

AP 2-D Art and Design

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Building value with many parallel lines is called...
 - ☐ hatching
 - ☐ blending
 - ☐ cropping
 - ☐ stippling
2. What makes pigment stick to a surface in paint is the...
 - ☐ motif
 - ☐ format
 - ☐ tooth
 - ☐ binder
3. In which print family does ink sit in lines cut below the surface?
 - ☐ planographic
 - ☐ intaglio
 - ☐ stencil
 - ☐ relief
4. Gluing papers, photos, and found objects into a composition is called...
 - ☐ collage
 - ☐ glazing
 - ☐ intaglio
 - ☐ hatching
5. How much of a photo is in sharp focus, from near to far, is its...
 - ☐ exposure
 - ☐ depth of field
 - ☐ format
 - ☐ hue
6. Vector images become pixelated when they are scaled up.
 - ☐ True ☐ False

7. A beautiful poster that fails to communicate its message is a failed design.
- ☐ True ☐ False
8. The tooth of the paper affects the marks a dry medium can make.
- ☐ True ☐ False
9. Oil paint dries very quickly, so soft blending is difficult.
- ☐ True ☐ False
10. A printmaking matrix prints exactly the same way round as it was carved.
- ☐ True ☐ False

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1. **hatching**

Hatching builds value with parallel lines; cross-hatching layers them.

2. **binder**

The **binder** holds the pigment and sets the paint's qualities.

3. **intaglio**

Intaglio prints from ink in incised (below-surface) lines.

4. **collage**

Collage assembles found materials onto a surface.

5. **depth of field**

Depth of field is the range that appears sharp.

6. **False**

False. Vector images are made of paths and stay crisp at any size. Raster (bitmap) images pixelate when enlarged.

7. **True**

Design is **problem-solving** – communication comes first.

8. **True**

Rougher **tooth** grabs more pigment, giving grainier, darker marks.

9. **False**

False. Oil paint stays wet for days, which makes slow, soft blending easier. Acrylic is the fast-drying paint.

10. **False**

False. The matrix is a mirror of the final print, so the image (and any text) comes out reversed.