

SS1 VISUAL ART

1. Which of these is a primary colour?
 - A. Green
 - B. Orange
 - C. Yellow
 - D. Violet
 - E. Brown
2. Colours that are directly opposite each other on the colour wheel are called?
 - A. Analogous colours
 - B. Tertiary colours
 - C. Complementary colours
 - D. Monochromatic colours
 - E. Neutral colours
3. What is the term for a colour mixed with white?
 - A. Tone
 - B. Tint
 - C. Shade
 - D. Hue
 - E. Value
4. Which of these is NOT a secondary colour?
 - A. Green
 - B. Violet
 - C. Orange
 - D. Red
 - E. All of the above are secondary
5. Which colour represents coolness and calmness?
 - A. Red
 - B. Blue
 - C. Yellow
 - D. Orange
 - E. Brown
6. When black is added to a colour, it creates a _____.
 - A. Tint
 - B. Hue
 - C. Shade
 - D. Tone
 - E. Gradient
7. A colour scheme using different shades of the same colour is called?
 - A. Complementary
 - B. Analogous
 - C. Monochromatic
 - D. Triadic
 - E. Polychromatic

8. The three primary colours are:
 - A. Red, Green, Blue
 - B. Yellow, Blue, Green
 - C. Red, Yellow, Blue
 - D. Yellow, Green, Orange
 - E. Blue, Violet, Orange
9. Which element of art is concerned with how light reflects off surfaces to create colour?
 - A. Shape
 - B. Line
 - C. Value
 - D. Colour
 - E. Texture
10. Which of the following is a warm colour?
 - A. Blue
 - B. Green
 - C. Purple
 - D. Red
 - E. Black
11. Which of these is NOT an element of design?
 - A. Line
 - B. Texture
 - C. Colour
 - D. Balance
 - E. Shape
12. A continuous mark made on a surface by a moving point is called?
 - A. Shape
 - B. Line
 - C. Colour
 - D. Texture
 - E. Value
13. The surface quality of an object, either real or implied, is known as?
 - A. Space
 - B. Texture
 - C. Shape
 - D. Form
 - E. Colour
14. What element of design refers to the lightness or darkness of a colour?
 - A. Line
 - B. Shape
 - C. Value
 - D. Form
 - E. Texture
15. Shapes that are found in nature and have irregular edges are called?

- A. Geometric shapes
 - B. Abstract shapes
 - C. Organic shapes
 - D. Solid shapes
 - E. Structural shapes
16. Which element of design defines the area around and between objects?
- A. Line
 - B. Colour
 - C. Space
 - D. Texture
 - E. Value
17. A 3-dimensional object that has depth, width, and height is called?
- A. Shape
 - B. Texture
 - C. Form
 - D. Line
 - E. Colour
18. Which of these is a geometric shape?
- A. Leaf
 - B. Triangle
 - C. Cloud
 - D. Tree
 - E. Wave
19. Which of the following elements of design is used to create boundaries and define edges?
- A. Shape
 - B. Line
 - C. Colour
 - D. Form
 - E. Value
20. Which element deals with the perception of surface feel, such as rough or smooth?
- A. Shape
 - B. Colour
 - C. Form
 - D. Texture
 - E. Space
21. Which of the following is NOT a principle of design?
- A. Balance
 - B. Emphasis
 - C. Texture
 - D. Contrast
 - E. Unity
22. The principle that deals with the visual weight in a composition is called?

- A. Proportion
 - B. Unity
 - C. Emphasis
 - D. Balance
 - E. Rhythm
23. Which principle of design creates a sense of movement in a work of art?
- A. Proportion
 - B. Contrast
 - C. Balance
 - D. Rhythm
 - E. Unity
24. When one part of an artwork stands out more than the rest, it is called?
- A. Balance
 - B. Emphasis
 - C. Movement
 - D. Proportion
 - E. Repetition
25. The principle of design that deals with size relationships between parts of a whole is called?
- A. Proportion
 - B. Balance
 - C. Emphasis
 - D. Unity
 - E. Rhythm
26. What principle is concerned with differences between elements to create interest?
- A. Unity
 - B. Contrast
 - C. Balance
 - D. Emphasis
 - E. Proportion
27. Which principle helps all parts of an artwork feel like they belong together?
- A. Contrast
 - B. Balance
 - C. Proportion
 - D. Unity
 - E. Rhythm
28. The repetition of visual elements such as lines, shapes, or colours is called?
- A. Movement
 - B. Unity
 - C. Pattern
 - D. Emphasis
 - E. Proportion
29. Which principle guides the viewer's eye through an artwork?

- A. Rhythm
 - B. Movement
 - C. Balance
 - D. Proportion
 - E. Contrast
30. When the elements in a work of art are repeated in a regular or irregular way to create a sense of motion, this is called?
- A. Unity
 - B. Emphasis
 - C. Rhythm
 - D. Proportion
 - E. Balance
31. In design, dominance refers to:
- A. The use of only one colour
 - B. The main focus or most important part of a design
 - C. The equal distribution of elements
 - D. The use of patterns in a work
 - E. The repetition of shapes
32. Dominance helps to create:
- A. Confusion
 - B. Emphasis and focus
 - C. Balance only
 - D. Repetition
 - E. Symmetry
33. Which of these can be used to create dominance in design?
- A. Colour contrast
 - B. Placement
 - C. Size and scale
 - D. All of the above
 - E. None of the above
34. Dominant element in a design is usually:
- A. The smallest element
 - B. The least noticeable
 - C. The most eye-catching or important
 - D. Placed outside the artwork
 - E. The most symmetrical
35. Which principle of design is closely related to dominance?
- A. Unity
 - B. Proportion
 - C. Emphasis
 - D. Balance
 - E. Pattern
36. In an artwork, an element can be made dominant by:

- A. Using dull colours
 - B. Placing it at the edge
 - C. Making it larger than other elements
 - D. Hiding it behind other elements
 - E. Making it the same as everything else
37. Dominance helps viewers:
- A. Skip over a design
 - B. Understand the message quickly
 - C. Ignore the main subject
 - D. Focus on only the background
 - E. View only the edges
38. What material is commonly used in Benin traditional art for creating plaques and sculptures?
- A. Wood
 - B. Stone
 - C. Bronze
 - D. Clay
 - E. Ivory
39. The Benin Bronzes are primarily known for depicting which of the following?
- A) Religious events
 - B) Historical figures and events
 - C) Traditional ceremonies
 - D) Everyday life
 - E) Geometric patterns
40. The Esie stone carvings are mainly made of which material?
- A. Wood
 - B. Stone
 - C. Ivory
 - D. Bronze
 - E. Clay

ESSAY

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER FOUR QUESTIONS

1. Explain *shape* and *form*. [2marks]
 - b. What is the relationship between *shape* and *form*? [3marks]
2. Explain the principle of art. [4marks]
 - (b) State the importance of emphasis in a composition. [4marks]
 - (c) Outline two ways in which an artist can create emphasis in a composition. [2marks]

3. a. Define colour 2marks

b. Draw and label the colour wheel 8marks

4. Describe the traditional method of bronze casting in Ife art. 10marks

5. Define the following term

i. colour

ii. hue

iii. chroma.

iv. Value

v. Chiaroscuro

vi. warm colours 2marks each

6. a. State any three communities that are famous in the art of bronze casting 5marks

b. States five functions of Benin art 5marks