

1. Literary Arts are a broad group of activities: visual arts, performing arts and literary arts. What is visual art?
 - A. Crafts, fine art, and design
 - B. Fine art, music, and drama
 - C. Crafts, fine art, and performing arts
 - D. arts, music and drama
2. An upright stand used by the artists to hold a canvas is called?
 - A. Canvas
 - B. Easel
 - C. Palette
 - D. Palette knife
3. Which of the following is not a career in art?
 - A. Fashion designing
 - B. Graphic designing
 - C. Sign writing
 - D. Hotel management
4. Which of the following are artists of fame and fortune?
 - A. Michelangelo and Picasso
 - B. Isaac Chibua and Leornard da Vinci
 - C. Veryan Edwards and Picasso
 - D. Alfred Ncube and Michelangelo
5. What are the materials used to create an art work called?
 - A. Medium
 - B. Media
 - C. Methods
 - D. Charcoal
6. What are the three categories of visual arts?
 - A. Crafts, music and design
 - B. Design, fine art and crafts
 - C. Crafts, fine art and culture
 - D. Culture, fine art and design
7. How can art be used to make people aware of the dangers of teenage pregnancy?
 - A. Through advertising
 - B. Through lettering
 - C. Through posters
 - D. Through logos
8. Which of the following is a job opportunity related to art?
 - A. Mechanics
 - B. Transport operator

- C. Architect
 - D. Shopkeeper
- 9.** Who is a freelance artist?
- A. A person who works on his own and can also receive commissions
 - B. A person who runs his own business and also works for a company
 - C. A person who works for a different company
 - D. A person who works for a graphic design company
- 10.** Which of the following is NOT an art medium?
- A. Proportion
 - B. Pencil
 - C. Water colours
 - D. Pastels
- 11.** Which of the following is NOT a stage in art criticism?
- A. Description
 - B. Analysis
 - C. Judgment
 - D. Comprehension
- 12.** Which of the following are areas of study in art?
- A. Art, crafts and painting
 - B. Art, crafts and design
 - C. Crafts, drawing and art
 - D. Design, sculpture and composition.
- 13.** The understanding and enjoyment of value in an artwork is called?
- A. Art appreciation
 - B. Art depreciation
 - C. Art criticism
 - D. Emerging issues
- 14.** Which of the following is not an emerging issue?
- A. Teenage pregnancy
 - B. Drug abuse
 - C. HIV/AIDS
 - D. Watching football
- 15.** Which of the following is an effect of drug abuse?
- A. You have social problems such as a family break-up
 - B. You become a law-abiding citizen
 - C. You are dependent on drugs
 - D. You are able to look after your family very well.

- 16.** Which measure may be taken to control HIV/AIDS?
- A. Have sex without sex a condom
 - B. Have unprotected sexual intercourse
 - C. Abstain from sex
 - D. Come into contact with infected blood
- 17.** What is the name for the person whose job is to look after the artefacts in a museum and arrange them for display
- A. Freelance artist
 - B. Illustrator
 - C. Museum keeper
 - D. Curator
- 18.** Which of the following is NOT a common hazard found in the art studio
- A. Skin hazard
 - B. Respiratory hazard
 - C. Electrical hazard
 - D. Cleaning hazard.
- 19.** A preliminary rough drawing, draft, or outline is called?
- A. Study
 - B. Sketch
 - C. Complete work
 - D. Perspective
- 20.** Which of the following careers is NOT related to drawing?
- A. Potter
 - B. Illustrator
 - C. Architect
 - D. Cartoonist
- 21.** The process of making quick rough drawing to try out an idea is called?
- A. Experimenting
 - B. Modeling
 - C. Study
 - D. Observation
- 22.** Which of the following can be described as a portrait drawing?
- A. A drawing of a group of people
 - B. A realistic drawing of a person
 - C. A drawing of pottery arranged on shelf
 - D. A drawing of non-living objects arranged on the table
- 23.** Which of the following methods are NOT used in drawing

- A. Lining and dotting
 - B. Cuffing and dragging
 - C. Pressing and scratching
 - D. Wedging and kneading
- 24.** Which type of shading technique uses a series of fine parallel lines?
- A. Cross-hatching
 - B. Scribbling
 - C. Smudging
 - D. Linear
- 25.** A drawing of strange animals is made without ever observing them in real life. Which approach to drawing is this?
- A. Imagination drawing
 - B. Experience drawing
 - C. Observation drawing
 - D. Memory drawing
- 26.** An observation drawing that shows great awareness of structure and form is called?
- A. Study
 - B. Perspective
 - C. Sketch
 - D. Still life
- 27.** An artist drew a picture of how his club celebrated their sports day last year. Which approach to drawing is this?
- A. Memory drawing
 - B. Imagination drawing
 - C. Observation drawing
 - D. Nature drawing
- 28.** Which of the following is not a shading technique?
- A. Cross-hatching
 - B. Painting
 - C. Hatching
 - D. Dotting
- 29.** Filling in an area of a drawing to make the object appear solid is called?
- A. Brazing
 - B. Drawing
 - C. Shadow
 - D. Shading

