

1. What is the primary purpose of a poster?
 - A) To serve as a wall decoration
 - B) To convey information or promote an event
 - C) To create a painting
 - D) To serve as a title for an artwork
 - E) To function as a brochure
2. Which element is most critical in attracting attention to a poster?
 - A) Font choice
 - B) Color contrast
 - C) Image quality
 - D) Layout symmetry
 - E) All of the above
3. Which design principle refers to the arrangement of different elements on a poster?
 - A) Balance
 - B) Contrast
 - C) Proximity
 - D) Repetition
 - E) Alignment
4. When designing a poster, which type of font is generally recommended for headings?
 - A) Decorative font
 - B) Serif font
 - C) Sans-serif font
 - D) Cursive font
 - E) Script font
5. What does the term 'white space' refer to in poster design?
 - A) Areas with no color
 - B) Space that remains unmarked
 - C) The spacing between letters
 - D) The empty areas that help organize content
 - E) The use of only black and white
6. What is batik?
 - A) A type of embroidery
 - B) A decorative painting technique
 - C) A method of dyeing fabric using wax
 - D) A form of weaving
 - E) A style of printing on paper
7. Which of the following materials is commonly used in the batik process to apply wax?
 - A) Paintbrush
 - B) Tsukuri
 - C) Canting
 - D) Sponge
 - E) Roller
8. What is the primary purpose of applying wax in batik?

- A) To create texture
 - B) To resist dye on certain areas
 - C) To blend colors
 - D) To lighten the fabric
 - E) To add a sheen
9. Batik is traditionally associated with which of the following cultures?
- A) Japanese
 - B) African
 - C) Indonesian
 - D) American
 - E) European
10. What type of dye is most commonly used in batik making?
- A) Watercolor
 - B) Fabric dye
 - C) Oil-based paint
 - D) Acrylic paint
 - E) Tempera paint
11. Which of the following is a common motif found in batik designs? **
- A) Geometric shapes
 - B) Photorealistic portraits
 - C) Abstract expressionism
 - D) Landscape scenes
 - E) Floral patterns
12. Which of the following materials is commonly used in the Batik-making process?
- A) Wood
 - B) Paper
 - C) Wax
 - D) Metal
 - E) Plastic
13. What is the primary purpose of applying wax in Batik design?
- A) To protect the fabric from the dye
 - B) To give the fabric texture
 - C) To add color to the design
 - D) To make the fabric soft
 - E) To reinforce the fabric
14. Batik originated from which of the following countries?
- A) China
 - B) Indonesia
 - C) Japan
 - D) India
 - E) Nigeria
15. Which of the following is the main tool used to apply wax in Batik art?
- A) A brush

- B) A pen-like tool called a “canting”
 - C) A roller
 - D) A sponge
 - E) A stencil
16. What happens after the wax is applied to the fabric in the Batik process?
- A) The fabric is washed
 - B) The fabric is dyed in different colors
 - C) The fabric is sewn
 - D) The fabric is ironed to set the wax
 - E) The fabric is folded and stitched
17. In Batik design, which of the following techniques can be used to create different textures and patterns?
- A) Folding and tying
 - B) Painting with brushes only
 - C) Embroidery
 - D) Cutting the fabric
 - E) Gluing materials
18. The technique of removing wax after dyeing the fabric in Batik is called:
- A) Sealing
 - B) Washing off
 - C) Cracking
 - D) Batik de-waxing
 - E) Smearing
19. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of Batik designs?
- A) Geometric shapes
 - B) Single solid color
 - C) Repeated use of flowers and animals
 - D) Use of dark colors only
 - E) Naturalistic shading
20. What is the main technique used in Tie and Dye design?
- A) Weaving
 - B) Painting
 - C) Stitching
 - D) Tying and Dyeing
 - E) Embroidery
21. What is the primary effect of the Tie and Dye technique?
- A) Creating smooth, solid colors
 - B) Creating a uniform pattern throughout the fabric
 - C) Creating random, colorful patterns on fabric
 - D) Adding metallic effects
 - E) Making fabric stiff
22. In the Tie and Dye process, which of the following is typically used to tie sections of the fabric?

