

## Art

### Distance Learning Assignments

Teacher: Mrs. Hicks

Office Hours: 11:30am – 1:30pm Monday – Friday

Email: [ttuttle@tusd.net](mailto:ttuttle@tusd.net) Phone: 209 481 1090 (text or call is fine)

Instructions: I will be hosting art session 3 times a week at 2pm live here:  
<https://www.facebook.com/Centralvalleymobilepaintparty/> details on page 22.

Lesson amount for each assignment is noted in the matrix below

Page Number	Assignment	Value	Due Date
Page 2  Digital only unless photo is printed.	Found color Wheel (photos must be submitted to <a href="mailto:ttuttle@tusd.net">ttuttle@tusd.net</a> )	2 credits (needs to include at least 12 items in proper order)	05/08/2020
Page 3  Digital (will consider sketches)	Quarantine Meme	10 lessons per meme (20 L total)	4/17/2020 May be used in yearbook.
Page 4  Paper or Digital	Surrealism	Up to 3 Credits	5/15/2020
Pages 5– 21  Paper only	Line Packet	2 credits (all pages must be completed with effort)	5/15/2020
Page 22  Paper only	Paper Mache Mask	3 Credits	5/15/2020
Page 23  Online only	Paint along	2 credits per painting	5/15/2020
Page 24 – 32  Paper only	Portrait Packet	3 credits (all pages completed + final portrait drawing)	5/15/2020

### Found Objects Color Wheel

Step 1: Collect as many colorful objects around your house that you can find.

Step 2: First place objects representing your 3 primary colors in an equally spaced circle (red, blue, yellow)

Step 3: Now fill in the spaces between each primary color with the corresponding secondary colors (orange, purple, green)

Step 4: Now fill the spaces between the secondary and primary colors with the intermediate colors (red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, blue-violet, red-violet...)

Please reference the color wheel at the bottom of the page if needed



create a found objects color wheel. It needs to contain at least 12 items to represent each color. I will award 2 credits if done correctly.

For more detailed instruction please see video link listed below.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jKqF3ubaZTg>.



10 lessons per Meme (limited to 2)

### Quarantine Selfie Meme

Send in your best school appropriate selfie. This photo can be inspirational, funny, or serious. You decide. You will also need to come up with a clever phrase or sentence that describes the photo. Be Creative. You may send an additional Meme that does not have to include a picture of yourself for extra points. Limited to 2 memes. Each = 10 lessons for a total of 20 lessons possible. Must be your original photos and phrases.

Examples:



1 credit for write up or 2 credits for artwork (in color) or 3 credits for both

# Surrealism

What is Surrealism? <https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/what-is/surrealism>

After exploring that website, watch a short film by Disney and Dali called 'Destino'. If you have access to a computer (if not, no biggie, it's just a visual example of surrealism by Disney and Salvador Dali) You can find it on YouTube for free here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rMLVgQDeY58>

Surrealism is all about dreams and the unconscious mind. I'm offering either a writing piece or an illustration for this assignment, or one of each if you choose.

Instructions: The students are to set up their materials before Falling asleep so that the moment they wake up they can record what they experienced while dreaming. Set out a blank sheet of paper and a pencil.. maybe crayons or water colors if you wish.

Write down as many details as you can remember. Try to include any colors, shapes, textures, smells, (etc.) Dreams tend to be highly emotional, so it is often hard to recall these sorts of details, but just get down what you can remember.

Salvador Dali and Einstein used this method when creating theories and art. Dali and Einstein were said to hold an item like a key or heavy object in their hands and as he fell asleep the object would hit the ground and wake them up. In this dreamlike state Dali would immediately start painting and Einstein would record theories . It's a fun exercise for tapping into sources of creativity that may only occur in the unconscious mind.

Some examples of Famous Surrealism pieces: from left: Persistence Of Memory – Salvador Dali, Son of man – Rene Magritte, The Little Deer – Frida Kahlo

