

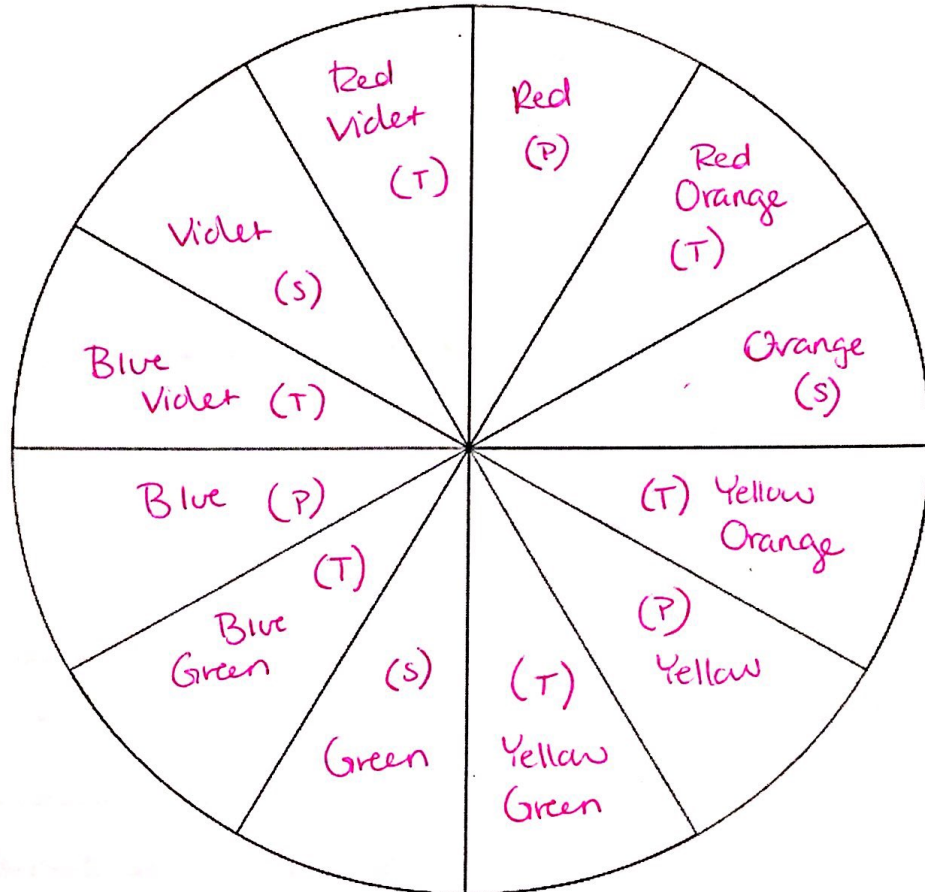
Name: Answer Key

Date: _____

ART II Study Guide

Students, answer the following questions to the best of your ability.

Label the color wheel below with all colors. Then, label each color as Primary, Secondary, or Tertiary. (24 pts)



Define a Primary color.

A color that cannot be made by mixing any other colors. Are used to make all other colors

Define a Secondary color.

A color made of 2 Primary colors

Define a Tertiary color.

Primary + Secondary color

Below, identify 3 different types of balances and draw an example for each. Make sure your drawing truly demonstrates the type of balance you identified.

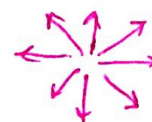
Symmetrical



Asymmetrical



Radial



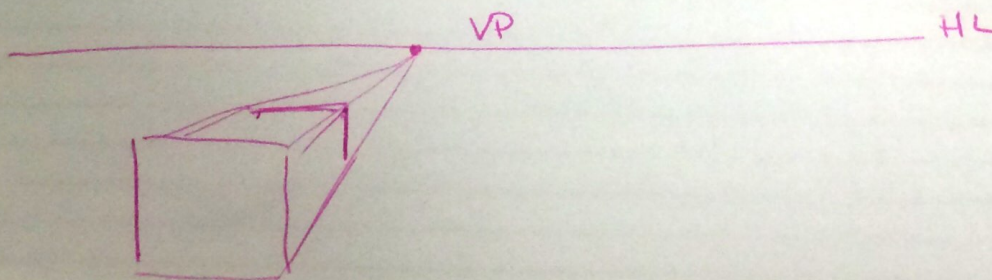
LIST THE ELEMENTS OF ART BELOW AND DEFINE THEM.

