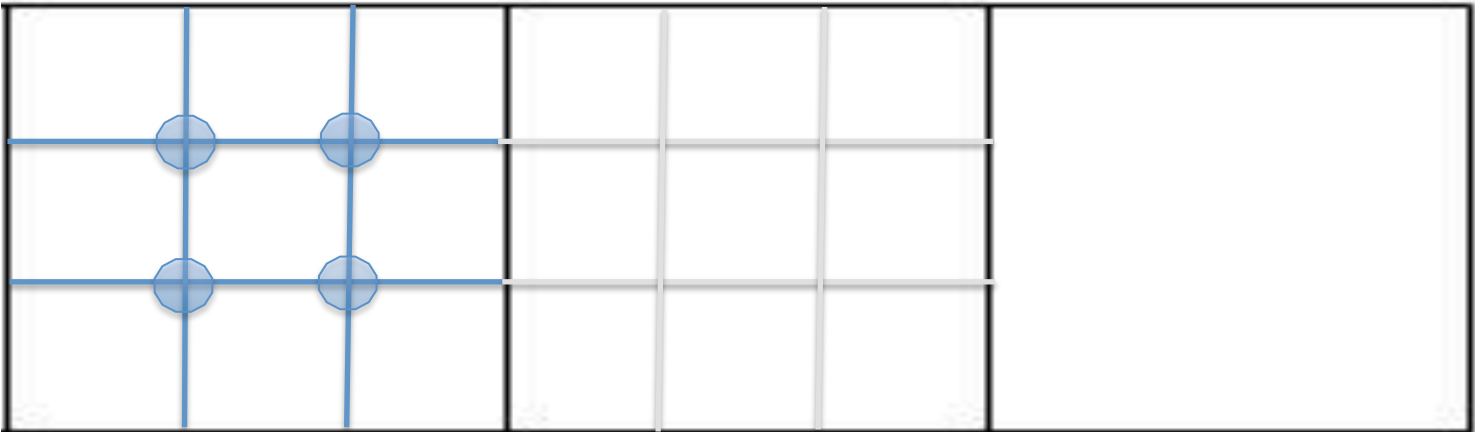


**Symmetry:**

Horizontal	Vertical	Radial	Rotational	Translational

**Asymmetry:**

Rule of Thirds  
Put your focal point on a circle.



## Essential Questions:

How do artists create strong visual balance?

Why is visual balance important?

- ❖ Students will create visual *balance* in a work of art.
- ❖ Students will explore 5 types of symmetry.
- ❖ Students will practice the rule of thirds in asymmetrical balance.

## Art 101 (required):

- Research: Balance 101
  - Search the National Geographics magazines for examples of balance.
  - Cut out the examples:
    - Symmetry
      - Horizontal, vertical, radial, rotational, translational
    - Asymmetry
      - Rule of thirds
  - Sketch the compositions on the opposite side of this paper (or use tracing paper).

## Projects (Choose 1):

- Draw an asymmetrical version of a color wheel using the rule of thirds.
  - Oil pastels, black paper
    - Extension: extend the work into a triptych
- Sculpt a pinch or coil pot with symmetrical walls
  - Air-Dry Clay
    - Extension: make 2 more pots
- Draw a mandala with radial symmetry.
  - Pencil, ruler, marker, colored pencil
    - Extension: make it bigger than 1ft x 1ft

## **Terms:**

Composition: the placement or arrangement of visual elements in a work of art

Symmetry: the quality of having exactly similar parts facing each other or around an axis

Vertical symmetry: reflective similarity from side to side

Horizontal symmetry: reflective similarity from top to bottom

Radial symmetry: symmetry from a central point

Rotational symmetry: when turning an object a certain number of degrees allows it to look the same

Translational symmetry: when moving a certain distance in a certain direction allows it to look the same

Asymmetry: having no symmetry

Rule of thirds: dividing a composition into thirds both horizontally and vertically to use as a guide for framing