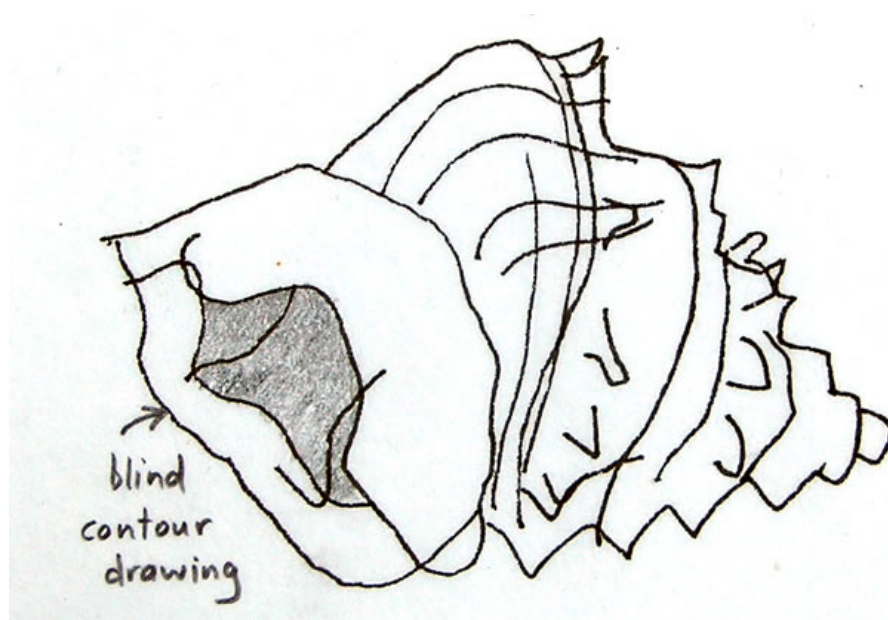




# Blind Contour Drawing

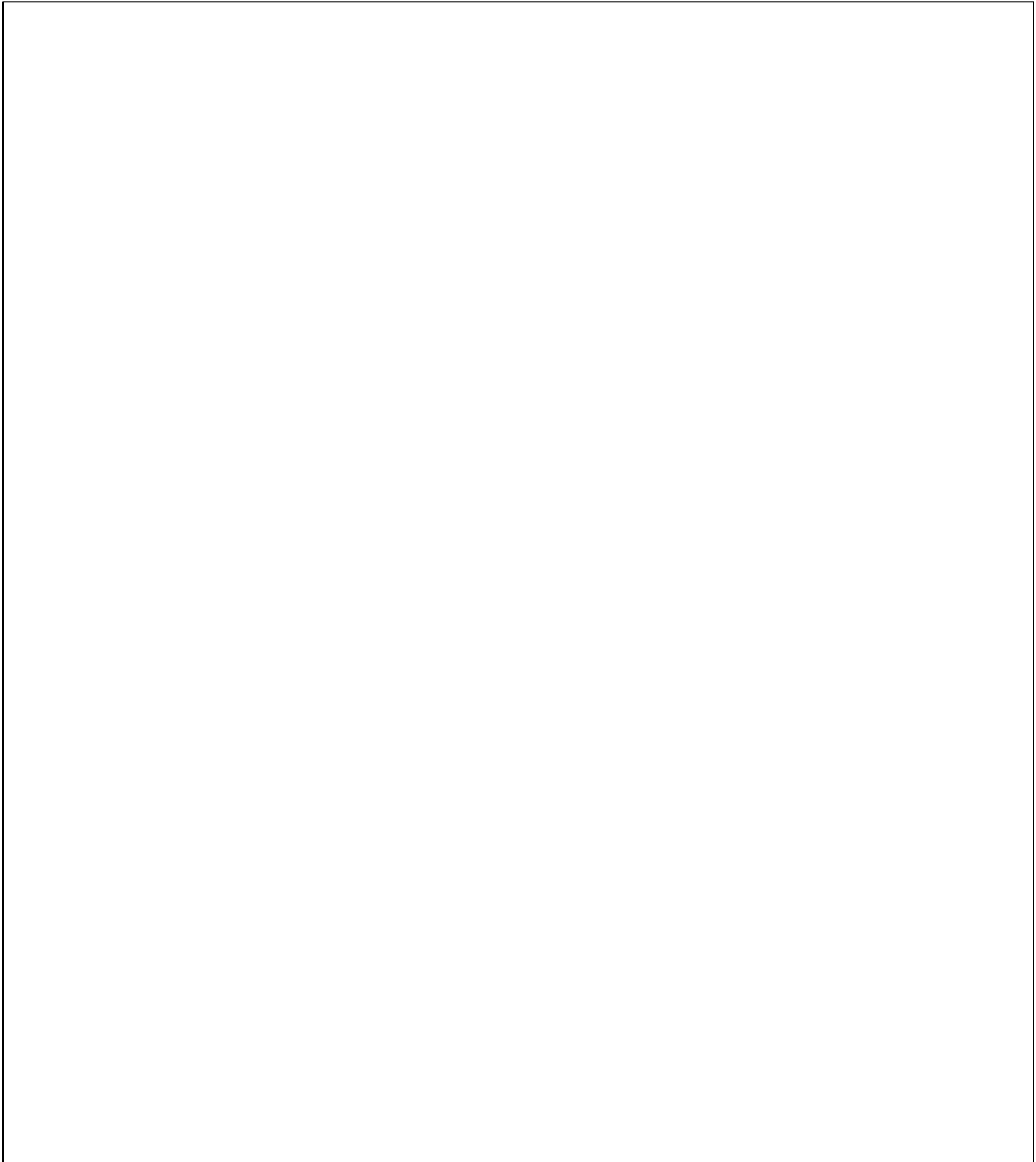
Definition: A blind contour drawing contains lines that are drawn without ever looking at the piece of paper. This forces you to study a scene closely, observing every shape and edge with your eyes, as your hand mimics these on paper. The aim is not to produce a realistic artwork, but rather to strengthen the connection between eyes, hand and brain: a reminder that, when drawing, you must first learn to see.

Blind Drawing Exercises: Blind drawing is an excellent way to start a high school Fine Art programme. Drawing wobbly lines that bear little resemblance to the chosen object is relaxing and stress-free. Often, a classroom bubbles with laughter at the unexpected results. Blind drawing stretches the arms and soul; eases you into observational drawing without fear.



A warm-up activity in which students were asked to create blind contour line drawings of shell (teaching exemplar by the Student Art Guide). These blind drawings were included in the first preparatory sheets submitted by CIE IGCSE Art and Design students.

Please complete blind contour drawing below



What is the subject?

What was the most challenging part of this assignment for you?

# Gesture Drawing / Timed Drawing / Movement Drawing

Definition: A gesture drawing is completed quickly – often in short timed durations, such as 20, 30, 60 or 90 seconds – using fast, expressive lines. Gesture drawings capture basic forms and proportions – the emotion and essence of a subject – without focusing on detail. Due to their rapid completion, they are a great way to record movement and action, as well as increase your drawing speed, confidence and intuitive mark-making skill. Gesture drawings are best completed with smooth, easily applied mediums (chunky graphite pencils, charcoal sticks, pastels, soft brushes dipped in Indian ink, for example), without the use of an eraser. They are often completed on large, inexpensive sheets of paper, where you can move your arm fluidly, be bold with mark-making, and not worry about mistakes. As with blind drawings, gesture drawing is an ideal warm-up activity.

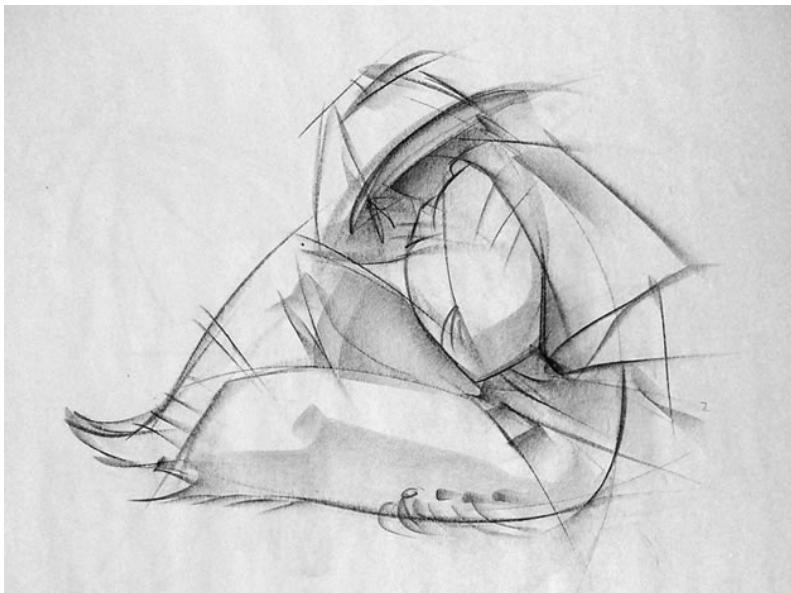
Gesture Drawing Exercises: When you begin investigating your subject matter in the initial phase of a high school Art programme, it can be helpful to make several first-hand gestural drawings. The best of these can be selected for your final portfolio (taking advantage of a photocopier or digital camera to reduce in size, if necessary). A small still life scene can be depicted just as easily as a large moving form.

*A gesture drawing by Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn:*



This gestural drawing by Rembrandt is completed using red chalk on rough, textured paper. With just a few expressive lines, we instantly recognize the scene: two women teaching a child to walk.