- 30.** A drawing which involve mental recall and recording of images of past events is called?
- A. Drawing from imagination
 - B. Drawing from a painting
 - C. Drawing from observation
 - D. Drawing from memory
- 31.** The outline of an object or part of an object is called?
- A. Contour
 - B. Gesture
 - C. Study
 - D. Drawing
- 32.** A point where parallel lines in perspective appear to meet is called
- A. Eye-level
 - B. Aerial perspective
 - C. Vanishing point
 - D. Two-point perspective
- 33.** The term used to express the height of the artist's eye from the ground is called?
- A. Vanishing point
 - B. Radial balance
 - C. Eye-level
 - D. Balance
- 34.** How can space and distance be achieved in painting or drawing?
- A. By overlapping objects
 - B. By contrasting
 - C. By making them big
 - D. By making the smaller
- 35.** The area in a picture between the foreground and the background is called?
- A. Middle ground
 - B. Background
 - C. Foreground
 - D. Perspective
- 36.** The part of the picture plane that appears closest to the viewer is called?
- A. Middle ground
 - B. Foreground

- C. Background
 - D. Further ground
- 37.** The line where the sky and earth seem to meet is called?
- A. Vanishing point
 - B. Horizon
 - C. Point of meeting
 - D. Point of infinity
- 38.** The part of the picture plane that seems to be furthest from the viewer is called?
- A. Foreground
 - B. Background
 - C. Middle ground
 - D. Horizon
- 39.** What type of perspective is achieved in drawing when a very close object is drawn at an exaggeratedly large size?
- A. Aerial perspective
 - B. Foreshortening perspective
 - C. Scale and proportion perspective
 - D. Overlapping perspective
- 40.** What type of perspective is achieved in a painting when distant colours and outlines gradually fade?
- A. Scale and proportion perspective
 - B. Aerial perspective
 - C. Overlapping perspective
 - D. Foreshortening perspective
- 41.** An artist drew foreground objects bigger and closer to the viewer than those in the background. What was he trying to achieve?
- A. Craftsmanship
 - B. Composition
 - C. Overlapping objects
 - D. Perspective
- 42.** What is also referred to as a paint vehicle?
- A. Pigment
 - B. Solvent
 - C. Binder
 - D. Pigment and binder
- 43.** Which of the following is NOT a colour scheme?
- A. Colour triads
 - B. Paint vehicle

- C. Analogous colours
 - D. Monochromatic colour
- 44.** What is the selection of colours in a work of art called?
- A. Optical colours
 - B. Colour wheel
 - C. Analogous colours
 - D. Colour scheme
- 45.** Colours in the environment that people actually see and perceive are called?
- A. Analogous colours
 - B. Optical colours
 - C. Arbitrary colours
 - D. Colour scheme
- 46.** A group of three colours spaced at an equal distance on the colour wheel is called?
- A. Warm colours
 - B. Cool colours
 - C. Colour scheme
 - D. Colour triad
- 47.** What is the other name for colour?
- A. Hue
 - B. Mixing
 - C. Colouring
 - D. Drawing
- 48.** The liquid added to paint to make it flow more easily is called?
- A. Charcoal
 - B. Solvent
 - C. Paint
 - D. Paste
- 49.** The liquid to which dry pigment is added, allowing it to stick to the surface, is called?
- A. Pigment
 - B. Binder
 - C. Solvent
 - D. Colour
- 50.** An artist arranged the colours green and red opposite to each other. This is because the two colours are?
- A. Related
 - B. Neutral
 - C. Warm

D. Complementary

- 51.** A prominent characteristic of an object, when light waves strike it and are reflected to our eyes, is called?
- A. Colour
 - B. Value
 - C. Tint
 - D. Intensity
- 52.** Which of the following is a set of secondary colours?
- A. Red, violet and green
 - B. Violet, green and orange
 - C. Yellow, orange and violet
 - D. Green, orange and red
- 53.** The lightness or darkness of a colour is called
- A. Intensity
 - B. Value
 - C. Hue
 - D. Chroma
- 54.** A large painting on a wall, attached to the surface of the wall, is called?
- A. Illustrations
 - B. Landscape
 - C. Mural
 - D. Photograph
- 55.** A coloured powder that gives paint its colour is called?
- A. Paint vehicle
 - B. Solvent
 - C. Binder
 - D. Pigment
- 56.** What kind of colour is obtained when two primary colours are mixed together?
- A. Complementary colour
 - B. Tertiary colour
 - C. Secondary colour
 - D. Primary colour
- 57.** Which of the following is a career related to painting?
- A. Blacksmith
 - B. Interior decorator
 - C. Sculptor

- D. Basketry
- 58.** Which set of colours below consists of primary colours?
- A. Blue, white and black
 - B. Orange, red and violet
 - C. Red, blue and yellow
 - D. Yellow, green and blue
- 59.** Watercolours and oil paints depend on which substance for their hue?
- A. Egg yolk
 - B. Pigment
 - C. Medium
 - D. Vehicle
- 60.** Adding white to a colour creates which effect?
- A. Adds brightness to the colour
 - B. Adds tint to the colour
 - C. Intensifies the colour
 - D. Neutralizes the colour
- 61.** The art or craft of making baskets is called?
- A. Montage
 - B. Mosaic
 - C. Basketry
 - D. Jewellery
- 62.** Serigraphy is a method of printing also known as?
- A. Stencil printing
 - B. Lithography
 - C. Screen printing
 - D. Intaglio printing
- 63.** The printing method based on the fact that water and oil never mix is called?
- A. Serigraphy
 - B. Screen printing
 - C. Stenciling
 - D. Lithography
- 64.** The designing and planning of the text and artwork for books and magazines is called?
- A. Logo design
 - B. Graphic design
 - C. Illustration
 - D. Book cover design

