1. When sighting, your arm must be _____.

   ☐ bent comfortably

   ☐ fully extended with locked elbow

   ☐ behind your back

   ☐ resting on the easel

2. The horizon line sits at the viewer's _____.

   ☐ hand height

   ☐ hairline

   ☐ feet

   ☐ eye level

3. In two-point perspective, vertical edges _____.

   ☐ bend outward

   ☐ disappear

   ☐ converge upward

   ☐ stay vertical

4. A foreshortened pointing arm may appear about _____ of its true length.

   ☐ exactly half, always

   ☐ one-third

   ☐ double

   ☐ nine-tenths

5. With distance, things appear lighter, softer, and _____.

   ☐ sharper

   ☐ more detailed

   ☐ less detailed

   ☐ darker

6. The rule of thirds places focal points at the exact centre.

   ☐ True ☐ False

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☐ True ☐ False

8. The envelope is the big simple shape drawn before dividing into parts.

   ☐ True ☐ False

9. In one-point perspective, vertical edges converge to the vanishing point.

   ☐ True ☐ False

10. Placing both vanishing points close together inside the page gives a natural look.

    ☐ True ☐ False

1. **fully extended with locked elbow**

   A locked, extended arm keeps the measuring unit constant.

2. **eye level**

   Horizon = eye level.

3. **stay vertical**

   Only the two horizontal edge-sets converge.

4. **one-third**

   Compression is dramatic and varies with the angle.

5. **less detailed**

   Air scatters light and eats detail.

6. **False**

   It places them on the third-lines.

7. **False**

   They sit at the **halfway** line – the classic beginner error is placing them too high.

8. **True**

   Envelope first, parts after.

9. **False**

   Verticals and picture-parallel lines stay true; only depth lines converge.

10. **False**

    Close points create fisheye distortion – keep them far apart.

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