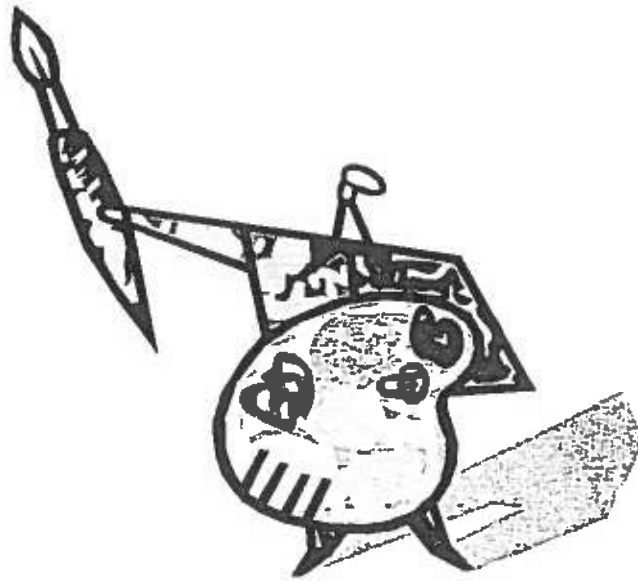


Art Fundamentals

Semester 1
Chapters 1 - 7

Art Talk Student Workbook



Name _____

Name _____

I. RECALLING VOCABULARY

Directions Match each description with the correct word or term in the box. Write the letter of the correct word or term in the blank at the left of each description.

- _____ 1. Creative individuals who use imagination and skill to communicate in visual form.
- _____ 2. Basic visual symbols in the language of art.
- _____ 3. Material used to make art.
- _____ 4. Something that stands for or represents something else.
- _____ 5. Art that has no recognizable subject matter.
- _____ 6. Rules that govern how artists organize the elements of art.
- _____ 7. An image that viewers can easily identify in a work of art.
- _____ 8. To become deeply aware through the senses of the special nature of a visual object.
- _____ 9. The way the principles of art are used to organize the elements of art.
- _____ 10. Message the work of art communicates.
- _____ 11. List of important facts about a work of art.

- | |
|-----------------------------|
| A. <i>artists</i> |
| B. <i>composition</i> |
| C. <i>content</i> |
| D. <i>credit line</i> |
| E. <i>elements of art</i> |
| F. <i>medium</i> |
| G. <i>nonobjective art</i> |
| H. <i>perceive</i> |
| I. <i>principles of art</i> |
| J. <i>subject</i> |
| K. <i>symbol</i> |

II. RECALLING FACTS

A. Directions Place a *T* next to each statement that is true and an *F* next to each statement that is false.

- _____ 1. People created art to record ideas long before they had written word.
- _____ 2. Sketching is generally the final step in completing many artworks and other projects.
- _____ 3. No matter how a work is made, it will contain all of the elements of art.
- _____ 4. In a credit line, the title of the work always appears in italics.
- _____ 5. The three basic properties defining a work of art are subject, composition and content.
- _____ 6. When the size of an artwork is provided in a credit line, the first number is the width.
- _____ 7. Literature is a source for ideas for some artists.
- _____ 8. Folk artists are often self-taught.

Name: _____

Chapter 1 Art in Your World

Section 2: Reviewing Art Facts

1. Visual art includes:

A) _____

B) _____

C) _____

D) _____

E) _____

F) _____

G) _____

H) _____

I) _____

J) _____

K) _____

2. What does it mean to *perceive*? _____

3. List and describe the five purposes of art.

4. Define the word *artist*. _____

5. Name and describe four sources of inspiration for artists.

Name: _____

6. Why do artists keep sketchbooks? _____

7. Explain the relationship between the elements of art and the principles of art. _____

8. How do subject and composition differ? _____

9. What do you think most influences an artist's choice of a particular medium—the subject of the work, the composition, or the content? Do you think there is another factor that influences this choice? Explain.

Directions Name the Elements of Art & Principles of Art

Elements of Art

Principles of Art

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Name: _____

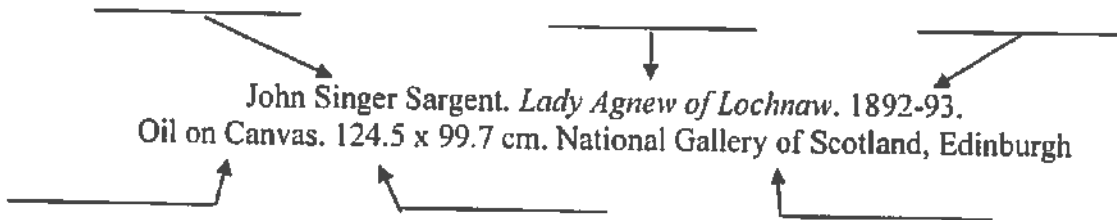
The Credit Line includes six important facts about the work of art. They are:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Art Criticism

Directions: Answer the Following.

a- Name the parts of the credit line.



