Interactive Art Show Activity

<u>Directions:</u> Choose an artwork/artist that best represents each category below as you enjoy the art exhibit! Turn in to your friendly art teacher before you leave. Thanks for visiting!

1.	Best use of LINE:
2.	Best use of SHAPE:
3.	Best use of TEXTURE:
4.	Best use of BALANCE/COMPOSITION:
5.	Most DETAIL:
6.	Most ABSTRACT:
7.	Most REALISTIC:
8.	Most UNIQUE or CREATIVE:

Art Project Sheet

-Exit Slip-

Project #1		
I did my best work.	Yes	No
I finished this project.	Yes	No
Project #2	 	
I did my best work.	Yes	No
I finished this project.	Yes	No
Project #3		
I did my best work.	Yes	No
I finished this project.	Yes	No
Project #4		
I did my best work.	Yes	No
I finished this project.	Yes	No
Project #5	 	
I did my best work.	Yes	No
I finished this project.	Yes	No
I enjoyed Project #	_the most.	
The hardest project was	: #	
The neatest thing that I	: learned in	art class this year was

Elementary Art-Individual			
Progress Report			
Student			
Grade			
Ratings:Excell entGood FairPoor			
Knowledge of Basic Art Concepts			
Color			
Ние			
Intensity			
Values			
Perspective - Depth Perception			
Proportion			
Composition			
Balance			
Contrast			
Harmony			
Skill Level - Application			
Use of Tools			
Gluing/Pasting			
Neatness			
Dexterity			
Attitude - Interest Ability			
Cooperation			
Participation			
Quality of Work			
Care and Use of Materials			

Promptness				
Respect for Students and Other Art Work				
Use of Class Time				
Working to Potential:	Yes		No	
Other Comments:				

Name:	Date:
1.	Bloom's Taxonomy for Art What is your opinion of the painting? Why? (Evaluation)
2.	What ways would you change the subject? (Synthesis)
3.	Explain what you think the artist is trying to say about the subject matter. (Analysis)
4.	If you could interview the artist, what questions would you ask? (Application)
5.	What is the subject or theme? (Understanding)

6. Describe the Painting. (Knowledge)

Art Visual Rubric

e			Gra	de
			2nto	1pts
opis	4ріѕ	opis	Zpis	TPIS
(1)	(3)	\odot	②	<u> </u>
excellent	very-good	good	developing	try-harde
excellent	(i)	© good	developing	try-harde
excellent	very-good	good	developing	u y-nai ue
(1)	3	\odot	\odot	☺
excellent	very-good	good	developing	try-harde
(1)	3	\odot	\odot	☺
	5pts	5pts 4pts excellent very-good excellent very-good excellent very-good	5pts 4pts 3pts excellent very-good good excellent very-good good excellent very-good good	5pts 4pts 3pts 2pts excellent very-good good developing excellent very-good good developing

Name		Date		
your artwork, the	somewhat "surp	circle the yes "smiley fac rised face" if you think th d face" if you think the s	ne statement o	•
		Student Self-Chec	<u>klist</u>	
1. Do my <i>Matryo</i>	shkas have sym i	metry?		
	Yes	Somewhat	No	
2. Does my artwo	ork show lots of c	letail?		
	Yes	Somewhat	No	
3. Does my artwo	ork have four <i>Ma</i>	tryoshkas (showing app	ropriate propo	ortion and scale)?
	Yes	Somewhat	No	
4. Does my artwo	ork have good ba	llance and composition	1?	
	Yes	Somewhat	No	

ame:	Date:						
	KWL Chart						
In the first column, write what you already know about the topic. In the second column, write what you want to know about the topic. After this lesson is complete, write what you learned in the third column.							
What I <u>K</u> now	What I <u>W</u> ant to Know	What I <u>L</u> earned					