- 65.** The process of planning, organizing and arranging the elements in a work of art is called?
- A. Designing
 - B. Illustrating
 - C. Drawing
 - D. Constructing
- 66.** Designs that have dimensions of length and width and occupy a flat surface are called?
- A. Four dimensional
 - B. Two dimensional
 - C. Three dimensional
 - D. One dimensional
- 67.** The use of a computer as a tool for designing is known as
- A. Computer aided design
 - B. Computer school of design
 - C. Computer studies
 - D. Graphics
- 68.** Which one of the following is not kind of illustration?
- A. Comic stories
 - B. Picture stories
 - C. Cartoons
 - D. Cracking
- 69.** In the design process, what is the purpose of (i) sketching and (ii) refining?
- A. To test a variety of ideas to complete the details
 - B. To produce a design; to evaluate the design process
 - C. To choose the best idea to look for more information
 - D. To identify the problem to review the finished work
- 70.** Which design step means, to look for additional information in developing different ideas?
- A. Sketching
 - B. Selecting
 - C. Researching
 - D. Producing
- 71.** Brainstorming with a variety of ideas before choosing the best one is called?
- A. Selecting
 - B. Refining
 - C. Researching

- D. Sketching
72. Which printing process requires a squeegee?
- A. Relief printing
 - B. Intaglio printing
 - C. Lithography
 - D. Screen printing
73. Which of the following is not a basic technique used in printing?
- A. Surface Process
 - B. Drawing process
 - C. Stencil process
 - D. Relief process
74. Wax, dye and old newspapers are materials for which technique?
- A. Batik
 - B. Montage
 - C. Tie and dye
 - D. Collage
75. In batik, which tool is used to apply wax to fabric?
- A. Waxing tool
 - B. Tainting tool
 - C. Drawing
 - D. Carving
76. What is the technique of dyeing in which selected areas are protected with wax
- A. Batik
 - B. Mosaic
 - C. Tie and dye
 - D. Collage
77. Which term refers to an artist who designs logos?
- A. Building designer
 - B. Graphic 8designer
 - C. Pattern designer
 - D. Fashion designer
78. A visual symbol for a company, business or club is called?
- A. Logo
 - B. Emblem
 - C. Slogan
 - D. Layout
79. What is the function of a logo?
- A. To identify a company, institution or product
 - B. To convey a deep symbolic meaning

- C. To act as a plan for a full size sculpture
 - D. To indicate the quality of products and services
- 80.** The designing of patterns and images for printed fabrics is called
- A. Mural designing
 - B. Fabric designing
 - C. Batik designing
 - D. Graphic designing
- 81.** What is a large painting that is permanently attached to a wall?
- A. Canvas
 - B. Found object
 - C. Low relief sculpture
 - D. Mural
- 82.** Why is the fabric washed before making batik?
- A. To remove grease or starch
 - B. To make the fabric clean
 - C. To make the fabric shrink
 - D. To make the fabric holes small
- 83.** How can wax be removed from a fabric
- A. By melting it in hot water
 - B. By exposing it to the sun
 - C. By rising the cloth in cold water
 - D. By exposing it to wind
- 84.** Which of the following materials cannot be used for making sculptures?
- A. Bronze
 - B. Clay
 - C. Wood
 - D. Stencil
- 85.** Which of the following is man-made material used in sculpting?
- A. Bronze
 - B. Stone
 - C. Wood
 - D. Bone
- 86.** Which sculpting method requires the use of mallet, chisel and saw?
- A. Modelling
 - B. Welding
 - C. Carving
 - D. Casting
- 87.** The following are the principles of Art except one

- A. Line
- B. Unity
- C. Rhythm
- D. Proportion

88. The following are the principles of art and design expect one

- A. Line
- B. Unity
- C. Rhythm
- D. Proportion

89. What is a shape?

- A. An outward appearance of an object defined by lines
- B. It has weight and occupied line
- C. It is a curved line
- D. It is a circle

90. A..... Pencil is used when shading.

- A. HB pencil
- B. B pencil
- C. H pencil
- D. D pencil

91. What colour do you get when you mix yellow and blue?

- A. Blue
- B. Orange
- C. Green
- D. Violet

92. What is texture?

- A. A feeling of a surface
- B. Hardness of an object
- C. Smoothness of a surface
- D. Roughness of a crocodile skin

93...... is a practice of painting in one colour only.

- A. Value

- B. Monochromatic
- C. Hue
- D. Space

94. The study of different types or styles of writing is called?

- A. Typography
- B. Gothic
- C. Roman
- D. Script

95. What is calligraphy?

- A. The study of beautiful writing.
- B. The study of drawing
- C. The study of lettering
- D. The study of designing

96. What is a spectrum?

- A. Light
- B. A band of colours
- C. Colour wheel
- D. A glass prism

97. Which of the following is a primary colour

- A. Violet
- B. Pink
- C. Red
- D. Black

98. What are the three properties of colour?

- A. Hue, value and intensity
- B. Shape, value and tone
- C. Space, value and hue
- D. Value hue and shape

99. A mixture of blue and red forms a colour known as?

- A. Pink
- B. Orange
- C. Violet

D. Green

100. The use of imagination and skill to make beautiful things is called?

- A. Shape
- B. Art
- C. Value
- D. Rhythm

101. Which of the following is not an element of art?

- A. Harmony
- B. Space
- C. Line
- D. Colure

102. Name the colour opposite to orange

- A. Green
- B. Red
- C. Blue
- D. Violet

103. The other name for slip is.....

- A. Slop
- B. Glue
- C. Liquid
- D. ignoble

104. Originally, Terracotta means

- A. Bone ash mixed with freshly prepared clay
- B. Grog
- C. Biscuit stage
- D. Bone ash that is soaked in water and mixed with clay

