

Art Analysis

Name _____

Learning Objective:
Students will Learn to Objectively
and Subjectively analyze art using
both Visual Evidence and the Principles of Design.

① About the Piece

Title:

Artist:

Medium:

Year:

② Draw a Sketch of the Artwork

④ Purpose

Identify what the meaning or purpose of the artwork is.
Are there any symbols? Do you recognize any themes
in the artist's work? Use evidence from the previous steps
and the artwork in order to analyze the message.

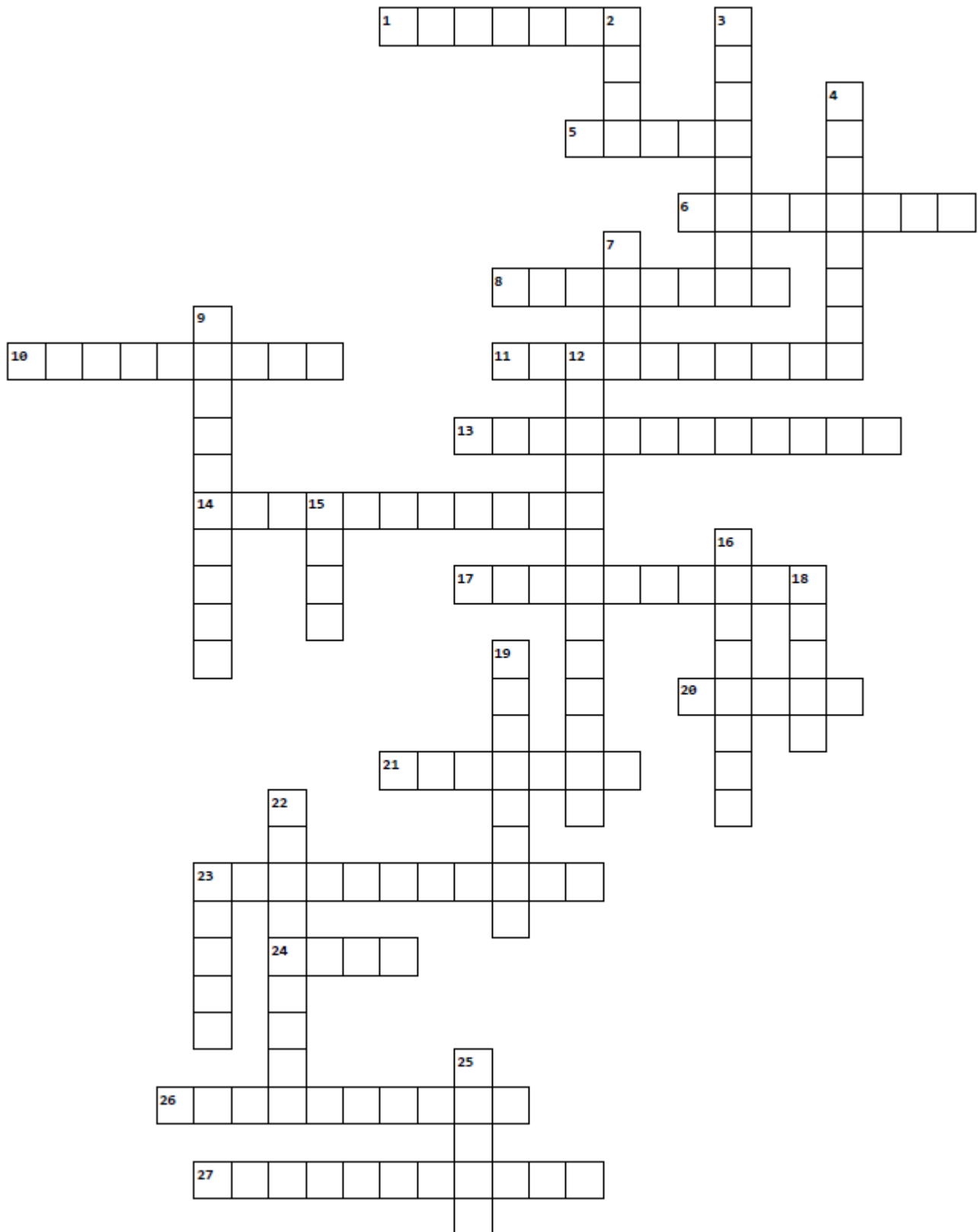
③ Description

Describe what you see in the
piece. Identify the Principles
of Design and how they are
used throughout the work.

