

Final Exam Review

~ MISS KAMENS ~

STUDIO ART, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 2008

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

What can I do to review for the final?

- 1) **Review this packet** and complete practice sections after review!
- 2) **Review packets** in your binder!
- 3) **Review old tests**, quizzes and review sheets!
- 4) Make **flashcards**!
- 5) **Pay attention** during the review class!
- 6) Use the **practice games on my Quia site**: www.quia.com/pages/jkamens.html
- 7) Come to the **review sessions**: Tuesday, June 3 from 2:15-3:00 (rm. 300)
- 8) **Quiz each other & see me for help!** That is what I am here for!

What is on the Final?

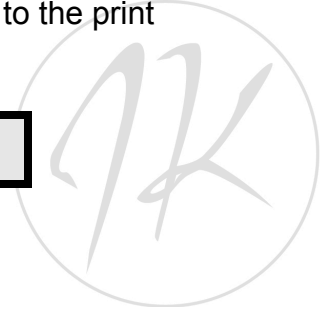
There are questions for each of these topics in this review sheet.
There are 67 multiple choice questions that will require the use of a scantron sheet.
The end of the test has several questions beginning with an image followed by a question (surrounding the elements and principles).

Printmaking

BLOCK	linoleum or wood piece used for printing
PLATE	surface design on a block from which a print is taken.
PRINT	Image taken from one surface and transferred to another
INK	a thick paint-like substance for printing
BRAYER	tool used to roll ink onto a plate (evenly)
BAREN	tool used to apply pressure on paper lying on a plate.
REGISTRATION	- lining-up one color on top of another on the same print - lining up the paper on top of the plate).
PRINTERS EDITION FRACTION (aka T.O.P = Total Order of Prints)	
top #	= no. of print

Artist Proof	bottom # = total number of prints
Linoleum	a test print made to evaluate your cutting
Linoleum cutter	used for carving an image for printmaking (includes chuck)
Bench Hook	1 is the smallest and 5 is the largest – tools used for cutting useful in holding the block when carving
Press	pressure is applied to the back of the block with padding
Relief	the form of printmaking (that we did) where the raised areas of the plate receive the ink, which is then transferred to the print

Contour Line & Watercolor



Water color painting More water = lighter on your paper
Less water = darker on your paper

Contour Line outlines and defines the edges or boundaries of a shape.

Blind Contour Line drawing without looking at the paper. Helps train the eye and hand
to work together.

When drawing, you should synchronize the **eye** and **hand**

Pencil Hardness

B pencils have softer lead and appear darker on your paper

H pencils have harder lead and appear lighter on your paper

Darks tend to **push backward** in a picture.

Lights tend to **pull forward** in a picture.

Hatching a series of parallel lines placed closely together

Cross-Hatching a set of two or more parallel and overlapping lines.

Elements & Principles Packet

Elements of Art

**** Basic parts that make a piece of art ****

Line starts as a dot and goes off in any direction

Shape 2-D, flat area enclosed by an outline.

Form	3-D object (a shape with volume.)
<i>Geometric</i>	mathematical (have name)
<i>Organic</i>	made up, from nature (no name)
Texture	how something looks or looks like it feels.
Space	Area in a drawing
<i>Positive Space</i>	objects in an artwork
<i>Negative Space</i>	areas in-between and around the objects
Color	A hue on the visual spectrum that is not black or white.
Value	lightness and darkness of a color.
<i>Tint</i>	The lighter values of a color (add white).
<i>Shade</i>	The darker values of a color (add black).

Principles of Design

Describe how the parts are put together
(how the elements are used to create your composition).

Balance	How an artist keeps one side of the work of art from overpowering the other.
<i>Symmetrical Balance</i>	elements found on both sides of image in the same place
<i>Asymmetrical Balance</i>	not the same on both sides, but is equally weighted.
Movement	How your <u>eye</u> moves through the image. (How our <u>eye</u> unconsciously connects one area to another that contain similar colors, shapes or patterns).
Unity	The quality of seeming whole and complete, with all parts looking right together.
Pattern	Repetition of a design (colors, shapes or lines).
Contrast	Placing two different elements next to each other to create emphasis.
Emphasis	What the artist makes stand out and grab your attention.
<i>Focal Point</i>	The center of interest where your eye is drawn first.
Proportion	The size relationship between one object and another.



You Practice!!!

Try to do this from memory!

Choose the ELEMENT or PRINCIPLE and write it next to the correct definition. Use all the elements and principles only once.

NOTE: Please write both words for any term that contains more than one.

▼	The quality of seeming whole and complete with all parts looking right together.
	A mark on a surface that begins as a dot and goes off in any direction; straight, curving, broken, thick/thin.
	Repetition of a design (colors, shapes or lines).
	- A 2-dimensional area enclosed by an outline. - A 3-dimensional object.
	How our eye unconsciously connects one area to another that contain similar colors, shapes, or patterns.
	What the artist makes stand out and grab your attention.
	Indicates area in a drawing. Can be positive or negative.
	- A hue on the visual spectrum that is not black or white; - The lightness and darkness of a color.
	The way the surface of an object feels or looks like it feels.
	A technique for creating emphasis in an artwork by placing two different elements next to each other.
	How an artist keeps one side of the work from overpowering the other.
	The size relationship between one object and another.

