

ART110 - ART APPRECIATION - DUE WED FEB 21

A - Read First 1/2 Chapter 6 - Pgs 100-113 B - Watch Video A & B from class website.

- 1. We have already seen atmospheric (aerial) perspective as a device for creating space - how do objects farther away appear when using atmospheric perspective?
- 2. Where specifically is atmospheric perspective created in Leonardo's *Madonna of the Rocks*?
- 3. Describe several (dominant and minimal) ways J.M.W. Turner creates "space" in his painting - *Rain, Steam, and Speed—The Great Western Railway*.
- 4. The basic types (labels for) of shading and light employed in *chiaroscuro* in Fig. 6-6 include
 - a
 - b
 - c
 - d
 - e
 - f

5a. Describe a value scale.

5b. Take few moments and create an 8 step scale from dark to light using *hatching* and *crossing hatching*



6. What is "high contrast"?

7. Though value is often describe in greyscale terms. A color can also be shown in variations of value.

In our text, Where is the "pure" color shown in the value scale

What is a "tint" of a color?

What is a "shade" of a color?

8 . With a new understanding of each of the terms below - look for - choose - list one example from **Other Chapters**

in the book that show: *Name of Work,* *Artists Name,* *Figure Number (2.12)* *Page Number*

atmospheric perspective _____

chiaroscuro _____

hatching _____

cross-hatching _____

value - high contrast _____
(full range from dark to light values)

value - low contrast _____
(minimal range mostly mid-tone values)

1. Sunlight passing through a prism breaks into bands of color (6.23) is known as the visible _____

2. What is a color wheel (6.24) ? _____

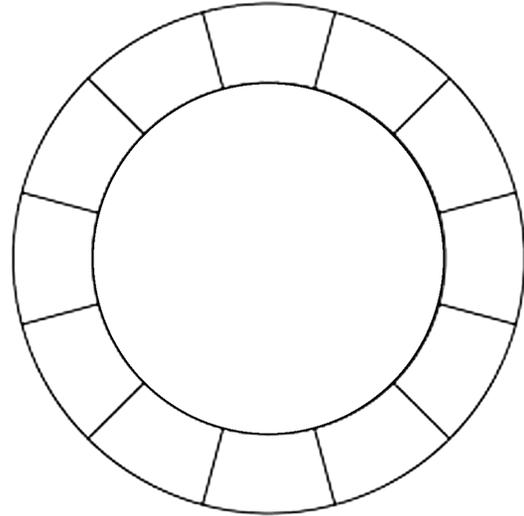
3. Label the colors in this blank color wheel (6.24) - - ->

4. What kinds of colors are the

1s? _____

2s? _____

5. List some "complementary" color pairs



6. Page 116 - Besides being a physical board where artists mix colors what is a painter's "palette"

7. Page 119 - What happens when complementary colors appear next to each other?

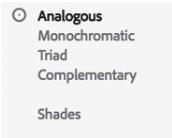
8. What is mixed / combined in a "subtractive" color system (6.25) _____ compared to What is mixed / combined in an "additive" color system (6.26) _____

9. In Fig 6.23 pure light is broken into smaller color bands by use of a prism (first discovered by Newton) Where can we see this banding of colors in nature?

10 - After the Sistine Chapel restoration it was discovered that Michelangelo's colors (Fig 6.28) were more _____ and _____ than previously known.

11. Visit online resource: **Adobe Color** (link at www.ballstudio.net)

Try out these different settings to see how this interactive tool can show and create color sets.



12. Visit online resource: **Discovering Art** (link at www.ballstudio.net)

http://media.pearsoncmg.com/ph/hss/SSA_SHARED_MEDIA_1/art/MAL/discovering_art/elements/color/index.html

Answer these questions found at the end of the resource.

a What are the three primary colors in pigment?

- A. green, red, blue B. yellow, blue, red C. orange, yellow, purple D. red, green, cyan

b What are the three primary colors in light?

- A. red, green, blue B. blue, magenta, yellow C. red, yellow, blue D. red, yellow, blue

c Red, yellow, and orange are considered to be:

- A. cool colors B. background colors C. warm colors D. light colors

d All the pigment colors mixed together create:

- A. black B. white C. gray D. negative space

e Cool colors tend to

- A. move forward visually B. dissolve into other colors C. move back visually D. vibrate