

Term 4

Explanations of assignments

(If you are in class, you would get more detailed explanation with powerpoints, demonstrations, examples and other methods of learning.)

Categories:

Assignments are in Blue

Turn in the in-shelf when you finish

Sketchbook entries are in Green

Turn the entire sketchbook to the turn in shelf on 04/21 & 05/12

Projects are in Purple

Turn in the in-shelf when you finish

Charts are in Orange

Glue them near the back of your sketchbook

Extra Credit is in Pink

Tape an extra credit form to the extra credit & turn into the shelf.

Charts

- **Informal assessments:** I will ask you at the end of class how productive you were. You will tell me: 5=definitely, 4=mostly, 3=somewhat, 2=not much, 0=not at all.
- **Cleaning:** At the end of class, you will ask another peer to observed that you cleaned your desk/mess and that you helped clean the class somehow; they will write their name in your chart for that day. You will get a score for this at the end of the term.

Extra Credit

- Go back to the website and click on extra credit options
- You can ONLY do the extra credit that is listed on the website.
- You can only earn up to 200 points extra credit
 - If I offer a specific assignment at the very end of the semester, that will not count as the 200 points.
- Approximately 1 minute of effort = 1 points.

Perspective lines & Atmospheric perspective Project

- **Choose one type of perspective:** 1, 2, 3, or 5 point perspective
- The previous 4 slides refer to this project
- Choose an image emphasis of a symbol that represents you. Draw it coming off the page, like the Remedios Varo or MC Escher
- Draw a detailed drawing of perspective in the background; you can choose 1,2,3, or 5 point perspective.
- Look at your own photo, or another's photo/drawing to reference & a Remedios Varo or MC Escher painting , but change it to make it your own creativity
- Demonstrations were done during class, but if you are at home you can look at these videos:
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QZILbgAD35s>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yNq78n02fMQ>
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qmSg_F4P5yU
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BUKj81Hy5Pc>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wwcldMKlzjg>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w5-6-zvSZNg>
- We will paint it with watercolor (outline & add textures with pen is optional). Don't do this until we have gone over watercolor & color.
- It is graded with a rubric

#13 Color chart in your sketchbook



Name _____

Water Color: Color Chart

Paint the sections:

Light Red	Dull mid red	Dark red	Neutral red/green	Dull green	Dark green	Green-blue
Light Blue	Dull mid Blue	Dark blue	Neutral blue/orange	Dull Orange	Dark orange	Orange-yellow
Light Yellow	Dull mid yellow	Dark yellow	Neutral yellow/violet	Dull violet	Dark violet	Violet-red

