

Kindergarten: ART LESSONS – WEEK 4

Activity:

Robot Collage (Adapted from Cassie Stephens)

ROBOT

envelope collage



Supplies:
Old envelopes
Glue
Scissors
Paper (any kind!)
Construction paper

Everyone Welcome!

LIVE on IG and FB

Friday, March 20th

11am CST

Thinking about the perfect robot, have students pick one of the following writing prompts and come up with their own robot story.

ROBOT

writing prompts!

I found a robot in my backyard...

My homework 'bot ATE my homework!

I built a robot and it came to life...

My robot has decided SHE is the boss.

I just found out: my parents are robots!

My robot is a super secret spy...

Help! I think I'm becoming a robot!

My family adopted a robot.

have fun! -Cassie

After their story is finished, the students will use whatever paper they can find and use (magazines, cereal boxes, old envelopes, clean food wrappers) to make a collage of their robot. They should be able to tie their collage into the robot that they wrote about.

Kindergarten Standard: VAK.CR.3 Understand and apply media, techniques, and processes of two-dimensional art.

Materials:

- Scrap paper (magazines, old envelopes, clean food wrappers, cereal boxes, etc)
- Scissors
- Glue
- If paper is not available to glue the collage onto, a piece of cereal box or cardboard can be used as a base.

First Grade: ART LESSONS – WEEK 4

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1st Grade Standard: VA1.CR.3 Understand and apply media, techniques, and processes of two-dimensional art. c. Develop manual dexterity through craft techniques (e.g. collage, stitchery, weaving).

Materials:

- Scrap paper (magazines, old envelopes, clean food wrappers, cereal boxes, etc)
- Scissors
- Glue
- If paper is not available to glue the collage onto, a piece of cereal box or cardboard can be used as a base.

Second Grade: ART LESSONS – WEEK 4

Activity

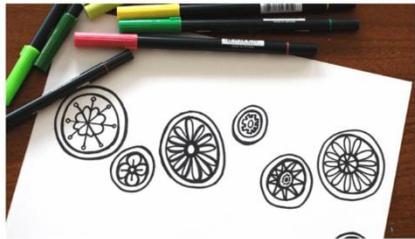
Drawing a Flower 101 (taken from Kitchen Table Classroom)

I use [these black Sharpies](#) for everything and let my kids use them too. Introduce them as a special and adult art supply and your kids will treat them as such! Start by instructing your kiddos to draw a variety of sizes of circles all across the paper. Aim for about the halfway line, circles above and below.

Use your markers to draw another circle around each circle so they are double decker circles. Vary line thickness by tracing over some lines more than once.

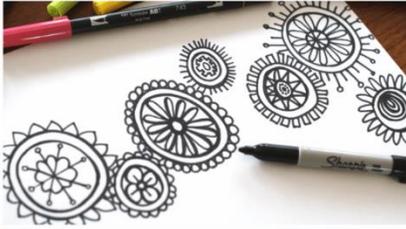


Every flower starts the same- two simple rings with a "doodle" flower inside.
Adding multiple simple steps adds up some amazing doodles.
KITCHENTABLECLASSROOM.COM



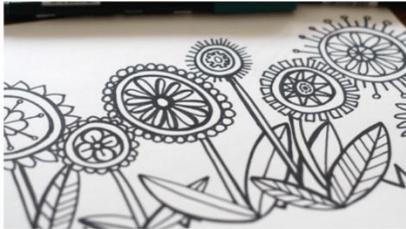
Inside each circle instruct kids to draw some kind of flower shape. This step is kind of the “typical cartoon” flower they might draw without instruction. The goal is for each flower to be a little different. Suggest using a variety of straight and curvy lines to help create that variety.

Add a border to each flower. Outside the two concentric circles we started with add a design to each flower. These can be as simple as lines, dots, dashes, triangles, rectangles. It’s fun to show kids a design that seems super complicated and help them see how it breaks down into a series of simple lines or shapes that are repeated. If kids get stuck on this step of their flower drawing suggest they mimic the shapes inside the flower and repeat them on the outside.



Breaking these flowers down into manageable steps will help kids create drawings more detailed than they would on their own.

KITCHENTABLECLASSROOM.COM



Add simple stems by adding two straight lines. These are big flowers and they need sturdy stems to hold them up, right? Leaves are a simple football shape. The leaves that are lowest on the page will be in front, closest to the viewer. Leaves in the back are overlapped by leaves in the front. Make a mistake? Make it a doodle that is part of the design.

Encourage kids to trace over lines to vary the thickness to add interest.

Step by step video can be viewed with the following link: <https://www.kitchentableclassroom.com/draw-a-flower/?jwsourc=c1>

Second Grade Standard:

VA2.CR.1 Engage in the creative process to generate and visualize ideas by using subject matter and symbols to communicate meaning. a. Generate individual and group ideas in response to visual images and personal experiences. b. Produce visual images in response to open-ended prompts, themes, and narratives

Materials:

- Paper
- Black marker
- Round shapes for tracing
- Colored markers or crayons

Third Grade: ART LESSONS – WEEK 3

Activity:

Activity

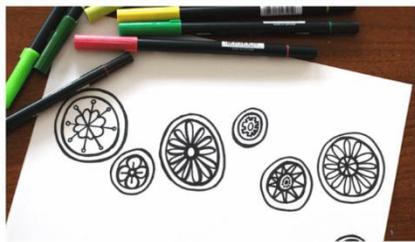
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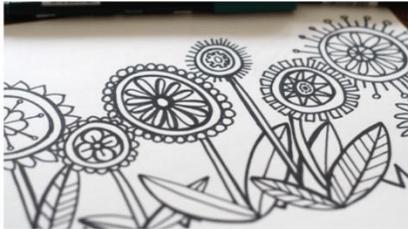
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Third Grade Standard:

VA3.CR.2 Create works of art based on selected themes. a. Create works of art to express individual ideas, thoughts, and feelings from memory, imagination, and observation. b. Create works of art emphasizing multiple elements of art and/or principles of design.