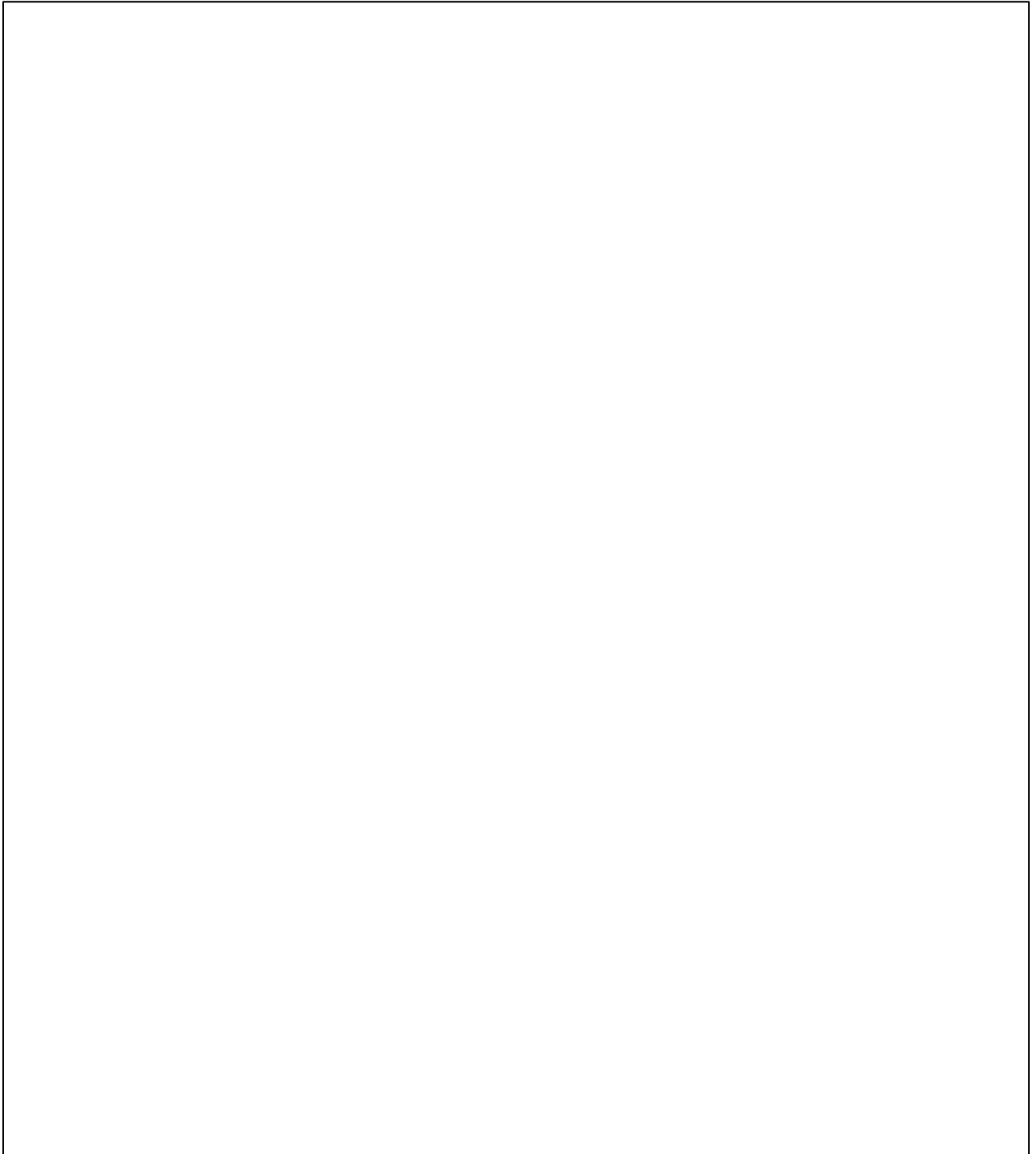
*A gestural figure drawing by Chelsea Stebar:*



Completed while studying Animation, this gesture drawing captures a clothed figure. Note the variation in line weight: light lines applied initially, with darker lines and hints of detail all that are needed.



Please complete your gesture drawing below.



What is the subject?

What was the most challenging aspect of this drawing for you?

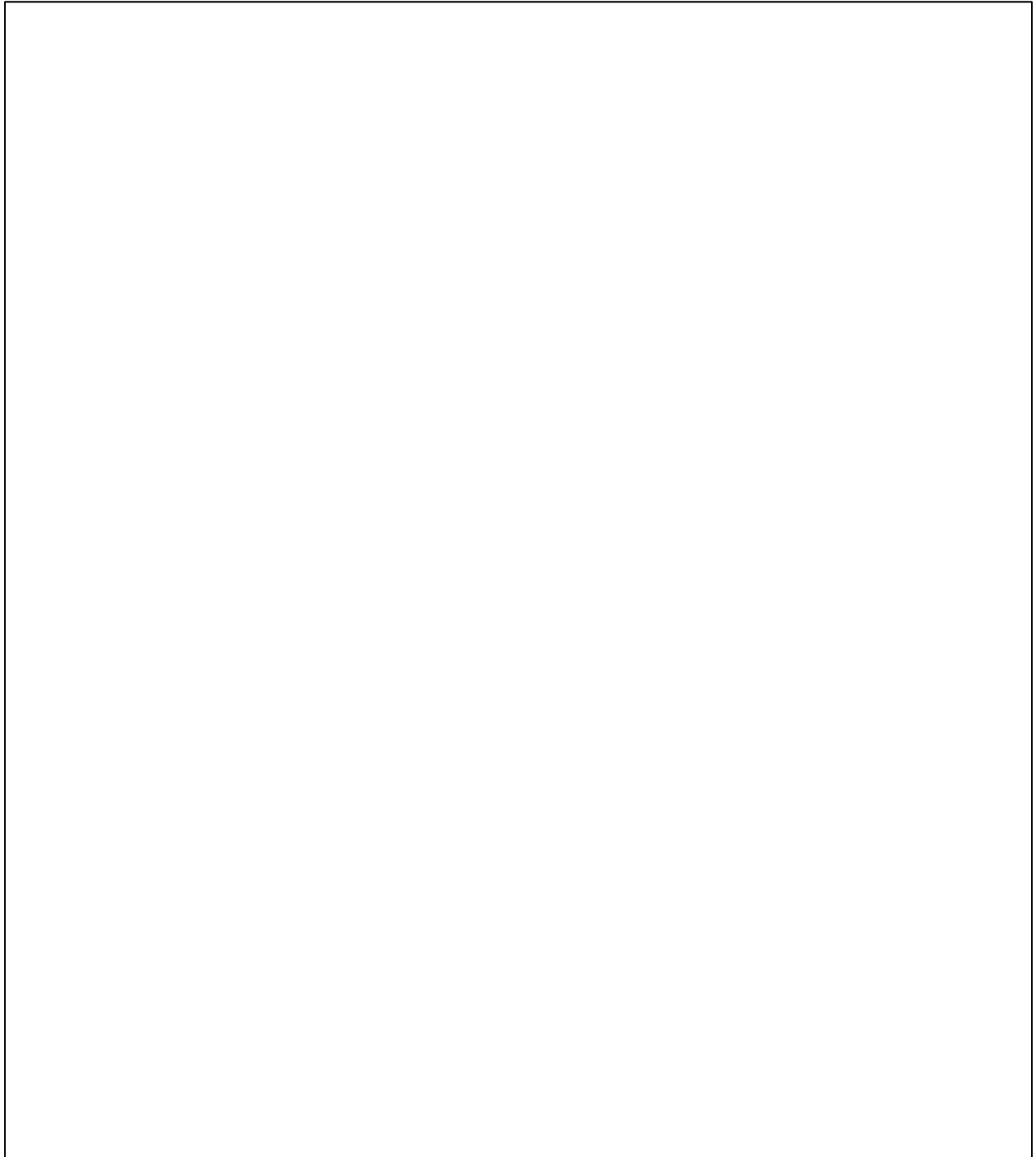
# Continuous Line Drawing

Definition: A continuous line drawing is produced without ever lifting the drawing instrument from the page. This means that, in addition to outlines and internal shapes, the pencil must move back and forth across the surface of the paper, with lines doubling back on each other, so that the drawing is one free-flowing, unbroken line. To avoid the temptation to erase lines, it can be helpful to complete a continuous line drawing with an ink pen, varying the line weight, as needed, to indicate perspective and areas of light and shadow. Like the drawing methods described above, this drawing method develops confidence and drawing speed, and encourages your eyes and hand and brain to work together. Continuous line drawings work best with in-depth observation of your subject, without interference from your thinking mind. According to Smithsonian Studio Arts:

*...continuous line drawing is actually a very powerful way to create a piece that is both hard edged and fluid, representational and abstract, rational and emotional all in one.*



Please complete your continuous line drawing below.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for a continuous line drawing.

