

Environmental Design

Industrial Design

Floor Plan

Elevation Drawing

Planometric Drawing

Orthogonal Drawing

Target Audience

Constraints

Media

Methods

Materials

Dimensions

Architect

Sectional Drawing

Rendering

Australian Standards

Hidden Lines

Visualisation Drawings

Presentation Drawings

Observational Drawings

SCAMPER

PMI Chart

Annotations

Projection Line

Dimension Line

Three Dimensional Drawing

Perspective Drawing

Form

Scale

Context

Landscape Design

Design Brief

Client

Communication Need

Tone

Texture

<p>The design of large-scale aspects of the environment by means of architecture, interior design, way-finding, landscape architecture, etc.</p>	<p>The process of design applied to products that are to be manufactured through techniques of mass production.</p>
<p>A scale diagram of the arrangement of rooms in one storey of a building.</p>	<p>A view of a building seen from one side, a flat representation of one facade.</p>
<p>The base (or plan) of the object retains its true form (is not altered) with both sides receding at 45 degrees.</p>	<p>A system of drawing that shows a three dimensional object as a series of two dimensional drawings.</p>
<p>The people/person who the design is going to be for. It helps us to understand their age, gender, interests and location.</p>	<p>The 'must haves' of the design. This could include a specific colour, materials, font, size etc.</p>
<p>Refers to the applications used to make the visual communication. These include digital applications such as vector based programs, and non digital applications such as pencils, ink and markers.</p>	<p>Refers to the technical processes used to make visual communications. These include drawing, printing, painting and three-dimensional processes.</p>
<p>The surfaces or substrates that visual communications are applied to or constructed from. These include paper, screen, metal and plastic.</p>	<p>Placement of numeric information on a drawing to represent measurements.</p>

<p>A person who designs buildings and in many cases also supervises their construction.</p>	<p>Visualizes what a section of a structure will appear to be after being cut by a vertical plane.</p>
<p>The application of tone to show form and texture.</p>	<p>Provide the technical conventions for all Australian engineers, architects, designers, surveyors and pattern-makers to follow.</p>
<p>Usually represented by a dashed line, these indicate parts of an object that are not seen from the front but are still present in the object.</p>	<p>They come from your imagination and support the generation of ideas. They are usually quick and basic.</p>
<p>These present design concepts and final design solutions. They are refined and finished.</p>	<p>Freehand drawing that requires direct observation of the object or structure to represent form, proportion, materials and textures effectively.</p>
<p>A creative thinking technique that encourages you to take a design idea and push the envelope by modifying, eliminating, reversing etc.</p>	<p>A critical thinking technique that explores both the positive and negative aspects of a design, as well as any points of interest.</p>
<p>A note that offers explanation or comment to a body of text, a drawing or image.</p>	<p>Are thin continuous lines that are drawn parallel to the measurement shown.</p>

<p>Are thin continuous lines that are drawn 10mm from the object line.</p>	<p>Drawings that have, or seem to have, the dimension of depth as well as width and height. These include paraline and perspective.</p>
<p>Objects are drawn in a naturalistic manner consistent with human vision; the receding lines converge towards the horizon (eye level) rather than remain parallel to each other.</p>	<p>Considered three-dimensional and can be illustrated or constructed. It can be created by joining two or more shapes and enhanced by tone, texture and colour.</p>
<p>Used to draw a real object with accurate sizes reduced or enlarged by a certain amount.</p>	<p>This is where your design will be seen/used by the target audience.</p>
<p>Focuses on the planning of the exterior area of a property as well as the specific garden design and plants within it.</p>	<p>A written explanation that outlines the aims and objectives of what it is you are designing and who you are designing for.</p>
<p>This is who is asking you to design an object/product etc. This section on a brief may provide some background information on them and their interests.</p>	<p>This is exactly what the client requires you to design.</p>
<p>May be used to describe the three-dimensional nature of form in terms of its shadows and highlights, created by a light source.</p>	<p>This communicates a tactile aspect - it can be real or implied. It may be applied in a realistic or an abstract style to stimulate the finish of a material.</p>