Perspective prep test

All information is on my site: http://juliannakunstler.com/art1_ea_space.html

History

You are going to be asked a basic historical facts and information about the development of Linear perspective. You can use my web site to study, or any other sources available.

Perspective, from the Latin words meaning "to look through", is a system for representing the illusion of depth, for replacing 3-D objects on a 2-D surface.
It was developed in 15th century by Renaissance artist and architect Filippo Brunelleschi. Using his geometrical system, an artist is able to draw figures and objects so that they seem to move deeper into a work rather than across it. Slanting the lines of buildings and other objects in the picture inwards makes them appear to extend back into space.
If these lines are lengthened, they will eventually meet at a point along an imaginary horizontal line representing the eye level (horizon line). The point at which these lines meet is called a vanishing point.

Filippo Brunelleschi
1377 – 1446

question 1

Who invented linear perspective?

- Louis de Funès
- Filippo Brunelleschi
- Alexander III
- Charles Dickens

question 2

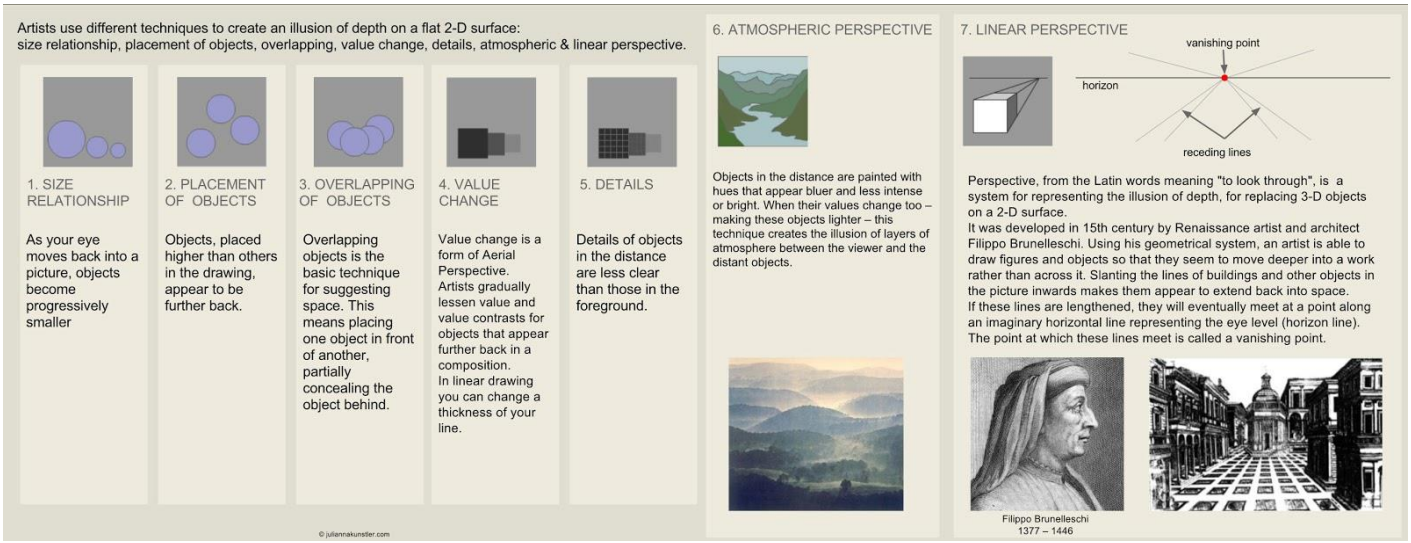
Linear perspective was developed in

- the 20th century
- the 21st century
- the 1st century
- the 15th century

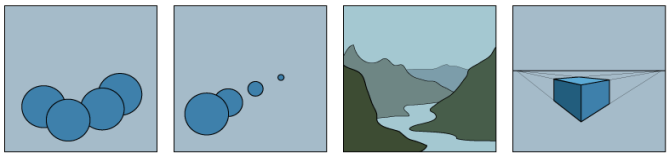
question 3

Filippo Brunelleschi was

- French comedian
- Renaissance architect
- Russian czar
- English writer



question 4

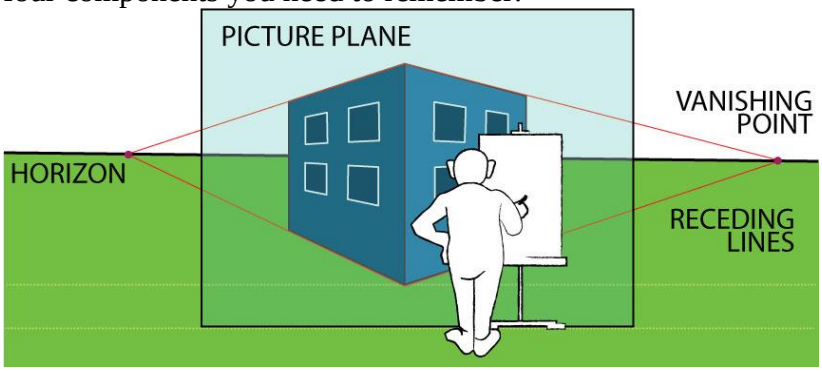


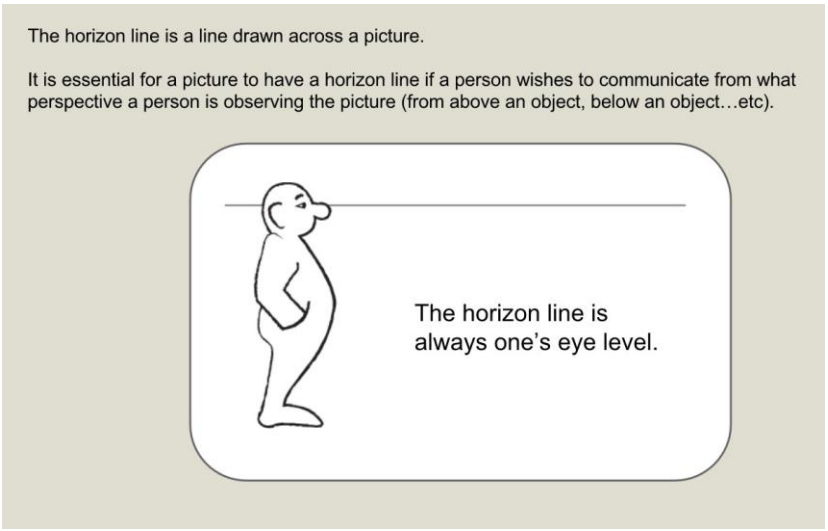
To create an illusion of depth on a flat surface, artists use:

- Overlapping
- Size relationship
- Aerial perspective
- Linear perspective
- All the above

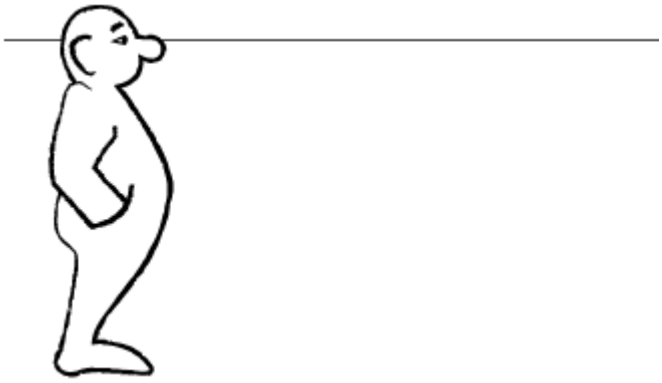
Definitions

You need to be fluent in using the correct vocabulary of the elements of Linear perspective. There are four components you need to remember:



