1. Which principle of design refers to the visual weight of elements in a composition?
   A) Balance
   B) Repetition
   C) Contrast
   D) Unity
   E) Emphasis
2. What principle of design emphasizes the importance of certain elements over others?
   A) Balance
   B) Emphasis
   C) Rhythm
   D) Pattern
   E) Alignment
3. Which principle helps to create a sense of movement in a design?
   A) Variety
   B) Rhythm
   C) Proportion
   D) Contrast
   E) Alignment
4. In design, which principle is primarily concerned with the relationship between parts and the whole?
   A) Unity
   B) Balance
   C) Scale
   D) Repetition
   E) Contrast
5. What is the principle of design that involves repeating elements to create consistency?
   A) Variety
   B) Emphasis
   C) Contrast
   D) Repetition
   E) Harmony
6. What type of balance is achieved when elements are arranged equally on both sides of a central axis?
   A) Asymmetrical Balance
   B) Radial Balance
   C) Symmetrical Balance
   D) Contrast Balance
   E) Unity Balance
7. In design, which type of balance uses different elements that have equal visual weight?
   A) Symmetrical Balance
   B) Asymmetrical Balance
   C) Radial Balance
   D) Visual Weight Balance

E) Formal Balance

8. Radial balance is commonly found in designs that radiate from a central point. Which of the following is an example of radial balance?
   A) A butterfly with symmetrical wings
   B) A flower with petals arranged around a center
   C) A landscape painting divided down the middle
   D) A chessboard
   E) A two-column newspaper layout

9. Which of the following statements is true about balance in design?
   A) Balance is not important in creating visual interest.
   B) Only symmetrical balance creates harmony in a design.
   C) Asymmetrical balance can create dynamic tension.
   D) Balance requires all elements to be the same size.
   E) All designs must be completely symmetrical to be effective.

10. Which of the following techniques can be used to create balance within a design?
    A) Varying the color saturation only
    B) Controlling the size and placement of elements
    C) Using only geometric shapes
    D) Ignoring negative space
    E) Ensuring all text is bold

11. What does the principle of rhythm in design primarily refer to?
    A) The arrangement of elements to create balance
    B) A sense of movement created by the repetition of elements
    C) The harmony of colors used in a design
    D) The use of whitespace in a composition
    E) The structural integrity of a design

12. Which of the following techniques can create a rhythmic effect in design?
    A) Using contrasting colors
    B) Varying the size of the elements
    C) Repeating shapes and patterns
    D) Incorporating asymmetrical elements
    E) Focusing solely on typography

13. What is an example of visual rhythm in graphic design?
    A) A consistent color palette
    B) Alternating light and dark background colors
    C) A sequence of images changing in size
    D) A varying font sizes across all text
    E) A grid layout with random placements

14. In what way does rhythm enhance a design?
    A) By making it busy and cluttered
    B) By leading the viewer's eye through the composition

C) By creating stark contrasts
D) By emphasizing the designer's brand
E) By creating confusion and chaos

15. What does "proportion" refer to in design?
  A) The balance between several elements
  B) The relative size and scale of different elements
  C) The alignment of elements in a composition
  D) The color harmony in a piece
  E) The texture of materials

16. Which of the following is an example of proportion in design?
  A) Using all primary colors
  B) Using a grid layout
  C) A large header with smaller body text
  D) Symmetrical arrangement of items
  E) Textural contrast between materials

17. Which principle of design directly interacts with proportion when arranging elements on a page?
A) Contrast
B) Hierarchy
C) Repetition
D) Movement
E) Balance

18. When creating a logo, which aspect of proportion is most important to consider?
A) Color scheme
B) Font choice
C) Balance of spaces and shapes
D) Visual texture
E) Overall theme

19. What does the principle of dominance primarily refer to in design?
  A) The use of multiple colors in an artwork
  B) The creation of hierarchy and focal points
  C) The symmetry of elements
  D) The texture of materials used
  E) The overall balance of the composition

20. Which element in a design is most likely to be considered dominant?
  A) The background color
  B) The smallest object
  C) The element with the most contrast
  D) Repeating patterns
  E) Invisible space

21. Which of the following methods can increase dominance in a design?
  A) Decreasing the size of the central element
  B) Using muted colors throughout

C) Adding more detail to all elements equally

D) Incorporating contrasting colors

E) Aligning all elements perfectly

22. In a composition, if a designer wants to direct the viewer's attention to a particular area, which of the following strategies would best help to establish dominance in that area?