⑤ Your Reaction

How does the piece make you feel? Does it remind you
of anything in your life or that you have seen before?

Art Critique Vocabulary



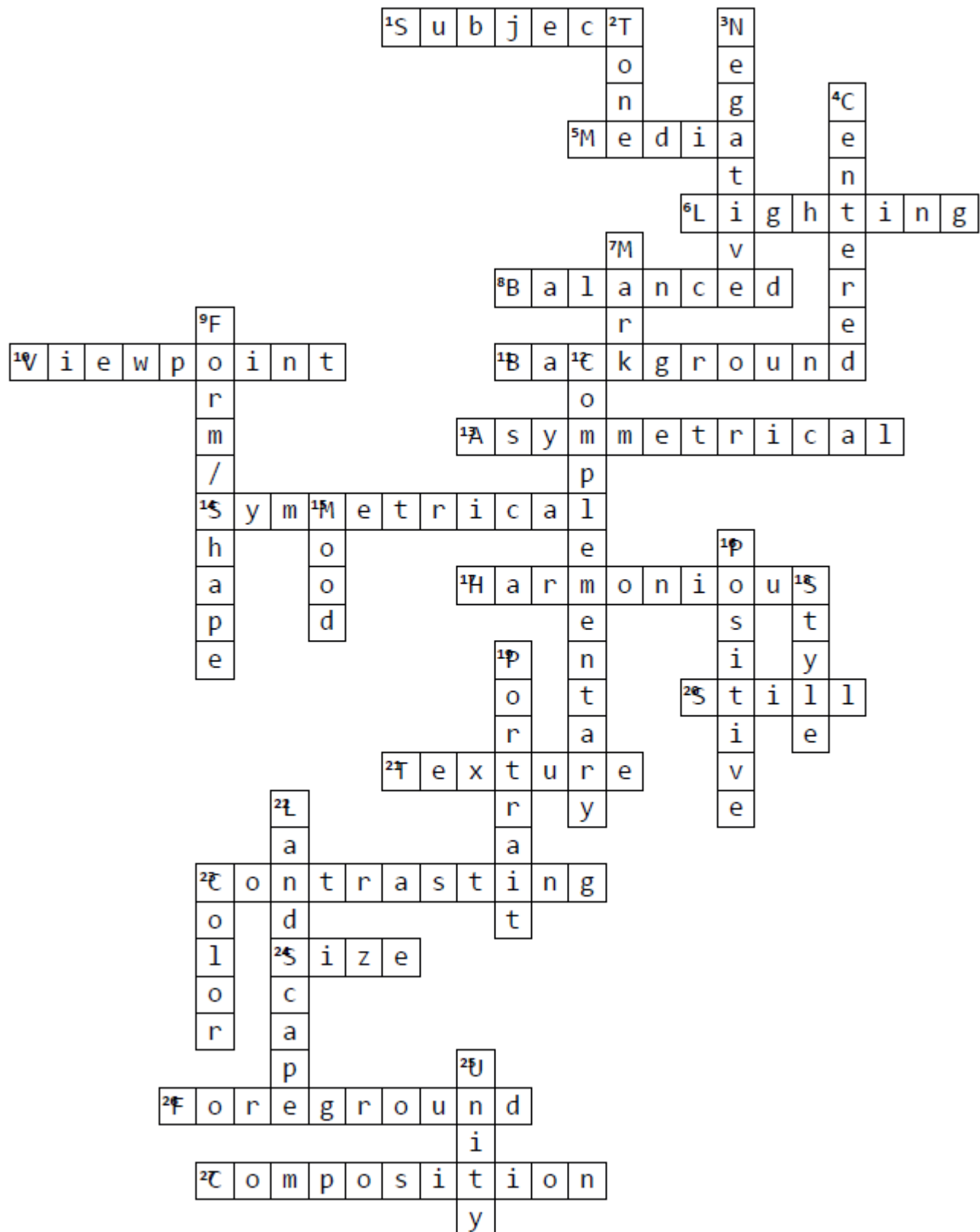
Across

1. Matter the specific topic or content a work represents, such as a person, an object, a scene, or an abstract idea.
5. a contemporary art form that utilizes electronic and digital technologies in its creation and presentation.
6. refers to the use of light, whether natural or artificial, to create an artistic effect, define form, and evoke mood within a visual work.
8. refers to the use of artistic elements such as line, texture, color, and form in the creation of artworks in a way that renders visual stability.
10. and Pose the viewpoint refers to the position from which a subject is depicted, influencing how the viewer perceives the artwork. Pose describes the way a figure is positioned, including its body language, which can convey emotions and meanings.
11. refers to the elements in the scene that are farthest from the viewer, forming the backdrop for the primary subject.
13. a design where elements are arranged unevenly, yet the composition still feels balanced.
14. when visual elements in a composition are arranged equally on either side of a center line, creating a mirror like effect.
17. refers to pleasing and cohesive effects achieved when similar or related elements are combined.
20. Life a type of art that depicts a scene of inanimate objects, such as food, flowers, or everyday household items.
21. the surface quality of a work, perceived either physically (through touch) or visually.
23. the visual differences between elements, such as color, value, shape, texture, and size, that are arranged together to create visual interest, emphasis, and a dynamic composition.
24. the physical dimensions of an element or art work, like its height, width, or length.
26. part of a composition that appears closest to the viewer.
27. refers to the strategic arrangement of elements within a work, such as lines, shapes, colors, and textures, to create a visual harmony and guide the viewers eye.

