Snow Packet Day #6 – Portrait
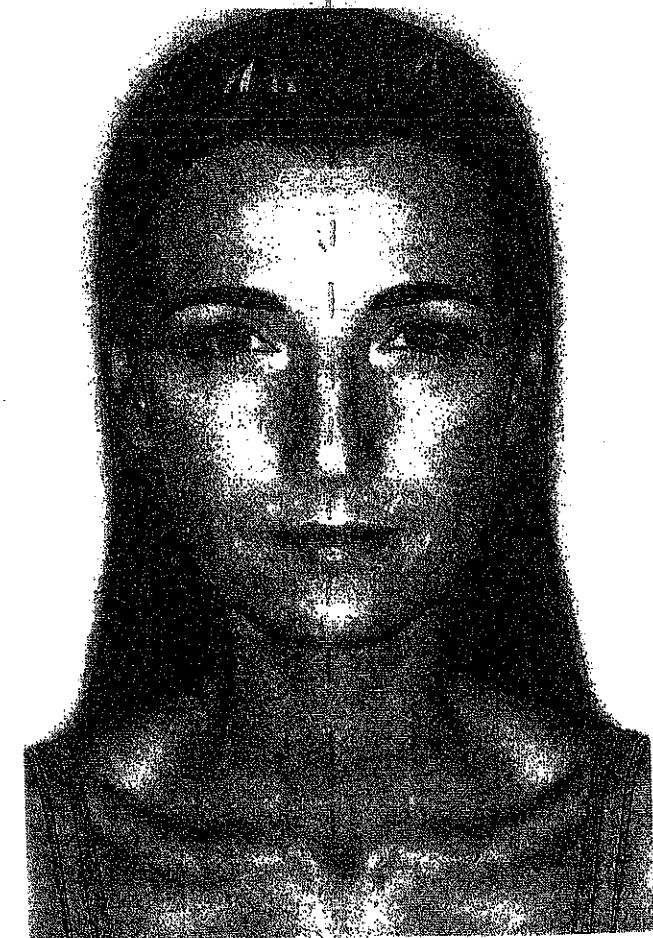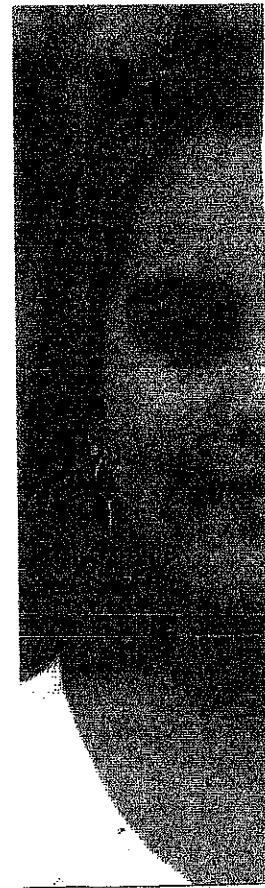
Name_____ Class Code_____

Directions and Grading Criteria:

1. _____ Turn snow packet in on time. Assignment is due two days after assigned day.
2. _____ Study the faces provided on the practice worksheet.
3. _____ Describe in one word the emotion/expression on the persons face.
4. _____ Sketch the other half of each face provided on the practice sheet, there are four faces.
5. _____ Shade in pencil using cross hatching and hatching.
6. _____ Do not fold paper. Keep paper neat.
7. _____ Turn in practice sheet with the four examples provided finished.
8. _____ Turn in final drawing of the one face provided. This is also included with the practice sheet to turn in for a grade.

Here are a few tips to help you in the drawing process.

1. Think about the proportion of the face; eyes, nose, eyebrows, ears.
2. Look at the shape of the face and how the head is positioned in the photo.
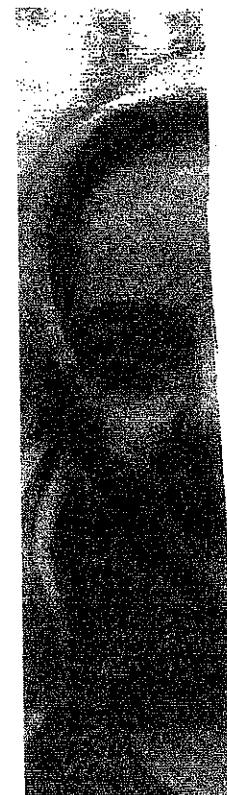3. Notice if the person is wearing eye glasses or any jewelry.

Emotion:

Practice drawing half of a face.
Try all four examples.