Altered Book	Rubric	Student Nar	me:				
4	5	4	3	2			
1							
Following Directions							
Creativity							
Concept/Ideation							
Neatness/ Craftsmanship							
Effort/ Attitude							
Comments:			•	•			
Altered Book F	Rubric	Student Name:					
	5	4	3	2	1		
Following Directions							
Creativity							
Concept/Ideation							
Neatness/ Craftsmanship							
Effort/							

Comments:

Art	1	Final Exam Name:	Block:					
Date:								
-	Ba	alance in an artwork means						
•		() Keep from tipping easels over						
		() Juggle work and play						
		() Create visual weight in their art						
		() Make ends meet by working as acroba	ats to dispel the starving artist stereotype					
2)			tworks. Two things that are very different in					
•	artwork creates contrast. Which of the following is an example of this?							
		() Pickles and Ice Cream						
		() Cats and Dogs						
		() Paintbrushes and Pencils						
		Dark and Light						
3)		ne way we see the wavelengths of light is(n art, this is shown on a wheel)					
•		. () Shape	•					
	В.							
	C.	() Line						
		() Space						
4)		omething that stands out and draws your ey	e into an artwork shows					
-		() Detail						
		() Space						
		() Emphasis						
		() Shape						
5)	W	hat is it called when you mix white with a c	olor?					
	A.	. () a tan						
	В.	() a tint						
	C.	() a tent						
	D.	() a shade						
	E.	() a nuetral						
6)	W	hich one of the following is NOT a type of b	alance in art?					
F.	() symmetrical						
G.	() Asymmetrical						
Н.	() Radial						
I.	() Different						
7)	w	hat is it called when you mix black with a co	olor?					
J.	() a tan						
K.	() a tint						
L.	() a tent						
M.	() a neutral						
N.	() a shade						
8)	Th	ne degree of lightness or darkness in a work	of art is(this includes tints and shades)?					
-) Color						

P.	() Shape
Q.	() Value
R.	() Form
۵۱	A 2-D area enclosed by a line that establishes contour isthey can be described as organic or
رو	geometric
S.	() Space
_	() Form
u.	() Color
	() Shape
	Secondary colors include
	() Red, Orange and Yellow
	() Green, Orange, and Purple/Violet
	() Green, Blue and Purple/Violet
	() Red, Yellow and Blue
	The way an artwork feels or appears to the touch is(think fuzzy, sticky, prickly, bumpy,
-	hard)
Α.	() Texture
B.	() Space
C.	() Value
D.	() Color
12)	This is one of the most basic elements of art that we begin with. It has a beginning and end
	point (examples include diagonal, dotted, straight, wavy, etc)
E.	() Texture
F.	() Value
G.	() Form
Н.	() Line
13)	What three principles of design can give the feeling of motion and guide your eyes throughout
	the artwork?
a.	() Shape, Line, and Color
b.	() Movement, Rhythm, and Pattern
c.	() Form, Contrast, and Balance
d.	() Texture, Value, Shading
14)	Any area that is around and between shapes and lines in an artwork is(types include
	negative and positive)?
e.	() Texture
f.	() Space
g.	() Shape
h.	() Color
15)	A 3-D Shape that appears to have volume (cone, cylinder, cube, pyramid)
i.	() Line
j.	() Shape
k.	() Form
l.	() Space

16) T	The primary colors are
m. () Red, Yellow and Orange
n. () Green, Orange and Violet
o. () Red, Yellow and Blue
p. () Green, Orange and Blue
17) (Colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel (and appear brighter when next to one
а	nother) are
q. () Primary
r. () Secondary
s. () Intermediate
t. () Complimentary
18) V	What are three qualities of color?
u. () line, shape, and value
v. () light, dark, and form
w. () intensity, hue, value
x. () balance, emphasis, focal point
=	When drawing using the technique of perspective (1 point or 2 point) you must use these
t	echniques to set up proper mathematical guidelines
a. () foreground, background, and middle ground
b. () value chart of tints and shades
c. () intensity, hue, value
d. () horizon line, vanishing point, and converging lines
20) T	The color wheel design we created called a "Color Wheel Mandala" used a specific type of
b	palance. Which type was that?
e. () symmetrical
f. () asymmetrical
g. () radial
h. () there was no balance in this art project
**Bonus	Question (worth 5 extra points):

Name two of the countries that Mrs. Parris has traveled to...

