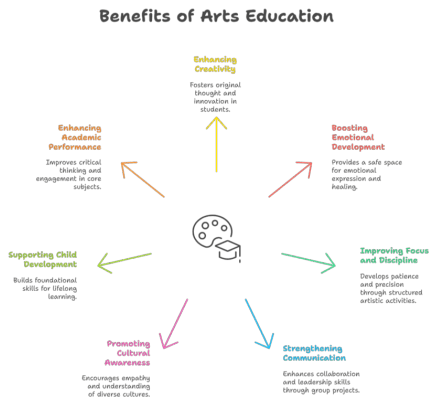


CLASS - VII
SUBJECT- Art
SESSION – 2026-2027

What is art?

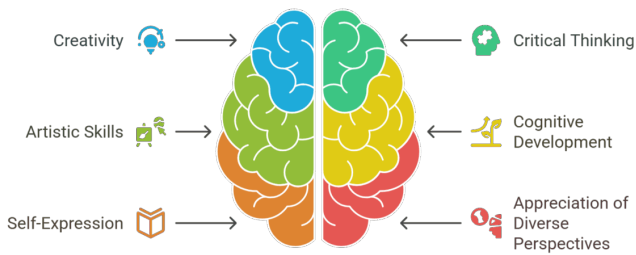
Art is any creative activity—such as drawing, painting, sculpting, or crafting—that allows them to use imagination, skill, and expression to explore ideas and feelings.

Why is art important in education?



Write a few points about how art education impacts students?

The Impact of Art Education



What are the benefits of studying art in school?

An infographic titled "Benefits of art education" on a blue background. On the left, a cartoon boy is painting on an easel in front of a window. On the right, five rounded rectangular boxes list the benefits:

- Develops creativity and critical thinking
- Enhances self-expression and communication skills
- Promotes cultural awareness and understanding
- Boosts academic achievement
- Improves mental health and well-being

MCQs

What is the role of art education regarding cultural awareness?

- A. It highlights only Western art traditions
- B. It ignores local art forms

- C. It helps students understand and appreciate diverse cultures and traditions
- D. It focuses purely on modern digital art

Answer: C

How does art education contribute to a student's holistic development?

- A. By focusing only on visual arts
- B. By nurturing emotional, social, and cognitive growth
- C. By limiting study to academic subjects
- D. By eliminating physical education

Answer: B

What is considered the primary goal of arts education in schools?

- A. To produce professional artists
- B. To teach technical skills in painting
- C. To encourage creativity and self-expression
- D. To fill spare time in the curriculum

