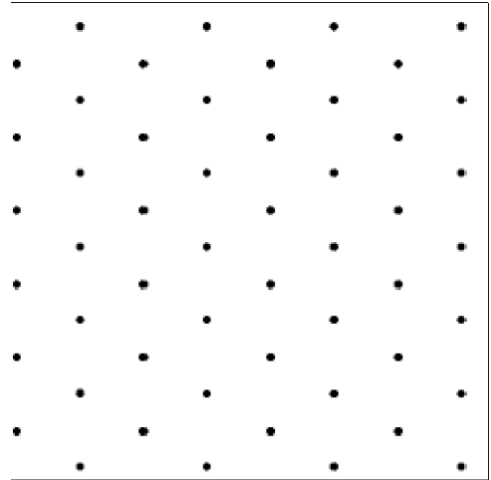
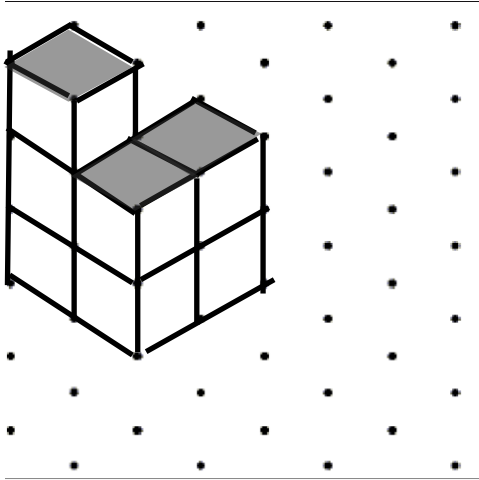


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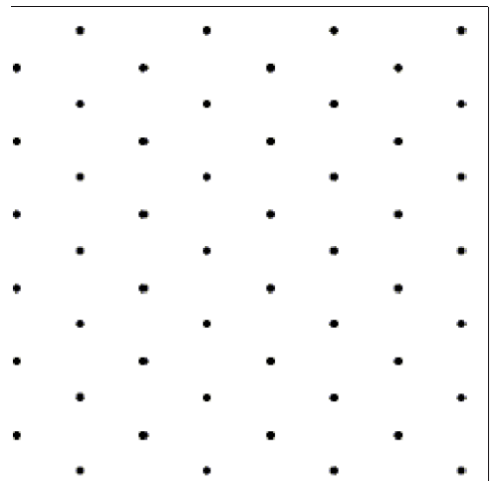
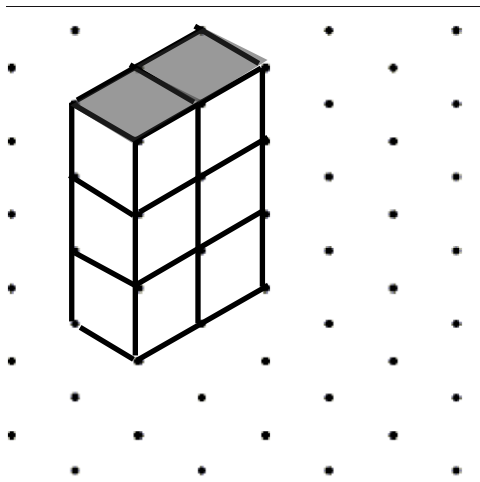
VIEWS OF 3-D OBJECTS

Copy each of the following isometric drawings.

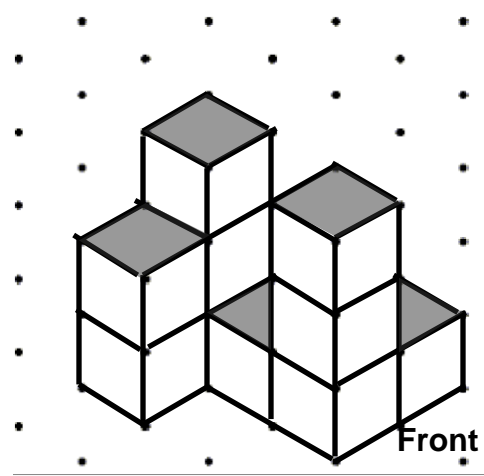
1.



2.

