

2024 SHS2 END OF SEMESTER EXAMS – GRAPHIC DESIGN 1

GRAPHIC DESIGN

PAPER 1

OBJECTIVES

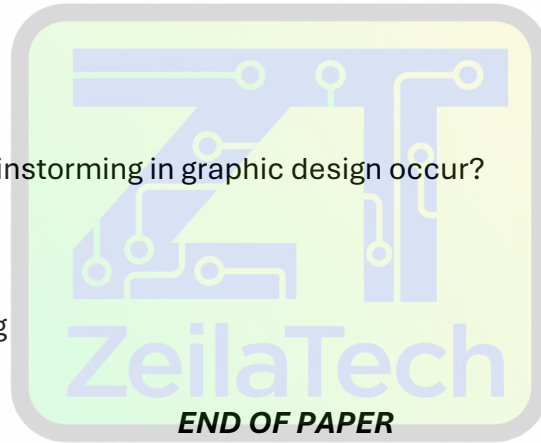
*Answer **all** questions from this section*

1. To record important events instantly, graphics designer uses
(A) An illustration (B) A camera (C) A print (D) A sketch
2. Explanatory words that accompany illustrations are known as
(A) Caption (B) Heading (C) Copy (D) Glossary
3. The tool for reducing and enlarging a design is known as
(A) Pantograph (B) Mitograph (C) Flexograph (D) Resograph
4. Book binding processes can be grouped under two major heading. Namely.....
(A) Manual and Mechanical (B) Manual and Permanent
(C) Non-permanent and Permanent (D) Artificial and Natural
5. A figure that is painted in silhouette has
(A) Rigid outline (B) Many colour (C) No details (D) Brighter colours
6. Cartoons drawn specifically to stimulate movement is called
(A) Illustrative cartoon
(B) Animated cartoon
(C) Gag cartoon
(D) Editorial cartoon
7. A cartoon drawing with wrinkled forehead suggests
(A) Fright (B) Excitement (C) Dizziness (D) Sadness
8. In cartoons drawing, each separate scene is
(A) Comic (B) Panel (C) Detail (D) Strip
9. Illustrations in children's books are **most** effective when rendered in
(A) Cross hatching (B) Flat tone (C) Silhouette (D) Stippling
10. Illustration in children's book are brightly coloured for the following reasons except.....
(A) They are attracted by colours
(B) They easily relate it to real life
(C) It holds their interest and stimulates their minds
(D) They easily get frightened
11. Which of these does not require the colour to be tinted or shaded during illustration?
(A) Pen and ink
(B) Silhouette
(C) Flat painting
(D) Realistic

12. Which of the following is not a factors to consider when selecting illustration?
(A)Legibility (B) Self explanation (C) Overshadow (D) Technique
13. This method is normally used for illustrating in children's book
(A)Silhouette (B) Outline drawing (C) Pen and wash (D) Realistic
14. Which of the following does not need details in illustration?
(A)Pen and wash (B) Silhouette (C) Outline drawing (D) Realistic
15. All the following are types of cartoons except.....
(A)Caricature (B) Editorial (C) Gag (D) Comic strips
16. The upper portion of the human head is called the.....
(A)Face (B) Cranium (C) three-quarters view (D) Oval
17. The front view of the human head can roughly be divided vertically into.....
(A)Two (B) Four (C) Three (D) Two and half
18. For designers to meet deadline, they must
(A) Ensure that their clients are punctual (B) Keep lines of text within the layout
(C) Prevent wastage at work place (D) Complete assigned jobs on schedule
19. Drawing of plants and animals in a particular area is known as.....
(A) Flora and Fauna (B) Frola and Fauna (C) Flora and Fuona (D) Fanna and Flora
20. refers to two dynamics in a work of art that parts of things within a work of art are the right size in relation to another
(A) Proportion (B) Colour (C) Composition (D) Expression
21. A colour scheme that uses colours that are directly opposite to each other on the colour wheel is called.....
(A) Complementary scheme (B) Triad colour
(C) Split complementary scheme (D) Analogous scheme
22. Line, shape, form, colour, value, space and texture refer to what?
(A) The elements of design (B) Temperature
(C) 3 components of colour (D) Principles of design
23. The relative Lightness or darkness of a colour refers to?
(A) Value (B) Balance (C) Space (D) Tint
24. is any plan of organizing colours
(A) Colour wheel (B) Colour scheme (C) Composition (D) Closure

25. is parts of an art work that appear farthest from the viewer
(A) Background (B) Foreground (C) Harmony (D) Pictographs
26. Band of colours that appears when natural light (or white) is bent and separated as it is passed through prism are?
(A) Neutrals
(B) Spectrum
(C) Space
(D) Texture
27. is the equalization of visual forces in an art work
(A) Balance (B) Line (C) Shape (D) Value
28. Which of the following is a shading style?
(A) Mounting (B) Scotching (C) Screening (D) Scribbling
29. Tonal effect make objects appear
(A) Flat and shiny (B) Solid and flat (C) Solid and shiny (D) Real and solid
30. What do thick lines in drawing suggest
(A) Movement (B) Firmness (C) Uniqueness (D) Height
31. Distance in a coloured picture is depicted by
(A) Complementary colours
(B) Aerial perspective
(C) Linear perspective
(D) The drawing of parallel lines
32. A family of graphical characters with many sizes and styles such as hold is referred to as a?
(A) Saris serif (B) Serif (C) Font (D) Typeface
33. In typography, Kerning means?
(A) The size of font
(B) To create a scrolling text
(C) The spacing between characters
(D) To rotate the text around an object
34. In typography, letters that hang below the baseline of the text, like “g” or “g” are referred to as what?
(A) Hine length
(B) Anomalies
(C) Descenders
(D) None of these
35. The device used for cutting papers is called
(A) Plough (B) Guillotine (C) Binders saw (D) Bodkin

36. The number of sheets obtained from an octavo is ...
(A) 8 (B) 6 (C) 4 (D) 2
37. Perfect binding refers to a method in which
(A) Loose sections of a book are sewn together
(B) One edge of the book is stitched together
(C) Adhesive is used to bind the loose sheets together
(D) Two or more sections are clipped together
38. A unit of a multi-section bound book is called
(A) A signature
(B) An index
(C) A segment
(D) An edition
39. Which of the following does not need details in illustration?
(A) Pen and wash
(B) Silhouette
(C) Outline drawing
(D) Realistic
40. At what stage does brainstorming in graphic design occur?
(A) Visualization
(B) Colouring
(C) Appreciation
(D) Thumbnail sketching



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