School Name $\qquad$

Teacher Name $\qquad$
Student Name $\qquad$

Date $\qquad$ ___/__/20___

Per $\qquad$

## Balance

- Fill in the blanks with the following words:

$$
\text { design } \quad \text { Symmetrical } \quad \text { visual } \quad \text { weight }
$$

- Underline the sentence that best elucidates the concept of balance.
- On the other side of this paper, write about how Picasso achieved balance in Girl before a Mirror.

An aesthetically pleasing disposition of elements in composition can be achieved in myriad ways. For example, $\qquad$ balance can be symmetrical, asymmetrical, or radial.

In symmetry, a formal kind of balance, both halves of a work are like mirror images of each other. They are exactly alike of so similar that you see them as matched. $\qquad$ balance is used to express ideas such as stability, uniformity, and formality.

In asymmetrical, or informal balance the halves of a work are balanced like a seesaw. A large shape on the left side might be balanced by two smaller ones on the right side. The feeling of balance comes from the importance or " $\qquad$ of the things in each half of the work. For example, a small area with bright colors can have as much visual weight and interest as a large area with a dull color. Rough textures and dark colors seem to be visually heavier than smooth textures and light colors. Asymmetrical balance is used to express action, variety, and


Girl before a Mirror by Picasso informality.

In radial balance, parts of a $\qquad$ seem to move toward or away from a central point. Radial balance can also be asymmetrical. Restful, quiet wheel-like church windows are one example. Radial balance can also be asymmetrical. In an explosive fireworks display, sparks fly from the center point, but some may shoot farther than others. Can you think of other examples of radial design?