Name: _____

Applying Your Skills - Label your paper "Chapter 1 Project"

Create a Symbol-In visual art, symbols can be concrete representations of abstract ideas, such as a heart standing for love. On a plain, white sheet of paper, create a visual symbol that represents something important to you, such as an activity you participate in or an organization you belong to. Make the symbol large and cover at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of the page.

Name: _____

Chapter 2 – Art Criticism and Aesthetic Judgment

Vocabulary Define terms

Criteria _____

Art Criticism _____

Aesthetic Experience _____

Description _____

Analysis _____

Interpretation _____

Judgment _____

Literal Qualities _____

Design Qualities _____

Expressive Qualities _____

Art History Operations _____

Individual Style _____

Answer each question in complete sentences.

1. What is aesthetic? _____

2. Name and describe the four steps of art criticism in order.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

Name: _____

3. What are the three aesthetic qualities most often discussed by art critics? _____

4. What is Emotionalism? Give an example. _____

5. Compare and Contrast Formalism and Imitationalism. _____

6. How does judging functional objects differ from judging fine art? _____

7. What is individual style? _____

8. Do you think you can appreciate the qualities of a work of art even if you don't like it? Explain.

9. Write your opinion of the following statement: "Your own life experiences will help you understand each work of art." Explain your answer. _____

Name: _____

10. How do you think the four-step system of criticizing art will help you analyze your own works of art? Explain. _____

Applying Your Skills - Pick ONE Label your paper "Chapter 2 Project"

1. Aesthetic Theories-Select one large work of art in the textbook. Show the picture to at least three people. Ask them whether they like the work. Then ask them to tell you why they like or dislike the work. Classify their answers according to the three aesthetic theories of art: Imitationalism, Formalism, or Emotionalism. On a sheet of notebook paper, list the work of art you chose and the artist. Below, list each person's answers individually as well as how you classified

2. Analyzing an Illustration-Browse through old unwanted magazines. Clip out one (1) illustration for an advertisement or action photograph that you find interesting. AVOID ordinary head shots and the like. Paste the clipping to the top of a plain, white sheet of paper. Divide the area beneath into four (4) columns. Head one column *Subject*, one *Composition*, and one *Content*. List details and properties of the image in each column.

CHAPTER 3 TEST

Name _____

Date _____

Class Period _____

I. RECALLING VOCABULARY

Directions Match each description with the correct word or term in the box. Write the letter of the correct word or term in the blank at the left of each description.

- _____ 1. The use of light and dark values to create the illusion of form.
- _____ 2. All prints made from the same plate, or set of plates.
- _____ 3. Materials used to make art.
- _____ 4. A system that processes words and images directly as numbers or digits.
- _____ 5. The impression created on a surface by the printing plate.
- _____ 6. Computer software programs that help users design, organize, and combine text, graphics, video, and sound in one document.
- _____ 7. A process in which an artist repeatedly transfers an original image from one prepared surface to another.
- _____ 8. The technique of capturing optical images on light-sensitive surfaces.
- _____ 9. A copy of a work of art.
- _____ 10. A system that uses electromagnetic energy to imprint both sound and pictures.
- _____ 11. A three-dimensional work of art.

- A. analog system
- B. digital system
- C. edition
- D. media
- E. multimedia programs
- F. photography
- G. print
- H. printmaking
- I. reproduction
- J. sculpture
- K. shading

II. RECALLING FACTS

A. Directions Place a T next to each statement that is true and an F next to each statement that is false.

- _____ 1. Egg yolks mixed with water have long been used as a strong binder for professional artists' tempera paints.
- _____ 2. In lithography the image to be printed is drawn on limestone, zinc, or waxed paper.
- _____ 3. Line is the most important element of art in a drawing.
- _____ 4. Ebony is among the media used to make pottery.
- _____ 5. Carving is an additive process.
- _____ 6. Graphite pencils, colored pencils, charcoal, and painting knives are popular drawing media.
- _____ 7. Media such as clay, wax, and plaster are used in modeling.
- _____ 8. The binder for water-soluble paint is gum arabic.
- _____ 9. Artistic composition makes photography a fine art.
- _____ 10. Analog systems are more precise than digital systems.

STUDY GUIDE 3

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____

For use with pages 40-61

Directions In this chapter you will learn about the tools and techniques that affect an artist's work. As you read, complete the following:

1. Identify an appropriate medium an artist might use for each of the following art processes:

(a) painting: _____

(b) sculpture: _____

(c) drawing: _____

2. List two ways that artists use sketchbooks.

(a) _____

(b) _____

3. List and define the three basic properties of paints.

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

4. What does it mean if a print has 10/20 in the bottom margin?

5. Describe the four main techniques artists use to make prints.

(a) relief printing _____

(b) intaglio _____

(c) lithography _____

(d) screen printing _____

6. What aspect of photography can be manipulated to create fine art rather than simple photographs? _____

7. Define the four processes of sculpture and suggest appropriate medium for each process.

Sculpture Technique	Definition	Medium
(a) modeling (b) carving (c) casting (d) assembling		

8. Label the following as (A) applied art or (F) fine art.

- _____ (a) hand-sewn quilt
- _____ (b) watercolor painting
- _____ (c) hand-crafted pottery
- _____ (d) black-and-white nature photography
- _____ (e) three-dimensional sculpture

9. What type of system uses electromagnetic energy to imprint both sound and pictures on videotape? _____

10. What type of system is used in computers to process words and images directly as numbers or digits? _____

11. Write your opinion of the following statement from the chapter: "As wonderful as technology has become, we still appreciate having an object that is on-of-a-kind and made by hand." Explain your answer.

