

AP Drawing

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. When sighting, your arm must be _____.
 - ☐ bent comfortably
 - ☐ fully extended with locked elbow
 - ☐ resting on the easel
 - ☐ behind your back
2. The horizon line sits at the viewer's _____.
 - ☐ feet
 - ☐ eye level
 - ☐ hand height
 - ☐ hairline
3. In two-point perspective, vertical edges _____.
 - ☐ converge upward
 - ☐ stay vertical
 - ☐ bend outward
 - ☐ disappear
4. A foreshortened pointing arm may appear about _____ of its true length.
 - ☐ nine-tenths
 - ☐ one-third
 - ☐ double
 - ☐ exactly half, always
5. With distance, things appear lighter, softer, and _____.
 - ☐ more detailed
 - ☐ less detailed
 - ☐ darker
 - ☐ sharper
6. The envelope is the big simple shape drawn before dividing into parts.
 - ☐ True ☐ False

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

☐ True ☐ False

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

☐ True ☐ False

9. In foreshortening, overlap between parts is a key depth signal.

☐ True ☐ False

10. Full black should be saved for the foreground.

☐ True ☐ False

AP Drawing

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. **True**

Envelope first, parts after.

7. **False**

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

8. **False**

Close points create fisheye distortion — keep them far apart.

9. **True**

Hand over forearm over upper arm.

10. **True**

The background lives in the middle greys.