

Grade 12 Exam Review Summary

Supplies and Equipment

You must bring in the following items to complete the exam...

- Colouring pencils and/or fine line markers
- Pen
- Shading pencils and an HB
- Eraser
- Ruler

Critical Analysis

You will analyze an artwork using a 'Critique' format and the language of the elements and principles of art.
(2 sheets attached- review them and ask questions where necessary)

- Describe
- Analyze
- Interpret
- Judge

Art Assignment

You will be given a set of parameters and be expected to draw your ideas in thumbnail and final sketches.
You will be expected to justify your designs using the artistic language from the elements and principles of art.

Unit 1- Non Western

You will be expected to analyze the symbolism involved in typography and graphic arts in terms of design. You will also be expected to discuss the research process in developing a final piece of art.

Unit 2: Social and Cultural

You will be expected to discuss the social and cultural issue you explored in terms of the mediums used to showcase the specific theme.
Be prepared to discuss the different mediums' ability to reach the general public.

Unit 3: Art History

You will be expected to discuss the social and cultural contributions of your chosen artists and their style to world of art and their specific communities (where applicable).

You will be expected to review and understand the different 19th and 20th Century Periods researched by you and your classmates, including the artists and artworks provided in the art history handouts in class and student websites.

Questions for Looking At Art

CRITIQUE

ARTIST _____

TITLE _____

DESCRIPTION

What are the first FIVE words that come to mind when you see this work?
Describe what you see. List images, objects, colours, textures that you see.
Stick to the visual facts in your descriptions. Avoid expressing opinions or making conjectures about the meaning of the work.
Is there a title for the work?
How is the work made? Media? Technique?
What is the subject matter of the work?
Which elements of design appear most important in the work?

ANALYSIS

What parts of the work make you think of the FIVE words that you used to describe the work?
What is the centre of focus for the work? How has the artist arranged the elements or parts of the work to create a centre of focus?
How is the work organized?
Is it balanced?
Is there unity in the work?
Is there rhythm or harmony? Tension or discord?
Is there variety?
Is there emphasis or dominance?
Identify what the artist has done to create one or more of the principles of design.
Are there unusual or unique features in the work?

INTERPRETATION

What do you think the artist is trying to say?
Is there a specific mood to the work?
What is the main idea of the work?
Is there a theme to the work?
What is the purpose or function of the work?

JUDGEMENT

What do you admire about this work?
Do you think the artist has been successful in communicating his or her ideas?
Which of the following statements best fits your reasons for evaluating the work as you have?
It is accurate and honest in the way it imitates real life.
It encourages strong emotions or feelings in the viewer.
It is visually well organized and has an exciting design.
It says something about our society, our beliefs or concerns.
It presents the beauty and visual appeal of the subject.
How would you rate this work?

Elements and Principles of Art

Elements of Art

Point/Pixel A point is the most basic element of design. It is a single mark in space that has position, but no extension. Often we see points grouped together to create line or form.

Line is an element of art which refers to the continuous mark made on some surface by a moving point. It may be two dimensional, like a pencil mark on a paper or it may be three dimensional (wire) or implied (the edge of a shape or form) often it is an **outline, contour or silhouette**.

Form is an element of art that is three-dimensional and encloses volume. Cubes, spheres, and cylinders are examples of various forms.

Shape is an enclosed space defined by other elements of art. Shapes may take on the appearance of two-d or three- objects.

Color is an element of art with three properties:

- 1) Hue, the name of the color, e.g. red, yellow, etc.
- 2) Intensity or the purity and strength of the color such as bright ness or dullness
- 3) Value, or the lightness or darkness of the color.

Texture refers to the surface quality or "feel" of an object, such as roughness, smoothness, or softness. Actual texture can be felt while simulated textures are implied by the way the artist renders areas of the picture.

Space refers to the distance or area between, around, above or within things. It can be a description for both 2 and 3 dimensional portrayals.

Value describes the lightness or darkness of a color. Value is needed to express Volume.

Principles of Art

Emphasis in a composition refers to developing points of interest to pull the viewer's eye to important parts of the body of the work.

Balance is a sense of stability in the body of work. Balance can be created by repeating same shapes and by creating a feeling of equal weight.

Harmony is achieved in a body of work by using similar elements throughout the work; harmony gives an uncomplicated look to your work.

Variety refers to the differences in the work; you can achieve variety by using difference shapes, textures, colors and values in your work.

Movement adds excitement to your work by showing action and directing the viewer's eye throughout the picture plane.

Rhythm is a type of movement in drawing and painting. It is seen in repeating of shapes and colors. Alternating lights and darks also give a sense of rhythm.

Proportion or scale refers to the relationships of the size of objects in a body of work. Proportion gives a sense of size seen as a relationship of objects, such as smallness or largeness.

Unity is seen in a painting or drawing when all the parts equal a whole. Your work should not appear disjointed or confusing.