1. Shape - differentiated by value, color, texture: confined area
2. Texture - how something feels or looks like it might feel, if touched
3. Color - reflected light
4. Form - has 3 dimensions: height/width/depth
5. Value - lightness + darkness
6. Space - around, above, below, + in between: empty or filled
7. Line - moving dot in space

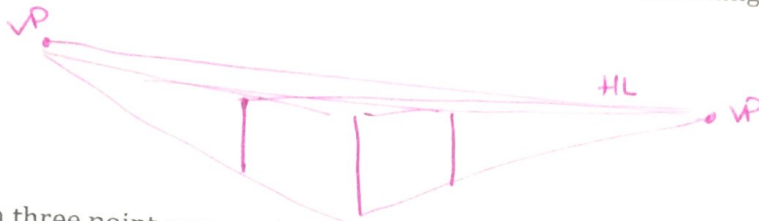
LIST THE PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN AND DEFINE THEM.

1. Unity - making all aspects of the artwork appear to belong together
2. Movement - feeling of action + guides a viewer's eye around the work
3. Emphasis - to make something stand out/dominance
4. Contrast - opposites in close proximity to each other
5. Rhythm - repetition of elements to create a feeling of vibration
6. Balance - visual weight of an image
7. Pattern - planned or random repetition of elements to enhance a page
8. Proportion - relationship of a part to the part or the whole
9. Harmony - calm, restful feeling in a work of art
10. ~~Edge~~ Variety - slight changes to keep work from being monotonous

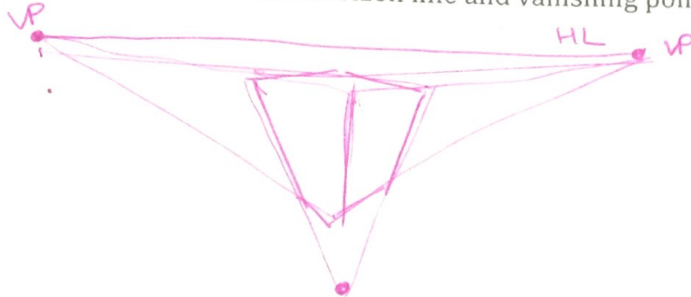
Draw a cube in one point perspective. Label the horizon line and vanishing point.



Draw a cube in two point perspective. Label the horizon line and vanishing point.

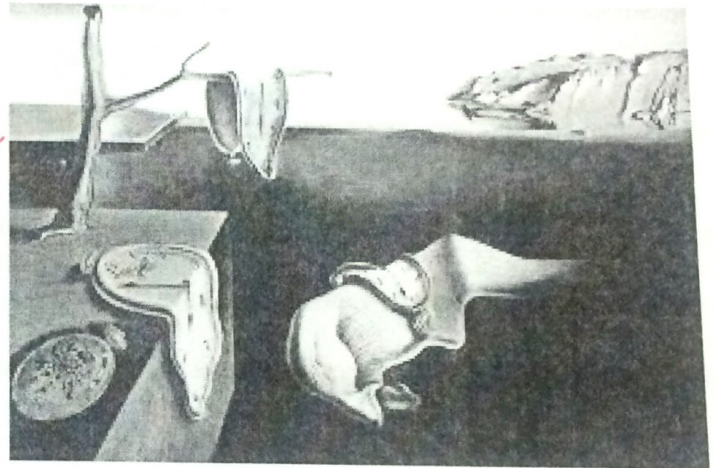


Draw a cube in three point perspective. Label the horizon line and vanishing point.



APPLICATION OF KNOWLEDGE: Please answer to the best of your ability.

1. Identify 3 elements and 3 principles in the image shown. Then, DESCRIBE how each element of art and principle of design are used in the image. IF YOU SIMPLY LIST THE ELEMENTS AND PRINCIPLES YOU WILL NOT RECEIVE CREDIT. (12 pts)



example element

(E) Texture can be found in this image through the jagged edges of the mountains, smooth surface of the watch, and bristly whiskers of the walrus.

(P) Contrast can be found through the darkness of the landscape in contrast to the lightness of the sky.

you must do this for 3 elements & 3 principles

Name the warm colors.

Red, yellow, orange

Name the cool colors.

blue, green, purple

Define shade.

Mixing a color with black

Define tint.

Mixing a color with ~~color~~ white

MATCHING: Choose the word that best fits each description below.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Composition | B. Color Scheme | C. Monochromatic |
| D. Still Life | E. Atmospheric Perspective | F. Two Point Perspective |
| G. One Point Perspective | H. Three Point Perspective | I. Linear Perspective |
| J. Horizon Line | K. Positive Space | L. Background |
| M. Implied Lines | N. Judgment | O. Interpretation |
| P. Negative Space | Q. Description | R. Middle Ground |
| S. Analysis | T. Foreground | |

