

Visual Art Activities

Students are encouraged to maintain contact with their home school and classroom teacher(s). If you have not already done so, please visit your child's school website to access individual teacher web pages for specific learning/assignment information. If you cannot reach your teacher and have elected to use these resources, please be mindful that some learning activities may require students to reply online, while others may require students to respond using paper and pencil. In the event online access is not available, please record responses on paper. Completed work should be dropped off at your child's school. Please contact your child's school for the dates and times to drop off your child's work.

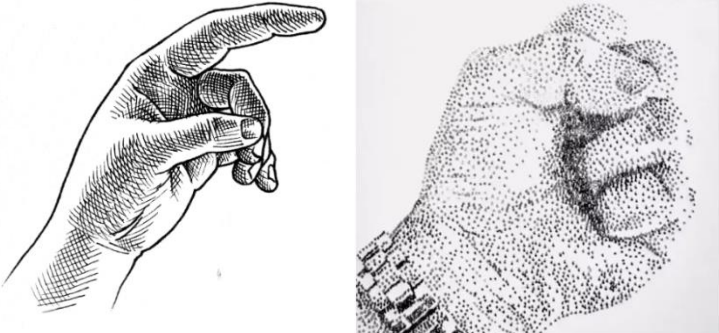
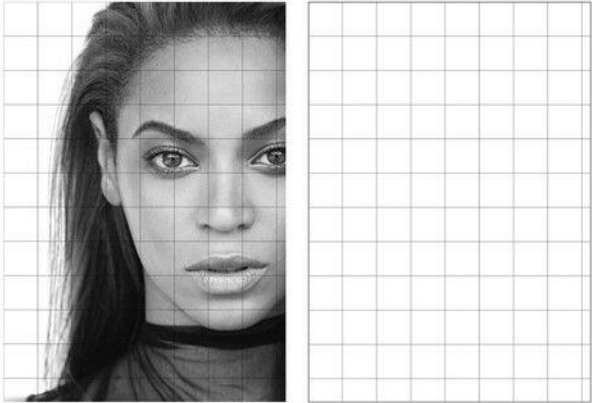
If you need additional resources to support virtual learning, please visit: <https://www.slps.org/extendedresources>



St. Louis Public Schools

Continuous Learning Plans

Middle School Visual Art

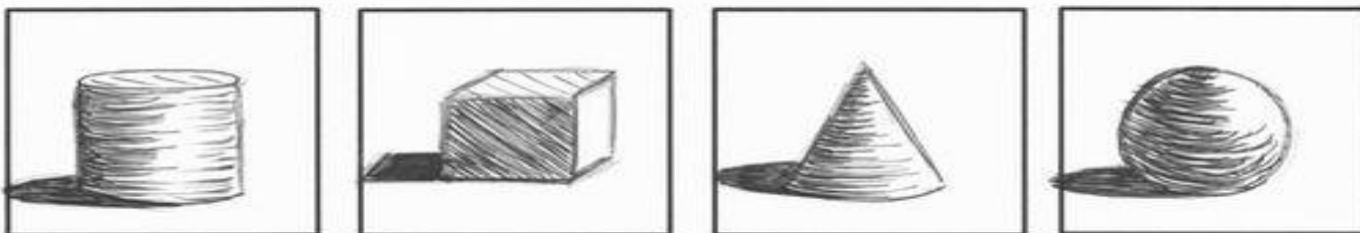
WEEK of April 27	Objectives and Activities: “What do I do?” <i>What needs to be done in order to learn the material?</i>	Resources: “What do I need to do it?” <i>What print and electronic resources are available to support your learning? What materials are needed?</i>	Examples: “What does it look like?”
	<u>Drawing Practice</u> 1. Practice drawing your non-dominant hand. 2. Add value (shading) using hatching, cross-hatching, and/or stippling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blank paper – copy paper, construction paper, etc. • Pencil • Pen • Marker • See attached shading sample sheet. 	
	<u>Drawing Practice</u> Complete one of the attached grid drawing worksheets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See attached grid drawing worksheets 	



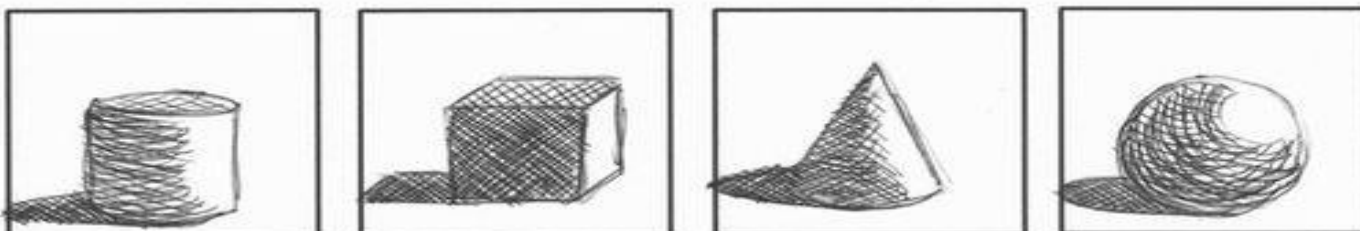
St. Louis Public Schools Continuous Learning Plans Middle School Visual Art