What is the subject?

What was the most challenging aspect of this drawing for you?

# Contour drawing

Definition: A contour drawing shows the outlines, shapes and edges of a scene, but omits fine detail, surface texture, colour and tone ('contour' is French for 'outline'). According to [Wikipedia](#):

*The purpose of contour drawing is to emphasize the mass and volume of the subject rather than the detail; the focus is on the outlined shape of the subject and not the minor details.*

The illusion of three-dimensional form, space and distance can be conveyed in a contour drawing through the use of varied line-weight (darker lines in the foreground / paler lines in the distance) and perspective.

Contour Drawing Exercises: Using line alone eliminates the challenge of applying tone, colour and mediums; and instead focuses attention solely



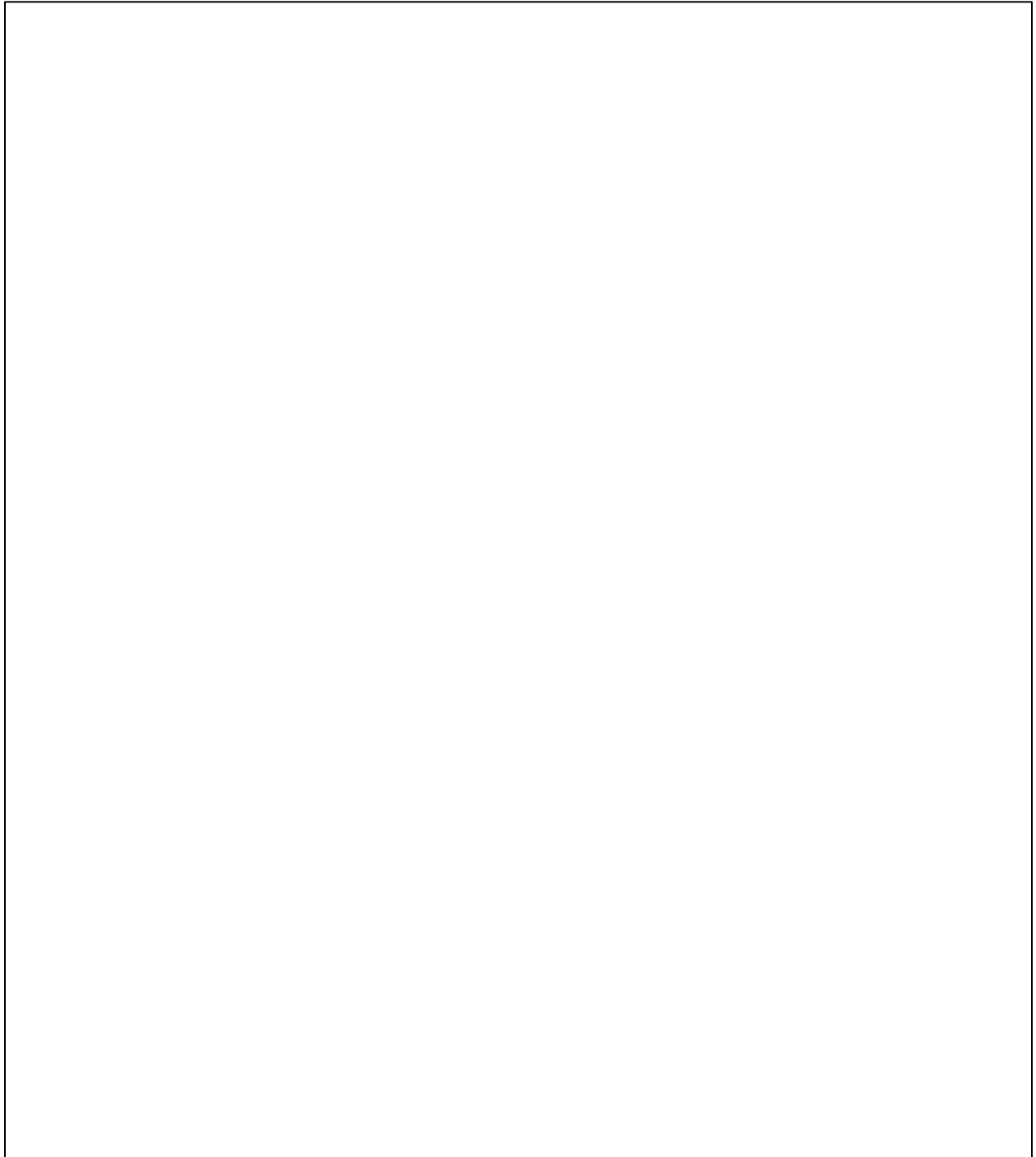
upon shape and proportion.

After completing warm-up activities such as blind and gesture drawings, slower, more formal contour drawings can be an excellent way to begin more realistic representations of your

subject matter. Used intermittently throughout projects, contour drawings can also be helpful for the student who needs to work faster. A *contour drawing by Ultima Thule*:

Modern line drawings by Ultima Thule: there is a slick contrast in this drawing between the sharp black lines and the dripping green. The application of colour to one area creates a dramatic focal point.

Please complete your contour line drawing below.



What is the subject?

What was the most challenging aspect of this drawing for you?

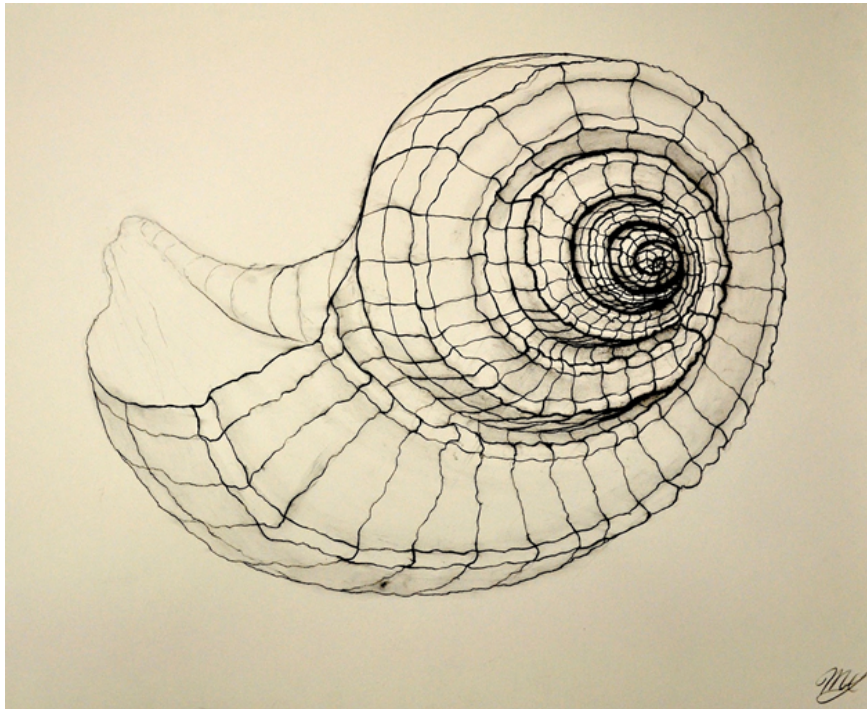


# Cross contour drawing

Definition: A cross contour drawing contains parallel lines that run across the surface of an object (or radiate from a central point), such as those that appear on a topographical map or a digital wireframe. The lines can run at any appropriate angle (sometimes at multiple angles) and may continue across objects and into the background. Cross contour drawings typically follow the rules of perspective, with lines drawn closer together in the distance and further apart in the foreground. In this type of drawing, the illusion of three-dimensional volume is created entirely with line.

