
Answer the following Questions:

1. what do you mean by center of interest?

Ans. Center of Interest:-

Center of interest or focal point is that area of a picture that attracts the eye. 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 that we find naturally fascinating and we want to know more about.

2. How to create proportion in composition?

Ans. Proportion refers to the dimensions of a composition and relationship between height, width and depth. How proportion is used will affect how realistic or stylised something seems. Proportion also describes how the sizes of different parts of a piece of art or design relate to each other.

When the principle of proportion is applied to a work of art usually in the relationship of size. That is, the size of one element of the composition as compared to the size of another related element. In the instance of a relationship of size a comparison is made between the:

- height, width and depth of one element to that of another.
- size of one area to the size of another area.
- size of one element to the size of another element.
- amount of space between two or more elements.

3. What is harmony?

Ans. **Harmony:-**

Harmony can be describe as sameness, the belonging of one thing with another. The repetition of design elements like color, texture, shape and form is one of the easiest ways to achieve harmony to create a composition. It is achieved when all elements have unity and cohesion, giving a sense of completion to an artwork. This doesnot mean that all elements have to be same. but they must relate each other in a purposeful way.

4. What are the principles of design?

Ans. The principles of design are the rules a designer must follow to create an effective and attractive composition. There are some fundamental principles of design are given below:

Principles of Design:-

- i. Contrast
- ii. Emphasis
- iii. Balance
- iv. Unity
- v. Pattern
- vi. Movement
- vii. Rhythm

The prinples of design can be thought of as what we do to the elements of design. How we apply the principles of design determines how successful we are in creating a work of art.

Principles of Design are the building blocks used to create a work of art. The element of design can be thought of as the things that make up a painting, drawing, design etc. Good or Bad all the painting will contain most of if not all, the seven elements.

5. What is bilateral symmetry?

Ans. **Bilateral Symmetry:-**

Bilateral symmetry is also called "Reflective symmetry", is when a visual element is reflected or mirrored across an axis. It is the most common, in which two halves of a work of art mirror each other.



2. True and False

- i. Harmony attracts the viewer's attention and creates focal point.
False
- ii. Group of similar objects shows proximity.
False
- iii. Composition equally around a central point depicts approximate symmetry. **False**
- iv. Flowing rhythm is to going from the very small to the very large.
False
- v. Scale and proportion refer to the relative size of elements.
True

3. Fill in the Blanks

- i. **Balance** is the arrangement of visual element to provide equal visual weight.
 - ii. Repeated elements of design create **unity** in work of art.
 - iii. Composition with similar units can bring _____ in work.
 - iv. Symmetrical balance is also known as **Formal** balance.
 - v. **Unity** gives a sense of oneness to a visual image.
 - vi. Varying the element creates **Visual effect.**
 - vii. **Proportion** is the relationship in scale between one element and another.
 - viii. Artist used contrast to create **visual interest** in art.
 - ix. Elements of design are organized by the **visual elements** of design.
 - x. The Principles of design that repeats elements to create the illusion of movement is **Rhythm**
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4. Write the difference between symmetry and asymmetry?

Symmetry:-

Symmetry is the visual quality of repeating parts of an image across an axis, along a path or around a center. symmetrical means that both sides of something are identical.

For example:-

- i. Reflection of trees in clear water and reflection of mountains in a lake.
- ii. wings of most butterflies are identical on the left and right sides.
- iii. Some human faces are the same on the left and right sides.
- iv. People can also have a symmetric mustache.

Asymmetry:-

Asymmetry refers to anything that isn't symmetric. Asymmetric means the opposite: the two sides are different in some way. Asymmetrical things are irregular and crooked, and don't match up perfectly when folded in half.

For example:-



This design works because they are mere images of each other with different designs.



The use of the blur background of cool colors it brings out the warm colored dandelion as a focal point.

b. Define three ways of rhythm with examples?

Rhythm:-

Rhythm is defined as strong, regular, repeated pattern of movement or sound. It's created when one or more elements of design are used repeatedly to create a feeling of organized movement.

Three ways of rhythm:-

Random rhythm:-

Repeating elements with no specific regular interval creates random rhythm

for example:-

Think of falling snow

Pebbles on a beach

Traffic movement

Regular rhythm:-

The regular rhythm follows the same intervals over and over again.

for example:-

Beating of a heart

Alternating rhythm:-

we can repeat more than one element in a design. it occurs when positive and negative shapes change design at regular intervals

For example:-

Chessboard with their black and white squares

5. Choose the correct answer:

- i. Continuation in a composition creates **rhythm**
(variety, rhythm, proportion)
- ii. Dominance relates with the **unity** as a principle of design.
(unity,harmony, emphasis)
- iii. Un-evenly arranged objects are including in **asymmetrical**
(bilateral, approximate, asymmetrical)
- iv. Analogous color scheme bring **harmony** in piece of arts.
(harmony, unity, balance)
- v. Pattern is developed with the help of **shape**
(shape, motif, design)