Art Critique Form

	Overall Art Experience Experience lev						leve	with	n this	Familiarity with this subject/art styl							
1 2 3 4 5					0	1	2	3	4	5		0 1 2 3 4 5					
			ssion your fi		ion to the pi	ece.	You n	nay w	vant t	o list some th	noughts a	nd fé	eelin	ngs th	at you	u initi	ally felt.
mporta	me of nt: As	the a ru	e eleme le of thum							ur attention. tems in them. Fo	or example,	if you	ı list :	5 thing	s that o	detract	from this
Eleme	nts th	nat	Enhan	ce this	Piece			.ce		Elements th	nat Detra	ct fr	om	this	Piece	•	27
2 								*8		12 -							
										2							
Take a f use this	ew mir section	nute n to	highlight a	nt the piece areas that	need improven	nent, b	out don	't forge	et to di	ne quality, comp iscuss the succe a. (After all, too	ssful parts	of the	pictu	ire as i	well! As	s a ger	neral rule, tr
3																	
_																	
Discuss	some o	of th	is piece's	strong poi	re Develo ints that you'd l should take this	ike to	see de	velope		uture pieces. (Ex ure artwork.")	ample: "You	ur use	e of c	ontrasi	t in this	: painti	ing is

Elements and Principles of Design Test

Do NOT put your answers on this test. Mark your answers clearly with a #2 pencil on scan-tron answer sheet. Mark very black. DO NOT use pen. If you do not have a pencil, see to it that you borrow one for this exam.

MATCHING: Elements and Principles of Design Matching

Select the BEST word from Column II to go with Definition in Column I. Blacken the correct letter on your answer sheet. Erase mistakes completely.

Column I	Column II
A large difference between two things: for example, rough and smooth or white and black.	A. Rhythm
	B. Contrast
 A way of combining visual elements to produce a sense of action – or implied motion. 	C. Movement
 A visual tempo or beat – often described as alternating, regular, flowing, progressive or jazzy. 	D. Value
4. An element of art that refers to the lightness or darkness of a	E. Line
 A mark with length and direction, created by a point that moves across a surface. 	
-	
The empty or open area between, around, above, below, and within objects.	A. Balance
 A feeling that all of the parts are working together as a team – the quality of wholeness. 	B. Form C. Unity
Area in a work of art that catches and holds the viewer's	D. Emphasis
attention. Principle of design referring to the way the elements are arranged to create a feeling of stability in a work – parts of equal visual weight.	E. Space
 Any three dimensional object that can be measured by height, width and depth. 	
11. The element of art that refers to the surface quality or feel of an	A. Color
object - its smoothness, roughness, softness, etc.	B. Texture
 Element of art produced when a wavelength of light strikes an object and reflects back to the eyes. 	C. Complementary
13. A flat figure created when actual or implied lines surround a space – can be geometric or organic.	D. Analogous
Another name for related colors – have one color in common. Colors that appear next to each other on the color wheel.	E. Shape
15. Colors that are directly opposite on the color wheel. When mixed together, they make a neutral gray or brown.	
	A. Proportion
16. Colors made by mixing a primary with a secondary color. Also	B. Variety
called intermediate colors.	C. Monochromatic
17. The use of different lines, shapes, textures, colors and other elements of design to create interest in a work of art.	D. Triad
 The relation of one object to another in size, amount, number or degree – scale. 	E. Tertiary
19. Made of only a single color or hue and its tints and shades.	
20. Three colors evenly spaced on the colors wheel. Example: red, yellow and blue.	
-	
21. Common name for a color.	A. Primary colors
22. Black, gray, brown and white.	B. Secondary color
905 915 12:40 CC 147.00 P P CC 150 P P P CC 150 P P P CC 150 P P P P CC 150 P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P	C. Neutrals
23.A band of colors produced when white light shines through a prism.	D. Hue E. Color spectrum
	L. Oolor apeculum
24. The three basic colors that cannot be made by mixing colors.	