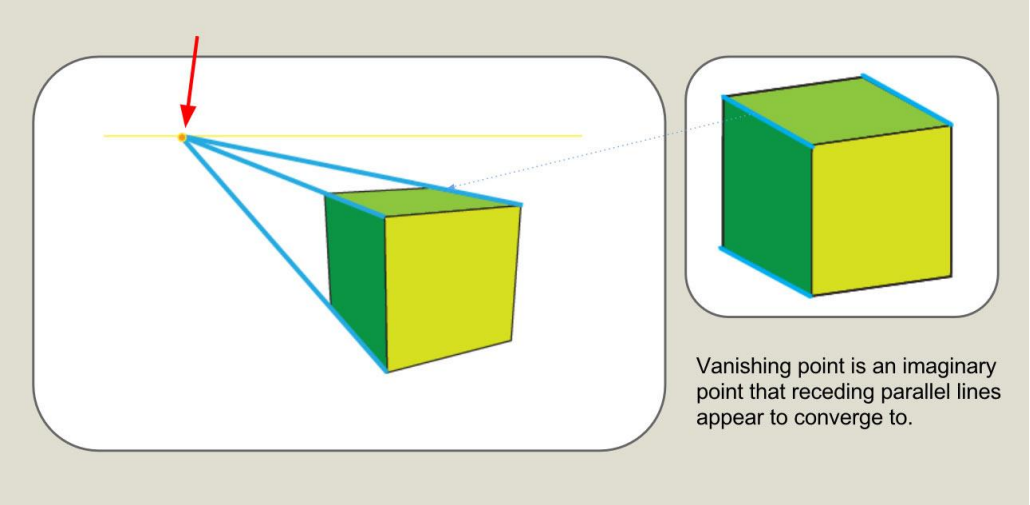


question 5



An imaginary line that is level to the artist's eyes is called

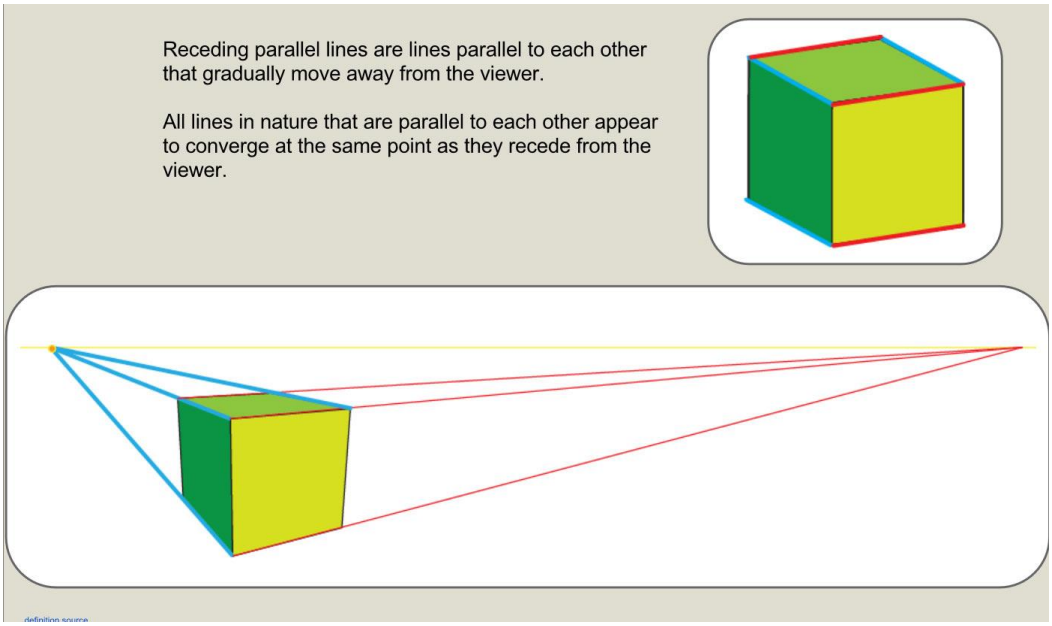
- the line
- the artist line
- the horizon
- the border line



question 6

Vanishing point is

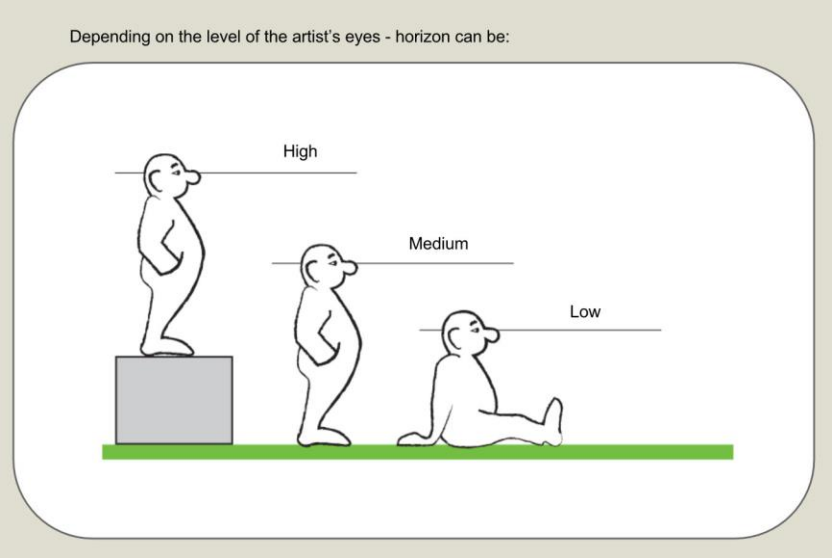
- Imaginary point, where all receding lines meet
- erasable dot on a paper
- a point that vanishes if you stare at it
- none of the above



