

**Wk 7 Sketch Assessment-** is the last sketch assessment for 3rd Quarter. This assessment grade will likely improve your grade once the "I Voted Sticker Design" Project grade is added. Please follow the directions on the sketch list, be detailed, fill the page and do your best job to earn full credit. You may submit the wk 7 sketch on Schoology (recommended) OR by email [jrivera@wcskids.net](mailto:jrivera@wcskids.net)

-Drawing & Painting wk 7. Create a page in the style of a famous artist. Include the artist's name. Include details and shading.

-Art Foundations wk 7. Draw 2 contour and 2 gesture line drawings of cut of fruit or vegetables from different angles. Look for seed patterns, textures, etc.

1. **Color Wheel-** Please watch the video below to learn about how to do this assignment and create a color wheel from object in your home! Try to find at least 3 objects per color. Search "Art With Trista - Found Object Color Wheel" or type <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=06--YwDU86A&feature=youtu.be>

2. **Color Psychology-** Watch the video about color psychology. Then write about 2 things in your everyday life that you use, look at, visit, etc, and relate them to the color psychology mentioned in this video. Email your "2 things". Search "Color Psychology - How Colors Influence Your Choices and Feelings" or type <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OM4fXB23pCQ&feature=youtu.be>

### Assignment for week of 4-27-20

#### 3. Color Theory Handout-

(This is also in your sketchbook.)

Read through this information about Color Theory and the Color Wheel and fill in the blanks on the following page. Color the color wheel using crayons, colored pencils or markers. Submit a picture on email of your finished Color Theory Handout.

#### COLOR THEORY

Color is a factor of light. White light contains the full spectrum of colors that are visible to us. We see white light broken into the full color spectrum when we see a rainbow.

#### COLOR WHEEL

The placement of colors in a rainbow are similar to the placement of colors on a color wheel.

All color wheels start with the primaries cyan (blue), magenta (red), and yellow. To create the other colors on the basis of these three you derive three more, then six more, and so on, up to twenty-four. (After twenty-four one is simply splitting hairs trying to define new colors).

**The fundamental concepts that apply to the mixing of colors:**

#### Primary colors:

**Red, Yellow, & Blue**—these colors cannot be made from any other color.

#### Secondary colors:

**Orange, Green, & Violet**—these colors are formed by mixing equal parts of any two primaries:

Red + Yellow = Orange  
Yellow + Blue = Green  
Red + Blue = Violet

#### Tertiary colors:

(also known as intermediate color)

Tertiary color are mixtures of one primary color and one secondary color. **The correct formula for mixing a tertiary color mixing one primary that is at 100% saturation and any other primary that is at 50% saturation.**

**There are six tertiary colors:**

Red-Orange, Yellow-Orange,  
Yellow-Green, Blue-Green,  
Blue-Violet, Red-Violet.

#### Quaternary colors:

Quaternary colors are formulated through an intricate mixing process. They are formed by mixing one primary that is at 100% saturation with any other primary that is at either 25% or 75% saturation.

#### There are twelve quaternary colors:

Cherry red, red, red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, warm green, cool green, blue-green, blue, ultramarine blue, violet-mauve, and red-violet.

For all practical purposes, we will gain experience mixing primary, secondary, and tertiary colors.

#### Color Temperature:

Color temperature is a term that refers to the warmth or coolness of a color. The traditional artist's color wheel divides warm and cool colors by splitting the color wheel in half—The left half is considered warm colors and the right half is considered cool.

#### WARM COLORS: VS. COOL COLORS:

Red  
Orange  
Yellow

Blue  
Violet  
Green

#### Color Schemes

**Complementary Color** schemes uses opposite colors on the color wheel. It makes for the most striking color combinations. Placing high-intensity complementary colors close together in an artwork can create an unusual flickering effect.

**Example:** Red & Green, Blue & Orange, Yellow & Violet.

**Analogous Color** schemes using two primaries and their mixtures; colors that are side by side on the color wheel and share a hue.

**Example:** Using Yellow & Red = in this analogous color scheme would include all hues that are created by mixing yellow and red together. Yellow, Yellow-Orange, Orange, and Red-Orange.

You view this analogous color scheme by observing the leaves turning color during the fall foliage.

**Monochromatic Color** scheme uses different tints or shades of a single color. Monochromatic colors are achieved by mixing a hue with various amounts of black and white.

