

High School Visual Arts

Level 3

Elements of Art
2-D Design

Texture

Name: _____

Date _____ Period _____

2. Meret Oppenheim

Time Period: _____

Name and define the Art Style she is most known for... _____

She also uses *Juxtaposition* of textures but how does she use it differently than Andy Goldsworthy?

What is Texture?

Define *Texture* in your own words...

What is *Tactile Texture*? _____

What is *Implied Texture*? _____

How are *Tactile* and *Implied Textures* different? _____

Describe how art can have both *Implied* and *Tactile Texture* at the same time: _____

Adding Context

How artists use *texture* to influence their audience and more effectively communicate their visual message....

1. Andy Goldsworthy

Time Period _____

Art Style _____

Primary Medium _____

How and why does he use Juxtaposition in most of his art?

Texture Rubbings

Collect textures from a variety of surfaces using the "rubbing" method. Place the paper on a textured surface (smooth doesn't count); then rub a pencil across the surface to reveal it on the paper. Remember to label where the texture came from, use all space, and use good craftsmanship.

Texture 2 _____

Texture 3 _____

Texture 1 _____

Creatively fill this page and the next with 20 different kinds of Tactile Texture descriptions using your best hand- lettering skills...

Elements of Art

2-D Design

Line

Name: _____

Date _____ Period _____

2. Vincent Van Gough

Time Period _____

Art Style _____

Primary Medium _____

How is line used in "Starry Night"?

3. Alexander Calder

Time Period _____

Art Style _____

Kinetic Art _____

He invented the _____

How does he use line in "Untitled, 1976" displayed @ the NGA?

What is Line?

Define **Line** in your own words...

Who said "A line is a dot that went for a walk" _____

What is **Literal Line**? _____

What is **Implied Line**? _____

How are **Literal** and **Implied Lines** different? _____

Adding Context

How artists use **line** to influence

their audience and more effectively

communicate their visual message...

1. Jomon Pottery

Time Period _____

Primary Medium _____

What is Symbolism? _____

What can you tell about the culture

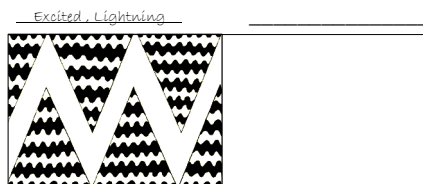
based on the patterns they create?

Literal Lines

Fill each box with a **Pattern** using that type of line; then list what **emotions** or **objects** they could represent. Looking for high level of Craftsmanship and effort.

Zig-Zag

Wavy



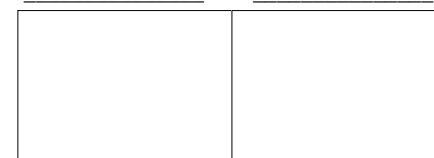
Vertical

Horizontal



Diagonal

Perpendicular



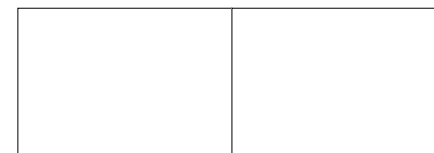
Skinny

Thick



Swirly

Thick-to-Thin



Literally Implied Lines

Use this page & the next to create a

design incorporating text – however the

words can only be written using implied

lines. Here are some directions to help...

Step 1: use a pencil and light pressure, fill this page

and next page with different kinds of literal lines.

Step 2: use an eraser to write across the two pages.

Step 3: go back over Literal lines and add more if

needed to help define the edge of your lettering.

2. Andy Goldsworthy

Time Period: _____
How does he use *physical space* in his art and how does it relate to his visual message? _____

A *Series of Work* is: _____

Explain how he also use *repetition* of shapes in his work as a whole _____

Elements of Art 2-D Design

Shape

Name: _____

Date _____ Period _____

How does he use *Shapes* in his art? _____

What invention made the art world
reevaluate the purpose of art? _____

Primary Medium _____

Art Style _____

Time Period _____

Adding Context
How artists use *Shape* to influence their audience and more effectively communicate their visual message...
1. Pablo Picasso

What is Shape?

Define *Shape* in your own words...

How do you use *Shapes* in other classes? _____

Creatively list the 4 ways to generally describe shapes in art...



Describe and label the images created in the positive/negative shapes below....
Positive/Negative
A *Contour Line* is _____
Positive shape is _____
Negative Shapes are _____
A *Silhouette* is _____

Geometric

In your own words *Geometric Shapes* in your own words...

Create a design using all space below & only Geometric shapes. Bonus Points for *Strong Composition*....

Organic

In your own words *Organic Shapes* in your own words...

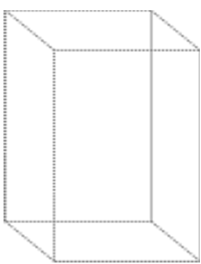
Create a design using all space below & only Organic shapes. Bonus Points for *Strong Composition*....

Open/Closed
What are Open and Closed Shapes?

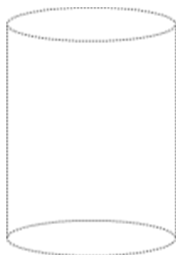
Create a composition with a combination of open and closed shapes. In the space below...

