

**JOINT UNIVERSITIES PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS BOARD**  
**2015 EXAMINATIONS**  
**VISUAL ARTS: ARTS-J128**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. In art, naturalism is a term that describes
  - A. the painting of trees, sky and seas.
  - B. the painting and sculpting of human beings.
  - C. the drawing of inanimate objects.
  - D. the portrayal of the precise image of an object.
  
2. Carving as an art form comes under.....
  - A. Ceramics
  - B. Textile
  - C. Drawing
  - D. Sculpture
  
3. One of the following is not a function of art.
  - A. Universal language
  - B. Means of beautification
  - C. Means of identification
  - D. Means of oppression
  
4. Art is.....
  - A. a unique creative expression of individuals or people.
  - B. human efforts to imitate, supplement, alter or counteract the work of nature.
  - C. a product of creative human activity in which materials are shaped or selected to convey an idea, emotion or visually interesting form.
  - D. all of the above.
  
5. Abstract art is also called .....
  - A. non figurative art
  - B. non objective art
  - C. non representational art
  - D. all of the above.

6. The decoration of Mona Lisa with a moustache and an obscene caption comes under.....
- A. Surrealism
  - B. Dadaism
  - C. Onaism
  - D. Araism
7. ....is the quality in wet clay which makes it possible to be sticky when prepared and is stretched to a reasonable limit without breaking or cracking.
- a. Elasticity
  - b. Plasticity
  - c. Malleability
  - d. Density
8. ....is the instrument fixed unto a kiln to record its interior temperature.
- A. Thermometer
  - B. Hydrometer
  - C. Temprometer
  - D. Pyrometer
9. The image of the potter on the N20 note is that of.....
- A. Afi Ekong
  - B. Clara UgbodagaUgu
  - C. Ladi Kwali
  - D. Nike Okundaye
10. ....is the process in clay preparation which involves pounding and kneading wet clay to remove air pockets or bubbles.
- A. Wedging
  - B. Dredging
  - C. Threading
  - D. Throwing
11. Ceramic wares made from coarse clays that are fired at low temperatures are known as.....
- A. stoneware
  - B. porcelain
  - C. earthenware
  - D. silica

12. Lost Wax Process is also known as .....
- A. casting process
  - B. filing process
  - C. duplicating process
  - D. *Cire perdue*
13. What is the difference between the beeswax and the paraffin wax?
- A. The beeswax is finer than the paraffin wax.
  - B. The paraffin wax has better resistance than the beeswax.
  - C. The beeswax has better resistance than the paraffin wax.
  - D. The paraffin wax is of lower quality than the beeswax.
14. What is the simple difference between tie and dye, and stitch and dye techniques?
- A. Tie and dye involves tying, while stitch and dye involves stitching.
  - B. Tie and dye takes longer finish, while stitch and dye takes shorter period.
  - C. Tie and dye has better finish than the stitch and dye.
  - D. None of the above.
15. ....is not a dye stuff.
- A. Rayon
  - B. Dylon
  - C. Fast
  - D. Pigment
16. Cold and hot dyes are dye types.
- A. True
  - B. False
  - C. true and false
  - D. true or false.
17. In Nigeria, which culture is NOT said to have very early bead history?
- A. Igbo-Ukwu
  - B. Ife
  - C. Benin
  - D. Oyo

18. What are findings in jewelry making?
- A. They are little metals and plastics made to enable you the finished beadwork.
  - B. They are metallic substances that attract small beads together for easy holding.
  - C. They are little metals and plastics that come between beaded beads
  - D. They are metal substances that create their own interesting patterns in beadwork.
19. The local goldsmith tools are made by the .....
- A. machine turner
  - B. blacksmith
  - C. iron bender
  - D. tool miller
20. One of these goldsmith tools cannot be easily fabricated locally in Nigeria?
- A. Butane gas cylinder
  - B. Lamp with woolen wick
  - C. Crucibles
  - D. Forge and bellows
21. What are the draw plates and draw tongs used for in jewelry making?
- A. For making finer wires.
  - B. For drawing patterns used in jewelry design.
  - C. For pulling metals to align in place
  - D. For decorating beads.
22. Borax.....
- A. aids the chemicals reaction process of the metal
  - B. improves the ferrous contents
  - C. slows the melting process of the metal in the crucible
  - D. quickens the melting process of metal in the crucibles.
23. The Kano pits were famous for.....
- A. goldsmithing
  - B. blacksmithing

- C. cloth dyeing
- D. firing clay.