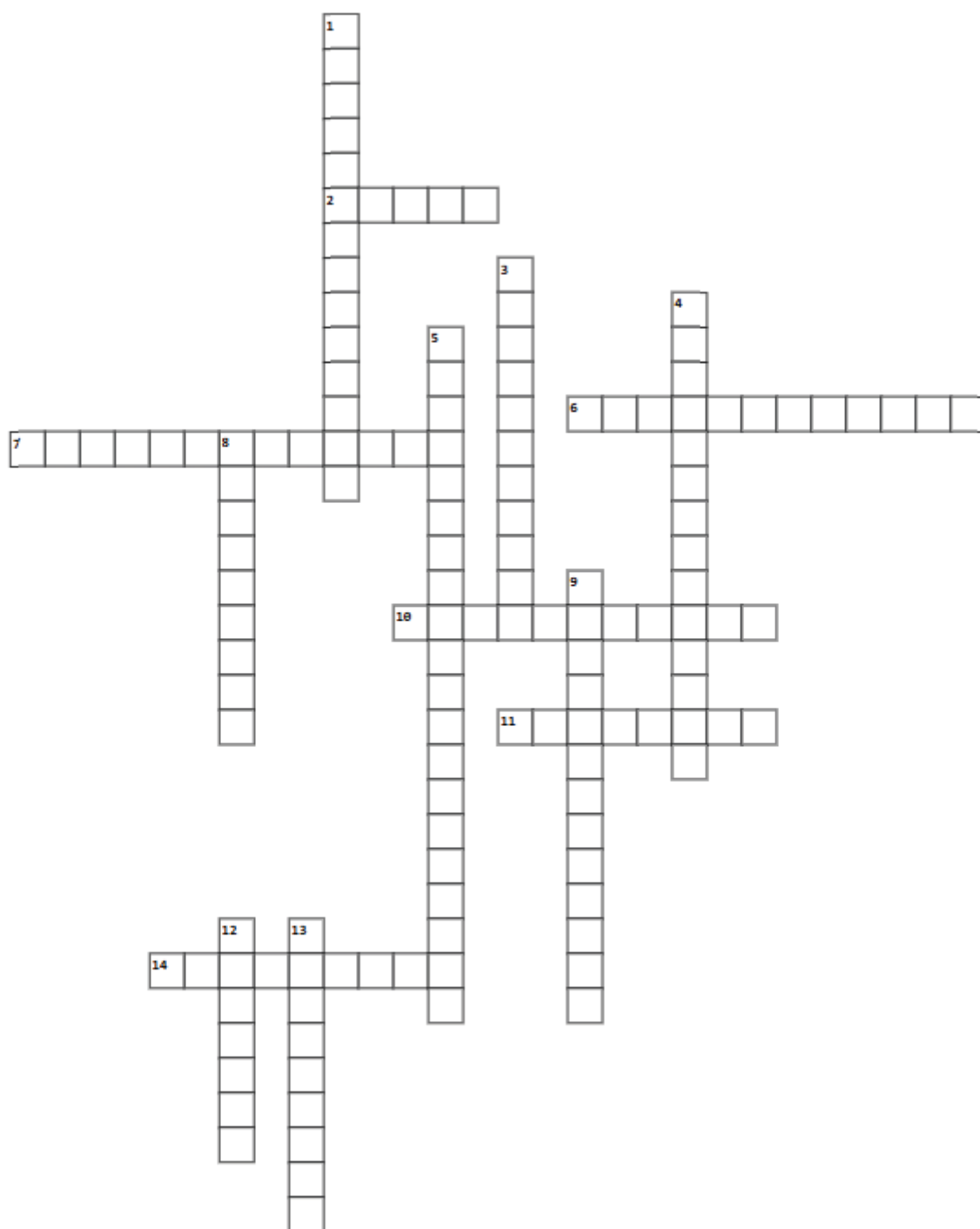
Down

2. the lightness or darkness of a color or shade within a composition. It's a fundamental element used to create depth, texture, form, and even mood in the artwork.
3. Space the area around and between the subject of an image.
4. the placement of elements within a composition, particularly the main subject or focal point, in the center of the artwork.
7. Making refers to the intentional creation of lines, textures, and patterns on a surface, using various tools and materials, to express ideas, emotions, or create visual effects in art and design.
9. form refers to something that is three-dimensional, having length, width, height, and encloses a space. Shape on the other hand, is two-dimensional, flat, and limited to height and width.
12. pairs of hues that are directly opposite each other on the color wheel, such as red and green, blue and orange, or yellow and purple. When used together, they create a strong contrast and make each other appear more vibrant. They can also be mixed to create neutral shades or blended to create shadow.
15. or Atmosphere mood refers to the emotional feeling a piece evokes in the viewer, while atmosphere is the broader, more general feeling or impression created by the artwork.
16. Space the subject or areas of interest within a work of art.
18. refers to the distinctive manner in which an artist portrays their subject matter and expresses their vision, encompassing elements like form, color, and composition.
19. a visual representation of a person, typically focusing on their face and often aiming to convey their personality, character, or mood.
22. a depiction of natural scenery like mountains, valleys, rivers, and forests.
23. element that refers to the light reflected from an object and perceived by the eye.
25. the senses of oneness or wholeness created when different elements work together harmoniously to form a cohesive whole.

