

Art Foundations

Second Semester STUDY GUIDE

All art is literally made up of the ELEMENTS OF ART. Your composition is how you use the PRINCIPLES OF ART to arrange the elements.

Elements of Art

Line- path of a moving point through space.

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

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

Texture- how things feel or look as it might if felt or touched.

tactile- texture you feel
visual texture- simulated and invented

Value- darkness or lightness of a color

tint (light values) shades (dark values)
intensity- brightness or dullness of a color

Space- emptiness or area between, around, above, below, and within objects.

positive and negative space
perspective, overlap, details, position on page, and
color all can help show the illusion of space

Shape- two-dimensional area defined in some way

geometric and organic/free-form

Form- same as shape except is three-dimensional

Principles of Art

Rhythm: indicates movement using repetition of elements or objects

Pattern: Something that is visually repeated

Types- Regular, Alternating, flowing, progressive, and random

Motif is a unit repeated (module if 3-D)

Types of rhythm and pattern: random., regular, alternating, flowing and progressive

Movement: creates action in a work to guide the viewer's eyes through an artwork

Variety: dealing with differences or contrasts between elements of art and their properties

Balance- concerned with equalizing visual forces in a work.

Includes these types: formal (symmetrical), radial, and informal (asymmetrical)

Factors in balance: size, contour, color, value, texture, and position

Unity: quality of wholeness or oneness that is achieved by effective use of the elements of art.

It helps see the work as one versus having random things scattered all around. Can include: simplicity, repetition, proximity

Emphasis: having one part of an artwork dominant over the other parts

-Dominant: part that is noticed first

-subordinate: elements noticed later

-focal point: a part of the work to attract the viewers attention, or meant by the artist to stand out over the other parts.

Proportion: principle concerned with the size relationship of one part to another.

Includes: scale, foreshortening, exaggeration and distortion, golden mean, facial proportions, human head to body height/with ratios

Harmony: stressing similarities of separate but related parts

Art Media

- **Blending Stick** – used to create or make a pencil line soft. It can blend larger areas of both pencil and charcoal.
- An **eraser shield** is used to aid you when erasing a specific area. It is made of thin metal and can even be made by cutting a thin poster board.
- A **kneaded eraser** is a type of eraser that can be kneaded to self-clean and allow for forming to erase small areas. Twisting and pulling it also can clean it.
- **Charcoal:** Two types: stick and compressed. Stick is made from carbonized wood. Compressed is made from ground carbon mixed with clay or binding substances.
- **Charcoal** is another unique way to draw on the medium of your choice. Drawing with charcoal produces a rich, dark color when using it for drawing. You can easily blend lines with charcoal and give your work a depth not available with other mediums. Charcoal is a very crumbly medium to use and it smudges very easily and is difficult to erase com. However, charcoal is also very versatile and water can be added to it to give a charcoal wash effect on your work.
- **Colored pencil:** Like graphite pencils, colored pencils consist of a core of drawing material encased by a wooden cover. The core of a colored pencil is made up of a cylinder of pigment or dye mixed

with a binder. The binder most often is made from cellulose gum; other materials used in fillers include paraffin, beeswax and vegetable gums. The quality of the pigment in the core of a colored pencil determines the quality of the pencil, with higher grade colored pencils having a higher proportion of expensive pigments in their core.

Color Theory

- To make a **tint** of a color or lightening it you must add white.
- To darken or make a **shade** of a color you need to add black or the color's complement
- **Hue**: the term that describes the characteristic of a color, distinguishing it from the others is:
- The third set of colors in a color wheel are called **tertiary or intermediate**
- **Monochromatic Color**: The color scheme using only the light and dark values of a single hue in a work of art
- When creating a work of art in order to best select the color combination to use, we used the **color wheel** to help us understand and analyze those colors.
- **Primary colors**: red, yellow, and blue
- The **Secondary colors**: orange, green and violet
- **Warm colors** are red, yellow and orange
- **Cool colors** are blue, green and purple

Other Information/ Elements and Principles

- **Texture** is the tactile surface of an object.
- **Focal Point**: area in your drawing which is the center of interest
- **Contrast**: Technique for creating a focal point by using differences in elements. Contrast focuses on differences between elements
- **Symmetrical Balance**: is when both sides of the artwork are identically the same.
- **Asymmetrical Balance**: Another name for informal balance, in which unlike objects have equal visual weight or attraction.

- **Radial Balance**: Type of balance in which forces or elements of a design (color, shape, line, for example) come out (radiate) from a central point.

Drawing Layout and Design

- The type of drawing done before a final project is called a **preliminary drawing or layout**.
- When we take out or trim parts of a reference to create a more concise composition, which emphasizes the focal point, we are **cropping the reference**.
- When creating any piece of artwork you should always do **detail** last
- When creating a drawing or piece of artwork **outlines are only appropriate when** doing a contour drawing.
- A **pencil and eraser** are the essential tools you need every day in art class.
- In **drawing a grid** over a photo to enlarge it, the first thing you need to do is: Determine the finished size of your drawing so you can figure out the size of your grid.

Perspective

- **One point perspective** refers to a system of drawing that uses lines that appear to converge or meet at one point along the horizon line.
- A **vertical line**: runs up and down
- A **horizontal line**: goes from side to side or left to right
- A drawing system that uses two points, vertical lines and converge lines only is called: **two point perspective**

Proportion

- The **golden mean theory** deals with proportion. A Greek mathematician discovered what he called the perfect ratio, or relationship of one part to another. He called this ratio: The Golden Mean.
- A **gesture drawing** is a quick sketch done under 5 minutes, usually of a human figure.
- The classic **height of a human figure** is determined by a measurement of 7 1/2 heads.
- The height of a figure's head is used as a unit of measurement when laying out **proportion** in a drawing.
- **Foreshortening** is: when the parts of the figure (arms, legs, torso) are shorten to look like it is in perspective
- **Watercolor** is a type of paint made from pigments mixed with a water-soluble binder, such as gum arabic. Watercolor paints can be bought in tubes or pans (small blocks).
- When speaking about the **tooth of paper** it refers to: the texture of the paper surface ranging from smooth rough
- When painting with watercolor you MUST always work from **light to dark**. This means you paint the light colors first and the dark colors last.
- **Masking** is something you put on your watercolor paper to keep the white of the paper and repel paint.
- The **various materials** you can use for masking included: masking fluid (friskit), pieces of paper or cardboard and masking tape
- The watercolor technique called **"wet on wet"** means: the paper is wet (with paint or clear water) and paint or water is added to it
- **One point perspective** refers to a system of drawing that uses lines that appear to converge or meet at one point along the horizon line.
- We talk about watercolor being a **"transparent"** medium. This means: see-through in nature

- The difference between **pointillism and stippling** is: Pointillism uses dots of color and value is determined by the shade and color of the dots while stippling uses the same color dots and value is determined by the distance between dots
- When placing eyes in your self-portrait you were reminded that the space between the two eyes is usually: the equivalent of the width of another or third eye

**DRAWING PORTION:
BRING YOUR OWN SUPPLIES**

- Be able to draw a still life –bring your own objects and colored pencils.
- Know three colored pencil techniques.
- Use a color scheme and name it