24 ..... is ceramic product made from comparatively fine clay and fired at moderately high temperature.

- A. Earthen ware
- B. Stoneware
- C. China
- D. Porcelain

25. .... is an expression used to describe the quality of a work of art that appeals to the sense of touch.

- A. Textural value
- B. Tactile value
- C. Facile value
- D. Textural quality

26. The Sango statue in front of PHCN office in Lagos is an example of.....

- A. ceramic work
- B. sculptural work
- C. mosaic
- D. mural

27. One who creates figures or statues in clay, cement or stone is called.....

- A. creator
- B. potter
- C. sculptor
- D. painter

28. In sculpture, plaster of Paris is used for .....

- A. casting
- B. plastering
- C. kneading
- D. painting

29. A three dimensional work has.....

- A. length and breadth only
- B. three sides
- C. length, breadth and depth
- D. all sides equal

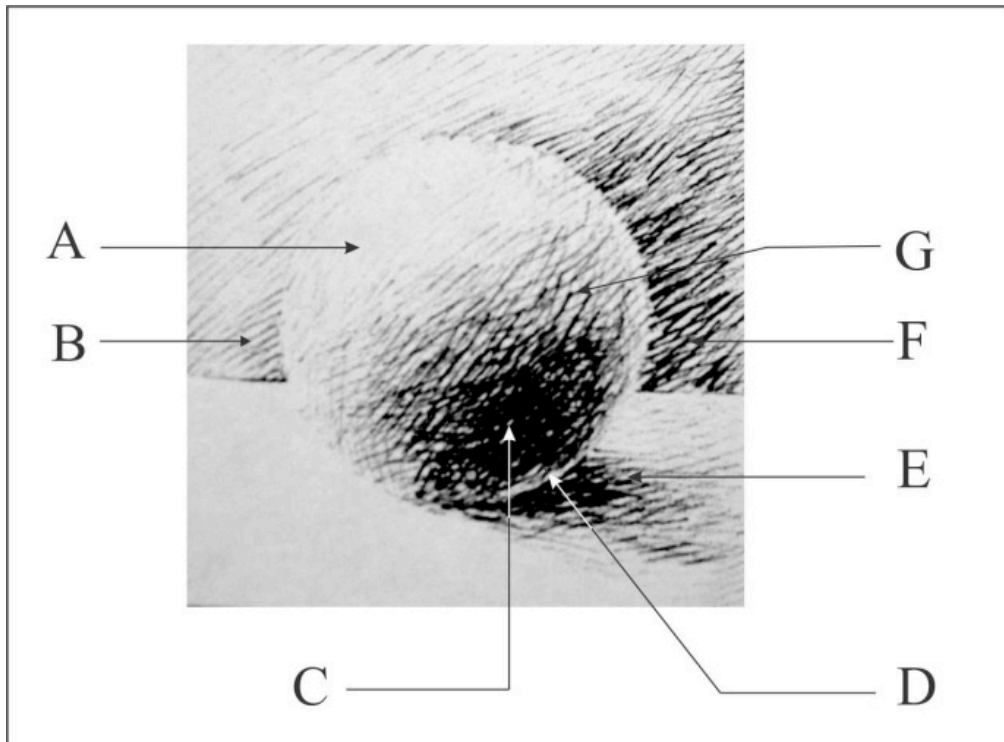
30. Which is the right process in working with clay, especially in hand built pottery?  
A. Pounding, moulding, firing, kneading and drying  
B. Digging, pounding, kneading, moulding, drying and firing  
C. Digging, kneading, pounding, moulding, firing and drying  
D. Kneading, pounding, moulding, and firing
31. What does the M in CYMK stands for?  
A. Magnet  
B. Mauve  
C. Magenta  
D. Mallet
32. A lithographic plate is used in the.....  
A. printing press  
B. graphic studio  
C. photo laboratory  
D. textile studio
33. A drawing is regarded as been proportional when .....  
A. all lines are neatly drawn  
B. all parts are properly related  
C. all colours are carefully applied  
D. all shapes and shades are equally spread.
34. Photography is the art of creating images with .....  
A. light  
B. tones  
C. colour  
D. lens
35. Conventionalism in Benin art means that.....  
A. the figures in the artworks are dressed fashionably  
B. the figures are arranged hierarchically, based on their importance  
C. the figures are simple, natural and elongated  
D. the figures resemble figures from other areas.

