

ART FOUNDATIONS STUDY GUIDE

All art is literally made up of the “elements” of art. Your composition is how you use the “principles” (semester 2 of art to arrange the “elements”).

Part One: Elements of Art Multiple Choice

Questions are based on the following information covered during Semester 1.

1. Line Unit-

Line Defined: path of a moving point through space.

Line Types:

vertical, horizontal, implied, diagonal,
contour, gesture, curved and zigzag

- A contour line drawing includes only the outside and hard edges of an object.
- A gesture drawing is a quick drawing used to express movement
- A CONTOUR LINE is a drawing including only the outside and hard edges of an object

Other Definitions to be defined in class during review

Contour Drawing:

Gesture Drawing:

Outline:

Art Media:

Charcoal:

Graphite Pencil:

Types of Pencil:

PROJECT: Contour Drawing, Line Drawing

2 COLOR Unit-

(THIS UNIT WAS **NOT YET COVERED** SEMESTER ONE)

WE DID DISCUSS THAT BLACK, WHITE AND GRAY ARE NEUTRAL COLORS

COLOR- *what is perceived when the eye absorbs light reflected off an object*

Hue, primary, secondary and complementary

color schemes- complementary, analogous,

monochromatic, triadic, split compliment

warm/cool/neutral- optical/local/arbitrary

PROJECT: *Not yet covered*

1. VALUE UNIT

VALUE DEFINED: darkness or lightness of a color

tint (light values)

shades (dark values)

a TONAL OR VALUE BAR is a practice exercise to show a range of values from light to dark.

intensity- brightness or dullness of a color

gradation: gradual color change

the last stage of our drawing was to create detail and TEXTURE with our darkest value(H HB 2B...)

know the order and make up of drawing pencils

COMPOSITION is the way an artist arranges all of the elements and principals of design in their work.

PROJECT: Still life Value Drawing

3. (PROPORTION) PORTRAIT

TEXTURE: how things feel or look as if they might feel if touched.

tactile- texture you feel

visual texture- simulated and invented

Symmetrical, asymmetrical and radial

When drawing the eyes, the proper spacing between them should be: one eye apart

Photoshop is a photo manipulation based software.

Proportion - Drawing the correct size relationships between objects

When drawing the human figure, it will on average be 7½ heads tall heads tall.

Foreshortening - Drawing different parts of a figure (arms, legs, torso) shorter to display perspective

To enlarge your photo reference to your drawing paper from the original, we used the "GRID METHOD"

PROJECT: Portrait

4. SPACE UNIT-

SPACE DEFINED: emptiness or area between, around, above, below, and within objects.

perspective, overlap, details, position on page, and color

the above can help show the illusion of space

know the difference between one and two point perspective

You can tell if a composition is 1 or 2 point perspective by the number of its vanishing points

The horizon line is where the sky and land seem to meet

PROJECT: Perspective drawing of hall

5. SHAPE UNIT

Shape Defined- two-dimensional area defined in some way

geometric and organic/free-form

used a variety of shapes on a grid to create a portrait of a "famous" person

PROJECT: Geometric and Organic Shape Project, Shape in the initial drawing of a PORTRAIT

6. Form UNIT

FORM DEFINED: an object with 3 dimensions

Discussed "cube, sphere, and cylinder" during SHAPE unit

Form has space, height and width

SAMPLES: Shown in class sculptures

Form is an element of art is 3 dimensional. This means it has mass and takes up space.

CONCEPTS AND ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS TO KNOW

- An organized approach for studying or having a discussion about a work of art is called a CRITIQUE.
 - The steps of this are called: Describe, Analyze, Interpret, and Judge is the correct order when using art criticism
- An object or area within your composition/artwork, which creates the most interest is called the FOCAL POINT
- The darkness or lightness of a color refers to value
- These are geometric **shapes:**
 - square
 - triangle
 - circle
- This is an organic **shapes:**



