Manilla Central School
Stage 4
Visual Arts

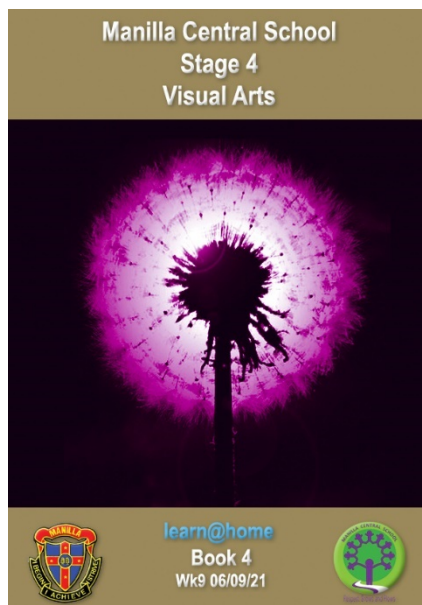learn@home
Book 4
Wk9 06/09/21

Overview

Hi there,

For this week (beginning the 6ᵗʰ September) please begin to work from your Visual Arts learn@home lesson Book 4.

It contains tasks that you can complete at home in the booklet, in your Art Journal or on any drawing paper.

All work books will also be posted on Google Classroom.
- **Google Classroom code 7-8VA1 - 4twvxac**
- **Google Classroom code 7-8VA2 - 3muu6vq**
- **Google Classroom code 7-8VA3 - zqpmc4o**

This week 06/09/21.

This week's work is a revision task. You will make revise work from our study of the elements of art.

First: Work on your Earth Art from last week. Thanks to those of you who have already submitted some excellent and impressive Earth Art 'installation'. Very nice work (and good photography too!). Plus …you can always make more!

Then: Begin work from Book 4, *Elements of Art.*

Work can be returned for marking and review in any of the following ways:

- Return with your learn@home pack for marking.
- 'turn in' as an attachment on Google Classroom under the booklet section (photos)
- Email to my email address (photos)

If attaching to Google Classroom:

- you could photograph your work with your phone and 'share' to *your* email address.
- Then download and attach when you submit on Google Classroom.
  Remember your school email is **yourlogin.name@education.nsw.gov.au**

If attaching to an email to send to me:

- you could photograph your work with your phone and 'share' to *my* email address.

See you soon 😉

Mr James Galloway

Visual Arts

My email: james.galloway@det.nsw.edu.au

Elements of Art

The *Elements of Art* books will be a mixture of revision and new information.

Elements of Art unit pages include:

Line – Types/names of lines, expressive line, creating movement with line

Tone – Tone or Value scales, stippling, hatching, cross-hatching

Colour – The colour wheel, primary colours, secondary colours, complementary colours, warm/cool colours

Texture – Real texture vs. implied or simulated texture, Adjectives describing textures

Shape – Geometric vs. freeform/organic, drawing with either type

Form – Names of Forms, use of value to create form, drawing practice, cake drawing activity

Pattern – Design with lines, shapes, forms or colours

Space 1 – Positive/negative space, overlapping, one-point

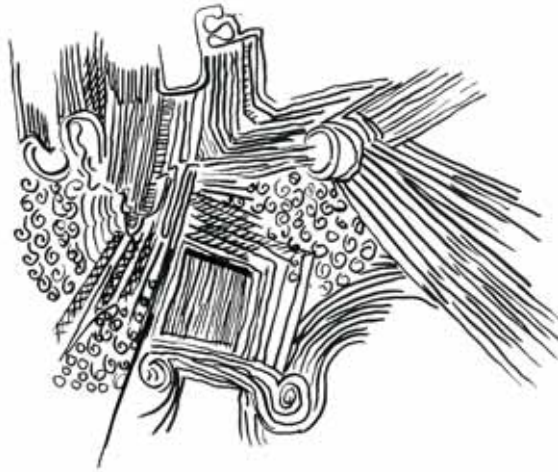**Space 2** – Perspective, drawing a cityscape activity

Name:

Line:

