

Woodmen Hills 5th Grade Art Curriculum

Standard 1: Students recognize and use the visual arts as a form of communication.

Standard 2: Students know and apply elements of art, principles of design, and sensory and expressive features of visual arts.

Standard 3: Students know and apply visual arts materials, tools, techniques, and processes.

Standard 4: Students relate the visual arts to various historical and cultural traditions.

Standard 5: Students analyze and evaluate the characteristics, merits, and meanings of works of art.

<u>Understanding:</u>

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Remember to:

- _ Consider realistic proportions.
- _ Show expression.
- _ Pay attention to detail and texture.

Step 1: Plan and Practice

 \cdot study the proportions and

relationships of one facial feature to another.

 \cdot If you are making a self-portrait, look in a mirror or study several photographs of yourself taken from different views.

· Make some sketches of facial features.

Step 2: Begin to Create

 \cdot Start with a smooth cylinder or block of clay.

 \cdot Pinch clay to form a neck and shoulders. Form a round head and press body to widen the shoulders.

 \cdot Use thumbs and fingers to shape the facial features.

 \cdot Always use slip when adding clay pieces. Slip is a creamy mixture of water, clay, and a few drops of vinegar.

Step 3: Revise

· Are your proportions realistic?

 \cdot What expression have you shown? Should you pinch or pull clay to create more expression?

 \cdot What other details and textures can you add?

Step 4: Add Finishing Touches

 \cdot Do you like the natural look of clay after it has been fired in a kiln?

 \cdot Do you want to add color to your sculpture? You can paint or glaze it.

 \cdot If you don't want to add much color, you might want to rub it with clear

glaze.

Step 5: Share and Reflect

 \cdot Do you think your portrait bust should be placed on a base or pedestal when you share it with your classmates?

· What do you like best about your sculpture?

 \cdot If you were to do this again, what would you do differently?



Armature and Form Sculptures of People 2

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Remember to:

- _ Create a figure sculpture to honor a person or event.
- _ Form an armature into a pose.
- _ Make sure your sculpture can stand.

Step 1: Plan and Practice

 \cdot Who are your heroes? A relative? A teacher? A historical figure? A neighbor?

 \cdot Make some sketches for a monument or trophy figure.

 \cdot Practice crumpling, folding, and twisting small pieces of foil, experiment with ways to create an armature.

Step 2: Begin to Create

 \cdot Create a flat, coiled base and upright support from a 2-foot piece of aluminum wire.

· Build your armature with aluminum foil. Prepare papier-mâché strips.

Step 3: Revise

 \cdot What person or event does your sculpture honor?

· How have you posed your figure?

 \cdot Will it stand? Do you need to attach it to a base?

Step 4: Add Finishing Touches

 \cdot You can add a protective coating to your sculpture by applying a solution of white glue and water.

 \cdot You can also apply a coat of metallic or other color spray paint.

Step 5: Share and Reflect

 \cdot Display your sculpture so that it can be viewed from all sides.

 \cdot Write a short paragraph and create a label telling what your sculpture is

about.

 \cdot Think about the process of creating your sculpture. Could you use this technique for other kinds of sculptures?



Composition and Color Relationships Art as a Record of History **Standard 1**: Students recognize and use the visual arts as a form of communication.

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Remember to:

_ Compose the main shapes and structure of your painting with asymmetrical balance.

_ Use secondary and intermediate colors.

_ Use complementary colors.

Step 1: Plan and Practice

 \cdot What topic or event will you choose for your painting?

· How will you plan and work on your painting?

Step 2: Begin to Create

- · Compose your main drawings in pencil or oil pastel.
- \cdot Fill in larger areas with watercolor.
- \cdot Make the most important shapes large.

Step 3: Revise

- · Does your composition have asymmetrical balance?
- \cdot Did you use a range of secondary and intermediate colors?
- · What complementary colors did you choose?
- \cdot What changes do you need to make?

Step 4: Add Finishing Touches

· What details would improve your work?

 \cdot Should you add more paint to call attention to important parts of your composition?

Step 5: Share and Reflect

- · Place paintings on a flat surface and look at each other's work.
- \cdot Discuss what you have learned about planning a composition.
- · Tell where you see complementary colors.



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Remember to:

_ Choose one part of the still life arrangement to draw using a viewfinder. Extend the lines and shapes in your drawing to the edges of your paper.

_ Make some reference to past art styles as you develop your own way of working.

_ Emphasize either color or value in your finished artwork.

