

THEORY

Unit – I – (a) FUNDAMENTALS OF DRAWING AND PAINTING

ELEMENTS OF VISUAL ARTS

Questions and Answers

Very short Answer Type Questions

Q.1) What is art?

Ans. Art is the expression or application of human creative skill and imagination, typically in a visual form such as painting or sculpture, producing works to be appreciated primarily for their beauty or emotional power.

Q.2) What are the basic elements of visual art?

Ans. The basic elements of visual art are:

(1) Point (2) Line (3) Shape (4)Form (5) Space (6) Colour (7) Value (8) Texture.

Q.3) Define the following:

(i) Point (ii) Line (iii) Shape (iv) Form (v) Space (vi) Colour (vii) Value (viii) Texture.

Ans.

(i) Point -: A point is a smallest element of art which does not have a length, width and height. Point is the simplest element of visual art.

(ii) Line-: A line is a continuous mark made on a surface by a moving point. A line is a series of points adjacent to each other. A point has no dimension; a line has one dimension which is its length. Further a line also has a direction.

(iii) Shape-: A shape is an enclosed space defined by a line or by contrast to its surroundings. A shape generally has length, breadth, direction and general characteristics.

(iv) Form-: Form is a three dimensional object or a defined volume in space.

(v) Space-: Space is one of the classic seven elements of art which refers to the distances or areas around, between, and within components of a piece.

(vi) Colour-: Colour is the property possessed by an object of producing different sensations on the eye as a result of the way it reflects or emits light. Colour comes from light; if there was no light, we would have no colour.

(vii) Value-: Lightness and darkness of a colour indicate its value.

(viii) Texture-: The sense of touch or feel of a surface (rough, smooth or spiky) or how an object appears to feel is called the texture of the object.

Q.4) Define the following:

(a) Colour Harmony (b) Complementary colours (c) Analogous colours (d) Triadic Harmony (e) Monochromatic effect (f) Warm colours (g) Cool colours

Ans.

(a) Colour Harmony: Colour harmony is achieved when an artist uses certain combinations of colours that create different looks or feelings.

(b) Complementary colours: Complementary colours are colours that are opposite to each other on the colour wheel. When placed next to each other, they look bright and when mixed together, they neutralize each other.

(c) Analogous colours: Analogous colours are colours that next to each other on the colour wheel. For example, red, red orange and orange are analogous colours.

(d) Triadic Harmony: Triadic Harmony is achieved when three equally spaced colours on the colour wheel are used. For example, yellow, red and blue are in a triadic harmony colour scheme.

(e) Monochromatic effect: Monochromatic effect is achieved when one colour is used in different values and intensity

(f) Warm colours : Warm colours are on one side of the colour wheel and they give the feeling of warmth. For example, red, orange and yellow are the colours of fire.

(g) Cool colours : Cool colours are on the other side of the colour wheel and they give the feeling of coolness. For example, blue and violet are the colours of water and green is the colour of cool grass.

Q.4) What do you understand by positive and negative space?

Ans. The space which is covered by lines, shading, colours, textures etc. is called positive space while the open space around that shape is called negative space.)

Short Answer Type Questions

Q.1) What do you understand by colour wheel? Why is it important?

Ans. A colour wheel is a circle with different coloured sectors used to show the relationship between colours. The **color wheel** is an arrangement of all **colors** on the

spectrum based on their relationships, and it's useful in creating harmonious **color** schemes. The reason the **color wheel** is an **important** tool for artists is because it displays the relationships between the **colors**.

Q.2) What are the categories of colour? Explain.

Or

Explain the following terms

a) Primary colours

b) Secondary colours

c) Intermediate colours

Ans. Categories of colour

Primary colours: Red, yellow and blue are primary colours that cannot be created by mixing two colours.

Secondary colours: Orange, violet and green are secondary colours. These colours are created by mixing two primary colours in equal proportion.

Intermediate colours: Red- orange, yellow-green, blue-violet, etc. are intermediate colours that can be created by mixing a primary colour with a secondary colour or two secondary colours. They are also called tertiary colours.