Elements and Principles of Design Test

Do NOT put your answers on this test. Mark your answers clearly with a #2 pencil on scan-tron answer sheet. Mark very black. DO NOT use pen. If you do not have a pencil, see to it that you borrow one for this exam.

MATCHING: Elements and Principles of Design Matching

Select the BEST word from Column II to go with Definition in Column I. Blacken the correct letter on your answer sheet. Erase mistakes completely.

C	olumn I	Column II
1.	A large difference between two things: for example, rough and	A. Rhythm
-	smooth or white and black.	B. Contrast
2.	A way of combining visual elements to produce a sense of action – or implied motion.	C. Movement
3.	A visual tempo or beat – often described as alternating,	D. Value
4.	regular, flowing, progressive or jazzy. An element of art that refers to the lightness or darkness of a	E. Line
5	color. A mark with length and direction, created by a point that moves	
J.	across a surface.	
6.	The empty or open area between, around, above, below, and within objects.	A. Balance
7.	A feeling that all of the parts are working together as a team –	B. Form
	the quality of wholeness.	C. Unity
8.	Area in a work of art that catches and holds the viewer's attention.	D. Emphasis
9.	Principle of design referring to the way the elements are arranged to create a feeling of stability in a work – parts of equal visual weight.	E. Space
10	Any three dimensional object that can be measured by height, width and depth.	
-		* **
	The element of art that refers to the surface quality or feel of an object – its smoothness, roughness, softness, etc.	A. Color B. Texture
12	t. Element of art produced when a wavelength of light strikes an object and reflects back to the eyes.	C. Complementary
13	A flat figure created when actual or implied lines surround a space – can be geometric or organic.	D. Analogous
14	A. Another name for related colors – have one color in common. Colors that appear next to each other on the color wheel.	E. Shape
15	Colors that are directly opposite on the color wheel. When mixed together, they make a neutral gray or brown.	
		A. Proportion
16	6. Colors made by mixing a primary with a secondary color. Also	B. Variety
17	called intermediate colors.	C. Monochromatic
11	7. The use of different lines, shapes, textures, colors and other elements of design to create interest in a work of art.	D. Triad
18	The relation of one object to another in size, amount, number or degree – scale.	E. Tertiary
19	b. Made of only a single color or hue and its tints and shades.	
20	Three colors evenly spaced on the colors wheel. Example: red, yellow and blue.	
-	······································	
21	.Common name for a color.	A. Primary colors
22	Black, gray, brown and white.	B. Secondary colors
		C. Neutrals
23	8. A band of colors produced when white light shines through a prism.	D. Hue E. Color spectrum
24	i. The three basic colors that cannot be made by mixing colors.	E. Color appointment
25	i. Orange, green and purple (or violet).	

Category	Person evaluated Your name	СО	Chec mme	ck & nt here	
	- December 1		Avera	Needs work	
	Description		ge		
Growth	In awareness and perception? Noticing?				
<u> </u>	In interest, involvement, and attitude?				
How does student now compare with earlier lessons?	In spontaneous comments about art topics?				
Creativity	Speculates about meaning and feeling of work. Takes risks. Mentions alternatives.				
	How original and innovative are comments, questions, and answers?				
Fulfills Assignment	Are variations from the assignments made for valid & creative reasons?				
Knowledge	Gaining knowledge & awareness of art terminology & art purposes & concepts.				
	Gaining knowledge and awareness of artists and their styles and work.			-	
Helpful	Is the student positive, cooperative, tactful, & considerate in discussions?				
	A thoughtful listener. Asked good questions?				
Work Habits	Attentive and participatory?				
	Do conversations with classmates stick to art topics and other appropriate related topics?	-			
Composition And Design	Did the student notice the principles of design and composition and wonder how things worked visually?				
	Wonders about visual causes and effects in art?				
	Person evaluated	Check &			
Category	Your name	CC	mme	nt here	
	Description	Good	Avera ge	Needs work	
Growth	In awareness and perception? Noticing?				
	In interest, involvement, and attitude?				

