

Welcome Everyone to Mrs. StewART's Class!

We will get started soon.

Today is Silver Day Fri. 11/20

2nd Period- 7:06 - 8:36

4th Period 8:43 - 10:13

5th Period 10:20 - 11:58

D Lunch 11:58 - 12:23

6th Period 12:30 - 2:00

Directions:

Divide your paper into 6 squares and label them.

Day 1-Describe

Bellwork
Art Critique

Day 1- Analyze

Week

Title:

Artist:

Year:

Day 2- Interpret

Day 2- Draw

Day 3- Judge

Day 1-Describe

Directions:

Describe the work of art as if the person had never seen it before. Refer to the elements of art, subject of the artwork, objects in the work, location, and sensory qualities.

Bellwork **Art Critique**

Week

Title:

Artist:

Year:

Day 1- Analyze

Directions:

Analyze this work. How is the work organized using the elements of art and the principles of design? How do the elements and principles of design work together? How does the artist use the elements and principles to get your attention? What is the composition?

Day 2- Interpret

Directions:

Interpret this work. What do you think the artist was trying to say? Why did the artist create this artwork? What do you think it means? What feelings do you have when looking at this artwork? Do you think there are things in the artwork that represent other things - symbols?

Day 2- Draw

Directions:

Draw a representation of the artwork. Start sketching the large shape and then focus on the smaller parts.





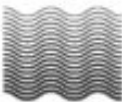


Day 3- Judge

Directions:

Judge this work. What do you think about the artwork? What is the best part of the work? What are the weaknesses of the work? How did the artist communicate his/her idea? Would you choose to hang this artwork in your room? Why?








The Elements of Art

The building blocks of making art

Line		A line is a path made by a moving point through space. It is one-dimensional and can vary in width, direction, and length.
Shape		Shapes are flat, enclosed areas that are two-dimensional (length and height). Artists use both geometric and organic shapes.
Color		Color is perceived by the way light reflects off a surface. There are three properties of color: hue (color name), intensity (strength/purity), and value (lightness and darkness).
Value		Value describes the lightness or darkness of a surface.
Texture		Texture describes the surface quality of an object. Artists use both actual texture (how things feel) and implied texture (how things look like they feel).
Space		Space is used to create the illusion of depth within an artwork. It can also refer to the positive and negative space between, around, or within objects.
Form		Forms are three-dimensional (length, width, height) and can be viewed from many angles. Forms have volume and take up space.

The Principles of Design

The tools to plan and organize artwork

Balance		Balance is the distribution of visual weight in an artwork. The three types of balance are symmetrical (two sides are the same), asymmetrical (two sides are different but visually weighted equally) and radial (design emerges from center point).
Contrast		Contrast is the difference between elements in a composition. This can happen through a variety of elements such as value change, size difference, etc.
Emphasis		Emphasis is the creation of a focal point in an artwork. Emphasis draws the viewer's eye to particular areas of the artwork first.
Pattern		Pattern decorates the artwork with regularly repeated elements such as shapes or color.
Unity		Unity means that all elements within the artwork are in harmony. Variety within elements adds interest to the composition.
Movement		Movement is how the eye travels through an artwork. Movement can lead the viewer from one aspect to another within the composition.
Rhythm		Rhythm is the regular repetition of elements such as line, shape and forms to create interest and consistency.



Title: Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse

Artist: Albrecht Durer

Year Made: 1497-98

You Have 5 mins to Upload Your Work to Artsonia

1. Either Download the Artsonia App on your phone or Use your Desktop Browser and type in Artsonia.com
2. Click on Student
3. Type in the Access Code **ZWSY-FKRS**
4. Click on All Students
5. Enter Your Name
6. Add Art
7. Select the name of the assignment
8. Take a Picture
9. Crop the image if needed
10. Title the work
11. Type the Artist Statement (for projects only)
12. Submit to Teacher

W.A.P. S. Week 4 q2

Friday 11-20-20

Unit: Line

Essential Question :

How can you shade with pen?

What will I learn today:

How to use the element of art, line, to establish an interpretive and technical art piece.

(VA.912.O.1.1)

(Agenda)

-Watch the 2nd Half of the Shade with Line Video

-Complete Exercise

Vocabulary:

- **Line** - In terms of art, line is a moving dot.
- **Contour lines** - (outlines) Lines that communicate the boundaries of an object or parts of an object.
- **Line quality** - The thickness or thinness of a line. Line quality can be used to create the illusion of form.
- **Cross contour lines** - Lines that follow the contours or form of the object. These lines can be vertical, horizontal, or both.

