**Mrs. Hunt’s 7-8th Grade Sketch Book**

**Please include a definition and example of Numbers 1-33 in your Sketchbook. Please put them in correct order. Each number should be a separate page (or an open view showing two pages if you wish), and every underlined word should include the definition. Remember this book is more about creativity and comprehension than it is just writing/ drawing in your sketchbook. For creative ideas consider Googling “Wreck my sketchbook.” You may also choose to make it like a scrap book. You can print the definitions or write them. Just include a definition with the example.**

1. **Elements of Art: The visual components of color, form, line, Shape, space, texture, and value. What we use to make art.**
2. **Line: A path of a dot through space.**
3. **Line Quality:**

**Width- thick, thin, tapering, uneven**

**Length - long, short, continuous, broken**

**Direction- horizontal, vertical, diagonal, curving, perpendicular, parallel, radial, zigzag**

1. **Types of Line:**

**Outlines- Lines made by the edge of an object or its silhouette.**

**Contour Lines- Lines that describe the shape of an object and the interior detail.**

**Sketch Lines- Lines that captures the appearance of an object or impression of a place.**

1. **Color: What the eye see when light reflects off an object.**
2. **Color wheel: a circle with different colored sectors used to show the relationship between colors Provide a Color wheel! Be sure to include the primary, secondary, and intermediate colors that are labeled correctly.**
3. **Parts of Color:**

**Hue: A color’s name**

**Value: lightness or darkness of a hue.**

**Intensity: Brightness or dullness of a hue.**

**Tint: Any color plus white**

**Shade: Any Color Plus black.**

1. **Color Schemes: are certain combinations of colors that create positive looks or feelings.**
2. **Primary Colors - Red, Yellow, and Blue. A color scheme where the colors cannot be mixed and must be bought in some form.**
3. **Secondary Colors - A color scheme of Orange, Violet, and Green. These colors are created by mixing two primary colors.**
4. **Intermediate Colors - A color scheme of Red Orange, Yellow Green, Blue Violet, etc.; mixing a primary with a secondary creates these colors.**
5. **Complementary Colors - A color scheme of Colors that are opposite each other on the color wheel. When placed next to each other they look bright and when mixed together they neutralize each other.**
6. **Analogous Colors: A color scheme of colors that are next to each other on the color wheel. Examples include red, red orange, and orange.**
7. **Neutral Colors: A color scheme of Colors that are either/ nether warm or Cool.**
8. **Earth tones: a color scheme that draws from a color palette of browns, tans, warm grays, and greens.**
9. **Monochromatic: A color scheme of is one color used with different values and intensity. For example, light brown, brown and dark brown are monochromatic colors.**
10. **Warm colors: A color scheme of one section of the color wheel and give the felling of warmth. For example, red, orange, and yellow are the colors of fire and look warm.**
11. **Cool colors: A color scheme of are on the other side of the color wheel from the warm colors. They give the feeling of coolness. For example, blue and violet are the colors of water, and green is the color of cool grass.**
12. **Shape: When a line crosses itself or intersects with other lines to enclose a space, it creates a shape. Shape is two-dimensional and has height and width, but no depth.**
13. **Categories of Shapes:**

**Geometric Shapes - Circles, Squares, rectangles, and triangles. We see them in architecture and manufactured items.**

**Organic Shapes - Leaves, seashells, and flowers are organic shapes. We see them in nature and they have free flowing, informal and irregular characteristics.**

1. **Space: Refers to the space inside, around, and above a sculpture or object.**
2. **Categories of Space:**

**Positive space – Similar to a positive shape, it is the actual sculpture or building.**

**Negative space – Similar to a negative shape, it is the space around the sculpture or building.**

**Composition -is the organization and placement of the elements on your picture plane.**

**Focal Point -is the object or area you want the viewer to look at first.**

**Linear Perspective- is the method of using lines to show the illusion of depth in a picture. The following are types of linear perspective.**

1. **How to show Space:**

**Position or Placement– Placing an object higher on the page makes it appear farther back than objects placed lower on the page.**

**Overlapping - When an object is layered over another object it appears closer to the viewer, and the object behind the object appears farther away.**

**Size Variation - Smaller objects look farther away in the distance. Larger objects look closer.**

**Color - Bright colors look as if they are closer to you and neutral colors look as if they are farther away.**

**Value - Lighter (not brighter) values look as if they are farther back and darker values look as if they are closer. For example, in a landscape the mountains often look bluish and lighter than the trees or houses that are closer to you.**

1. **Texture: Is the surface quality of an object.  A rock may be rough and jagged. A piece of silk may be soft and smooth, and your desk may feel hard and smooth. Texture also refers to the illusion of roughness or smoothness in a picture.**
2. **Categories of Texture**

**Tactile: or real Texture: is the actual texture of an object. Artists may create real textures in art to give it visual interest or evoke a feeling.  Real texture occurs only in a three-dimensional sculpture or a collage. A piece of pottery may have a rough texture so that it will look like it came from nature or a smooth texture to make it look burnished.**

**Implied Texture or Visual: in two-dimensional art is made to look like a certain texture but in fact is just a smooth piece of paper.  Like a drawing of a tree trunk may look rough but in fact it is just a smooth piece of paper.**

1. **Value: is the range of lightness and darkness within a hue.**
2. **Categories of Values**

**Value Contrast: is light values placed next to dark values to create contrast or strong differences.**

**Value Scale: is a scale that shows the gradual change in value from its lightest value, (white) to its darkest value (black).**

1. **Form: Is the three-dimensionality of an object.  Shape is only two-dimensional; form is three-dimensional. You can hold a form, walk around a form, and in some cases walk inside a form.**
2. **Types of Form**

**Organic forms: Not regular and are often found in nature.**

**Geometric Forms: Precise that they look like they were made with a tool.**

**Other Information Needed:**

1. **Landscape: A drawing or painting of mountains, tree or other nature scenery.**
2. **Horizon Line: Where the earth meets the sky.**
3. **Portrait: Drawing or Painting of a person or animal.**
4. **Point of view: The angle from which the viewer sees the scene.**

**I can’t wait to see what you come up with!**

**☺ Mrs. Hunt**