3-D Evaluation	D: - 1.	No	Imp	I Exp	
Name:		Evid	Needs	Meets pectati	
Assignment:		No Evidence	Needs	Meets Expectations	
Creativity 1. Original and Imaginative 2. Expresses feeling, mood 3. Shows individuality, ow 4. Aesthetic response Shows Skill and Craftsn	, and/or ideas n style, point of view				
 Developing control of m Displays a level of finish 	aterials/techniques				
 Three-Dimensional Qual Interesting from every at Demonstrates an underst tools and techniques. 	ngle				
What letter grade do you deserve for this p	project and why?				
Written Reflections: 1. Using appropriate vocabulary expla	in what you did to communicate thi	s theme visually	7.		
2. How does this work compare to you	ur previous work? Does it show mo	re thought or sk	iⅡ??		
3. If you were to create a spin-off piec	ce, what would you do differently an	d why?			
Which was your favorite project you Explain the elements in that piece the	u saw at the critique. Who created it hat make it memorable for you.	?			

Elements of Art

Line: Shows emotion, direction and character in artwork.

Expectation

Shape: A 2-D flat figure that has length and width such as geometric shapes

Form: A 3-D figure that has length, width and depth such as a cone and sphere. **Value:** The lightness or

darkness of an object. *Texture:* The surface feel of an object or the representation of surface character.

Color: Three properties: <u>Hue</u> which is the color name; <u>Value</u> which is the lightness and darkness; <u>Intensity</u> which is the brightness or dullness of a color.

Space: The area of the picture plane that is used to present the artwork to the viewer. Space can be 3 dimensional (plastic); Decorative (shallow); Infinite (deep).

Principles of Design

Balance: A feeling of equality in weight of various visual elements. There are 2 types: formal balance which is the <u>symmetrical</u> use of space and informal balance which is asymmetrical use of space where different elements are used to create balance. Unity: The total effect of a work of art resulting from the combination of all its parts. Rhythm: Visual movement created by repetition and placement of art elements. Proportion: The comparison of elements to each other in terms of their size. Emphasis: Center of interest created by using contrast of size, shape, color or texture which causes a dominant area.

Illinois Learning Standards
25. Know the language of the arts.
25A. Understand the sensory elements, organizational principles and expressive qualities of the arts.
25B. Understand the similarities, distinctions and connections in and among the arts.
26. Through creating and performing, understand how works of art are

produced.

26A. Understand processes, traditional tools and modern technologies used in the arts.

26B. Apply skills and knowledge necessary to create and perform in one or more of the arts

more of the arts.

27. Understand the role of the arts in civilizations, past and present.

27. A Analyze how the arts function in

history, society and everyday life. 27B. Understand how the arts shape and reflect history, society and everyday life.