

2. Fig. 2 shows the outline plan of a roof. Surfaces A and C have a pitch of 40° and surfaces B and D have a pitch of 35° .

- (a) Draw the plan and project the elevation of the roof.
 (b) Develop the surfaces B and C.
 (c) Find the dihedral angle between the surfaces A and D.

Scale 1 : 100

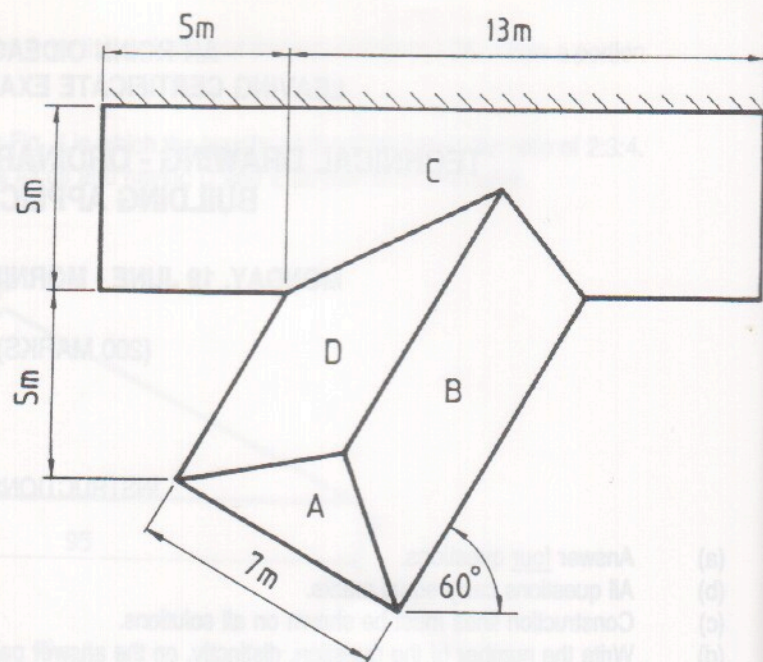


FIG.2

3. Fig. 3 shows the outline plan and elevation of a building.

Draw the given views and determine the shadows cast in plan and elevation when the direction of light is as shown.

Scale 1 : 100

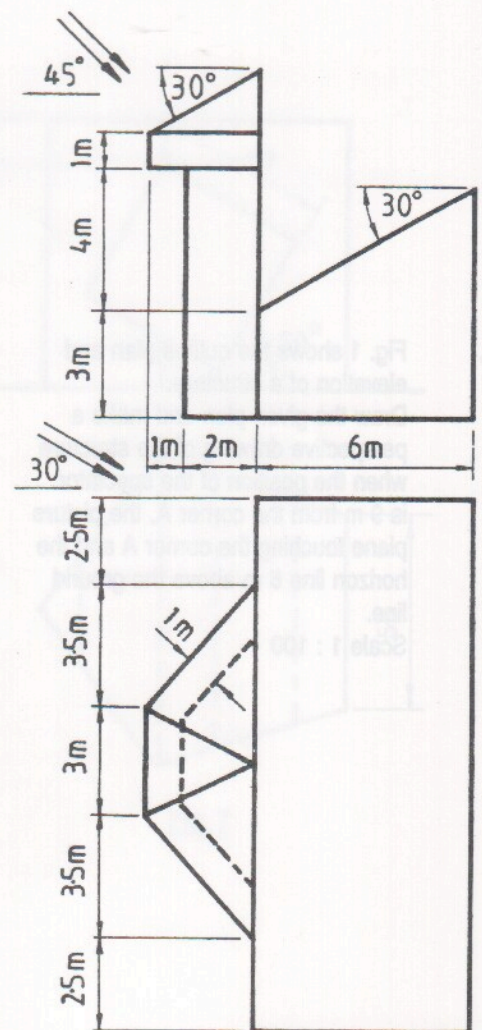


FIG.3

Fig. 4 shows the outline plan of two similar adjoining hyperbolic paraboloid roof surfaces ABOD and BCDO. The corners A and C are 4 m above ground level, corners B and D are 7 m above ground level, and corner O is 24 m above ground level.

- (a) Draw the plan of the roof and project the elevation.
- (b) Show the true shape of the sections R - R and S - S through the roof surfaces.