Chapter 3: The Media & Processes of Art (cont.)

Reviewing Art Facts

Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. What is the difference between two- and three-dimensional art? _____

2. Describe the four shading techniques. _____

3. Name and define the three main ingredients of paint. _____

4. What are the three basic steps of printmaking? _____

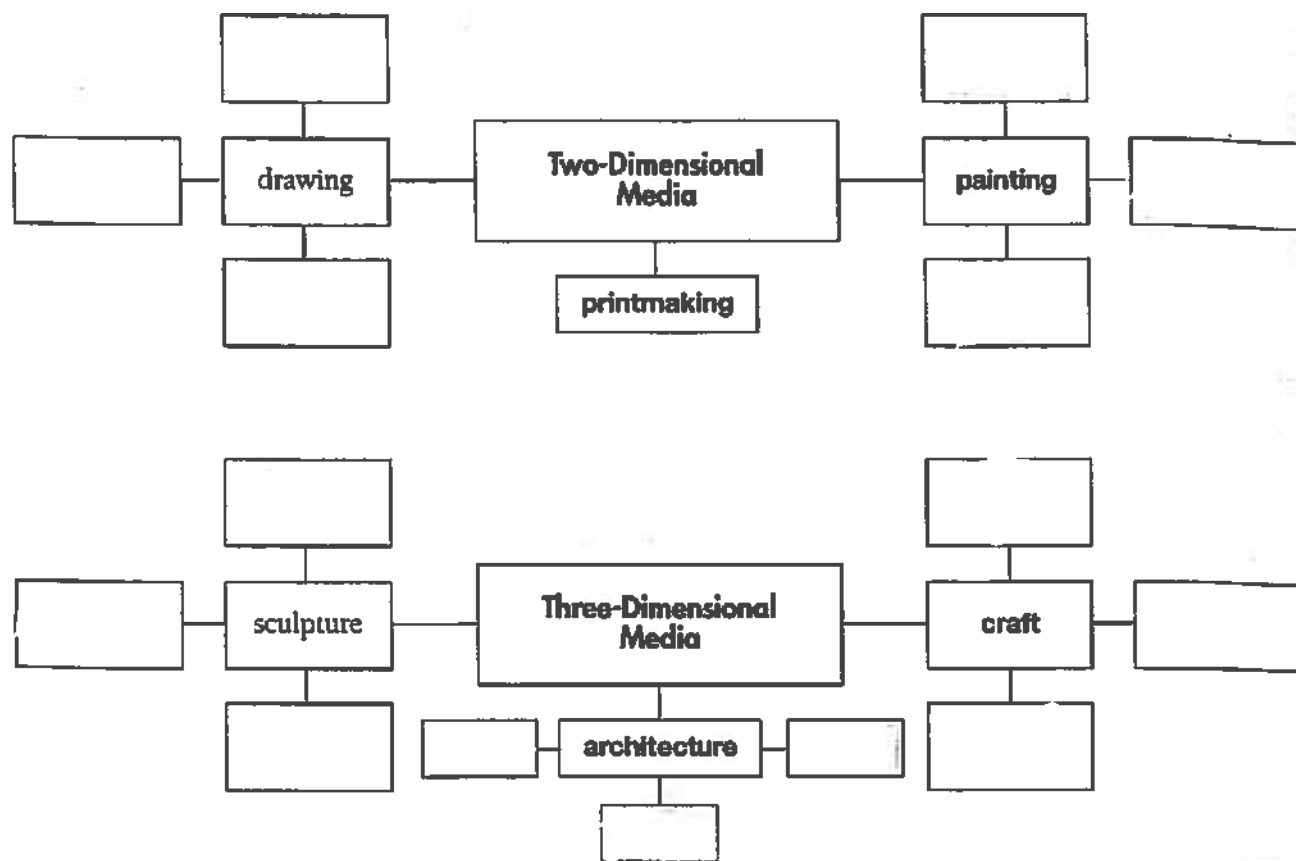
5. What is the difference between sculpture in the round and relief sculpture? _____

6. Why are crafts called the applied arts? _____

7. How is videotape technology an improvement over cinematography? _____

8. What are the similarities and differences between paint and draw programs? _____

CONCEPT MAP 3



Techniques for creating Value — Shade each using the following techniques: (refer to page 429)

Blending	Crosshatching	Stippling	Hatching

Applying Your Skills - PICK ONE Label your paper "Chapter 3 Project"

1. Matching Values in a Photo—Find a black and white magazine picture that has several shades of gray. A photo with strong values and contrasts will help you draw a successful assignment. Cut the photo in half vertically, horizontally, or diagonally. Attach one half of the picture to a plain, white sheet of paper. Complete the other half of the picture using pencil ONLY. Concentrate on duplicating the shapes, details, and values.