Art Critique Vocabulary



GRID ART VOCABULARY



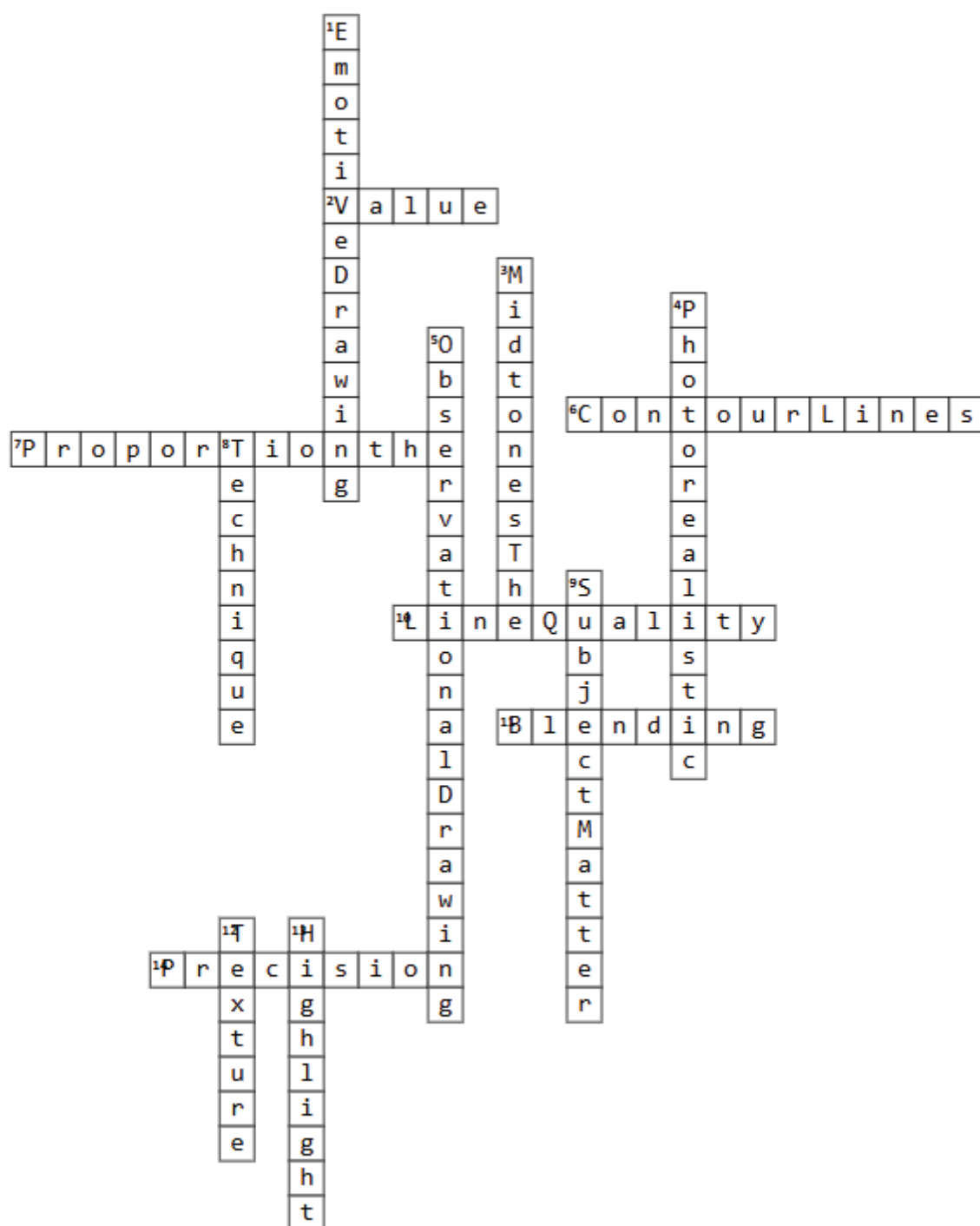
Across

- 2. The element of art which fills space lightness or darkness.
- 6. Lines that show the edge of a shape or object
- 7. size relationship between elements in an artwork
- 10. The unique character of a drawn line as it changes lightness or darkness, direction, curvature, or width.
- 11. A drawing techniques of gradually smoothing values one into the other.
- 14. The exactness of a measurement

Down

- 1. Drawing that emphasizes the expression of different emotions, feelings, and moods.
- 3. medium grey values between highlights and dark shadow values.
- 4. A drawing or painting made so realistically it appears to be photo like.
- 5. Drawing made from direct observation rather than memory or imagination.
- 8. The special skilled way an artist works with materials to produce their artwork.
- 9. The main topic or category of things shown in the artwork, such as landscapes, still life, portrait, animals.
- 12. The feel or appearance of a surface.
- 13. The lightest area where the least pencil shading is used.