Duplicate these boxes. These are color variations you can use for coloring skin

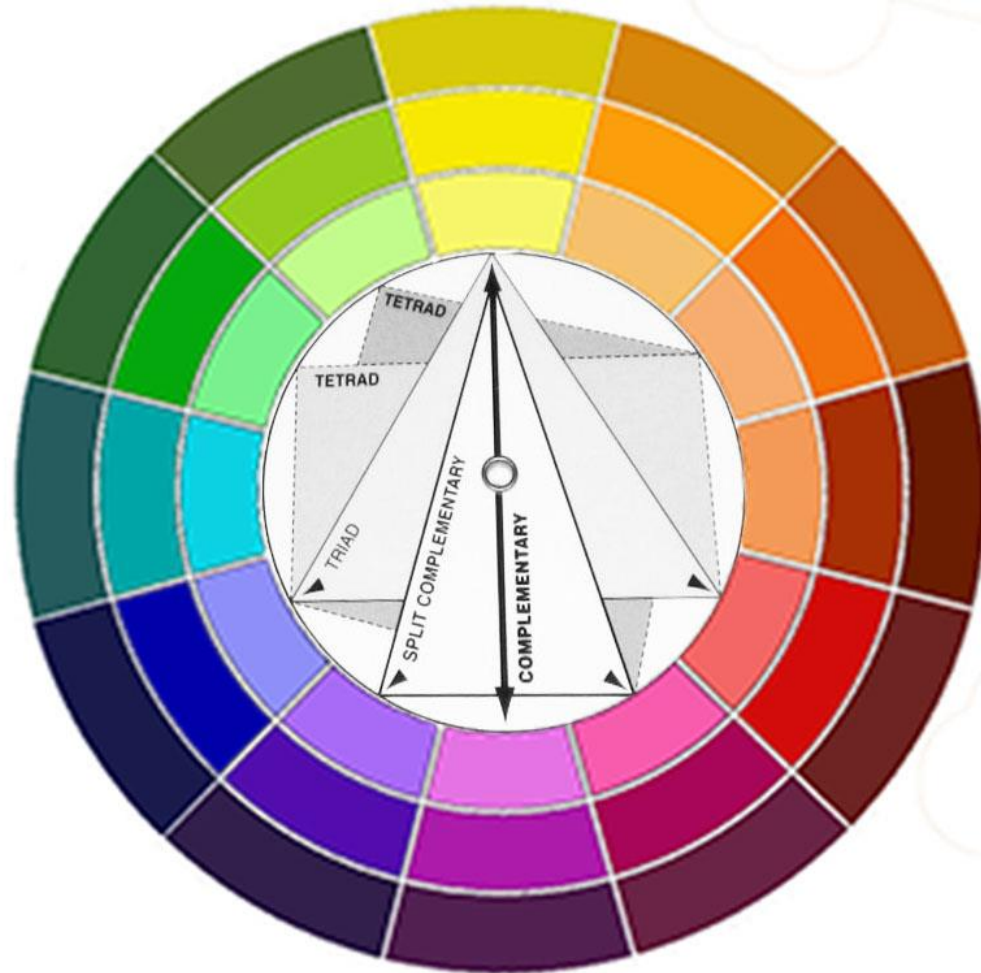
						

Matching Quiz:

1. ___ What do you add to make a color duller, or neutral?	a. Identify color
2. ___ What do you add to make a color darker?	b. False
3. ___ What do you add to make a color lighter?	c. yes
4. ___ Are most colors intense, or dull when observing reality?	d. water
5. ___ When duplicating reality would you almost always mix the color with the complementary color?	e. water next to color
6. ___ What is the complement of red?	f. light
7. ___ What is the complement of blue?	g. green
8. ___ What is the complement of yellow?	h. True
9. ___ What should you do first when you are observing a color and trying to duplicate it correctly?	i. complementary color
10. ___ What value do you layer first?	j. violet
11. ___ Should you leave areas pure white?	k. complementary color & layer more
12. ___ True or false: It is more sophisticated to mix colors & make unique colors than to use them straight from the pallet.	l. no
13. ___ What helps to make a blended, or gradated look?	m. orange
14. ___ True or false: I can paint on wet paper for a minute or longer	n. dull

#14 Color wheel in your sketchbook

1. Glue color wheel to the back of your sketchbook
2. Cut around the circle of the color schemes
3. Put a fastener through the center
4. Turn the dial and use throughout the semester to help you come up with color schemes for your projects



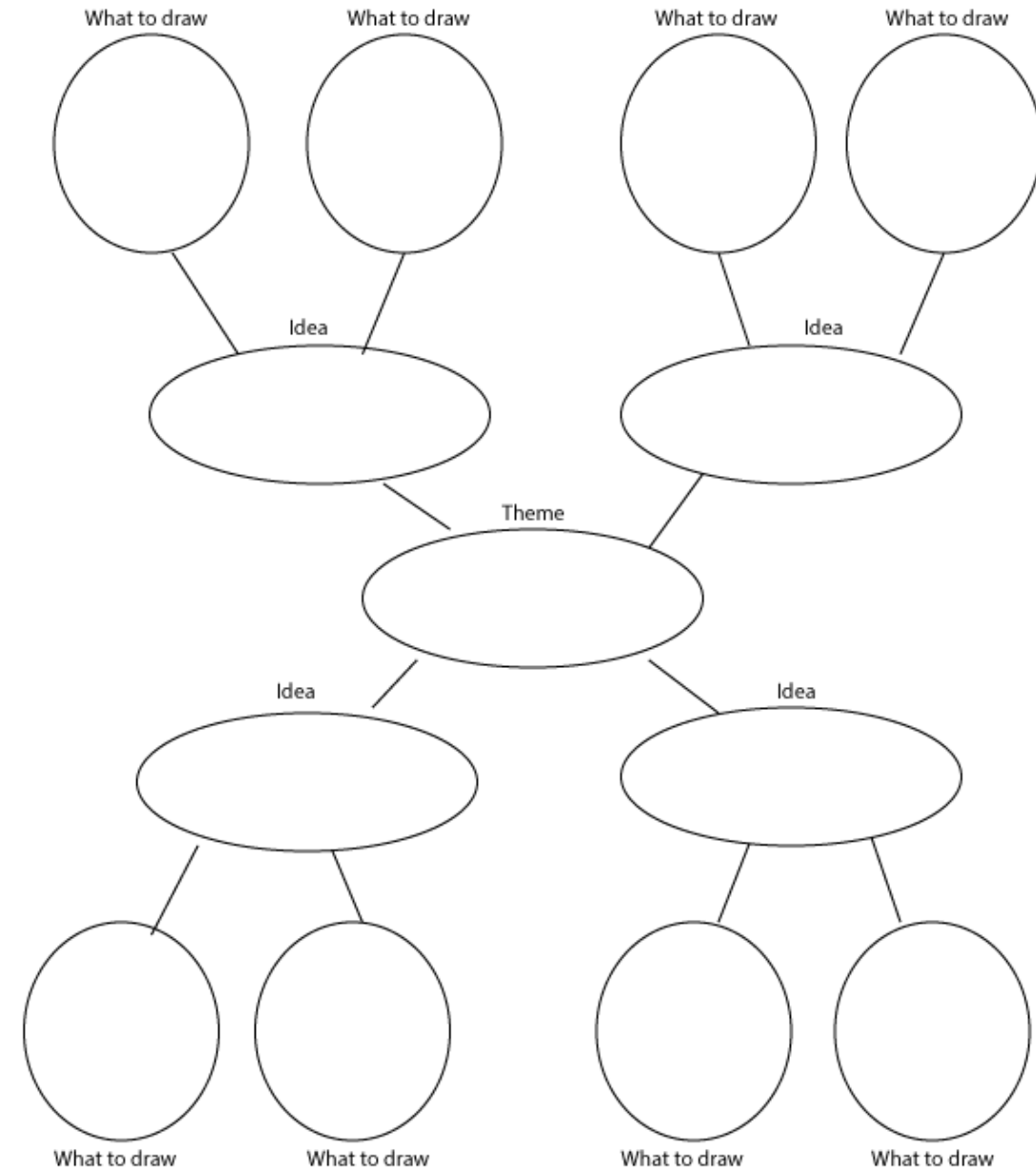
#15 Draw a house with pen & watercolor. Use texture style line quality.