Elements of Art
2-D Design

Form



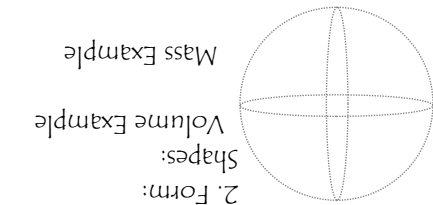
5. Form:
Shapes:
Volume Example
Mass Example



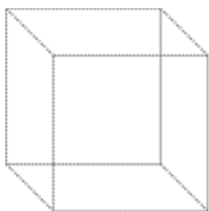
4. Form:
Shapes:
Volume Example
Mass Example



3. Form:
Shapes:
Volume Example
Mass Example



2. Form:
Shapes:
Volume Example
Mass Example



1. Form: cube
Shapes: 6 squares
Volume Example
cardboard box
Mass Example
stack of books

Form-up Some Shapes

Part 1: Name the form. List 2-D shapes it's made from, an example of an object that emphasizes volume and mass.
Part 2: Draw one of the examples over.

What is Form?

Define **Form** in your own words...

Implied or Fo' Real

There are 2 main ways to express *Form* in Artwork: Implied & Real.

1. Define **Real Form**: _____

2. Define **Implied Form**: _____

List art styles that feature Implied Forms: _____

Name: _____

Date _____ Period _____

Adding Clarification

What is the difference between **Realistic** and **Abstract** Forms: _____

What is the difference between **Abstract** forms and **Non-objective** Forms: _____

What is the difference between **2-D** and **3D objects**? _____

Shaping up Forms

There are 7 ways to describe the shape a form presents. List and describe each one...

1. _____:

3. _____:

4. _____:

5. _____:

6. _____:

7. _____:

2. _____:

1. _____:

Describing Form

List, define, and draw examples of the 3 ways to describe a form.

Bonus points for creative designs

3. _____:

Elements of Art
2-D Design

Value

Something of Value
Create a design that showcases value that is realistic or abstract that uses the space on both of these pages...

What is Value?

Define *Value* in your own words...

List and define the 2 ways Value is applied to art and the other terms related to them...

1. _____:

Tint: _____

Shade: _____

Contrast: _____

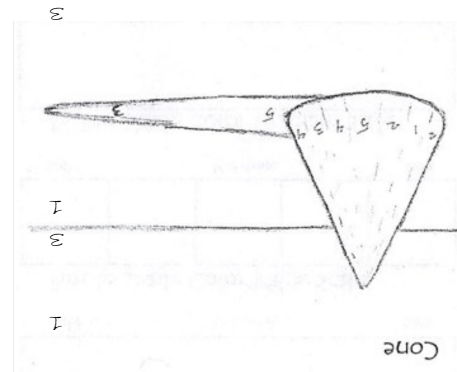
2. _____:

High-Key _____

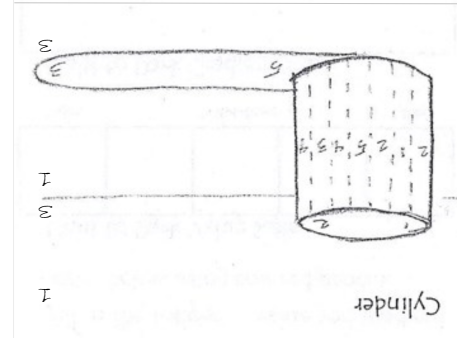
Low-Key _____

Name: _____

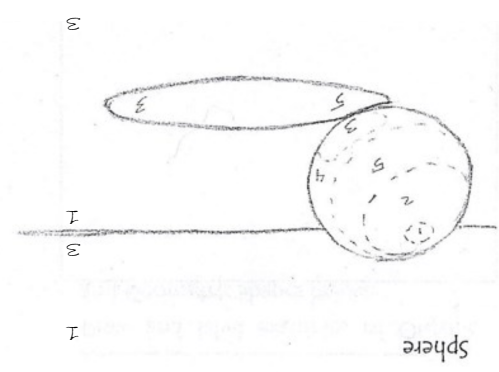
Date _____ Period _____



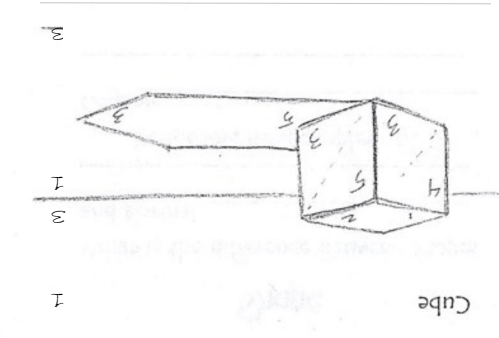
Cone



Cylinder



Sphere



Cube

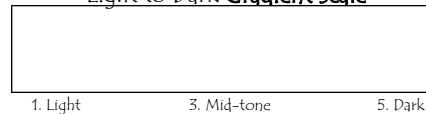
Imposing Value

Fill in the value scales using colored pencils.

