

2021

FUNDAMENTALS AND PRINCIPLES OF ART

Full Marks: 100

Time: Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Instruction: *Illustrate your answers with suitable sketches and examples wherever necessary.*

Question no. 1 (Choose the correct answer from the following): 5x1=5

a. Mixing the colors blue and red in equal proportion will produce which of the following hues?

- i. Maroon
- iii. Orange

- ii. Violet
- iv. Brown

b. What do Prehistoric paintings usually depict?

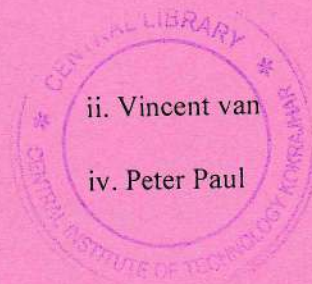
- i. Prehistoric paintings concentrate on the ancient people's way of life that is food clothing and so on.
- ii. Prehistoric paintings depict the story from Mahabharata.
- iii. All Prehistoric paintings based on religious themes
- iv. Prehistoric paintings are those paintings which are done on Egyptian Pyramid.

c. Who made the painting Monalisa?

- i. Leonardo Da Vinci
- Gogh
- iii. Michelangelo
- Rubens

ii. Vincent van

iv. Peter Paul



d. _____ is another word for the brightness of a color.
i. Value
ii. Intensity
iii. Hue
iv. Complementary

e. Visual _____ is achieved when all parts of a composition have equal weight and appear to be stable.
i. focal point
ii. Unity
iii. Balance
iv. Pattern

Question no. 2 (Fill in the blanks): 5x1=5

a. _____ is the term used to describe the arrangement of the visual elements in a painting or other artwork.

b. Color produced by mixing two additive primary colors in equal proportions is called _____ color.

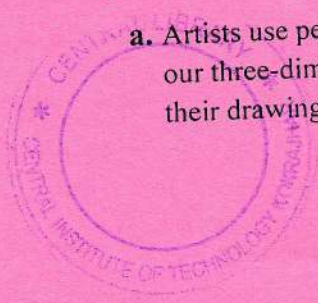
c. _____ is a drawing method that shows how things appear to get smaller as they get further away, meeting towards a single 'vanishing point' on the horizon line.

d. A _____ eye view is a higher view of an object from above.

e. Mixing the colors blue and red in equal proportion will produce _____ following hues?

Question no.3 (Write true or false): 10x1=10

a. Artists use perspective to create convincing representations of our three-dimensional world on the two-dimensional surfaces of their drawings.



- b. Renaissance artists mainly focused on formulation of perspective, realism and symmetry in their artworks.
- c. All cool colors are made with the color blue.
- d. Composition in art is essentially the arrangement of visual elements using various principles and techniques.
- e. Pattern is lines, colors, or shapes repeated over and over in a planned way.
- f. The point in a drawing or painting where parallel lines seem to meet at a distance is called 'Angular perspective'.
- g. Balance refers to how the elements of art relate to each other within the composition in terms of their visual weight to create visual equilibrium.
- h. Perspective is a principle of design that suggests movement or action.
- i. "The Last Supper" painting done by Vincent Van Gogh.
- j. Visual balance is achieved when all parts of a composition have equal weight and appear to be stable.

Answer any *four* questions from Question No 4-8. (Each question carries 20 marks)

Q. No.4

- a. What is composition in Art? Describe the importance of composition in Visual Art. 3+7=10
- b. Describe the elements of composition in Visual art with suitable illustrations. 10

Q. No.5

- a. What is perspective? Why perspective is important in drawing your artwork? Explain with examples. 2+8=10
- b. Describe *three* major types of perspectives in visual arts with suitable diagrams. 10



Q. No. 6. How do the elements and principles of art work together? Describe elements of art briefly with the examples of drawings.

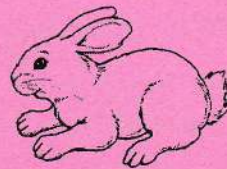
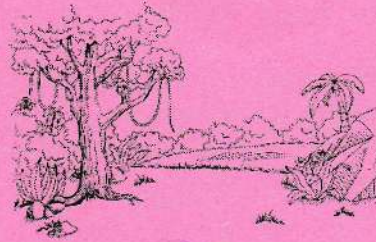
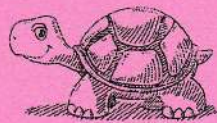
8+12= 20

Q. No.7. Describe the difference between layout and composition with the examples of drawings from the given story below. Convert the below particular story to a proper drawing layout and draw any six convenient panels from the story.

10+10=20

One day a rabbit was boasting about how fast he could run. He was laughing at the turtle for being so slow. Much to the rabbit's surprise, the turtle challenged him to a race. The rabbit thought this was a good joke and accepted the challenge. As the race began, the rabbit raced way ahead of the turtle, just like everyone thought. The rabbit got to the halfway point and could not see the turtle anywhere. He was sizzling and tired and decided to stop and take a short nap. Even if the turtle passed him, he would be able to race to the finish line ahead of him. All this time the turtle kept walking step by step by step. He never quit no matter how hot or tired he got. He just kept going. However, the rabbit slept longer than he had thought and woke up. He could not see the turtle anywhere! He went at full speed to the finish line but found the turtle there waiting for him.

Reference image



- i. Follow the reference image shown above and create the overall situation of the story.
- ii. Design a layout to describe above story in *six* frames with various poses/moods and expressions.

Note:

- Use only pencil.
- Do not use any drawing instrument such as ruler, compass, set-square etc.
- Composition Format can be landscape or portrait.

Q. No.8. Write short notes on any *four* (Each carries 5 marks)

5x4= 20

- a. Monalisa Painting.
- b. Arial perspective.
- c. Visual balance.
- d. Composition in Visual art.
- e. Elements of art.

