

Art Lesson Week 6

Kindergarten and First Grade:

Activity:

Overlapping Shapes (Adapted from KinderArt.com)

Students will learn about line, shape and color as they create colorful works of art.

What You Need:

- Paper
- Pencil
- Markers

What You Do:

The directions for this project are simple.

- 1) Ask children to draw a variety of overlapping shapes.
- 2) Then, encourage them to fill in the blanks with a variety of colors.

I distinguish between three types of shapes: Geometric; Organic (that found in nature); and Free-form. Some students needed to be “encouraged” to add more shapes to their pictures to balance them out. When the drawing (done in pencil) is complete, it can be outlined in a black marker. If you’re brave, have students just draw in a permanent black marker as it saves a step.

You can use any kind of color scheme you’d like (for example warm colors for shapes and cool colors for the background). Or, just let the kids decide.

The only rules are:

- Students need to use a variety of colors.
- Two connecting shapes can’t be the same color.
- Each shape section has to be filled in with different colors.

Kindergarten Standard: VAK.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.

Materials:

- Paper
- Crayon

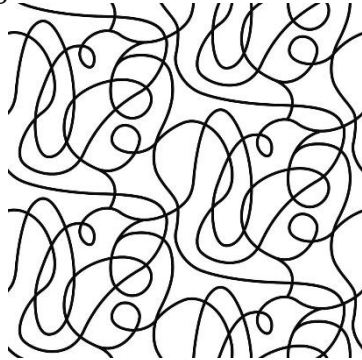


Art Lesson Second Grade Week 6:

Activity: *Advanced Scribble Art* (Adapted from *Kinderart.com*)

This lesson requires planning and problem solving, much like a math problem or science experiment. Students will see that scribbles can become much more.

1. Have you ever made scribble pictures? Explain the process. (This kind of scribble is where you make a scribble and fill in the spaces with colors).
2. We will be making scribble pictures today, **but these scribble pictures have rules.**
3. The first rule is: **you can only use three colors.** The second rule is: **the same color cannot share a “wall”.**
4. Start by making a scribble that looks something like the following picture. Be free and



creative!!!!

5. Now begin by coloring the scribble with 3 (YES ONLY 3) colors. You can choose primary or secondary colors (remember the color wheel?). Remember, no two colors can share a wall!

Here are some student examples:



Second Grade Art Standard: VA2.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 needed:

Paper

Crayons or markers

Art Lesson Third and Fourth Grade Week 6:

Activity:

Practice Doodle Drawing (Adapted from KinderArt.com)

This is a free-form drawing project that deals with the elements of design – colour, line, shape, form and texture. Very wonderful detailed works of art can be achieved by simply doodling. Have a look at the works of many great artists like Joan Miro, Wassily Kandinsky and Paul Klee for inspiration.

What You Need:

- Any kind of drawing paper. (size 8' x 10' or larger).
- Pencils, Pencil Crayons
- A marker if you have one

What You Do:

Step 1: Begin in one spot on the paper and start drawing doodles – enclosed designs of any shape. Create as many doodles as you like... the only rule is that no doodles should not overlap or interfere with any other doodles.

If you wish, you can keep the doodles the same. In other words, draw only geometric shapes (ie squares, triangles, circles etc.) or draw only organic shapes (squiggly “natural” shapes).

Step 2: When you have filled your paper with doodles, begin coloring in. You may use solid colour, lines, cross hatching, dots, dashes... whatever you like.

Sign and frame your work.

<https://www.weareteachers.com/zentangle-patterns-classroom/>

Another site with ideas for doodling zentangles. This one adds color, but it is not necessary!

<https://colormadehappy.com/zentangle-art-kids/>

And one more!

<https://craftwhack.com/zentangle-patterns-starter-sheets/>



Art Lesson Fifth Grade Week 6:

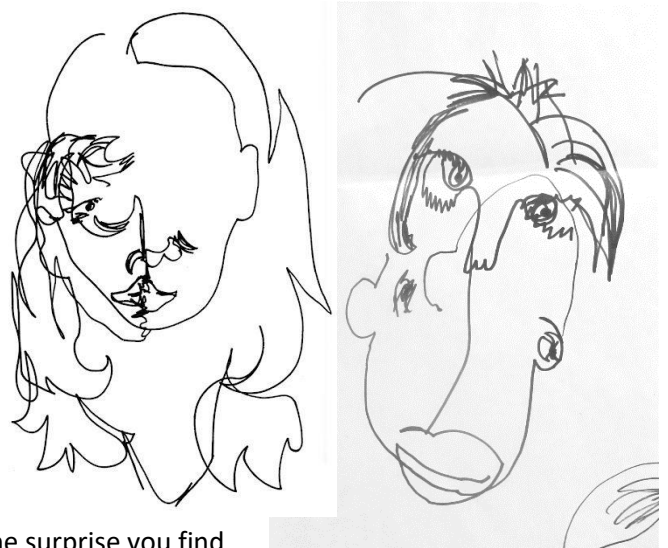
Activity:

Blind Contour Drawing Self-Portrait (Adapted from KinderArt.com)

Blind contour drawing is an excellent way to train the eye to draw what it **really sees** rather than what it **thinks** it sees.

Objectives:

When making a blind contour drawing, **the eye is not watching the hand as it draws** on the paper. The eye is only focused on the paper. **DO NOT LOOK AT YOUR DRAWING** until you are finished! That's the greatest part of the project – the surprise you find at the end of your drawing session.



The first contour drawings you do will look, well, funny. However, with practice, you will find that you will be able to accurately record an image on paper without looking at your hand as it draws!

It is a great warm-up drawing activity for any age group.

What You Need:

Pencils

Paper

If, after doing your own self portrait 4 or 5 times and you want to keep going, try everyday objects (shoes, plants, desks, pencils, people, etc.) These will be easier, because no one will know if the plant you drew with a blind contour is correct – there is not 'standard' like there is with a face.

What You Do:

Step 1: While looking at yourself in a mirror, pick a point on your face where the eye can begin its **very very slow** journey around the contour or edge of your face and features. **Remember, the eye is like a snail, barely crawling as it begins its journey around all those edges and features.**

Step 1b: **Without lifting your pencil from the paper for the whole time you are drawing**, let your eye and hand follow around all the features: eyes, eyelashes, colored part of your eye, the pupil in the center of the eye, the nose, the lips and teeth if you can see them, crawl your pencil over to the edge of your face and draw **(SLOOOOWLY)** your chin, ear/s, hair, part in your hair, the outer edge of your hair, your neck, wrinkles (oh, wait, that's me...), glasses, if you wear them, along with all the detail that you can see. Draw **every single detail!**

When the eye begins to move, so should the hand holding the pencil. At no time should you look at your hand as it draws. Try drawing the entire contour of the object without lifting your pencil from the paper.

Practice this drawing method often and you will find your drawings looking more and more like what you are looking at.

If you are feeling adventurous, poke your pencil through a paper plate before you draw and look thru that hole ... that way there is no possible way for you to see what you are drawing! Try it. And remember ... don't panic if your drawing of a shoe looks more like a squashed beetle. Relax and keep it fun.