Instructional Time

Watch video or look at the transcripts on Schoology or katundra.com

MODULE

7

25

Days to Better Drawings

Shading with Line

?

What are we covering today?

Yesterday, we learned that there are more lines besides contour lines that an artist should be aware of. These theoretical lines flow over the form of an object and are referred to as cross contour lines.

Today, we'll learn that these lines do more than help us to understand the form of the objects that we draw. We'll see how cross contour lines also help us to determine the directional stroking when adding shading to a drawing.

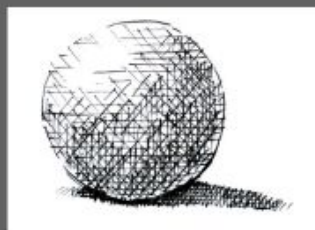
We'll continue working with line and shape as we explore this concept. As we have hinted thus far, form and light are incredibly important in creating a successful drawing.

When working with line exclusively to describe light and form, we use directional stroking with our mark making tool to add shading.

Directional strokes that are used to describe shadow and light can be placed close together or crossed over to create the illusion of darker tones, while allowing space between these marks creates lighter tones.

Hatching

When directional strokes that do not cross over are used to develop shading, it is referred to as hatching (pictured right).



Cross Hatching

When the strokes used to develop shading cross over, it is referred to as cross hatching. (pictured left).