Step 1: Plan and Practice

. How might Roy

Lichtenstein have been influenced by the examples of Cubism, Pop Art, and comic illustrator styles?

 \cdot You might also want to look back at the artworks in Lessons 7 and 8.

· What objects will you use in your still life?

 \cdot Make some sketches from different views. Use your viewfinder.

 \cdot Plan ways to make your still life abstract so that it is not just a realistic likeness.

 \cdot Do you want to add patterns to your still life?

· How will you arrange your colors?

Step 2: Begin to Create

 \cdot Study your sketches before you start your big drawing.

 \cdot Draw large and fill your paper in an interesting and varied way.

· You can fill open spaces with patterns.

 \cdot As you work, think about colors and values.

Step 3: Revise

 \cdot What did you choose to include in your drawing? Do lines and shapes extend to the edge of the paper?

 \cdot Does your artwork show the influence of an art style in the past such as Cubism, Pop Art, or Realism?

· Have you paid attention to color relationships or values?

Step 4: Add Finishing Touches

- · Do you want some of your background paper to show?
- · Are the shapes of the objects recognizable?

Step 5: Share and Reflect

 \cdot Keep your drawing flat on your work surface. Invite your classmates to comment on your composition.

 \cdot Compare your artwork with those made by your classmates.

How are the styles similar or different?



Pattern, Color, and Composition A Tradition of Yarn Painting 5

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Remember to:

- _ Plan a simple design with an animal or natural shape.
- _ Break up the large shape by creating shapes within shapes.
- _ Choose contrasting and complementary colors.

Step 1: Plan and Practice

· Look at the pictures to get ideas for designs.

- \cdot What animal do you want to make?
- · Practice making shapes within shapes.
- \cdot Practice filling a small shape with yarn.

Step 2: Begin to Create

 \cdot Use glue in a squeeze bottle. Squeeze a thick line of glue around the main shapes in your design.

 \cdot Use black yarn to outline all the shapes in the drawing. Press the yarn into the glue gently.

 \cdot Keep your fingers free of glue by wiping them on a damp paper towel.

 \cdot Use pushpins to hold the yarn in place until it dries.

 \cdot Begin with the outside edge of each shape and work in toward the center until the shape is filled in with yarn.

 \cdot For large areas, you can use a brush to spread the glue.

Step 3: Revise

· Are you pleased with your overall shape?

· Will you cut it out or fill in the background?

 \cdot Did you make the large shape more interesting by creating shapes within shapes?

• What contrasting and complementary colors did you choose? Step 4: Add Finishing Touches

 \cdot Complete the design and let it dry.

 \cdot Glue a sheet of brown craft paper to the back of the cardboard

to keep it from warping.

Step 5: Share and Reflect

• Find out more about the traditional technique of yarn painting. Write a short paragraph explaining how your way of working is different from the traditional technique.

· What did you learn about this way of working?



New Materials and Forms Green Architecture 6

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Remember to:

_ Use recycled materials.

_ Repeat forms and other visual elements.

_ Unify your design.

Step 1: Plan and Practice

· What will be the function of your building?

 \cdot Will you use solar power as an energy source? Wind power? Water power?

· How will you heat and insulate your building?

· How can you collect and conserve water?

 \cdot What materials can you combine to show features of green design?

 \cdot Make some sketches to show how forms might be combined.

Step 2: Begin to Create

 \cdot Collect and organize the materials you will need.

 \cdot You might want to make some pinwheels out of paper if you are interested in wind power.

 \cdot Be open to new ideas and changes as you work.

Step 3: Revise

 \cdot What recycled materials have you used?

 \cdot Where have you used repeated elements?

· How can you unify your design?

Step 4: Add Finishing Touches

· What details and small parts can you add?

 \cdot What more can you do to show that you are making good use

of wind, water, and solar power?

Step 5: Share and Reflect

 \cdot Display your design with those of your classmates. Discuss similarities and differences.

 \cdot Write a statement about how your design is economical, energy-saving, and environmentally friendly.



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Remember to:

_ Make sure that your sculpture is interesting to see from all sides.

_ Join all parts and materials carefully so that they stay together and look

neat.

_ Be inventive in the way you choose materials.

Step 1: Plan and Practice

 \cdot Collect and assemble materials.

 \cdot Select at least three objects to begin making your sculpture.

 \cdot Let the materials suggest ideas for your sculpture. For example, a bicycle part might look like legs of a person.

 \cdot What could you use to make the head and arms? Plan ways to join the parts together. Will you use glue? Tape?

