1. A design that mirrors both sides of a central axis has _____ balance.

   ☐ asymmetrical

   ☐ linear

   ☐ radial

   ☐ symmetrical

2. The place the eye is drawn to first is the...

   ☐ vanishing point

   ☐ negative space

   ☐ focal point

   ☐ horizon

3. Contrast is best described as the _____ between elements.

   ☐ weight

   ☐ similarity

   ☐ difference

   ☐ distance

4. The path the viewer's eye takes through a work is called...

   ☐ movement

   ☐ texture

   ☐ value

   ☐ balance

5. The single unit that repeats to form a pattern is the...

   ☐ pattern

   ☐ motif

   ☐ focal point

   ☐ hue

6. Proportion is the size relationship between the parts of a work.

   ☐ True ☐ False

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☐ True ☐ False

8. The rule of thirds suggests placing key elements on the third-lines rather than dead-centre.

   ☐ True ☐ False

9. A small bright shape can never balance a large dull shape.

   ☐ True ☐ False

10. If every area of a work is equally loud, the focal point weakens.

    ☐ True ☐ False

1. **symmetrical**

   Symmetrical balance mirrors both sides of an axis.

2. **focal point**

   The **focal point** is the centre of interest.

3. **difference**

   Contrast is the difference between elements.

4. **movement**

   Movement is the visual path the eye follows.

5. **motif**

   A **motif** is the repeating unit of a pattern.

6. **True**

   Proportion compares the sizes of parts within a work.

7. **False**

   False. Total unity with no variety can feel monotonous; the best works balance unity with variety.

8. **True**

   The **rule of thirds** creates a more dynamic placement than centring.

9. **False**

   False. Brightness adds visual weight, so a small bright shape can balance a much larger dull one.

10. **True**

    Emphasis needs the rest to be **subordinated**.

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