      Line can be made with a brush a pencil almost anything that makes a mark. Lines can vary in size and sometimes have texture and colour. A famous artist called Paul Klee is known for taking a line for a walk; this is a type of doodle; the line is a free thing that has a life of its own.
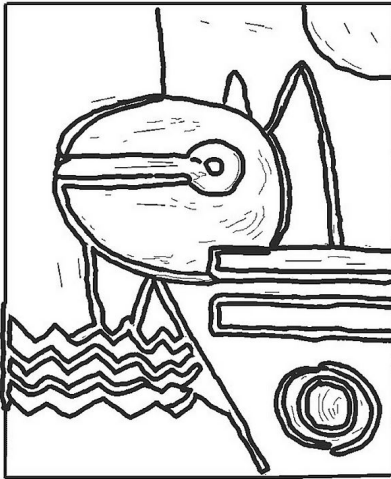
A drawing by the artist Paul Klee

Doodle Pictures

Elements of Art: Line

Name:

A line is the path created by a point moving through space.

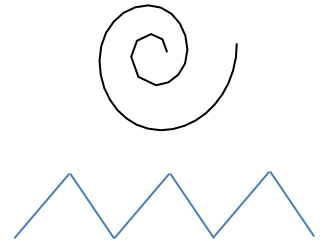A point   The path of a moving point.   A line!

Vertical Line:

Conveys a sense of strength and power.

Diagonal Line:

Conveys a sense of movement and instability.

Horizontal Line:

Conveys a sense of rest and calm.

Wavy and Spiral Lines: Conveys a sense of soothing movement and energy.

Elements of Art: Line

Name:

There are many different types of lines that can be used expressively in artworks to create a variety of effects!

A

The Parthenon in Athens, Greece (438 BC)

B

"Lumber Schooners at Evening on Penobscot Bay,"Fitz Hugh Lane (1860)

C

"Breezing Up (A Fair Wind)," Winslow Homer (1873-76)
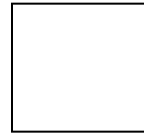
D

"The Starry Night," Vincent van Gogh (1889)

Look at the images above and then try to match them with the best description.

Vertical Line: Conveys a senseof strength and power.	Diagonal Line: Conveys a sense of movement and instability.	Horizontal Line: Conveys a sense of rest and calm.	Wavy and Spiral Lines: Conveys a sense of soothing movement and energy.

Elements of Art: Line

Name:

Label the lines below by writing the name of the line type in the box next to it. Use the word bank for correct spelling.
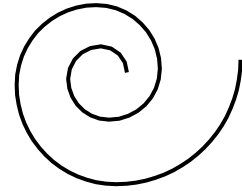
Word Bank

Horizontal Line

VerticalLine

Wavy Line

Spiral Line

Broken Line

Zig-Zag Line

Diagonal Line

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

In the space below, draw a variety of different line types. Make some **thick** and some thin.

Elements of Art: Line

Name:

Draw a picture for each prompt in the boxes below, then answer the questions.

A ball moving.	A ball not moving.

◄ How did you make the picture of the ball look like it's moving?

A waving fla.	A still flag.

◄ How did you make the flag look like it was waving?

A strong and healthy tree.	A weak, dying tree.

◄ How did you make one tree look strong and the other weak?

A stormy ocean.	A calm ocean.

◄ What lines did you use to make theocean look stormy? Calm?

A sharp saw.	A dull saw.

◄ How did you make the saw look sharp?

Name:

