Q3 Draw Section A-A Scale 1:100 (25 Marks)



- Q4 Use appropriate line weight and line types
- Q5 Use appropriate hatching and tonal value to define cut area

Q6/ Draw the isometric view by using the third angle projection Method (Scale 1:50) for the attached orthographic views (Top, Front and Side). (50 Marks)



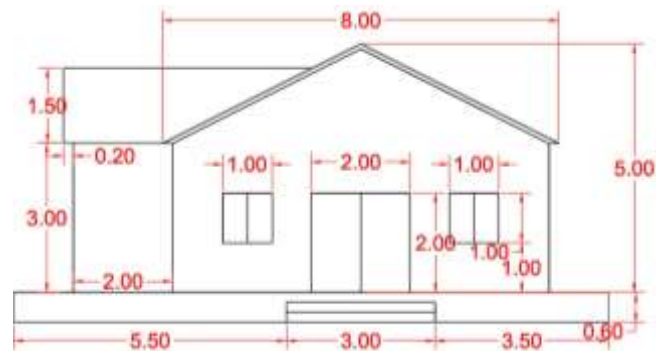
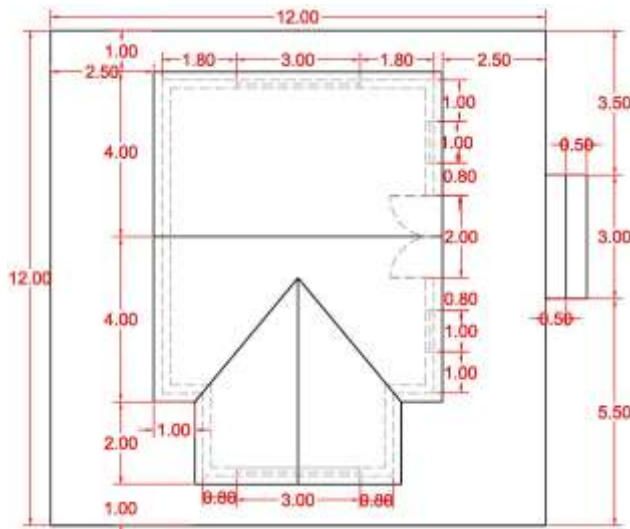
Q7/ Draw the followings for the same isometric view:

A- Draw the Floor plan Scale 1:50

(20 Marks)

B- Draw front elevation with the preferred rendering Scale 1:50

(30 Marks)



Q8 :

- Use appropriate line weight and line types.
- Use appropriate hatching , tonal value and rendering.

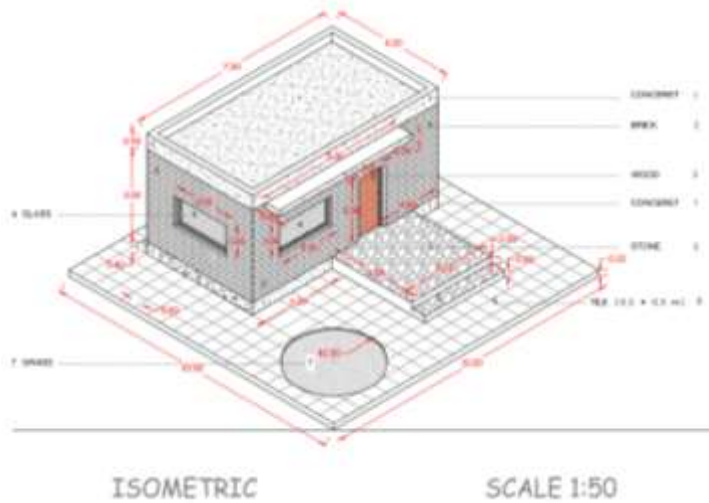
Q9/ (60 Marks) Draw the orthographic views (Top, Front and Side) for the given ISOMETRIC view on attached page (1). (scale 1:100).