- A) Thread
 - B) Pins
 - C) Glue
 - D) Rubber bands or strings
 - E) Clips
23. Which of the following is NOT a common pattern in Tie and Dye design?
- A) Spiral
 - B) Stripes
 - C) Polka dots
 - D) Shibori
 - E) Tie-dye circles
24. What happens after the fabric is tied and dyed in the Tie and Dye process?
- A) The fabric is ironed to set the color
 - B) The fabric is stitched into a pattern
 - C) The fabric is washed to remove excess dye
 - D) The fabric is left to dry without washing
 - E) The fabric is sprayed with additional colors
25. Which of the following is the most common dye used in Tie and Dye designs?
- A) Acrylic paint
 - B) Natural plant dyes
 - C) Ink
 - D) Fabric dye
 - E) Watercolor paint
26. The Tie and Dye technique is often associated with which of the following cultural traditions?
- A) Greek
 - B) African
 - C) Indian
 - D) Japanese
 - E) American
27. In the Tie and Dye process, how does the tying affect the fabric?
- A) It prevents the dye from reaching the tied areas
 - B) It makes the fabric shrink
 - C) It creates a solid block of color in the tied area
 - D) It softens the fabric
 - E) It creates texture by tightening the fabric
28. What is the purpose of folding the fabric in the Tie and Dye process?
- A) To create sharp lines and geometric patterns
 - B) To make the dye adhere better to the fabric
 - C) To create an even distribution of color
 - D) To soften the fabric before dyeing
 - E) To speed up the dyeing process
29. Which of the following is a key feature of the traditional Tie and Dye design in clothing?

- A) Use of multiple solid colors only
- B) Use of intricate floral embroidery
- C) Patterns formed by knots and folds in fabric
- D) Heavy use of synthetic dyes
- E) Simple, repetitive patterns

30. What is the primary purpose of a paint strainer?

- A) To mix different paint colors
- B) To filter out impurities from the paint
- C) To create texture in the paint
- D) To apply paint in intricate designs
- E) To measure the amount of paint used

31. Which material is commonly used to make paint strainers?

- A) Plastic only
- B) Metal mesh only
- C) Fine cloth or mesh
- D) Paper
- E) Cardboard

32. When should a paint strainer be used during the painting process?

- A) Before starting to paint
- B) After finishing the painting
- C) While mixing the paint
- D) When pouring paint into the paint tray or container
- E) During the cleaning process

33. Which of the following is NOT a reason to use a paint strainer?

- A) To remove dried paint clumps
- B) To reduce paint splattering
- C) To prevent dust or debris from entering the paint
- D) To ensure smooth application of paint
- E) To increase the paint's viscosity

34. How does a paint strainer help achieve a better finish?

- A) It helps to mix the paint more thoroughly
- B) It ensures that no lumps or foreign objects affect the paint
- C) It adjusts the paint color
- D) It speeds up the drying time of the paint
- E) It creates a glossy effect on the paint

35. Paint strainers are most commonly used with which type of paint?

- A) Oil-based paint
- B) Watercolor paint
- C) Chalk paint
- D) Acrylic paint
- E) Enamel paint

36. What is the typical size of a paint strainer?
- A) Very large, to cover the whole painting area
 - B) Small enough to fit over a paint can or container
 - C) About the size of a paintbrush
 - D) The size of a painting canvas
 - E) Extra-large to filter large amounts of paint at once
37. Which of the following tools is commonly used in conjunction with a paint strainer?
- A) Roller brush
 - B) Palette
 - C) Paintbrush
 - D) Paint tray
 - E) Spatula
38. Which type of paint strainer would be best for filtering fine paint particles?
- A) Coarse mesh strainer
 - B) Fine mesh strainer
 - C) Plastic bag
 - D) Rubber strainer
 - E) Foam filter
39. What should you do with a paint strainer after use?
- A) Discard it immediately
 - B) Leave it in the paint for later use
 - C) Clean it thoroughly to remove any leftover paint
 - D) Store it with paint still inside
 - E) Use it again without cleaning
40. What is the primary purpose of a paint tray?
- A) To store brushes and rollers
 - B) To mix different colors of paint
 - C) To hold and distribute paint for easier application
 - D) To clean paintbrushes
 - E) To create textures on the wall
41. What is the typical material used to make a paint tray?
- A) Wood
 - B) Plastic
 - C) Metal
 - D) Cardboard
 - E) Glass
42. Which of the following tools is most commonly used in conjunction with a paint tray?
- A) Roller brush
 - B) Spray gun
 - C) Paint strainer
 - D) Spatula

