

Answer all questions in this part

1. Cultural awareness promotes
 - I. global citizenship
 - II. Open-mindedness
 - III. inclusion
 - (a) I only
 - (b) II and III only
 - (c) I and II only
 - (d) I, II, and III
2. The arrangement of visual elements within a work of art is
 - (a) principles of design
 - (b) perspective design
 - (c) element of design
 - (d) composition.
3. The relative lightness or darkness of colour is termed
 - (a) contrast
 - (b) hue
 - (c) value
 - (d) scheme
4. A good composition
 - I. create balance
 - II. enhances the overall impact
 - III. guides the viewer's eye through the piece
 - (a) II only
 - (b) I and II only
 - (c) I, II and III only
 - (d) I and III only
5. Colouring materials that are used in paints or dyes are refers to as
 - (a) binders
 - (b) minerals
 - (c) pigments
 - (d) powder
6. Light as a source of colour is termed as colours of/the
 - (a) beam
 - (b) pigment
 - (c) rainbow
 - (d) spectrum
7. The split-complement of red is
 - (a) blue-green and yellow-green
 - (b) blue-violet and blue-green
 - (c) red-orange and yellow-orange
 - (d) red-orange and red violet
8. Colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel are called
 - (a) application colour scheme
 - (b) analogous colour scheme
 - (c) triadic colour scheme
 - (d) complementary colour scheme
9. Quick sketches to experiment with different compositions to see various arrangements to choose the best one are called
 - (a) dummy
 - (b) maquette
 - (c) prototype
 - (d) thumbnail
10. Drawing patterns while thinking about something else or when you are bored is termed
 - (a) cartooning
 - (b) doodling
 - (c) photorealism
 - (d) pointillism
11. Contour drawing mainly emphasizes:
 - (a) texture
 - (b) shadows
 - (c) outline and edges
 - (d) colours
12. The French word *contour* translates to:
 - (a) outline
 - (b) volume
 - (c) shade
 - (d) texture
13. Why is *contour* drawing useful for beginners?
 - (a) it avoids drawing perspective
 - (b) it helps train observation and accuracy
 - (c) it makes drawing faster
 - (d) it replaces all shading techniques
14. The term hue is best described as
 - (a) a grayscale value
 - (b) the name of a colour
 - (c) the strength of shading
 - (d) the temperature of a colour only
15. In colour theory, adding white to a hue creates a:
 - (a) neutral
 - (b) shade
 - (c) tint
 - (d) tone

16. Which of the following best describes tonal gradation?
(a) sudden change between black and white
(b) smooth transition from light to dark
(c) random use of colour patches
(d) alternating warm and cool hues
17. The element of design that refers to the path created by a moving point is:
(a) form
(b) line
(c) shape
(d) space
18. A circle, square, or triangle is best described as a:
(a) form
(b) line
(c) shape
(d) value
19. When an artist paints a dove to represent peace, this is an example of:
(a) form
(b) symbolism in content
(c) texture
(d) value
20. Which of the following is **not** part of content in art?
(a) theme
(b) symbolism
(c) proportion
(d) mood

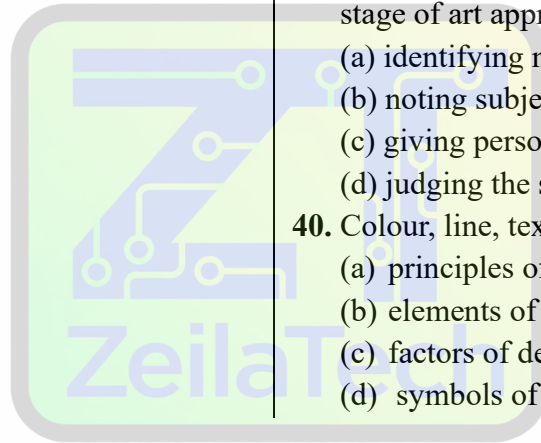
A painting shows a child holding an empty bowl.

Use the above to answer questions 21 and 22

21. What is the subject matter?
(a) a child with a bowl
(b) hunger and poverty
(c) the sadness in society
(d) the shading of the bowl
22. What is the content?
(a) hunger and poverty
(b) the child with a bowl
(c) the shape of the bowl
(d) the use of warm tones
23. The deeper idea or central message behind the subject matter is:
(a) value
(b) theme
(c) texture
(d) value

24. Sensory perception refers to:
(a) the act of memorizing shapes and patterns
(b) the arrangement of principles in design
(c) the process of creating colours in art
(d) the way humans receive and interpret information through the senses.
25. In sculpture, the roughness or smoothness of a surface is appreciated mainly through:
(a) auditory perception
(b) gustatory perception
(c) olfactory perception
(d) tactile perception
26. The sense most directly tied to taste is:
(a) touch
(b) smell
(c) hearing
(d) balance
27. Cultural awareness refers to:
(a) ignoring cultural differences
(b) promoting one culture above others
(c) recognizing, respecting and valuing cultural differences
(d) studying only ancient cultures
28. Vision refers to:
(a) the biological process of seeing through the eyes
(b) the cultural interpretation of sight
(c) the philosophical idea of perspective
(d) the study of imagination
29. Meaning making in visual art involves:
(a) assigning fixed definitions to images
(b) how viewers interpret images based on culture, context and personal experience
(c) only the artist's intention
(d) scientific measurement of light.
30. In meaning-making, the same colour can signify different things in different cultures. For example, red can mean:
(a) passion in art and design
(b) luck in Chinese culture
(c) danger or warning in Africa
(d) all of the above
31. Warm colours includes:
(a) black, white, grey
(b) blue, green, purple
(c) pink, turquoise, violet
(d) red, orange, yellow

32. The subject matter of an artwork refers to:
- (a) the cultural setting of the artwork
 - (b) the deeper meaning of the artwork
 - (c) the materials used to create the work
 - (d) the physical objects, figures, or scenes represented
33. The first step in writing an appreciation of an artwork is to:
- (a) interpreting the meaning
 - (b) judge the quality
 - (c) describe what you see
 - (d) compare with other works
34. In art, content is best described as:
- (a) the historical location of the artwork
 - (b) the ideas, emotions, or messages expressed in the work
 - (c) the outer appearance of the artwork
 - (d) the tools and methods used by the artist
35. The circumstance that shape how an artwork is created and understood is
- (a) content
 - (b) context
 - (c) form
 - (d) technique
36. Which component of art analysis focuses on the process and methods used is
- (a) content
 - (b) context
 - (c) subject matter
 - (d) technique
37. The rule of thirds in composition is used to:
- (a) mix colours effectively
 - (b) divide the canvas into three equal colours
 - (c) place points of interest along imaginary gridlines
 - (d) ensure symmetry
38. The principle of composition ensures that all elements in an artwork feel connected and complete?
- (a) contrast
 - (b) variety
 - (c) unity
 - (d) proportion
39. Which of the following is included in the description stage of art appreciation?
- (a) identifying mood and meaning
 - (b) noting subject matter, medium, and size
 - (c) giving personal opinion
 - (d) judging the success of the work
40. Colour, line, texture, and shape are
- (a) principles of design
 - (b) elements of design
 - (c) factors of design
 - (d) symbols of design



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