



Project Evaluation:

Name: _____

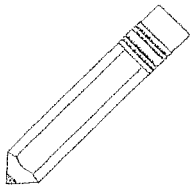
Class Hour _____

	Zero points	Partial points	Full points
Class time was used properly and the student displayed positive classroom behavior, effort, and participation. (+10)			
exterior drawing that is neatly completed, and is more than the basic box and triangle design (+5)			
Detailed interior drawing that is neatly completed and labeled(+5)			
Self evaluation completed. (+5)			
All elements and requirements are met. This includes detailed elements, the majority of the exterior shaded, correct use of light source, and ruler straight lines (+15)			

Total Points: ____/ 40

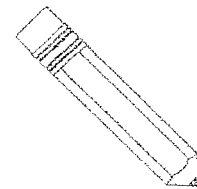
Name: _____

Hour: _____



Drawing Unit

"Architecture Drawing"



"I Can Statements"

<u>I Can</u>	<u>Section of project, classroom notes, or worksheets that provided information on this standard.</u>	<u>Nope!</u>	<u>On My Way!!</u>	<u>Almost There</u>	<u>Got It!!</u> 😊
Create a form or shape that resembles things in the world I live.					
Draw boxes using one point perspective.					
Use various shading techniques to show realism and texture in a created space.					
Understand the job of an architect and its connection to the visual arts.					
Recognize the work of Frank Lloyd Wright and can discuss his design style.					
Understand the technological advancements that have taken place in the field of architecture by using a computer program to develop a model home.					
Use a ruler to measure and draw necessary line segments with precision and accuracy.					
Understand how to use one point perspective to give a two dimensional piece of art work the illusion of depth.					
Draw a structure with architectural details such as roofs, doors, windows, bricks, siding, fence, etc.					
Identify a horizon line and a vanishing point.					
Identify vertical and horizontal lines and draw them correctly in relation to a vanishing point.					
Draw a variety of forms and shapes using one point perspectives.					
Draw a composition using one point perspective.					

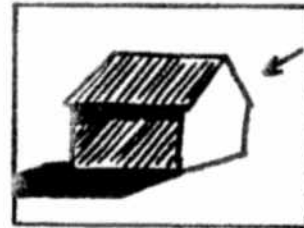
Light & Shadow

Light

As you look at a picture, where is the light in the picture coming from? Make sure that shadows in the picture fall away from the direction of the light source. Light includes its own vocabulary:

Light Source (A)

The direction from which the light comes in the picture.



Highlight (B)

The place on the object that is exposed fully to the light source—where the light hits the object directly.

Halftone (C)

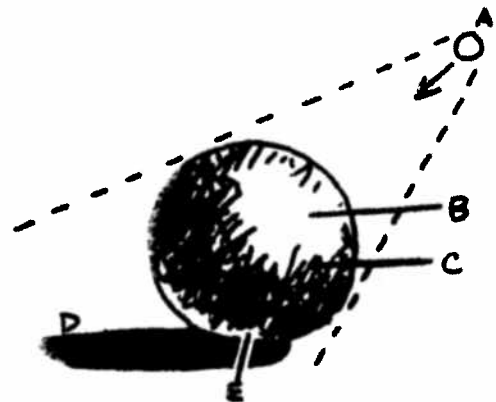
The soft edge of the light where it meets shadow, or a gradual transition from light to dark.

Shadow (D)

This is the dark area on an artwork where the light is blocked out, just like your own shadow.

Reflected Light (E)

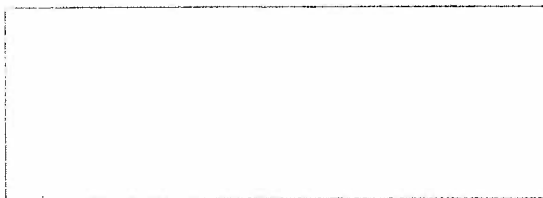
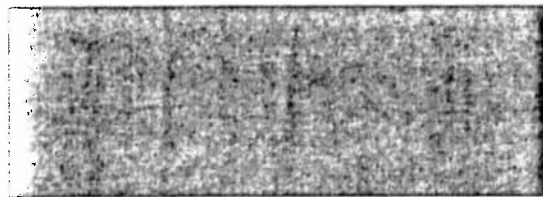
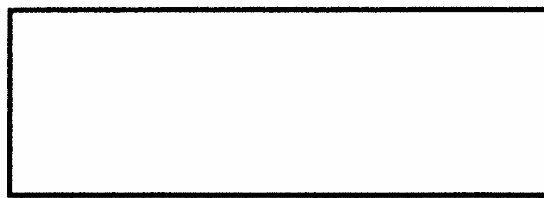
The lightened area in a shadow created by light bouncing off another object. This causes portions of the shadow to be lightened slightly.



