

**GEN DAVID FAA 101 PDF**  
**AN EASY WAY OF ANSWERING THOSE WELL PACKAGED QUESTIONS ON FAA 101**  
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**NOTE: You should take note of 'true' answers, it can be changed in your exam questions, in leu of this, make sure you understand those questions with 'true' answers, the question can be changed to require 'False' answer.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of art and design are the components or the constituents of a work of art, particularly drawing.

**Answer: Elements**

2. Elements of art are the following except (a). Line, Shape, Form, Space, Texture, Volume and Colour (b). Shape, Form, Space, Texture, Volume and Colour and Rhythm (c). Line, Shape, Form, Space, Texture, Volume and Character (d). Line, Shape, Form, Space, Texture, Volume and Tone

**Answer: A**

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a path traced between two points

**Answer: A line**

4. \_\_\_\_\_ have character, quality and direction

**Answer: Lines**

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is made up of a combination of lines

**Answer: A shape**

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a basic shape (a). Circle (b). Square (c). Triangle (d). Rectangle (e). all of the above

**Answer: E**

7. Which of the following are example of forms (a). Cube, Cylinder, Pyride, Cub (b). Cube, Cylinder, Sphere, Pyramid or prism, Cone, Cuboid (c). Cube, Cylinder, Sphere, Pyramid or prism, Pyride, Cub (d). Cube, Cylinder, Sphere, Pyramid or prism, Middle

**Answer: B**

8. \_\_\_\_\_ have volume

**Answer: Forms**

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the surface value of an object

**Answer: Texture**

**Answer: Texture**

11. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ can be used to show visual texture

**Answer: Lines and tones**

12. \_\_\_\_\_ is the degree of tones and light on an object in drawing

**Answer: Value**

13. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ can be shown in drawing with the use of shading techniques.

**Answer: Value and texture**

14. Shading techniques include one of the following (a). Hatching (b). Cross-Hatching (c). Rubbing (d). Smudging/Blurring (e). Pointillism

**Answer: All the options are correct**

15. Tones on an object comprise of \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer: Highlight, Light tone, Semitone/Mid-tone, Dark-tone and Shadow**

16. Principles of art and design are \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer: Balance, Dominance, Proportion, Rhythm and Unity**

17. Rhythm is based on \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer: Repetition, Contrast and similarity**

18. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ helps to emphasize elements of art in a composition or design

**Answer: Dominance and Subordination**

19. Balance is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer: Symmetrical balance and Asymmetrical balance.**

20. The difference between shade and shadow is \_\_\_\_\_ (a). Tonal value (b). Shading value (c). Skill value (d). Smudging value

**Answer: Tonal value**

21. Using dots to create effect of light and shade is called \_\_\_\_ (a). Smudging (b). Pointillism (c). Hatching (d). Cross Hatching

**Answer: Pointillism**

22. When a form overlaps one another in drawing, it is called \_\_\_\_ (a). Juxtaposed (b). Misplaced (c). Hidden-out (d). Adjusted

**Answer: Juxtaposed**

23. The technique of drawing by which volume, texture and value are added to an image is known as \_\_\_\_ (a). Drawing technique (b). Shading technique (c). Shaping technique (d). Plotting technique

**Answer: Shading technique**

24. The following are the types of shading techniques except (a). Blurring (b). Hatching (c). Cross-hatching (d). Dadaism

**Answer: Dadaism**

25. What is 'shade' in relation to colour mixture (a). Addition of black (b). Addition of white (c). Extraction of colours (d). Combination of colours

**Answer: Addition of black**

26. Line is the simplest means of \_\_\_\_ (a). Manual communication (b). Bi-communication (c). Earlier communication (d). Visual communication

**Answer: Visual communication**

27. One of the basic qualities of line is \_\_\_\_ (a). Point (b). Scratch (c). Tip (d). Thickness

**Answer: Thickness**

28. Human beings are usually in the state of motion when our bodies are \_\_\_\_ to the ground (a). Horizontal (b). Monomer (c). Elastic (d). Diagonal

**Answer: Diagonal**

29. What kind of directional lines governs the organization of a dome (a). Straight lines (b). Diagonal lines (c). Perpendicular lines (d). Curvilinear lines