WEEK of May 4th	Objectives and Activities: “What do I do?” <i>What needs to be done in order to learn the material?</i>	Resources: “What do I need to do it?” <i>What print and electronic resources are available to support your learning? What materials are needed?</i>	Examples: “What does it look like?”																				
	<p><u>Composition in Text Self Portraits</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draw your self portrait using a mirror from direct observation. 2. Fill your face with words that describe you. These words can be drawn or cut out of magazines and newspapers and glued onto your drawing. 3. Be sure to design your composition (artwork layout) using at least 3 of the composition tips described in the attached Composition Example worksheet. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overlap 2. Crop 3. Rotate 4. Focal Point 5. Off-Centering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mirror • Blank paper – copy paper, construction paper, etc. • Pencil • Scrap magazines or newspapers • Glue • Colored Pencils or Markers. • See Composition example sheet attached <p>COMPOSITION NAME _____ PER _____</p> <p><small>The art of organizing elements of artwork into a harmonious and pleasing whole. The consideration of how objects are placed in a design or work of art.</small></p> <p><small>Tips for creating good composition:</small></p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="835 865 1031 971"> 1. Overlap <small>Place objects slightly over one another. This will get the eye to move from one element to another. Objects should not be touching each other by edges (“no kissing allowed”). Avoid isolation. Build a relationship between objects.</small> </td><td data-bbox="1031 865 1157 971"> <small>Good overlapping</small> </td><td data-bbox="1157 865 1276 971"> <small>Avoid kissing</small> </td><td data-bbox="1276 865 1396 971"> <small>Avoid isolation</small> </td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="835 976 1031 1081"> 2. Crop <small>Consider having objects go off the edge of the page. This gets the viewer in and out of the picture. 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Another way to create focus is through color dominance.</small> </td><td data-bbox="1031 1196 1157 1302"> <small>Use size & color variation</small> </td><td data-bbox="1157 1196 1276 1302"> <small>Avoid all objects the same size</small> </td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="835 1307 1031 1411"> 5. Off-Centering <small>Avoid placing objects directly in the center of the page. Think about placing objects slightly to one side. This will create a more interesting composition. Try to keep elements balanced as you do this. For example, one large object could be balanced by 3 smaller ones. (Note: this does not mean that a symmetrical design cannot be successful.)</small> </td><td data-bbox="1031 1307 1157 1411"> <small>Off-center objects for interest</small> </td><td data-bbox="1157 1307 1276 1411"> <small>Centered can be boring</small> </td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	1. Overlap <small>Place objects slightly over one another. This will get the eye to move from one element to another. 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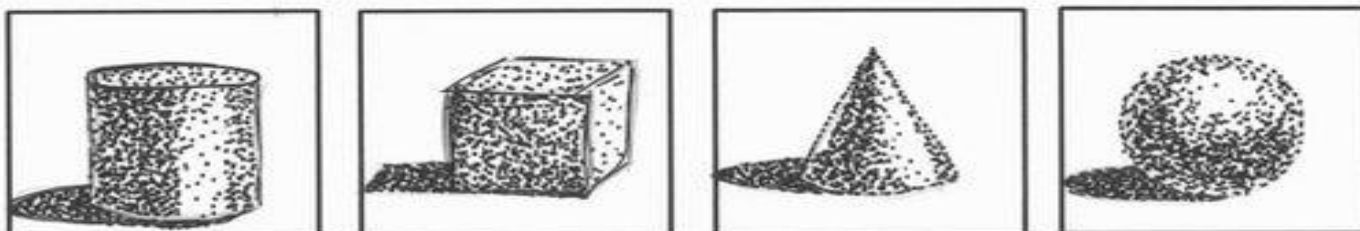
Hatching