- A value drawing usually won't have outlines
- Pressure and hand-to-eye coordination are more important to an artist than the type of pencil used.
- Grid method:
 - make sure your final grid has the same number of squares as the original
 - always have squares on your final version
 - draw the lines on the final grid very light so you can see them
 - use a ruler and measure accurately
- Charcoal:
 - makes very dark blacks
 - it leaves powder or dust
 - does smudge easily
 - is difficult to erase
 - is made of carbon and binders
- 6B is the darkest lead (will make the darkest mark) in the choices below
- 4H 2H H HB 2B 6B
- Composition refers to the way an artist arranges all of the elements and principals of design in their work
- A gradation is a slow change from one value into another
- We enlarge a reference from an original: gridding
- We added "texture" on our portrait by adding hair as the last step when making our portraits
- We added "texture" on our still life drawing by adding high lights and details to "copy" the surface texture of the object
- The name for the different art materials used to create art is called media.
- Stippling- Using a series of dots to show value
- Cross-hatching with ink or adding texture with lines that overlaps and intersects
- Space- Element of art that refers to the areas around, between, above, below, or within objects

Sample Questions (Will complete as a group. You may want to do this ahead of time & then check your answers:

_____ is an element of art that refers to the emptiness or area between, around, above, below or within objects.

- a. Color
- b. Shape
- c. Space
- d. Texture

_____ is the art material used to make drawing pencils.

- a. Alloy
- b. Conte
- c. Graphite
- d. Lead

_____ this letter indicates a soft pencil, used for darker colors.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. H
- d. F

_____ this letter indicates a hard pencil, used for light lines and colors.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. H
- d. D

A _____ is used to spread pencil and create a gradual color change for shading.

- a. Angle
- b. Blending Stick
- c. Kneaded Eraser
- d. Light Table

The technique in which lines or strokes are placed parallel to each other; used to create gradual tones is called _____.

- a. Blending
- b. Contour
- c. Cross Hatching
- d. Hatching

The technique in which over lapping parallel lines are used to create gradual tones is called _____.

- a. Blending
- b. Contour
- c. Cross Hatching
- d. Hatching

The materials or tools used to create a work of art are called _____.

- a. Art
- b. Drawings
- c. Cool stuff
- d. Media

In art the shapes or forms are called the _____ or the figure.

- a. Background space
- b. Negative space
- c. Positive space
- d. Simple space

The empty spaces between the shapes or forms are called _____ or the ground.

- a. Background space
- b. Negative space
- c. Positive space
- d. Simple space

Part Two: Critique a work of art (multiple choice)

Questions are based on the following information using a famous work of art

Art Critique Steps

1. DESCRIBE – tell what the artwork looks like (using the Elements of Art), historical information, title, medium used, dates created, and possibly where it was created.

-Words/questions you can use: Who, When, Where, and How.

2. ANALYZE – describe the composition, layout, and relationships you see in the art. You will be using both the Elements of Art and the Principles in Art now.

- Words/questions you can use: compare, contrast, simplify, examine, relationship, distinguish, and inspect

3. INTERPRET – telling what the meaning of the work is, what it resembles, what you think the work is trying to do, the content, messages, or feeling of the work.

- Words/questions you can use: Function, discover, examine, motive, theme, inference, categorize, design, compose, solution, predict, estimate, theorize, maximize, adapt, propose, and build

4. JUDGE – Was the work successful in what it was trying to do? **ALWAYS HAVE A REASON WHY YOU THINK HERE.**

-Words/questions you can use: Conclude, successful, solve, and elaborate, purpose, improve, solution, justify, appraise, recommend, support, influence, rate, assess, value, judge, decide, dispute, rule on, criticize, agree, and opinion

Part Three: Create (Draw) a work of art

You will complete a small drawing during class using your drawing pencils.

PLEASE LOOK AT SAMPLE PICTURES ONLINE....

DIRECTIONS

Arrange 3 white Styrofoam cups into a creative composition. You will render a **realistic** composition from observation of your still life. You will be using graphite to complete this drawing. Fill the entire drawing space.

You will be graded on the following: 5 pts each

5: excellent 4: good 3: sufficient 2: needs improvement 1: insufficient- lacks development

Creative Composition ___/5

(Show depth and overlap)

Craftsmanship/Neatness ___/5

(No smudges, work carefully)

Accuracy/proportion ___/5

(Size should be correct)

Evident light source ___/5

(Use of highlight, lights, midtones, darks, and cast shadow)

Contrast ___/5

(Bold darks against white of the paper)

Smooth gradation of value ___/5

(Smooth and gradual, no evidence of lines, streaks, or "stripes" of color)

Total ___/30