105. is used as shock absorber in

- A. Grog; leather hard

- B. Grog; ceramics
- C. Grog; pottery
- D. Clay; works

106. Why is kaolin a preferred material for initiation ceremonies?

- A. Because of its neutrality
- B. Because of its purity
- C. Because of its availability
- D. Because of its goodness

107. The best time to join pieces of clay articles together is at.....

- A. Green ware
- B. Bone hard
- C. Forming
- D. Leather hard

108. Which of the following gives the correct description of primary clay?

- A. Special kind of earth with plasticity, low porosity, fine particles, white in appearance
- B. Plasticity, fine particles, found away from parent rock, white in colour.
- C. Fine particles, less plasticity, found near parent rock, dark in colour
- D. No impurities less plasticity found near parent, dark in colour

109. The standard formula for paint media.....

- A. Pigment+ paint
- B. Pigment + Binder
- C. Paint + gloss enamel
- D. Pigment + gouache

110. Why are ceramic wares sometimes glazed?

- A. To make them porous to liquids
- B. To make them durable, beautiful and non-porous to liquids
- C. To make them unbreakable
- D. To make them heavier and more expensive

111. What is the fusing agent in in glaze that helps it to melt?

- A. Glass
- B. Flux
- C. Alumina
- D. Silica

112. A glaze is composed of three Min ingredients. Which of the following is not a component of a glaze?

- A. Slip
- B. Alumina
- C. Silica
- D. Flux

113. Ground-up pottery added to clay to give it stiffness is called?

- A. Slip
- B. Alumina
- C. Grog
- D. Matte

114. Why is it necessary to add flux to glazes?

- A. To bind the glaze to the clay
- B. To stop the glaze from running
- C. To protect the bottom of the kiln
- D. To lower the glaze's firing temperature

115. In a glaze, what is the role of silica?

- A. To lower the glaze temperature
- B. To make the glaze strong and acid-proof
- C. To bind the glaze together
- D. To become glass when the glaze is fired

116. Where did pottery making start in Africa?

- A. Along the rivers

- B. In the mountains
- C. In the forests
- D. In the deserts

117. The art of making objects from clay and later firing them in a kiln is called?

- A. Ceramics
- B. Glazing
- C. Throwing
- D. Blacksmith

118. Clay in its liquid form is called?

- A. Porosity
- B. Engobe
- C. Plasticity
- D. Slip

119. which of the following is an art related to ceramics?

- A. Blacksmithing
- B. Pottery making
- C. Basketry
- D. Tie-and-dye work

120. Which technique is used to decorate clay pots and to make them non-porous and durable?

- A. Slaking
- B. Glazing
- C. Polishing
- D. Burnishing

121. The first firing, which converts clay to pottery, is called?

- A. Bisque firing
- B. Glost firing
- C. Glaze firing
- D. Decorative firing

122. A person who makes clay wares is called?

- A. Dentist

- B. Sculptor
- C. Ceramist
- D. Blacksmith

123. Which of the following are the components of a glaze?

- A. Alumina, silica and bone ash
- B. Slip, flux and alumina
- C. Silica, flux and alumina
- D. Flux, silica and grog

124. In Zambia, which centre offers training in pottery and ceramics?

- A. Mindolo
- B. Mufulira
- C. Chipata
- D. Kabwe

125. Which of the following is not a technique used in pottery making?

- A. Pinch
- B. Stencil
- C. Ball
- D. Slab

126. A skeleton supports a human being. What supports a sculpture?

- A. Armature
- B. Bones
- C. Binder
- D. Solvent

127. A sculpture that stands on its own is called?

- A. Relief sculpture
- B. Free-standing sculpture
- C. Additive sculpture
- D. Subtractive sculpture

128. A three-dimensional sculpture's sketch, modelled in clay as a trial run, is called?

- A. Armature
- B. Maquette
- C. Carving

- D. Bust
129. Which of these natural materials can be used for making sculptures?
- A. Soapstone and concrete
 - B. Clay and plaster of Paris
 - C. Stone and concrete
 - D. Wood and marble
130. A framework made of wire and used to support papier mache or clay sculpture is called?
- A. Bust
 - B. Model
 - C. Statue
 - D. Armature
131. In Art terms, what is a bust?
- A. A figure sculpture
 - B. A sculpture that shows action
 - C. A framework made of wire
 - D. A sculpture of a person's head that includes the neck and chest
132. The process of making a sculpture by cutting or chipping away unwanted material is called?
- A. Modelling
 - B. Carving
 - C. Construction
 - D. Assembling
133. Which methods are used when an artist makes a sculpture using both wood and plaster?
- A. Carving and assembling
 - B. Additive and construction
 - C. Construction and subtractive
 - D. Subtractive and additive
134. art is the type of art that involves drawing and painting.
- A. Pictorial
 - B. Painting
 - C. Design
 - D. Fine
135. A is a product of the process of critical thinking and analysis.
- A. shape
 - B. form
 - C. design
 - D. surface

136. is the systematic grading of tones from darkest to lightest.

- A. tonal light
- B. tonal gradation
- C. gradation
- D. tones

137. The art of making non-usable but decorative and symbolic items or materials like clay, cement, woods, scrap metal, stone, plaster and pairs is?

