

Ncc Mid-Term Exam

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2) **Lines** is element of design used, for instance, to trace a contour.

3) **Square, Rectangle, Triangle** are the three primary shapes.

4) **Width, Color and Type** are the three possible attributes of a line.

5) **Lemniscate** is the shape representing infinite (eternal cycle).

6) **Patterns** are called recognizable shapes that can represent various things (e.g. street signs or toilet sign).

7) **Texture** is a non-geometrical shape with natural aspect.

8) A **pattern** is a visual element that repeats, such as plaid or stripes, whereas **texture** can be felt, such as the surface of a brick or a piece of burlap.

9) A **Tint** is a mixture of a color with white, which reduces darkness, while a shade is a mixture with black, which increases darkness.

10) The term **Brightness** is used to name the lightness level of a tone.

11) **Alex Hass** and **Grid** are two important principles used to organize text contents in a composition.

12) **Unity and Variety** is the design principle stating that a composition's many elements must form a whole.

13) **Two-dimensional object with greater visual weight** in a composition, is named the area where the reading is guided, the one that attracts attention.

14) **The Gestalt law of proximity** is the principle of design used when elements are close to each other or superimposed so the reader understand they are associated.

15) **Negative space**, in art, is the space around and between the subjects of an image. Negative space may be most evident when the space around a subject, not the subject itself, forms an interesting or artistically relevant shape, and such space occasionally is used to artistic effect as the "real" subject of an image.