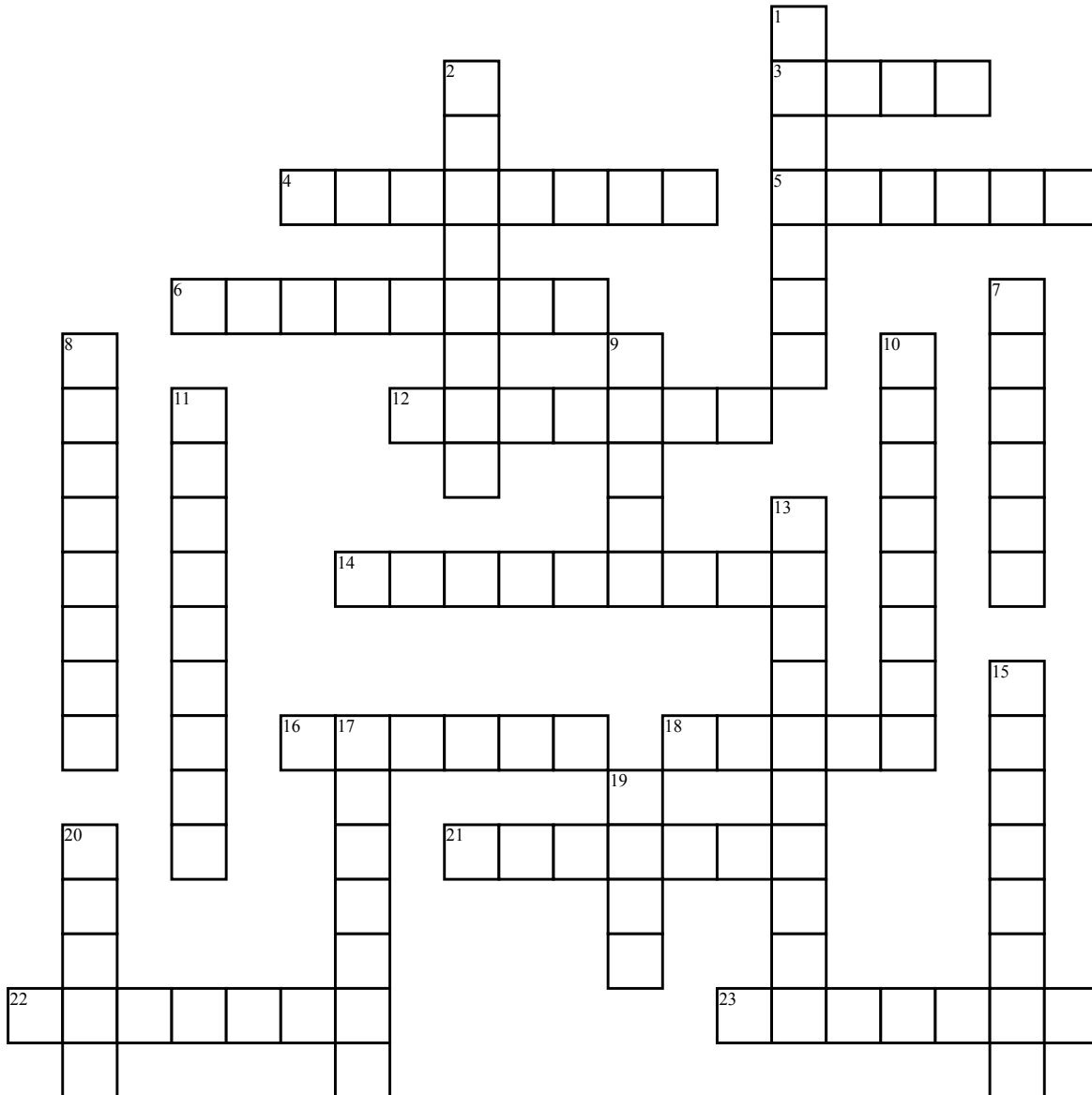


Yearbook Fonts



Across

3. A type with a strong or vivid appearance used to show emphasis.
 4. The adjustment of space for groups of letters and entire blocks of text.
 5. Another form of type that slants to the right.
 6. Font where the characters are tightly spaced, more narrow to each other than standard fonts
 12. The vertical space between line of text that is baseline to baseline.
 14. The different types of formatting available for type.
 16. Fonts that resemble handwritten or cursive text.
 18. Fonts with extending lines or finishing strokes, sometimes called “feet” at the end of the main stroke or text.

21. The main body of font, the height from the baseline to the mean line.

22. Imaginary line that runs across the uppermost tips of standard uppercase letters in a line of text.

23. Refers to the horizontal space individual that is pairs of letters.

Down

1. A form of type that slants slightly to the right.
 2. Any part in a lowercase letter that extends above the x-height, in letters such as b, d, f and h.
 7. Standard choices for fonts with no formatting.
 8. An imaginary line upon which the letters in a font rest.
 9. A font that is thinner or has less definition than standard font

10. Fonts without extending lines or finishing strokes or “feet” at the end of the main stroke or text.

11. Any part in a lowercase letter that extends below the baseline in letters such as g, j and y.

13. Fonts that are graphically enhanced or contain extreme features usually used for visual impact.

15. An imaginary line that establishes the height of the body of the lowercase letters.

17. The enclosed or partially enclosed space with certain characters such as d, a, and s.

19. The size of a font from the capline to the descender line.

20. Another standard choices for fonts with formatting.