

Chapter 3 Questions

True (T) or False (F)

1. ___ Commands in the *Draw* pull-down menu create and modify AutoCAD objects.
2. ___ The three methods of coordinate input can be used only when AutoCAD prompts to "Specify first point:" or "Specify next point:" during the *LINE* command.
3. ___ The direct distance entry method requires you to move the mouse to indicate direction (angle) but you should not "click" to specify the distance.
4. ___ Direct distance entry works best in conjunction with *POLAR*.
5. ___ Dynamic Input allows you to enter exact values into the edit boxes that appear in the drawing area.
6. ___ Coordinate input methods can be used for drawing objects other than *LINEs*.
7. ___ All draw commands prompt you to specify points, or locations, in the drawing.
8. ___ It is relatively simple to use mouse input with *SNAP* (only) to draw a *LINE* of 1 unit length at 45 degrees.
9. ___ It is relatively simple to use Dynamic input to draw a *LINE* of 1 unit length at 45 degrees.
10. ___ It is relatively simple to use Command line input to draw a *LINE* of 1 unit length at 45 degrees.

Multiple Choice (circle the correct letter)

1. The symbol "@" is translated by AutoCAD to mean _____.
 - a. first point
 - b. last point
 - c. next point
 - d. angle of
2. The correct format for entering relative rectangular coordinates using Command line input is _____.
 - a. X,Y
 - b. @X,Y
 - c. @dist<angle
 - d. X,Y@

3. Drawing a *LINE* from 2,3 to 2,6 would create a ____ line of ____ units length.
 - a. horizontal, 3
 - b. diagonal, 2
 - c. vertical, 3
 - d. diagonal, 3
4. To draw a *LINE* from 3,2 to 1,2 using Command line input, you would enter ____ at the "Specify next point:" prompt.
 - a. -2,0
 - b. @1,2
 - c. @-2,0
 - d. @1<180
5. It is usually helpful to toggle *SNAP* and *GRID On* when drawing objects of regular unit lengths using the ____ method.
 - a. mouse input
 - b. dynamic input
 - c. Command line input
 - d. angle override
6. If you wanted to draw a *LINE*'s "next point:" 4.500 units over and 3.500 units up from the "first point", it would be easy to use the ____ method of coordinate entry.
 - a. mouse input
 - b. Command line input
 - c. angle override
 - d. direct distance entry
7. If you wanted to draw a *LINE*'s "next point:" at 4.231 units length and 39 degrees from the "first point:," it would be easy to use the ____ method of coordinate entry.
 - a. mouse input
 - b. dynamic input
 - c. mouse input with *ORTHO*
 - d. mouse input with *SNAP*
8. Using Command line entry, a *LINE*'s "next point:" drawn at @-5.5,0 would be the same as ____.
 - a. @5.5<0
 - b. @5.5,180
 - c. @5.5<90
 - d. @5.5<180

9. Polar Snap causes the cursor to ____, while Polar Tracking causes the cursor to ____.
- a. snap to regular length increments, snap to regular angular increments
 - b. snap to regular angular increments, snap to regular length increments
 - c. snap to the Grid, snap to regular angular increments
 - d. snap to objects, snap to regular angular increments
10. Using Dynamic Input (with the default settings) to specify the “next point,” ____.
- a. enter the length value, press Tab, enter the angle value, then press Enter
 - b. enter the angle value, press Tab, enter the length value, then press Enter
 - c. enter the length value, press Enter, enter the angle value, then press Enter
 - d. enter the angle value, press Enter, enter the length value, then press Enter