



Department: **Basic and Applied Science**

Date: **Thursday 9th January 2014**

Course Title: **Aesthetic Education and Art Appreciation**

Time Allowed: **2 hours**

Course Code: **NE465 (in English)**

Start Time: **11:30 am**

اسم المحاضر : د. نيفين الرفاعي Dr. Nivin Elrefaey

Name :

اسم الطالب باللغة العربية:

Student's Name:

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Reg. No. :

(رقم التسجيل)

Department :

(القسم)

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Section #	Marks	
	Available	Actual
A	10	
B	10	
C	10	
D	10	
Total	40	
Lecturer	Name :	
	Signature :	
	Date :	

Answer the following questions:

Section A:

I. Choose the correct word:

.....
6 Marks

- 1) Space is an _____ surface or place. (empty – optical – occupied).
- 2) Some shapes are geometric and others are _____ or freeform ones. (regular – diagonal – irregular).
- 3) _____ lines can suggest alertness, strength and formality. (Horizontal – Vertical – implied).
- 4) “Unity” is the appearance or condition of _____. (Oneness – whole – both).
- 5) Additive mixing: explains the colors that arise from mixing _____ (paints - light – pigments).
- 6) _____ is the color of the mind and is essentially soothing. (Blue – red – gray).
- 7) Too much _____ scattered throughout a painting can destroy unity _____. (Composition – contrast – lines).
- 8) When all the elements of design work together in tandem, _____ is achieved. (Perspective- value - harmony)
- 9) _____ includes the background foreground and middle ground. (Decoration- Space- shape)
- 10) Leaves are _____ shapes. (Organic - natural – both)
- 11) Differing proportions can help establish visual weight and _____. (Depth-value-whole)
- 12) _____ is a tertiary color. ("orange"- " red-blue" - "Red-Orange")

II. State the "characters" of line types.

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4 Marks

- 1-.....
- 2-.....
- 3-.....
- 4-.....

Section B:

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10 Marks

Write – in letters - (True) or (False):

- 1) Too many curved lines without the balance of implied lines can look stuffy. ()
- 2) Shapes can be all kinds of masses. ()
- 3) All of these things around us are art, because they are useful. ()
- 4) Cross-hatching is a texture. ()
- 5) Pure red is the only color that has no direct psychological properties. ()
- 6) Local color means national color. ()
- 7) There are 9 Principles of Design. ()
- 8) Proximity is like Similarity, and Alignment. ()
- 9) The major contrast in a painting should be located at the center of interest. ()
- 10) Art is something that is both functional and useful. ()
- 11) When you are going to design a bridge, you use your Left brain. ()
- 12) Yellow has associations with royalty. ()
- 13) The neutral colors contain equal parts of each of the three primary colors. ()
- 14) Any tactile sensation we can imagine is a pattern. ()
- 15) Lines used to separate, organize, emphasize, or provide a framework for the page. ()
- 16) Shapes are Objects and figures which have form occupy space in the world. ()
- 17) 'Primitive' space in drawing consists of a flat surface often without perspective. ()
- 18) The tactile qualities of the material are a major feature. ()
- 19) With light, color does not exist. ()
- 20) Products have symbolic characteristics. ()

Section C: Complete "with a phrase or a word":

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10 Marks

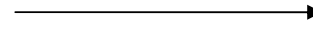
1. Items in close _____ to or aligned with one another tend to be _____ in a similar way.
2. Composition: _____ is the arrangement of individual _____ to _____ of art. It is the _____ or _____ in which an artist has _____. In a _____, the artist arranges _____, _____, and colors to form a _____ or _____ composition.
3. Subtractive mixing: Explains _____. Color mixing gives you different _____ on whether you use _____ or _____. With paint (or other pigments) the _____ colors are red, yellow, and blue. These three colors can be mixed in different _____ to produce all other colors. But, mixing them in _____ amounts produces black.
4. Color psychology provides _____ to how people _____ the world, from the _____ of their _____, _____ and even _____.
5. Branching is an _____ of patterning in the plant world, but it can also be seen in geological formations such as _____ and certain _____ formations.
6. Deep Space may show _____ but objects are shown far away too.
7. _____, _____ and reflections are flat – have shapes but no _____.
8. The Elements of Art are _____. They are the basic “_____” of a good composition.
9. Art is the use of _____ and _____ in the creation of aesthetic objects, environments, or experiences that can be shared with others rather than what it is.
10. We study art for: 1-..... 2 -..... 3-.....

Section D:

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10 Marks

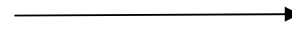
Answer:

1. Talk about the design element in this image:

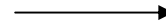


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2. This picture confirms that art is aand.....

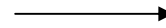


3. In view of that image: We can consider art to..... In a new way



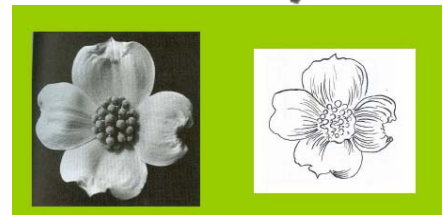
4. Is this object an art work? Why?

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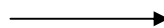


5. State how the current object was turned into this simple outline

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6. Talk about these two types of shapes :

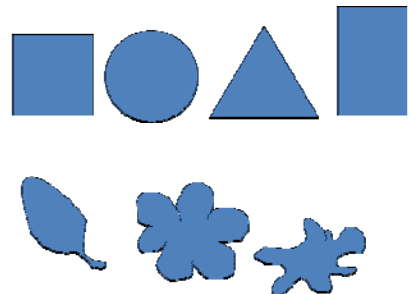


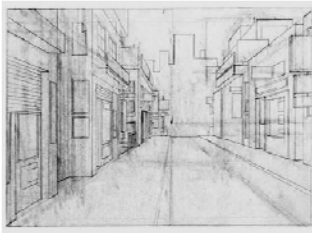
A-.....

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B-.....

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7.

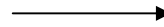
_____perspective

_____perspective

_____space

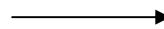
8. By looking at this image , define "implied" lines.

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9. Explain: why this ball is considered a form.

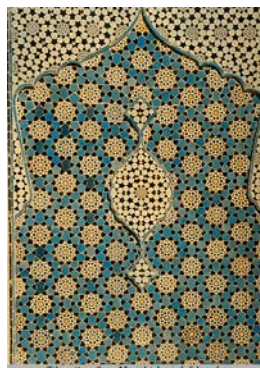
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10. State the Kinds (modes) of pattern in each image :



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Textile design, c. 1911

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Good Luck.....