Q10/ (40 Marks) Draw the Floor plan for the same Isometric view - (scale 1:50). Note (for both Q 1 & Q 2):

Q11 Use appropriate hatching and rendering for the finished views •

Q12 Use appropriate line weights, line types and line quality •

Q13 Use appropriate hatching and tonal value to define cut area in Floor Plan



Q14 Draw the orthographic views (Top, Front and Side) for the given ISOMETRIC view on attached page (1). (scale 1:100).

Q15 Draw the Floor plan for the same Isometric view - (scale 1:50)

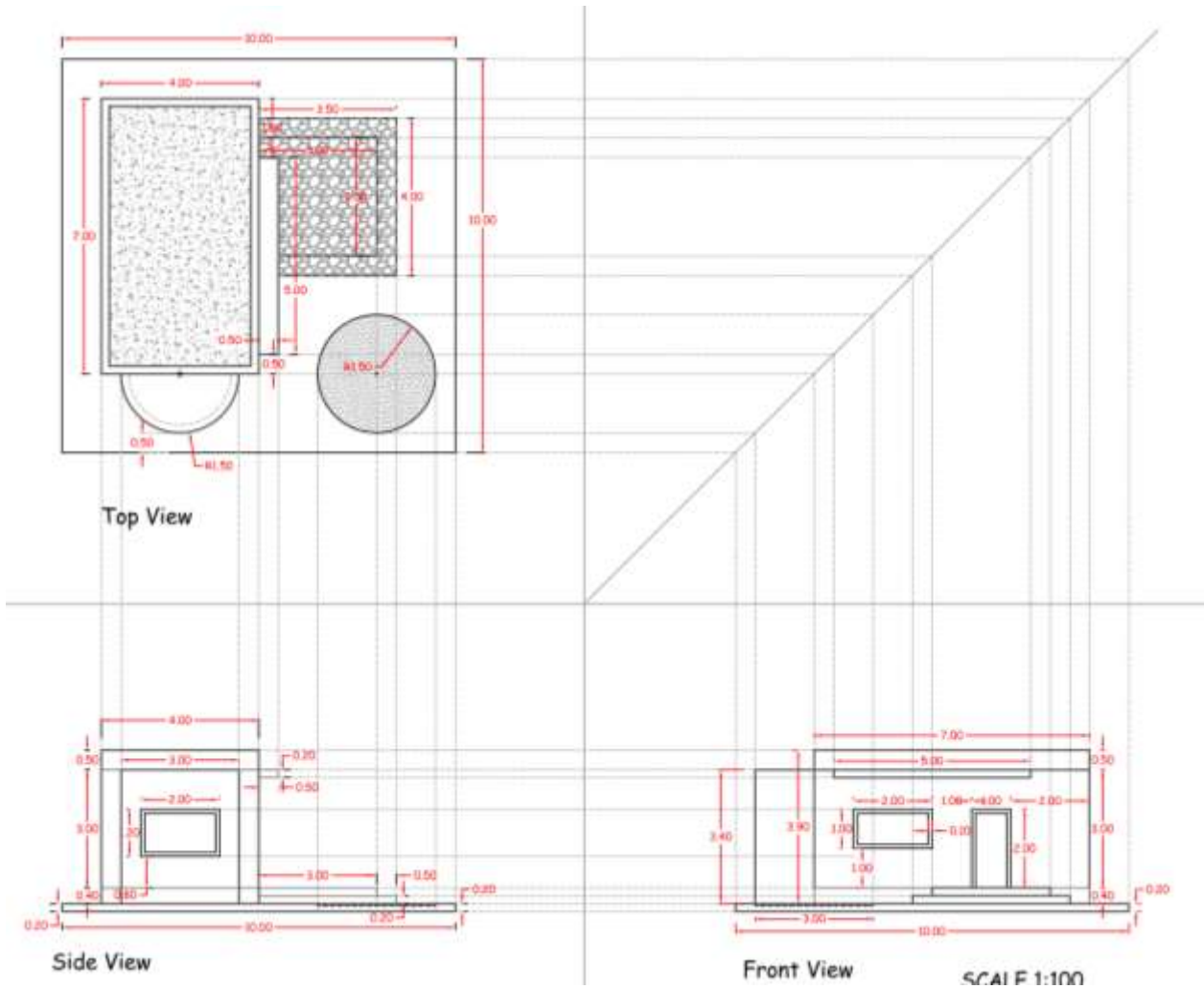
. Note (for both Q 1 & Q 2) :

