

Introduction to Art

**To be used for all art students unless otherwise instructed
by the High School art teacher**

(Grades 9-12)

**Learning in Place
May 18 – June 5**

(Week 9, May 18-May 22)

(Week 10, May 25-May 29)

(Week 11, June 1-June 5)

NPS ARTS DEPARTMENT

Review Weeks 1- 3

March 16th - April 3rd

Introduction to Art Packet-

This can be found on the NPS website under Learning in Place-
The Art packet for weeks 1-3 was to be completed by **all art classes**.
If you have not done this yet, please work through these things first.

Next move on to the lessons for weeks 4 & 5.

Finish weeks 4 & 5 before you begin 6, 7 & 8.

Finish weeks 6, 7 & 8 before you begin 9, 10 & 11.

**All Introduction to Art students and
All Students taking Other Art Courses
Should complete this packet.**

Some schools have offered supplementary materials for more advanced level art classes, for all weeks after April 3rd. If you have not heard directly from your teacher, providing different instructions, Please complete this packet to fulfill your fine arts elective credit.

**If you are in your 3rd or 4th year of an Arts elective-
Please check with your High School Arts teacher.**

Pacing Guide:

Students should spend approximately 3 hours a week on their fine arts elective.

Materials:

We assume the following basic art materials may be available in your home:

Paper, pen, pencil, colored pencil, markers, glue, string, paintbrush, found objects, household objects

****If the lesson requires something you do not have please contact your art teacher directly so that you can receive alternative instructions and support****

Week 9

May 18th- May 22nd

1. Study and review the Art Terms Here-
2. Have a parent/ sibling or friend review terms by calling them out to you.
3. Make flash cards or notes to help you memorize the content (3 hours)

Art Intro Final Exam Review

1. **Still Life:** A painting or other two-dimensional work of art representing inanimate objects such as bottles, fruit and flowers.
2. **Media:** The materials that were used to produce the work of art.
3. **Aesthetics:** The philosophy of perceiving and enjoying something for its beauty and pleasurable qualities.
4. **Formalism:** A theory focusing on an artwork's use of elements and principles.
5. **Emotionalism/Expressionism:** Describes work that has feeling as the main focus.
A theory focusing on an artwork's use of the elements and principles.
6. **Thumbnail Sketch:** Small pencil drawings used to develop the concept for a design.
7. **What was the meaning behind Prehistoric Artworks?** We cannot know the meaning of Prehistoric Artwork because there were no written records.
8. **Classical Art:** The art of Greece and Rome
9. **Baroque:** The era or period in art history that is most associated with movement, Emotional intensity, and dramatic light.
10. **Photography:** The technological invention that freed artists from representationalism.
11. **Impressionist Paintings:** The characteristics of this style are: capturing light and fleeting moments, short choppy brushstrokes.
12. **Pablo Picasso:** The artist that developed Cubism.
13. **Non-objective:** Art that has no recognizable subject matter.
14. **Pop Art:** Art created using objects found in everyday culture.
15. **List the Elements of Art:** Line, Shape, Form, Texture, Value, Space, Color
16. **Elements of Art:** The basic building blocks of art and design.
17. **Focal Point:** The area in a work of art that the viewer's eye is drawn to first.
18. **Blending, crosshatching and stippling:** Shading techniques used to create value.
19. **The two kinds of texture are:** Real and Implied
20. **Linear Perspective:** A system of drawing that creates the illusion of depth & volume on a flat surface.
21. **Vanishing Point:** In perspective, the place on the horizon in the distance where two lines seem to converge and visibility ends.

