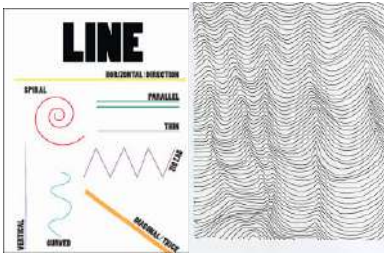


# 5th Grade Art Review

- Lines:** marks that go from one point to another and that can be thick, thin, zig-zag or curved.

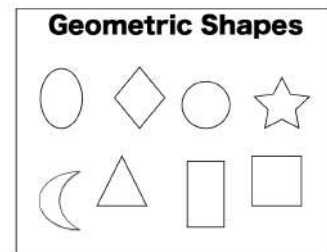
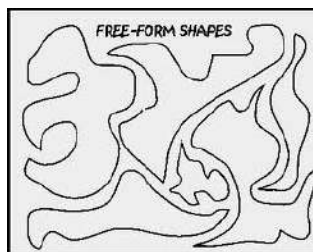


**Rhythm** – the visual beat created by repeated lines, color or shapes in artwork

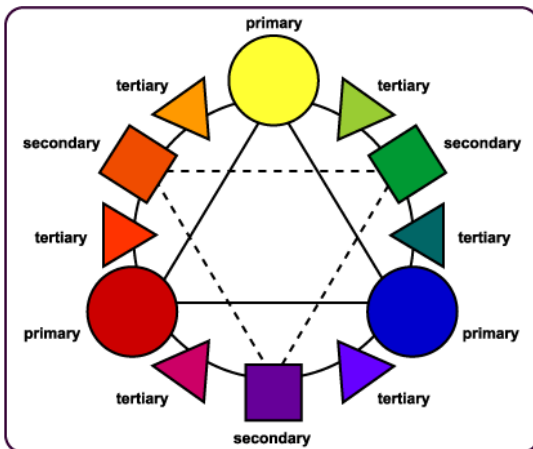
- Shape:** a flat closed space

**Geometric shapes:** shapes used in math that have simple lines and curves, such as circle, triangle, and circle.

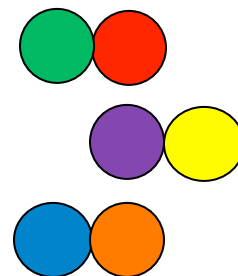
**Organic shapes:** uneven or free-form shapes that look like things in nature, such as shapes of plants.



- Color wheel** - a chart that shows primary, secondary and tertiary colors in order  
**Color scheme** – a family or group of colors.

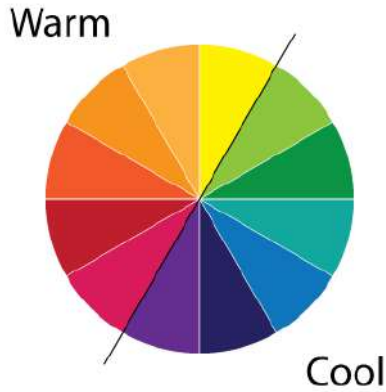


**Complimentary colors:** pairs of colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel.



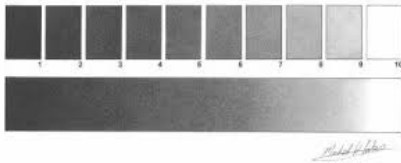
**Analogous colors:** colors that are next to each other on the color wheel. Neighbor colors.

### ANALOGOUS COLORS



**Warm colors:** the colors red, yellow and orange. These colors give a feeling of warmth and energy.

**Cool colors:** the colors green, blue and violet (purple). These colors create a calm, peaceful mood.



**Value:** the lightness and darkness of a color

**Tint:** a color mixed with white

**Shade:** a color mixed with black

4. **Collaborative art:** artwork created by more than one person that shows unity.

**Unity-** the state of being united or joined as a whole.

5. **Sculpture:** an artwork often made from stone, wood, metal or clay. It has height, width and depth.

It is a 3D form.

**Relief sculpture** - 3D forms project from a flat surface.



6. **Cultural Art:** the customs, beliefs, arts, and way of life of a group of people.

**Cultural style:** a style of art that shows something about the culture in which the artist lives or lived.

**Mask:** art created to be placed over a person's face for decoration or disguise.

7. **Style** – a distinctive manner which permits the grouping of artworks.

**Non-objective:** no recognizable objects make up the image. It's all lines, shapes, colors and textures.



**Abstract** – the artist uses his or her imagination to change things on purpose.



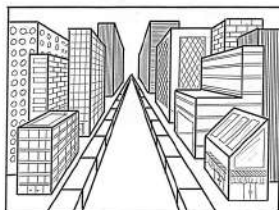
**Realistic:** the artist represents things the way they really look.

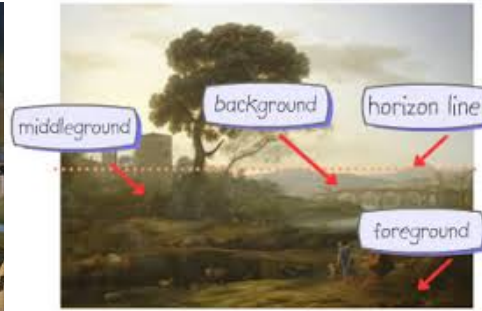


8. **Space:** to show distance in artwork.

**Landscape:** an outdoor scene showing things like fields, trees, gardens, roads and hills.

**1 point perspective** - shows how things disappear at an imaginary point.





**Horizon line:** the place where the sky meets the land or water.

**Foreground:** the part of the artwork that seems closest.

**Middle ground:** the area between the foreground and background.

**Background:** the part of the artwork that seems the farthest

9. **Balance:** the arrangement of the elements, in a work of art, to create a sense of equilibrium. Balance is a principle of art.

**Symmetrical balance:** A type of balance in which both sides of an artwork look the same.



**Asymmetrical balance:** A type of balance in which the two sides of an artwork are not exactly alike, but are still visually balanced.



## 10. Art Criticism:

- Describe-** identify objects in an artwork "I see..."
- Interpret-** tell a story about the artwork "I think... or I feel.."
- Analyze** – look for colors, shapes, lines, etc.
- Compare and contrast** - Look for similarities and difference in artwork.

11. An artists that create everyday objects like cups, bowls, clothes and websites is called a **designer**.
12. A place to go to see artwork is a **museum**. A place that sells artwork is a **gallery**.
13. **Art safety & procedures** - Clean up spills right away. Paintbrushes should be stored with the hair upright. Clean art tools and take care of materials for future use.