36. In Benin.....were forbidden, on pain of death to work for anyone outside the court.
- A. the wood carvers
  - B. the ivory carvers
  - C. the bronze smiths
  - D. the bead workers.
37. Lost wax or *Cire perdue* is a .....technique.
- A. molding
  - B. casting
  - C. firing
  - D. carving
38. Esie sculptures were made in.....
- A. soapstone
  - B. terracotta
  - C. bronze
  - D. ivory
39. One of Tsoede sculptures is considered the most.....
- A. ritualistic sculptures in Black Africa
  - B. formalistic sculpture in Black Africa
  - C. naturalistic sculpture in Black Africa
  - D. stylized sculpture in Black Africa
40. Renaissance means.....
- A. revolt and reconciliation
  - B. rebirth or revival
  - C. refresh or redress
  - D. recognition
41. Renaissance artists were called “universal men” because.....
- A. they were fashionable and trendy
  - B. they travelled far and wide
  - C. they were great and gifted in many fields
  - D. they made plenty of paintings depicting the universe
42. Printmaking technique includes .....
- A. relief, silkscreen, etching and intaglio
  - B. batik, tie and dye, typing and photocopying
  - C. silkscreen, stamping, tjanting and texfast
  - D. lino, graffito, etching and batik

43. Carving of rubber stamp can be grouped under .....

- A. relief printmaking
- B. silkscreen
- C. intaglio
- D. yarn printing

Use the drawing below to answer questions 44 – 50



44. Area “A” indicates .....

- A. highpoint
- B. glow area
- C. light area
- D. highlight

45. The shading pattern in area “B” is called .....

- A. hatching
- B. cross hatching
- C. marking
- D. simple shading

46. The “C” area is called

- A. gray area
- B. black area
- C. dark area
- D. shadow area



47. The “D” and “E” areas, which have the light separation the circle and the rectangle, indicate that .....
- A. the circular area has a regular form
  - B. the circular area has a cylindrical form
  - C. the circular area has a round form
  - D. the circular area has a 3D form
48. The “E” area represents .....
- A. shadow
  - B. another circle
  - C. another image
  - D. arc part
49. The shading pattern in area “F” is called .....
- A. Hatching
  - B. cross hatching
  - C. marking
  - D. simple shading
50. Area “G” indicates .....
- A. second highpoint
  - B. mid tone
  - C. grey tone
  - D. highlight

## VISUAL ARTS ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. What are the main attributes or peculiarities of traditional African art? ( 10 marks)
2. The Renaissance was a period of perfection of creative skills. Discuss this statement in relation to the exploits of the three outstanding artists of the High Renaissance. ( 10 marks)
3. Compare and contrast the printmaking processes of relief print and etched print. ( 10 marks)
4.       (a).     Define elements of design?( 2.5 marks)  
          (b)     Name 5 elements of design and discuss them briefly. (7.5 marks)
5. Discuss the beauty of Nok and Ife terracottas as sculpture or ceramics. ( 10 marks)
6. Sculptures add to the beauty of the built environment. How true is this assertion? (10 marks)
7. Paper sculpture and pop-ups are paper art forms. Briefly discuss these art forms noting a few historical significances.       ( 10 marks)
8. Colour thrills the senses and in turn affects moods. Discuss this in the light of colour significance and symbolism.(10 marks)