

*Artist Card*

Oh no! You've cut off your ear! **Go back to start** to stop the bleeding and try again.



**Question:** What is the definition of a line?

**Answer:** a mark made by a pointed tool; can show emotion and direction.

**Question:** What is a form? Please give an example.

**Answer:** A form is a 3D shape. Forms may be organic or geometric. Examples would be cubes, spheres, cylinders, pyramids, etc.

**Question:** What is composition?

**Answer:** Composition is how an art piece is laid out on a page. Is the design large and zoomed in? Or can we see everything and the image is smaller?

**Question:** What is Cubism? Please name a famous Cubist artist.

**Answer:** Cubism is a specific art history movement concerned with breaking images apart and rearranging them; often shows multiple views. The art created is abstracted. Artists include Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque.

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Hooray! Your drawing was an international success! **Move ahead two (2) spaces!**

**Question:** What are the Elements of Design used for?

**Answer:** they are the “building blocks” of art. They can be combined to create art pieces.

**Question:** What is the definition of a shape? Please give an example.

**Answer:** A shape is an enclosed area. Shapes can be organic or geometric. Examples would be squares, circles, rectangles, triangles, etc.

**Question:** What is a still-life?

**Answer:** A still-life is a collection of objects arranged to draw or paint. These objects are inanimate (not alive).

**Question:** What was the Renaissance? Please name a Renaissance artist.

**Answer:** The Renaissance was a rebirth of Classical art and of working with Realism and the human form. Oil paint and linear perspective were created. Artists include Michelangelo, Leonardo Di Vinci, Donatello, etc.

**Question:** What is Prehistoric art? What does it look like?

**Answer:** Prehistoric art is art created before the advent of writing, or about 30,000 years ago. Cave art usually consists of cave wall paintings of animals (bison, deer, bulls, etc.) and human hunters.

**Question:** What is atmospheric perspective?

**Answer:** atmospheric perspective is used to create the illusion of depth by mimicking what the atmosphere does to objects.

**Question:** What are the five parts of a shadow?

**Answer:** Highlight, mid-tone, shadow, reflected light, and cast shadow.

**Question:** What is space? What are the two types of space?

**Answer:** the areas between, around, and within a composition. Space can be positive (filled) or negative (empty).

**Question:** What is color?

**Answer:** a property of light. Each color is a different wavelength of light.

**Question:** What is linear perspective? What is it used for?

**Answer:** linear perspective is a technique to create depth by making all lines converge at a common vanishing point (or two, or three) on a horizon line.

**Question:** What are some ways can an artist show atmospheric perspective?

**Answer:** by a change in size (larger objects are closer), a change in color (closer objects are more intense), a change in detail (closer objects have more detail), by overlapping (objects on top are closer), and by position.

**Question:** What is texture?

**Answer:** The surface quality of an object; texture can be real (you can touch it) or perceived (looks like it would feel).

**Question:** What is value?

**Answer:** the darkness or lightness of an object or of a color.

**Question:** In one-point perspective, what part of the box faces the viewer?

**Answer:** the front (a face).

**Question:** In two-point perspective, what part of the box faces the viewer?

**Answer:** an edge

**Question:** What are the three secondary colors?

**Answer:** Orange, green, and violet

**Question:** What does *monochromatic* mean?

**Answer:** all one color; a color scheme that uses different values of one color

**Question:** What are analogous colors? Please give an example.

**Answer:** colors directly next to each other on the color wheel. Examples are red, red-orange, and orange or blue, blue-violet, and violet.

**Question:** What does a “full range of values” mean?

**Answer:** all values, from very light (white) to very dark (black) are present in the drawing.

**Question:** What are the three primary colors?

**Answer:** Red, yellow, and blue

**Question:** What are the six tertiary or intermediate colors?

**Answer:** Red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, blue-violet, red-violet

**Question:** What are complimentary colors? Please give an example.

**Answer:** colors across from, or opposite, each other on the color wheel. Examples are blue and orange, red and green, and yellow and violet.

**Question:** What is a gesture drawing?

**Answer:** a quick drawing done to get the basic skeleton, or *inside*, of an object drawn on paper. A gesture drawing is not meant to be perfect; it is fast and imperfect.

**Question:** What is hatching?

**Answer:** a shading technique that uses lines going in one direction.

**Question:** What is cross-hatching?

**Answer:** a shading technique that uses sets of lines going in many directions.

**Question:** What is stippling?

**Answer:** a shading technique that uses many, many little dots to create value.

**Question:** Which pencil is softer and will produce a darker line: 6B, 6H, or 2B?

**Answer:** 6B

**Question:** What is a value scale?

**Answer:** a series of boxes that go from very light (white) to very dark (black) with many steps of grey in between.

**Question:** What art history period is this art from?



**Answer:** Cubism

**Question:** What is scumbling/scribbling?

**Answer:** a shading technique that uses overlapping scribbles or shapes to create value.

**Question:** Which pencil is harder and will produce a lighter line: 6B, 6H, or 2H?

**Answer:** 6H

**Question:** What are the “rules” (or advice) for using colored pencils in art class?

**Answer:** use a sharp pencil, use light layers, lightly color in many directions, and combine colors to make more complex ones.

**Question:** What is a contour line drawing? What are some of the rules of contour line drawings?

**Answer:** a drawing done of the *outside* of an object; a drawing done of the outlines of an object. The drawing should consist of one continuous line, without lifting the pencil from the paper. The artist should spend the majority of the time looking at the object, not the paper.

**Question:** What art history period is this art from?



**Answer:** The Renaissance