How does student now compare with	In spontaneous comments about art topics?			
earlier lessons?				
Creativity	Speculates about meaning and feeling of work. Takes risks. Mentions alternatives.			
	How original and innovative are comments, questions, and answers?	-		
Fulfills Assignment	Are variations from the assignments made for valid & creative reasons?			
Fice 1 9				
Knowledge	Gaining knowledge & awareness of art terminology & art purposes & concepts.		-	
	Gaining knowledge and awareness of artists and their styles and work.			
Helpful	Is the student positive, cooperative, tactful, & considerate in discussions?			
	A thoughtful listener. Asked good questions?			
Work Habits	Attentive and participatory?			
	Do conversations with classmates stick to art topics and other appropriate related topics?	-		
Composition And Design	Did the student notice the principles of design and composition and wonder how things worked visually?			
	Wonders about visual causes and effects in art?	_		

Name	Date	

Directions: Read each item and circle the yes "smiley face" if you think the statement describes your artwork, the somewhat "surprised face" if you think the statement describes part of your artwork but not all, and the no "sad face" if you think the statement does not describe your artwork.

Artwork Checklist

1. Does my Cartouche outline have symmetry?







2. Does my artwork show lots of **detail**?







3. Does my artwork have each of the hieroglyph symbols that match the letters in my name?







4. Does my artwork have good **balance** and **composition**?

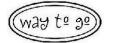






Artwork Critique Form

QUESTIONS	Write your ideas here. Give first impressions. Make guesses. Say what you see, do not say what you like, or don't like. Do not judge. Describe, analyze, and interpret.
What stands out the most when you first see it?	•
Explain the reason you notice the thing you mention in number 1.	
3. As you keep looking, what else seems important?	
4. Why does the thing you mention in number 3 seem important.	
5. How has contrast been used?	•
6. What leads your eye around from place to place?	
7. What tells you about the style used by this artist?	
8. What seems to be hiding in this composition?	
9. Why do you think this was partially hidden?	
10. Imagine the feelings and meanings this artwork represents?	
11. What titles could you give this artwork?	
12. What other things interest you about this artwork?	



Student (great job!



quarter:

Self-Reflection

Date:

grading

= Yes, 1 do this all the time!

🧑 = 1 could be doing better at this!!!

= 1 am not doing this and I need to work on this!!!

310)Tugent:		рате:	quarrer:
(3)	(3)	®	l follow scho	ool and classroom rules.
(3)	(3)	©		t for myself and others.
®	(60)			trol over my actions.
(3)	(3)		Work wel	with other students.
®	(3)	©	1 stay on to	dsk and do my Work.
®	(66)	®		ns the first time they are given.
(3)	(30)		l always con	mplete my homework.
(3)	(3)	®	ld	m organized.
®	(60)		Total Control of the	teacher and other students are talking.
(3)	(3)		lam neat and do	not rush through my Work.
®	(30)	®	V	ind participate every day in ss discussions.

Summative Art Assessment

1.	·	appropriately using the art terms "backgr	ound," "foreground,"
	and "middle ground."		
2.	Draw a landscape with th	ree cactus plants in the box below to den	nonstrate perspective.
3.	What is the style of Archi	tecture we learned about in this art lesso	n?
4	What does is the meanin	g of the art term variety?	
4.	What does is the meaning	g of the art term variety?	
5.	List cool colors:		
6.	List warm colors:		
0.	List waim colors.		
7.	What country did we stud	dy in this lesson?	