Step 2: Begin to Create

 \cdot Combine your first two objects together. Make sure that you join them

securely.

- · What will you add next?
- · How will you attach it?

Step 3: Revise

 \cdot Is your sculpture interesting to see from all sides?

 \cdot Have you joined the parts and materials carefully so that they stay together and look neat?

Have you thought of inventive ways to recycle found materials?
Step 4: Add Finishing Touches

 \cdot You can add color and decorate the surface of your sculpture.

 \cdot How might you add cut-paper pieces or other small items such as beads

or ribbons for details?

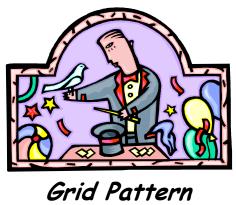
• Unit 3, Surprises, Studio Exploration for 13 and 14 pages 68-70

· Do you wish to place your sculpture on a base?

Step 5: Share and Reflect

 \cdot Display your sculpture with those of your classmates.

- · How might you sort the sculptures into groups?
- \cdot Discuss similarities and differences among the completed sculptures.
- \cdot Tell a classmate what you like the most about your sculpture.
- Unit 3, Surprises, Studio Exploration for 15 and 16, pages 76-78



Patterned Illusions

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Remember to:

_ Create a pattern with repeated colors and geometrical shapes.

_ Make each quadrant the same to create both vertical and horizontal symmetry.

_ Work carefully and neatly.

Step 1: Plan and Practice

 \cdot Create a 1-inch grid on a piece of lightweight paper, cut into a 7-inch

square.

 \cdot Fold your paper in half. Fold in half again to make four equal sections, or quadrants.

 \cdot The intersection of the fold lines also indicates the middle square of your grid.

Step 2: Begin to Create

· Create a 1-inch grid on a piece of stiff paper, cut into a 7-inch square.

- \cdot Locate the middle square of your grid.
- \cdot Select construction paper colors that you will use in your pattern.
- \cdot Cut construction paper into 1-inch squares.

Step 3: Revise

• Have you created a pattern with repeated colors and geometrical shapes?

 \cdot Are all four quarters of your design the same, creating vertical and horizontal symmetry?

 \cdot Are your smaller shapes cut and neatly glued to the grid?

Step 4: Add Finishing Touches

 \cdot You can add small circles, cut with a hole punch, to some of the grid squares. Make sure that you repeat for each quadrant.

 \cdot Make sure that all the edges are neatly attached.

Unit 3, Surprises, Studio Exploration for 15 and 16, pages 76-78
 Step 5: Share and Reflect

 \cdot Display your work with those of your classmates.

 \cdot Discuss how your patterns are similar and different.

 \cdot Explain to a classmate what you thought was most difficult about creating this pattern with a grid. Tell what you enjoyed about the process.



Open and Closed Forms Surprising Forms 9

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Remember to:

_ Create expressive and colorful sculpture with painted papers.

_ Create an open or a closed form.

_ Create your sculpture without adding or taking any paper away.

Step 1: Plan and Practice

· Practice cutting and making forms with sheets of scrap paper.

 \cdot Follow the directions for creating the sculpture.

• Will you create an open, energetic form or a closed, quiet form? Will you make curving or straight cuts into the paper? Will your sculpture have a geometric or organic quality?

Step 2: Begin to Create

 \cdot Look through your collection of painted papers and select two sheets. Glue the papers together with the painted sides out.

 \cdot Once dry, cut into each side, being careful not to cut all the way through.

Step 3: Revise

 \cdot Is your sculpture colorful and does it express a feeling or mood?

- \cdot Have you created your sculpture without adding or taking away paper?
- \cdot Have you created an open or closed form? How can you tell?

Step 4: Add Finishing Touches

 \cdot When you are satisfied with the form you have made, replace the paper

clips with glue, tape, or staples.

 \cdot How will you display your sculpture? Will you place it on a base or hang it from a wall?

Step 5: Share and Reflect

· Display your sculpture with those of your classmates.

· Identify the closed and open forms.

 \cdot Discuss the moods or feelings expressed through each sculpture and offer reasons for your ideas.



Close-up Views Natural Expressions 10

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Remember to:

_ Observe the main parts of the flower and then the details.

_ Try different kinds of brushstrokes—thick and thin, squiggles and waves, dots and blobs—to record the main shapes and details of the flower.

_ Mix colors to express your ideas.

Step 1: Plan and Practice

· Make some sketches. Think about the ideas you're feeling.

- · Note its main parts and details.
- · Look at the images on these pages for ideas.