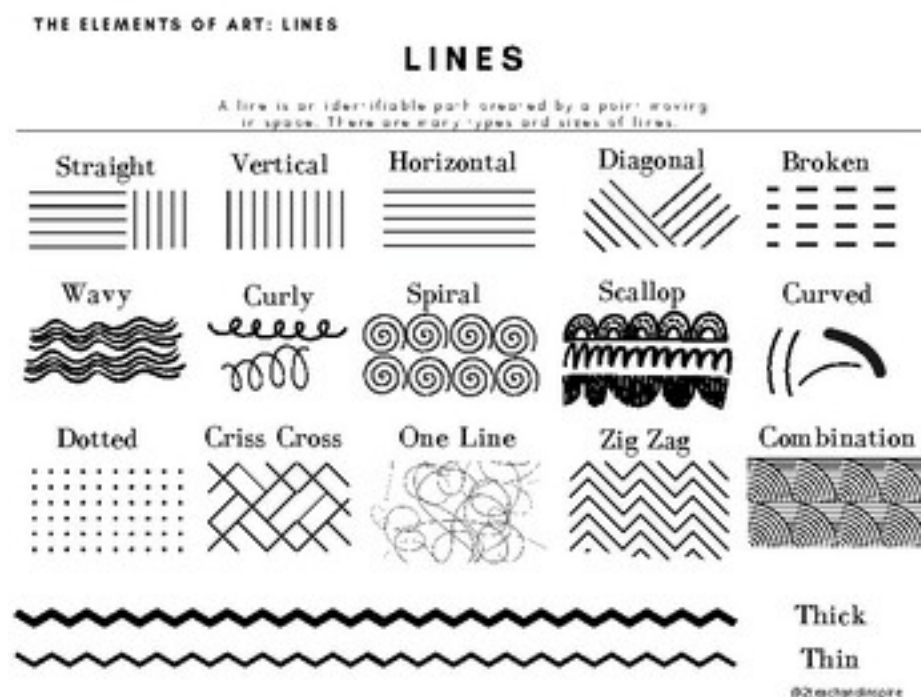
Answer: C

Besides creativity, what is a key cognitive benefit of art education?

- A. Improved mathematical rote learning
- B. Critical thinking and observation skills
- C. Increased test anxiety
- D. Reduced social interaction

Answer: B

ELEMENTS OF ART – THEORY OF LINES



LINE : Line is the most basic element of art. Without line the other elements couldn't exist so let's start here and then we will gradually go more advanced.

A line can be thought of as a moving dot. If the dots overlap, it's a solid line, if they don't it's a dotted line.

A line has a beginning and an end and by its existence, creates an edge.

Types of Lines and Their Functions

- Outline/Contour Line: Defines the outer edge of a shape or form, creating boundaries.
- Vertical Lines: Communicate strength, stability, authority, and height.
- Horizontal Lines: Evoke calmness, peace, and rest.
- Diagonal Lines: Suggest movement, action, drama, and instability.
- Curved Lines: Imply comfort, safety, and a natural, organic flow.
- Zigzag/Jagged Lines: Express energy, turmoil, confusion, or anger.

MCQs

Line that goes up and down is called a:

- A. Horizontal line
- B. Vertical line
- C. Diagonal line
- D. Curved line

Answer: B

When the ends of a line meet, it creates a:

- A. Color
- B. Shape
- C. Texture
- D. Value

Answer: B

A shape with four equal sides is called a:

- A. Triangle
- B. Circle
- C. Square
- D. Oval

Answer: C

Lines that appear natural and irregular, rather than man-made, are called:

- A. Geometric lines
- B. Organic lines
- C. Straight lines
- D. Vertical lines

Answer: B

Which line indicates stability, firmness, and is found in structures like telephone poles?

- A. Vertical line
- B. Zigzag line
- C. Wavy line
- D. Diagonal line

Answer: A

What kind of lines express confusion, disorder, or a scene of destruction?

- A. Horizontal
- B. Vertical
- C. Zigzag
- D. Straight

Answer: C

Lines that define the outer edges of an object:

- A. implied line
- B. contour line
- C. outline
- D. blind contour

Answer: C.

The basic visual symbols in the work of art are called the:

- A. Elements of Art
- B. Golden Formula
- C. Principles of Design
- D. Symbols

Answer: A

Which of the following is NOT an Element of Art:

- A. Line
- B. Texture
- C. Shape
- D. Movement

Answer: D

The way of using a medium is called:

- A. Composition
- B. Technique
- C. Perspective
- D. Balance

Answer: B.

Lines that define the surface ridges of an object:

- A. Line
- B. Contour Line
- C. Implied Line
- D. Outline

Answer: B. Contour Line

Using your pencil to find angles of an object is called:

- A. Sighting
- B. Angle Lines
- C. Measuring
- D. Guidelines

Answer: A

Expressive type of drawing with little to no detail:

- A. Implied Line Drawing
- B. Blind Contour Drawing
- C. Gesture Drawing
- D. Line Drawing

Answer: C

A line drawing where you are only looking at the object while drawing:

- A. Blind Contour
- B. Contour
- C. Line Gesture
- D. Calligraphy

Answer: A.

