Chapter 5 Quiz: Rhythm

Name_____   _____/28
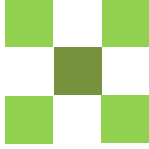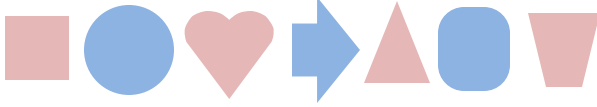
Multiple Choice—Print the best answer on the line next to the corresponding question number.

_____ 1.   Which of the following is the least effective for adding rhythm to an interior space?

        A   Use of a single hue
        B   Progressive use of values
        C   Alternating hues
        D   Contrast of saturation

_____ 2.   This type of rhythm is the systematic orderly succession of identical design elements along a defined path.

        A. Repetition
        B. Radiation
        C. Alternation
        D. Progression

_____ 3.   This type of rhythm occurs when two distinctly different elements are repeated in sequence.

        A. Progression
        B. Repetition
        C. Continuation
        D. Alternation

_____4.   This type of rhythm involves the repetition of similar elements with a continuous change.

        A. Continuation
        B. Radiation
        C. Progression
        D. Alternation

_____5.   This type of rhythm refers to the placement of one or more colors in an interior to move the eye through the space.

        A. Radiation
        B. Alternation
        C. Repetition
        D. Continuation

_____6.   This type of rhythm uses a concentric color arrangement to unify design elements and create visual movement.

A. Radiation
B. Alternation
C. Continuation
D. Repetition

_____7.   To weaken the perception of visual movement in a space, one should

A. Reduce the color contrast
B. Increase the color contrast
C. Use only repetition
D. Use light and dark colors

_____8.   To strengthen the perception of visual movement in a space, one should

A. Use light and dark colors
B. Reduce the color contrast
C. Increase the color contrast
D. Use only repetition

_____9.   Using this technique is an effective way to introduce rhythm with color to an interior that is limited in visual movement.

A. Highlight architectural features with natural light
B. Use color with the design element line
C. Apply dark colors to the ceiling
D. Use rhythmic turmoil

_____10.   Wayfinding is

A. Knowing how to read a map
B. Using large graphic arrows on walls and floors to direct traffic
C. Using color and rhythm to guide a person through a space
D. The overall balance of color in a space.

_____11.   Which of the following techniques can reduce the appearance and focus on awkward, unpleasing interiors and unwanted permanent interior architectural features?

A. B, C and D
B. Reduce color saturation
C. Reduce the number of pattern and color harmonies
D. Limit value contrast
E. B and C only
F. C

_____12. Which choice would be the better source of inspiration when designing a color palette for an outdoors / camping store.

     A. Paint chips from Home Depot
     B. Visiting the competition's store
     C. A walk through the woods
     D. A text book on color theory.

_____13. How would a designer add a basic rhythm to a plain office space?

     A. Add brick or tile to one of the walls
     B. Accent a row of track lighting on the ceiling
     C. Select carpet with a repeating pattern
     D. All of the above

_____14. What is the minimum number of elements required to create a rhythm?

     A. 2
     B. 7
     C. 3
     D. 5

_____15. The stronger the contrast of color, the weaker the color rhythm; True or False

Match the figures to the types of Rhythm

_____16. Repetition.

_____17. Progression.

_____18. Alternation.

_____19. Continuation

_____20. Radial

A

B

C

D

E

_____19. Make a simple sketch using shapes and color to illustrate each of the design principles. (1 pt each)

Balance   Scale

Rhythm   Unity

Emphasis   Harmony

Proportion   Variety

13. Match the Design Principles with their definitions. Print letter definition on the line next to the correct design principle.

_____Proportion

A. Relationship of colored elements as they occupy symmetrical, asymmetrical and radial axes.

_____Rhythm

B. Also called focal point. Indicates attention drawn between colored elements within a space. Uses one of the seven types of color contrast.

_____Emphasis

C. The movement or path (repetition, alternation, progression) created by visual elements (such as colors) resulting in a constant pattern.

_____Balance

D. Refers to the relationship of the individual parts of a composition (including colors) to the whole.

_____Scale

E. The continual change and variation of design elements (such as color) through subtle changes in contrast.

_____Variety

F. Focuses on the whole instead of individual parts-using colors that create a balanced relationship. Opposite of variety.

_____Unity

G. The agreement of compatibility of colored components in a space.

_____Harmony

H. Represents the actual size of an object (including amount of color) relative to its surroundings