Teacher Answer Key

Case Study

1. Every well-designed room needs one dominant focal point, and rooms that feel chaotic often have three competing ones. With a television, a fireplace, and a gallery wall each demanding attention on different walls, the eye could not settle, so removing one let the fireplace become the single focal point.

2. Both changes serve proportion and scale, which describe how object size relates to the space and the human body. The reading gives measurable rules because they turn proportion into arithmetic a student can check with a tape measure, such as seating legs resting on the rug and art centered at 57-60 inches.

Multiple Choice

1. D

2. B

3. C

Matching

1-D, 2-A, 3-E, 4-C, 5-B

Fill-in-the-Blank

1) symmetrical, 2) focal, 3) rhythm

Short Answer (Sample Responses)

Q1: Principles govern arrangement rather than possessions, so applying them costs nothing. Rearranging existing furniture, regrouping accessories by height, or moving a sofa away from a wall improves a room without any purchase, which is how designers dramatically change a space on a first visit.

Q2: Symmetrical balance only requires copying an arrangement on the opposite side of a center point, so it can be executed by matching. Asymmetrical balance requires judging visual weight between objects that are not alike, meaning the designer must estimate how heavy different pieces appear rather than measure sameness.

Q3: Establishing unity first through a limited palette of three to five colors and a consistent style keeps the room coherent. Variety is then added deliberately in texture and shape rather than color and style, which prevents flatness without letting the room turn into visual noise.