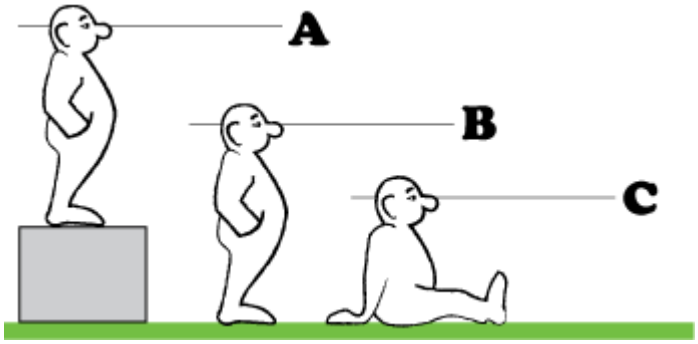
question 7

Receding lines in linear perspective are the lines that in real life are

- diagonal
- perpendicular
- parallel
- curved



question 8

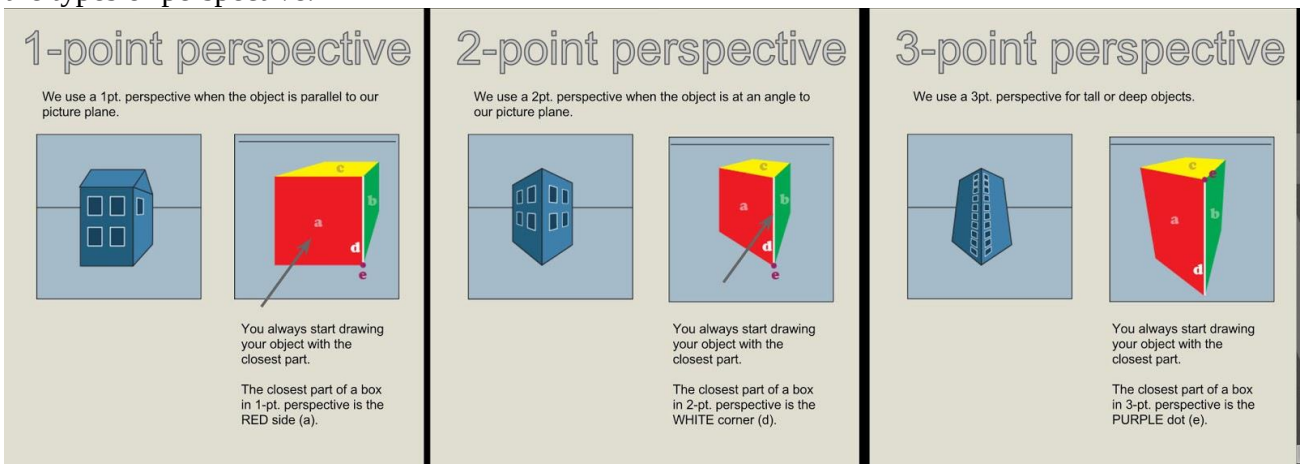


Which horizon line is called "high horizon"?

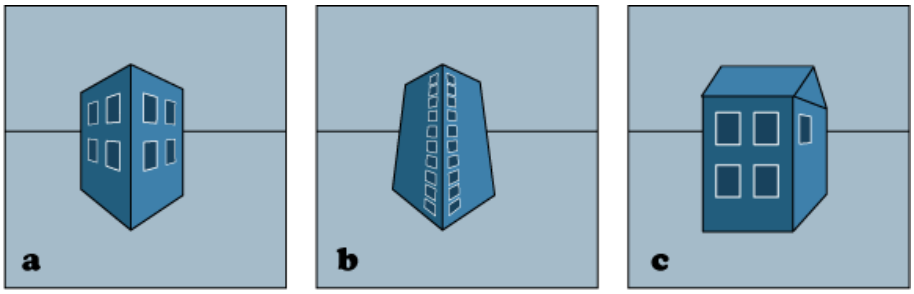
- a
- b
- c

Identification

In this section you will need to identify the perspective elements, apply perspective rules, and recognize the types of perspective.



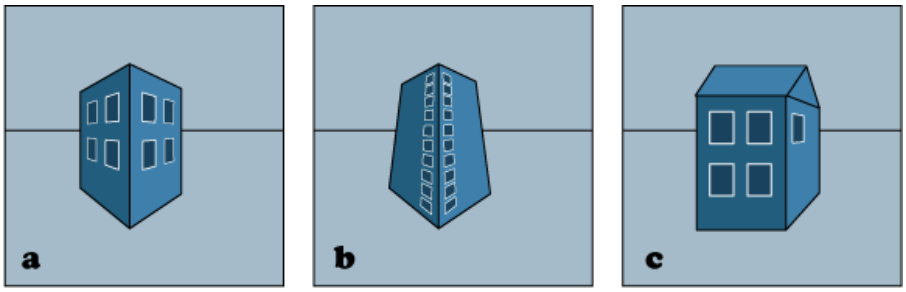
question 9



Which building is shown in 1-point perspective?

- a
- b
- c

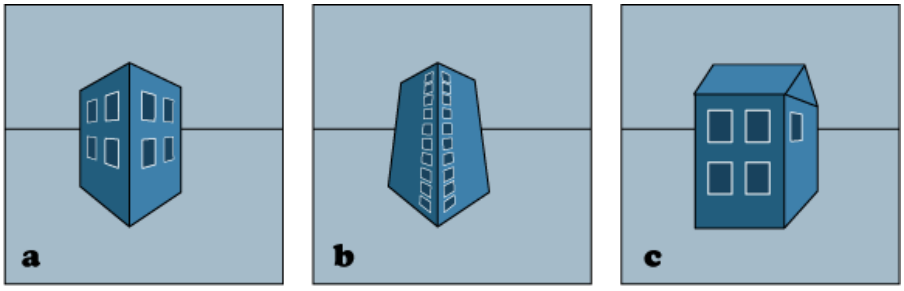
question 10



Which building is shown in 2-point perspective?