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GRID ART

The **grid method** is a technique used to help artists create accurate and proportional drawings or paintings by breaking down complex images into smaller, more manageable sections.

How it works:

Step 1: Create a Grid

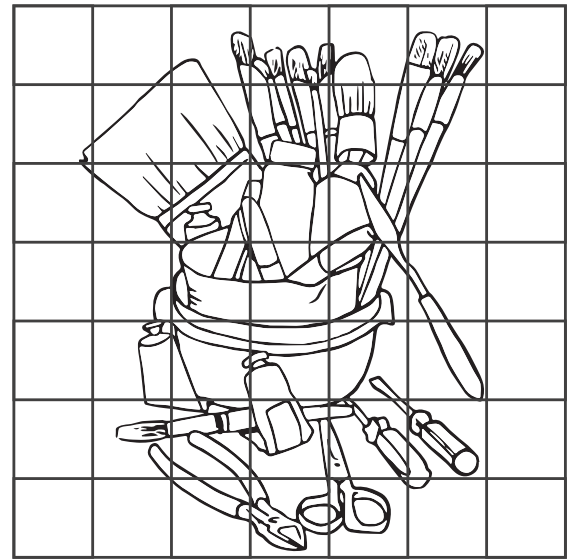
Draw a grid over the reference image (photo or sketch).

Step 2: Create a Corresponding Grid

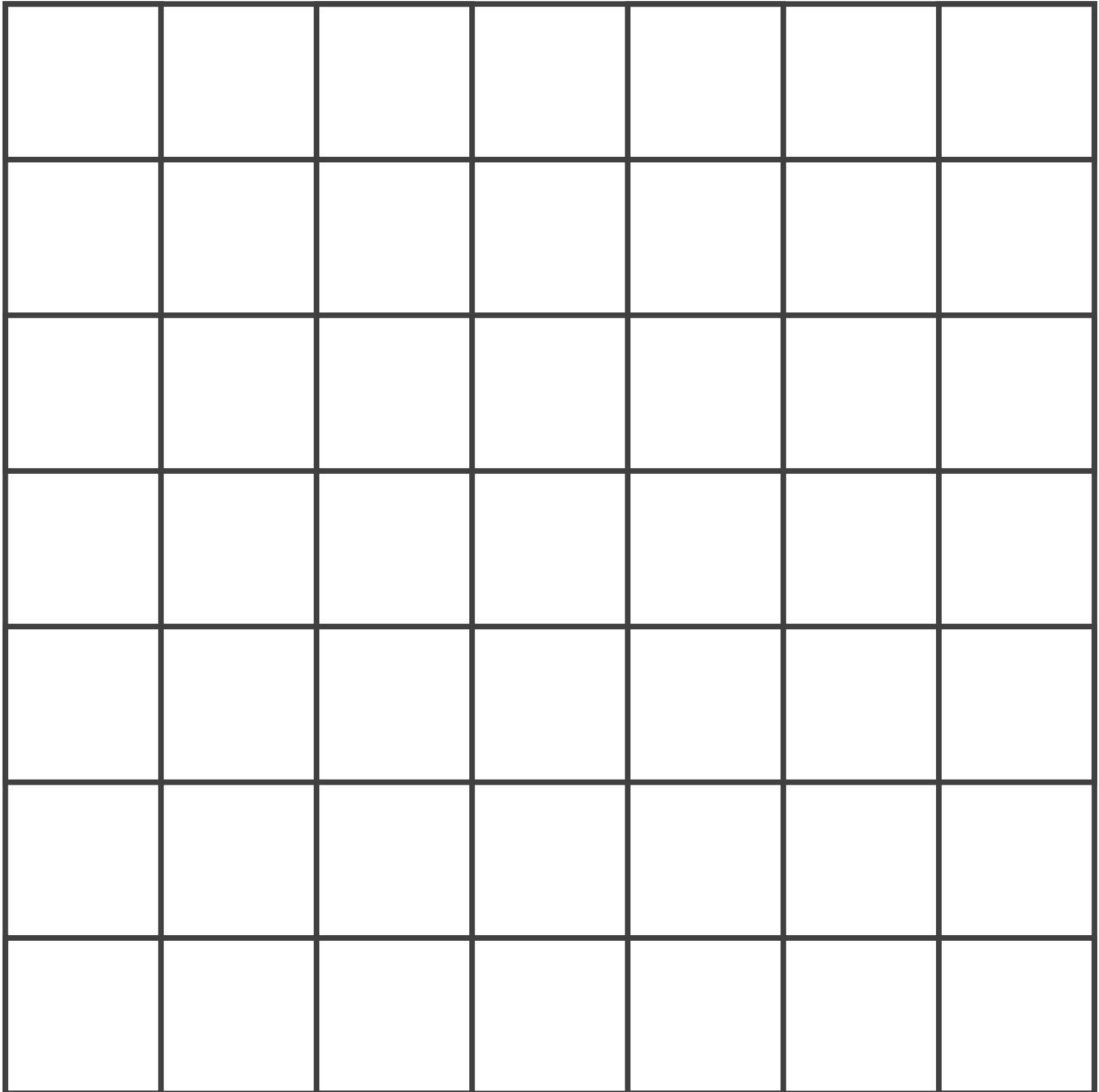
Draw a grid of the same size and proportions on your canvas or drawing paper.

