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EDUC 450

Traditional Assessment

**Fundamental Art (9th-12th Grade)**

**Chapter 1 : Elements of Design**

**Answer Key**

**Total of 64 points**

**Objectives:**

* TSWBAT determine the criteria for each of the Elements of Design
* TSWBAT write a short essay utilizing the elements of design

**True/False:** For each statement, determine if it is true or false. Write True or false after the statement. *(2 points each)*

1. Monochromatic refers to a painting done in one color. ­­­ ­ ­­­­­
2. A related color scheme would be colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.
3. An analogous color is another term for complementary colors.
4. Red and green are examples of complementary colors.
5. You cannot see through an object or material that is transparent.

6. Variation is the use of the same lines, shapes, textures, and colors.

7. Value is dark and light, in color, in drawing and design.

8. Form has no depth.

**Multiple Choice:** Determine the correct answer. There is only one correct answer. Circle the correct letter of the correct answer. *(2 points each)*

1. Formal balance is another word for which type of balance?

A.    Asymmetrical B.    Radial

C.    Symmetrical D.    Geometric

1. Contrast can be created by using:

A.    Smooth and rough textures. B.    Large and small shapes.

C.    Plain areas against areas of patterns. D.    All of the above

11. Cool colors are:

A.    Orange, green and purple. B.    Blue, green and violet.

C.    Yellow, blue and red. D.    White, black and brown.

12. Which of the following is another word for "center of interest"?

A.    Focal Point B.    Emphasis

C.    Dominance D.    All of the above

13. Yellow-orange, red-orange, and yellow-green are examples of:

A.    Intermediate or Tertiary colors. B.    Secondary colors

C.    Primary colors D.    Triadic colors.

**Fill in the Blank:** Write the correct answer in the blank provided. Each answer is different. *(2 points each)*

14. Another term for center of interest is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a work is obtained by repeating colors and shapes, all parts of a design are working together as a team as well.

16. Repetition of colors, lines or shapes in a planned way creates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

17. Visual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is achieved when all parts of a composition appear to have equal weight. It seems stable.

18. Another word for brightness of a color is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ creates a shape, can be thick or thin, and/or creates texture.

20. Size differences are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Matching:** Match the definition on the left to the word on the right. Draw a line connecting the two. *(2 points each)*

21. Obtained by adding white to a hue. A. Neutrals

22.    Obtained by mixing two primary colors. B. Tints

23.    Obtained by adding black to a hue. C. Secondary Colors

24.    Colors that go with all color plans. D. Shades

25. Absent of all color E. White

26. Presence of all color F. Black

**Short Essay Questions:** In a sentence or two answer the questions. If they are processes/ styles be sure to include that. Points will be determined based of how effectively you cover the different criteria. *(3 points each)*

27. What is crayon resist?

28. Describe pen and ink. Be sure to include the different styles.

29. What are gradations? What is a process one can use to achieve this effect?

30. What is a contour drawing?

**Answer Key**

**1. True**  **14. Focal Point**

**2. True 15. Unity**

**3. False 16. Pattern**

**4. True 17. Balance**

**5. False 18. Intensity**

**6. False 19. Line**

**7. True 20. Proportion**

**8. False 21. B**

**9. C 22. C**

**10. D 23. D**

**11. B 24. A**

**12. D 25. F**

**13. A 26. E**

**27. CRAYON RESIST** - The process uses crayon (wax) to resist Tempera paint. The Tempera paint can be thinned with water and with a heavy application of crayon the paint will resist the areas of crayon and go into the spaces left blank.

**28.** **PEN AND INK** - Drawing styles of pen and ink include Crosshatching, Dots, Directional lines, cross hair, and scumbling. The closer the lines or dots are together the darker the area will become.  You can use any combination of lines to produce a drawing. Typically one starts with the darkest areas first.

**29.** **GRADATIONS** - are gradual change between dark and light in drawing and painting.  This can be created with a pencil by changing the pressure on the paper and by using small circular movements.  A KNEADED eraser can soften the edge of a gradation by lifting graphite from the paper.

**30.** **CONTOUR DRAWING** - The one continual line that describes the outside edge of an object. Thick and thin line produce variety.