• Use appropriate hatching and rendering for the finished view •

Use appropriate line weights, line types and line quality

• Use appropriate hatching and tonal value to define cut area in Floor Plan

Q16 Draw the isometric view by using the third angle projection Method (Scale 1:50) for the attached orthographic views (Top, Front and Side). (50 Marks)



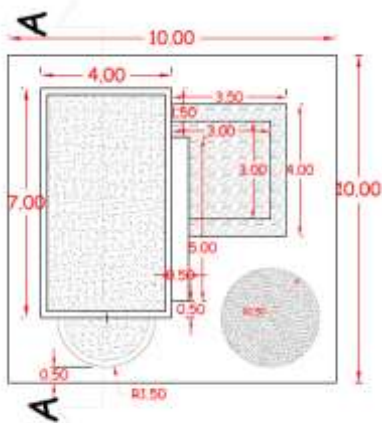
Q17/ Draw the followings for the same isometric view:

A- Draw the Floor plan Scale 1:50

(20 Marks)

B- Draw Section with the preferred rendering Scale 1:50

(30 Marks)



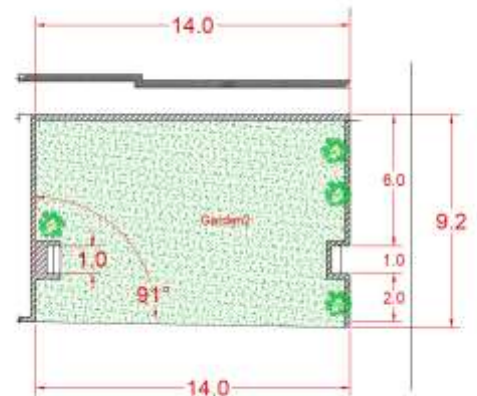
Q18) Design kiosk for food in a garden in Architecture department. From the first steps start with analyse of the site, draw concept sketch and then the Design Considerations:-

- 1- The students should take in consideration the influence of the architecture department on the concept of the project .
- 2- The paths in the site and its relation with the access from the surrounding.

Q19 Draw the followings

Concept sketch (7 Marks)

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|------------|
| 20) | Space program | (5 Marks) |
| 21) | Site Plan 1:50 | (10 Marks) |
| 22) | Plan 1:50 | (10 Marks) |
| 23) | 1 Isometric view 1:50 | (10 Marks) |
| 24) | 2sections | (4 Marks) |
| 25) | 2Views (Frontal and 1side view) | (4 Marks) |

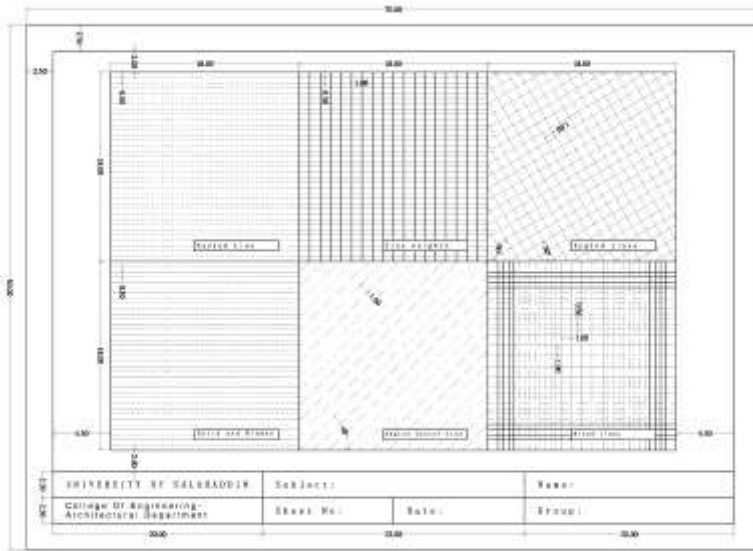


Q26 Draw The following: (Scale 1:100)