Step 2: Begin to Create

· Choose your best sketch as a guide.

 \cdot On another paper, begin to paint, focusing on large areas first.

· When you change colors, wash, wipe, and blot the brush on a paper towel.

Step 3: Revise

• Have you shown the main parts as well as some details?

- · Have you tried different kinds of brushstrokes?
- Did you mix colors to express your ideas?

Step 4: Add Finishing Touches

· Allow your painting to dry.

· Look to see where you need to add brushstrokes of color or lines for details

Step 5: Share and Reflect

· Display your painting with those of your classmates.

· Discuss the mood and feelings expressed by the different colors and painted shapes.

· If you paint with watercolors again, what would you like to paint?



Expressive Form Sculpting an Animal 11

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Remember to:

_ Show an obvious or subtle movement.

_ Invent a texture for your animal.

_ Position your animal so that it expresses an idea.

Step 1: Plan and Practice

 \cdot Look at the animal images.

• Choose an animal. Compare the animal's behavior with behaviors of humans. What idea might the animal's behavior symbolize or stand for? Strength? Intelligence? Courage?

 \cdot Make some sketches. How will you show the animal?

Step 2: Begin to Create

 \cdot Set aside one-third of your clay for additions as you make your sculpture.

- · What forms will you need?
- · Make your first form.

Step 3: Revise

- · Did you show an obvious or subtle movement?
- · Did you invent a texture for your animal?

 \cdot How will you position your animal to express an idea?

Step 4: Add Finishing Touches

 \cdot Finish your sculpture by adding details, textures, or patterns to its surface.

Step 5: Share and Reflect

 \cdot Meet with a small group of students to talk about your sculptures.

 \cdot Allow time for each student to explain her or his sculpture and the ideas

she or he tried to express.

 \cdot Ask for suggestions for improving your sculpture.



Collaboration with Nature Natural Changes 12

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Remember to:

_ Choose materials for your sculpture. They may be natural or humanmade

industrial materials.

_ Make sure that your sculptural form communicates something about nature.

_ Focus on colors, lines, textures, shapes, and forms found in nature. Step 1: Plan and Practice

· Find out about the forms often found in nature.

 \cdot Based on your research, make sketches and drawings of natural forms.

 \cdot Will you make your sculptural form at a site in nature or indoors? What materials will you use?

Step 2: Begin to Create

 \cdot Decide on a site and select materials.

 \cdot Pay close attention to your materials. Are they all the same color? Do they have different shapes or forms? Do your materials have unique lines?

 \cdot Think about how you can arrange materials to highlight their special features.

Step 3: Revise

· Have chosen natural or human-made industrial materials?

· What does your sculptural form communicate about nature?

 \cdot Have you featured colors, lines, textures, shapes, and forms found in nature?

· What changes, if any, should you make?

Step 4: Add Finishing Touches

 \cdot Examine your sculptural form for unwanted details. For example, if you want your form to have crisp, clean edges, make sure to remove all

twigs, stems, or other details that jut out beyond the edges.

 \cdot When you are satisfied with your sculptural form, photograph it.

Step 5: Share and Reflect

 \cdot Discuss the artworks made by your class. How are they similar? How are they different?

· What do these artwork "say" about nature?

· If you were to do this again, how would you do it differently?



Radial Symmetry Calligraphic Messages 13

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Remember to:

_ Create a design that has radial symmetry.

_ Repeat your word eight times. Fill your paper with the letters and words.

_ Balance colors and be attentive to positive and negative shapes.

Step 1: Plan and Practice

 \cdot Look at the pictures for ideas about colors and repeated shapes.

 \cdot Fold a 6-inch square of paper in half diagonally to form a triangle. Trace this triangle several times on a sheet of scrap paper. Practice writing your word with block letters to fill the triangles. Try squishing and overlapping the letters to create a more interesting pattern. Make sure the word touches the edges of the triangle.

 \cdot Choose the sketch that will work best for your design.

Step 2: Begin to Create

 \cdot Choose your best triangular sketch and redraw the word on your folded

triangle.

 \cdot Keep the paper folded and hold it up to the window. Trace the word on the other half of the folded triangle. When you open it, you should have a square with a mirror image of the word on either side of the diagonal.

 \cdot Use a carbon paper to transfer this pattern to each quarter of a 12 \times 12-

inch square of white drawing paper.

Step 3: Revise

· Does your design have radial symmetry?

 \cdot Did you repeat your word eight times? Do the letters and words fill the

space?