- Watch this demo video and try it.
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-scpBUY_Fn0



#16 Create a brainstorm web for your watercolor project.

- The watercolor project should be based on frames within frames. For example: trees framing a sunset, fingers framing a person, looking through a window. The frame should have meaning with the emphasis.



#17 Atmospheric perspective

- Draw/paint this photo. Demonstrate these concepts:
 - **What is Far away:** light, small, less detail, less contrast and duller colors.
 - **What is Close:** dark, bigger, more detailed, more contrast and brighter color.
- Practice staying in the shape, gradating and a smooth texture.
- Use a lot of water and layer to get darker

Follow steps:

1. Pour water in your lid and fill your entire lid up with the main color mixture (mix it with a bit of complementary color.
2. Paint left-right & top to bottom with a large brush with the main color
3. Let it dry (work on another project)
4. Put another layer on the farthest away mountains and down
5. Skip the farthest mountains and put another layer on the next far mountains and down
6. Put another layer on the closer mountains & down
7. Put another layer on the closest mountains.



#18 Ideas for your Watercolor Layering Project

- Fill out a brainstorm web creating ideas for the theme: Within.....
- Draw 6 thumbnail sketches for ideas of your theme to include a framing composition and connection with the emphasis

Watercolor Layering Project: framing and theme within

- **Get photo references** to look from that will help you create your composition, reference values and color.

- A city in an eyeball
- An airplane in a sea shell
- A person inside a flower

Layering Technique Steps:

1. Paint the entire page with the wet-on-wet technique with a light layer first
2. Paint everything, except the light values
3. Paint just mid-value, dark-mid-value & darks
4. Paint just the dark and dark mid-values,
5. Paint darks only
6. Observe tiny detailed variations of shapes of value, line and color. Use a tiny brush.
7. Make colors harmonious: layer transparent/watery mixtures, mix all colors with a bit of the main color, and/or repeat similar colors all throughout the page.
8. Compose the entire page. Don't leave empty spaces.
9. Use techniques that you learned from previous assignments.



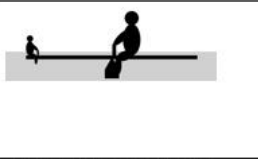
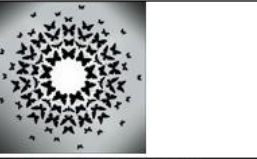
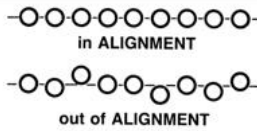





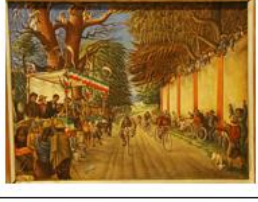

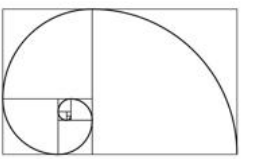



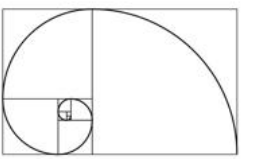



#19 Create harmony with your colors

- Do three small simple rectangle composition examples of these 3 different ways to create harmony with your color:
 1. Choose a color scheme that you will mostly stick to for your project
 2. Use transparent/watery mixtures, mix all colors with a bit of the main color, and/or repeat similar colors all throughout the page.
 3. Mix all colors with a bit of the main color
 4. Repeat similar colors all throughout the page.