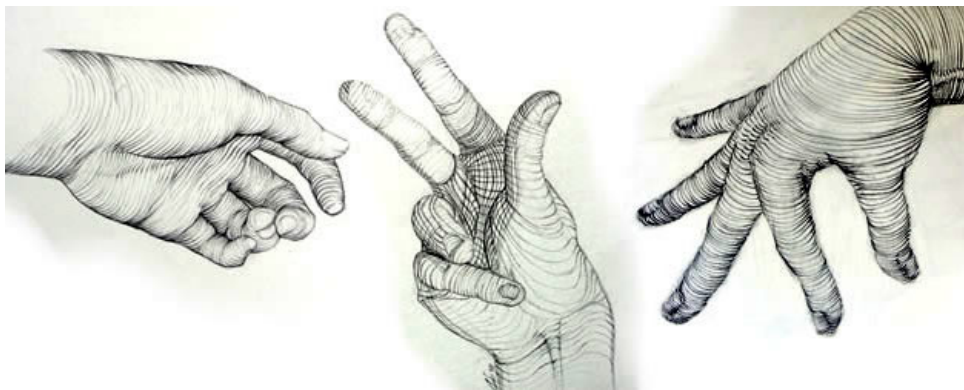
Cross Contour Drawing Exercises: This is an excellent way to gain familiarity with the volumes and three-dimensional forms in your project, producing analytical cross contour drawings that are suitable for sketchbooks or early preparatory sheets.

*Cross contour drawing of a shell by Matt Louscher:*



This delicate cross contour drawing helps to communicate the bumpy surface of the shell. Note how the shell pieces that are furthest away from the viewer are thin and light, whereas those that are closest are darker and thicker. Note also how the direction of the contour lines relates to the shape of object that is drawn, with lines projecting outwards from the centre of the shell.

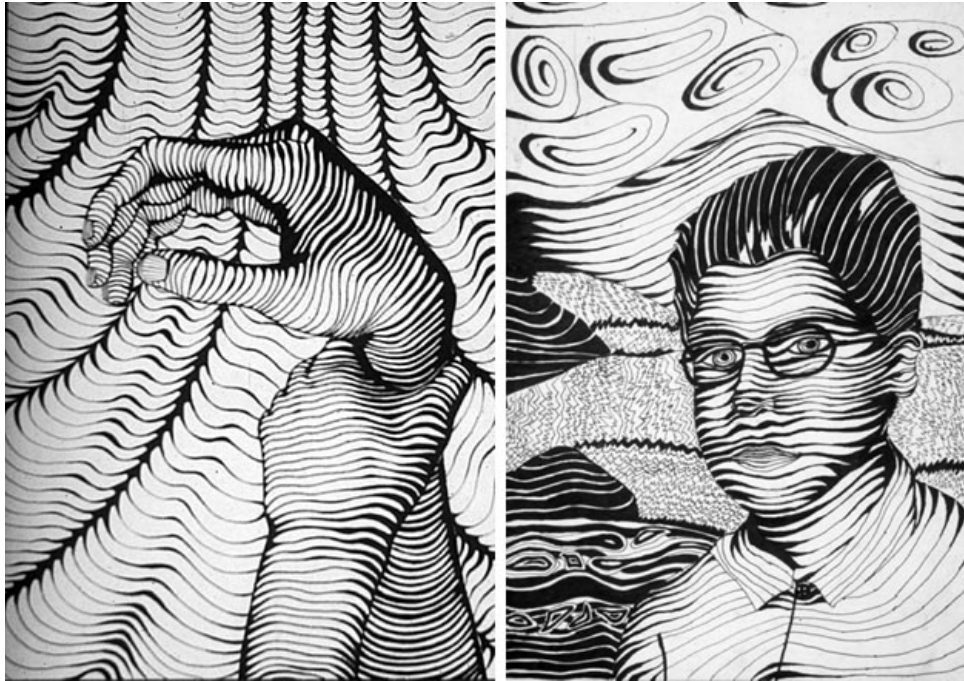
*Cross contour hand drawings by (from left) Mathew Young, Ryan Acks and Lea Dallaglio while studying at the San Jose State University, Department of Art and Art History:*



Hands are a great subject for a cross contour line drawing exercise. Hands can create interesting, complex, curving shapes, as in the examples above, and are readily available for first-hand observation.

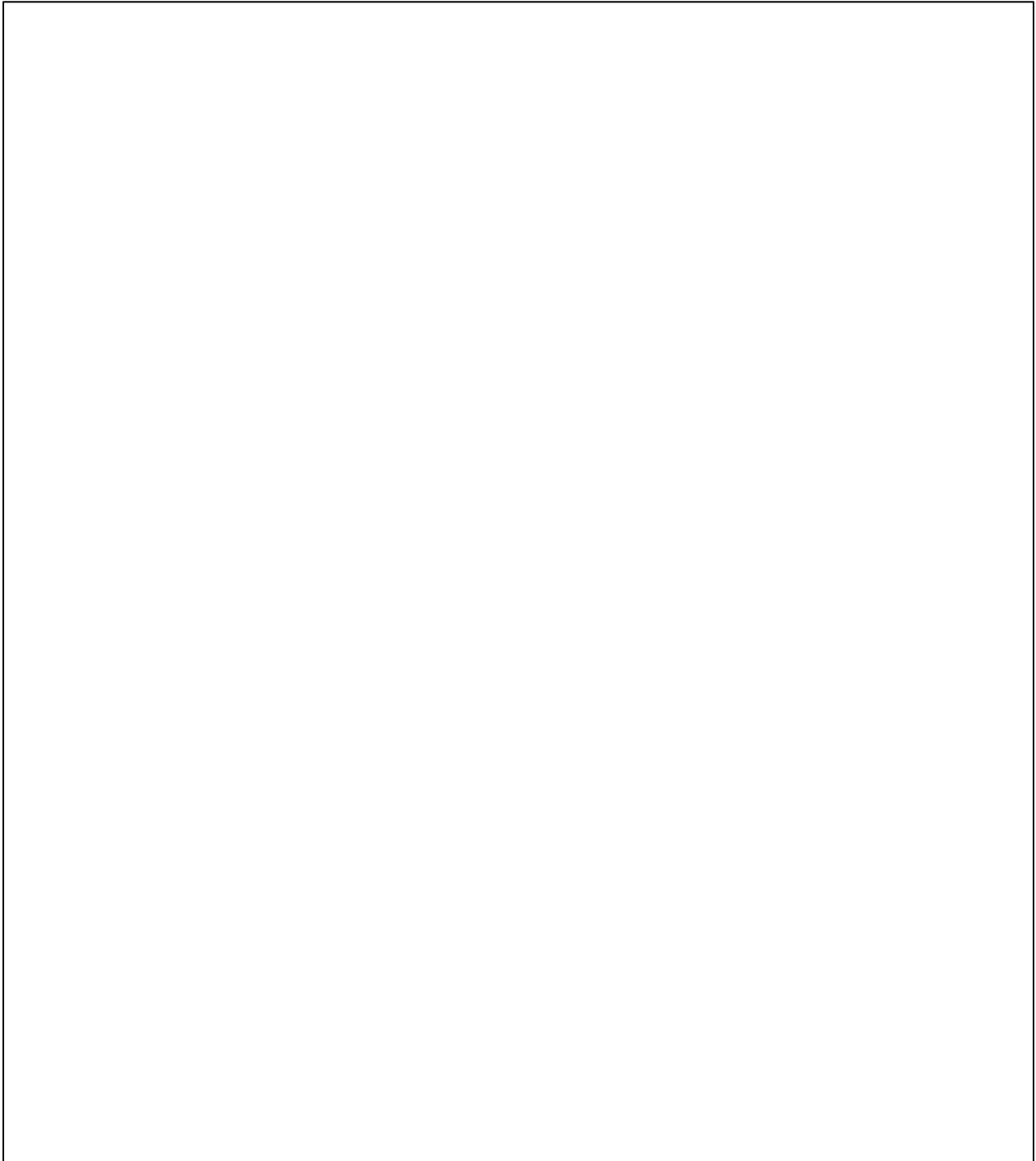
Note how the density and weight of the line also helps to communicate areas of light and shadow.