 \cdot Can you identify positive and negative shapes? Did you balance your colors?

Step 4: Add Finishing Touches

· Do you want to outline parts of your pattern?

· Does your design extend to the edges of your paper?

 \cdot What would happen if you mounted your design on colored paper?

Step 5: Share and Reflect

 \cdot Display your artwork along with the designs created by your classmates.

 \cdot How do they look next to each other? Do some fit together better than

others?

 \cdot Which is more important in a radial design based on calligraphy, the message or the pattern?



Models for Public Sculpture Messages in Public 14

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Remember to:

_ Cut slots and join two-dimensional cardboard shapes to create three dimensional

forms.

Construct and combine forms that suggest a story or send a message.
 Keep your shapes simple.

Step 1: Plan and Practice

- · Look at the pictures for ideas.
- · What kind of outdoor sculpture will you design?
- · Sketch several ideas.
- \cdot Practice cutting slots in scrap pieces of cardboard and joining the pieces

securely.

Step 2: Begin to Create

- · Choose one or two colors of cardboard for your sculpture.
- \cdot Keep the shapes simple and think about where you need to cut your slots.
- \cdot Trim the corners and edges as you assemble the parts.
- \cdot Make sure the slits slide together tightly.

Step 3: Revise

 \cdot Cut slots and join two-dimensional shapes to create three-dimensional forms.

 \cdot Construct and combine forms that suggest a story or send a message.

 \cdot Keep your shapes simple.

Step 4: Add Finishing Touches

 \cdot Do you want to add a bead of clear glue at the slits?

 \cdot Would you like to add patterns of shapes and lines with a marker?

Step 5: Share and Reflect

 \cdot Compare and contrast your model with those made by your classmates.

 \cdot What problems did you have to overcome to make your sculpture stand? What was the most challenging part of this art exploration?



Clay-Slab Construction Vessels with a Message 15

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Remember to:

_ Use the slab method to create a clay cylinder.

_ Decorate the outside of the vessel with visual symbols based on a theme.

_ Paint or glaze your vessel to make the symbols stand out.

Step 1: Plan and Practice

 \cdot Think about a theme or message you want to show.

 \cdot Think about simple shapes and symbols.

· Make some sketches for your vessel.

Step 2: Begin to Create

 \cdot Use a rolling pin and two pieces of wood of equal thickness to roll out a

slab on a piece of cloth.

· Cut out a rectangular shape.

 \cdot Score the edges and gently "wrap" the slab around an aluminum soda can for support. Apply slip to the scored edges, and join the two ends. Remove the soda can.

 \cdot Flatten a ball of clay into a circle to make a bottom. Score the circle and the bottom of the cylinder. Add slip and attach.

Step 3: Revise

· Did you use the slab method to create a clay cylinder?

· Are your visual symbols based on a theme?

· Will you paint or glaze your vessel to make the symbols stand out?

Step 4: Add Finishing Touches

 \cdot You can use clay tools to create textures on the vessel and to add small

details to the added parts. You can press objects into the clay to make textures.

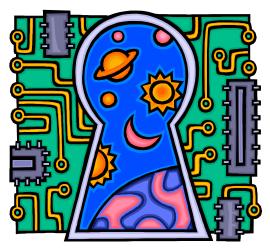
Step 5: Share and Reflect

 \cdot Write your story or an explanation of your symbols on a piece of paper

and display it along with your vessel.

· Discuss your work with your classmates.

 \cdot What did you like best about this art exploration? What might you do differently the next time you make a clay vessel?



Perspective in Space Beyond the Planet 16

Standard 1: Students recognize and use the visual arts as a form of communication.

Standard 2: Students know and apply elements of art, principles of design, and sensory and expressive features of visual arts.

Standard 3: Students know and apply visual arts materials, tools, techniques, and processes.

Standard 4: Students relate the visual arts to various historical and cultural traditions.

Standard 5: Students analyze and evaluate the characteristics, merits, and meanings of works of art.

Understanding:

- 1. People and cultures communicate through visual arts.
- 2. Visual arts inform us about our culture, history, and society.
- 3. Visual arts tell stories with mood and emotion through images.

Remember to:

- _ Use linear or atmospheric perspective.
- _ Choose related colors.

_ Make your scene believable by showing a consistent and strong source

of light that create shadows on forms.

Step 1: Plan and Practice

 \cdot Look at the pictures on these pages for ideas.

 \cdot Go to the library or use the computer to learn more about outer space.

· Review the "rules" of linear perspective.