**Answer: Curvilinear lines**

30. \_\_\_\_ is two-dimensional area that displays both width and length (a). A ball (b). A curve (c). A line (d). A shape

**Answer: A shape**

31. \_\_\_\_ is not a shading techniques (a). Cross hatching (b). Pointillism (c). Blurring (d). Highlight

**Answer: Highlight**

32. \_\_\_\_ is the product of a relatively constant repetition of a visual detail mostly on two-dimensional surface (a). Harmony (b). Balance (c). Rhythm (d). Pattern

**Answer: Pattern**

33. The difference between representational drawing and the object is \_\_\_\_ (a). The former is imagery (b). The former is tactile (c). The former is textured (d). The later is substantial

**Answer: The former is imagery**

34. Path of many dots is also known as \_\_\_\_ (a). Colour (b). Doting (c). Fine (d). Line

**Answer: Line**

35. Linear form is defined as \_\_\_\_ (a). Lines and forms combined (b). Lines of forms (c). Line made with shapes (d). Form constructed by lines

**Answer: Form constructed by lines**

36. An area with identifiable boundary is \_\_\_\_ (a). Space (b). Shape (c). Sharp (d). Border

**Answer: Shape**

37. The opposite of geometric shape is \_\_\_\_ (a). Biological shape (b). Organic shape (c). Psychological shape (c). Chemical shape

**Answer: Organic shape**

38. When components of two sides of a drawing do not match, this is referred to as \_\_\_\_ (a). Asymmetrical (b). Diagrammatical (c). Metrical (d). Tactical

**Answer: Asymmetrical**

39. The most appropriate type of shading for depicting a woolly material is \_\_\_\_ (a). Hatching (b). Pointillism (c). Smudging (d). Rubbing

**Answer: Smudging**

40. In principle of design, how could these geometric shapes could be referred to (a). Discord (b). Similar (c). Identical (d). Symmetrical

**Answer: Identical (Check the diagram in your manual page 9)**

41. The figure above represents \_\_\_\_ line

**Answer: Spiral (Check the diagram in your manual page 9)**

42. The illustration above represents \_\_\_\_ as a principle of design

**Answer: Rhythm (Check the diagram in your manual page 9)**

43. In the illustration above, label 'A' is (a). Shadow (b). Dark tone (c). Mid-tone (d). Highlight

**Answer: Highlight (Check the diagram in your manual page 10)**

44. In the illustration above, label 'B' represents (a). Shadow (b). Dark tone (c). Mid-tone (d). Highlight

**Answer: Mid-tone (Check the diagram in your manual page 10)**

45. In the illustration above, label 'C' identifies (a). Shadow (b). Dark tone (c). Mid-tone (d). Highlight

**Answer: Dark tone (Check the diagram in your manual page 10)**

46. In the illustration above, label 'D' points to (a). Shadow (b). Dark tone (c). Mid-tone (d). Highlight

**Answer: Shadow (Check the diagram in your manual page 10)**

47. Tonal value means shading

**Answer: True**

48. Geometric shapes are usually bordered by lines

**Answer: True**

49. A bird that flew from the central library to the one thousand two hundred (1200) seater hall in a lateral direction could be said to have drawn a \_\_\_\_

**Answer: Straight line**

50. \_\_\_\_ is the technique of shading dots to create effect of light and shade

**Answer: Pointillism**

51. In a shaded work of drawing, there must always be a \_\_\_\_ directly opposite the source of light

**Answer: Shadow**

52. Artist generally read a curved line more slowly than a straight one.

**Answer: True**

53. HB is the lightest B-pencil

**Answer: True**

54. Chiaroscuro is the same thing as **tonal value**

**Answer: True**

55. In object representation, an artist develops skill in (a). Observation and drawing (b). Painting and playing (c). Drawing and merry (d). Observation and slight-seeing

**Answer: Observation and drawing**

56. One of the principles of art and design is \_\_\_\_ (a). Line (b). Space (c). Rhythm (d). Colour

**Answer: Rhythm**

57. Elements of art and design include \_\_\_\_ (a). Rhythm and line (b). Colour and texture (c). Colour and balance (d). Line and dominance

