

7th Grade Final Exam Study Guide

The final exam will be made up of multiple choice and fill in the blank questions taken directly from the unit quizzes.

Watercolor (techniques) –

- You should be able to identify example images of any of the following watercolor techniques, and match the correct definition with the technique name:

Let it dry and add: Remember that you cannot complete a watercolor painting in one sitting. Paint one part and let it dry. Then come back and paint the next part. You can create nice solid edges with this technique. You can also paint on top of areas to make them darker or to create another color. Remember – never paint next to an area that is still wet. Your colors will run into it!

Wet on wet (wash): A watercolor technique that creates smooth areas of color. Wet the paper first (not too much! No puddles!) Then apply an even coat of color across the entire wet area. The color will only go as far as the wet area is. You can also blend two or more colors together this way.

Wash with salt texture: This technique creates a visual texture that looks like sand. Complete a (wet on wet) wash then sprinkle salt and let it dry. Rub the salt off after it's dried.

Wash with plastic texture: This technique creates a visual texture that looks like stained glass. Complete a wash then crumple plastic wrap over the wash and let it dry before peeling the plastic off.

Wax Resist: This watercolor technique uses a material that does not mix with water, such as crayon. First you draw a design on DRY paper with crayon, then you add a wash over the top.

Wet on dry: A watercolor technique that is good for painting small details. The paper is dry when you paint, so the colors shouldn't run.

Graded (wet-on-wet) wash: A watercolor technique that creates smooth areas of color that fade light to dark. The paper is wet before you add paint. Then you go back and forth with your brush, pulling it down the paper until all the color is gone. Let the paint fade lighter as you move the brush across.

Watercolor pencil: This watercolor technique and tool can be used two ways. You can draw and then add water or you can draw directly on wet paper.

Clay Vocabulary –

- You should be able to identify and match the following clay vocabulary words with the correct definitions:

Wedging → kneading the clay like bread dough to mix the clay and eliminate air bubbles

Slab → a clay hand building technique that uses flattened pieces of clay

Pinch → a clay hand building technique that uses hollow bowls shaped by pressing an opening into a ball of clay

Coil → a clay hand building technique that uses rope-like pieces of clay

Score → to scratch the clay surface to attach clay to clay

Slip → water or watery clay used to "glue" clay to clay

Revise → when you think your sculpture is completed, stop and think about what else you can do to make your sculpture better

Hollow → when there is space or air inside an enclosed object with walls.

Kiln → a heated enclosure, similar to an oven, for firing clay

Fire → to bake the clay so that it is solid and will keep its shape permanently

Glaze → a glass-like coating on the outside of ceramics

Recycle → re-use dried clay instead of throwing it away (mix the clay with water, let soak, and then wedge)

Bone Dry (Greenware) → when the clay has dried out completely and there is no more water left inside of the clay. Once ceramics are at this stage, they can be bisque fired.

Pottery Wheel → a machine used to shape and make pottery

Bisque Firing → The first kiln firing for ceramics

Subtractive Clay Process → Removing clay to create a finished sculpture

Additive Clay Process → Adding clay to the work to achieve a finished sculpture

In the Round → this phrase refers to being able to see or view something in three dimensions and from all sides. In sculpture and pottery, this means that you are working on or viewing a piece from all sides.

Color Schemes –

- You should be able to identify and match the following color schemes and vocabulary words with the correct definitions. You should also be able to draw a color wheel:

Color Scheme - a combination of related colors that work well together. Examples are: warm, cool, primary, secondary, analogous, complementary, monochromatic.

Primary Colors - The colors that make up every color that you see. These colors cannot be created by mixing other colors. (Examples: Red, Yellow, Blue)

Secondary Colors - Colors that are created by mixing two primary colors together. (Examples: Green, Orange, Violet)

Tertiary or Intermediate colors - Colors achieved by mixing a Primary and a Secondary color. (Examples: Yellow-Orange, Yellow-Green, Red-Orange, Red-Violet, Blue-Violet, Blue-Green)

Warm Colors – Red, Orange, Yellow and **Cool** Colors – Blue, Violet, Green

Neutral Colors - Colors that do not attract attention and are not found on the color wheel. Examples are: black, white, gray, brown