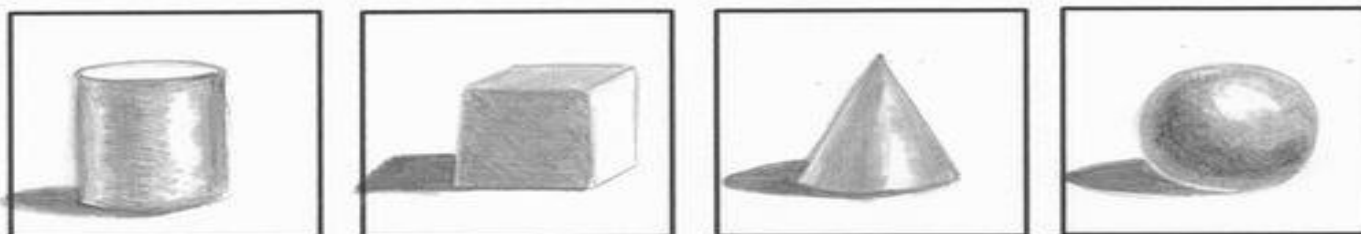
Crosshatching

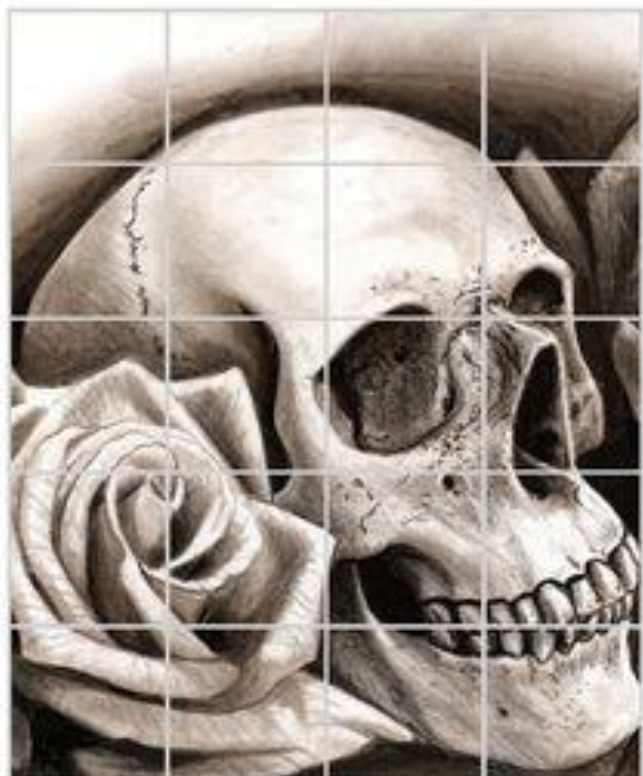


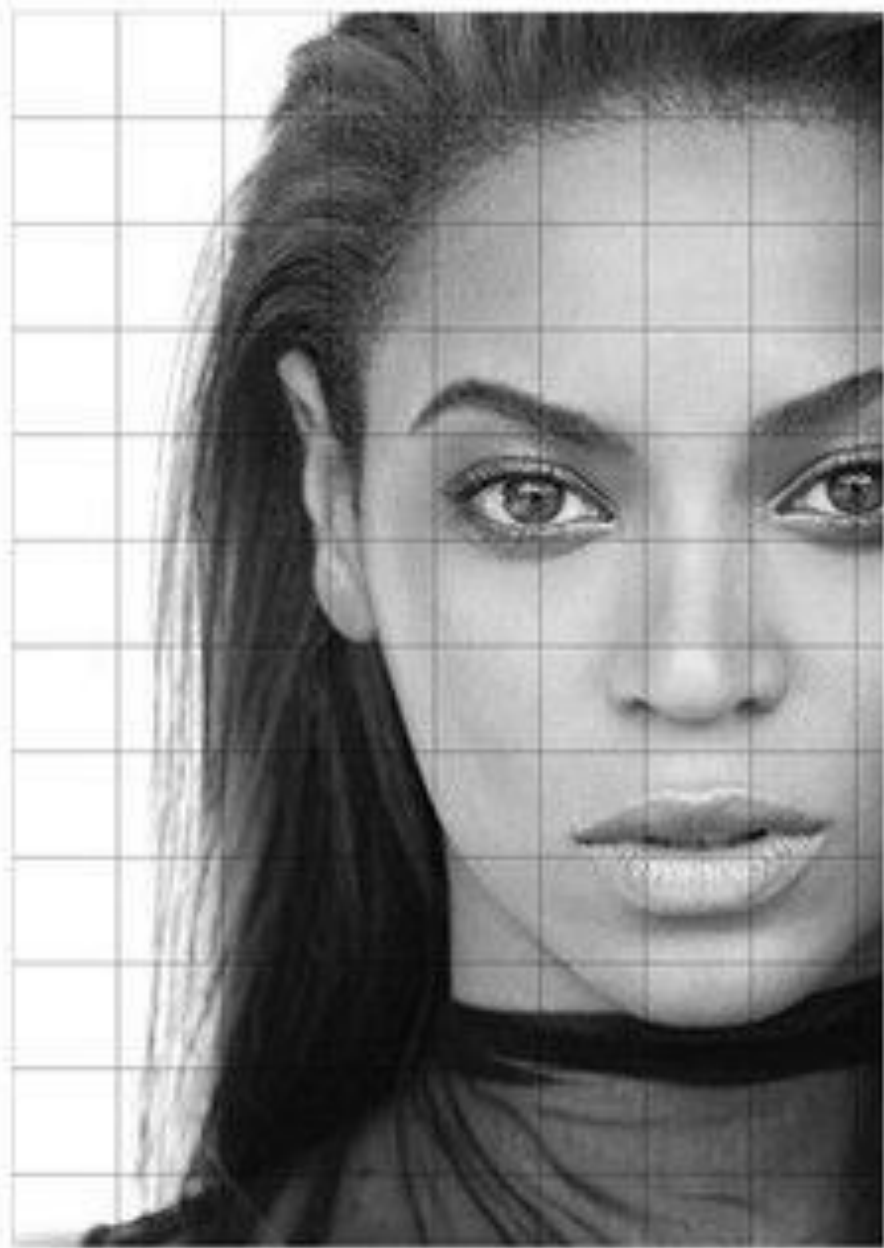
Stippling



Blending







COMPOSITION

The art of organizing elements of artwork into a harmonious and pleasing whole.
The consideration of how objects are placed in a design or work of art.

Tips for creating good composition:

1. Overlap

Place objects slightly over one another. This will get the eye to move from one element to another. Objects should not be touching each other by edges ("no kissing allowed!"). Avoid isolation. Build a relationship between objects.

Good overlapping



Avoid kissing



Avoid isolation



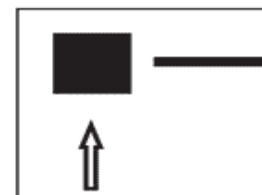
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Consider having objects go off the edge of the page. This gets the viewer in and out of the picture. Avoid floating objects within the edges of the page.

Have object go off the page



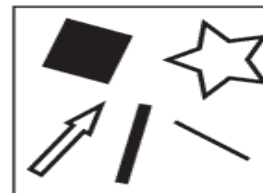
Avoid floating objects



3. Rotate:

Consider placing objects at an angle. Things that are tilted create a more dynamic composition. Artwork with objects that are perfectly lined up with the edge can be boring.

Tilt objects



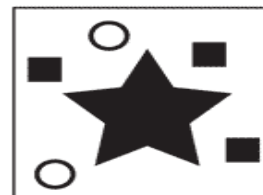
Avoid all objects upright



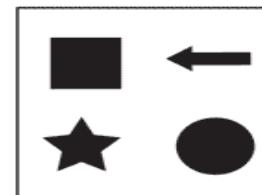
4. Focal Point

Create an area of importance. Give the viewer something to focus on. One way to achieve this is through size variation. Try not to have all elements the same size. Another way to create focus is through color dominance.