- a
- b
- c

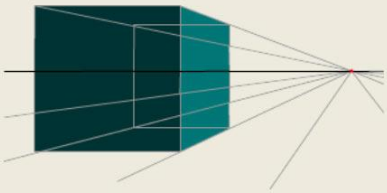
question 11



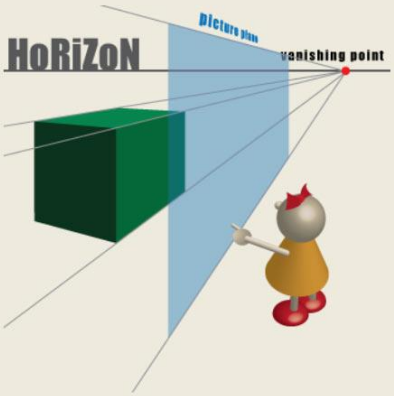
Which building is shown in 3-point perspective?

- a
- b
- c

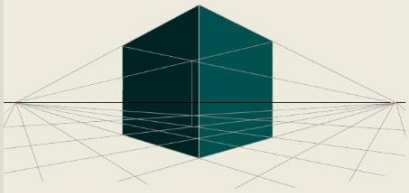
1-point perspective



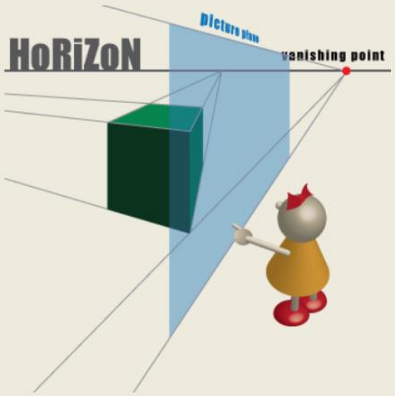
We use a 1pt. perspective when the object is parallel to our picture plane.



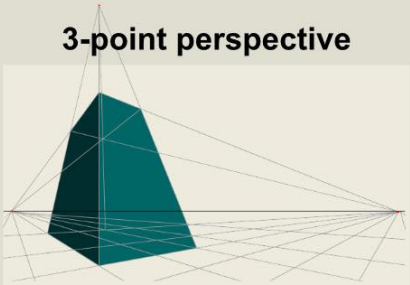
2-point perspective



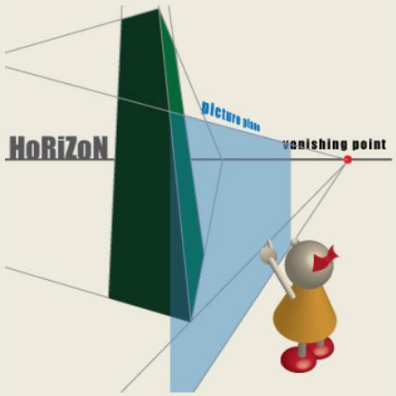
We use a 2pt. perspective when the object is at an angle to our picture plane.



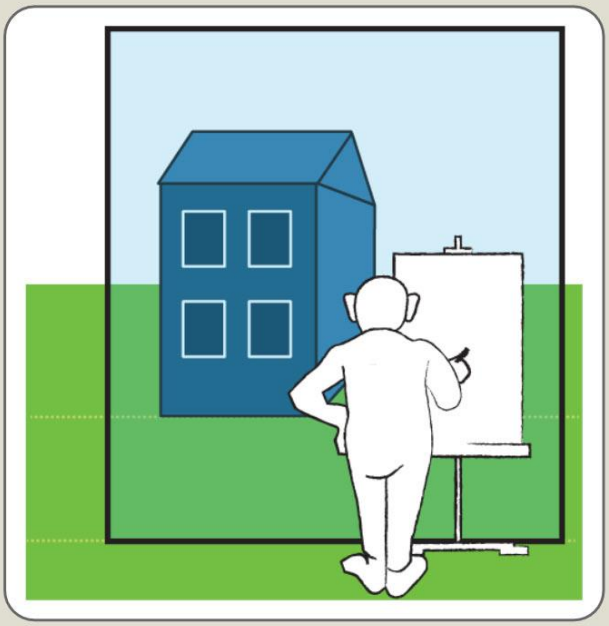
3-point perspective



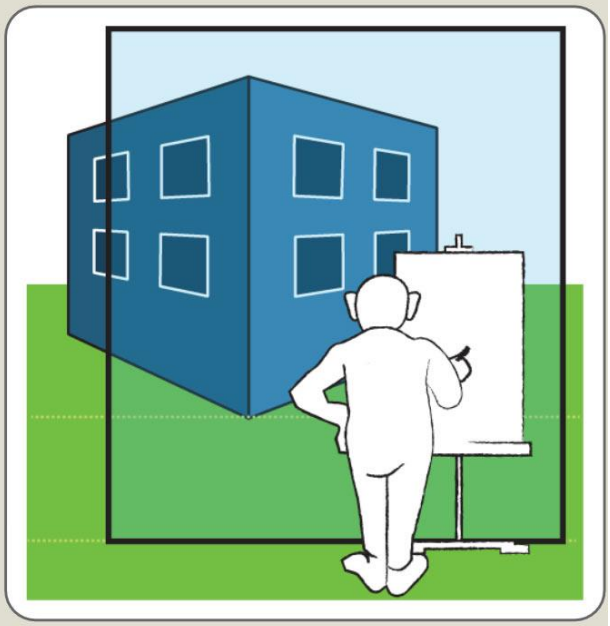
We use a 3pt. perspective for tall or deep objects.



