**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Art 10 - VIEWING ART WORK Due on: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Instructions: **You will be given 2 classes to complete this assignment. If it is not completed during class time, it will be homework. Use your time wisely**. Using the Art books provided, select an image you would like to analyze. Follow the steps outlined below and write a formal analysis of this piece of art. When your analysis is finished, pass in your assignment to be marked.

Evaluation (How you assignment will be marked):

Followed the assignment instructions – 5 pts

Used Feldman’s Model for Art Criticism – 5 pts

Demonstrated an initial understanding of a work of Art and provided a thorough analysis of the piece chosen – 15 pts

Completed the assignment in the time given and passed it in on time – 5 pts

**TOTAL - /30 pts**

**ART STUDY**

Viewing a visual image should be more than just looking and reacting without much thought. Viewing is an interaction between the viewer and the art object. Although most art works are constant, the interaction varies with each viewer because of the viewer's own varied perspectives and associations.

1. **Preparation** - participate in viewing art works and discussing them in class; have an open mind about artwork. Assume that the artist had something to communicate.

**Label** - list name of artist, title of work, and location of artwork (book or website you found it on).

NOTE: DO SECTIONS IN ORDER! Respond to the following sections in PARAGRAPH FORM! Use the questions provided (Q) as a guide to provide you with information for your paragraph.

1. **First Impression** - record your first spontaneous reaction to the artwork. By the end of the process you may understand your first impression better or you may even change your mind. There are no wrong answers. Unfortunately, this step is where many people stop when they are looking at artworks.

Q. What is your immediate reaction to the work?   
List any words that come to mind.

1. **Description** - this stage is like taking an inventory. You want to come up with a list of everything you see in the work. The key here is to stick to the facts**. Imagine that you are describing the artwork to someone over the telephone. This is a long and detailed section.**
2. **Analysis** - Try to figure out what the artist has done to **achieve certain effects**. You should refer to your first impressions and try to explain how the artwork achieves that reaction.

Q. How are the Elements of Art (color, shape, line, texture, space, form, value) and the Principles of Design (balance, contrast, emphasis, movement/rhythm, unity, variety) used in this artwork?   
Q. What do you notice about the artist's choice of materials?   
Q. What grabs your attention in the work?   
Q. At what do you think this artist worked particularly hard at while he/she did this work?   
Q. Do you see any relationship between the things you listed during the description stage?   
Q. What mood or feeling do you get when you look at this work of art?   
Q. What "qualities" do you see in this work?

1. **Interpretation** - try to figure out what the artwork is about. Your own perspectives, associations and experiences meet with "the evidence" found in the work of art. All art works are about something. Some art works are about colour, their subject matter, and social or cultural issues. Some art works are very accessible - that is relatively easy for the viewer to understand what the artist was doing. Other works are highly intellectual, and might not be as easy for us to readily know what the artist was thinking about.

Q. What is the theme or subject of the work?   
Q. What is the work about; what so you think it means?   
Q. Why do you think that artist created this work?   
Q. What do you think the artist's view of the world is?

1. **Background Information** - find out as much about the work and the artist as you can. It is important to complete this stage after having completed the other five. Art works should provoke thought in the viewer. If you are given the thought or the answer before you experience the artwork, your own creative thinking might be bypassed and your experience with the artwork will be lessened. **Research information online or in your book about the artist.**

Art Galleries and gallery educators are good sources of information about art and artists.

1. **Informed Judgement** - this is a culminating and reflecting activity. You need to come to some conclusions about the artwork based on all the information you have gathered and on your interpretations.

Q. Have your thoughts or feelings about the artwork changed since your first impression? If so, how? What made you change your mind?   
Q. If not, can you now explain your first reaction to the work?   
Q. What have you seen or learned from this work that you might apply to your own art work or your own thinking?

**Descriptive Words to Use in a Formal Analysis of Art**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ELEMENTS OF**  **ART**  **Line**  blurred  broken  controlled  curved  diagonal  freehand  horizontal  interrupted  geometric  meandering  ruled  short  straight  thick  thin  vertical  wide  **Texture**  actual  bumpy  corrugated  flat  furry  gooey  leathery  prickly  rough  sandy  shiny  simulated  smooth  soft  sticky  tacky  velvet  wet  **Colors**  brash  bright  calm  clear  cool  dull  exciting  garish  grayed  multicolored  muted  pale  polychrome  primary  saccharine  secondary | subdued  sweet  warm  **Shape/Form**  amorphous  biomorphic  closed  distorted  flat  free-form  full of spaces  geometric  heavy  light  linear  massive  nebulous  open  organic  **Value**  dark  light  medium  **Space**  ambiguous  deep  flat  negative/positive  open  shallow  **Principles of Art**  balance  contrast  emphasis  harmony  pattern  repetition  rhythm  unity  variety  **Themes in Art**  adoration  children  circus  cityscape  earth, air, fire, water  farming festivals  gardens  grief  history  hunting  landscape  love  music | mythology  of historic occasions  portraiture  processions  religion  seascape  storytelling  theater  war  **STYLE OR PERIOD**  abstract  classical  genre  historical  literary  naïve  narrative  non-objective  primitive  realistic  romantic  Renaissance | **MEDIA (MATERIALS)**  **Two-Dimensional**  chalk  colored pencil  conte  egg tempera  found materials  gouache  ink  oil  pastel  pencil  photograph  print  tempera  vine charcoal  watercolor  **Three-Dimensional**  bronze  clay  fibers  found materials  marble  metal  mixed media  papier-mâché  plaster  stone  wood | **TECHNIQUE**  architecture  batik  carving  ceramics  collage  crafts  glassblowing  jewelry making  metalwork  modeling  mosaics  painting  photography  printmaking  repousse  sculpture  weaving |