**Answer: Colour and texture (Check question 2 where they are all mentioned)**

58. Balance is achieved in art and design in two ways (a). Scale and symmetry (b). Vanishing and scale (c). Size and synchronatics (d). Symmetry and Asymmetry

**Answer: Symmetry and Asymmetry**

59. Shape defines (a). Out-line of a space (b). Vacuum (c). The mass of space (d). Form

**Answer: Out-line of a space**

60. Space as an element of art refers to \_\_\_\_ (a). A given distance between two points (b). Area enclosed by line (c). Line of horizon

**Answer: A given distance between two points**

61. Shape as an element of art refers to \_\_\_\_ (a). A given distance between two points (b). Area enclosed by line (c). Line of horizon

**Answer: Area enclosed by line**

62. The followings are principles of art and design except \_\_\_\_ (a). Balance (b). Rhythm (c). Dominance (d). Colour

**Answer: Colour (Check question 16)**

63. The following are elements of art and design except \_\_\_\_ (a). Space (b). Shape (c). Rhythm (d). Colour

**Answer: Rhythm (Check question 2)**

64. \_\_\_\_ is a combination of units which are similar in one or more aspect (a). Variety (b). Harmony (c). Repetition (d). Colour

**Answer: Repetition**

65. A straight broad vertical line suggest one of the followings. (a). Contrapposto (b). Elegant (c). Loftiness (d). Stability

**Answer: Stability**

66. A simple way of balancing or unifying a work of art is through \_\_\_\_ (a). Logical process (c). Diagonal process (c). Horizontal process (d). Symmetrical process

**Answer: Symmetrical process**

67. The arrangement of dissimilar shapes or forms to achieve a balanced work is known as \_\_\_\_ (a). Symmetrical balance (b). Conjugate balance (c). Modular balance (d). Asymmetrical balance

**Answer: Asymmetrical balance**

68. \_\_\_\_ is the relationship established between significantly different element in art (a). Unity (b). Harmony (c). Balance (d). Contrast

**Answer: Contrast**

69. Repetition, Similarity and discord are \_\_\_\_ of art and design (a). Elements (b). Principles (c). Fundamentals (d). Basics

**Answer: Principles**

70. Even distribution of weight around a central axis means (a). Balance (b). Contrast (c). Emphasis (d). Proportion

**Answer: Balance**

71. Rhythm implies \_\_\_\_ in design (a). Emphasis (b). Focus (c). Repetition (d). Variety

**Answer: Repetition**

72. Three-dimensional art processes \_\_\_\_ (a). Breadth and Length (b). Length and Breadth and shape (c). Length, Width and Height (d). Shape and Form

**Answer: Length, Width and Height**

73. Two-dimensional art processes \_\_\_\_ (a). Breadth and Length (b). Length and Breadth and shape (c). Length, Width and Height (d). Shape and Form

**Answer: Breadth and Length**

74. In a composition, an object or figure occupies \_\_\_\_ (a). Linear void (b). Positive space (c). Negative space (d). Plausible space

**Answer: Positive space**

75. One of the following does not belong to the family of elements of design. (a). Texture (b). Colour (c). Line (d). Dominance

**Answer: Dominance**

76. One of these is a principle of art and design (a). Colour (b). Line (c). Plane (d). Rhythm

**Answer: Rhythm**

77. Areas of specialization in arts include one of the these (a). Calligraphy (b). Lettering (c). Sketching (d). Textile design

**Answer: Textile design**

78. Visual art is divided into \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ arts (a). Fine and Applied (b). Fine and Drama (c). Music and Drama (d). Applied and planning

**Answer: Fine and Applied**

79. The above diagram represents \_\_\_\_ as an element of design

**Answer: Shape (Check the diagram in your manual page 18)**

80. The illustration above represents \_\_\_\_ as a principle of design

**Answer: Dominance (Check the diagram in your manual page 19)**

81. The illustration above represents \_\_\_\_ as a principle of design.

**Answer: Repetition (Check the diagram in your manual page 19)**

82. Two of these are elements of art (a). Line (b). Graduation (c). Hue (d). Texture

**Answer: Line and Texture**

83. Two of these are principle of art (a). Line (b). Graduation (c). Balance (d). Repetition

**Answer: Balance and Repetition**

84. Rhythm is one of the \_\_\_\_ of art and design

**Answer: Principle**

85. \_\_\_\_ is a certain point in a design which is highlighted or emphasized as centre of interest

**Answer: Dominance**

86. An artist needs a basic understanding of \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ of art in order to have a good design.

