





4. (a) A hexagonal pyramid base 30 mm side and axis 70 mm long is resting on its slant edge of the face on the horizontal plane. A section plane perpendicular to the V.P., inclined to the H.P. passes through the highest corner of the base and intersecting the axis at 25 mm from the base. Draw the projections of the solid and determine the inclination of the section plane with the H.P.

Or

- (b) A cone of base 50 mm diameter and axis 60 mm long, is resting on its base on H.P. It is cut by a section plane, perpendicular to V.P. and parallel to an extreme generator and passing through a point on the axis at a distance of 20 mm from the apex. Draw the development of the retained solid.

5. (a) A pentagonal pyramid, with edge of base 40 mm and axis 70 mm long, is resting on its base on H.P. One of the base edges of the pyramid is perpendicular to V.P. A section plane, perpendicular to V.P. and inclined to H.P. at  $30^\circ$ , passes through the axis, at a height of 30 mm from the base. Draw the isometric projection of the truncated pyramid.

Or

- (b) A rectangular lamina of size 30 mm  $\times$  50 mm rests on the ground with one edge on PP and the remaining portion behind PP. The station point is 60 mm above GP and 30 mm in front of PP and lies on a central plane 35 mm to the left of the nearest edge of the lamina. Draw the perspective view of the lamina.