Using your pencil as a way to measure objects is called:

- A. guidelines
- B. measuring
- C. contours
- D. sighting

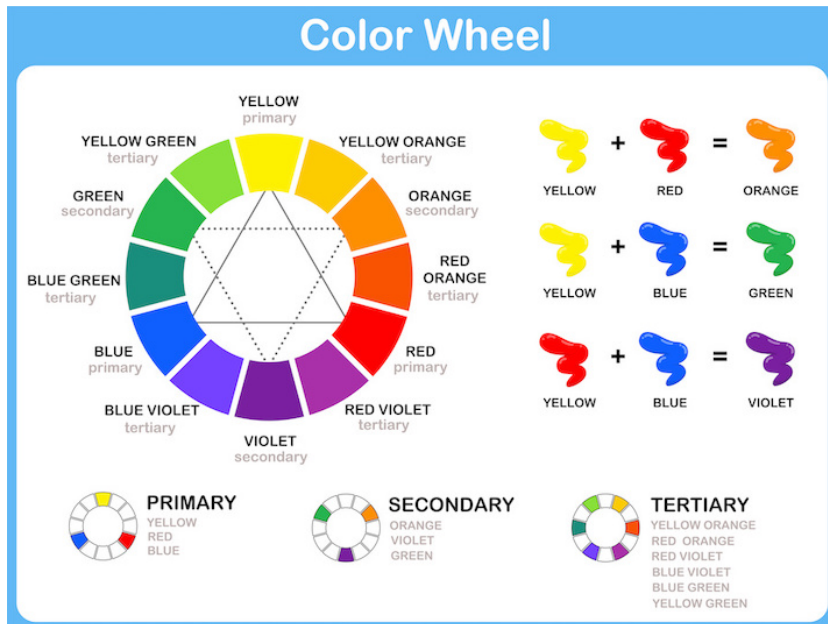
Answer: D.

The arrangement of elements in a work of art is called:

- A. subject
- B. composition
- C. technique
- D. medium

Answer: B.

ELEMENTS OF ART – THEORY OF COLORS



COLORS: It is produced when light reflects off objects and is categorized by its three main properties: **Hue**, **Value**, and **Intensity**. It is a powerful tool used by artists to create visual harmony, establish mood, and direct the viewer's focus.

The Three Properties of Color

- **Hue:** The actual name of a color (e.g., red, blue, green).
- **Value:** The lightness or darkness of a hue. You alter value by adding white to create a tint or black to create a shade.
- **Intensity:** The brightness or dullness of a color. A pure color has high intensity, while adding its complement makes it dull or muted (low intensity)

The Color Wheel

The color wheel is a visual tool used to understand color relationships, mixing, and schemes. It is divided into three categories:

- **Primary Colors:** Red, yellow, and blue. These are the most basic colors; they cannot be mixed and are used to create all other colors.
- **Secondary Colors:** Orange, green, and purple. Made by mixing two primary colors together.
- **Tertiary (Intermediate) Colors:** Colors like red-orange or blue-green. Made by mixing a primary color with an adjacent secondary color.

MCQs

What are the three traditional primary colors?

- A. Red, Green, Blue
- B. Red, Yellow, Blue
- C. Cyan, Magenta, Yellow
- D. Orange, Green, Purple

Answer: B

Which of the following is NOT a primary color?

- A. Red
- B. Yellow
- C. Blue
- D. Green

Answer: D

What do you get when you mix two primary colors?

- A. Primary color
- B. Secondary color
- C. Tertiary color
- D. Neutral color

Answer: B

Which color is created by mixing blue and yellow?

- A. Purple
- B. Orange
- C. Green
- D. Brown

Answer: C

Which of these is a secondary color?

- A. Red
- B. Blue
- C. Yellow
- D. Purple

Answer: D

Mixing red and yellow creates which color?

- A. Green
- B. Orange
- C. Violet
- D. Blue

Answer: B

Which pair of colors makes violet (purple)?

- A. Red and Yellow
- B. Yellow and Blue
- C. Red and Blue
- D. Red and Green

Answer: C

What are the three secondary colors?