*Cross contour drawings by Daniel Servin (left) and Alfred Manzano, completed while studying AP Studio Art at Mt Eden High School in Hayward, California, USA:*



These cross contour drawings were completed as part of Breadth assignments for AP Studio Art. These drawings show clever use of line thickness, with the line-weight varying in order to create the illusion of tone and show three-dimensional form.

Please complete your cross contour drawing below.



What is the subject?

What was the most challenging aspect of this drawing for you?

# Planar analysis drawing

Definition: A planar analysis drawing simplifies complex curved surfaces into flat planes, using straight lines. This process helps students to think about the underlying structure of objects and results in an analytical drawing, that is rather mechanical in appearance.

Planar Analysis Drawing Activity: A great introductory drawing exercise, especially if you are moving towards Cubism or abstracting scenes into geometric form.

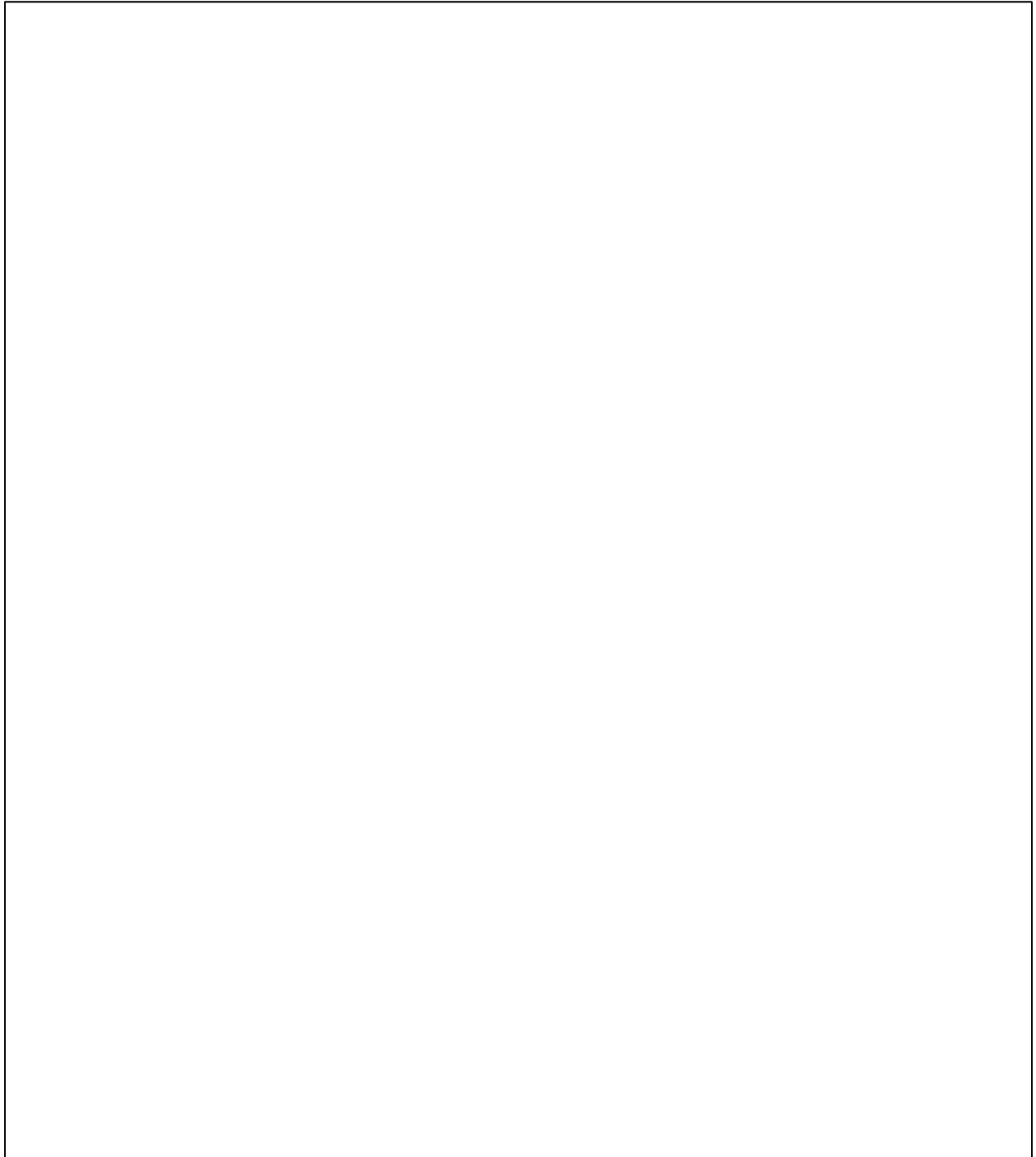
*A planar analysis portrait completed by a student of Cat Normoyle:*



The symmetry and familiarity of the human face makes portraiture a great subject for planar analysis; the task of converting complex three-dimensional form into flat surfaces. Note the careful attention given to the nose and lips in this example.



Please complete your planar analysis drawing below.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for a planar analysis drawing. It occupies the central portion of the page.

What is the subject?

What was the most challenging aspect of this drawing for you?

## FINAL LINE DRAWING OF YOUR CHOICE

Now that you have completed the packet, please select a drawing you would like to do, grab a piece of sketch paper and draw a final piece. (You may use the back of this paper) It can be any subject matter, and you are welcome to use any of the techniques you have learned from this packet. Please omit shading and texture.

END OF LINE PACKET

## Paper Mache Mask

**Materials:** Flour, Water, Small bowl or cup to mix in, paper (can be packing paper, newspaper, scratch paper, tissue paper), Aluminum foil

Step 1: Mix together 1 part flour, 1 part water to create a paste. (about ½ cup of each)

Step 2: Cut foil to size larger than face, stack several layers to make it strong. Press against face to pick up features (see video for reference)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FgGruGNQKFc&t=142s>



Cut holes for eyes and nostrils and feel free to add any extensions like ears or horns, beaks as this time sculpting with the foil.

Step 3: Cut paper into ½ inch to 1 inch strips.