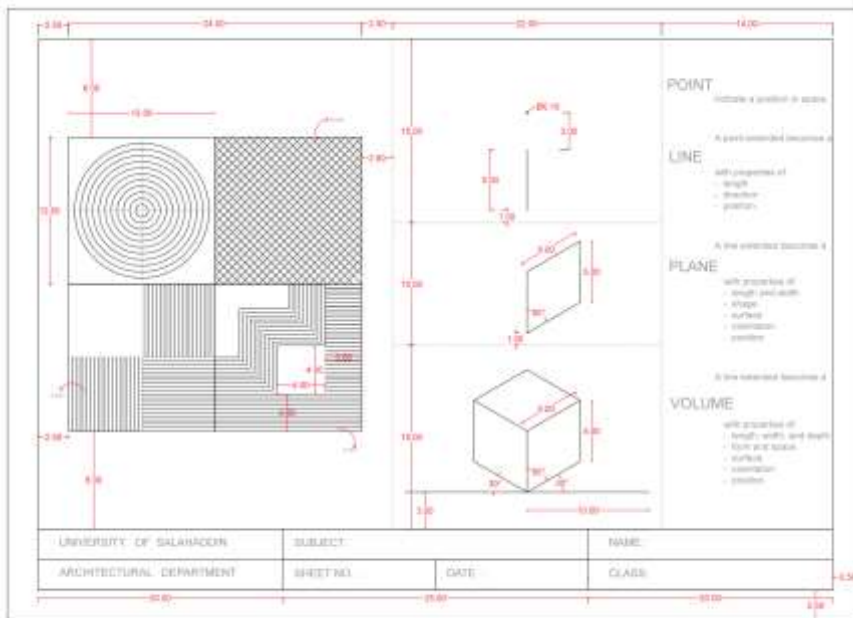
- 1- The axonometric (45° x 45°)
- 2- Top view
- 3- Front view
- 4- R-side view
- 5- Add hatching with appropriate line weight

SALAHADDIN UNIVERSITY	SUBJECT:	NAME:
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE	SHEET NO.:	DATE:
		CLASS:

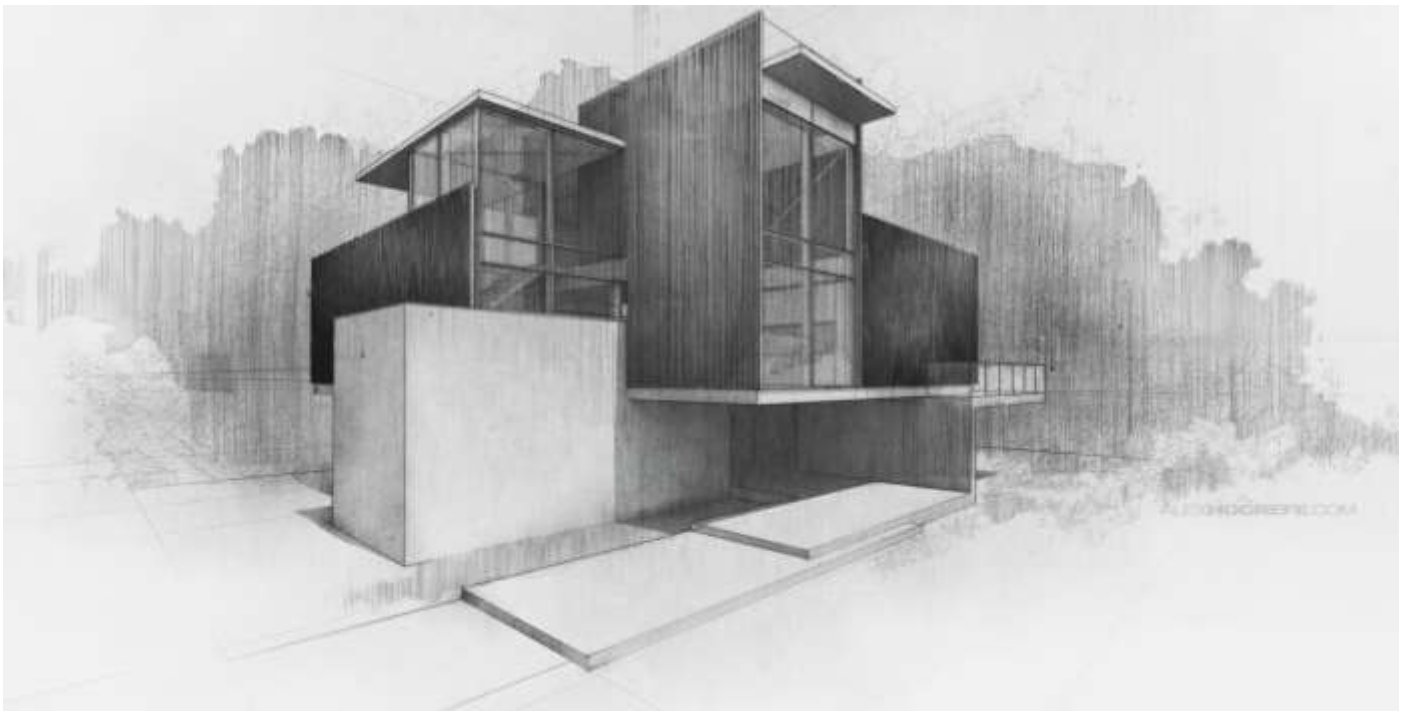
Q29 Draw the following lines using different line weights