Light to Dark Tonal Scale



Light to Dark Gradient Scale



Tint to Shade Color Tonal Scale



Tint to Shade Color Gradient Scale

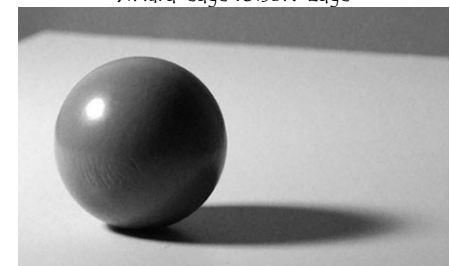


Throwin' Some Shade

Define then label the image below using the corresponding numbers...
Depth of Field: _____

1.Foreground 2. Mid-ground 3. Background
Shading: _____

4. Light-source 5. Highlight 6. Shadow
7. Cast-shadow 8. Reflected-Light
9. Hard-edge 10. Soft-Edge



How is the intent different: _____

Compare the way Rodin used Space in each sculpture. How are they similar and different?: _____

What other interesting things did you learn about it? _____

How does he use space in this piece _____

When was it made? _____
Look up "Monument to Balzak"

Elements of Art 3-D Design

Space

Name: _____

Date _____ Period _____

What other interesting things did you learn about it? _____

How does he use space in this piece _____

When was it made? _____
Look up a photo of "The Thinker"

What style of art does he make?: _____
Where is this artist from?

Auguste Rodin

How artists use *space* to influence their audience and more effectively communicate their visual message....

Adding Context

What is Space?

When you think of the word "space" what is the first thing that comes to mind? _____

Why do you think that came up first? _____

Define **Space** : _____

List the **4 kinds of space** used in art

What is a Still Life? _____

Using the same object from your still life set up, draw only the negative space.

Define: _____

Negative Space

2-D Space

Define: _____

Fill the space below with a drawing that represents **2-D space**

Set up a still life with small objects. Pick one object and draw only the positive space.

Define: _____

Positive Space

3-D Space

Define: _____

Fill the space below with a drawing that represents **3-D space**



Apply advanced coloring skills below using a color scheme of your choice...

Real Black	Hard and Soft Edges
Complementary	Analogous
Enhancing Colors	
Cross Fading	
Fading	

Practice the following skills in the spaces below using colored pencils...

Advanced Coloring

Elements of Art

2-D Design

Color

Name: _____

Date _____ Period _____

What is Color?

Define **Color** in your own words: _____

Hue: _____

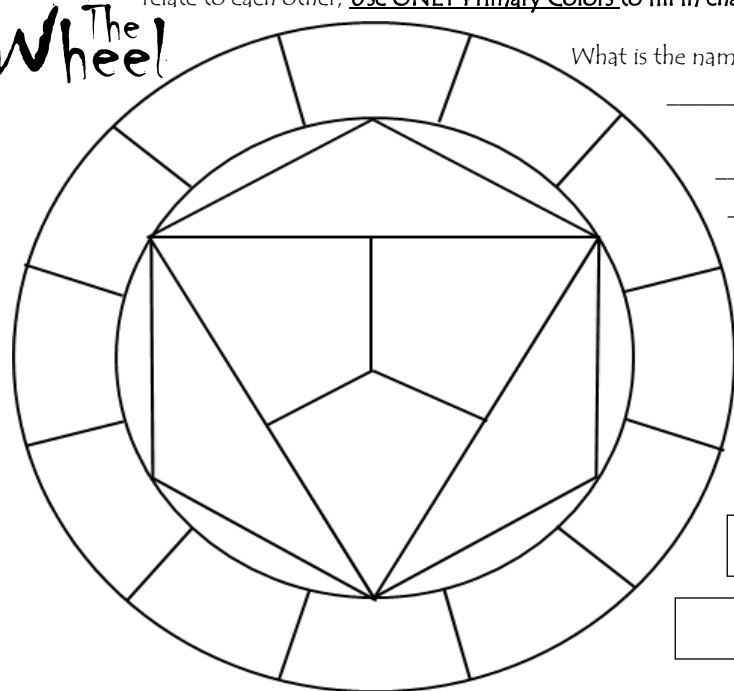
List some examples:

Value: _____

List some examples:

Intensity: _____

List some examples:



The Wheel

Now **label then fill in** the following chart with the appropriate *hues* to show how *schemas* relate to each other; **Use ONLY Primary Colors** to fill in chart below...

What is the name of this kind of chart?

What is it's purpose?

Add swatches of the most common complementary color pairs below and **label** them.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Color holds a lot of power. Sure it can add some flare to designs but the real power is what it can represent. Creatively fill the chart below...

Color... ..can be a symbol for...	Red
Orange	Yellow
Green	Blue
Violet	

Below are terms related to color, define each one or list examples for each one:

- _____ Scheme
- _____ Primary
- _____ Split Primary
- _____ Complementary
- _____ Split Complementary
- _____ Monochromatic
- _____ Analogous
- _____ Neutral
- _____ What are the benefits of using complementary colors: _____
- _____ What are the benefits of using analogous colors: _____