**QUESTION NO.1**

(A) **What do you mean by center of interest?**

Answer: The centre of interest or focal point is the predominant feature in the image; In simple words the feature to which the viewer is first attracted. The center of interest acts as an "attention getter", it commands the viewer's curiosity or mental concentration and it's the part of the picture or art that we find naturally fasinating and want to know more about.

(B) **How to create proportion in a composition?**

Answer: Proportion refers to the dimensions of a composition and relationships between height, width and depth. Proportion also describes how the size of different parts of a piece of art or design relate to each other. The proportion of a composition will affact how pleasing it looks and can be used to draw our attention to particular areas.

(C) **What is Harmony?**

Answer: Harmony brings together a composition with similoar units . If your composition was using wavy lines and organic shapes you would stay with those type of lines and not put in just one geometric shape.

(D) **What are the principles of design?**

Answer: ***Principle Of Design:***

 Design is the organized arrangement of one or more elements and principles (eg. Line, Color or Texture) for a purpose. The principle in design is the first step in creating a successful visual compositions. These principles, which may overlap, are used in all visual design fields.

(E) **What is bilateral symmetry?**

Answer: ***Bilateral Symmetry:***

 Bilateral symmetry is where an image, object or design is mirrored equally through a vertical line is called Bilateral symmetry. In simples words the weights are managed perfectly on the both side of the line.

**QUESTION NO. 2**

**TRUE AND FALSE**

(A) Harmony attracts the viewer's attention and creates focal point. **TRUE**

(B) Group of similar objects shows proximity. **FALSE**

(C) Composition equally around a central point depicts approximate symmmetry. **FALSE**

(D) Flowering rhythum is to going from very small to very large. **FALSE**

(E) Scale and proportion refers to the size of element. **TRUE**

**QUESTION NO. 3**

**Fill in the blanks:**

(A) **Balance** is the arrangement of visual elements to provide equal visual weight.

(B) Repeated element of design create **Rhythm** in work of art.

(C) Composition with similar units can bring **Harmony** in work.

(D) Symmetrical balance also known as **Formal Balance.**

(E) **Unity** gives a sense of oneness to a visual image.

(F) Varing the same elements creates **Visual effect.**

(G) **Proportion** is the relationship in scale between one element and another.

(H)Artist use contrast to create **Visual interest**  in art.

(I) Elements of design are organized by the **Visual Element** of the design.

(j) The principle of design that repeats elements to create the illusion of movement is **Rhythm.**

**Question NO. 4**

Write difference between symmetrical balance and asymmetrical balance?

Answer: **Symmetrical Balance:**

 Symmetrical balance occurs when equal weights are on equal sides of a composition, balance around a falcrum or axis in the center. Symmetrical balance evokes feeling of formality(it's something called formal balance) and elegance. A wedding invitation is a good example of a symmetrical balance that you'd likely want them to be in the wedding. The downside of symmetrical balance is that it's static and something regarded as boring.

**Asymmetrical Balance:**

 Asymmetrical balance is a design that looks balanced desite a lack of symmetry. Have you ever seen a room design that included objects of differing sizes, shapes, and color, yet it all worked together? This is an example of asymmetrical balance which is achieved by by the careful juxtaposition of different elements. For example, a large area of dull color can be balanced by a large, simple shape.

**Question NO. 5**

**Define three ways of rhythm?**

Answer: ***Regular Rhythm:***

 Aregular rhythum occurs when the intervals between the elements themselves, are similar in size or length. Repetition of the same element such as a type of line, figure, or shape.

***Flowing rhythm:***

 A flowing rhythm gives a sense of movement, and is often more organic in nature.

***Progressive Rhythm:***

 A progressive rhythm shows a sequence of forms through a progression of steps. Progressive repetition of an element, for example, going from very small to the very large, or from light to dark.

**QUESTION NO.6**

**Choose the correct answer:**

(a) Continuation in a composition creates **Rhythm**

(b) Dominance relates with the **Unity** as a principle of design.

(c) Unevenly arranged objects are including in **Asymmetrical.**

(d) Analogous color scheme brings **Harmony** in a piece of art.

(e) Pattern is developed with the help of  **Shape.**