1. B A plan for selecting organizing colors.
2. E A type of perspective where object become smaller as they get father away: really far objects appear blue in color
3. L The background of the picture.
4. A To create, form, or design an image by arranging separate parts to create a whole: The organization of artwork (Positive shapes, negative shapes, and format)
5. F This type of linear perspective contains two vanishing points and conveys three dimensional cubes as if they are viewed from a corner perspective.
6. G This type of linear perspective contains one vanishing point and conveys three dimensional cubes as viewed from the front.
7. N The last step in the Art Criticism Process in which the art critic addresses if the artwork is successful or not.
8. O The third step in the Art Criticism Process where the art critic makes assumptions as to the artist's intentions for the artwork.
9. M Lines that are not necessarily drawn in an image but are lines created by values, colors, texture, or shapes that guide the eye through the piece of artwork
10. H This type of linear perspective contains three vanishing points and conveys three dimensional cubes as if you are viewing them drastically from above or below ("bird's eye view" or "worm's eye view").
11. I A mathematical system of drawing perspective with vanishing points and a horizon line
12. C A color scheme that uses one color and the shades and tints of that color.
13. D An arrangement of inanimate objects
14. R In a landscape, the area that is located between the background and foreground.
15. J The horizontal line that separates the sky from the earth.
16. K The main focus of the picture.
17. L In a landscape, the area that is furthest from the viewer.
18. Q The first step in the Art Criticism Process where the art critic objectively states what he or she sees in the artwork.
19. S The second step in the Art Criticism Process where the art critic addresses the organization of the artwork.
20. T In a landscape, the area that is closest visually to the viewer.

Matching: Match the vocabulary term with the definition that best fits.

~~A. Relief Printing~~
F. Registration

~~B. Printmaking~~
G. Gouge

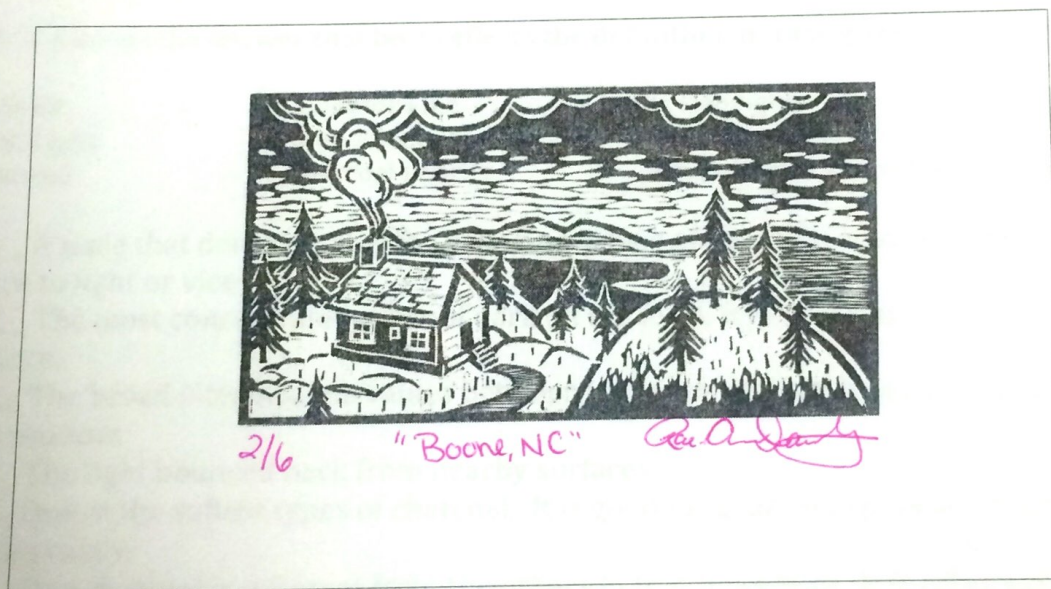
~~C. Artist's Proof~~
H. Brayer

~~D. Linoleum Prints~~
I. Burnish

~~E. Edition~~
J. Spoon

1. I To rub
2. E A set of identical prints
3. B The art or technique of making prints, especially as practiced in engraving, etching, dry point, woodcut, or screenprinting.
4. F In pencil, lightly mark paper at 4 corner margins to place block in center of paper
5. D A linoleum block or plate used for making relief prints
6. A Printing methods in which a block of wood, linoleum, or some other material's surface is carved so that an image can be printed from it
7. G An engraving tool used to carve out linoleum
8. H A tool used to roll ink onto a surface by hand, usually in block printing
9. C The first prints used to determine if additional gouging is needed: signed AP
10. J This tool is often used to burnish prints.

Please "sign" this print correctly with all necessary information. You may title this print whatever you wish. Pretend that this is the second print of an edition of 6. (6 points)



Describe the steps necessary for printing a block print. Be thorough.

1. Collect all materials: brayer, spoon, plate, paper, ink, plastic sheets, registration
2. Create the registration.
3. Place a line of ink on a plastic sheet
4. Pull the ink down with a brayer to fully coat the brayer
5. Place your plate face up: Use the wheel brayer to ink it
6. Place plate face up on registration
7. Lay paper over plate & rub w/ spoon

Define vanishing point. *Point at which lines in linear perspective converge*

What type of light contains all colors? *white*

Define and provide an example for each color scheme listed below.

