

Art Class Study Guide –Beginning Art Print this out and bring into class to fill in or view it on a device and rewrite to review in class.

These are the terms and skills on this semester’s exam, it’s up to you if the terms are written or filled in here, or on the back, or on another sheet of paper. The grade is for your participation on this work in class.

1) Know the definitions of line, shape, form, value, texture, color, space, pattern, movement, rhythm, unity, contrast, emphasis, and balance.
2) Know the drawing values (Tonal, linear, stippling) definitions. 3) The basic three colors that can be mixed to create all others are:

4) Define Secondary, and Intermediate colors _____.

5) What are the Neutrals and what do they do to change colors? _____ 6) What are Complimentary, monochromatic, analogues, and warm & cool colors called? _____

7) Color is light and colored objects absorb and reflect different wavelengths. Both black and white are made of all primary colors. They are viewed as different because one reflects light wavelengths and the other absorbs light wavelengths. Which one reflects light? _____

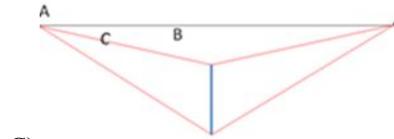
8) which one absorbs light? _____



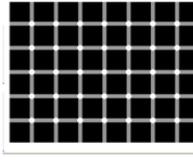
A)



B)



C)



D)

9) Who is this artist in photo A above? _____ and what is her art known for? _____
_____ .10) What is the definition of sculpture _____

11) _____ is called a subtractive sculpture process because you subtract material to leave the forms you do want in the foam.

The forms/textures needed in the sculpture are left after the unwanted foam is removed.12) Why do humans relate to sculpture more than paintings? _____

13) Fundamental techniques used to achieve perspective are: controlling variation of sizes, _O_____, lower when _____ higher when _____ .14) _____ is the art or science of designing and creating buildings. 15) _____ a method or style of building. 16) What is linear perspective and what is aerial perspective. _____ ? 17) Artists think about materials for sculpture in several ways. One is being _____ to the materials. A second way is _____ the materials to suit the idea.18) When working with scratch _____ don’t draw everything with a white outline. You must scratch away areas of LIGHT and leave DARK areas. See the example for this in photo B above. 19) Label diagram C above with the words orthogonal, horizon line, and vanishing point. (A in diagram C has two.) 20) Ceramics is the art of making objects from _____ 21) Bisque ware is _____

_____ 22) Wedging is _____ 23) The definition of Modeling is: _____

_____ 24) Write the process of slip and score in clay _____

building _____ 25) Know the process of pinching a pot _____

_____ 26) How many black dots are in picture D above? _____ 27)

An artist is only ever limited by their _____ since skills and techniques can be learned and improved.

_____ 25) Know the process of pinching a pot _____

_____ 26) How many black dots are in picture D above? _____ 27)

An artist is only ever limited by their _____ since skills and techniques can be learned and improved.

28) Required: Choose one of the written responses below to be completed during the exam. Complete a short outline showing the details you will use during your response on the exam. Written Response #1 What are some of the purposes of visual art in society? Why do most societies have visual art as part of their history and culture? Support your opinion by outlining details for a 3 paragraph response with a final conclusion in the 4 paragraph. Written Response #2 What are some of the things you learned by being in an art class this year? Explain your opinion with supportive details by outlining your details for a 3 paragraph response with a final conclusion in the 4 paragraph. Some of the media used this year may have been: markers, charcoal, acrylic and watercolor paints, pencil, paper, scratch paper, crayon, foam, clay/ceramic, colored pencil, India ink, and chalk/ oil pastels.

Elements and Principles Reviewed

Line- A mark with length and direction created by a point that moves across a surface.

Shape- An element that can be defined by line and space. Geometric and organic

Space- The empty or open area between, around, above, below or within shapes and objects.

Value is an element of art that means the darkness or lightness. The light medium and dark areas on any surface or color

Form- three-dimensional object can be measured by height, width, and depth, and created by value.

Texture- created how a surface feels

Color-

Balance-refers to the distribution of visual weight in a work of art. It can be symmetrical or asymmetrical.

Rhythm- When one or more elements of design are used repeatedly to create a feeling of organized Movement an artist has achieved rhythm.

Contrast- refers to the differences in values, colors, textures, shapes and other elements

Pattern- is planned or random repetitions in objects, shapes, line, and colors, to enhance art.

Unity- all the elements in her art piece look like they belong together.

Movement- this art directed the viewer's eyes through the work, to a focal area, and choice of colors, but often through the use of equal values.