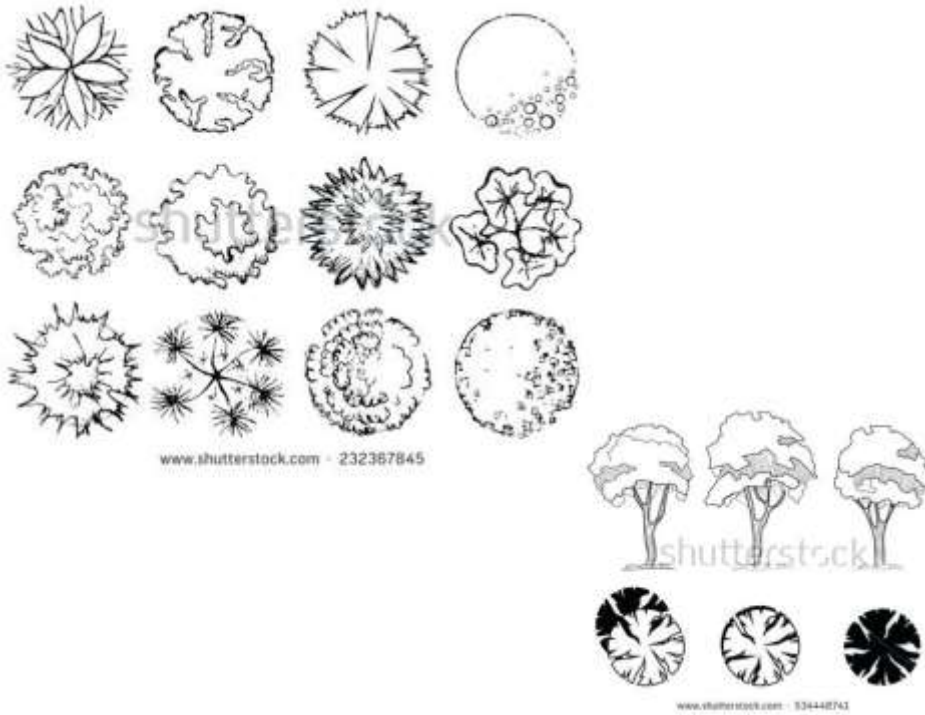
Q30 Draw the figure below



Q31 Draw shade and shadows on the following figure



Q32 draw the figures bellow using scale 1\50



Q33 draw the figures above using scale 1\100 and 1\20

Q36 draw the line patterns

A line extended in a direction other than its intrinsic direction becomes a plane. Consequently a plane has length and width but no depth.