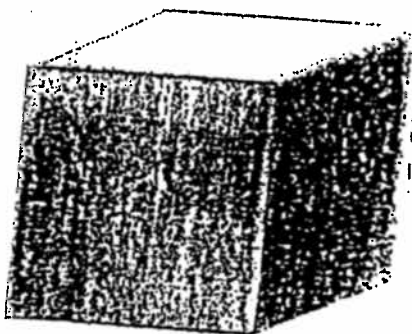
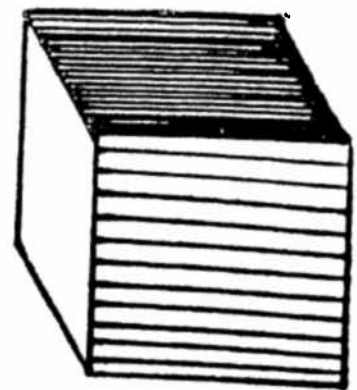
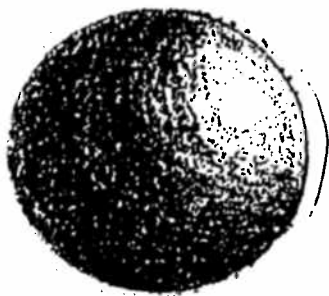
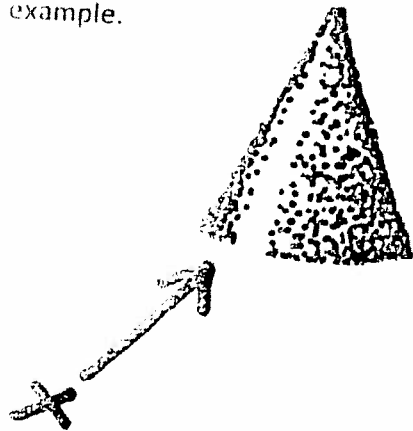
Practice... Shading a Form!

LESSON 16 VALUE

WORKSHEET: Using a soft-leaded pencil, match the value of shading or texture in each square of column one with shading or texture in the open squares of column two.

*Lightest**Lightest**Medium-Light**Medium-Light**Medium**Medium**Medium-Dark**Medium-Dark**Darkest**Darkest*

Identify with an X and a \leftarrow the location of the light source. Look at the completed cone portion as an example.



A Person whose job it is to design and draw plans for buildings or structures is called a

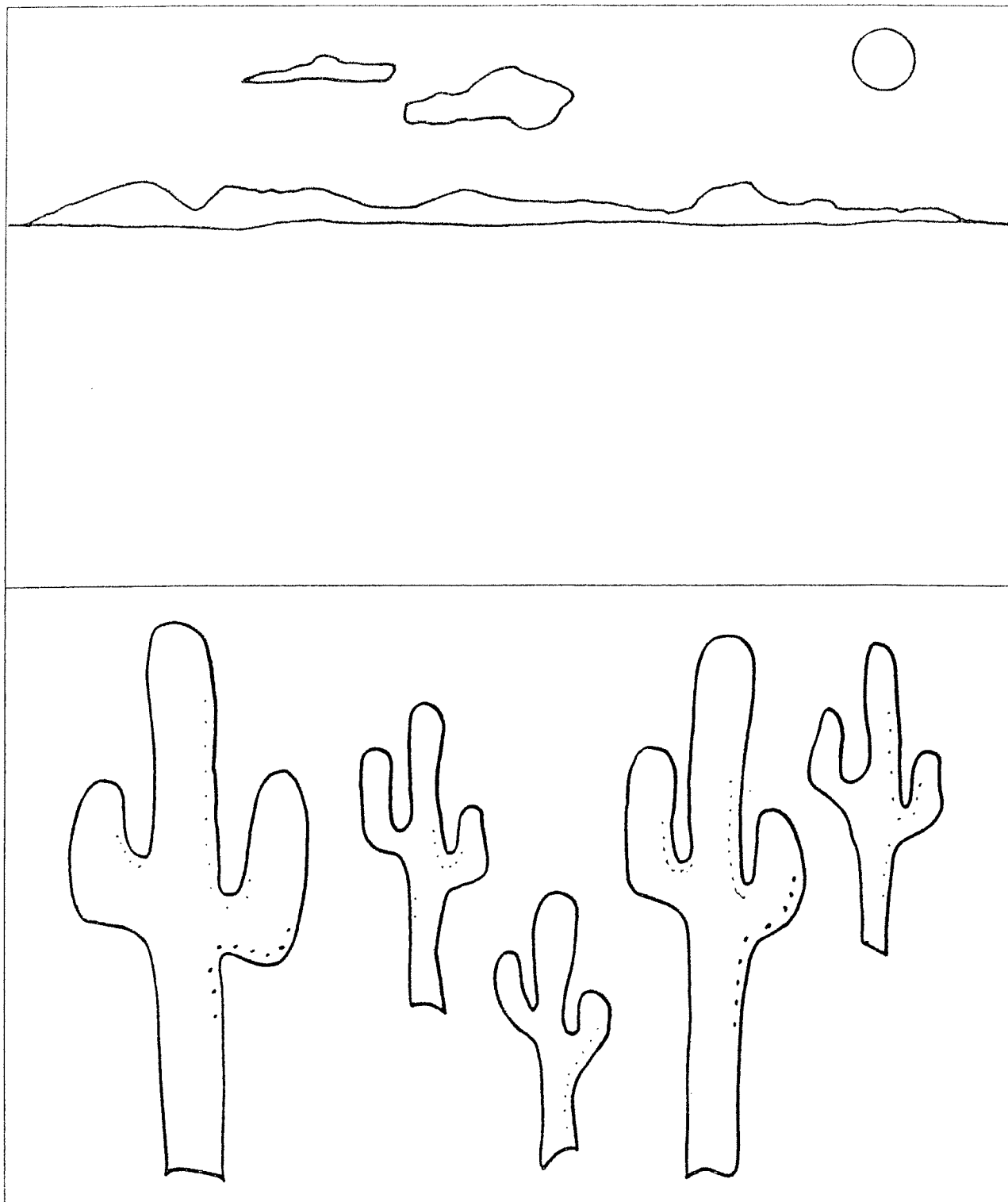
_____.

