

PERSPECTIVE PROJECTIONS 17

17-1 INTRODUCTION

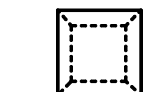
Perspective projection is a three dimensional representation of an object on a plane as it is perceived by the human eye from a particular point. It is a geometric method of obtaining images which are similar to the photographs taken by a camera.

The major difference between parallel projection, be it orthographic oblique or isometric, and perspective projection lies in the fact that in the later case the point of sight is at a finite distance from the object. The projectors from the object therefore converge to the point of sight instead of being parallel to each other as in the former types of projection. Such drawing is also known as scenographic projection or central projection.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS



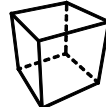
Choose the most appropriate answer out of the given alternatives:

- i) The type of pictorial projection generally used by the architects is
(a) Orthographic (b) Oblique (c) Perspective (d) Isometric
- ii) The form of drawing similar to the view of objects as perceived by human eye is
(a) Perspective (b) Oblique (c) Axonometric (d) Isometric
- iii) Perspective projections are drawn by
(a) Single vanishing point method (b) Double vanishing point method
(c) Triple vanishing point method (d) All of these
- iv) Two point perspective is also known as
(a) Parallel perspective (b) Angular perspective
(c) Oblique perspective (d) Atmospheric perspective
- v) One-point perspective view of a cube can be represented as



(d) None of these

vi) Two-point perspective view of a cube can be represented as

- (a)  (b)  (c)  (d) None of these

vii) The illusion of depth in paintings is depicting by

- (a) One-point perspective (b) Two-point perspective
(c) Three-point perspective (d) Aerial perspective

viii) As the distance of an object from the observer increases, its size in the perspective view

- (a) Remains constant (b) Increases (c) Decreases (d) Any of these

ix) The imaginary vertical plane passing through the observer's eye is called

- (a) Ground plane (b) Horizon plane (c) Central plane (d) Picture plane

x) The imaginary horizontal plane passing through the observer's eye is called

- (a) Ground plane (b) Horizon plane (c) Central plane (d) Picture plane

xi) The line joining any point on the object to the station point is known as

- (a) Axis of vision (b) Visual ray (c) Center line (d) Horizon line

xii) Pictorial views are obtained by

- (a) Isometric projection (b) Oblique projection
(c) Perspective projection (d) All of these

Answer: (i) c (ii) a (iii) d (iv) b (v) a (vi) b (vii) d (viii) c (ix) c (x) b (xi) b (xii) d