Step 4: Dip paper into paste and lay over foil. Place all strips in a row and let set before adding next row going the opposite direction to ensure the paper doesn't way down foil (unless you did lots of layers of foil)



Step 5: Set out to dry in dry place preferably in sunlight,

Step 6: Remove foil

Step 7: Paint mask



Great guide can be found here: <https://www.wikihow.com/Make-a-Mask> Method 2 only.

1.67 Per completed painting

## Paint Along

Painter's Soiree has been hosting live interactive paint along about 3 times a week. All of the paint along lessons have been added to youtube at

[https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCOw6jaBs8FQoVLfNYESypxQ?view\\_as=subscriber](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCOw6jaBs8FQoVLfNYESypxQ?view_as=subscriber)

If you have a Facebook you can join us for live interactive paint lessons at

<https://www.facebook.com/Centralvalleymobilepaintparty/> We host classes a 2pm Mondays – Fridays.

You can paint on anything you have, does not have to be a canvas. Each completed piece will be worth 1.67 credits.

Here are some samples of some homeschooled student's completed pieces from our paint alongs:



As you can see they have painted on rocks, disks, back of canvas's paper, and trays and have used all different sizes, so be creative! Hope to paint with you all!

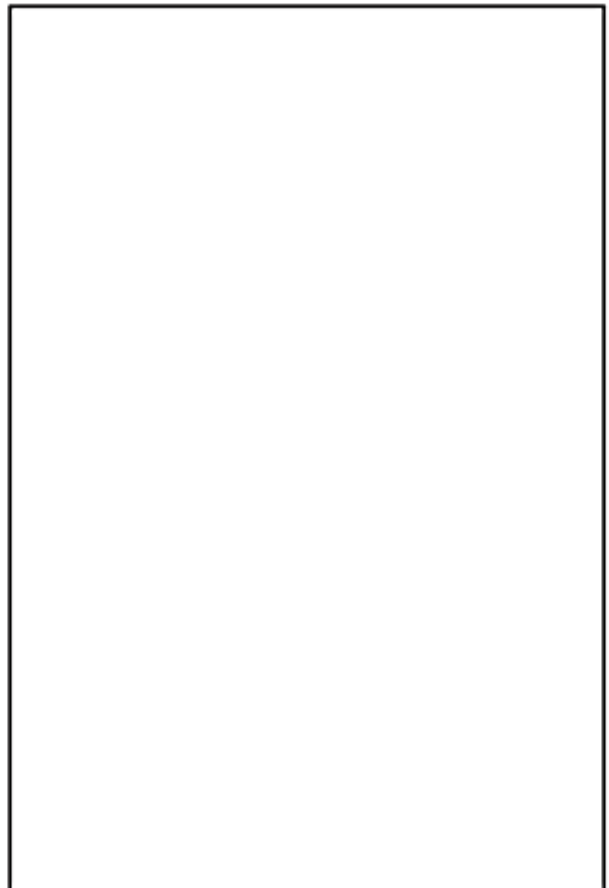
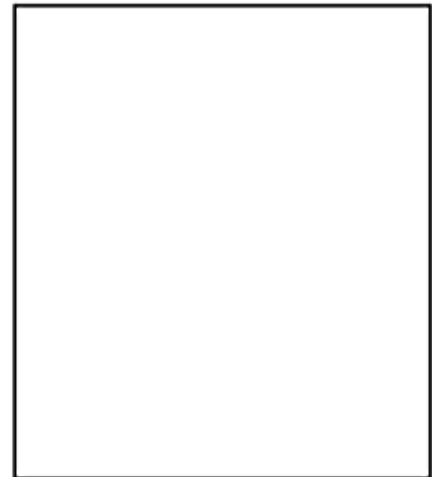
## Drawing Parts of the Face - Ears

Look at the parts of the ear below. Draw an ear the same as the illustration. Then go on and look at the other pictures of ears. Draw each ear in the box next to it and use shading to give it form.

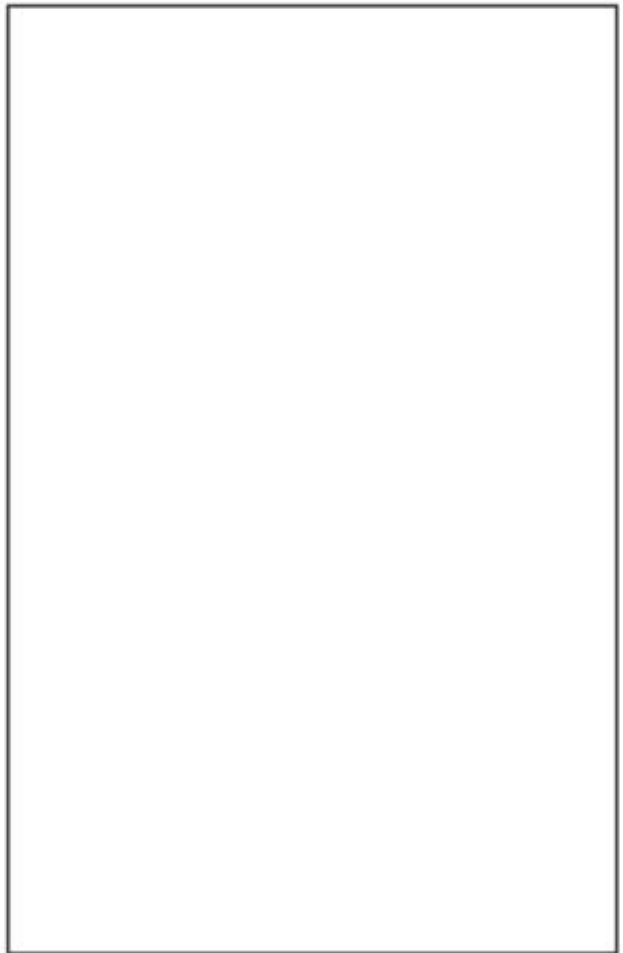
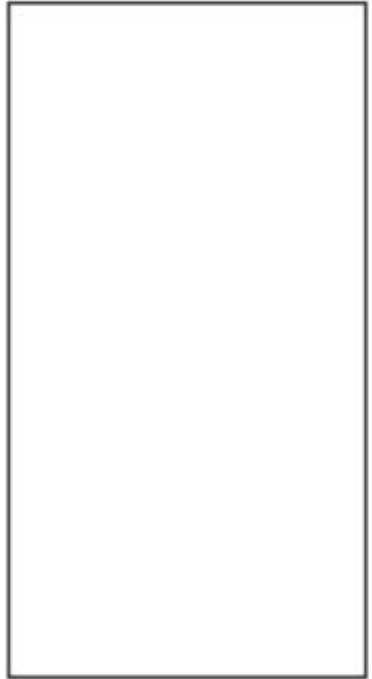


The ear shape is similar to that of a shell. The outside shape is made like a C. It is wider at the top and narrower at the bottom.

