REFLECTION QUESTIONS

1 At the Beginning of a Project
   • What is your inspiration for this piece? How will you combine your inspiration with your own ideas to make the idea original?
   • How do you plan on incorporating new techniques or processes as part of the work for this project? What familiar techniques or processes do you plan on using?
   • Is there a specific artist or style that you plan on referencing in your work? How will you do this?
   • How will this artwork be about who you are or what you like?
   • How much did you know about this type of art making before you started this piece?

2 As a Project Progresses
   • As you continue with your work, what challenges have you faced?
   • Is your work morphing or changing into something that you were not planning on? Why do you think this is happening?
   • What are you finding out about yourself and your work habits as you continue forward with this project?
   • How to do you anticipate this work turning out? Why? What has brought you to this conclusion?
   • What are your goals for this artwork? How are you meeting (or not meeting) your goals as you work on this piece?
   • What is one thing you would like to improve upon in this work before it is finished?

3 Wrapping Up a Project
   • What kind of feedback did you get from classmates during this project? How did it influence your work?
   • Did your work take an unexpected turn due to a mistake or did something happen that was unplanned?
   • What did you try that you were not sure about as part of this project? What was the result?
   • What would you change with this work if you had a chance to do this piece over again?
   • What is one part of your artwork that you want people to notice when they look at your work?
   • How does your finished artwork tell a story?
   • Did you learn new techniques or processes as part of the work for this project?
   • Did you gain new skills with familiar materials?
   • Did you try something that you weren’t sure about as part of this project?
   • Did you pick a material or technique that was new or different over something that was familiar?
BRAINSTORMING PROMPTS

• Name all the objects you can think of that could be part of a landscape.

• Name all the objects you can think of that could be part of a still-life.

• Name all the ways an artist could show value in a drawing/painting.

• List everything that you consider art.

• List all the artists you know of, famous or not.

• List all the colors you can think of.

• List ways artists get ideas.

• List reasons why people make art.

• List all the materials an artist could make artwork from.

• Name emotions that an artist could portray in their work.

• Draw all the types of patterns/textures you can think of.

• Draw all the types of lines/shapes/forms you can imagine.

• List as many uses as you can think of for a blanket.

• List as many uses as you can think of for a paper clip.

• List as many uses as you can think of for a brick.
PHILOSOPHICAL DISCUSSION STARTERS

• What makes something art? Can everything be considered art?
• Can you be an artist without any training? Why or why not?
• Should children’s artwork be considered art? Why or why not?
• Would you rather be a successful painter, sculptor, or graphic designer? Why?
• If you were the subject of an artwork, how would you like to be portrayed?
• What is the most important thing an artist can do with their artwork?
• How has your perception of art changed throughout your years in school?
• What type/style/medium of artwork are you most drawn to? Why?
• What would the world be like without art?
• If something is in a museum, is it automatically art?
• Where do we see art in our everyday lives?
• Does an object have to be original to be considered art?
• Can machines make art?
• Does art have to look “real”?
• Can art be beautiful and ugly at the same time?
• Can art be good if it didn’t take a long time to make?
• Who or what is depicted in most of Frida Kahlo’s paintings? (Herself)

• Which 19-20th-century artist, son of the founder of a New York jewelry chain, applied the Art Nouveau style to stained glass windows, lamps, and other decorations? (Louis Tiffany)

• Born in 1746, this Spanish painter was one of the earliest anti-war artists. He is best known by just one name. (Goya)

• Which art movement popularized painting directly on white canvas as opposed to the traditional darker canvas? (Impressionism)

• Who is considered to be the grandfather of the Renaissance? (Giotto)

• Who was the term “action painting” coined for based on his technique of moving around while painting? (Jackson Pollock)

• Why was Henri Matisse’s ceiling covered with drawings? (He was bedridden and drew using a long stick.)

• In the summer of 1503, 26-year old artist Michelangelo began sculpting a very tall statue of whom? (David)

• Which art movement was characterized by its ironic use of popular imagery from advertising, comic books, and Hollywood? (Pop Art)

• Stone Age paintings depicting animals, human figures, and abstract symbols were discovered in 1940 by Marcel Ravidat in a complex cave system where? (Lascaux, France)

• Which famous artist was considered a suspect in the theft of Mona Lisa in 1911? (Pablo Picasso)

• Who designed the Vietnam Veterans Memorial? (Maya Lin)

• Who was the Dutch Post-Impressionist painter who loved to use the color yellow in his paintings? (Vincent Van Gogh)

• This famous Native American potter is known for blackware pottery created in the traditional Pueblo style. (Maria Martinez)

• This “army” of over 8,000 sculptures found in China is known as what? (The Terracotta Army/Warriors)
TECHNIQUES & VOCABULARY QUESTIONS

- Which color scheme uses only one color as well as tints and shades of that color? (Monochromatic.)
- These color pairs are located directly across from each other on the color wheel. (Complementary Colors)
- The effect of distance shown through haziness or changes in color is called what? (Atmospheric Perspective)
- When an artwork is not the same on both sides, it is considered what? (Asymmetrical)
- The element of art concerned with the degree of lightness or darkness. (Value)
- Refers to the distance or area between, around, above or within things. It can be positive or negative. (Space)
- What is term used to describe the area of an artwork that attracts the viewer’s attention? (Focal Point)
- This drawing technique is achieved by applying one-direction lines to create value. (Hatching)
- What technique allows artists to create different values by making a series of dots? (Pointillism)
- A level line where water or land seem to meet the sky is called what? (Horizon Line)
- In an artwork, this is the part that seems closest to the viewer. (Foreground)
- The first firing of ware in order to prepare it for glazing is called what? (Bisque)
- The method of kneading clay to get rid of air pockets is called what? (Wedging)
- This small roller is used to spread printing ink evenly on a surface before printing. (Brayer)
- This painting technique is the application of color in a thin, fluid manner. (Wash)