· Make several sketches.

Step 2: Begin to Create

 \cdot Work with your sketches and decide on a vertical or horizontal format.

 \cdot Cut various sizes of circles to use as templates and to plan your composition.

 \cdot Establish a horizon line and a vanishing point, even though you may not show it in your final drawing.

Step 3: Revise

· What perspective techniques have you used?

· How did you choose the colors? Do you have dark and light colors?

 \cdot Have you made your scene more believable by showing a consistent and strong source of light that creates shadows on forms?

Step 4: Add Finishing Touches

 \cdot Do you want to add textures? Consider rubbings or scratching into heavy layers of crayons.

 \cdot Where might you add strong highlights and shadows?

Step 5: Share and Reflect

 \cdot Share your artwork with your classmates.

 \cdot Compare and contrast color choices and perspective techniques.

 \cdot What other ideas do you have for creating artworks about outer space?



Unusual Proportions In Your Dreams 17

Standard 1: Students recognize and use the visual arts as a form of communication.

Standard 2: Students know and apply elements of art, principles of design, and sensory and expressive features of visual arts.

Standard 3: Students know and apply visual arts materials, tools, techniques, and processes.

Standard 4: Students relate the visual arts to various historical and cultural traditions.

Standard 5: Students analyze and evaluate the characteristics, merits, and meanings of works of art.

Understanding:

- 1. People and cultures communicate through visual arts.
- 2. Visual arts inform us about our culture, history, and society.

3. Visual arts tell stories with mood and emotion through images.

Remember to:

_ Exaggerate proportions.

_ Create visual rhythms and movements.

_ Show contrast and a range of values.

Step 1: Plan and Practice

 \cdot Think of a picture you can draw in which unusual proportions and strange, impossible combinations create a dreamlike image. Look at the pictures on these pages for ideas.

 \cdot Research fantasy stories, folklore, mythology, and science fiction.

 \cdot Will your picture be tall and narrow or short and wide?

Step 2: Begin to Create

 \cdot Choose an unusual shape and size of paper to fit your ideas.

 \cdot Gather your materials.

 \cdot Make good use of the shape of the paper and fill the picture space with

the largest characters or scenic elements.

Step 3: Revise

· Did you exaggerate your proportions?

 \cdot How did you create visual rhythms and movement?

· Did you show contrast and a range of values?

Step 4: Add Finishing Touches

 \cdot You can add interesting effects to your dry painting by adding paint colors with a sponge.

 \cdot Artists sometimes add parts of photographs as collage elements.

 \cdot What more can you add to make your work look finished?

Step 5: Share and Reflect

 \cdot Show your artwork to your classmates.

 \cdot Ask them to tell you where they see unusual proportions and strange combinations of elements.

· Discuss the mood or feeling in each other's work.

 \cdot Think about how your understanding of Surrealism contributed to your

work.



Standard 1: Students recognize and use the visual arts as a form of communication.

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Standard 2: Students know and apply elements of art, principles of design, and sensory and expressive features of visual arts.

Standard 3: Students know and apply visual arts materials, tools, techniques, and processes.

Standard 4: Students relate the visual arts to various historical and cultural traditions.

Standard 5: Students analyze and evaluate the characteristics, merits, and meanings of works of art.

Understanding:

- 1. People and cultures communicate through visual arts.
- 2. Visual arts inform us about our culture, history, and society.

3. Visual arts tell stories with mood and emotion through images.

Remember to:

_ Choose patterned papers and magazine cutouts to show an amazing place.

_ Plan your composition around one or more mythical creatures and create a center of interest.

_ Glue the parts down neatly and carefully.

Step 1: Plan and Practice

· Look at the pictures on these pages for ideas.

 \cdot Look at books and online for more ideas.

 \cdot Make sketches of imaginary creatures.

Step 2: Begin to Create

 \cdot Start collecting pages from old magazines and seed catalogues.

 \cdot Choose colored construction paper and cut out shapes of your imaginary creatures.

 \cdot Will your background be a square, rectangle, or circle?

 \cdot Decide how you will arrange the parts.

Step 3: Revise

 \cdot Have you created an amazing place with patterned papers and magazine cutouts?

 \cdot Have you included one or more mythical creatures? Do you have a center of interest?

 \cdot Are all the parts and pieces glued down neatly and carefully?

Step 4: Add Finishing Touches

 \cdot Can you think of some other materials that might make your artwork special, like glitter, sequins, and ribbons?

 \cdot Do you want to mount your artwork on another piece of colored paper?