Monochromatic

color + its shades + tint (blue, light blue, dark blue)

Complementary

color + color across from it on color wheel (ex- blue + orange)

Split Complementary

color + colors beside its complement (ex- red, yellow-green, + blue-green)

Analogous

colors beside each other on the color wheel (ex- red, red orange, yellow orange)

Triadic

colors equidistant from each other on the color wheel: form a triangle (ex- red, blue, yellow)

MATCHING: Choose the answer that best reflects the definition/phrase given.

~~A. Value Scale~~

~~B. Contour Line~~

~~C. Highlight~~

~~D. Half Tone~~

~~E. Reflected Light~~

~~F. Core Shadow~~

~~G. Cast Shadow~~

Still Life

~~H. Cast Shadow~~

~~I. Vine Charcoal~~

~~J. Charcoal Pencils~~

~~K. Compressed Charcoal~~

~~L. White Charcoal~~

1. A A scale that demonstrates the changing values of a tone on a scale of steps running from dark to light or vice versa.
2. F The most concentrated areas of dark on the form, it receives no illumination from the light source.
3. D The broad intermediate values between the more defined areas of highlight and the core of the shadow.
4. E The light bounced back from nearby surfaces
5. I One of the softest types of charcoal. It is good for general expressive lines, soft shading, and erases easily.
6. L This charcoal is different from the others in that it is white. It is often used last in a charcoal drawing to help describe the brightest highlights. It usually erases relatively easily.
7. G A composition featuring inanimate objects such as food, flowers, jars, and bottles.
8. H The shadows thrown by objects onto adjacent planes or surfaces when the object is placed between a light source and the adjacent planes or surfaces.
9. C The lightest values present on the surface of an illuminated form, the intense spots of light that appear on the crest of a surface facing the light.
10. J Contains the charcoal in a more familiar often cleaner container. These are great for adding tight small detail and range from light to dark.
11. K This type of charcoal is extremely dark and should be used for only the blackest areas on your drawing.
12. B The lines that outline the edges of forms and shapes and actually describe shapes and forms in the simplest way.

MULTIPLE CHOICE: Choose the answer that best fits each description/question.

1. A What is the act or process of making incisions or pictures on a metal plate, glass etc, by the corrosive action of an acid?
 A. Etching B. Screen printing C. Lithography D. Wood Block Prints
2. B When carving woodcut, linoleum cut, or other type of relief printmaking plate, what is important to remember when carving letters or words?
A. The letters or words must be large C. The letters or words must be cut deeply
 B. The words must be written backwards D. There can be no letters or words in a print
3. C What is the process of printing from a flat surface treated so as to repel the ink except where it is required for printing?
A. Etching B. Screen Printing C. Lithography D. Wood Block
4. B What is a print made by using a stencil process in which an image or design is superimposed on a very fine mesh screen and printing ink is squeezed onto the printing surface through the area of the screen that is not covered by the stencil.
A. Etching B. Screen Printing C. Lithography D. Wood Block Prints
5. A What was the woodcut printmaking method originally used for?
 A. Stamping designs B. Drawing C. Games D. Screen Printing
6. B In the printmaking process of lithography, what tool is used to draw on the limestone?
A. Acid B. lithographic crayon C. Squeegee D. Linoleum
7. B The materials used to create an image.
A. Composition B. Medium C. Balance D. Spac

APPLICATION OF KNOWLEDGE:

Perform a formal evaluation (Description, Analysis, Interpretation, and Judgment) of one of the pieces of art displayed. Be sure to use both objective criteria (such as the Art Elements and Design Principles) and your own aesthetic preferences and interpretation.

A.



B.



C.



Image B example

5 sentences for each section

Description

This work of art contains a woman in the lower left hand corner. She is on the ground & facing away from the viewer. Two buildings are located on the high horizon line. The woman's hair is dark and she is wearing a light dress. There appears to be a huge field.

Analysis

The artist used space in that the ground covers 3/4 of the artwork with a small span of sky at the top. Contrast is clear in that the woman has a light dress with a dark background. The light dress is also emphasized through the use of value. The houses/buildings in the back are created through various shapes. Movement is created through the directional placement of the woman.

Interpretation

This artist painted this artwork, and it seems to convey a sense of loneliness. The woman is faced away from the viewer, and the surrounding field creates space that confirms this loneliness. Her arm is reaching out towards the buildings. Perhaps the artist felt isolated & unable to reach his desire.

Judgment

This is a strong piece of work in that it conveys strong emotion & desire. I really enjoy the emptiness of this work & the loneliness it conveys. The style appears realistic. The artwork is already located in a museum and stays strong there.