- A. Red, Yellow, Blue
- B. Green, Orange, Purple
- C. Pink, Brown, White
- D. Cyan, Magenta, Yellow

Answer: B

Which color is formed by mixing all three primary colors together (in paint)?

- A. Black
- B. White
- C. Gray
- D. Brown

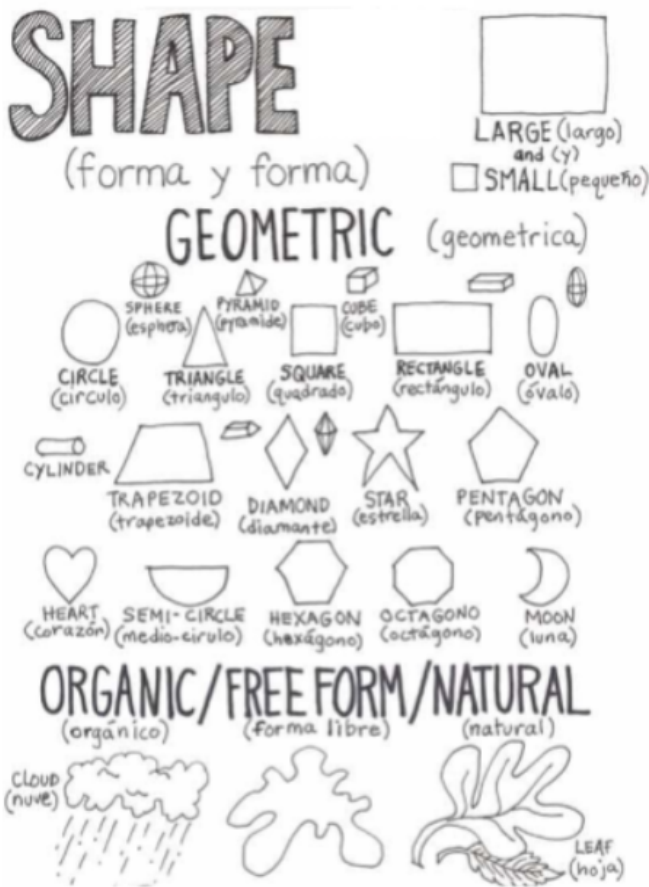
Answer: D

What type of color is produced by mixing a primary color with a secondary color?

- A. Primary
- B. Secondary
- C. Tertiary
- D. Complementary

Answer: C

ELEMENTS OF ART – THEORY OF SHAPES



SHAPE: Shape is defined by the enclosure of a two-dimensional space, relying on the intersection of lines (creases).

- Geometric Shapes: Precise, mathematical shapes with regular edges (e.g., squares, triangles, and circles).
- Organic Shapes: Irregular, free-flowing shapes commonly found in nature (e.g., clouds or leaves)

MCQs

Which of the following best describes geometric shapes?

- A) Leaves, clouds, and puddles
- B) Squares, circles, and triangles
- C) Lines, dots, and zigzags
- D) Textures and color

Answer: B)

How many dimensions do shapes have in art?

- A) One
- B) Two (Height and width)
- C) Three (Height, width, and depth)
- D) Four

Correct Answer: B)

In art, the empty or open area surrounding a shape is known as:

- A) Positive space
- B) Form

- C) Negative shape/space
- D) Geometric space

Correct Answer: C)

Which of the following best defines a "shape" in art?

- A) A three-dimensional object enclosing volume
- B) A flat area of enclosed space that is two-dimensional
- C) A continuous mark made on a surface
- D) The lightness or darkness of a colour

Answer: B

Which of the following is considered an organic shape?

- A) A perfect circle
- B) A triangle
- C) A silhouette of a leaf
- D) A square

Answer: C

In art, when actual or implied lines connect to surround a space, what do they create?

- A) Value
- B) Texture
- C) Form
- D) Shape

Answer: D

Which of the following shapes are characterized by precise, mathematical, and uniform measurements?