Picture plane and perspective



We use a 1pt. perspective when the object is parallel to our picture plane.



We use a 2pt. perspective when the object is at an angle to our picture plane.

question 12

In the image above - the picture plane and the building are:

- perpendicular
- at an angle
- parallel
- none of the above

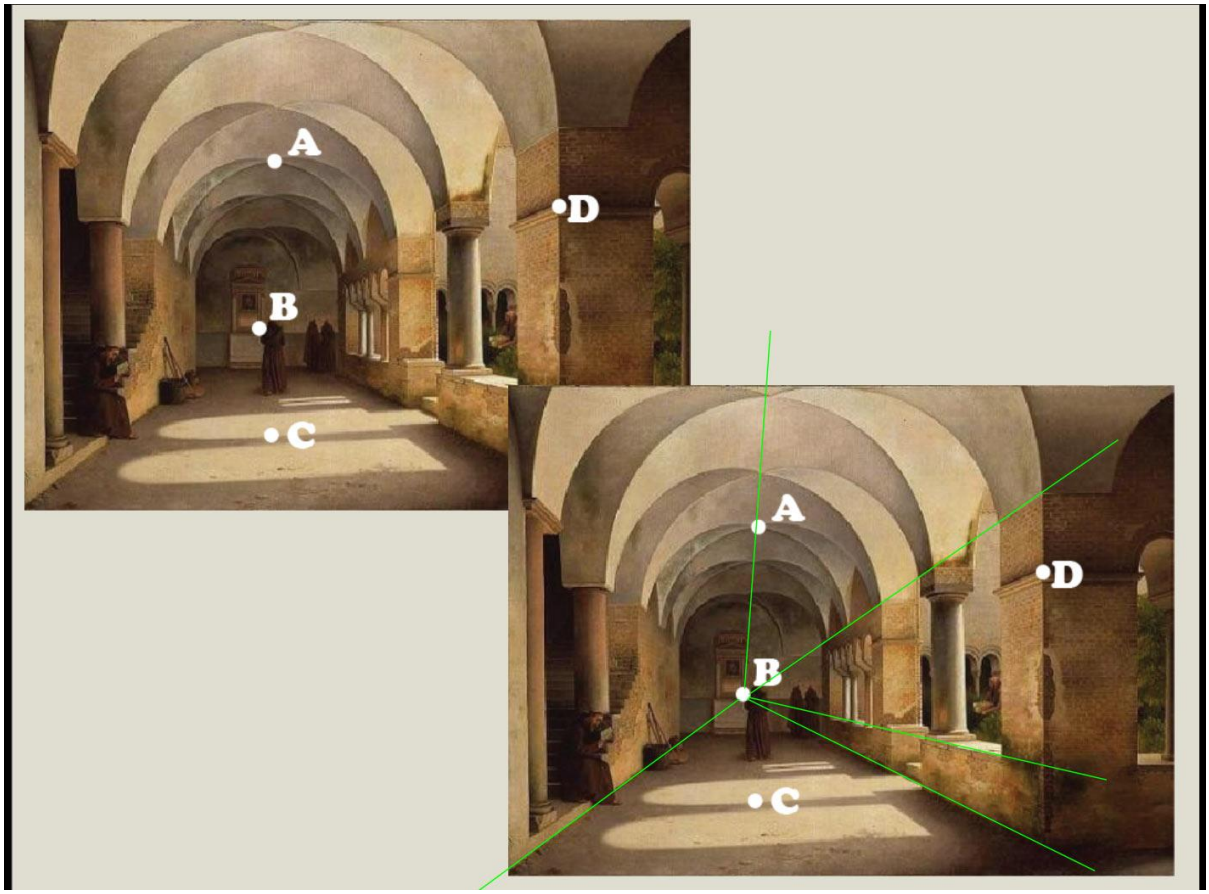
question 13

In the image above - the picture plane and the building are:

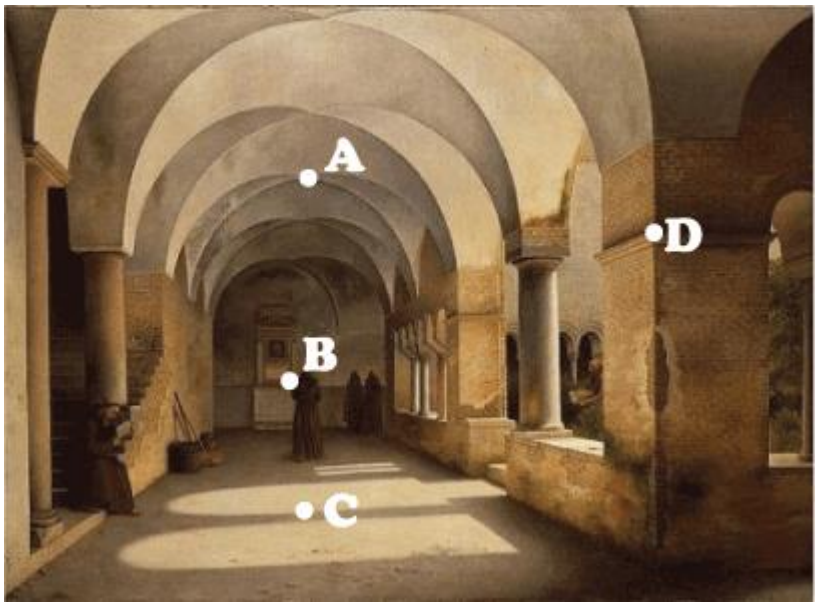
- perpendicular
- at an angle
- parallel
- none of the above