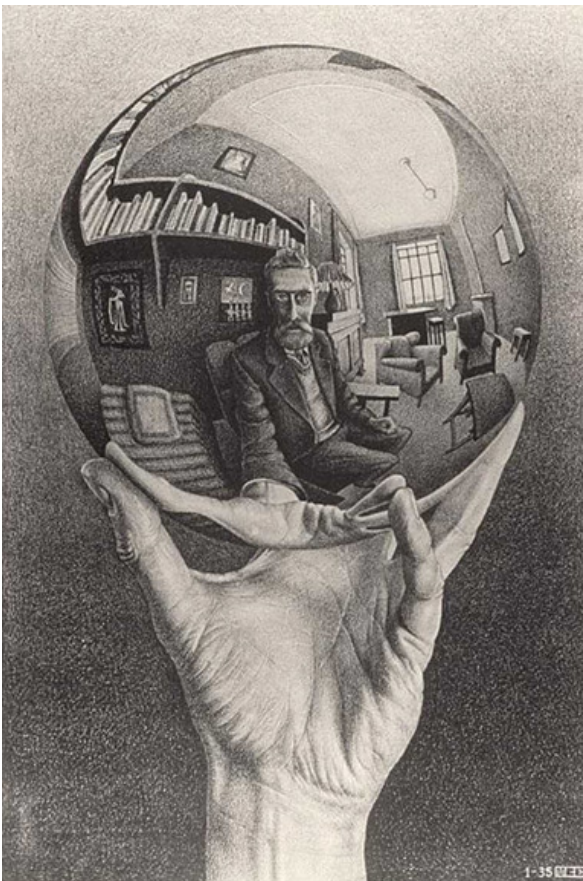# Tone:

Tone is something we use as artists to help us make things we are drawing look real.
The full tonal range is made up of Light, Medium, and Dark.
If all three are not present then the drawing appears flat.
If a torch were to shine on an object in a dark room the area nearest to the torch light will be lighter and furthest away darker, so in between these two areas must be medium.
Always make a tonal strip to help you shade an object when you are drawing.

A drawing by the artist Escher
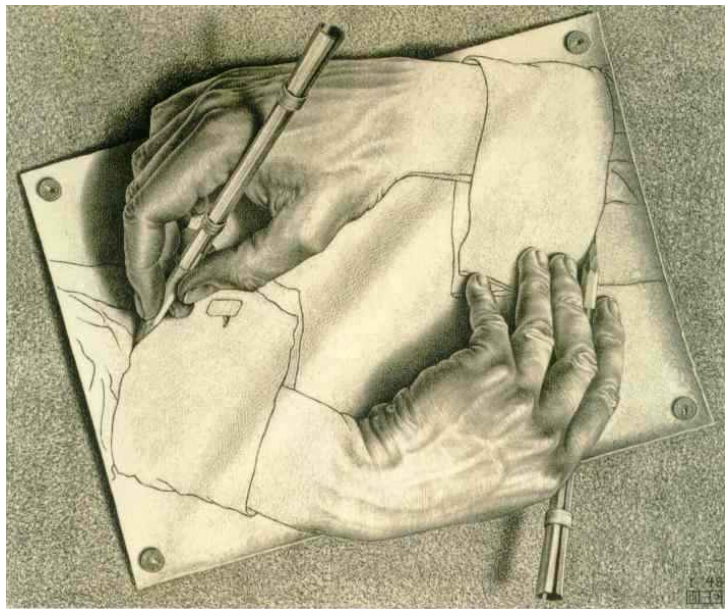
TONE STRIP

Dark   Medium   Light

Elements of Art: Tone

Name:

Tone refers to *values* of lightness or darkness of a colour. A value scale shows a sequential range of colour values.

Lighter   Darker

Create your own value scale by shading in the boxes below with a pencil.
Leave the first box blank (white) and colour in the last box as dark as you can by pushingdown hard with your pencil. Then colour in the middle box with a value that looks somewhere in the middle. Then shade the boxes to either side accordingly.

Artists have other ways that they can create value too! Instead of colouring in solid colour, some artists use techniques such as hatching, cross-hatching, and stippling!
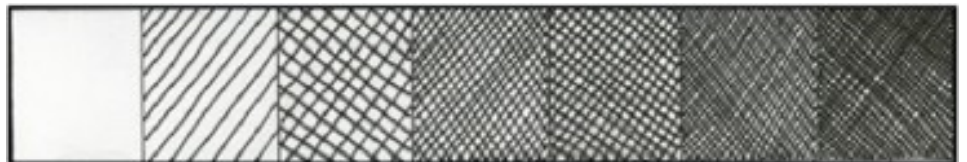
Stippling
Artist uses dots
to create value.

Hatching and Cross-Hatching
Artist uses different groupings
of lines to create value

Create a value scale in the boxes below using either the *stippling* or *hatching/cross-hatching* technique.