

What Is Perspective Drawing?

Worksheet

Perspective drawing is a representational technique where parallel lines converge toward one or more vanishing points on a horizon line, creating the illusion of depth and realistic spatial recession.

Questions

1. What is a vanishing point?
 - A) The tallest point of a building
 - B) Where parallel lines appear to converge
 - C) The lowest point on a plan
 - D) A type of shading
2. One-point perspective is best used when
 - A) Viewing a corner at an angle
 - B) Facing a wall or hallway directly
 - C) Drawing a plan view
 - D) Drawing a section
3. Using $h' = h(d/D)$, a 4 m object at $D = 20$ m with $d = 1$ m has an apparent height of
 - A) 0.2 m
 - B) 4 m
 - C) 20 m
 - D) 0.05 m
4. The horizon line in a perspective drawing represents
 - A) Ground level
 - B) Roof level
 - C) Eye level of the viewer
 - D) The vanishing point itself
5. Using $h' = h(d/D)$, find the apparent height of a 3 m tall door if the picture plane is 1 m from the eye and the door is 10 m away.
6. A 6 m tall tree stands 30 m from the viewer, picture plane at 1.5 m. Find its apparent height.
7. In a two-point perspective, the horizon line is at 1.6 m (eye level). A building is 20 m tall. Does the top converge above or below the horizon?
8. Define: What is a vanishing point?
9. Define: What's the difference between one-point and two-point perspective?
10. Define: What does the horizon line represent?

Answer Key

1. B) Where parallel lines appear to converge - Vanishing points are where receding parallel lines visually converge on the horizon.
2. B) Facing a wall or hallway directly - One-point perspective suits views looking straight down a corridor or at a flat facade.
3. A) $0.2 \text{ m} - h' = 4(1/20) = 0.2 \text{ m}$.
4. C) Eye level of the viewer - The horizon line is set at the viewer's eye level.
5. $h' = h (d/D)$ $h' = 3 (1/10)$ $h' = 0.3 \text{ m}$ on the picture plane
6. $h' = 6 (1.5/30)$ $h' = 6 \cdot 0.05$ $h' = 0.3 \text{ m}$
7. Eye level defines the horizon at 1.6 m The building base is at 0 m (below horizon) and top at 20 m (above horizon) Vertical lines above eye level converge downward toward the vanishing point on the horizon, so the top edges slope down toward the horizon
8. The point on the horizon line where parallel lines receding into the distance appear to converge.
9. One-point perspective has a single vanishing point (viewer facing a wall head-on); two-point has two, for corner views.
10. The viewer's eye level in the scene.

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