Independent Time - 1st Exercise to Complete

Directions: On your next available page divide it into 4 squares

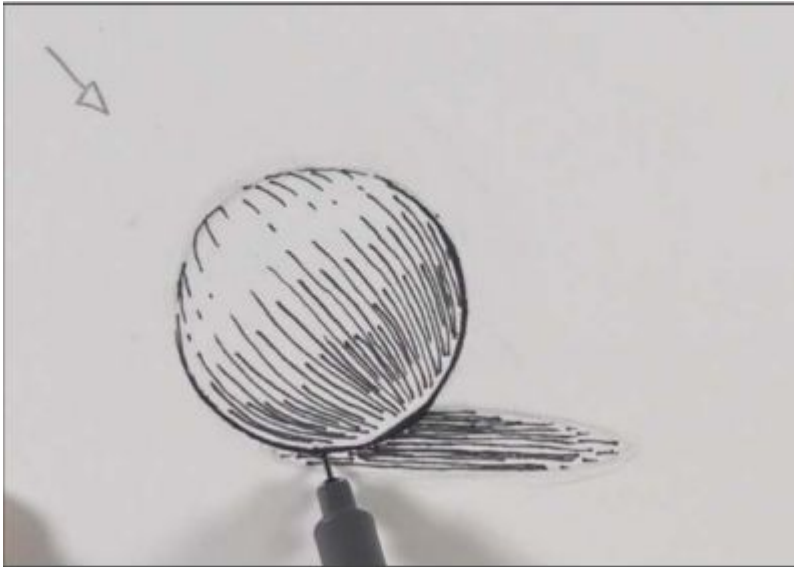
Hatching

Cross Hatching

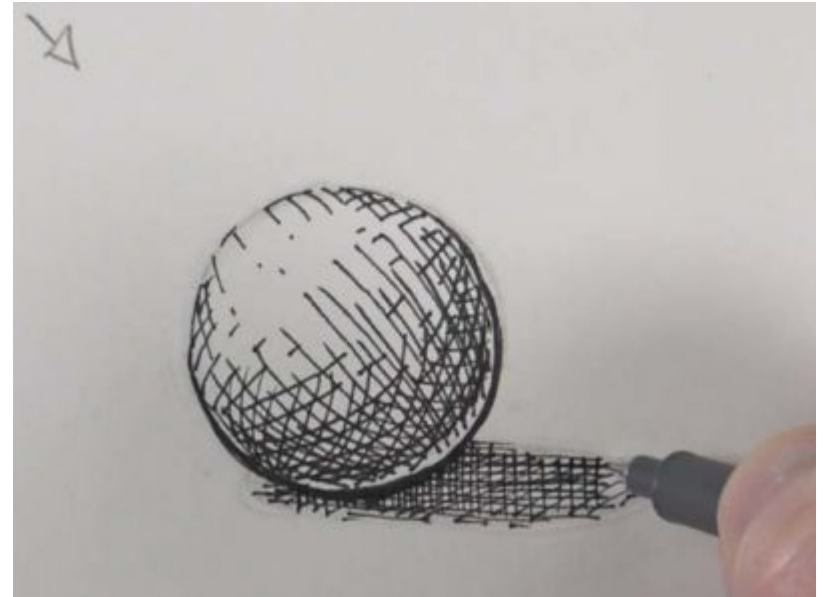
Pepper

Independent Time - 1st Exercise to Complete

Directions: Copy the following examples



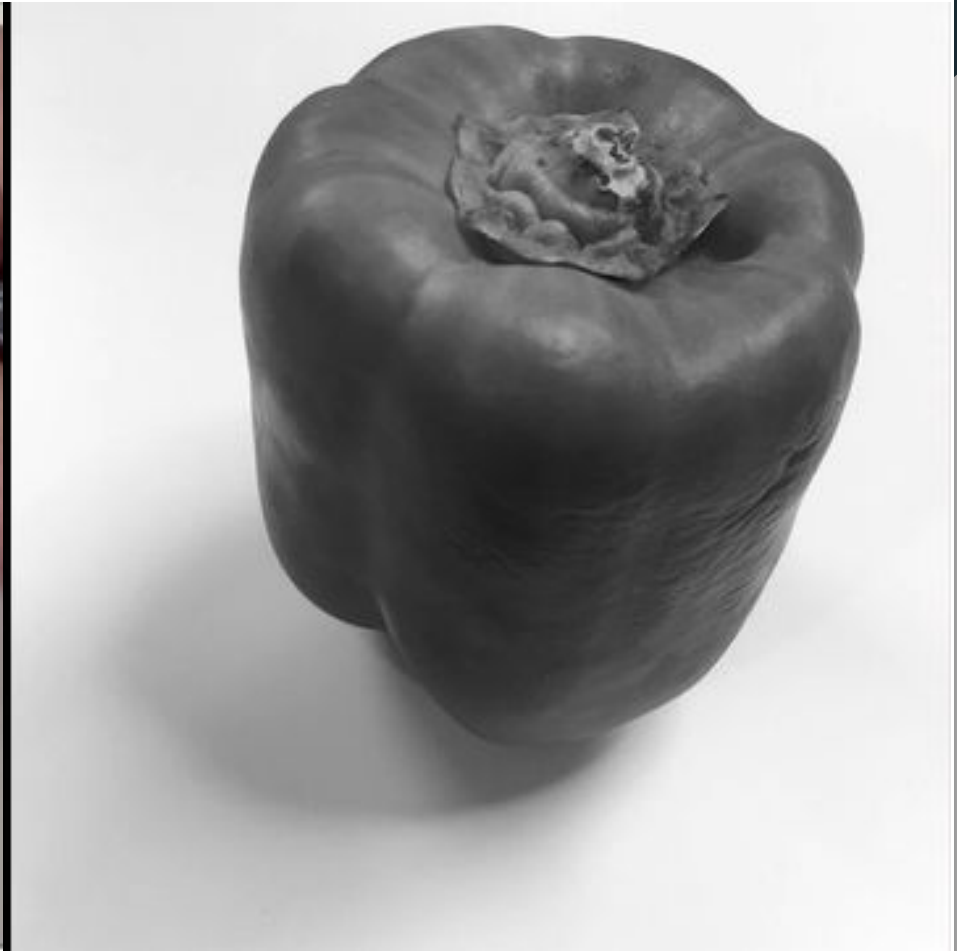
Hatching



Cross Hatching

Independent Time - 2nd Exercise to complete

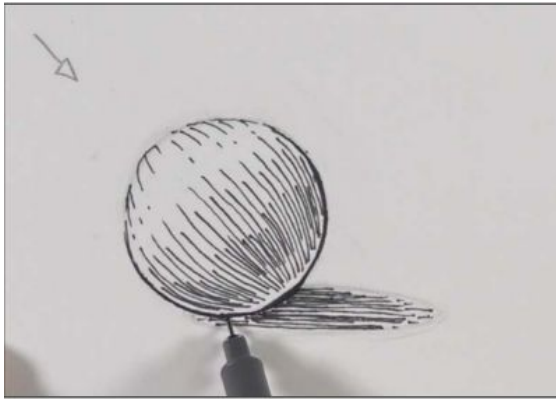
Directions: Draw the pepper add value using hatching and cross hatching lines.



