

Traditional exam

Content area: _____

Name: _____

Ms. Thompson

This test measures proficiency in the understanding of most art forms, including but not limited to: digital art, fibers art, painting, drawing, printmaking, metalsmithing, pottery, and sculpture. Please answer every question and include a doodle on the back of one of the sheets of paper for extra credit.

Fill in the blank: Please write an answer corresponding to each question in the blank provided. The blanks are not sized for the word(s) contained. Each question is worth **two points**.

1. The area that segments the sky from the land in an art piece is called _____.
2. The thickness of a saw blade, which should be included in calculations for sizing of projects, is called a _____.
3. Judy Chicago created _____ with the cooperation of over four hundred volunteers.

Match the following safety rules with their relevant artwork process:

Write the corresponding letter of the safety rule in the blank to the left of each question. Each safety rule is used only once. Each question is worth **one point**.

4. ___ Soldering a band ring together.	a. Use safety goggles and a mask.
5. ___ Oil painting indoors.	b. Use outside 5 feet away from the piece.
6. ___ Using the table saw to cut wood.	c. Turn on the gas before the oxygen.
7. ___ Using a fixative on a graphite piece.	d. Ensure the room has proper ventilation.

Multiple Choice: Circle the most correct response. Each question is worth **one point**.

8. How does one create a tone?
 - a. Add white
 - b. Add a complimentary color to a color
 - c. Adding black to a color
 - d. Combining three colors
9. When using watercolor, which rule applies?
 - a. Thick over thin
 - b. Light then dark
 - c. Color then shade
 - d. Line then fill
10. In typography, kerning is what?
 - a. Adjusting the spacing between lines of type
 - b. Adjusting the amount of each letter that overlaps into the other
 - c. Adjusting the spacing between words
 - d. Adjusting the height of individual letters

True or False: Write “T” for True and “F” for False on the blank to the left of each question. Each question is worth **two points**.

11. ___ Lightfastness is a rating of how quickly a screen must be exposed when screen printing using the photo emulsion process.
12. ___ A brayer is used to spread ink on a metal, linoleum, plastic, stone, or wooden plate when printing.
13. ___ Collaring is a pottery technique in which pots or cups are compressed while throwing to create a different diameter in the middle or top of the form.

Short Answer: Write your responses under each question. You may use the back of this sheet to expand if needed. If you do so, write the question number that you are continuing before your response. Each question is worth **4 points**.

14. Explain in two sentences what sgraffito means and the process involved.

15. Compare and contrast the Futurist and Cubist movements in terms of art style and foundational beliefs.

Traditional exam **KEY**

Content area: Art 100

Name: Kyndall Thompson

Ms. Thompson

This test measures proficiency in the understanding of most art forms, including but not limited to: digital art, fibers art, painting, drawing, printmaking, metalsmithing, pottery, and sculpture. Please answer every question and include a doodle on the back of one of the sheets of paper for extra credit.

Fill in the blank: Please write an answer corresponding to each question in the blank provided. The blanks are not sized for the word(s) contained. Each question is worth **two points**.

16. The area that segments the sky from the land in an art piece is called _____ the **Horizon line**_____.
17. The thickness of a saw blade, which should be included in calculations for sizing of projects, is called a **Curf**_____.
18. Judy Chicago created _____ **The Dinner Party**_____ between 1974 and 1979 with the cooperation of over four hundred volunteers.

Match the following safety rules with their relevant artwork process:

Write the corresponding letter of the safety rule in the blank to the left of each question. Each safety rule is used only once. Each question is worth **one point**.

19. <u>g</u> Soldering a band ring together.	e. Use safety goggles and a mask.
20. <u>h</u> Oil painting indoors.	f. Use outside, 5 feet away from the piece.
21. <u>e</u> Using the table saw to cut wood.	g. Turn on the gas before the oxygen.
22. <u>f</u> Using a fixative on a graphite piece.	h. Ensure the room has proper ventilation.

Multiple Choice: Circle the most correct response. Each question is worth **one point**.

23. How does one create a halftone?
- Adding white to a tint
 - Adding a complimentary color to a color
 - Adding black to a design
 - d.** Placing colors in different sizes of shapes
24. When using watercolor, which rule applies?
- Thick over thin
 - b.** Light then dark
 - Color then shade
 - Line then fill
25. In typography, kerning is what?
- Adjusting the spacing between lines of type
 - b.** Adjusting the amount of each letter that overlaps into the other's space
 - Adjusting the spacing between words
 - Adjusting the height of individual letters

True or False: Write "T" for True and "F" for False on the blank to the left of each question. Each question is worth **two points**.

26. **F** Lightfastness is a rating of how quickly a screen must be exposed when screen printing using the photo emulsion process.
27. **T** A brayer is used to spread ink on a metal, linoleum, plastic, stone, or wooden plate when printing.
28. **T** Collaring is a pottery technique in which pots or cups are compressed while throwing to create a different diameter in the middle or top of the form.

Short Answer: Write your responses under each question. You may use the back of this sheet to expand if needed. If you do so, write the question number that you are continuing before your response. Each question is worth **4 points**.

29. Explain in two sentences what sgraffito means and the process involved.

Sgraffito is the process in pottery in which a layer of clay is scraped off to show a different color underneath the surface. Sgraffito means "to scratch," and the potter must have two different layers of color for the effect.

30. Compare and contrast the Futurist and Cubist movements in terms of art style and foundational beliefs.

The Futurist movement and Cubist movement had a basis in showing different perspectives in one image, however the former was more interested with movement being depicted while the latter was used for still images. Cubism was based in the analysis of form and breakage from a linear perspective. Futurism was based in the idea of technology and speed.