- A. Ceramics
- B. Crafts
- C. Sculpture
- D. Artificial

138. Which of the following is NOT a natural material used to make sculptures?

- A. Wood
- B. Bronze
- C. Clay
- D. Marble

139. The method in which an artwork is made by removing materials from a block is called?

- A. Reduction method
- B. Subtractive method
- C. Additive method
- D. Construction

140. A sculpture in which areas project slightly from a flat surface is called?

- A. Low and high relief
- B. High relief
- C. Slightly lower
- D. Low relief

141. The process of making sculptural forms in three-dimensions with clay or wax is called?

- A. Modelling
- B. Assembling
- C. Casting
- D. Carving

142. Threads that run the length of the fabric and are kept at constant tension during weaving are called?

- A. Wefts
- B. Warps
- C. Yarn
- D. Stitchery

143. The frame used for weaving fibres to make a cloth is called?

- A. Weaving
- B. Loom
- C. Dye
- D. Papier mache

144. The art of making fabric by interlacing two sets of parallel threads, held at right angles to each other, is called?

- A. Yarn
- B. Stitchery
- C. Appliqué
- D. Weaving

145. The threads that run the width of fabric are called?

- A. Yarn
- B. Wefts
- C. Warps
- D. Weaving

146. The kind of artwork produced when pieces of cloth are sewn onto a larger cloth is called?

- A. Stitchery
- B. Tapestry
- C. Appliqué
- D. Macramé

147. The craftwork made by stitching yarn, thread, string or other materials to decorate a fabric is called?

- A. Appliqué
- B. Stitchery
- C. Weaving
- D. Loom

148. The process by which small pieces of fabric are sewn together onto a larger piece of fabric is called?

- A. Weaving
- B. Stitchery
- C. Macramé
- D. Appliqué

149. What is the difference between warps and wefts in weaving?

- A. Warps run the length of a fabric and wefts the width of the fabric

- B. Warps run the width of a fabric and wefts run the length of the fabric
 - C. Warps are white while wefts are black
 - D. Warps are extended while wefts remain the same
150. Material from an animal skin that has been preserved by tanning is called?
- A. Tanning
 - B. Processing
 - C. Raw hide
 - D. Leather
151. An artwork in which flat shapes of various materials have been glued to a surface is called?
- A. Relief
 - B. Marquette
 - C. Collage
 - D. Mobile
152. The artwork in which small pieces of glass, stone, pottery or eggshell are laid on a flat surface to create an image is called?
- A. Marbling
 - B. Mosaic
 - C. Montage
 - D. Collage
153. which of the following is a craft related to weaving?
- A. Pottery
 - B. Basketry
 - C. Blacksmithing
 - D. Tie and dye
154. The craft of making items from paper leather is called?
- A. Basketry
 - B. Blacksmithing
 - C. Leatherwork
 - D. Appliqué
155. Which technique uses the cutting and grouping of pictures to form a new picture?
- A. Photomontage
 - B. Collage
 - C. Mosaic
 - D. Tie and dye
156. What factor has most influenced craftwork in recent years?
- A. Non-availability of traditional materials
 - B. Greater emphasis on functional as opposed to decorative crafts

- C. Industrial and technical developments
 - D. Increased cost of raw materials
157. The art or craft of using a loom to combine threads into cloth is called?
- A. Weaving
 - B. Sewing
 - C. Basketry
 - D. Pottery
158. Which of the following is NOT a type of ornament?
- A. Beadwork
 - B. Bone jewellery
 - C. Basketry
 - D. Metal jewellery
159. Variation of lightness and darkness between the extremes of black and white is called.....
- A. Tint
 - B. Texture
 - C. Mural
 - D. Tone
160. What materials dose one use to make a papier mache?
- A. Soil and glue
 - B. Glue and paper
 - C. Wood and glue
 - D. Glue and ropes
161. Which of the following distinguishes a logo from an emblem?
- A. A motto
 - B. Curving
 - C. Lettering
 - D. Angles
162. Define the term 'craft
- A. A Skillful way of making something by using hands.
 - B. It is painting made by using water colour.
 - C. A skillful way of making traditional mats.
 - D. All works of arts done by artists
163. Still life drawing is drawing...
- A. From a living person.

- B. Of a landscape.
- C. Of a portrait.
- D. Of non-living things arranged in a particular order.

164. A two- way picture view is an example of.....

- A. Montage
- B. Collage
- C. Mosaic
- D. Sculpture

165. Which of the following is not a set of art elements?

- A. line, shape, space
- B. texture, colour, value
- C. shape, form, colour
- D. space, scale, line

166. A person responsible for the documentation, preservation, and display of collection of art in a gallery and museum is called a/ an

- A. sculptor
- B. designer
- C. curator
- D. author

167. A sculpture which is made by combining many different objects is called.....

- A. assemblage
- B. collage
- C. relief sculpture
- D. mounting

168. What do you understand by the term shape.

- A. One dimension area that is not defined
- B. Two dimension area that is defined
- C. three dimension area that is not defined
- D. four dimension area that is defined.

169. A Is a single unit of a pattern.

- A. Model

- B. Motif
- C. Band
- D. Design

170. An art work in which the artist glues bits of cut or tone paper, photographs, fabric or other materials to a flat surface is called.....

- A. Collage
- B. Mosaic
- C. Medium
- D. Hatching

171. Computer aided billboards are an example of art.

- A. Commercial
- B. Fine
- C. Company
- D. Line

172. Drawing is the arrangement of non-living objects on a low table for purposes of drawing.

- A. Nature
- B. Perspective
- C. Lifeless
- D. Still life

173. A class of art and design wanted to display their art works for the public to see. Mention a special name given to such public displays of art work.