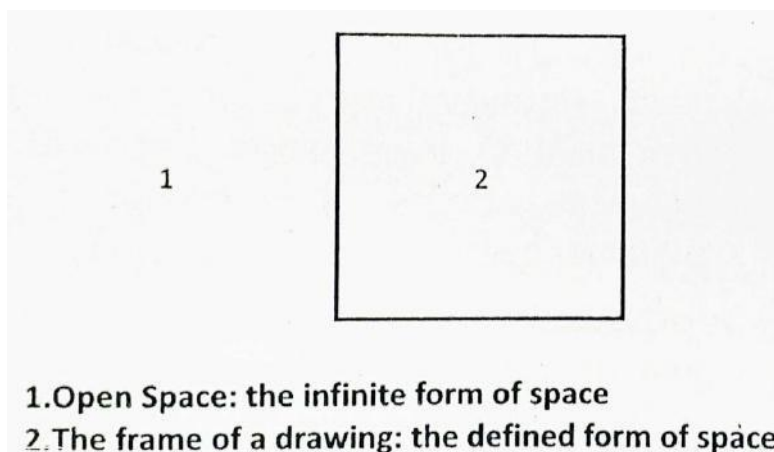
Long Answer Type Questions

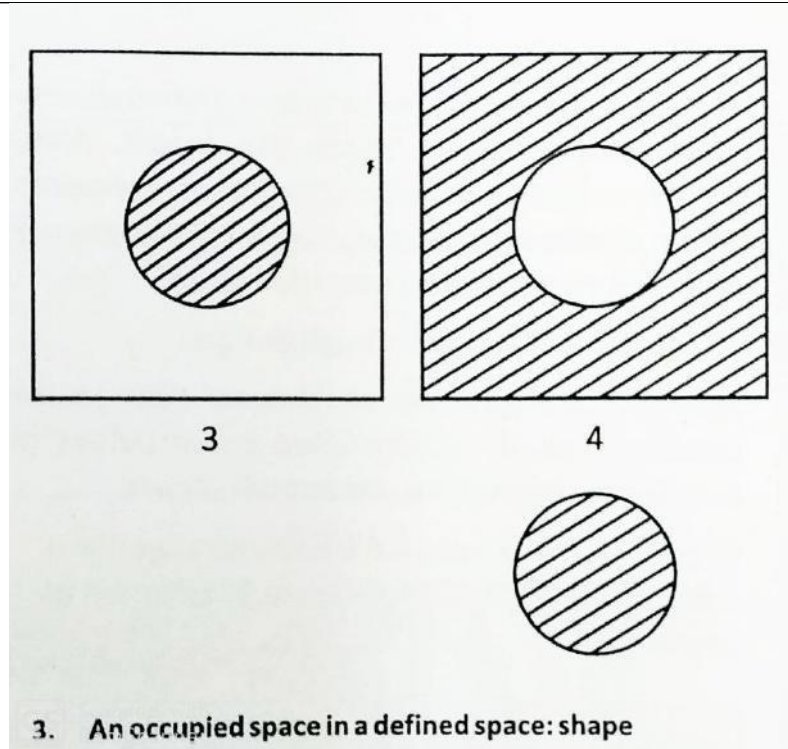
Q.1) Explain the concept of shape and form. What is the relation between form and shape?

Ans-: A shape is an enclosed space defined by a line or by contrast to its surroundings. Form is a three dimensional object or a defined volume in space. Forms could also be categorized as geometric or organic in nature. Shape can be created by filling space with colour or shading work. When an illusion of depth and volume is created with the help of lines, shading, colour, texture etc. it becomes a three dimensional shape. In its two dimensional form it has no volume or depth but only an illusion of it. Thus, light and shade create a three-dimensional effect on a two-dimensional object.

Q.2) What is the relation between space and shape?

Ans-: Space is limitless and infinite. The earth revolves in space. It has a defined form. Similarly in drawing, sculpture and architecture a specific part of space gets defined. A shape thus limits a portion of space.





4. If the shape from the defined space is removed the defined open space in the defined frame also becomes a shape.

When an artist divides the space in the picture frame with any shape of his choice he creates two shapes. The shapes and the open space in a picture share a close relationship.

Q.3) What is the significance of negative space in art?

Ans. The significance of negative space:

An artist attaches as much importance to negative space as he/she does to the positive space. An artist has to strike balance between the positive and negative space. An appropriate proportion of the positive and negative space and their balance impart harmony and unity to the entire piece of art. If the artist leaves too much negative space the balance is lost. On the other hand if the artist crowds the picture with too many positive spaces and too little negative space it becomes difficult to focus on any one of them. The positive and negative spaces therefore have to be well balanced and supplement each other.

Q.4) Explain the concept of colour. Why do we see the colour of any object?

Ans. Colour is a property possessed by an object of producing different sensations on the eye as a result of the way it reflects or emits light. Colour comes from light; if there was no light, we would have no colour. Light rays move in straight path from a light source. A light ray is composed of seven rays of colours namely violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red (VIBGYOR). When light passes through a prism, it creates a rainbow of colours because it separates the different rays of colours in the spectrum. When the light ray hits an object, it is reflected by the object and makes an image on the retina of our eyes. Thus we can see an object. For example, a red object appears red because it absorbs all the other rays of colours except the red colour ray which is reflected back.