Shape is the primary identifying characteristic of a plane. It is determined by the location of the line forming the edges of a plane. Because the thickness of shape will be dictated by perspective construction, we see the true shape of a plane only when we view it frontally.

The equilibrium properties of a plane—its surface, color, texture, and texture—will be visual weight and quality.

In the composition of a visual environment, a plane serves to define the limits or boundaries of a volume. If architecture is a volume, it articulates as a shape.

Most specifically with the formation of three-dimensional volumes of mass and space, the plane should be regarded as a two element in the composition of architectural design.

SALAHADEN UNIVERSITY	SUBJECT : PRIMARY ELEMENTS- PLANE		NAME:
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE	SHEET NO.	DATE :	CLASS :

Q37 draw the line patterns

POINT

LINE

PLANE

VOLUME

SALAHADEN UNIVERSITY	SUBJECT : PRIMARY ELS - POINT, LINE, PLANE AND VOLUME		NAME:
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE	SHEET NO.	DATE :	CLASS :

Q38 draw the following

A plane extended in a direction other than its intrinsic direction becomes a volume. Consequently a volume has three dimensions: length, width and depth.

If volumes can be analyzed and understood to consist of:
 - points or vertices where several planes come together
 - lines or edges where two planes meet
 - planes or surfaces that define the limits or boundaries of a volume.

Thus in the primary identifying characteristics of a volume, it is established by the shape and interrelationships of the planes that describe the boundaries of the volume.

As the three-dimensional element in the vocabulary of architectural design, it relates not to other 2D space objects but to other 3D volumes contained or enclosed by planes.

SALAHADEN UNIVERSITY	SUBJECT:		NAME:
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE	SHEET NO.	DATE:	CLASS:

- Q41 What are the basic colour numerate them
- Q42 what are the secondary colours numerate them
- Q43 what are the tertiary colour numerate them
- Q44 discuss the themes in colour with examples
- Q45 what is monotony explain with examples
- Q46 what are neutral colours explain with drawing
- Q47 what are the Color Value
- Q48 explain with examples how we can achieve Tints
- Q49 explain with examples how we can achieve Tones
- Q50 explain with examples how we can achieve Shades
- Q51 explain with examples what are the colour scheme
- Q52 explain with examples how we can achieve monotony in elevations support your answer with drawings
- Q53 Define the Multiview drawing and support your answer with drawings
- Q54 what are the Floor Plan Characteristics?
- Q55 what are the stair case types explain your answer with drawings
- Q56 draw the furniture symbolism for bedroom
- Q57 Draw the furniture symbolism for living room
- Q58 explain and draw le Corbusier le modular
- Q59 what is circulation and what are the Elements of Circulation in Architecture? support your answer with drawings
- Q60 what are the types of Approach in circulation define with drawings
- Q62 what are the different locations of the entrance within the architectural building.
- Q63 At the scale of a building site, there are various strategies for relating the form of a building to the space around it. define them and give example for each point .
- Q64 draw the different types of placing opening within Planes.
- Q65 draw the different ways of placing opening in the corners or edges ? support your answers with drawings
- Q66 Design and put a concept for architecture studio the requirements are .
67. Model (scale 1\10)
 68. Top view with hatching (scale 1\10)
 69. Plan (scale 1\10)
 70. 2 Section A-A , B-B (scale 1\10)
 71. 4 Elevations *Building texture, Shade and shadow , Tonal value* (scale 1\10)
 72. 1 isometric scale 1\20 (building texture, hatching, tonal value)
 73. 1 Perspective view (building texture, Hatching , tonal value) fit on one single sheet
- Q74 what are the types of Paraline drawning ?
- Q75 explain in sketches the Pictorial characteristics of paraline drawings ?
- Q76 . How to draw isometric?
- Q78 explain in examples how form can be transform ?
- Q79 Define Additive form and then explain in details what are The basic possibilities for grouping two or more forms ?
- Q80 what is the difference between Regular and irregular shape ? explain with examples their basic characteristics ?