22. **Overlapping:** Creating the illusion of depth by placing one object in front of another.
23. **List the Primary Colors:** Blue, Yellow & Red
24. **List the Secondary Colors:** Green, Orange & Violet
25. **Secondary Colors are:** Made up of equal parts of two primary colors.
26. **Complimentary Color Scheme:** Using colors that are opposites on the color wheel.
27. **Monochromatic:** Color scheme that uses one color & tints & shades of that color.
28. **Asymmetrical balance:** Occurs when things in a composition on either side of a center line are different, yet balanced.
29. **Symmetrical balance:** Placing identical forms to either side of the central axis of an artwork to create equal weight.
30. **Drawing:** The act of rendering an image on a surface by lines to create value with a pencil, crayon, chalk, pastels, etc.
31. **Observational Drawing:** Drawing what you see.
32. **Contour Lines:** Lines that define the outer edges of forms and surfaces within a form, such as shapes and wrinkles and folds.
33. **When drawing in blind contour, you:** Don't look at the paper while you draw.
34. **Gesture Drawing:** A quick capture of the essence of a figure.
35. **Relief Printmaking:** A printmaking process in which raised surfaces are inked and applied to paper.
36. **Simple form of Printmaking:** Using a rubber stamp.
37. **Printmaking Edition:** A numbered, signed, identical series of prints.
38. **Artist Proof:** A test print.
39. **Brayer:** A printmaking tool used to roll ink onto a plate.
40. **Watercolor wash:** A transparent layer of watercolor.
41. **Dry Brush:** A semi-wet application of opaque paint layer.
42. **Watercolor differs from Acrylic paint because:** it is more translucent.
43. **Sculpture in the round:** An object that has height, width and depth and is meant to be viewed from all sides.
44. **When working in clay:** The craftsperson should not create enclosed air pockets.
45. **Greenware:** Unfired clay that can be remoistened.
46. **Bisque:** Clay that has been fired once.
47. **Plasticity:** Clay that is flexible and pliable.
48. **Coil:** One of the ceramic hand building techniques.

49. I

Week 10, May 25-29

50. C

NPS 2019-20 ART I END OF COURSE FINAL EXAM

1. A painting or other two-dimensional work of art representing inanimate objects such as bottles, fruit and flowers is referred to as a --

- A. sculpture
- B. life drawing
- C. thumbnail sketch
- D. still life

2. The media of an artwork refers to --

- A. a format that the artist uses to complete his/her artwork
- B. the way that the art is portrayed in publications.
- C. the materials that were used to produce the work of art
- D. the way that an artist portrays a particular subject matter

3. The philosophy of perceiving and enjoying something for its beauty and pleasurable qualities is --

- A. formalism
- B. aesthetics
- C. critique
- D. craftsmanship

6. Small pencil drawings used to develop the initial concept for a design are called --

- A. thumbnail sketches
- B. still life sketches
- C. mini-drawings
- D. quick drawings

7. We cannot know the meaning of prehistoric artworks because --

- A. there was no art made
- B. there were no written records
- C. people were very secretive about their work
- D. the art was merely decorative and had no meaning

8. Classical art refers to --

- A. the art of Medieval Europe
- B. the art of Greece and Rome
- C. the art of Sumerians and Egyptians
- D. prehistoric art

4. Formalism is --
- A. a theory emphasizing an artwork's realism
 - B. an artwork's use of story and meaning
 - C. an artwork's use of emotion and expression
 - D. a theory focusing on an artwork's use of elements and principles

5. Emotionalism/ Expressionism describes work that --
- A. has feeling as the main focus
 - B. has design as the main focus
 - C. is very realistic
 - D. is pretty

11. Which of the following are characteristics of Impressionist painting?
- A. light caught in different conditions
 - B. attempting to capture fleeting moments
 - C. short choppy brushstrokes
 - D. all of the above

9. What era or period in art history is most associated with movement, emotional intensity, and dramatic light?

- A. Cubist
- B. Ancient Roman
- C. Baroque
- D. Pop Art

10. What technological invention freed the artist from representationalism?

- A. photography
- B. printing press
- C. television
- D. paint brush

16. What are the elements of art?

- A. drawing
- B. the basic building blocks of design
- C. what material is used to make art
- D. painting

12. What artist developed the style of Cubism?

- A. Vincent Van Gogh
- B. Pablo Picasso
- C. Jackson Pollock
- D. Michelangelo

13. Art that has no recognizable subject matter is called --

- A. non objective
- B. abstract
- C. prehistoric
- D. a still life

14. The Pop Art movement refers to a period in art history when --

- A. representation of nature was depicted with brushstrokes emphasizing light and color
- B. artworks were characterized by realism, harmony, and balance
- C. images were broken down into abstract geometric forms
- D. objects from everyday culture were depicted in works of art

15. All of the following are elements of art EXCEPT --

- A. color
- B. subject
- C. line
- D. space

17. The area in a work of art that the viewer's

eye is drawn to first is the --

- A. focal point
- B. center
- C. cool color area
- D. structure

18. Shading is used to --

- A. create the illusion of space
- B. make an object stand out
- C. create the illusion of form
- D. make an object darker