**Tint:** Is created when you add white to a color.

**Shade:** Is created when you add black to a color.

**Value:** Is the lightness or darkness of a color.

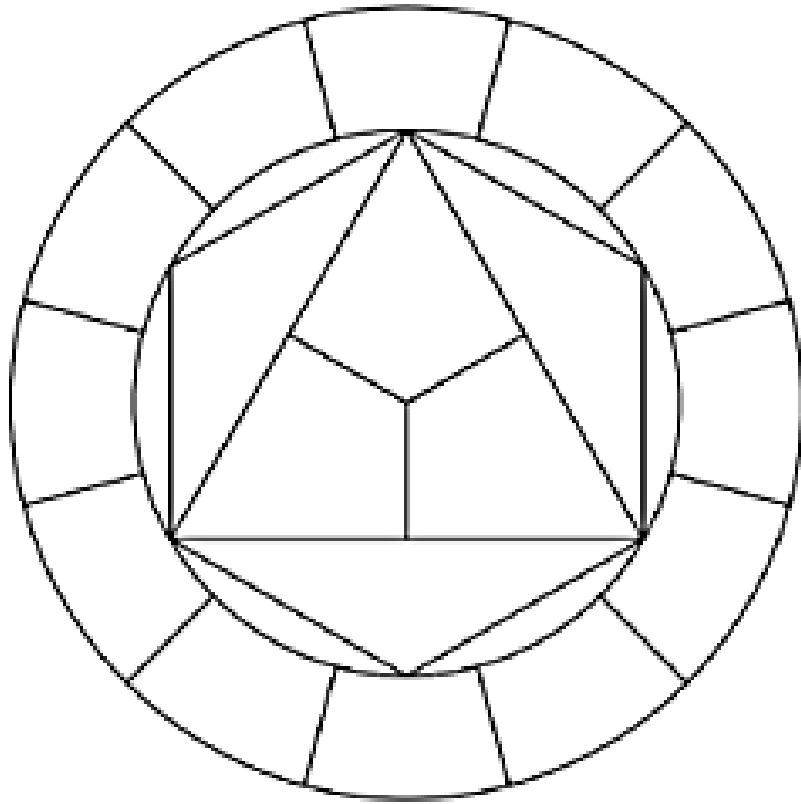
Darks and lights become more powerful elements in composition because they help us to define shapes more readily.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

HR \_\_\_\_\_

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# COLOR THEORY



Color: \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Colors: \_\_\_\_\_

Secondary Colors: \_\_\_\_\_

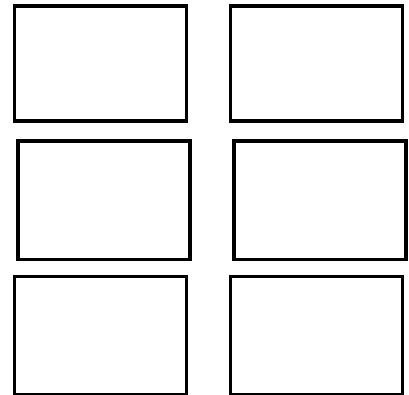
Intermediate Colors: \_\_\_\_\_

Tint: \_\_\_\_\_

Shade: \_\_\_\_\_

Intensity: \_\_\_\_\_

## Complimentary Colors



## Warm Colors



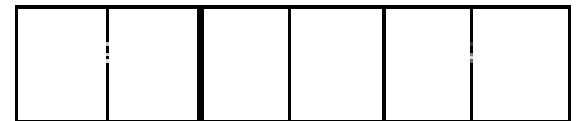
## Cool Colors



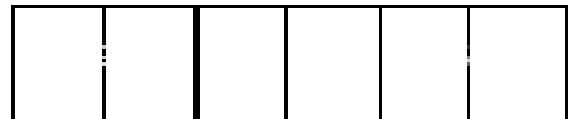
## Analogous Colors



## Gradient Scale



## Monochromatic



## Week of 4-20-2020 Paper Weaving Project Lesson

Art with Ms. Kay-Rivera

This week you will create a weaving using any type of paper in your house. I highly recommend recycling some of your junk mail such as: envelopes, magazines, advertisements, old homework for the strips. For the loom- posterboard, cardstock, cereal boxes or larger envelopes work great! If you have done weaving before, do something different to expand your learning.