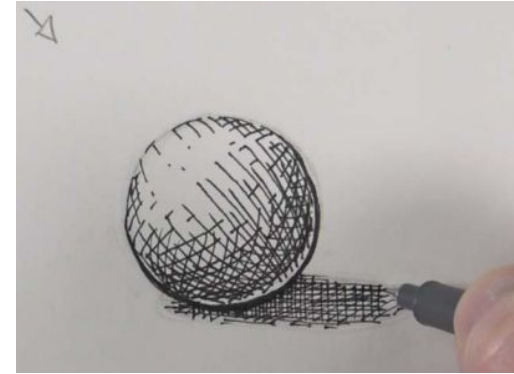
Independent Time - Exercise Completed

Directions: On your next available page divide it into 4 squares

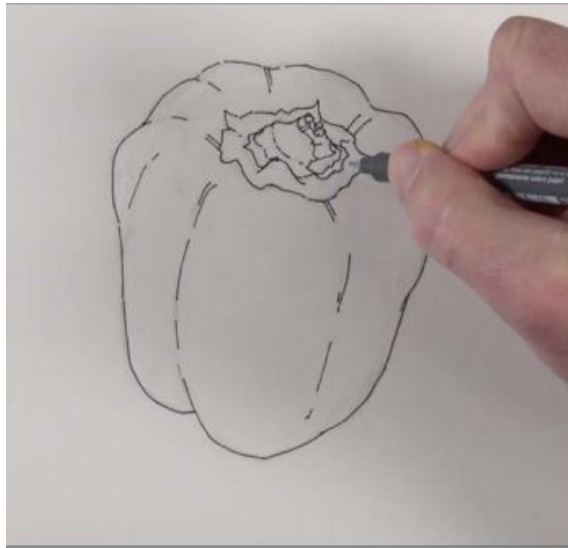
Hatching



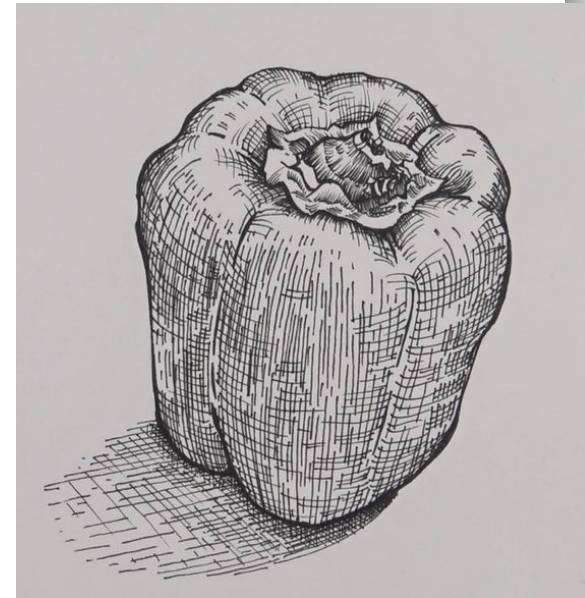
Cross Hatching



Draw the pepper add value using hatching and cross hatching lines without using the instructor's example.



2nd Day: Draw the pepper with the help of the instructor's example. Add value using hatching and cross hatching lines.



5th Per. Drawing Challenge - Week 4 q2

11/20/20

Directions:

Choose one of the ideas that you didn't choose before and make a neat, detailed drawing. Use the full page and add value with either color or graphite. You can also use a digital drawing program like Photopea, Photoshop, etc. Upload it to Artsonia at the end of class. ***If you miss something from the instruction please refer to today's instruction pdf found in the folder with today's date.***

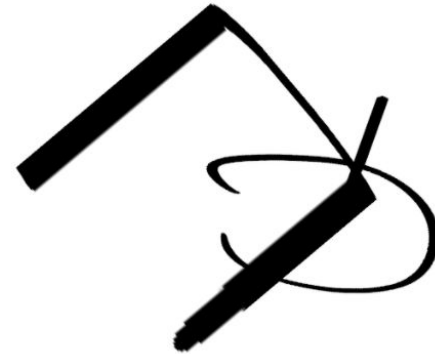
Copy Challenge



Scribble Challenge

Copy the random scribble from below, and turn it into a work of art?

or



Criteria: (50 points)

- ☐ Artwork is creative and original (10 pts)
- ☐ Artwork fills the 8.5 x 11 paper thoughtfully (10pts)
- ☐ Artwork is either shaded with pencil or color (10 pts)
- ☐ CRAFTSMANSHIP (neatness and precision) (10 pts)
- ☐ PUNCTUAL-Submitted on time (10 pts)

You Have 10 mins to Upload Your Work to Artsonia

1. Either Download the Artsonia App on your phone or Use your Desktop Browser and type in Artsonia.com
2. Click on Student
3. Type in the Access Code **ZWSY-FKRS**
4. Click on All Students
5. Enter Your Name
6. Add Art
7. Select the name of the assignment: **Wk 4_11_19 Shading with Line Exercise**
8. Take a Picture
9. Crop the image if needed
10. Title the work
11. Type the Artist Statement (for projects only)
12. Submit to Teacher