2. Grid and Value – Find a black and white photo with a wide range of grays (value). Grid the photo with 1 inch squares. Create the 1 inch grid on a plain, white sheet of paper. Match the values in each 1 inch square with the values in the photograph.

Name _____

Date _____

I. RECALLING VOCABULARY

Directions Match each description with the correct word or term in the box. Write the letter of the correct word or term in the blank at the left of each description.

- _____ 1. A line that shows or creates the outer edges of a shape.
- _____ 2. An expressive movement.
- _____ 3. The technique of using crossed lines for shading.
- _____ 4. An element of art that is the path of a moving point through space.
- _____ 5. The amount of space an object takes up in one direction.
- _____ 6. Beautiful handwriting.
- _____ 7. Art element that describes the darkness or lightness of an object.
- _____ 8. Defines the edges and surface ridges of an object.
- _____ 9. Series of points that the viewer's eyes automatically connect.

- | | |
|----|---------------|
| A. | calligraphy |
| B. | contour line |
| C. | crosshatching |
| D. | dimension |
| E. | gesture |
| F. | implied lines |
| G. | line |
| H. | value |
| I. | outline |

II. RECALLING FACTS

A. Directions Place a T next to each statement that is true and an F next to each statement that is false.

- _____ 1. The width of a line is always very wide compared with its length.
- _____ 2. Line is the only element of art that is important.
- _____ 3. A vertical line does not lean at all.
- _____ 4. Lines are always smooth in texture.
- _____ 5. Diagonal lines always slant.
- _____ 6. The Chinese and Japanese use different types of calligraphic lines and brushstrokes in their paintings.
- _____ 7. A surface has a light value if it reflects little light.
- _____ 8. Gesture drawings are used to capture the feeling of motion.

STUDY GUIDE 4

Name _____ Date _____ Class Period _____

For use with pages 68-83

Directions This chapter focuses on how lines are used in works of art and in our environment. As you read, complete the following:

1. How can lines in a painting lead your eyes? _____

2. Give an example of an implied line. _____

3. Name and define the five basic kinds of lines.
 - (a) _____
 - (b) _____
 - (c) _____
 - (d) _____
 - (e) _____
4. Lines vary in appearance in five major ways: (A) length, (B) width, (C) texture (D) direction (E) degree of curve. Match the letter above with the description of the line below.
_____ (a) Lines can curve gradually or not at all, become wavy, or form spirals.
_____ (b) Lines can be rough or smooth.
_____ (c) Lines can move in any direction, such as vertical, horizontal or diagonal.
_____ (d) Lines can be long or short.
_____ (e) Lines can be wide or thin.
5. What type of line expresses stability, dignity, poise, stiffness, and formality? _____

6. What type of line expresses feelings of peace, rest, quiet, and stability? _____

7. What types of feelings do diagonal and zigzag lines communicate and why? _____

8. What do contour lines do in a painting? _____

9. How are lines showing gestures drawn? _____

10. Define calligraphy and how it is used in China and Japan. _____

11. What do characters of the Chinese and Japanese languages represent and how are calligraphic lines made? _____

12. Define value and describe one way to alter the value of an object in a painting or drawing. _____

Chapter 4

13. Why do you think line is the first of the elements of art to be discussed, before shape and form, space, color, and texture? _____

14. Do you think the use of line is equally important in a realistic painting or drawing and a non-objective one? Give reasons for your answer. _____

Applying Your Skills – Pick ONE Label you paper "Chapter 4 Project"



1. Using Types and Variations of Lines-On a plain, white sheet of paper, use a pencil to trace your hand (don't forget to draw in your fingernails). Then, using a pen or markers, draw designs all over the hand shape. Be neat and consistent with your design. Use lots of colors and include different kinds of line and variations.

2. Using Lines Expressively-On a plain, white sheet of paper, choose 2 of the following words to illustrate by using line movement ONLY. DO NOT DRAW OBJECTS. Choose the medium you think will work best.

swimming	burning	praying	rocking	flowing
jumping	marching	running	growing	dancing
crawling	laughing	wagging	writing	flying

3. Using Contour Lines-Set up a group of three to five different shoes (sneakers, slippers, high heels, sandals, flip flops, boots) in an interesting, overlapping composition. Arrange them at different angles so they are touching, upside-down, leaning against each other. Make sure you can view them from the side, top, head-on, and from the back. On a plain, white sheet of paper, use a black marker to do a contour line drawing of all the shoes. Use only line, Do NOT color or shade the drawing. Draw large, fill the page, and go off the edge. Use line to add details such as laces, stitches, holes, logos, eyelets.

CONCEPT MAP 4

horizontal		
		
vertical		
curved		
		

Name _____

Chapter 5 ~ Shape, Form, and Space

Section 1: Building Vocabulary

Directions Write the term which best matches each definition below.

