

Chapter 5: Principles of Design

Name _____

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. The organization of visual elements in two-dimensional art is called:
 - a. Taste
 - b. **Composition (p. 113)**
 - c. Context
 - d. Pictorial space
 - e. Visual weight
2. Which of the following are not Principles of Design?
 - a. Unity and Variety
 - b. Emphasis and Focal Point
 - c. Balance and Rhythm
 - d. **Texture and Color (p. 113)**
 - e. Proportion and Scale
3. *The Hotel Eden* by Joseph Cornell (fig. 5.4) combines objects having different:
 - a. Colors
 - b. Shapes
 - c. Sizes
 - d. Textures
 - e. **All of the above (p. 116)**
4. Conceptual unity requires that the viewer use:
 - a. The color wheel
 - b. Understanding of values
 - c. **Interpretation and ideas (p. 115)**
 - d. Rhythmic structure
 - e. A dictionary
5. The *mandala* is an example of:
 - a. **Symmetrical balance (p. 119)**
 - b. Asymmetrical balance
 - c. Hierarchical scale
 - d. Organic shape
 - e. None of the above
6. Symmetrical balance is often used to express:
 - a. **Order, harmony, and authority (p. 119)**
 - b. Relative relationships of objects
 - c. Scale and proportion
 - d. Rhythm
 - e. Sense of movement
7. Gustav Klimt's *Death and Life* (fig. 5.10) utilizes _____ balance.
 - a. **Asymmetrical (p. 121)**
 - b. Symmetrical
 - c. Radial
 - d. Optimal
 - e. Approximate

8. European _____ were enhanced by studying Japanese art.
 - a. Understanding of values
 - b. Marketing and sales
 - c. Pigment selections
 - d. Concepts of tonal harmony
 - e. Ideas of asymmetry (p. 122)
9. Drawing attention to area by the contrast and dark and light would one way of demonstrating:
 - a. Rhythm and Texture
 - b. Scale and Proportion
 - c. Emphasis and Subordination (p. 125)
 - d. Symmetry and Asymmetry
 - e. None of the above
10. The principle of Scale is defined as:
 - a. Color relation to value
 - b. Size relation of one object to another (p. 127)
 - c. Size relation of parts to the whole
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
11. The sculptor _____ is known for recreating ordinary objects in an heroic scale.
 - a. Nicholas Africano
 - b. Claes Oldenburg (p. 127)
 - c. Ilya Chasnik
 - d. Joseph Cornell
 - e. Annie Liebovitz
12. Which ancient Roman's writings on architecture related the human body to geometric shapes?
 - a. Suetonius
 - b. Augustus
 - c. Vitruvius (p. 130)
 - d. Vespasian
 - e. Livy
13. The Parthenon and Le Corbusier's *The Modulor* (fig. 5.23) were both designed according to a ratio known as:
 - a. The vanishing point
 - b. The true view
 - c. The silver mean
 - d. The golden rectangle (pp. 130f.)
 - e. The central plan
14. The design principle that is based on repetition is called:
 - a. Rhythm (p. 131)
 - b. Balance
 - c. Emphasis
 - d. Focal point
 - e. All of the above