Materials:

- Paper
- Black marker
- Round shapes for tracing
- Colored markers or crayons

Fourth Grade: ART LESSONS – WEEK 4

Activity: Expressive Word Art Using Bubble Letters (Adapted from <https://www.lettering-daily.com/bubble-letters/>)



Bubble letters are a fun, easy, and expressive way of drawing letters. For those who don't know what bubble letters are, it's basically a lettering style where the letters look puffy and bloated kinda like bubbles – hence the name.

Bubble letters are easy to learn and fun to do, but at the same time without knowing some of the basics, it's easy to get lost in the process.

Bubble letters are also quite popular in graffiti, but in this tutorial, we are going to focus only on how to create bubble letters on paper.

The basic construction of bubble letters

There are different ways of constructing your bubble letters, and in this tutorial, I'm going to show you the most basic method of doing it.

Let's start off with an example of the letter A. We always sketch with a pencil, this way we can make

corrections if needed.  From this point, we thicken the letter by adding an outline.

Keep in mind that the outline should have the same thickness from both sides.

Here you can determine how thick you want your letters to be.



The key idea behind bubble letters is to have rounded (external) edges instead of sharp ones – like with block letters.

Once we added the thicker outline around the letter, we can erase the first shape that we made at the beginning.



And here we have our completed bubble letter A – In the example below, you can see the difference between having sharp internal edges (left) and the one with all rounded edges (right).

I'm not saying that the one on the right is wrong, I just personally like the look of the left one more – This is



totally up to you. Now that we saw the basic construction of bubble letters with the letter A, we can apply that same idea to the other letters of the alphabet.

Here is how to draw the whole alphabet with the bubble letter style. blob:<https://www.lettering-daily.com/8bb54797-ae4c-4e68-99a5-7f8d269867cf>

Bringing bubble letters to life with shades & highlights

Ok so, now that we know the basic construction of bubble letters it's time to add them some details to make them pop even more!

The best way to do this is by adding shadows and highlights.

I'm going to show you the basics of shading and highlights because we already have a more in-depth step by step tutorial that will teach you not one but five different methods of shading your lettering & calligraphy.



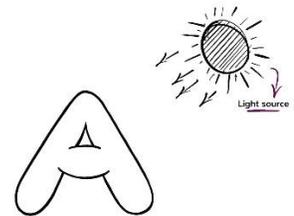
You can [check the shadowing tutorial here](#).

Let's start with shading –

I see many beginners struggling with adding shadows properly, and it can be tricky if you are just getting started.

Once you understand the underlying principle, the process is quite simple and straight forward.

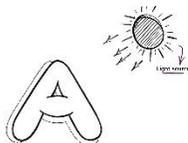
The position of the shadows depends solely on the direction of the light.



Let's make this easier to understand using our letter A as an example –

So in this example, we can see that the light source comes from the top right side.

This means that the shadows will appear on every bottom and left side – basically the opposite side of the light source.

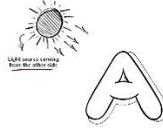


Here is an example –

Easy right?

What if the light source comes from the opposite side?

Simple,



we just add the shadows on the opposite side of the light source!
Now we just need to color the letter and add a nice outline to it.



Like this –

Now, let's add some highlights to our bubble letters

Now that we added the shades, it's time to add some highlight to make them really pop!

First of all, let's understand what the highlights are.

Highlights are areas in an object that is closest to the light source, where the light is reflecting.

The easiest way to know where to add highlights, in this case, is basically the opposite side of the shadows.



Let's take a quick example of our letter A with the previously drawn shadows.

We are not going to put the highlight all the way to the edge of the letter, we are going to leave a bit of space which will make the letter look more round shaped.



Here is an example –

Keep in mind your color selection!

When working with colors, contrast is super duper important.

Since highlights are basically a reflection of the light, the best way for them to stand out is by using a brighter color (doesn't need to be always white)



Now, pick out an expressive word that you love and create it with bubble letters!

Have fun!

Fourth Grade Visual Art Standard:

VA4.CR.1 Engage in the creative process to generate and visualize ideas by using subject matter and symbols to communicate meaning. b. Apply available resources, tools, and technologies to investigate personal ideas through the process of making works of art.

Materials:

- Paper
- Pencil
- Eraser
- Crayons or markers

Fifth Grade: ART LESSONS – WEEK 4

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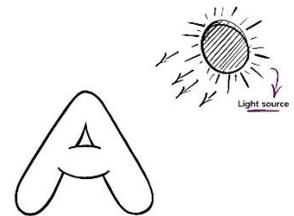
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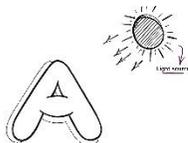
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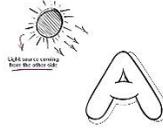


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Fifth Grade Visual Art Standard:

VA5.CR.1 Engage in the creative process to generate and visualize ideas by using subject matter and symbols to communicate meaning. b. Apply available resources, tools, and technologies to investigate personal ideas through the process of making works of art.

Materials:

- Paper
- Pencil
- Ruler or straight edge
- Crayon (Optional)