Q.5) What do you understand by (tone) value? Explain in detail

Ans. Lightness and darkness of a colour indicate its tone or value. It shows the range of lightness and darkness within a picture. Value is created by a light source that shines on an

object creating highlights and shadows. It also illuminates the actual colours of the object. Value created depth within a picture making an object look three dimensional in shape with the help of highlights and shadows. In a landscape, where it gets lighter in value as it recedes to the background, gives the illusion of depth.

Q.6) What are the categories of value?

Or

Define the following terms

(a) Tint (b) Shade (c) High-key (d) Low-key (e) Value contrast (f) Value scale.

Ans.

Tint: Tint is adding white to a colour to create lighter values, such as light blue or pink.

Shade: Shade is adding black to a colour to create dark values such as dark blue or dark red.

High-key: High-key is where the picture is of light values

Low-Key: Low-key is where the picture is of dark values

Value contrast: Value contrast is where light values are placed next to dark values to create contrast or strong differences.

Value scale: Value scale is a scale that shows the gradual change in value from its lightest to its darkest value. When we mix white colour in any colour, it creates the light value of that colour. Similarly, when the black colour is mixed, it creates the dark value of that colour

Q.7) Explain the concept of texture in detail.

Ans. The sense of touch or feel of a surface (rough, smooth or spiky) or how an object appears to feel is called the texture of the object. Every object in this world whether natural or manmade has a shape, colour and contours. Similarly its most visible aspect is its outward cover or skin. Smooth, glossy, mat, finished, coarse, rough are some types of textures. The silk, woolen or cotton textures of a fabric, glass vessel, stainless steel utensils, bamboo mat, wooden articles etc. are some things with their own typical textures that we see in our day to day life. An object is made visible because of the tone created by the light falling on it. The object can be viewed in its entirety. This means that light reveals the texture of objects.

Objective Type Questions

1) Which of the following is not an element of visual art?

- (i) Line (ii) Shape (iii) Texture (iv) Rhythm

Ans: (iv) Rhythm

2) Which of the following are primary colours?

- (i) Yellow, Blue and Red
(ii) Orange, Blue and Red
(iii) Orange, Green and Violet
(iv) Yellow, Green and Blue.

Ans: (i) Yellow, Blue and Red.

3) Which of the following statements is true?

- (i) Colour is a property of Sky
(ii) Colour is the property of Earth
(iii) Colour is the property of Light
(iv) Colour is a property of Water.

Ans: (iii) Colour is the property of Light.

4) Which of the following are triadic colours?

- (i) Yellow, Blue and Red
(ii) Orange, Blue and Red
(iii) Orange, Orange – Yellow and Yellow
(iv) Red, Green and Violet.

Ans: (i) Yellow, Blue and Red.

5) Line has one dimension which is its length.

- (i) True (ii) False.

Ans: (i) True.

6) A texture of an object is the sense of touch or feel of it.

- (i) True (ii) False

Ans: (i) True.

7) Which of the following statements are correct?

- (i) Darkness of colour is called Value
(ii) Lightness of colour is called Value
(iii) Darkness and lightness of colour is called Value
(iv) Intensity of colour is called Value.

Ans: (iii) Darkness and lightness of colour is called Value.

8) Which of the following statements are correct?

- (i) A cube has four lines
- (ii) A cube has Eight lines
- (iii) A cube has Twelve lines
- (iv) A cube has Sixteen lines

Ans: (iii) A cube has twelve lines.

9) Which of the following statements are correct?

- (i) The secondary colours are red, yellow and green
- (ii) The secondary colours are yellow, blue and red
- (iii) The secondary colours are orange, violet and green
- (iv) The secondary colours are green, orange and blue.

Ans: (iii) The secondary colours are orange, violet and green.

10) Which of the following statements are correct?

- (i) Analogous colours are colours that opposite to each other on the colour wheel.
- (ii) Analogous colours are colours that are equally spaced on the colour wheel.
- (iii) Analogous colours are colours that are obtained by adding white to any colour.
- (iv) Analogous colours are colours that next to each other on the colour wheel.

Ans: (iv) Analogous colours are colours that next to each other on the colour wheel.

11) Which of the following statements are correct?

- (i) Texture is a smallest element of art which does not have a length, width and height.
- (ii) Texture is the sense of touch or feel of a surface.
- (iii) Texture is a continuous mark made on a surface by a moving point.
- (iv) Texture is a three dimensional object or a defined volume in space.

Ans: (ii) Texture is the sense of touch or feel of a surface.