- A. fashion
- B. function
- C. elevation
- D. exhibition

174. Explain how a pattern can be made. By..... A shape

- A. colouring
- B. drawing
- C. painting
- D. repeating

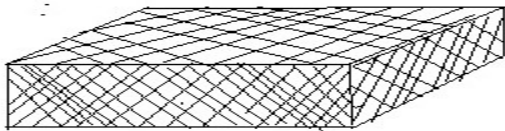
175. A drawing or painting looking as real life is an example of art.

- A. abstract
- B. realistic
- C. non-object
- D. cubism

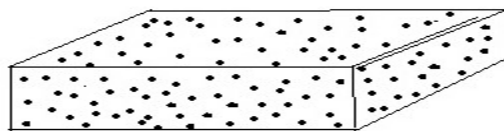
176. During a class of art and design, the teacher of art sent the class monitor to collect the primary colours from his storeroom so as to use in his lesson. The class monitor was not sure of the colours to pick. Mention the three primary colours which he should have picked.

- A. Orange, blue, red
- B. Green, yellow, blue
- C. Violet, yellow, red
- D. Yellow, blue, red

177. Compare the shading in the two(2) drawings below. Identify the method of shading used in the diagram (1)



(i)



(ii)

- A. Smudging
- B. Cross hatching
- C. Hatching
- D. stippling

178. is a good example of a method of making sculpture using a subtractive process.

- A. Carving
- B. Modelling
- C. Welding
- D. construction

179. In the past, what were the main uses of African masks?

- A. For pleasure, harvest and disguising
- B. For harvest, celebration and ritual
- C. For dance, initial ceremonies and ritual
- D. For ploughing, harvest and dance

180. Objects used to decorate the body are called?

- A. Ornaments
- B. Accessories
- C. Pendants
- D. Jewellery

ONE WORD ANSWER

1. Name of a special tray in which artist mix colours.....
2. An area enclosed by a line.....
3. The arrangement of light and shadow to form pictures.....
4. The arrangement of elements in a work of art.....
5. The study and appreciation of beauty.....
6. A place for displaying or selling works of art.....
7. Picture writing used by ancient Egyptians.....

8. Fired clay, also known as bisque or biscuit.....
9. A liquid, like water or oil, that pigments are mixed with to make paint.....
10. The use of skill to produce beautiful objects.....
11. Any material used to produce an art object.....
12. Pigments held together with wax moulded into sticks.....
13. Having two sides which are the same in size and shape.....
14. Canvas, board or any surface for working the work of an art on.....
15. A large painting or art work, designed on or for the wall or ceiling of building.....
16. The production of beautiful handwriting.....
17. Making meaningless scribbles that are outlined and colored to make meaning shapes.....
18. A method of painting by applying pigment to moist plaster.....
19. A picture or pattern made by scratching through different coloured layers.....
20. Paint made by mixing pigment with egg yolk and water.....
21. Side view of a face.....
22. Sculpture that has moving parts generated by air, gravity or electricity.....

23. A canvas or paper surface coated with white in preparation for a painting.....
24. Modelling using mashed or pieces of paper soaked with glue.....
25. Dullness or brightness of colour.....
26. Repetition of any element of art.....
27. Shaping hot liquid metal or slip clay by pouring it into the mould.....
28. Art today.....
29. The type of shading where lines criss cross each other.....
30. Name one colour that is both a tint and a shade at the same time.....
31. A raised design, pattern or lettering.....
32. Any art inspired or influenced by ancient Greek or Roman art.....
33. A mixture of Red and Black forms a colour known as.....
34. The opposite of blue is.....
.....Adding white to any colour is known as.....
35. A mixture of Green and Blue forms a colour known as.....
36. The three properties of colour are value, intensity and.....

37. The only TERTIARY colour on the rainbow
is.....
38. Underline a warm secondary colour, RED, ORANGE, YELLOW,
BLUE, and GREEN.
39. Pink is a mixture of white
and.....
40. Underline the colour that would appear closer to the viewer,
RED, BLUE, GREEN, VIOLET
41. Name the type of perspective where colour fades with distance
increases.....
42. Converging parallel lines as distance
increases.....
43. Mention the type of perspective in which some objects are
partially hidden in order to create distance into the
picture.....
44. State two careers in sculpture.....
.....
45. State three (3) careers in painting.....
.....
46. Mention three (3) properties of
clay.....
47. Mention two sources of clay.....
.....
48. Mention two types of commercial
clay.....
49. Mention two types of
clay.....
50. State two careers in
ceramics.....
51. Mention three (3) types of paints.....,
.....

52. What do you call the type of printing in which the printing areas are raised above base...
53. Large notices or pictures on metal surfaces for advertisement are called.....
54. The term used to mean beauty in art is known as.....
55. What is the term used for a public place where display of Art works is done?.....
56. Define the term **collage** in Art and Design.....
57. Who painted the famous portrait of **Mona-Lisa**.....
58. Who painted the picture of the **Last-Supper**.....
59. What do you understand by the term '**Positive stencil**'?
60. What style of Art was **Cubism**?
61. What is **Monochromatic** painting?
62. is the technique of shading in which a series of fine parallel lines are drawn at about 45 degrees to the outline in order to fill an area or surface.
63. is the shading type that uses **dots**.
64. Mention the **colouring** matter in paint
65. What is the other name for a **Binder**.....

