Cosmic Art and Design Basics

Art & Design Basics In Space · Practice Test · 25 Questions

1. In design, 'negative space' refers to the area around a subject. What is the primary composition of the 'negative space' between stars in our galaxy?

A) Solid matter
B) Empty vacuum
C) Dense liquid
D) Bright neon gas

2. The sun is a sphere, which is a three-dimensional form. Which of these is a two-dimensional shape representing the sun's outline from a distance?

A) Cube
B) Circle
C) Pyramid
D) Cone

3. Saturn is famous for its rings. In terms of design patterns, what kind of line best describes the shape of these rings around the planet?

A) Zig-zag
B) Straight
C) Curved
D) Dashed

4. Primary colours are Red, Blue, and Yellow. Which planet in our solar system is most famously associated with the colour 'Red'?

A) Mars
B) Venus
C) Jupiter
D) Neptune

5. Value in art refers to the lightness or darkness of a colour. Which object in space has the highest value (lightness) when viewed from Earth at night?

A) The Moon
B) Mars
C) A black hole
D) A meteor

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6. Symmetry is a balance of proportions. Which of these celestial objects typically displays a high degree of radial symmetry?

A) An asteroid
B) A planet
C) A nebula
D) A comet

7. Texture refers to how a surface feels or looks. Which planet is known for having a rocky, cratered surface texture?

A) Jupiter
B) Mercury
C) Neptune
D) Saturn

8. In design, a 'point' is the simplest element. Which of these is technically a point of light in the night sky?

A) A galaxy
B) A star
C) A moon
D) A planet

9. Scale refers to the size of an object. Which planet has the largest scale (size) in our solar system?

A) Earth
B) Jupiter
C) Mars
D) Venus

10. Complementary colours are opposite on the colour wheel. If the sun is yellow, what colour on the opposite side of the wheel would contrast it?

A) Purple
B) Green
C) Red
D) Orange

11. A gradient is a gradual change in colour. What phenomenon creates a colourful gradient of light in Earth's upper atmosphere?

A) Aurora
B) Solar flare
C) Moonlight
D) Dust storm

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12. Space in art can feel 'crowded' or 'open'. Which term describes the vast, empty regions of the universe between galaxy clusters?

A) Voids
B) Superclusters
C) Nebulae
D) Black holes

13. The shape of a comet's orbit around the sun is not a perfect circle; it is an elongated shape known as what?

A) Square
B) Triangle
C) Ellipse
D) Pentagon

14. Which of these colours is most commonly used in art to represent the 'cool' temperature of deep space?

A) Blue
B) Yellow
C) Orange
D) Red

15. Artists use 'vanishing points' to show depth. As a star moves further away from Earth, it appears to shrink in scale. This is a principle of what?

A) Perspective
B) Contrast
C) Balance
D) Unity

16. What geometric form best describes the shape of the Milky Way galaxy as seen from the side?

A) Sphere
B) Disc
C) Cube
D) Pyramid

17. 'Emphasis' is used to draw attention. What feature on Jupiter serves as a visual point of emphasis due to its distinct colour and shape?

A) The Great Red Spot
B) The polar ice cap
C) The rocky core
D) The ring system

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18. Primary colours are the base for all others. What are the three primary colours of additive light (often used in digital space imagery)?

A) Red, Green, Blue
B) Yellow, Cyan, Magenta
C) Black, White, Grey
D) Red, Yellow, Blue

19. Which of these describes the visual quality of a star-filled sky that lacks a singular focal point?

A) Pattern
B) Contrast
C) Asymmetry
D) Emphasis

20. The Earth is often depicted as a sphere. What do we call a flat, two-dimensional drawing of the Earth's surface?

A) Globe
B) Map
C) Model
D) Sculpture

21. When looking at the Sun, its light intensity creates high contrast. What do we call the darkest areas on the Sun's surface?

A) Sunspots
B) Craters
C) Valleys
D) Mountains

22. The repetition of stars in a cluster is a design principle known as what?

A) Pattern
B) Emphasis
C) Contrast
D) Variety

23. Which celestial body is known for its distinct, high-contrast rings when viewed through a telescope?

A) Mars
B) Saturn
C) Venus
D) Mercury

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24. In design, 'balance' is key. Which force holds the planets in a balanced orbit around the Sun?

A) Gravity
B) Magnetism
C) Friction
D) Light

25. Nebulae are clouds of gas and dust. In art terms, they are often described as having an 'organic' shape, meaning what?

A) Geometric
B) Irregular
C) Symmetrical
D) Fixed

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