





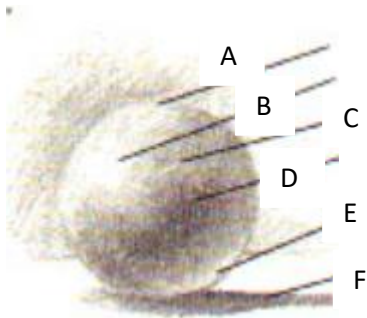


Art. H.S.- Practical-L.5- value- Test:

A	<p>Curtain Call</p>  <p>Judi Betts</p>	<p>B</p> <p>Dark Movement</p>  <p>Gerald Brommer</p>
C		<p>D</p> <p>The Window</p>  <p>Marbury Hill Brown</p>
E	<p>North of Moab#1</p>  <p>Donal Jolley.</p>	<p>F</p> 

Which of the following best describes each of the above figures?

1. In landscapes, distant features are usually lighter in value than closer features. Depicting such value contrast is called atmospheric perspective.
2. Value contrast is the difference between light and dark values. Photographers use value contrasts to make black and white prints that are exciting and dramatic.
3. High key paintings are made mostly of light values with a minimum of value contrast. Light values often suggest happiness, light, joy and airiness. A
4. The focal area of a painting can be created by emphasizing dark and light values contrasts or intense color.
5. Low Key Paintings make use of dark valued hues and generally contain little value contrast. Dark values often suggest sadness, depression, loneliness, and sometimes misery.
6. Value changes help us feel the roundness of a face or a ball by showing us how light hits these forms and creates shadows on them.



Value changes help us feel the roundness of a face or a ball by showing us how light hits these forms and creates shadows on them.

Choose the right type of shadow for the above figure:

7. Shadow
8. Light
9. Core of shadow
10. Highlight
11. Cast shadow
12. Reflected light

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