66. What is a **statue** in sculpture?
-
67. What is a **Model**?
-
68. Give two major examples of performing arts.....
69. What are elements of art?
-
70. Give two examples of complimentary colours?
71. Define a sketch in drawing.
72. Give an example of a tertiary colour.
73. Define linear perspective.....
- What do we call an artist's personal way of expressing ideas in work of art?
74. What is pre-historic art?
75. Mention the material used as a resistance to the dye in the process of making tie and dye.
76. A special image representing a business or company is known as.

.....
77. If a clay pot allows water to pass through its walls then the pot is said to be.
.....

78.What is collage?
.....

79. There are three natural colours. State any two.
.....

80. Give one reason why form is important in an art.
.....

81. Describe warm colours and give two examples.
.....

82. An internal frame used by sculptors as a skeleton on which to model clay or wax is known as.
.....

83. The process of transferring an inked image from one prepared surface to another is known as.
.....

84. There are five basic lines. Name any two.
.....

85. Mention any two famous artists you know in Zambia.
.....

87. What is the difference between actual and visual texture?
.....

88.List two ways in which the use of a computer can enhance design process for a graphic artist.
.....

89.A method in which the artwork is made by removing materials from a block such as wax, wood, stone, until in the desired shape is achieved is referred to as

.....
90. Who is a free artist?

.....
91. A shading technique using two or more lines criss-cross is called.

.....
92. Mention any two types of mosaic.

.....
93. Mention any two famous artist s you know in the world.

.....
94. A sculpture of a person's head that include the neck and the chest is known as.

.....
95. Mention any two movements in art.

.....
96. Any tray or plate where paints are mixed before use is called.

.....
97. Define papier mache in art and design.

.....
98. Give one reason as to why proportion is important in an artwork.

.....
99. What method is used when serving pieces of cloth onto a larger cloth to make a design.

100. Define weaving.

.....
101. Mention the first known form of drawing in history.

.....
102. What do you understand by the term basketry.

.....
103. Explain what you understand by the term mixed media in art?

.....
104. Why do we use wax when making batik?

.....
105. Make a distinction between still life drawing and drawing from imagination.

.....
106. Paints used in art are made up of three(3) basic ingredients. List any two (2) of these ingredients.

.....
107. Define the term contemporary art.

1. What is contemporary Art?
2. _____ is believed to be the first artist of the Italian renaissance
3. In which year did Leonardo da Vinci die.

-
4. The name of the movement 'impressionism' was derived or came from one of Claude Monets paintings. What was the title of the painting.

5. From the time he was young (Leonardo da Vinci was believed to have special powers. He wrote _____ note books by the time he died.

-
7. Describe the characteristics of Gothic Art.

8. State the masters of Gothic art

9. Describe the history of Renaissance Art

10. State the significance of renaissance art

11. List the masters of renaissance art

12. Differentiate Gothic and renaissance art

-

ART TERMS

Art is the expression of thought or ideas through creation of things which are perceived by any sense of experience.

Art is a superior skill learnt by study observation and practice

Art is wasting space beautifully

Abstract drawing or painting

a painting or drawing that focuses on formal qualities rather than on content or subject matter.

Aerial perspective; colour fading to give the appearance of distance

Analogous colours; colours that lie side by side on the colour wheel or that are next to each other

Complementary colours; these are colours on the colour wheel that are directly opposite to each other.

Cool colours; colours which give a feeling of calm or coolness, e.g. blue, purple, and green.

Colour; an art element derived from the reflection of light.

Colour triads; a set of three colours spaced an equal distance apart on the colour wheel.

Arbitrary colours; colours chosen by personal preference rather than by a colour scheme.

Artefacts; any work of art or crafts.

Artist's donkey; a low stand or chair with drawing board at the far end

Assembling; joining together pieces or segments of found objects.

Basketry; the art and practice of making baskets.

Beadwork; objects of adornment made with beads by stitching them in various designs and patterns.

Brush stroke; a mark made by moving a paint brush against a canvas or other surface.

Bust; a sculpture of a person that includes the head, neck, and chest.

Carving; a way of making sculptures and other artworks by cutting away unwanted material.

Chiaroscuro; the balance of light and shade in a painting that produces an effect of modeling.

Collage; French for sticking or gluing. Artwork made from torn or cut out materials pasted onto a surface.

Cubism; a style of art that emphasized structure and design.

Curator; a person whose job is to look after the artefacts that are kept in museum and to arrange them for display.

Drawing; a representation on a flat surface with a variety of tools such as pen, paintbrush, or pencil usually with an emphasis on line.

Easel; an upright stand used by artist to hold a canvas or panel.

Eye level; the term used to express the height of the artist eye from the ground.

Fine art ; art created primarily for aesthetic reasons and has no commercial function e.g. painting drawing sculpture and print making.

Foreshortening perspective; the height and size of an object increasing and decreasing with distance.

Fresco; Italian for fresh. A painting on wall using pigment mixed with water applied quickly and decisively to lime plaster ground while it is still damp so that the colours are absorbed and remain fresh.

Grinding; rubbing away unwanted parts in a sculpture.

Collage: the picture making technique which involves cutting of bits and pieces of different materials and pasting them on a hard-background.

Thumb method, coil method; three methods used in making works of clay
Primary and Secondary are ways in which clay is classified.

Kneading: is done to remove air bubbles from clay

Horizon; the line or point where the sky and the earth seem to meet.

Jewellery; these are objects that are worn as personal decorations such as rings, necklaces

Leather; material made from animal skins that have been preserved by a chemical process known as tanning.

Leatherwork; method of making objects out of leather.

Linear perspective; this is a system of drawing that gives the illusion of depth on flat surface by using perspective lines.