- E) Palette knife
43. How is a paint tray typically used during a painting project?
- A) To store paint for long periods
 - B) To hold excess paint while cleaning brushes
 - C) To pour paint from cans for easy access by a roller or brush
 - D) To clean brushes after painting
 - E) To mix different paints together
44. What feature of a paint tray helps distribute paint evenly when using a roller?
- A) The smooth bottom surface
 - B) The built-in dividers
 - C) The textured or ridged surface
 - D) The handle for easy carrying
 - E) The size of the tray
45. What should you do with a paint tray after finishing a painting project?
- A) Leave the paint in the tray for later use
 - B) Clean the tray immediately to remove excess paint
 - C) Store the tray without cleaning it
 - D) Use it as a storage container for tools
 - E) Throw the tray away
46. Paint trays are commonly used with which type of painting tools?
- A) Paintbrushes
 - B) Palettes
 - C) Rollers
 - D) Stencils
 - E) Sponges
47. What is the most important factor to consider when choosing a paint tray?
- A) The color of the tray
 - B) The size and depth of the tray
 - C) The material used for decoration
 - D) The brand of the tray
 - E) The weight of the tray
48. Which of the following is a common feature in some paint trays to help with paint application?
- A) A textured surface to roll excess paint off
 - B) A built-in lid to prevent spillage
 - C) A detachable handle for easy cleaning
 - D) A color indicator for paint types
 - E) A rotating mechanism for automatic mixing
49. Which of the following best describes a "paint tray liner"?
- A) A plastic cover used to store paint
 - B) A disposable lining that fits inside the tray to make cleaning easier
 - C) A separate tray used to hold multiple paint colors
 - D) A piece of cloth used for smoothing the paint

- E) A cover for protecting the roller
50. What is a "repeat pattern" in textile design?
- A) A design that is created randomly without any specific order
 - B) A design where the same motif or pattern is repeated multiple times
 - C) A design where no two elements are the same
 - D) A single, large motif without any repetition
 - E) A design made of different colors only
51. How does a "half-drop" repeat pattern differ from a regular repeat?
- A) The pattern is rotated 90 degrees
 - B) The pattern is flipped upside down
 - C) The pattern is offset vertically by half the size of the repeat
 - D) The pattern is applied in varying sizes
 - E) The pattern is only repeated once
52. Which of the following elements is essential when creating a repeat pattern in textile design?
- A) A fixed starting and ending point
 - B) A clear and uniform structure to repeat
 - C) Use of only dark colors
 - D) Irregularity in every motif
 - E) Use of hand-drawn designs only
53. What is the benefit of using repeat patterns in textile design?
- A) It creates uniformity and balance in the design
 - B) It makes the fabric too complex and hard to use
 - C) It requires no color variation
 - D) It eliminates the need for color harmony
 - E) It makes the pattern appear chaotic
54. What is the term used for the specific size and shape of the repeating unit in a pattern?
- A) Repeat block
 - B) Repeat unit
 - C) Motif grid
 - D) Tile size
 - E) Pattern scale
55. When designing a textile pattern with a "brick" repeat, how is the motif arranged?
- A) Each motif is aligned in a straight horizontal line
 - B) Each motif is staggered vertically and horizontally like bricks in a wall
 - C) Each motif is placed randomly
 - D) Each motif is centered in the middle of the fabric
 - E) Each motif is arranged in a diagonal pattern
56. Which of the following is the key characteristic of a "simple" repeat pattern?
- A) The motifs are arranged at varying angles
 - B) The motifs are placed in straight horizontal and vertical lines
 - C) The motifs overlap with each other
 - D) The motifs gradually increase in size
 - E) The motifs change colors after each repeat

57. What is a "motif" in textile and decoration design?
- A) A decorative shape or pattern that is repeated in a design
 - B) A type of fabric used for decoration
 - C) The background color in a design
 - D) The fabric's texture
 - E) The measurement unit of the design
58. Which of the following best describes a "geometric motif"?
- A) A pattern made of organic, flowing shapes
 - B) A pattern consisting of shapes like circles, squares, or triangles
 - C) A design based on natural objects like flowers or leaves
 - D) A design created from random shapes
 - E) A pattern with only one repeated color
59. Which color is often associated with warmth and energy?
- A) Blue
 - B) Green
 - C) Red
 - D) Purple
 - E) Black
60. What term describes the lightness or darkness of a color?
- A) Hue
 - B) Saturation
 - C) Value
 - D) Tint
 - E) Shade

ESSAY

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER FIVE QUESTIONS

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| 1. a. List 10 painting tools for painting | 5marks |
| a. Draw five of the painting tools in 3a | 5marks |
| 2. a. Define poster | 2marks |
| b. List eight materials for painting and decorating | 8marks |
| 3. a. Define batik | 2marks |
| b. List four difference between batik and tie and dye | 8marks |
| 4. List the steps taken to make batik fabric | 10marks |
| 5. List five materials and tools for tie and dye and their various functions | 10marks |
| 6. a. List five differences between scumble and glazing | 5marks |
| b. Explain the steps involved in painting a ceiling | 5marks |