Use size & color variation



Avoid all objects the same size



5. Off-Centering

Avoid placing objects directly in the center of the page. Think about placing objects slightly to one side. This will create a more interesting composition. Try to keep elements balanced as you do this. For example, one large object could be balanced by 3 smaller ones. (Note: this does not mean that a symmetrical design cannot be successful.)

Off-center objects for interest



Centered can be boring



Elements of Art

Line



Different tools make different kinds of **lines**.

Shape



Shapes come in many types and sizes.

Color



Every **color** can be bright, dull, dark, or light.

Value



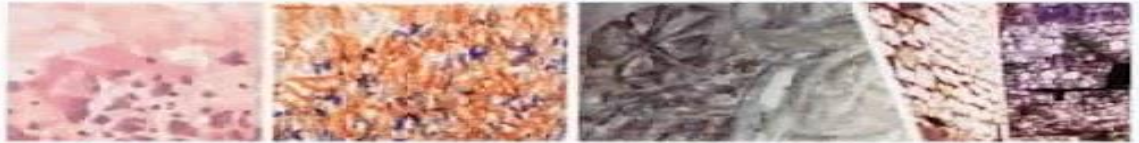
Value refers to dark and light in painting or drawing.

Form



Form is three-dimensional, and takes up space.

Texture



Texture is how a surface of something feels or looks.

Space



We use illusions to make **space** in art.

Principles of Art

Balance



Balance is the comfortable arrangement of things in art.

Contrast



Contrast is the difference between elements in an artwork.

Emphasis



Emphasis is the creation of a focal area in a work of art.

Movement



Movement is how we get around in a work of art.

Pattern



Pattern decorates surfaces with planned, repeated units.

Rhythm



Rhythm is the repetition of shapes, lines, and forms.

Unity



Unity means that all is in **harmony**. **Variety** adds interest.