A) Increase the element's opacity and size

B) Make the surrounding elements less detailed

C) Use a complementary color scheme

D) Apply a vignette effect around the edges

E) All of the above

23. What role does scale play in achieving dominance in design?

A) It is unrelated to design principles

B) Larger elements typically draw more attention

C) Scale only matters for text elements

D) Scale should only be used for background elements

E) All scales are perceived equally

24. What is the most basic definition of a line in the context of art?

A) A series of dots arranged in a pattern

B) A mark made by a moving point

C) A closed shape with no sides

D) A texture that creates movement

E) A color applied to a surface

25. Which type of line creates a sense of stability in an artwork?

A) Diagonal line

B) Curved line

C) Horizontal line

D) Vertical line

E) Broken line

26. Which of the following describes a curved line?

A) It suggests movement or flexibility.

B) It is always straight and unchanging.

C) It is often used in geometric shapes.

D) It may only be found in abstract art.

E) It indicates strength and structure.

27. In visual art, what can diagonal lines often represent?

A) Calmness and serenity

B) Rigidity and strength

C) Energy and movement

D) Simplicity and clarity

E) Depth and perspective

28. Which of the following lines is most likely to convey an emotional or dynamic quality in art?

A) Vertical line

B) Harmonic line

C) Curved line
D) Zigzag line
E) Straight line

29. Which of the following best describes the use of space in art?
  A) The texture of the artwork
  B) The physical dimension of the canvas
  C) The area around, between, or within objects
  D) The color palette used
  E) The lighting effects in the artwork

30. In two-dimensional art, how can an artist create the illusion of three-dimensional space?
  A) By using flat colors
  B) Through the application of texture
  C) By overlapping shapes and using perspective
  D) By keeping all objects, the same size
  E) Using only one color

31. What term is used to describe space that appears to recede into the distance on a flat surface?
  A) Positive space
  B) Negative space
  C) Foreground
  D) Atmospheric perspective
  E) Linear perspective

32. Which technique is commonly used in painting to suggest depth and space by changing color and clarity?
  A) Blending
  B) Sfumato
  C) Foreshortening
  D) Atmospheric perspective
  E) Stippling

33. In three-dimensional art, such as sculpture, what is the term for the space that a sculpture occupies?
  A) Positive space
  B) Negative space
  C) Ambient space
  D) Figurative space
  E) Intrusive space

34. What is tone in the context of visual art?
  A) The rhythm of a painting
  B) The lightness or darkness of a color
  C) The texture of a surface
  D) The style of the artwork
  E) The perspective used in the composition

35. Which of the following best describes high tone?
  A) A color that is very saturated

B) A color that is very dark
C) A very bright or light color
D) A mix of black and white
E) A color that appears dull

36. How can artists create a sense of depth using tone?
   A) By only using bright colors
   B) By blurring lines
   C) By using a gradient of tones
   D) By reducing the size of objects
   E) By applying heavy paint

37. Which of the following techniques emphasizes tone in drawing?
   A) Cross-hatching
   B) Glazing
   C) Stippling
   D) Pouring
   E) Sgraffito

38. In a monochromatic color scheme, how can different tones be achieved?
   A) By mixing different colors
   B) By using only one color in various shades and tints
   C) By adding black only
   D) By layering other colors
   E) By changing brush sizes only

39. Which of the following is NOT a primary color?
   A) Red
   B) Blue
   C) Yellow
   D) basic
   E) Purple

40. What color scheme uses colors that are next to each other on the color wheel?
   A) Monochromatic
   B) Analogous
   C) Complementary
   D) Triadic
   E) Split-Complementary

ESSAY
INSTRUCTION: ANSWER FOUR QUESTIONS
   1. With examples, write notes on the following terms:
      (a) advancing colours;
      (b) discordant colours;
      (c) harmonious colours;
      (d) receding colours

(e) warm colours   [2marks each]
2. Define the following terms
   (a) Motif
   (b) Pattern
   (c) Elements of design
   (d) Tempera painting
   (e) Repeat pattern   [2 marks each]

3. a. Define lettering   [2marks]
    a.   list the types of block lettering and their suitability in making a design   1mark
4. List five importance of principles of design to an artwork 10marks
5. a. Define element of design   3marks
    b.   List the elements of design   7marks
6. State the uses of the following painting and decorating tools:
    a. filling knife;
    b. palette knife;
    c. paint stirrer;
    d. hacking knife
    e. scrapping knife   2marks