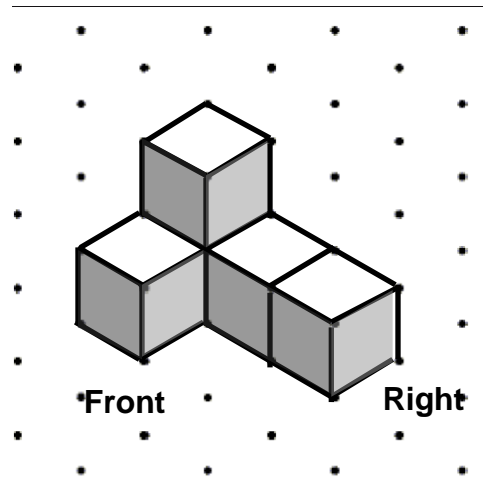


An isometric drawing is shown below, along with three orthogonal views. Write *front*, *top*, or *side* in the blank provided to tell which perspective was used to create each orthogonal drawing.



<p>3.</p>	<p>4.</p>	<p>5.</p>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Given the isometric drawing below, draw the indicated orthogonal views.

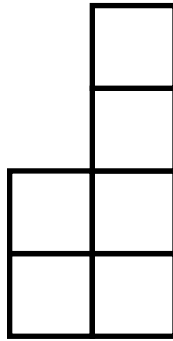
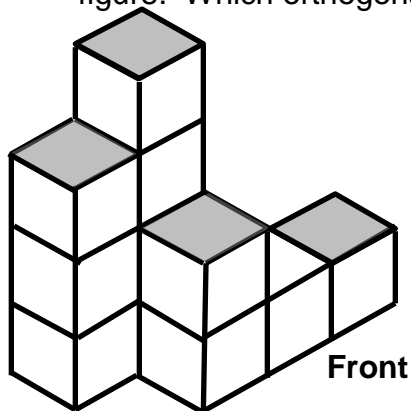


<p>6. RIGHT SIDE VIEW:</p>	<p>7. FRONT VIEW:</p>
<p>8. TOP VIEW:</p>	<p>9. LEFT SIDE VIEW:</p>

PRACTICE

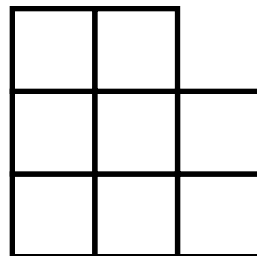
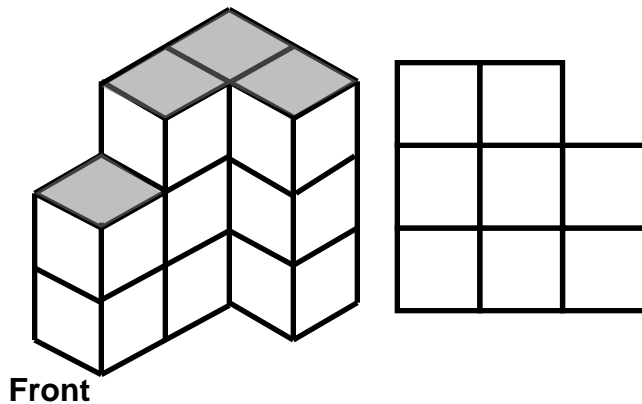
Find the correct answer for each of the following. Clearly circle your answer.

10. Shown below are an isometric drawing and an orthogonal view of a three-dimensional figure. Which orthogonal view is shown?



- A. Front view
- B. Top view
- C. Left-side view
- D. Right-side view

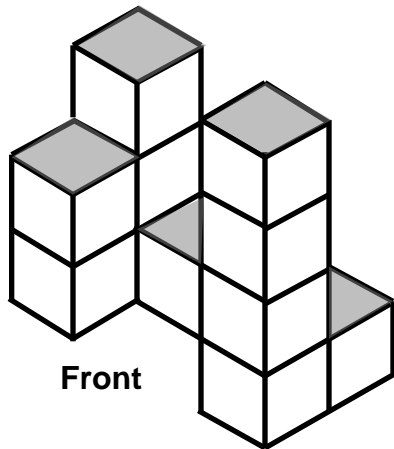
11. Shown below are an isometric view and an orthogonal view of a three-dimensional figure.



What orthogonal view is shown?

- A. Front view
- B. Top view
- C. Left-side view
- D. Right-side view

12. How many squares would be shown in the right-side orthogonal view of the following figure?



- A. 6
- B. 7
- C. 9
- D. 10

13. $\triangle KLM \cong \triangle RST$. $m\angle L = (3x + 15)^\circ$ and $m\angle S = (6x + 3)^\circ$. What is the $m\angle S$?

14. Classify the triangle by angles.

