

NAME OF COLLEGE:

Signature:

JBD 234: INTRODUCTION TO TWO DIMENSIONAL ART

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

LEVEL: 200

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Attempt **all** questions in sections **A** and **B** and **Two (2)** in section **C**.
2. Each question is followed by four options, **A – D**.
3. Write the letter corresponding to the correct answer in the options provided in the **answer booklet**.
4. The total marks for this paper is **40**.

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

1. The 'two-dimensional arts' (2-D) consists of artworks that are:
 - A. modelled and decorative
 - B. flat and are described in terms of length and breath
 - C. silhouette
 - D. in one colour
2. Which of these best describes element '*shape*'?
 - A. flat surface that can be described in terms of length and breath
 - B. the external form, contours, or outlines
 - C. flat surface that can be described in terms of length, breath and height
 - D. the external form, and surface, or height
3. Which is **not** an example of two dimensional art?
 - A. Montage
 - B. Mosaic
 - C. Marquette
 - D. Collage
4. What is the major difference between '*shape*' and '*form*'?
 - A. **Shape** is manmade while **form** is in nature
 - B. **Shape** is geometric while **Form** is organic
 - C. **Shape** is plain 2D while **form** is in 3D.
 - D. **Shape** is flat while **form** is in curvy
5. What is the major difference between typography and calligraphy?
 - A. **Calligraphy is a subset of typography**
 - B. **Calligraphy** is based on pre-set fonts or typefaces while typography involves manual handwriting

- C. Typography is based on pre-set fonts or typefaces while **calligraphy** involves manual handwriting
- D. Typography is complex while **calligraphy** quite simple
6. The complimentary of green is
- A. Yellow
- B. Orange
- C. Violet
- D. Red
7. Which of these can best describe an organic shape?
- A. Organic shapes in art refers to shapes that have less well-defined edges
- B. Organic shapes in art refers to shapes that are geometric in shapes
- C. Organic shapes in art refers to shapes that are fundamentally fluid
- D. Organic shapes in art refers to shapes that are have no boundaries
8. Which element of art can only be created through illusion in a two dimensional art?
- A. Colour
- B. Tone
- C. Texture
- D. Shape
9. The following **except one** is not part of the design process
- A. Definition of the problem
- B. Collection of information
- C. Brainstorming and analyses of ideas
- D. Developing markets
10. What is the importance of lettering?
- A. Lettering is used for pleasure
- B. Lettering is used for ritual
- C. Lettering is used for hieroglyphics
- D. Lettering is used to keep records
11. The development of printmaking was connected to.....
- A. the development of movable type and the printing press in the fifteenth century
- B. the development of woodcut in the fifteenth century
- C. the invention of woodblock printing
- D. the arrival of textiles industry since ancient times
12. The horizon is a/an
- A. Implied line
- B. Imaginary line
- C. visual line
- D. Invisible line
13. What is Typography?
- A. It is the art and technique of arranging type including letters, digits and symbols
- B. It is the art and technique of arranging symbols
- C. It is the art and technique of arranging elements of design
- D. It is the art and technique of arranging type and written language to make it legible, readable, and appealing

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14. The primary colours of pigment are
- A. Red, Green and Blue
 - B. Red, Yellow and Blue
 - C. Red, Yellow and Green
 - D. Red, magenta and orange
15. Shape, dot, line, space, form and texture are the
- A. Foundations of perspective drawing
 - B. Foundations of all Arts
 - C. Foundations of design
 - D. Foundations of perception
16. String Pulling, Ragging-on, Rubbing-in, and Rubbing-out are
- A. Scribbling processes
 - B. Batik making processes
 - C. Print making processes
 - D. Painting processes
17. 'D, B, d, b', and 'o' are all letters of the English alphabet. What is common to all these is that, they all have
- A. Cap lines
 - B. Bowls
 - C. X-height lines
 - D. Base lines
18. Which is not a two dimensional art?
- A. Fabric Design
 - B. Textile Printing
 - C. Woven fabric
 - D. Fashion Design
19. What is 'pigment' in the concept of colour?
- A. **They are Magenta, Yellow, and Cyan**
 - B. They are chemicals that absorb selective wavelengths
 - C. They are produced by light's interaction with the eye
 - D. They prevent certain wavelengths of light from being transmitted or reflected.
20. Which of these is not a type of typography?
- A. Serif
 - B. Sans Serif
 - C. Script
 - D. Graffiti

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SECTION B: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (10 MARKS)

1. What does the abbreviation *CAD* in computer Graphics mean?.....
2. State one advantage CAD has on contemporary designs?
3. Analogous colours are.....
4. List two (3) computer tools for drawing
5. What is digital Printing?.....
6. List the Visual Art domains that constitute two dimensional Art
7. State one importance of Visual Communication.....
8. Who is a creative person?
9. What are the two basic shapes?
10. What is the importance of studying the course 'Nature and scope of two Dimensional Art'.

SECTION C: ANSWER ANY TWO (2) QUESTIONS OF YOUR CHOICE

1. a. What is a design? (1mks)
b. List five elements of design (4.5mks)
c. Explain with suitable illustrations the five (5) elements of design listed in (a) above (4.5mks)
2. a. What is 'Visual Communication'? (2mks)
b. List and discuss four components of Visual Communication (8mks)
3. a. What is Creativity? (2mks)
b. Explain the following concepts associated with creativity
i. inventiveness
ii. imaginativeness (8mks)
iii. Innovativeness
iv. Originality
4. a. What is typography? (2mks)
b. What is the difference between Gothic letters and the classical Roman letters? Illustrate your answer. (4mks)
c. State and discuss four (4) uses of block letters (4mks)

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