1. The surface that reflects the most light in a painting is called a _____.
2. Shapes and Forms that are inviting to a viewer are called _____.
3. Shapes and Forms that are shut off from the viewer are called _____.
4. Shapes and Forms which seem to move or defy gravity are called _____.
5. Shapes and Forms which are motionless and solid are called _____.

Section 2: Reviewing Art Facts

Artists often create the illusion of depth in their paintings. Fill in the spaces with the words listed below.

Perspective
Placement

Overlapping
Detail

Size
Colors

1. The smaller the _____ of an object, the farther away it appears.
2. When one object is _____ part of a second object, the first seems to be closer to the viewer.
3. A graphic system that creates the illusion of depth & volume on a 2 dimensional surface is _____.
4. The _____ of objects low on the picture plane seems to make the object closer to the viewer.
5. Objects that lack _____ and have hazy outlines seem to be farther away from you.
6. Atmospheric perspective makes brightly colored objects seem closer to you and objects with dull, light _____ seem to be farther away.
7. Where should you look to determine an objects density? _____

8. Explain the difference between open shapes/forms and closed shapes/forms. _____

9. How was different perspective techniques used in one of the paintings you studied in this chapter? Include the name of the work of art and describe the composition. _____

Name _____

Section 3: Practical

Directions Draw an example of each.

1.

Shape		
a) Geometric	b) Free Form	c) Organic

Form	
a) Geometric	b) Free Form

2. Draw and label the three parts of a picture plane that define depth in a work of art.



Study Guide **5**

For use with pages 96–121

Directions This chapter focuses on shapes, forms, and spaces and their expressive qualities. As you read, complete the following:

