



EDU403

Final-Term (Solved)

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

Maha Malik

Art Craft and Calligraphy

Q. Pointillism

A painting technique using **small dots of pure color** placed close together so they blend visually. (e.g., Georges Seurat)

Q. Modernism and Postmodernism

Modernism: Focus on originality, abstraction, and breaking traditions (late 19th–mid 20th c.).

Postmodernism: Rejects fixed rules, embraces **pluralism, irony, and mixed styles**.

Q. Who invented Cubism?

Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque

Q. Expressionism

An art movement emphasizing **emotional experience over realism**, often with distorted forms and bold colors.

Q. Classicism

An art style based on **Greek and Roman ideals** of harmony, balance, proportion, and order.

Q. Mannerism

A late Renaissance style featuring **elongated figures, exaggerated poses, and artificial elegance**.

Q. History of Renaissance Art

Began in **14th-century Italy**, revived classical learning, focused on **humanism, realism, perspective**, and anatomy.

Q. Four Steps of Teaching to Define Balance in Art

1. Explanation
2. Demonstration
3. Practice

4. Evaluation

Q. Concept of Drawing

Drawing is the **use of lines and shading** to represent forms on a flat surface.

Q. Arrangements of Objects

The organization of objects in an artwork to achieve **balance, harmony, and visual interest** (composition).

Q. Time Period of Impressionism

1860s–1890s

Q. Why Texture Is Used in Artwork?

To create **visual interest, realism, contrast, and emotional impact**.

Q. Name of the Oldest Cave Painting and Its Location

Lascaux Cave, France (also Chauvet Cave is older)

Q. Mesopotamian Art

Art of ancient Mesopotamia showing **religion, kingship, and daily life**, using reliefs and sculpture.

Q. Neo-Classicism

An 18th-century movement inspired by **classical Greek and Roman art**, stressing simplicity and moral themes.

Q. Realism

Depicts **ordinary life truthfully**, without idealization.

Q. Romanticism

An art movement emphasizing **emotion, imagination, nature, and individualism**.

Q. Cubism

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An art style showing objects from **multiple viewpoints** using geometric shapes.

Q. Rococo Art

An 18th-century decorative style known for **light colors, elegance, and playful themes**.

Q. Holistic Thinking

Thinking that views things as a **complete whole**, not separate parts.

Q. Systematic Thinking

Logical, **step-by-step problem solving** using structure and rules.

Q. Independent Thinking

Ability to **form ideas and judgments without relying on others**.

Q. Definition of Art

Art is a **creative expression of ideas, emotions, and experiences**.

Q. Evaluation of Teaching Art

Assessing students' **creativity, understanding, skills, and expression**.

Q. Pop Art

An art movement inspired by **popular culture, media, and consumer goods**.

Q. Three Points of Pop Art

1. Popular imagery
2. Bright colors
3. Mass-media influence

Q. Impressionism

A movement focusing on **light, color, and everyday scenes**, painted quickly outdoors.

Q. Note on Futurism

An early 20th-century movement celebrating **speed, technology, and modern life.**

Q. Types of Stone Age

1. Paleolithic
2. Mesolithic
3. Neolithic

Q. Tint

A color made by **adding white** to a hue.

Q. Symmetry and Structure in Islamic Art

Use of **geometric balance, repetition, and mathematical precision.**

Q. Time Period of Neoclassicism

Mid-18th to early 19th century

Q. Artist of “The City Rises”

Umberto Boccioni

Q. Linear and Curvilinear Perspective

Linear: Straight lines converging at vanishing points

Curvilinear: Curved lines creating a wide or fish-eye view

Q. Four Steps of Teaching

1. Introduction
2. Presentation
3. Practice
4. Evaluation

Q. Concept of Infinity in Islamic Art

Repeated patterns symbolize the **infinite nature of Allah.**

Q. Phases of Cubism

1. Analytic Cubism
2. Synthetic Cubism

Q. Color Temperature

Warm colors (red, yellow) vs. cool colors (blue, green).

Q. Types of Painting

Oil, watercolor, acrylic, fresco, tempera.

Q. Source of Islamic Art

Quran, Hadith, nature, geometry, and calligraphy

Q. Types of Stone Art

Sculpture, relief carving, architecture.

Q. Key Features of Painting

Theme, composition, color, form, style.

Q. Three Attributes of Egyptian Art

1. Symbolism
2. Permanence
3. Frontality

Q. Difference between Mural and Miniature Painting

Mural: Large wall painting

Miniature: Small, detailed painting

Q. Materials Used in Painting

Canvas, paper, oil, acrylic, watercolor, brushes.

Q. Material and Process Used in Drawing

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Materials: pencil, charcoal, ink, paper

Process: outlining → shading → detailing

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