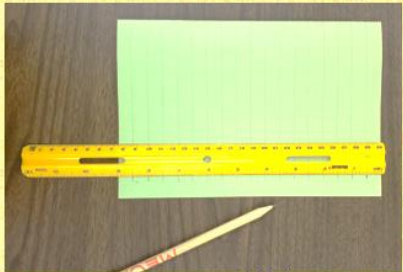
1. Click through the link "Junk Mail Weaving" to watch short videos of each step to learn the basics to create a loom and paper strips and weave with paper. \*If you don't have a ruler, use another sheet of paper or a box to create a straight line. <https://jumprope.com/g/amp/junk-mail-weaving/8jbfxi8Y>
2. Determine what pattern you will create (try to challenge yourself) from the patterns list or create your own pattern. The first patterns on the handout are very basic, these are a good warm-up but pick something more complex for your project.
3. Sketch out your loom and pattern in your sketchbook, or on scrap paper. You will need at least 2 different colored papers to cut into strips and a different (thicker paper is best) for the loom.
4. Find your materials and carefully cut all your strips and loom. Weaving strips should be 1/2" wide and your loom strips should be 1/2" wide. about the width of your index finger. If you don't have a ruler, take a scrap of paper and mark the sides of your finger and use this as a template.
5. When you finish your weaving, use a drop of liquid glue or glue stick (or a tiny piece of tape or staple) the ends of the strips in place so they don't move.
6. Take a photo and submit it on Schoology or email the photo to [jrivera@wcskids.net](mailto:jrivera@wcskids.net)

If you have any trouble, send me a message in Schoology, send a text on Remind or email me: [jrivera@wcskids.net](mailto:jrivera@wcskids.net)

I look forward to seeing your creations! ~Ms. Kay-Rivera



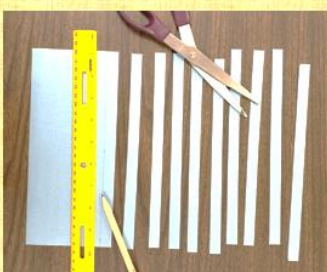
## MEASURING & CUTTING THE LOOM



- Fold paper in half (homburger style)
- Measure a border 1/2" on 3 sides (not folded edge)
- Measure strips 1/2"
- From fold, cut lines, stop 1/2" from the end of paper



## MEASURING & CUTTING STRIPS



- Mark 1/2" on left/right side all the way down and mark a dot with pencil.
- Use the ruler to connect the dots with a light pencil line.
- Use scissors and carefully cut on the line.



-Begin weaving Your strips in the pattern

**Basic Weaving-**  
Weaving patterns can be simple with a one-up-and-one-down sequence. Add color to spice up the look.

Begin to introduce variations. Instead of one-up-and-one-down, change to two-up-and-two-down.

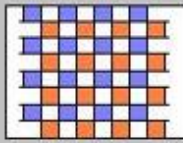
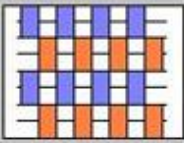
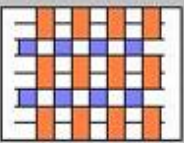
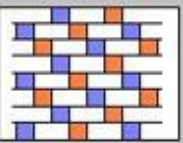
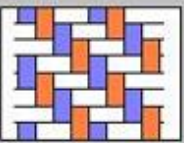
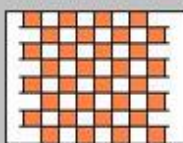
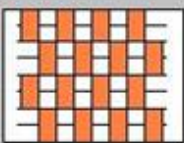
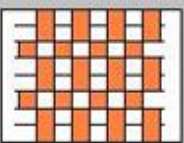
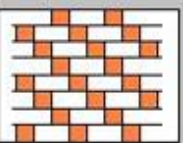
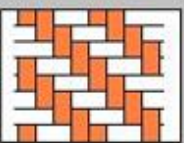
Things become a notch more interesting when you use both patterns simultaneously:

- row 1: two-up-and-one-down
- row 2: two-down-and-one-up

A diagonal effect is seen when you offset the pattern in subsequent rows. Here:  
row 1: two-down-and-one-up  
row 2: same as above but offset it by one

Similar to the case above with checkerboard effect, the diagonal effect can be expanded to two-down-and-two-up.

<https://www.origami-resource-center.com/weaving-patterns.html>



Weaving by groups of 3 or more also exist. Here, the pattern emerges only if the sample is large enough.

Shown here are patterns with three-up (or three-down) combined with one-down (or one-up)

Really nice patterns can be achieved if you weave in and out in groups of 5. Note that the image on the right is the back side of the image on the left.

This pattern is the same as the one immediately above: namely, it has a diamond shape but with a dot in the middle.