**Answer: Elements and Principles**

87. Elements of design cannot be referred to as the building blocks of a visual art object.

**Answer: True**

88. In the visual arts, line performs many functions and configurations

**Answer: True**

89. Pattern is area of relatively constant repetition, while rhythm is distinguished by variation.

**Answer: True**

90. \_\_\_\_ is from light

**Answer: Colour**

91. Without \_\_\_\_ there can be no colour

**Answer: Light**

92. Scientific colour derived from white light, is different from artists colour called \_\_\_\_

**Answer: PIGMENT**

93. \_\_\_\_ are produced from plants, soil and some chemicals.

**Answer: Colour pigments**

94. Primary colours are \_\_\_\_

**Answer: Red, Yellow and Blue**

95. Secondary colours are \_\_\_\_

**Answer: Orange, Green and violet**

96. \_\_\_\_ are achieved by the mixture of two colours i.e. one primary colour and one secondary colour.

**Answer: Tertiary colour**

97. \_\_\_\_ are white and Black

**Answer: Neutral colours**

98. All the colours can be represented on a \_\_\_\_

**Answer: Colour wheel**

99. \_\_\_\_ are colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel

**Answer: Complementary colours**

100. Properties of colour are \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer: Hue, Value and Intensity**

101. Monochrome means \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer: One colour**

102. \_\_\_\_\_ are adjacent to one another on the colour wheel

**Answer: Analogous colours**

103. \_\_\_\_\_ is addition of white to a hue

**Answer: Tint**

104. \_\_\_\_\_ is addition of black to a hue

**Answer: Tone**

105. A mixture of equal proportions of colours green and yellow result in \_\_\_\_\_ (a). Mixed colour (b). Tertiary colour (c). Premier colour (d). Secondary colour

**Answer: Tertiary colour**

106. A tinted colour contains a particular colour and \_\_\_\_\_ (a). White (b). Blue (c). Red (d). Rainbow

**Answer: White**

107. Which of the following is similar to colour (a). Hew (b). Hue (c). Shoe (d). Hewn

**Answer: Hue**

108. Who discovered the colour spectrum by allowing sunlight beam to pass through a glass prism? (a). Michael Angelo (b). Sir Ahmadu Bello (c). Sir Isaac Newton (d). Sir Isaac Wilberforce

**Answer: Sir Isaac Newton**

109. The subtle meeting point between light and dark areas of an object is called (a). Tonal value (b). Intensity (c). Middle tone (d). High tone

**Answer: Middle tone**

110. When green and yellow colours are mixed together in equal proportion, the formed colour falls under (a). Harmonious (b). Intermediate (c). Secondary (d). Remedial

**Answer: Intermediate**

111. When an equal proportion of yellow and red colours are mixed together, it will give \_\_\_\_\_ colour (a). Green (b). Orange (c). Purple (d). Black

**Answer: Orange**

112. When an equal proportion of blue and red colours are mixed together, it will give \_\_\_\_\_ colour (a). Green (b). Orange (c). Purple (d). Black

**Answer: Purple**

113. When an equal proportion of yellow and blue colours are mixed together, it will give \_\_\_\_\_ colour (a). Green (b). Orange (c). Purple (d). Black

**Answer: Green**

114. A good football coach will have his team's room painted \_\_\_\_\_ to create a relaxing atmosphere in a cool colour (a). Red (b). Yellow (c). Blue (d). Orange

**Answer: Blue**

115. \_\_\_\_\_ colour is produced by mixing a secondary colour with an adjacent primary colour (a). Secondary (b). Primary (c). Complimentary (d). Tertiary

**Answer: Tertiary**

116. Green and blue are described as \_\_\_\_\_ (a). Warm colours (b). Sharp colours (c). Little colours (d). Cool colours