1. All shapes can be classified into two types. Name and define them. _____

2. What is the difference between *shape* and *form*? _____

3. Explain the difference between *geometric forms* and *free-form forms*. Name an example of each. _____

4. Look at Figure 5.7, where is the positive space and what constitutes the negative space? _____

5. In order to show a surface that reflects the most light in a painting, what should the artist do? _____

6. What are the various types of three-dimensional art? _____

7. What are the four terms that help us talk about and define *depth* in a painting?

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

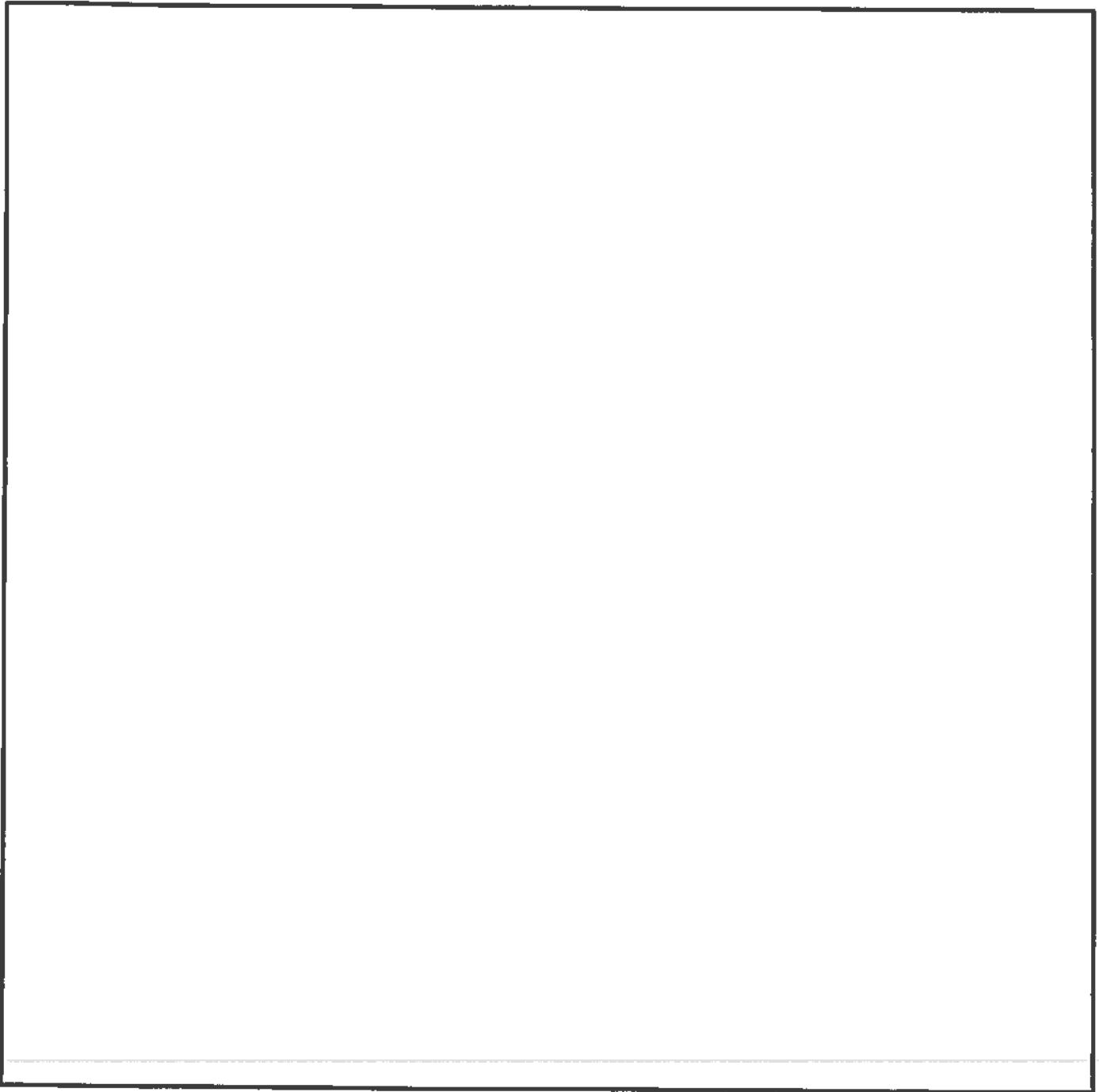
(d) _____

8. What is *chiaroscuro* and when and by whom was it founded? What is it often called today? _____

Name _____

Applying Your Skills Pick ONE

1. Below, draw your 3 initials using Block Letters in one point perspective.
2. Draw a house in one or two point perspective with a fence that includes seven (7) posts.



I. RECALLING VOCABULARY

Directions Read each of the following questions. Then circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. What is an element of art that is derived from reflected light?
 A. color wheel B. hue C. color D. value
2. What is created when light passes through a wedge-shaped glass, called a prism, and the beam of white light is bent and separated into bands of color?
 A. line B. shape C. color spectrum D. color harmony
3. What is the name of spectral color, such as red, yellow or blue?
 A. value B. hue C. tint D. shade
4. What is created when the color spectrum is bent into a circle?
 A. tint B. value C. color D. color wheel
5. What is a light value of a hue called?
 A. shade B. value line C. hybrid color D. tint
6. What is a dark value of a hue called?
 A. shade C. pigment
 B. complementary color D. hue
7. What is the brightness or dullness of a hue called?
 A. reflected light B. intensity C. color D. static
8. What are the colors called that are opposite each other on the color wheel?
 A. color spectrum C. tints
 B. complementary colors D. monochromatic
9. What is a color scheme that uses only one hue and the tints and shades of that hue?
 A. pigments C. monochromatic
 B. impressionistic D. complementary colors
10. What are colors that sit side by side on the color wheel and have a common hue?
 A. analogous colors B. tints C. hues D. binders
11. What are finely ground, colored powders that form paint when mixed with a binder?
 A. tints B. hues C. complementary colors D. pigments
12. What is a material that holds together the grains of pigment?
 A. turpentine B. water C. acrylics D. binder
13. What are pigments that dissolve in a liquid?
 A. watercolors B. oils C. dyes D. pastels

14. What is the liquid that controls the thickness or the thinness of the paint?
A. solvent B. wax C. gum arabic D. acrylic polymer

II. RECALLING FACTS

A. *Directions* Place an **F** next to each statement that is a fact. Place an **O** next to each statement that is an opinion.

- _____ 1. Color is the most important element of art.
- _____ 2. Although colors don't change, our ability to distinguish between them does.
- _____ 3. By combining only the three primary colors and black and white, you can produce almost every other color.
- _____ 4. Complementary colors produce the strongest contrast of a hue.
- _____ 5. Acrylic paint is the most difficult medium to work in for many beginning painters.

B. *Directions* Answer each question with a complete sentence.

6. Why is orange the afterimage of blue? _____

7. How do you create secondary and intermediate colors? _____

III. CRITICAL THINKING

Directions Answer the following essay questions on the blank lines.

1. **Extend.** Agree or disagree with the following statement: "Color is the most expressive element of art." Explain your answer. You may use works of art you studied in this chapter as examples.

2. **Analyze.** Why do you think it is important for a painting to have a color scheme? Use a work of art you studied in this chapter as an example to support your answer.

Name _____

Chapter 6 Color

Section 1: Building Vocabulary

Directions Write the term which best matches each definition below.

1. Name the four neutral colors.

_____ , _____ , _____ , _____

2. Name the three primary colors.

_____ , _____ , _____

3. Name the three secondary colors.

_____ , _____ , _____

4. Name the 6 tertiary colors.

_____ , _____ , _____

_____ , _____ , _____

Section 2: Reviewing Art Facts Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. What happens when white light is passed through a prism?

2. Explain the difference between a tint and a shade, explaining how they are made.

3. Compare and contrast the use of value in Figure 6.8 on page 140 and 6.9 on page 141. _____

4. What types of colors, when placed side by side, seem to vibrate? _____

Name _____

5. What is the different between optical and arbitrary color?

6. List the three basic ingredients of paint and describe what each does.

(a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

7. What is tonality? _____

8. How is a dye different from paint? _____

9. List the 7 ways to use color to convey feelings:

A) _____ B) _____ C) _____

D) _____ E) _____ F) _____

G) _____ H) _____ I) _____

Section 3: Practical Complete the table below by writing in term or definition.