Name: _____ Hour: _____

Texture

LESSON 17 SIMPLE PERSPECTIVE

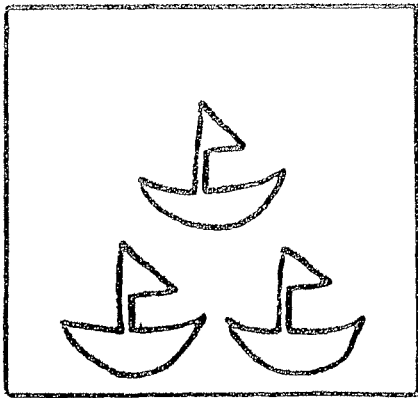
WORKSHEET: Cut out the cactuses in the bottom half and glue them down, putting the large cactuses near the bottom of the scene and the smaller cactuses higher in the picture to show perspective. You may add detail, shadows, and color, if you wish.



Perspective

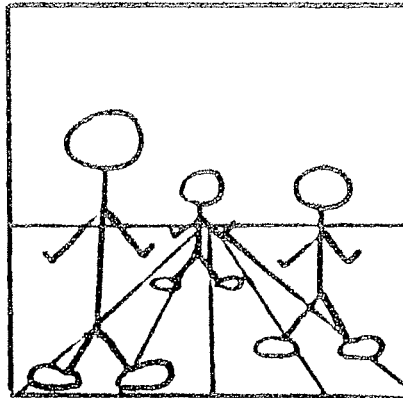
The term **perspective** refers to the technique for making a flat, or one-dimensional, picture appear to have depth. Using the principles on this page, an artist can give an artwork the effect of distance, or perspective.

Types of Perspective



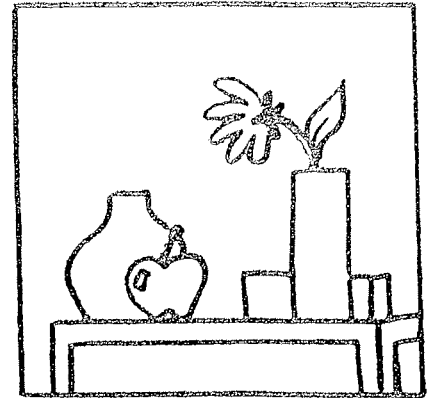
High-Low

Objects that are lower in the picture appear closer to the viewer, while objects that are high appear further away.



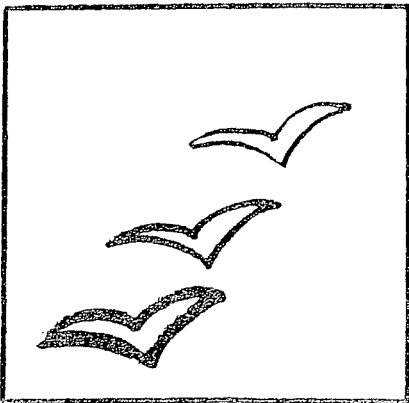
Large-Small

Large objects appear closer to the viewer, but small objects appear further away.



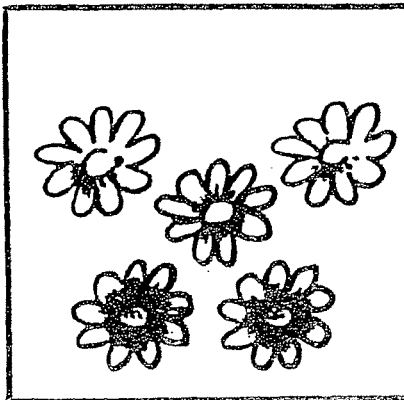
Overlapping

The technique of overlapping allows an artist to create the illusion of depth. Objects that appear in front of other objects appear closer to the viewer, while objects that are behind appear further away.



Dark-Light

Dark objects appear closer while light objects appear further away from the viewer.



Detail

When you move away from an object, you can see less of its detail. In an artwork, then, use less detail on objects

in the background and more detail on objects in the foreground.

Name: _____ Hour: _____

Project Evaluation

Project Title: _____

Directions: Answer each question in complete sentences by restating the question and explaining your answer.

1. What was your favorite part of this project? Why?

2. What was your *least* favorite part of this project? Why?

3. What new thing did you learn while doing this project?

4. If you could change anything about your project, what would you change and why?

5. What grade would you give yourself on this project and why?