Application

The last section: You need to apply what you know about the linear perspective. Take your time, don't rush.

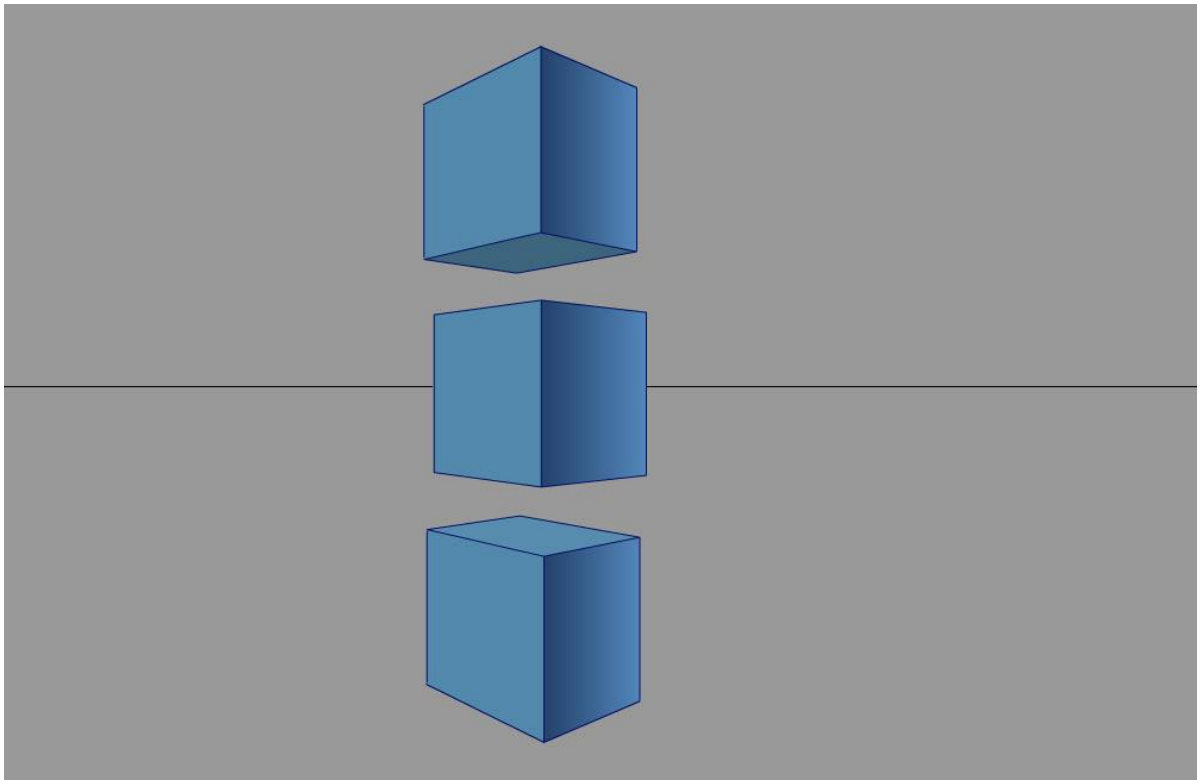


question 14



Where is the vanishing point?