Color Schemes	Description
Monochromatic	
	A color scheme made of colors that sit next to each other on the color wheel.
Warm Colors	
	A color scheme made of blues, greens and purples.
	A color scheme made up of the colors that sit across from each other on the color wheel.
Split- Complementary	

Name _____

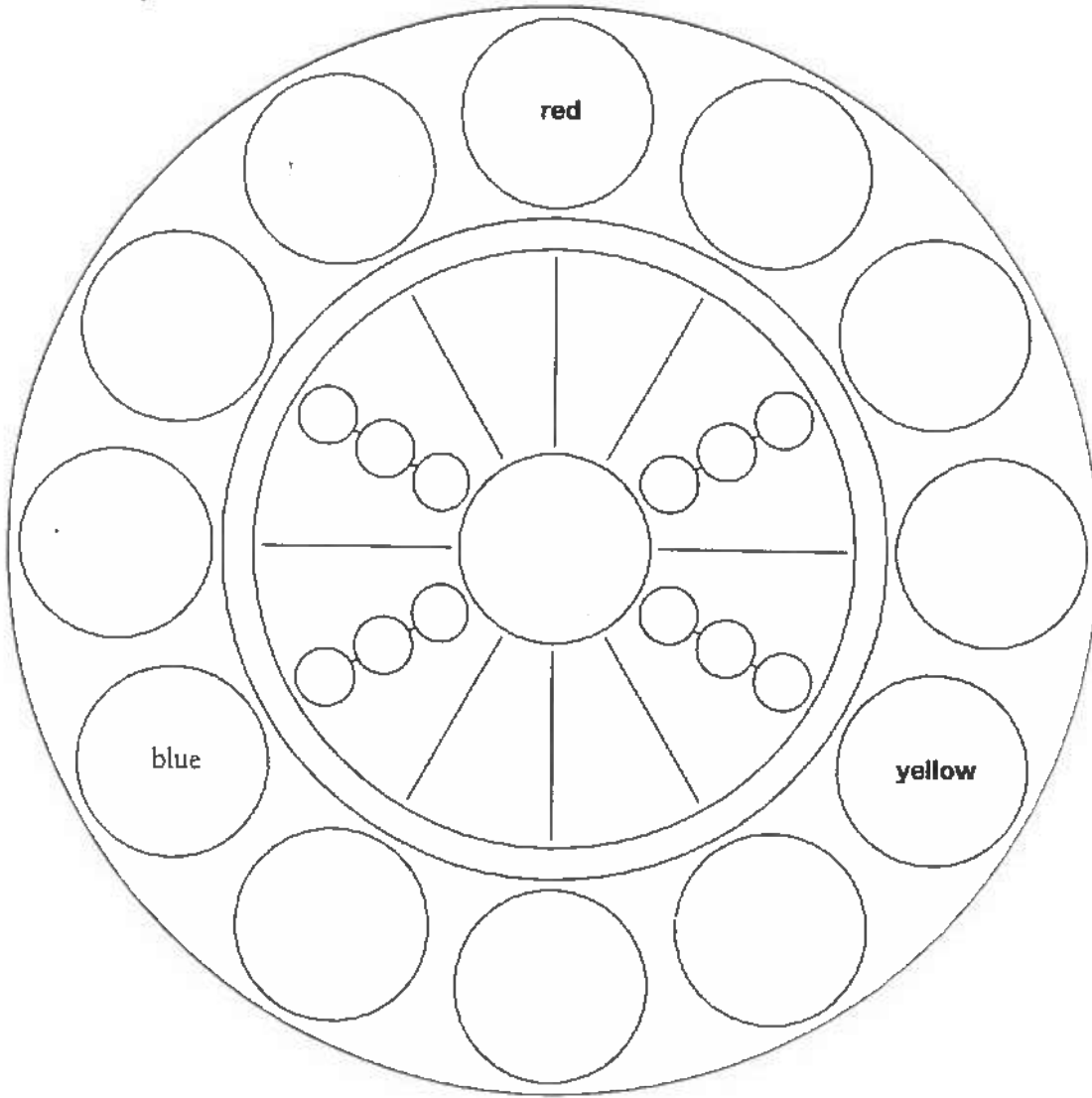
Applying Your Skills ~ Pick ONE Label your paper "Chapter 6 Project"

1. Primary Colors Plus Black and White Random Design- Look up the artwork of Stuart Davis. Then, using a plain, white sheet of paper, create your own geometric and organic composition. Draw off the page and overlap the design. Fill the entire page. Use colored pencils or markers or both, but **ONLY** use Primary Colors- red, blue, and yellow, as well as black and white. Balance the colors in the composition.

2. Radial Eye with Colors – On a plain, white sheet of paper, draw a large human eye using a pencil. Look in the mirror at your own eyes. Draw one of your eyes large enough to fill the entire page – include details of the eyelashes, eyebrow, as well as the details of the eye color part. After drawing your eye, begin coloring the eye with colored pencils. When using colored pencils, you must use either WARM colors (red, orange, yellow) or COOL colors (green, blue, purple). You must choose only one of the two color selections. **DO NOT** mix the two choices. When using colored pencils, layer the colors on top of each other to create dramatic looking colors.