**Answer: Cool colours**

117. Red and orange are described as \_\_\_\_\_ (a). Warm colours (b). Sharp colours (c). Little colours (d). Cool colours

**Answer: Warm colour**

118. The relative brightness or dullness of a colour is artistically referred to as \_\_\_\_ (a). Complimentary (b). Cool (c). Warm (d). Intensity

**Answer: Intensity**

119. Another name for colour is \_\_\_\_ (a). Chroma (b). Reflection (c). Shape (d). Hue

**Answer: Hue**

120. One of these is not an element of art and design (a). Colour (b). Line (c). Rhythm (c). Shape

**Answer: Rhythm**

121. Achromatic means \_\_\_\_ (a). With hue (b). Without hue (c). Blue colour (d). Pale colour

**Answer: Without hue**

123. Who performed the experiment of colour theory in 1666 (a). Sir Johnson Newton (b). Sir Isaac Newton (c). Sir Abraham Newton (d). Mr. Newton Johnson

**Answer: Sir Isaac Newton**

124. The lightness of colour is better known as \_\_\_\_ (a). Shade (b). Tint (c). Colouring (d). Mixing

**Answer: Tint**

125. The darkness of colour is better known as \_\_\_\_ (a). Shade (b). Tint (c). Colouring (d). Mixing

**Answer: Shade**

126. Which of these are primary colours? (a). Orange and Blue (b). Blue and Yellow (c). Green and Red (d). Yellow and Indigo

**Answer: Blue and yellow**

127. Colours that are associated with sunlight are known as \_\_\_\_ colours (a). Cool (b). Receding (c). Warm (d). Aggressive

**Answer: Warm**

128. The combination and the arrangement of colours in a circle gives \_\_\_\_ (a). Primary colour (b). Secondary colour (c). Tertiary colour (c). Colour wheel

**Answer: Colour wheel**

129. In the illustration above, label 'A' is (a). Orange (b). Green (c). Purple (d). Grey

**Answer: Orange (Check the diagram in your manual page 29)**

130. In the illustration above, label 'B' is (a). Orange (b). Green (c). Purple (d). Grey

**Answer: Green (Check the diagram in your manual page 29)**

131. In the illustration above, label 'C' is (a). Orange (b). Green (c). Purple (d). Grey

**Answer: Purple (Check the diagram in your manual page 29)**

132. In the illustration above, label 'A', 'B' and 'C' are \_\_\_\_ colour (a). Tertiary (b). Primary (c). Secondary (d). Tint

**Answer: Secondary**

133. \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ are neutral colours (a). Black (b). Red (c). Green (d). White

**Answer: Black and White**

134. \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ are examples of warm colours (a). Red (b). Yellow (c). Orange (d). Green

**Answer: Red, Yellow and Orange**

135. Green is a mixture of \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ (a). Red (b). Yellow (c). Blue (d). Black

**Answer: Yellow and Blue**

136. Orange is a mixture of \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ (a). Red (b). Yellow (c). Blue (d). Green

**Answer: Red and Yellow**

137. Purple is a mixture of \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ (a). Red (b). Yellow (c). Blue (d). Black

**Answer: Red and Blue**

138. \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ colours are the example of a complimentary colours on a colour wheel (a). Red (b). Blue (c). Green (d). Purple

**Answer: Red and Green**

139. \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ colours are the example of a complimentary colours on a colour wheel (a). Yellow (b). Blue (c). Green (d). Purple

**Answer: Yellow and Purple**

140. \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ colours are the example of a complimentary colours on a colour wheel (a). Red (b). Blue (c). Purple (d). Orange

**Answer: Red and Purple**

141. \_\_\_\_ is a principle of drawing that is applied to show three-dimensionally on a two-dimensional surface

**Answer: Perspective**

142. \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ are types of perspective

**Answer: Linear, Angular and Aerial**

143. \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ perspective can be seen from one point or two point

**Answer: Linear and Angular**

144. In \_\_\_\_, the line of horizon separates the sky from the ground

**Answer: Linear perspective**

145. \_\_\_\_ is synonymous with the horizon-line

**Answer: The eye-level line**

146. \_\_\_\_ appear to disappear at a point called the vanishing point

**Answer: All parallel lines**

147. All parallel lines appear to disappear at a point called \_\_\_\_

**Answer: The vanishing point**

148. All objects above the eye-level are drawn \_\_\_\_ and all objects below the eye-level are drawn \_\_\_\_

**Answer: Above the horizon-line and below the horizon-line**

149. In \_\_\_\_ perspective, objects are viewed from angles that are not linear. For example, an object which is viewed from below.