Scale 1 : 200

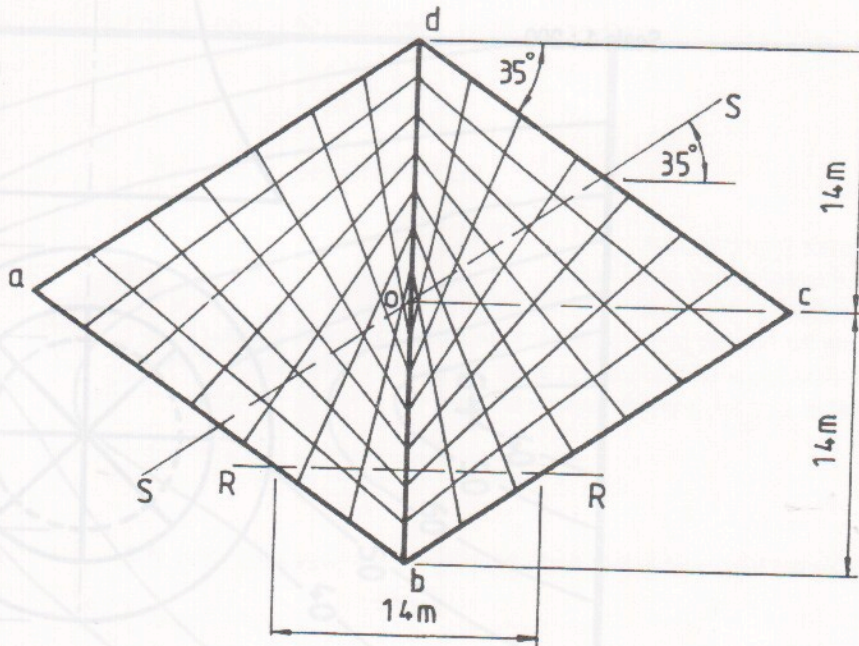


FIG.4

Fig. 5 shows the elevation and end elevation of a building stone.

- (a) Draw the given views.
- (b) Draw an isometric view of the stone.

Scale 1 : 5

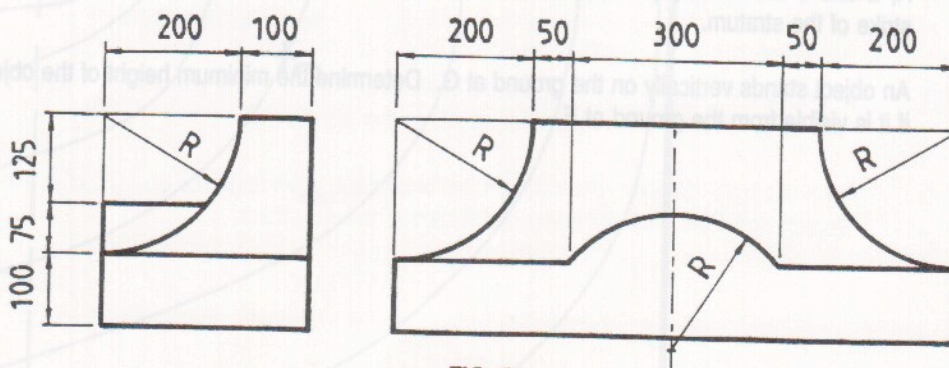


FIG. 5

6. Fig. 6 shows the outline plan and elevation of a building. It is in the form of a hyperboloid of revolution surmounted by a hemispherical dome in which the joint lines are shown.

Draw the given plan and elevation.

Scale 1 : 200

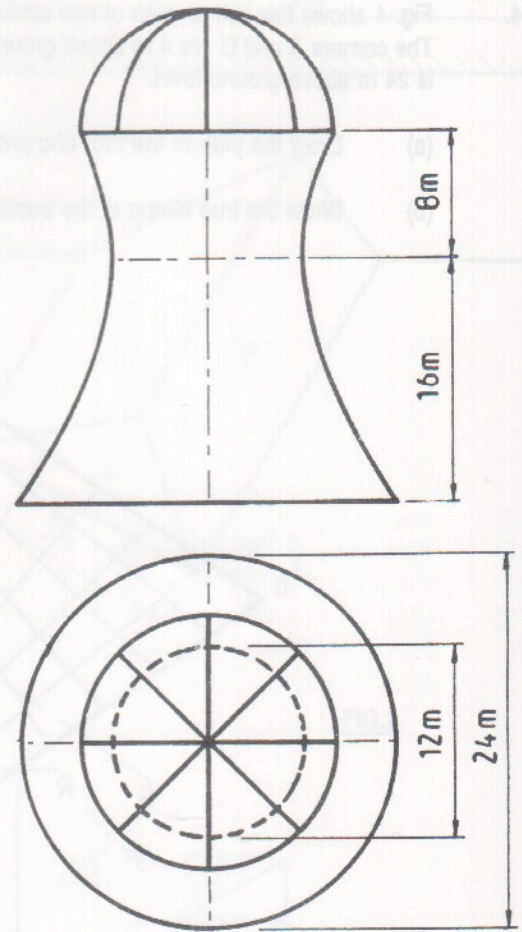
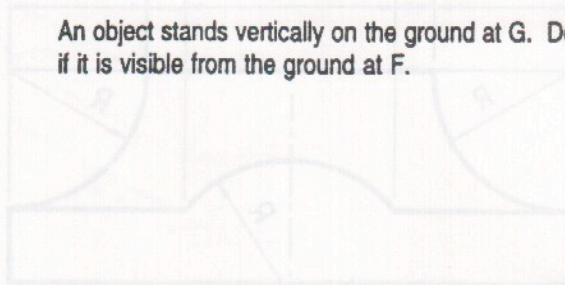


FIG.6

7. The accompanying drawing shows ground contours at ten-metre vertical intervals on a map.
- On the drawing supplied, draw a vertical section (profile) on the line DE.
 - A, B and C are outcrop points on the surface of a stratum of ore. Determine the dip and strike of the stratum.
 - An object stands vertically on the ground at G. Determine the minimum height of the object if it is visible from the ground at F.



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