ART 111 Student Name:

Homework: Reading Summary Week # :

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| Chapter | 5 Bullet Synopsis | Paragraph | Discussion Question |
|  | *5 bullets synopsis of the chapter. Like writing the synopsis of a movie: pull the most important five things from the reading [as if you were teaching this reading to another person]. Each bullet should be one sentence.* | *One paragraph that explains the most important thing you learned in the reading, and why. 3-5 sentences. This is NOT another bullet; it is the most significant thing that had a personal impact on you.* | *Develop a discussion question about the reading for the class discussion.* |
| 1.1 | - Elements and Principles are basic of arts, which are explained by the principle of design. - Line and shape are the two basic elements of the artwork. - Two-dimensional art helps to elaborate the images in our mind, in a remarkably elegant manner. - Contrary to two-dimensional art; height, width and depth are required to create three-dimensional art. - Geometric and Organic are two forms of shapes, composed of regular and irregular lines respectively.  | I believe that positive and negative images are the geometrical shapes drawn in a different manner. Their positivity or negativity is further depicted by illustrating them with different colors. The works of Miriam Schapiro, Shepard Fairey and Georgia O’ Keeffe are some examples of such creativity.  | How geometrical diagrams become so cognizant to human memory?  |
| 1.2 | - For Denon, the French artist, each object in the universe is three dimensional. - Shapes with three dimensions are important for 3-D modelling. - A form is actually a three-dimensional form and exists in a solid manner. - Geometrical forms are different from regular images we experience. Some example of geometrical forms includes the great Sphinx of Giza and David Smith’s stainless steel Cubi series. - Artists of the ancient world were inspired by their everyday experiences.  | This chapter present the idea that Human’s perception about mass, influence their reaction and feeling about a substance. I believe it illustrates that objects are a reflection of the human imagination. When artists create a work of art, their perception of mass in large objects, their experience with smaller objects and their understanding of forces of nature impact their creation.  | Do the forces of nature impact our creation? |
| 1.3 | - Albert Einstein defined imagination as an illusion since he did not have art in mind. - Value, Space, and perspective evoke the historical visual experience of human. - Lightness and darkness are referred to as the Value. Film ‘Noir’ and ‘the black film’ are example of such perception. - The effects of light are used to mimic the appearance of things. - Chiaroscuro is the process of applying value to two- dimensional piece of artwork.  | After reading this chapter, I have come to understand that illusion in the artwork is actually the perception of reality. For a long period of time, it remained unquantifiable. However, artists from the Italian renaissance period started quantifying illusion. Later on, Chiaroscuro became a more refined process of measuring illusion over two-dimensional objects.  | Is illusion really quantifiable?  |
| 1.4 | - Colors are the most primary element of art and design. - The perception of colors varies from individual to individual. - The science of color and their psychological effects helps to understand the complex nature of color. - For scientists, the human ability to recognize colors is dependent on the existence of light. - There is a difference between color as a scientific phenomenon and the idea about it.  | My idea about colors is that it make the human sight visible to differentiate between the perceptions of things. Although dependent on light, colors help humans to recognize the difference between objects. The actual value of an image is not its shape, rather its color.  | Does a color change human’s idea about things? |