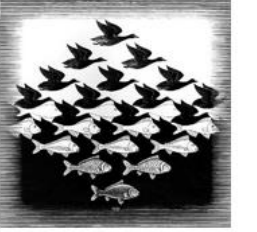

Principles of Design and Art Elements

Name _____ Principle of design and art element worksheet


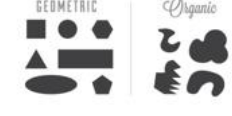


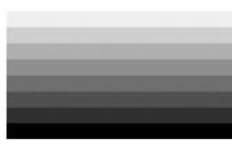



Draw a simple sketch illustrating your understanding of each Principle of design:

Balance: a distribution of equal visual weight 	Symmetrical balance: exact features on both sides 	Asymmetrical balance: One side seems as if it has more weight 	Radial balance: design extending from the center 
Alignment: an arrangement forming straight line 	Emphasis: accentuation of importance-domination 	Emphasis: accentuation of importance-focal point 	Emphasis: accentuation of importance-contrast 
Emphasis: accentuation of importance-isolation 	Emphasis: accentuation of importance-location 	Emphasis: accentuation of importance-convergence 	Emphasis: accentuation of importance-unusual 
Proportion: scaling of objects in relation to each other 	Movement: a directional path of movement 	Rhythm: repeating strong & weak areas, or repeating noise & silence 	Pattern: an orderly repetition of an object 
Variety: combining contrasting elements to add interest 	Contrast: a juxtaposition that accentuates difference 	Harmony: art elements appearing agreeable 	Unity: a harmonious arrangement of elements; a oneness/wholeness 



Unity: wholeness-simplification: simplify the art elements 	Unity: wholeness-repetition: repeating similar & exact elements 	Unity: wholeness-proximity: limiting negative space 	
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Draw a simple sketch illustrating your understanding of each Art Element:

Line: The path of a moving point 	Shape: the contour of a flat object 	Form: 3D object having depth 	Space: internal/external areas 
Value: brightness & darkness 	Color: an objects chromatic qualities 	Texture: The tactile quality of a surface 	Type: a verbal communication, but the font style is a visual communication 

#20 Monochromatic Watercolor Value Scale

- Paint a monochromatic value scale with complementary colors
- Five different values: dark, dark-mid, mid-value, light mid-value, light

#21 10 Watercolor techniques

- Get a watercolor paper
- Do the 10 watercolor techniques
 - You can just fill in rectangle shapes. It doesn't need to be anything fancy as long as you try each technique.

• Put it in your sketchbook when you are done

• Techniques:



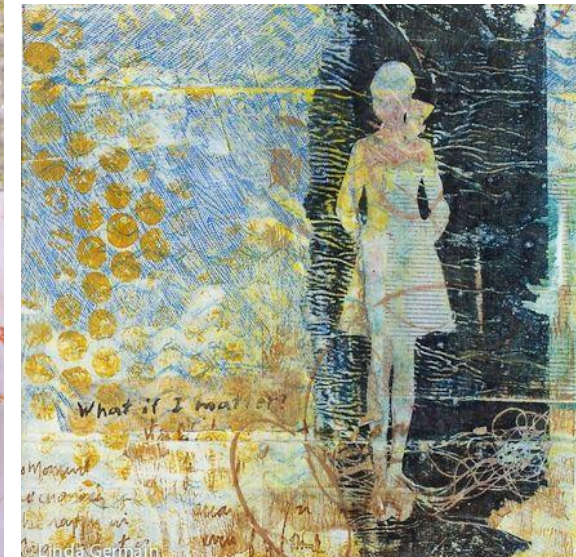
1. Gradation from dark to light
2. Gradation color to a different color
3. Wet on wet
4. Salt
5. Toothpick
6. Toothbrush
7. White crayon
8. Sponge
9. Dry brush
10. Plastic wrap

Gel Printmaking Project

Watch this video and follow these steps

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8uH6rkvsdko>

1. Make a stencil with a plastic sheet (your own creativity)
2. Cut shapes out
3. Roll acrylic paint on the gel pad
 - You can use textures too if you want
4. Place paper down to get a background
 - Press with a spoon on all areas of the paper
5. Roll a darker or lighter acrylic paint on the gel pad than your background
6. Place your stencil on it
 - Press with a spoon on all areas of the paper
7. Place your paper on it



Grid Technique and turn into a Soft Pastels Project

- Grid technique: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zTLma4yn_IY
- Soft pastel: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MoJ-sI7CtAE>
- Follow these steps with the soft pastels:
 1. Erase grid as you go bit by bit
 2. Use Black on the darks –lightly first
 3. Complementary colors & darks next
 4. Lights
 5. Smear a bit
 6. Details and clarify (blender)