3. Making a Color Wheel-Design your own unique color wheel, showing the correct color relationships. Use only primary color paint (or watercolors) to mix the secondary and intermediate colors. The wheel does **NOT** have to be a circle; use your imagination! Plan a way to distinguish among primary, secondary, and intermediate colors.

CONCEPT MAP 6



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Name _____

Date _____

I. RECALLING VOCABULARY

Directions Write in the blank at the left the letter of the word or term from the box that means the same or nearly the same as the underlined word or words in each sentence.

- _____ 1. The students made surface rubbings of the old tombstones with pencils and sheets of paper.
- _____ 2. The dull, flat look of the unfinished wood chest was a sharp contrast to the glossy surface of the newly painted chair.
- _____ 3. The art critic commented on the artist's ability to create the illusion of the surface of fabrics such as silk and velvet.
- _____ 4. The artist created paintings made with pasted pieces of textured paper and fabric for his most recent exhibition.
- _____ 5. One unusual technique, placing a freshly painted canvas over a raised, rough surface and scraping across the surface of the canvas, produced unusual effects in the artist's work.
- _____ 6. The art students decided to use a method of scratching the wet paint on the canvas with a comb in order to create an unusual texture in the landscape.
- _____ 7. The use of random, textured patterns of paint resulted in a fantasy seascape that haunted the viewers at the exhibition.

- | |
|-------------------|
| A. collage |
| B. decalcomania |
| C. frottage |
| D. grattage |
| E. matte surface |
| F. texture |
| G. visual texture |

II. RECALLING FACTS

A. Directions Complete each of the following statements by circling the letter of the appropriate word or term.

- 1. We perceive the texture of an object with two of our senses, touch and _____
 A. smell B. hearing C. vision D. taste
- 2. Two-dimensional patterns created by the repetition of lines and shapes are _____
 A. imitation textures B. visual textures C. matte textures D. invented textures
- 3. Every surface is really an arrangement of light and dark _____
 A. colors B. values C. shapes D. lines
- 4. Artists rely on the texture _____ of the viewers who will see their works of art.
 A. values B. hues C. memories D. surfaces
- 5. By adding various materials to the surface of their canvases, artists add real _____ to their work.
 A. texture C. three-dimensional shape
 B. feeling D. two-dimensional form

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Name _____

Chapter 7 Texture

Section 1: Building Vocabulary

Directions Write the term which best matches each definition below.

1. A rough surface reflects _____ light.
2. A smooth surface reflects _____ light.
3. A matte surface reflects _____, _____ light because it _____ most of it.
4. A shiny surface reflects _____ light which makes it seem to _____.

Section 2: Reviewing Art Facts *Answer the following questions using complete sentences.*

1. What is visual texture? _____

2. Explain the difference between simulated textures and invented textures. _____

3. Compare and contrast the use of textures in figures 7.3 and 7.5 _____

4. What are the four (4) methods used by painters to add texture to their work? Explain each

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

5. Define collage. _____

6. What are five materials architects use to create texture? a) _____ b) _____

c) _____ d) _____ e) _____

Name _____

7. How do potters create texture in their work? _____

8. How do weavers control texture? _____

9. Max Ernst used three unusual techniques: (1) Frottage, (2) Grattage, and (3) Decalcomanis. Match the technique with its definition below.

_____ Paint is forced into random textured patterns.

_____ Freshly painted canvas is placed right-side up over a raised texture and scraped across the surface of the paint.

_____ Wet paint is scratched with a variety of tools, such as forks, razors, and combs.

10. Which of the various methods used by painters to add texture to their work would you use in your own works of art? Give 3 reasons for your answer. _____

Apply Your Skills ~ Pick ONE -- Label it "Chapter 7 Project"

1. Inventing Textures-On a plain, white sheet of paper, draw six (6) shapes of different sizes with a pencil or felt tip pen. Some shapes should touch the edges of the paper. Fill each shape with sketches of different texture. The textures should be invented. For example, you could try line patterns or smooth shadow.

2. Draw a Landscape-On a plain, white sheet of paper, draw a landscape using lines, dashes, and dots in the style of Van Gogh. Fill the entire page with designs. For an example, look at Van Gogh's *Starry Night* (pg. 373). Create a composition with a foreground, middle ground, and background. Make sure that your sky is not blank—fill the space with texture/shapes. Use colored pencils or markers or both.

3. Creating Texture-Make a collection of ten (ten) texture rubbings. To make a rubbing, place a sheet of paper against a rough object or surface. Hold the paper in place with one hand. Use the flat side of an unwrapped crayon or the side of a pencil lead to rub over the paper. Rub in ONE direction-AWAY from the hand holding the paper. Rubbing back and forth can cause the paper or object to slip. Examine the rubbings closely, paying special attention to the lines, dots, shapes, and values.

CONCEPT MAP 7