Perspective

Horizon Line The viewers eye level (also where the sky and ground meet).

Vanishing Point all the orthogonal lines recede to this.

Orthogonal Line the lines that represent the receding parallel lines that meet at the vanishing point.

Clay

Please also review your clay quiz

Wedging	kneading clay to remove air bubbles and moisture.
Joining	attaching 2 pieces of clay by slipping and scoring.
Scoring	roughing up 2 pieces of clay to prepare it for joining.
Slip	mixture of clay and water. Functions as glue for clay.
Grog	ground up pieces of fired clay to add strength, improved drying and less shrinking.

What does **the plasticity of clay** mean?

How moldable the clay is. OR the clay's ability to be pinched, pulled, rolled, squeezed and yet it will retain its shape.

The 3 components of clay are

Silica, Alumina, Water

clay is **porous**

(has space between the particles of clay and will soak up moisture)

Physical Stages of clay (in order)

Plastic	Clay that is still pliable / malleable
Leatherhard	Clay that has dried to the extent that it feels like damp leather. At this stage it can still be carved or decorated, cold to the touch.
Greenware	All moisture has left clay (is very fragile and dusty) and is ready to fire. (Bone Dry)
Bisqueware	A piece that has been fired once through the bisque fire (***during this, the particles of clay are fused together AND the water evaporates***)
Glazeware	A project that has a hard glassy surface coating and has been fired for a second time

Subtractive Sculpture Sculpture made by taking away materials.

Additive Sculpture Sculpture made by adding materials.

Pinch construction method of clay construction which uses your thumb and fingers to expand the clay

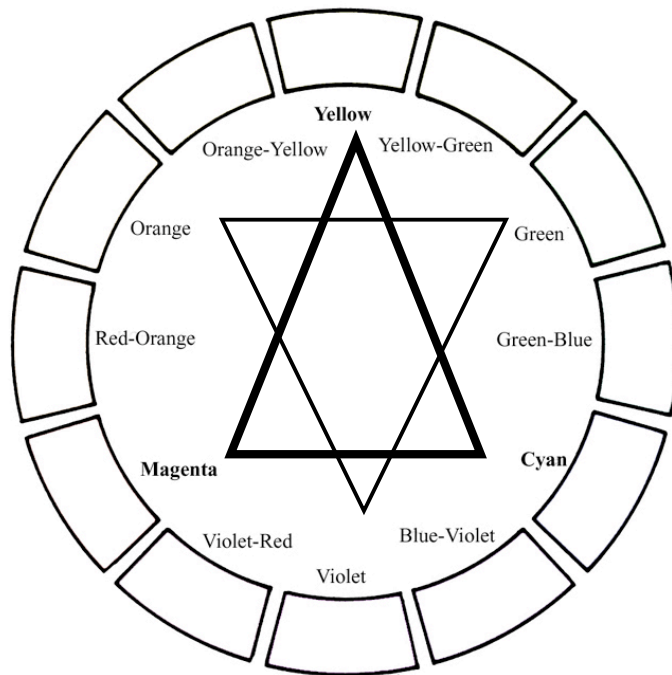
Slab Construction rolling flat pieces of clay

Coil Construction building up the walls with rope-like strands of clay

Underglaze (colored slip) the only thing different between this and glaze is there is NO GLASS in underglaze

Grog	Ground-up pieces of fired clay (sometimes even sand) added to clay for additional strength, improved drying and less shrinking.
Kiln	An oven used for firing clay
Lip	The upper part of a vessel
Base	The bottom portion of a vessel
Body	The center area of the piece.
Motif	A theme expressed through symbol or pattern

Color Vocabulary



Hue	the technical name for a color
Primary Color	cannot be produced from mixing another color (M,C,Y)
Secondary Color	mixing 2 primary colors (violet, orange, green)
Tertiary color (aka <i>Intermediate</i>)	mixing 1 primary and one secondary color (yellow-orange, violet-red, etc.)
Tint	when you add your color to white
Shade	add black to your color
Complimentary Colors	opposite each other on the color wheel
Warm Colors	imply warmth and pull forward (reds, oranges, yellows)
Cool Colors	imply cool feeling and push back (blues, greens, purples)
Analogous Colors	neighbors on the color wheel (share one color)
Paint Mixing	always mix the LIGHTER color INTO the DARKER

MISC

This is material we have not covered. The answers will be provided at the beginning of the test.

**Glaze
(Glaze Ingredients)**

A glassy coating that can be fused to the surface.
silica, flux and a refractory element)

Sgraffito

Scratching a design into clay or through underglaze (colored slip) prior to bisque firing.

