



UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION, WINNEBA

SUBJECT AREA TEST (SAT)

ART EDUCATION/ CREATIVE ARTS AND DESIGN
MATURE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, NOV. 2023

INDEX NUMBER: TIME ALLOWED: 60 MINUTES

Instruction: This paper consists of 50 multiple choice questions. Choose the most appropriate answer from the list of options provided for each question.

1. A combination of colours which gives an aesthetic appeal is said to be.....
 - A) adjacent
 - B) harmonious
 - C) neutral
 - D) chromatic
2. A plan for selecting colours in a composition is known as.....
 - A) colour plan
 - B) colour scheme
 - C) colour wheel
 - D) colour spectrum
3. A planned organization of lines, shapes, colours, textures, and space in a work of art is termed as
 - A) Design
 - B) Sketch
 - C) Aesthetics
 - D) Artplan
4. A repetitive configuration of elements that is distributed in a regular or irregular systematic organization is called
 - A) Design
 - B) Motif
 - C) Symbol
 - D) Pattern
5. A sense of cohesiveness in a work of art is known as.....
 - A) Dominance
 - B) Harmony
 - C) Unity
 - D) Balance
6. A simple drawing with humorous or satirical content is termed
 - A) Impressionism
 - B) Disney
 - C) Animation
 - D) Cartoon
7. An art form created primarily as an aesthetic expression to be enjoyed for its own sake is termed as
 - A) Deco Art
 - B) Fine art
 - C) Exhibits Art
 - D) Art Nouveau
8. An art style of the 1920s and 1930s based on modern materials such as steel, chrome, glass and characterized by repetitive, geometric patterns of curves and lines is called
 - A) Art Nouveau
 - B) Art Deco
 - C) Pop Art
 - D) Contemporary Art
9. An artist finest work is called
 - A) Masterwork
 - B) Masterpiece
 - C) Masterstyle
 - D) Masterproduct
10. An image created from a master wood block, stone or screen, usually on paper or cloth is called
 - A) Design
 - B) Print
 - C) Style
 - D) Symbol
11. An image created with the use of small dots or points is called
 - A) Pointillism
 - B) Dotillism
 - C) Shading
 - D) Pointilling
12. Another name for colour intensity is
 - A) Hue
 - B) Value
 - C) Chroma
 - D) Tone

13. Any hue that cannot be created by a mixture of any other hues is called
 - A) Primary Hue
 - B) Secondary Hue
 - C) Tertiary Hue
 - D) Single Hue
14. Aptitude, skill and manual dexterity in the use of tools and materials is called
 - A) Draftmanship
 - B) Masonry
 - C) Artist
 - D) Craftsmanship
15. Artists can only create the illusion of forms in
 - A) 1-dimensional B) 2-dimensional C) 3-dimensional D) 4-dimensional
16. Artists create visual weight with
 - A) dominance
 - B) emphasis
 - C) unity
 - D) balance
17. Artwork based on the human form is called
 - A) Abstract
 - B) Realism
 - C) Figurative
 - D) Fine art
18. Breaking away from the figurative representation of objects is termed as
 - A) Realism
 - B) Cubism
 - C) Assemblage
 - D) Abstract
19. Colour can also be called
 - A) chroma
 - B) tone
 - C) hue
 - D) pigma
20. Colours that are closely related, or near each other on the colour spectrum is termed
 - A) Analogous colours
 - B) Complementary colours
 - C) Arial colours
 - D) Close colours
21. Fashionable gathering of artists, writers, and intellectuals held in a private home is called
 - A) Salon
 - B) Conference
 - C) Exhibition
 - D) Performance
22. Identify from the options which defines the tactile quality of a surface.
 - A) Smooth
 - B) Rough
 - C) Textile
 - D) Texture
23. Identify the odd among the following options.
 - A) Cuboid
 - B) Rectangle
 - C) Square
 - D) Cycle
24. Line, texture, form, tone and colour organized into a harmonious design is called
 - A) unity of composition
 - B) elements of composition
 - C) principles of composition
 - D) feelings of composition
25. Lines can differ in..... A) Length
 - B) Width
 - C) Texture
 - D) All of the above
26. Material used to create art is called
 - A) Tool
 - B) Paint
 - C) Medium
 - D) Pencils
27. Object seems larger and appears to advance in artwork by using
 - A) Cool colours
 - B) Warm colours
 - C) Secondary colours
 - D) Tertiary colours
28. Rhythm in a design is also called
 - A) emphasis
 - B) Unity
 - C) Harmony
 - D) Repetition

29. Shapes created by exact mathematical law is called
- Biomorphic shapes
 - Organic shapes
 - Geometric shapes
 - Inorganic shapes
30. Size relationships between parts of a whole perceived as a unit is called
- Balance
 - Proportion
 - Rhythm
 - Contrast
31. The actual flat surface on which the artist executes his pictorial image is called
- Picture frame
 - Picture face
 - Picture area
 - Picture plane
32. The aesthetic value of an art form is called
- Content
 - Style
 - Technique
 - Medium
33. The area of an object in art that receives the greatest amount of direct light representation is called
- Shadow
 - Highlight
 - Value
 - Intensity
34. The colour of an object is determined by the rays it.....
- contains
 - indicates
 - reflects
 - absorbs
35. The darker value on the portion of a form's surface that is turned away from the light source is called
- Tone
 - Shadow
 - Highlight
 - Value
36. The degree of brilliance of a colour is referred to as.....
- Tone
 - Value
 - Tint
 - Chroma
37. The degree of difference between the lightest and the darkest parts of a picture is known as
- Tone
 - Shade
 - Contrast
 - Intensity
38. The following are colour terms except
- Hue
 - Tint
 - Clone
 - Tone
39. The following are visual art disciplines except
- Jewellery
 - Catering
 - Textiles
 - Basketry
40. The horizontal line that distinguishes the sky from the earth in a pictorial work is called
- Vanishing line
 - Diminishing line
 - Perspective line
 - Horizon line
41. The idea underlying a work of art or design is called
- Philosophy
 - Concept
 - Creativity
 - Creation
42. The organization and placement of elements on a picture plane is
- Drawing
 - Composition
 - Emphasis
 - Arrangement

43. The outer shape of an object often filled in with colour is called
- A) Contour
 - B) Silhouette
 - C) Outline
 - D) Boundary
44. The overall colour effect of an art work in terms of hue and value is called
- A) Chroma
 - B) Spectrum
 - C) Intensity
 - D) Tonality
45. The part of the composition that is closest to the viewer is called
- A) Foreshortening
 - B) Foreground
 - C) Background
 - D) Picture plane
46. The pattern of movement caused by colours, value, shape and lines is known as A) Directional principles
- B) Repetition
 - C) Rhythm
 - D) Asymmetrical movement
47. The point on the horizon line where parallel lines appear to converge in linear perspective is called
- A) Focal point
 - B) Diminishing point
 - C) Vanishing point
 - D) Perspective point
48. The surface on which a work of two-dimensional art is made is called
- A) Table
 - B) Working surface
 - C) Support
 - D) Paper
49. The use of flowing rhythmical lines in writing is called
- A) Lettering
 - B) Penskillling
 - C) Calligraphy
 - D) Gothic
50. The use of strong contrasts between luminosity and shadow to achieve a sense of volume and dimensionality is called
- A) Sfumato
 - B) Chiaroscuro
 - C) Impasto
 - D) Painterly