**Art Pre-Test: Elements and Principles of Design**

**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Major \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Section \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. A type of balance in which both sides of a composition are balanced yet different.

A.    Asymmetrical

B.    Radial

C.    Symmetrical

D.    Geometric

2. Formal balance is another word for which type of balance?

A.    Asymmetrical

B.    Radial

C.    Symmetrical

D.    Geometric

3. Which of the following is another word for "center of interest"?

A.    Focal Point

B.    Emphasis

C.    Dominance

D.    All of the above

4. A plan for selecting colors for a composition is also known as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.    Color spectrum

B.    Color Wheel

C.    Color Scheme

D.    Color Mix

5. The circular chart used to remember color relationships is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.    Color Scheme

B.    Color Wheel

C.    Color Ray

D.    Color Circle

6. Secondary colors are obtained by mixing two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colors.

A.    Neutral colors

B.    Complementary colors

C.    Primary colors

D.    Intermediate or Tertiary colors

7. Colors are said to be contrasting if they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.    different in lightness and darkness.

B.    light in value.

C.    dark in value.

D.    bright and intense.

8. Contrast can be created by using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.    smooth and rough textures.

B.    large and small shapes.

C.    Plain areas against areas of patterns.

D.    all of the above.

9. Cool colors are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.    Orange, green and purple (or violet).

B.    Blue, green and violet (or purple).

C.    Yellow, blue and red.

D.    White, black and brown.

10. Warm colors are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.    yellow, red, and orange.

B.    yellow, red and blue.

C.    yellow, green and blue

D.    orange, purple and green

11. Yellow-orange, red-orange, and yellow-green are examples of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.    Intermediate or Tertiary colors.

B.    Secondary colors

C.    Primary colors

D.    Triadic colors.

12. Another word for brightness of a color is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.    Value

B.    Intensity

C.    Hue

D.    Complementary

13. The art element that refers to the sense of touch is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A.    Value

B.    Pattern

C.    Texture

D.    Shape

**The next questions are True/False**

\_\_\_\_\_14. Monochromatic refers to a painting done in one color.

\_\_\_\_\_15. You cannot see through an object or material that is transparent.

\_\_\_\_\_16. Negative shape is the background or space around the subject of the artwork.

\_\_\_\_\_17. Rhythm is created when visual elements are repeated. Rhythm may be alternating, regular, flowing, progressive, or jazzy.

\_\_\_\_\_18. Variation is important in a work of art. Variation is the use of the same lines, shapes, textures, and colors.

\_\_\_\_\_19. A related color scheme would be colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.

\_\_\_\_\_20. Analogous colors is another term for complementary colors

\_\_\_\_\_21. Red and green are examples of complementary colors.

\_\_\_\_\_22. The color plan of red, yellow and blue is an example of a triad color scheme.

\_\_\_\_\_23. Unity is obtained by repeating colors and shapes -- all parts of a design are working together as a team.

\_\_\_\_\_24. Tints of colors may be created by adding white. Pink is a tint of red.

\_\_\_\_\_25. Intensity is an art element that means darkness or lightness of a surface.

**Matching: Select the correct plan from the list on the right for the colors listed on the left. You may use letters more than once.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_ 26. Blue and orange.  \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Red, yellow, and blue  \_\_\_\_\_ 28. Yellow, yellow-orange, orange  \_\_\_\_\_ 29. Red and green  \_\_\_\_\_ 30. Orange, green and violet (or purple)  \_\_\_\_\_ 31. Purple, blue, and red-violet | A.   Primary Triad  B.   Related or analogous colors  C.   Secondary colors  D.   Complementary colors |

**Match the definition on the left to the correct word on the right.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_ 32. Colors that are across from each  other on the color wheel.  \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Three colors that are equal  distance apart on the color wheel  \_\_\_\_\_ 34. Colors that are next to each other  on the color wheel.  \_\_\_\_\_ 35. Colors obtained by mixing  secondary colors and primary colors. | A.    Intermediate or Tertiary colors  B.    Analogous colors  C.    Color triad  D.    Complementary colors |

**Match the definition on the left to the word on the right.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \_\_\_\_\_ 36.    Obtained by adding white to a hue.  \_\_\_\_\_ 37.    Obtained by mixing two primary colors.  \_\_\_\_\_ 38.    Obtained by adding black to a hue.  \_\_\_\_\_ 39.    Colors that go with all color plans-- white, black, gray and brown. | A. Neutrals  B.    Tints  C.    Secondary colors  D.    Shades |

**Select a word from the word bank on the right to fill in the blank of the following statements.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 40. Visual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is achieved when all parts of a composition appear to have equal weight. It seems stable.  41 \_\_\_\_\_\_ in a work is obtained by repeating colors and shapes--all parts of a design are working together as a team.  42. Another term for center of interest is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  43. Lines, colors, or shapes repeated over and over in a planned way is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | A.    focal point  B.    unity  C.    balance  D.    pattern |

**Select an element or word from the list on the right that best fills in the blank of the following statements. You may repeat words.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 44. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_refers to the lightness or darkness of a color.  45. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the brightness or dullness of a color.  46. The element that refers to the tactile qualities is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  47. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_may be real or simulated as in rubbings or drawn wood-grain.  48. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_may be geometric or organic.  49. The pure hue is at its brightest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ right from the bottle.  50. Rough is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | A.    shape  B.    value  C.   intensity  D.    texture |

**Art Pre-Test: Elements and Principles of Design**

**Answer Key**

1A  
2C  
3D  
4C  
5B  
6C  
7A  
8D  
9B  
10A  
11A  
12B  
13C  
14T  
15F  
16T  
17T  
18F  
19T  
20F  
21T  
22T  
23T  
24T  
25T  
26D  
27A  
28B  
29D  
30C  
31B  
32D  
33C  
34B  
35A  
36B  
37C  
38D  
39A  
40C  
41B  
42A  
43D  
44B  
45C  
46D  
47D  
48A  
49C  
50D