<u> </u>		Name:
⊏weet	Critique Sheet	Period: Date:
Choose at l Remember,	east 4 different pieces of art to critique. Write a tweet CONSTRUCTIVE criticism "builds upon" the artist's sk nclude WHY you responded the way you did and HOV	cill, meaning it will help them get better.
(your name)	(the name of the artist you're cr	ritiquing)
57	(a short, specific bit criticism for the artist and your thoughts or	of constructive t you're critiquing n their artwork)
	;	(your overall impression or focus of your critique)
@		@
	#	
	@	

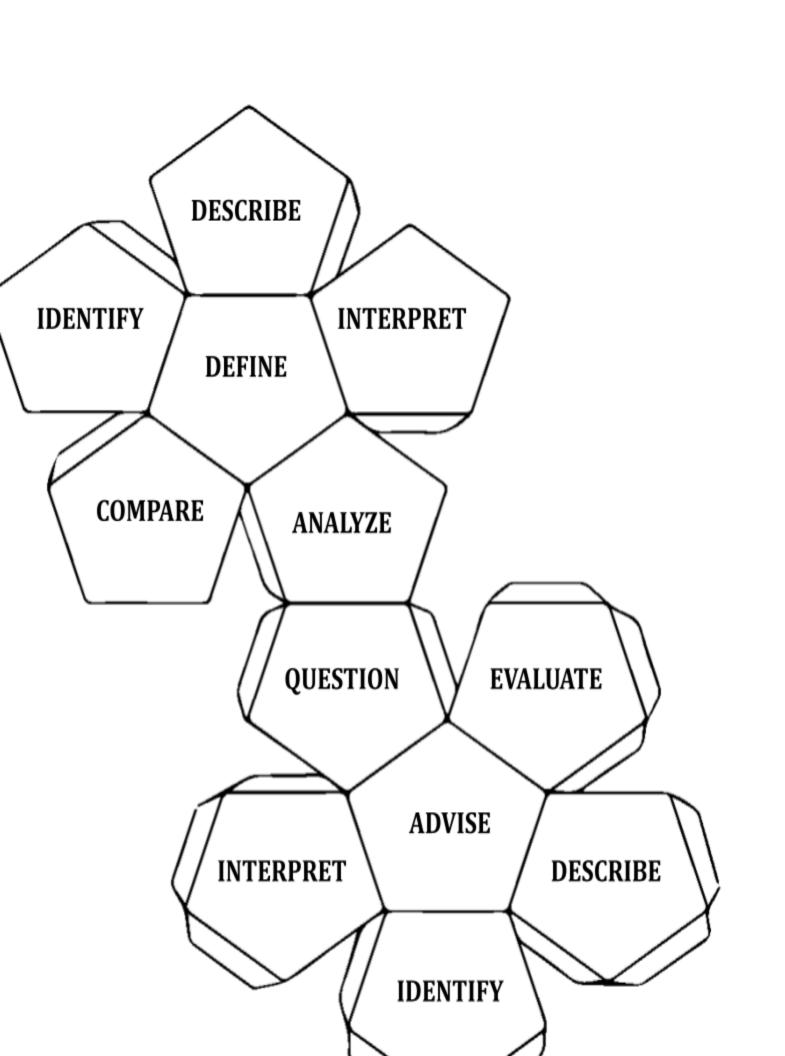
#

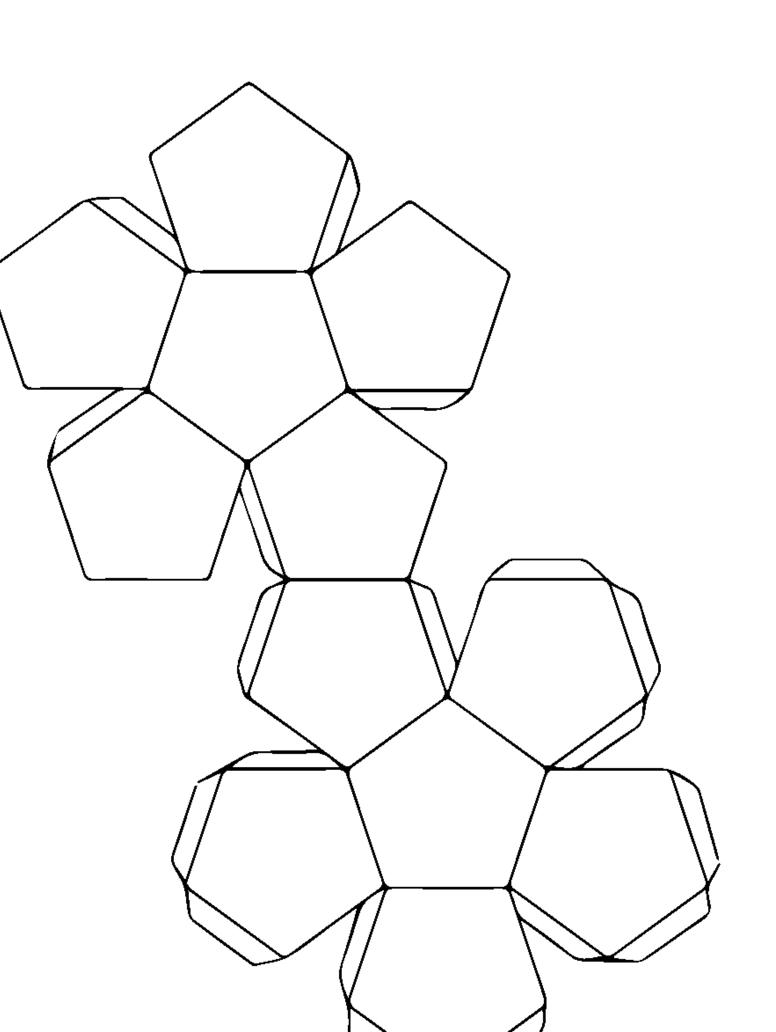
Elementary Art Rubric

Students Name:Gra	ıde:	_Date:	
This project shows that the student:	9 9	00	0
1. followed directions.			
2. understood new concepts.			
3. used creativity, did not copy another student's ic	dea.		
4. displayed neat, tidy work and good craftsmanship	р.		
5. finished project completely.			
6. used time wisely (TOT).			
7. put name and date on back of project.			
Total Points Possible (21) \$\hat{v}\$ = 1 or 0 = 2 = 3	Comm	ents:	Aug.

Elementary Art Rubric

Students Name:Grade:		Date: _	
This project shows that the student:	9 9	 	0
1. followed directions.			
2. understood new concepts.			
3. used creativity, did not copy another student's idea.			
4. displayed neat, tidy work and good craftsmanship.	()		
5. finished project completely.			
6. used time wisely (TOT).			
7. put name and date on back of project.			
Total Points Possible (21) $0 = 1 \text{ or } 0$ $0 = 2$ $0 = 3$	Comments:		





	5	4	3	2	1	
Following Directions						
Creativity With addition of color/line/shape						
Positive Affirmation word						
Neatness/ Craftsmanship						
Effort/ Attitude						
Comments:	•	•	•		•	



POP art Selfies Rubric Student Name:_____

5 4 3 2 1

Following Directions			
Creativity With addition of color/line/shape			
Positive Affirmation word			
Neatness/ Craftsmanship			
Effort/ Attitude			



Comments:

The Art Sandwich

the Art Sanawich
Something I like about
<u> </u>
A suggestion I have for your art is:
Jummen
Something else I like about your art is:
Artist.
Artist: Critic: