

MAY ALMIGHTY ALLAH PROTECT US ALL FROM THIS PANDEMIC SITUATION

Department of Art & Design
IQRA National University

MID SEMESTER ASSIGNMENT SPRING 2020

Course Code: FF-121

Program: BFD, BTD, BID

Course Title: Design Foundations

Module: Semester 1

Prerequisite: None

Total Marks: 30

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Note: Attempt all questions:

Q. No.	Part	Question	Marks
1.	(A)	What do you mean by value?	2
	(B)	Name two ways to show perspective in work of art?	2
	(C)	What is space and mention types of it?	2
	(D)	Write difference between implied line and implied texture?	4
	(E)	Define three directions of line with examples?	5
2.		True and False: 1) Artist use tonal contrast to show element of shape. (TRUE) 2) Stippling technique is represented through element of point. (TRUE) 3) Real textures are also recognized as tactile textures. (TRUE) 4) Curves lines are helpful to draw rigid images. (FALSE)	5

		5) Atmospheric perspective is a part of linear perspective. (FALSE)	
3.		<p>Fill in the blanks:</p> <p>a) <u>DECORATIVE</u> composition is used to show religious concepts in art work.</p> <p>b) Dark values are also known as <u>SHADES</u></p> <p>c) Lines meet on one point in perspective is called <u>VANISHING POINT</u></p> <p>d) Earth tones are come in the category of <u>NEUTRAL</u> color scheme.</p> <p>e) The movement of an active figure is depicted with <u>DIAGONAL</u> lines.</p> <p>f) Non-linear perspective is a <u>ZERO</u> point perspective.</p> <p>g) The element which has position but no extension is <u>GEONETRICAL ELEMENT</u></p> <p>h) Technique of cross hatching is done through lines to show <u>PATTERN</u></p> <p>i) Paint can be built up into rough peaks in a technique called <u>IMPASTO</u></p> <p>j) Circular shape is become <u>SQUARE</u> when converted into form.</p>	10

QUESTION & ANSWER

Q1: What do you mean by value?

ANSWER

VALUE:

Values reflect the lightness and darkness of the color. Value is called sound, too. Value is

the spectrum of lightness and darkness within the picture. Value is created by a light source that shines through an object and produces highlights and shadows. The local or real color of the subject is also illuminated. Value creates depth within a image that makes an object appear three-dimensional with highlights and shadows cast, or in a landscape where it is lighter in value as it recedes into a background that gives the impression of depth.

Question 2: Name two ways to show perspective in work of art?

ANSWER

1. Objects that are further away, will appear smaller than those close one
 2. Objects which are placed higher on a plane create the feeling of depth or distance.
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Question 3: What is space and mention types of it?

ANSWER

❖ **SPACE**

Space is an empty or open space between, around, above, below, or inside objects.

Shapes and forms are formed by the space around and inside them. Space is also referred to as 3-dimensional or 2-dimensional. Positive space is filled with shape or form. Negative space encircles a shape or form.

❖ **TYPES**

Space is divided in to two types

Two Dimensional space which cover the floor (includes length and width)

Three Dimensional space which forms the living space (includes length width and height)

Question 4: Write difference between implied line and implied texture?

ANSWER

❖ **IMPLIED TEXTURE:**

Implied texture is something that looks like it's going to have texture, but it's just flat with no texture. You can paint something smooth while making it appear to have texture by using angles and shadowing. It's an illusion, basically. You see something and think it should have a feel and it turns out to be smooth.

❖ **IMPLIED LINE:**

In art, an implied line is defined as a line that indicate the edge of an object or a plane within an object. The line may be broken by intermittent marks, it may be defined by value, color, or texture, or it may not be visible at all.

Question 5: Define three direction of line with examples?

ANSWER

THREE DIRECTION:

- ❖ **Horizontal lines** indicate a sense of relaxation or relaxation when points parallel to the planet are at rest. Horizontal lines also help to give a sense of space to this landscape. The lines delineate parts of the landscape that recede into space. We often suggest a continuation of the landscape outside the image plane to the left and to the right.

EXAMPLE:

Horizon line art theory is a horizontal line that runs across the paper or canvas to reflect the eye level of the spectator, or to delineate where the sky meets the earth. This should rarely be at the core of the composition, but preferably positioned about a third of the way up or down the piece.

- ❖ **Vertical lines** also convey a sense of height as they are perpendicular to the ground, reaching up to the sky. Within this interior church, vertical lines indicate spirituality rising beyond human control to the heavens.

EXAMPLE:

Vertical lines travel up and down, perpendicular to horizontal ones. They always emphasize height, and in painting, they lead the eye from bottom to top, and vice versa.

- ❖ **Diagonal lines** convey a feeling of movement. Objects in a diagonal position are unstable. Because they are neither vertical nor horizontal, they are either about to fall or are already in motion. The angles of the ship and the rocks on the shore convey a feeling of movement or speed in this stormy harbor scene.

EXAMPLE:

The diagonal lines are more prominent than the horizontal or vertical ones. Diagonal lines may also look rigid and unmoving if they hold something up or rest against a vertical line or plane. The curved lines are smoother than the straight ones. They brush and gracefully turn between the end points.
