

List some formal elements and principles found in the Rose Windows at Chartres Cathedral (158)

The Taj Mahal is cited as example of _____ (153)

Find and List an example of a work in another chapter that has an abundance of "**variety**": *Name of Work - Name of Artist - Pg #*

Find and List an example in another chapter that has an abundance of "**unity**": *Name of Work - Name of Artist - Pg #*

Jan Vermeer's "Woman Holding a Balance" is a good example of what kind of composition. (154)

Repetition (170) often implies monotony, yet it also creates a sense of - a) rhythm. b) scale. c) imbalance. d) boring disruption.

When each side of a composition is exactly the same, it shows a) asymmetrical balance. b) absolute symmetry. c) perfect proportion

List 2 samples from other chapters in the book that have **absolute symmetry** *Name of Work - Name of Artist - Pg #*

List two of your own samples found in **nature**.

List two of your own samples made by **humans or machines**.

List 2 samples from other chapters in the book that have **radial balance** *Name of Work - Name of Artist - Pg #*

List two of your own samples found in **nature**.

List two of your own samples made by **humans or machines**.

List 2 samples from other chapters in the book of compositions that have **asymmetrical balance**

List 2 samples from other chapters in the book that have **repetition**

From class website Download - Review - then Choose 5 Olympic Logos from A or B Olympic Logos .pdf
and **DESCRIBE WHAT ELEMENTS AND WHAT PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN ARE USED IN THE LOGO.**

Describe the elements and / or principles used and where in the logo they are found. Try to use full sentences.

Choose different logos and cover / cross out at least 90% of all terms in both elements and principles listed.

**A - absolute symmetry B - actual weight C - asymmetrical balance D - balance E - bilateral symmetry F - canon
G - focal point H - proportion I - radial balance J - scale K - symmetrical L - visual weight**

___ Term used when each half of a composition is exactly the same. (pg 153)

___ As opposed to visual weight; the physical weight of material in pounds. (pg 152)

___ Kind of balance achieved in a composition when neither side reflects or mirrors the other. (pg 154)

___ The even distribution of weight, either actual weight or visual weight, in a composition. (pg 152)

___ Term used when the overall effect of a composition is one of absolute symmetry, even though there are clear discrepancies side to side. (pg 153)

___ The "rule" of perfect proportions for the human body as determined by the Greek sculptor Polyclitus based on the idea that each part of the body should be a common fraction of the figure's total height. (pg 166)

___ In a work of art, the center of visual attention, often different from the physical center of the work. (pg 159)

___ A relationship between width and height. (pg 164)

___ A circular composition in which the elements project outward from a central core at regular intervals, like the spokes of a wheel. (pg 158)

___ The comparative size of an object in relation to other objects and settings. (pg 164)

___ When two halves of a composition correspond to one another in terms of size, shape, and placement of forms. (pg 152)

___ As opposed to actual weight, the apparent "heaviness" or "lightness" of a shape or form. (pg 152)