The ear has four major forms:  
**Concha:** the bowl-like depression in the center of the ear  
**Helix:** the smaller inside rim  
**Antihelix:** encloses the depressed bowl  
**Lobule:** the lower fleshy base (where ears are most often pierced)  
**Tragus:** the firm projection that overhangs the opening to the ear canal  
**Tubercle:** a small knot on the upper outside curve of the helix



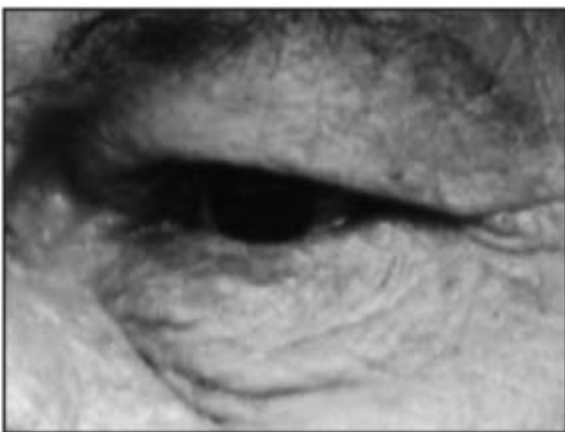




# *Drawing Parts of the Face - Eyes*

Look at each eye and draw it in the box next to it. Use shading to create the shapes of the eyes.





# *Drawing Parts of the Face - Noses*

Look at each nose and draw it in the box next to it. Use shading to create the shapes of the noses.







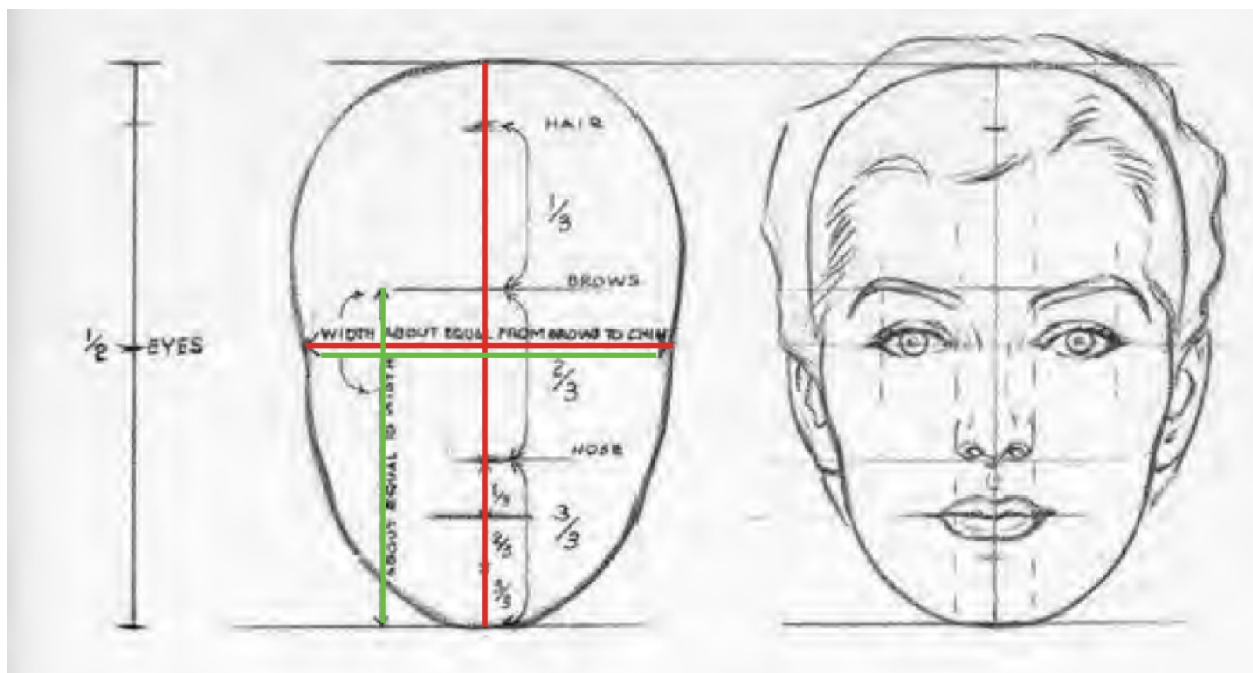
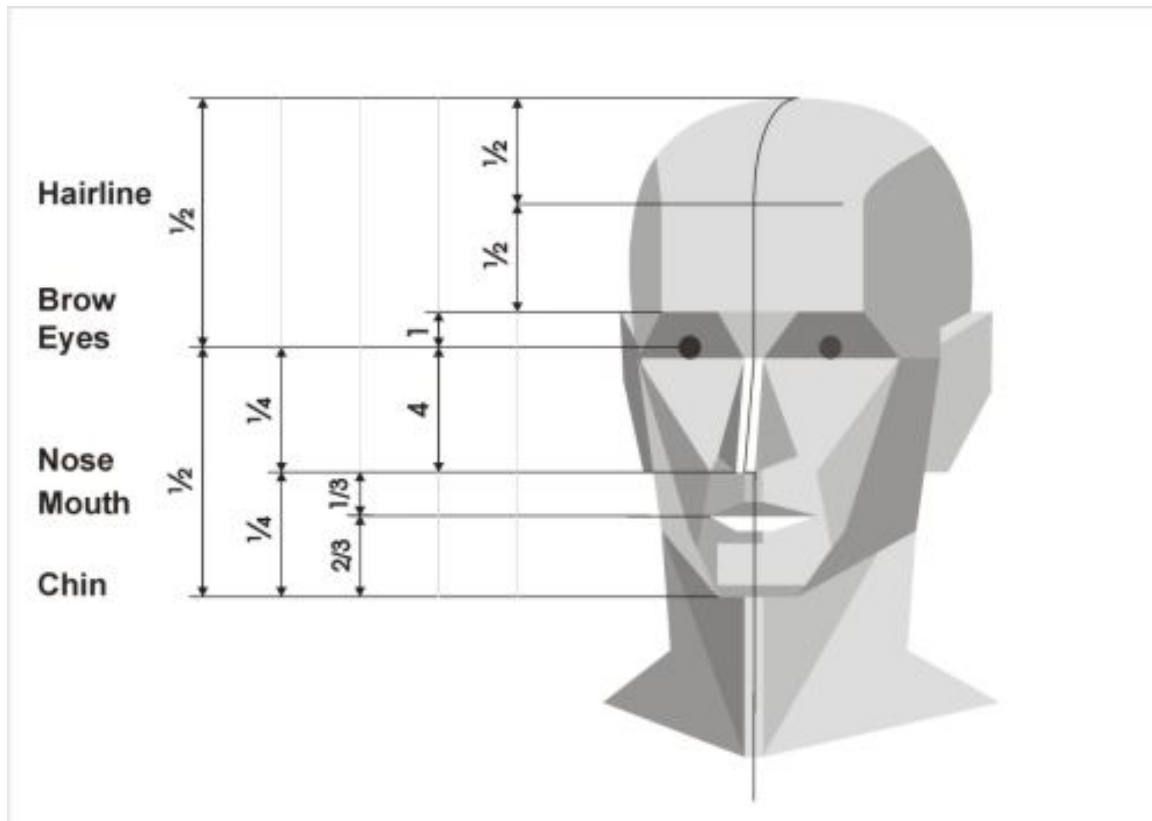
# *Drawing Parts of the Face - Mouths*

Look at each mouth and draw it in the box next to it. Use shading to create the shapes of the mouths.





Now that you have had some practice drawing the individual features of the face it is time to understand placement.



Now that you understand how to draw the individual elements of a face and where to place these elements, please use a separate sheet of paper, or sketch a final portrait on the back of this worksheet. Good Luck!

END OF PORTRAIT PACKET