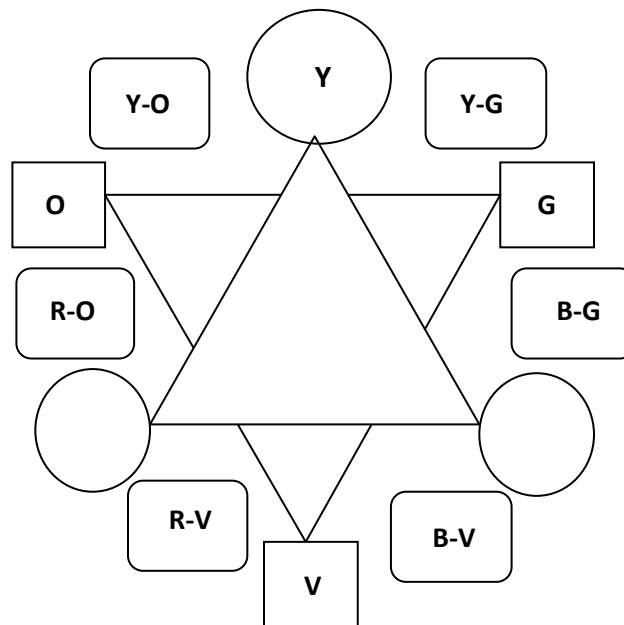
Complementary - Colors that are directly across from one another on the color wheel. (Examples: Yellow and Violet, Orange and Blue, Red and Green)

Analogous - Colors that are next to one another on the color wheel and share a hue. (Examples: Blue-Green, Green, Yellow-Green: Red-Violet, Red, Red-Orange: Blue-Violet, Violet, Red-Violet etc...)

Monochromatic - Tints and Shades of one color (hue).

Adding **white** creates "**Tints**" of the original color

Adding **black** creates "**Shades**" of the original color.



Abstract, Non-objective, Realistic –

- You should be able to identify and match the following vocabulary words with the correct definitions:

Contour Line Drawing - is a smooth line that follows the edges and ridges of the object being drawn.

Sketch - a simple drawing artist creates to capture a thought or idea.

Thumbnail Sketch - a small sketch often used to explore a theme or to plan another more detailed art work.

Composition - The way in which things (color, line, shape, form, texture, space) are arranged to form a visual image.

Shading - a gradual change from light to dark values.

Blending - layering two or more colors to create a more interesting color.

Realistic - Art work in which the objects look real; the subject is recognizable.

Abstract - has a subject that has been distorted to create an unrealistic composition. This can be done by changing the color, simplifying it or distorting the subject matter.

Non-Objective - artwork that does not have an identifiable subject (you can't tell the source of inspiration)

Printmaking –

- You should know the following vocabulary definitions, key dates and important people:

PRINTMAKING - is transferring an inked image from one prepared surface to another.

The **CHINESE** were the first people to print – 2,000 years ago!

Katsushika Hokusai : Well known Japanese printmaker his most famous series of prints featuring Mount Fujiyama.

Important Invention:

The Printing Press was invented in **1438** by **Johannes Gutenberg**

A printmaking **EDITION** is when an artist creates a set of identical prints.

Relief printing The image to be printed is raised up and holds the ink on top of the plate. (This is the type of printing you are going to do)

PRINTING PLATE : the surface where the image is carved into or placed on top.

BENCH HOOK – used to protect your fingers from being cut

Brayers roll out Printing ink

Edition: A group of identical prints all made from a single plate

The number on the right tells how many total prints are in the edition.

The number on the left tells that this is the 6th print made.

Example: 6/100

Words must appear backwards on the plate so the transferred ink image is forward.

The alignment of your print is called the **registration**

Art History Day Slides –

- You will be asked to pick out the original image from recreations or parodies (shown on the screen) for several of the art works in the PowerPoint we used during the semester. You may also be asked to identify which image in a group was not a part of our Art History Day presentation slides. The best way to study for this section is to re-familiarize yourself with all of the images in the PowerPoint (found on my website).

Example: Which building below is the “Kaufmann House” designed by Frank Lloyd Wright?



A



B



C

Example: Which below painting was not featured in our Art History Day slide presentations?



A



B



C