19. The two main categories of texture are

- A. real and implied
- B. cool and warm
- C. smooth and bumpy
- D. organic and geometric

20. Linear perspective is --

- A. the line that defines an object
- B. the way all cultures depict space
- C. the qualities of an artwork that make it seem realistic
- D. a system that creates the illusion of depth and volume on a flat surface

21. In perspective, the place on the horizon in the distance where two lines seem to converge and visibility ends is called the --

- A. daybreak
- B. sunset
- C. aerial perspective
- D. vanishing point

22. The term for creating the illusion of depth by placing one object in front of another is called --

- A. perspective
- B. foreshortening
- C. overlapping
- D. crosshatching

23. The three primary colors are --

- A. blue, yellow, orange
- B. red, yellow, green
- C. red, orange, yellow
- D. blue, yellow, red

24. All of the following are examples of secondary colors EXCEPT --

- A. green
- B. orange
- C. blue
- D. violet

26. To create an complementary color scheme, an artist will use --

- A. colors that are opposite on the color wheel
- B. the shades and tints of one hue
- C. colors that are not associated with a hue, such as white, black, gray, or brown
- D. colors that are next to each other on the color wheel

27. A color scheme that uses just one color and tints and shades of that color is called --

- A. complementary
- B. monochromatic
- C. analogous to red
- D. exciting

28. Asymmetrical balance in a work of art occurs when --

- A. the parts of the design spread out from a central point
- B. two sides of the composition look like mirror images
- C. things in a composition on either side of a center line are different, yet balanced
- D. the size of one object is different.

29. The placing of identical forms to either side of the central axis of an artwork to create equal visual weight is --

- A. dual paintings
- B. asymmetrical balance
- C. symmetrical balance
- D. radial balance

25. The definition of a secondary color is --
- A. a color that is made up of a primary and a tertiary color
 - B. a color that is opposite on the color wheel
 - C. a color made up of white and another color
 - D. a color made up of equal parts of two primary colors

30. The act of rendering an image on a surface by lines to create value with a pencil, crayon, chalk, pastels, etc. is referred to as --
- A. painting
 - B. etching
 - C. photography
 - D. drawing

<p>31. Observational drawing involves --</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. imagination and expression of complex ideas B. creative invention of shapes and lines that describe a subject C. drawing what you see D. mathematical precision using linear perspective 	<p>36. Using a rubber stamp is a simple form of what type of art making?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. ceramics B. sculpture C. printmaking D. photography
<p>32. Lines that define the edges of forms and surfaces within a form, such as shapes or wrinkles and folds are referred to as --</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. outlines B. hatching lines C. contour lines D. gesture drawings 	<p>37. In printmaking, an edition is --</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. the first print an artist pulls B. several monotypes made on the same day C. a numbered, signed, identical series of prints D. the print used for publication
<p>33. When doing a blind contour, you --</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. close your eyes and draw B. look at the paper sometimes and the object sometimes C. do not look at the paper while you draw D. look at the paper and draw 	<p>38. In printmaking, what is an artist's proof?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. evidence that art is original B. an ink plate C. an edition D. a test print

<p>34. A gesture drawing is --</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. a detailed drawing of a personB. when you draw the hands onlyC. a quick capture of the essence of a figureD. when proportions and shading are accurate	<p>39. A printmaking tool used to roll ink onto a plate is called a --</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. gougeB. brayerC. barrenD. plate
<p>35. A printmaking process in which raised surfaces are inked and applied to paper is called --</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. reliefB. lithographyC. intaglioD. monotype	<p>40. A transparent layer of watercolor is called --</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. a rinseB. a washC. dry brushingD. underpainting

Week 11

June 1st- 5th

1. Set up 5-7 objects from your room or collected from around the house, that has interesting form/ texture and other aesthetic qualities.
2. Set up a bright light or lamp near the object arrangement.
3. Position yourself so that the objects are in your view- and to the best of your ability, create an observational drawing of the scene, on 8x 10 paper with a pencil. Use what you have learned about composition, development of values, line qualities, and shape and form overlapping in space. Take your time and create a fully developed drawing to show all you have learned this year!

(3 hours max.)