**Answer: Angular perspective**

150. In \_\_\_\_ perspective, objects are viewed from above. For example, if a house is viewed at aerial position only the roof will be seen.

**Answer: Aerial perspective**

151. When \_\_\_\_ is applied in the drawing of a human figure, the limbs or body parts seen from different views appear foreshortened.

**Answer: Perspective**

152. Objects appear smaller with distance in \_\_\_\_

**Answer: Perspective drawing**

153. \_\_\_\_ become fainter or paler with distance in perspective painting

**Answer: Colours**

154. The imaginary line in the distance at which the sky and the foreground appears to meet is called \_\_\_\_ (a). Vanishing point (b). Line of horizon (c). Point of intersection (d). Oblique line

**Answer: Line of horizon**

155. The point of convergence at which every object seem to disappear in perspective drawing is the \_\_\_\_ (a). Terminus (b). Horizontal point (v). Location point (d). Vanishing point

**Answer: Vanishing point**



156. In perspective drawing objects seem to disappear into a converging point known as \_\_\_\_ (a). Vanishing point (b). Location point (c). Terminal point (d). Line of horizon

**Answer: Vanishing point**

157. \_\_\_\_ is principle of art that shows three dimensionality or distance on a two-dimensional surface. (a). Pitesti (b). Prospective (c). Perspective (d). Perceptive

**Answer: Perspective**

158. \_\_\_\_ is the art of showing the sizes of objects in space as they really appear to the eyes of the observer. (a). Leaner's perspective (b). Lunar perspective (c). Linear perspective (d). Linniar perspective

**Answer: Linear perspective**

159. If a house is viewed from aerial perspective which part of the house will be seen? (a). Front (b). Back (c). Roof (d). Side

**Answer: Roof**

160. The line of horizon is represented by \_\_\_\_ (a). Vanishing point (b). Eye-level line (c). Sky (d). Picture line

**Answer: Eye-level line**

161. Below the eye-level line is the \_\_\_\_ (a). Sky (b). Ground (c). Sea (d). Vanishing point

**Answer: Ground**

162. Straight lines that are parallel appears to meet at \_\_\_\_ (a). Vanishing point (b). Eye-level (c). Foreground (d). Visual point

**Answer: Vanishing point**

163. Perspective that is seen from below eye-level is called \_\_\_\_ (a). Angular (b). Linear (c). Eye (d). Aerial

**Answer: Aerial**

164. Perspective in drawing developed during the \_\_\_\_ period (a). Classical (b). Renaissance (c). Greek (d). Roman

**Answer: Renaissance**

165. Imaginary line where the earth meets the sky is also known as \_\_\_\_ (a). Line of vanishing (b). Line of horizon (c). Parallel line (d). Perspective line

**Answer: Line of horizon**

166. The elementary law of optics where objects get smaller with distance is known as (a). Foreshortening (b). Perspective (c). Chiaroscuro (d). Tint

**Answer: Perspective**

167. One of the following is an odd word (a). Linear perspective (b). Angular perspective (c). Aerial perspective (d). Parallel perspective

**Answer: Parallel perspective**

168. \_\_\_\_ is the art of showing sizes of objects in space as they appear to the eyes of the observers (a). Principles of art and design (b). Elements of art and design (c). Elementary line (d). Linear perspective

**Answer: Linear perspective**

169. Define perspective drawing (A). A drawing of three-dimensional form on a two dimensional surface (b). Creation of an illusion of depth on a three-dimensional surface (c). Drawing of human being in profile (d). Representation of form or shape on a plane

**Answer: A**

170. The artist makes drawings/paintings within a picture \_\_\_\_ (a). Foreshortening (b). Lettering (c). Perspective (d). Plane

