



Big Idea →	Investigate Materials, Processes, and Ideas	Make Art and Design	Present Art and Design
Drawing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try with diverse materials: Drawing can be done using several materials. Try different pencils, pens, charcoal, pastels, and materials to find your favorite. • To make meaningful drawings, examine and collect source materials. Nature, photos, periodicals, and ads are examples. Gather inspiring resources and utilize them to create art. • Create your own style: Drawing and experimenting with different materials and procedures will help you establish your own style. Accept this and keep refining your approach by trying various methods and materials. • Practice drawing from life: Drawing from life improves observational skills and realistic object representation. Use still life or models to develop this approach. • Composition affects mood and meaning, so experiment with it. Use cropping, framing, and the rule of thirds to make interesting drawings. • Collaborating and sharing your work might help you improve as an artist. Find ways to collaborate, review, and exhibit your work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use different materials: Drawing can be done with several mediums. To locate your favorite pencils, pens, charcoal, pastels, and papers, experiment. • Observe and collect source materials for meaningful drawings. This includes nature, photos, periodicals, and ads. Use various materials to inspire your paintings. • Drawing from life improves observation and realistic representation. Practice with still life or models. • Play with composition: Drawing composition affects mood and meaning. To draw compellingly, try cropping, framing, and the rule of thirds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a consistent portfolio: Portfolio should reflect your artistic viewpoint. Pick complementary artworks. • Presentation matters: How you present your art affects how others see it. Use presentation options that increase your artwork's aesthetic impact when displaying, framing, or mounting. • Utilize descriptive language to explain your art and its significance. • Compose an artist statement: A concise statement describing your artistic vision, influences, and creative process. It contextualizes your works and reveals your artistic aims. • Preparing for the exam: The AP Art and Design course ends with a portfolio submission and an art exam. Review the exam format, practice time management, and prepare your portfolio early. • Feedback and critique can help you improve your art and presentation. Invite classmates, educators, and other artists to assess your work.
2D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2D Design is a diverse medium with many materials and processes you may use to create your artwork. Create textures, patterns, and compositions with paint, ink, and digital tools. • Observe and collect raw materials for significant 2D designs. This includes magazine and book photos, nature, and architecture textures. Use various materials to inspire your paintings. • You'll build your own style as you learn 2D design and experiment with new materials and procedures. Explore new techniques and materials to improve your style. • Practice composition: 2D design's composition can substantially affect your artwork's mood and meaning. To develop captivating designs, consider symmetry, balance, and contrast. • Consider context and audience when designing 2D graphics. Consider where and who will see your work and design accordingly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2D art includes painting, sketching, printmaking, and digital media. Try new media. Discover your strengths and preferences by trying different methods and materials. • Consider color theory: Color theory can help you create more dynamic and harmonious compositions. Explore color schemes and their interactions. • Create depth with value: Value is a color's brightness or blackness. 2D artwork can appear 3D by applying value. • Take attention to composition: Artwork's visual impact depends on how you organize it's pieces. Try symmetry, balance, and focus points to make interesting compositions. • Obtain feedback: Other people's opinions can help you better your work. Share your work and get feedback from classmates, professors, and artists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Format correctly: Consider your artwork's finest format. For example, if you have a series of related pieces, consider presenting them together on one page. Photograph and digitally present huge artworks. • Utilize high-quality photos: Make sure your artwork photographs adequately depict its colors and details. Capture your artwork with a quality camera or scanner. • Create a cohesive presentation: Your artwork should be presented in a way that creates a cohesive and visually appealing presentation. Use white space to generate balance and aesthetic intrigue. • Provide context: Provide context for your artwork by including a brief description or artist statement. This helps visitors grasp your artwork's inspiration and thoughts. • Consider different mediums: Consider presenting your artwork in different mediums, such as prints, slides, or digital images. This can enhance your artwork's display. • Feedback and critique can help you improve your art and presentation. Invite classmates, educators, and other artists to assess your work.
3D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe and collect raw materials for significant 3D designs. This includes natural and industrial materials. Use various materials to inspire your paintings. • 3D Design interacts uniquely with the environment. Evaluate how your work will interact with the space and visitors. • Practice composition: 3D design composition affects mood and meaning. Use balance, scale, and movement to create captivating designs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try several materials: Clay, wood, metal, and found objects are 3D art materials. Explore different materials and methods to find your strengths. • Form and structure matter in 3D art. Use materials' physical properties to create unique forms, textures, and volumes. • Effectively employ space in 3D art. Consider how artwork will interact with its surroundings and how to position it for the appropriate effect. • Consider function: Many 3D artworks, like furniture and architectural objects, have purpose. Evaluate how artwork can serve its intended goal. • Embracing the process: 3D art sometimes requires trial and error, experimenting, and problem-solving. • Feedback and critique can help you better your art. Invite classmates, educators, and other artists to assess your work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the environment: 3D artwork's presentation can dramatically impact it. Assess your artwork's exhibition venue and adjust your presentation. Consider how your public art will interact with its surroundings. • Demonstrate the process: With 3D art, the method is as important as the product. Show your artwork's process and materials. This shows your creative process and enhances your presentation. • Safety concerns: If your 3D artwork contains dangerous materials or components, address them in your presentation. Consider including guidelines for handling or storing your artwork. • Try diverse ways to exhibit 3D art, from plinths and pedestals to hanging installations and projections. Choose the optimal presentation option for your artwork and artistic vision by experimenting. • Consider the tactile experience: 3D artwork is typically meant to be touched. Let spectators safely touch and engage with your art. • Find 3D art-friendly locations. Consider how your work fits into sculpture, installation, or other 3D art galleries, museums, or art fairs.