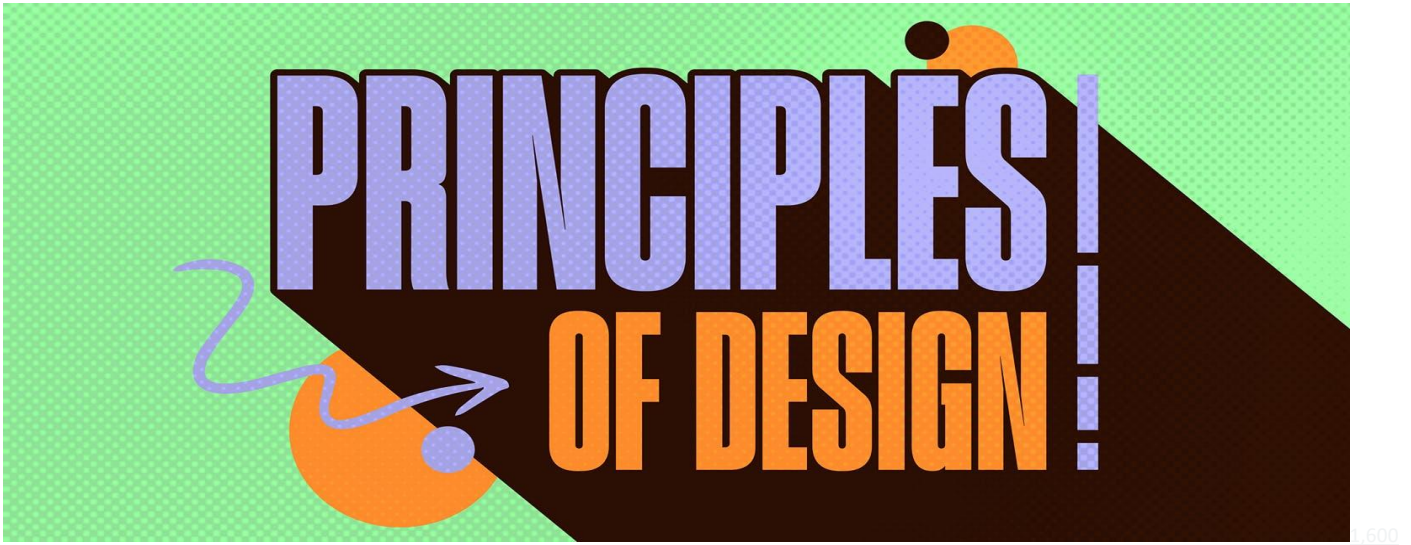


Principles of Design Quiz

Name:



× 734

1,600

1. What do the Principles of Design explain?

- A. The materials artists use
- B. How artists use the visual elements to create artwork
- C. The history of art movements
- D. How to mix colours

2. What is a pattern?

- A. An orderly repetition of an object or element
- B. A single object in a composition
- C. A random arrangement of shapes
- D. A contrast between colours

3. Which principle of design focuses on highlighting differences between elements?

- A. Harmony
- B. Rhythm
- C. Contrast
- D. Proximity

4. What is balance in a composition?

- A. Using only symmetrical designs
- B. The distribution of equal visual weight within an artwork
- C. Making all objects the same size
- D. Placing objects in the centre of a page

5. What is emphasis?

- A. Repeating shapes throughout a composition
- B. Creating movement within an image
- C. Making one part of the artwork stand out and attract attention first
- D. Grouping objects together

6. What principle describes the path that leads a viewer's eye through an artwork?

- A. Movement
- B. Proportion
- C. Pattern
- D. Proximity

7. What is proximity?

- A. The size relationship between objects
- B. The placement of objects near or far from one another
- C. The repetition of colours
- D. The use of symmetry

8. What is proportion?

- A. The visual flow created by repeated elements
- B. The distribution of visual weight
- C. The scaling of objects in relation to each other
- D. The grouping of similar objects

9. An artist places a small bright yellow object in a composition dominated by dark blue tones. Which principle is being used most effectively?

- A. Harmony
- B. Contrast
- C. Proximity
- D. Pattern

10. Which statement best explains the difference between balance and symmetry?

- A. They mean exactly the same thing.
- B. Balance only refers to colour, while symmetry refers to shape.
- C. A composition can be balanced without being symmetrical.
- D. Symmetry can only be achieved through repetition.

11. A designer places several small objects on one side of an image to visually balance a large object on the other side. This is an example of:

- A. Symmetrical balance
- B. Emphasis
- C. Rhythm
- D. Asymmetrical balance

12. Why might an artist deliberately distort proportion in an artwork?

- A. To make the artwork more realistic
- B. To communicate a particular idea, message, or emotion
- C. To create balance only
- D. To improve harmony

13. A poster designer groups related information close together while separating unrelated information. Which principle is being used?

- A. Proximity
- B. Contrast
- C. Movement
- D. Repetition

14. Which combination of principles would be most useful for directing a viewer's attention to a specific part of an artwork?

- A. Harmony and Proximity
- B. Pattern and Rhythm
- C. Emphasis and Contrast
- D. Balance and Proportion

15. An image contains repeated curved lines that guide the viewer's eye from the foreground to the background. Which two principles are working together?

- A. Movement and Repetition
- B. Harmony and Contrast
- C. Proximity and Balance
- D. Pattern and Proportion

16. Which statement best describes harmony?

- A. Creating a focal point through contrast
- B. Arranging elements so they work together as a unified whole
- C. Making every object identical
- D. Placing objects close together