**Answer: Plane**

172. When an artist represents a distant object from the observer on a diminutive scale, it is \_\_\_\_ (a). Colour (b). Texture (c). Linear perspective (d). Rhythm

**Answer: Linear perspective**

173. The illustration above shows the objects at different point of perspective. 'A' indicates (a). Below eye level (b). Above eye level (c). Eye level (d). Line of horizon

**Answer: Below eye level (Check the diagram in your manual page 40)**

174. The illustration above shows the objects at different point of perspective. 'B' indicates (a). Below eye level (b). Above eye level (c). Eye level (d). Line of horizon

**Answer: Eye level (Check the diagram in your manual page 40)**

175. The illustration above shows the objects at different point of perspective. 'C' indicates (a). Below eye level (b). Above eye level (c). Eye level (d). Line of horizon

**Answer: Above eye level (Check the diagram in your manual page 40)**

176. The illustration above shows the objects at different point of perspective. 'D' indicates (a). Below eye level (b). Above eye level (c). Vanishing point (d). Line of horizon

**Answer: Vanishing point (Check the diagram in your manual page 40)**

177. The illustration above shows the objects at different point of perspective. 'E' indicates (a). Below eye level (b). Above eye level (c). Eye level (d). Line of horizon

**Answer: Line of horizon (Check the diagram in your manual page 40)**

178. Objects at a distance appear smaller and paler than objects at a closer range

**Answer: True**

179. The point at which every object seems to diffuse into disappearance in perspective is called \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer: Vanishing point**

180. The imaginary line in the distance at which the sky and the foreground appear to meet is called

**Answer: Line of horizon**

181. The farther the colour, the paler it is. This is the principle of \_\_\_\_\_ perspective

**Answer: Aerial**

182. \_\_\_\_\_ is based on elementary law of optics where distant objects appear smaller and more faint than near objects.

**Answer: Perspective**

183. The three types of perspective in drawing are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer: Linear, Angular and Aerial**

184. As "Vanishing point" is synonymous to "centre of vision" eye level is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer: Horizon line**

185. Vanishing point in perspective drawing is the farthest distance in the drawing

**Answer: True**

186. When objects move farther they get bigger in perspective

**Answer: False**

187. Atmospheric perspective is the same as Aerial perspective

**Answer: False**

188. Foreshortening in drawing is a type of perspective

**Answer: True**

189. All parallel lines in a perspective drawing appear to converge at the \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer: Vanishing point**

190. \_\_\_\_\_ is an artistic method adopted in writing the alphabetic symbols, letters A to Z.

**Answer: Lettering**

191. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are two forms of lettering

**Answer: Pen and Block lettering**

192. \_\_\_\_\_ is also called calligraphy or script lettering. The letters are written freely by hand and are not drawn

**Answer: Pen lettering**

193. \_\_\_\_\_ are made up of Roman letters, Gothic letters, Italics and Text letters

**Answer: Block letters**

194. Elements of letters are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer: Weight, Width and Character**

195. The correct spacing for letters is necessary in order to create \_\_\_\_\_ to avoid cramped words or spaced out letters and to ensure legibility.

**Answer: Evenness**

196. The weight of letters can be group as Lightface, Standard, \_\_\_\_\_ or Extra bold

**Answer: Bold face**

197. The width of letters can be grouped as Extended, \_\_\_\_\_, Condensed or extra-condensed.

**Answer: Standard**

198. The character of letters shows ideals, Emotions and \_\_\_\_\_ of words

**Answer: Meaning**

199. A good lettering must be \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer: Legible**

200. A type face can also be called \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer: Font**

201. The important characteristic of a good lettering is \_\_\_\_\_ (a). Legibility (b). Accessibility (c). Legality (d). Feasibility

**Answer: Legibility**

202. The other name for the face of a type or letter is \_\_\_\_\_ (a). Front (b). Plant (c). Plot (d). Font

**Answer: Font**

203. The sizes of the following Gothic letters are wider than others (a). F, W (b). C, Y (c). M, W (d). Y, W

**Answer: M, W**

204. A good lettering must be \_\_\_\_\_ (a). Legible (b). Gothic (c). Romantic (d). 3cm by 5cm

**Answer: Legible**

205. \_\_\_\_\_ is most important characteristic of good lettering (a). Straight (b). Curve (c). Creativity (d). Legibility