Step 3: Transfer the Image

By comparing the grid sections on the reference image with the corresponding grid sections on your canvas, you can accurately transfer the image.



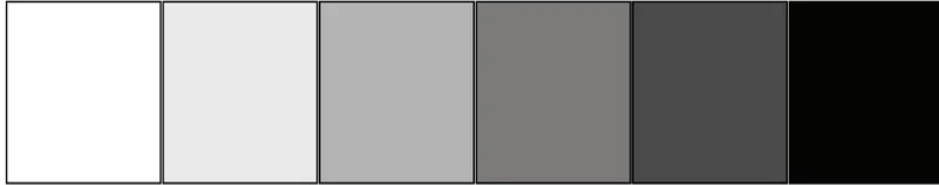
Create your Masterpiece here!



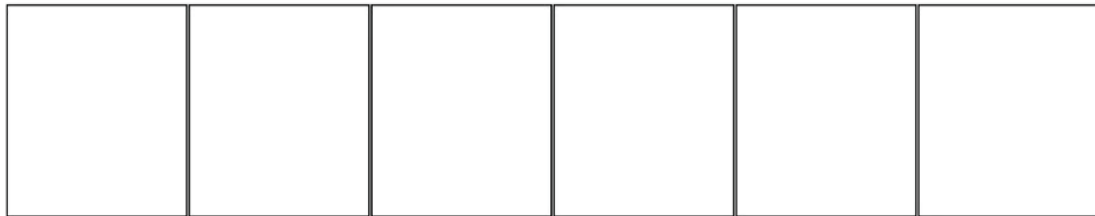
Value

Name: _____

Value is an element of art!
Value shows the lightness and darkness of a color.



Use a pencil to shade the value scale like the example above.

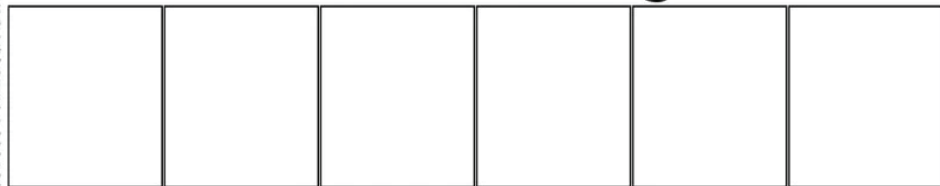
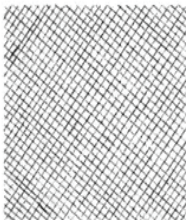


Light → Dark

Try a New Technique!

Create your own value scales using these new shading techniques!

Cross Hatching



Light → Dark

Stippling



Light → Dark