Literary arts; art which draws its inspiration and subject matter from literary text where there is emphasis on the story than anything else.

Maquette; French for small model. A kind of three dimensional sculptors sketch modelled in clay

Mask; this is a three dimensional artwork that covers protects or hides the face of something.

Medium; media plural materials; a liquid added to paint in order to make it flow more easily.

Middle ground; an area in the picture between the foreground and the background and the background.

Mixed media; a combination of different materials or media in an artwork e.g. with several different media such as pencil, pastel or ink combined.

Mobile sculpture ; a sculpture in which shapes are balanced and arranged on wire arms and suspended from ceiling to move freely (hence mobile)

Modeling; a method of making sculptural forms in three dimensional usually with clay plaster or wax

Montage; French for mounting the cutting and grouping together of many pictures to form a new picture.

Paint vehicle; also known as the binder is a liquid like water, oil that the pigment is mixed with to make paint.

Painting ; a process of applying colour to a surface using tools such as brush pallet knife, rollers or fingers to describe form, express ideas, feelings or mood.

Palette; a thin hard wood metal or plastics on which the artist lays or mixes his or her colours.

Palette knife; a tool shaped like a knife with a flexible blade used for picking up and applying paint on a surface.

Papier Mache; French for mashed paper. This is a method of making artworks in which paper is torn into strips or made into pulp and mixed with glue or paste.

Performing arts; art forms which have been pre-arranged and performed in front of a live audience such as drama, dance, music comedy and usually made for video production where artists become participants.

Perspective drawing; the method of drawing solid objects on a flat surface that gives illusion of depth and space.

Proportion; the relationship or ratio of one part to another or to the whole. Or the size of an object in drawing in relation to the other.

Punching; to pierce leather with circular holes used for stitching, thronging and fastening.

Realistic drawing or painting; a drawing or painting looking exactly as it is in real life.

Related colours; colours found next to each other on the colour wheel.

Scorching; burning away unwanted parts in wood or a sculpture.

Scoring; this is a process of cutting a groove along a folded line on leather.

Scrapping; getting rid of unwanted parts in sculpture.

Secondary colours; colours made by mixing two primary colours.

Shade; a darker tone or value of the colour made by adding black or more pigment.

Solvent; the liquid that controls the thickness or thinness of the paint. Turpentine being the solvent in oil paint whereas water is a solvent in water.

Split complementary; colour which consists one colour and two colours, one on each side of its complimentary, e.g. red orange its complement is blue green.

Tertiary colours; these are colours made by mixing one primary colour and an adjacent secondary colour.

Three dimensional; things that can be measured in three ways and usually not flat.

Tint ; a lighter tone or value of the colour made by adding white to the original colour or diluting it to make it weaker.

Two dimensional; things that can be measured in two ways with only two sides and usually.

Vanishing point; a point where parallel lines appear to meet in perspective.

Visual arts; these are arts that produce beautiful objects to look at such as drawings paintings sculptures crafts printmaking photography.

Warm colours; colours which gives a feeling of warmth e.g. red yellow orange.

Water colours; paint with a water soluble binder which its self becomes soluble in water.

Warp; threads that run the length of the fabric which are kept at constant tension.

Weaving; the process by which a fabric is formed by interlacing a set of vertical threads (warps) with a set of horizontal threads (wefts) held at right angles to each other on a loom.

Weft; threads that run the width of the fabric which are manipulated to form patterns across the width of the cloth.

Wooden donkey; a long wooden bench with a support at the front against which the easel leans. The artist sits at the end.

Batik; A technique of dyeing fabric by protecting selected areas with wax. Hot liquid is applied to cloth and cooled before dyeing begins.

Bisque or biscuit firing; the first kiln firing of ceramics; it changes dried clay to pottery.

Bone ash; completely burned animal bones mostly from cattle, which are then crashed to fine powder

Bone dry; the condition of unfired clay that has not absorbed moisture other than natural humidity.

Bone firing; the firing of clay items in an open fire with natural fuels, either in a traditional pit with caowdung or above ground with stacked firewood

Curving; method for making sculptures and other artworks by cutting unwanted materials.

Commercial art; artwork done for the purpose of communication and production e.g. poster design or the creation of images for advertising.

Construction; a technique of joining together pieces of materials through welding, fitting, nailing etc.

Drawing; a representation on a flat surface with a variety of tools such as a pen paint brush or pencil usually with an emphasis on line.

Engobe; a coloured opaque mixture of slip a mineral compounds, used to decorate ceramics before firing.

Grog; ground up pottery or coarse sand, added to clay to give it stiffness and strength.

Software; correction of computer programs associated with the computer.

Statue; sculpture of a person or an animal that stands on its own.

Sculpture; art of making three dimensional artworks many materials and methods can be used.

Print; image made by pressing a pattern or design onto a surface; the design may be made by one of many methods.

Three dimensional; referring to objects that can be measured in three ways to objects that have depth and volume v

Two types of perspective; linear perspective and overlapping.

A tint; a colour which is added to

Motif; simple design small design

Performing; is the art of expressing feelings in drama, poetry and comedy.

Ceramics; the art of using clay to make usable and decorative items.

Dot; is the starting point of a line.

Line; is a path made by a moving point dot.

Spectrum; is a band of colours carried by white light.

If you mix two primary colours you get? ; Secondary colour

Two types of texture; visual texture and temporal texture

Name the special tray artist use to mix colours; palette

Three principles of art and design; proportion, rhythm, balance.

List any two types of pattern, interlocking and repeating