**Answer: Legibility**

206. Font is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_ (a). Face (b). Letter face (c). Lettering (d). Type face

**Answer: Type face**

207. A letter without cross lines to finish principal strokes is known as \_\_\_\_\_ (a). San-serif (b). Sands-sheriff (c). Sheriff-sans (d). Sheriff-san

**Answer: San-serif**

208. The art of writing letterings with pen is \_\_\_\_\_ (a). Construction (b). Calligraphy (c). Technical writing (d). Handwriting

**Answer: Calligraphy**

209. What type of lettering has the combination of bold and thin strokes (a). Gothic lettering (b). Roman lettering (c). Italics lettering (d). Roman gothic

**Answer: Roman lettering**

210. Which one of the following is used to describe a good quality lettering (a). Line (b). Legibility (c). Bold (d). Shading

**Answer: Legibility**

211. The type face of letterings label “i” is (a). Gothic (b). Romans (c). Scripts (d). Italics

**Answer: Gothic (Check the diagram in your manual page 49)**

212. The type face of letterings label “ii” is (a). Gothic (b). Romans (c). Scripts (d). Italics

**Answer: Romans (Check the diagram in your manual page 49)**

213. The type face of letterings label “iii” is (a). Gothic (b). Romans (c). Scripts (d). Italics

**Answer: Scripts (Check the diagram in your manual page 49)**

214. In constructing Gothic capital letters A – H, which alphabets have curved lines?

**Answer: G, B, C and D**

215. The sizes of Gothic letters A to Z measure 3cm by 5cm except letters \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_

**Answer: I, M and W**

216. The types of lettering are block lettering and \_\_\_\_ (a). Pen lettering (b). Pencil lettering (c). Biro lettering (d). Straight lettering

**Answer: Pen lettering**

217. Which of the following is not a type of Block lettering (a). Gothic (b). Text (c). Roman (d). American

**Answer: American**

218. Elements of lettering are weight, width and \_\_\_\_ (a). Text (b). Face (c). Character (d). Space

**Answer: Character**

219. Roman letters have Serifs

**Answer: Yes**

220. "Light" and "Bold" can be used to describe the \_\_\_\_ of letters (a). Width (b). Space (c). Weight (d). Emotion

**Answer: Weight**

221. Calligraphy means (a). Pen lettering (b). Block lettering (c). Handwriting (d). Roman lettering

**Answer: Pen lettering**

222. Gothic letters are San-serif?

**Answer: Yes**

223. **Q:** Capital letters and lower case letters are the same size when written together.

**Answer: False**

224. **Q:** Italics letters always slant to the right

**Answer: True**

225. The best type of lettering for a poster is (a). Pen lettering (b). Block lettering (c). Script lettering (d). Calligraphy

**Answer: Block lettering**

226. **Q:** Without letters, there cannot be writing

**Answer: True**

227. Calligraphy is another name for \_\_\_\_ (a). Gothic lettering (b). Text lettering (c). Pen lettering (d). Block lettering

**Answer: Pen lettering**

228. **Q:** When letters are cramped together they become \_\_\_\_ (a). Legible (b). Not legible (c). Emotional (d). Calligraphic

**Answer: Not legible**

229. The best lettering for a Signpost is \_\_\_\_ (a). Italics (b). Calligraphy (c). Gothic (d). Text

**Answer: Gothic**

230. The art of writing letters is called (a). Calligraphy (b). Lettering (c). Impreso (d). Drawing

**Answer: Lettering**

231. Freehand lettering is also known as (a). Pen lettering (b). Hand lettering (C). Free lettering (d). Block lettering

**Answer: Pen lettering**

232. The letter W needs more writing space than the letter E

**Answer: True**

233. **Q:** Roman lettering is San-serif

**Answer: False**

234. **Q:** Legibility is vital in lettering

**Answer: True**

235. **Q:** Pen letters are constructed or drawn

**Answer: No**

**I WISH YOU SUCCESS**

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