- A) Organic shapes
- B) Free-form shapes
- C) Geometric shapes
- D) Natural shapes

Answer: C

Which of the following is an example of a geometric shape?

- a) A freehand drawing of a cloud.
- b) A perfect circle.
- c) A puddle on the floor.
- d) A drawing of a tree trunk.

Answer: A perfect circle.

What term is used to describe shapes and forms found in nature, such as leaves, animals, and rocks?

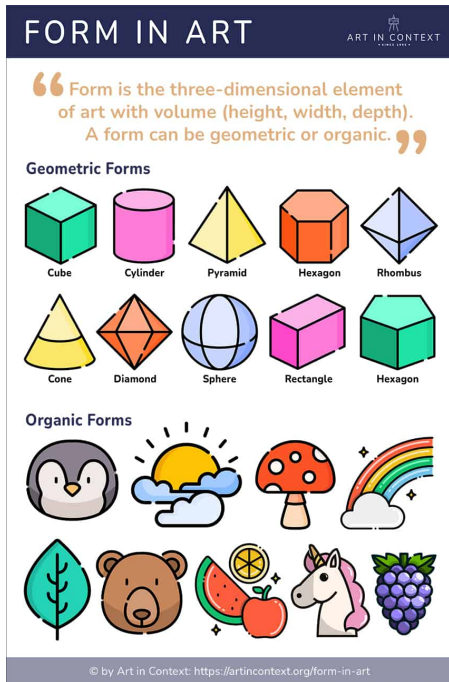
- a) Geometric
- b) Abstract
- c) Organic (or freeform)
- d) Symmetrical

Answer: Organic (or freeform).

Which of the following objects is an example of a 3D form rather than a 2D shape?

- a) A painted circle on a canvas.
- b) A sphere.
- c) A square drawn on paper.
- d) A silhouette.

Answer: A sphere



FORM: It refers to an object that is **three-dimensional** and encloses volume, possessing length, width, and depth. While a shape is flat (2D), a form has physical or implied.

The Two Main Categories

Forms can generally be divided into two main categories:

- **Geometric Forms:** Mathematical, precise, and often man-made shapes (e.g., cubes, spheres, cones, and cylinders).
- **Organic Forms:** Free-flowing, irregular, and curvy forms typically found in nature (e.g., clouds, leaves, or rocks).

In design terms, which of the following best describes a "form"?

- A flat area defined by boundaries.
- A path made by a moving point.
- A three-dimensional object that has height, width, and depth.
- The brightness or dullness of a color.

Answer: A three-dimensional object that has height, width, and depth.

What is the primary difference between shape and form in art?

- Shape is 3D, and form is 2D.
- Form is 2D, and shape is 3D.
- Form is 3D (occupies volume), and shape is 2D (flat).
- Shape and form are exactly the same thing.

Answer: Form is 3D (occupies volume), and shape is 2D (flat).

Which fundamental element of art deals with three-dimensional objects that have height, width, and depth?

- Shape
- Form
- Line
- Space

Answer: B

What is the main difference between a shape and a form?

- Shapes are 3D and forms are 2D
- Forms have depth, whereas shapes have only height and width

- C) Forms are in nature, and shapes are only geometric
- D) Forms use color; shapes only use lines

Answer: B

Which of the following is considered an example of a geometric form?

- A) A realistic apple
- B) A human face
- C) A cube
- D) A twisted tree branch

Answer: C

How is volume related to the element of form?

- A) Volume refers to the loudness of colors used
- B) Volume describes the space a form occupies or encloses
- C) Volume is the 2D outline of a form
- D) Volume is the surface texture of a 3D object

Answer: B

In 2D drawing and painting, how do artists create the illusion of three-dimensional form on a flat surface?

- A) By using atmospheric perspective and shading (value)
- B) By using only bright primary colors
- C) By drawing purely geometric shapes
- D) By outlining the artwork with thick black lines

Answer: A

Forms found in nature, such as leaves, rocks, or clouds, are typically referred to as:

- A) Abstract forms
- B) Geometric forms
- C) Organic or free-form shapes
- D) Closed forms

Answer: C

What term is used in art to describe the lightness or darkness of a form's surfaces?