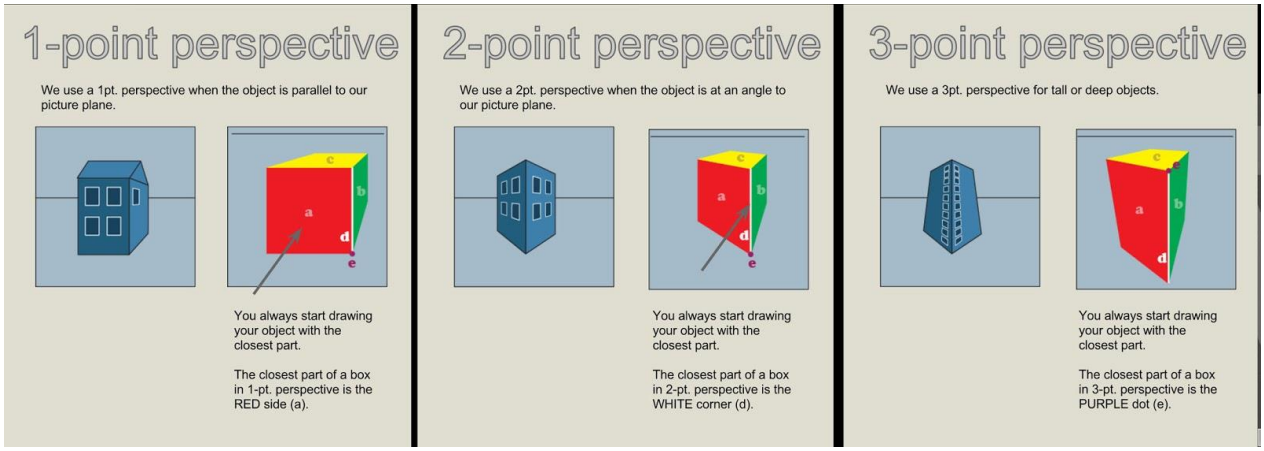
- a
- b
- c
- d



question 15

A box is above the horizon in 2-point perspective. How many sides will you see?

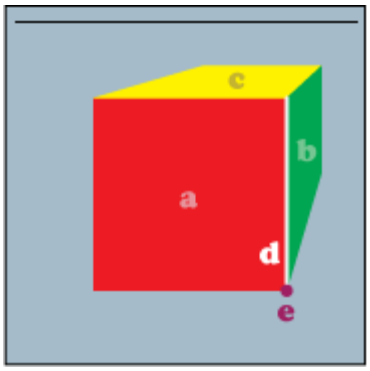
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4



question 16

You START drawing this box with:

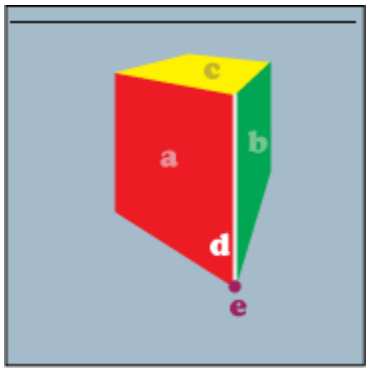
- red side (a)
- green side (b)
- yellow side (c)
- white line (d)
- purple dot (e)



question 17

You START drawing this box with:

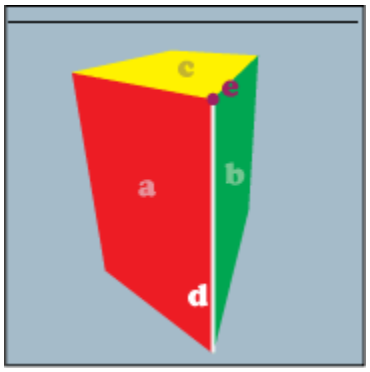
- red side (a)
- green side (b)
- yellow side (c)
- white line (d)
- purple dot (e)

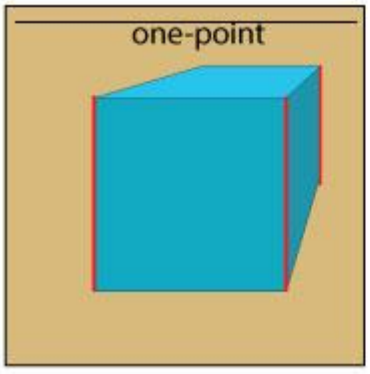


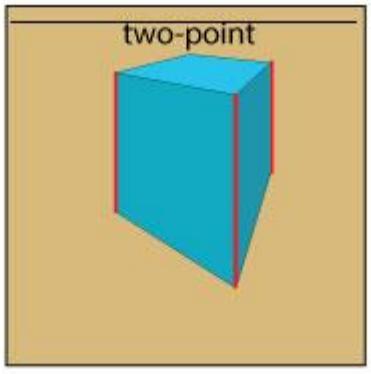
question 18

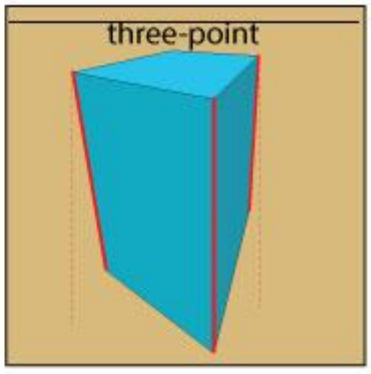
You START drawing this box with:

- red side (a)
- green side (b)
- yellow side (c)
- white line (d)
- purple dot (e)









question 19

In 2-point perspective all VERTICAL lines...

- stay vertical
- become receding lines
- become horizontal
- disappear

question 20

In 3-point perspective all VERTICAL lines...

- stay vertical
- become receding lines
- become horizontal
- disappear

Answers:

1(2); 2(4); 3(2); 4(5); 5(3); 6(1); 7(3); 8(a); 9(c); 10(a); 11(b); 12(3); 13(2); 14(b); 15(3); 16(a); 17(d); 18(e); 19(1); 20(2)