- A) Hue
- B) Value
- C) Intensity
- D) Composition

Answer: B

Which type of sculpture literally contains and moves through three-dimensional space and form?

- A) Relief sculpture
- B) Kinetic sculpture
- C) Monochromatic sculpture
- D) Two-dimensional painting

Answer: B

What is the primary difference between a "Shape" and a "Form" in art?

- A) Shapes have value, while forms have color
- B) Shapes are two-dimensional, while forms are three-dimensional
- C) Shapes are organic, while forms are geometric
- D) Forms are used in drawing, while shapes are used in sculpture

Answer: B

What are the three dimensions that define a physical form?

- a) Height, width, and color
- b) Width, length, and texture

- c) Height, width, and depth
- d) Mass, space, and balance

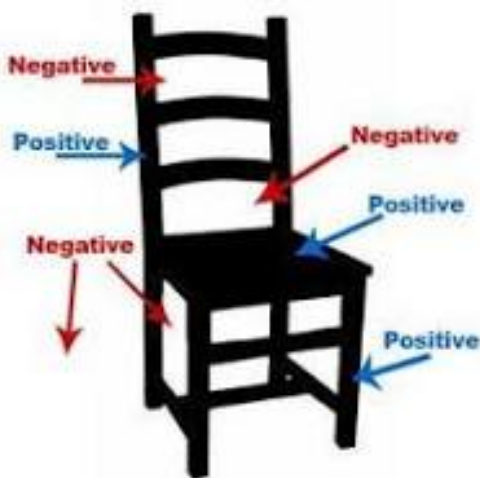
Answer: Height, width, and depth.

How does a shape differ from a form?

- A) A shape is two-dimensional, while a form is three-dimensional.
- B) A shape has mass, while a form only has an outline.
- C) A shape is created by color, while a form is created by lines.
- D) There is no difference; they mean the exact same thing.

Answer: A

ELEMENTS OF ART – THEORY OF SPACE



SPACE: Space, one of the fundamental elements of art. Space is the area around, between, or within the components of a piece. It is a fundamental design tool used to create balance, define focal points, and build the illusion of depth.

The Two Main Categories

Space can generally be divided into two main categories:

- Positive space in art is defined by the shapes and forms that focus the viewer's attention or the subjects that are meant to stand out.
- Negative space is the empty area around those shapes or forms, which helps define the subject and balance the composition.

MCQs

What is positive space in an artwork?

- A) The empty area around or between objects
- B) The space taken up by the actual objects or subjects of interest
- C) The background layer of a painting
- D) The area outside the canvas boundary

Answer: B

What is negative space?

- A) The shapes or forms that the artist wants you to focus on
- B) The texture of the canvas
- C) The empty areas surrounding, between, or within objects
- D) The dark shadows in a drawing

Answer: C

Which of the following is NOT a technique used by artists to create the illusion of depth in a two-dimensional artwork?

- A) Overlapping
- B) Linear perspective
- C) Texture
- D) Size variation

Answer: C

What type of perspective uses a vanishing point on the horizon to make objects appear smaller as they recede into the distance?

- A) Atmospheric perspective
- B) Linear perspective
- C) Isometric perspective
- D) One-point perspective

Answer: B

When an artist places one object slightly in front of another to create a sense of depth, which spatial technique are they using?

- A) Symmetrical balance
- B) Shading
- C) Overlapping
- D) Cropping

Answer: C

Which artistic term refers to the creation of depth in a painting by making distant objects appear lighter, paler, and less detailed?

- A) Positive space
- B) Atmospheric perspective
- C) One-point perspective
- D) Foreground

Answer: B

In three-dimensional art, such as sculpture or architecture, space can be described as:

- A) Two-dimensional
- B) Completely flat
- C) Three-dimensional and interactive with its environment
- D) Only a background element

Answer: C