Emotion:

Name: _____ - Class
                         Code: _____

Final Drawing. Draw half of a face.

Name:

Class Code:

Class Code: _____
Extended
Review

Related Reading - Portraits

One of the first people to realize the importance of public relations was Queen Elizabeth I of England (1533-1603). She and her advisors carefully controlled her image throughout her reign. Elizabeth was careful to project a strong and powerful presence, since many people at the time thought that female rulers were unnatural. In addition, the queen never married and had no children, another potential hazard.

To turn this status into an advantage, portraits of Elizabeth always emphasized her regal nature, her strength, her virginity and purity, and the love she had for all the people of England. These are all alluded to in the symbols you'll find in Elizabeth's official portraits.

The Tudor rose symbolized her royal blood, and the pelican symbolized her love for her subjects (pelicans were thought to feed their chicks on their own blood). A sieve emphasized purity; so did the moon (a symbol of the goddess Diana) and the phoenix, a mythological bird.
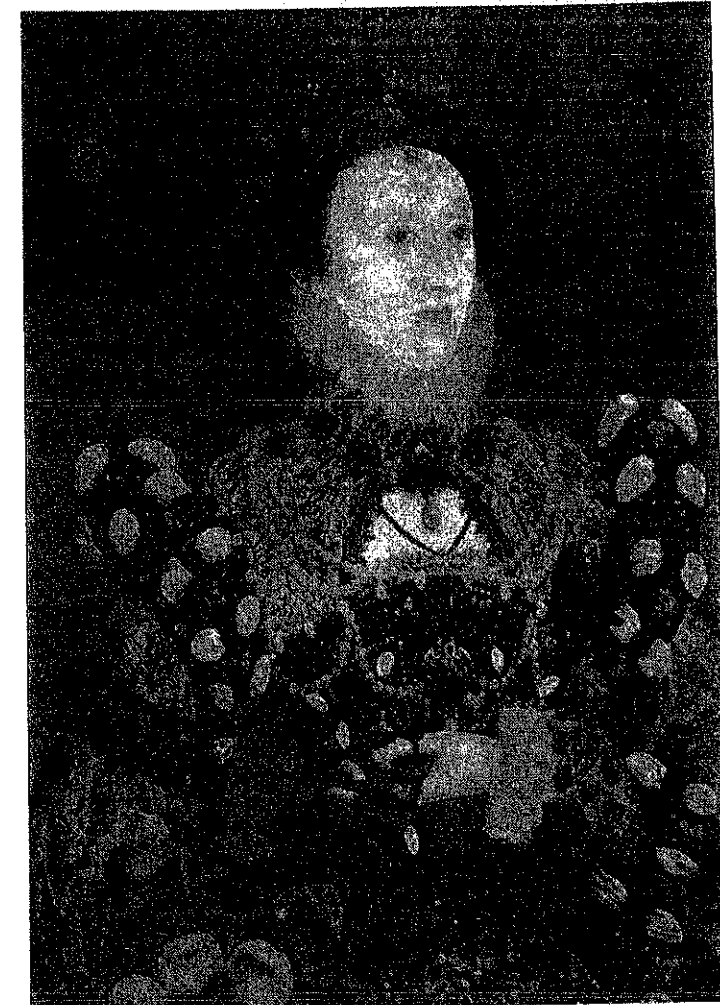
Many of the artists who painted Elizabeth never actually saw her; instead, they constructed portraits from "face patterns" that showed approved images of her. By controlling her image, Elizabeth helped cement her rule and turn her femininity into an advantage, encouraging the growth of a following that revered her as almost godlike.

Q&A: How has self-portraits changed over time? How can your self-portrait "selfie" effect your social status online?

Snow Packet Day #7 - Scale Drawing in a Grid

Name_____ClassCode_____

Directions and Grading Criteria.

1. _____ Draw the image exactly as you see it in the appropriate grid.
2. _____ The grid is label with a Letter and a Number. Follow the correct pattern.
3. _____ Draw in pencil.
4. _____ Notice the darker lines and where shading is needed.
5. _____ Make sure to fill the cells of the grid picture so that all the cells match to make the whole picture.

Here are a few tips to help you.

Look at the picture in the grid and notice that it is smaller than the grid you will draw the picture inside. The picture has a grid labeled with a Letter and a Number to guide you to draw the picture cell in the right place. Study the whole picture and then look closely at each individual cell. When you pic the first cell to draw in pay close attention to draw exactly what you see in that particular cell. Have fun!

Example Only . Try if you like ☺ Good Practice √√

NAME: _____
AGE: _____
DATE: _____
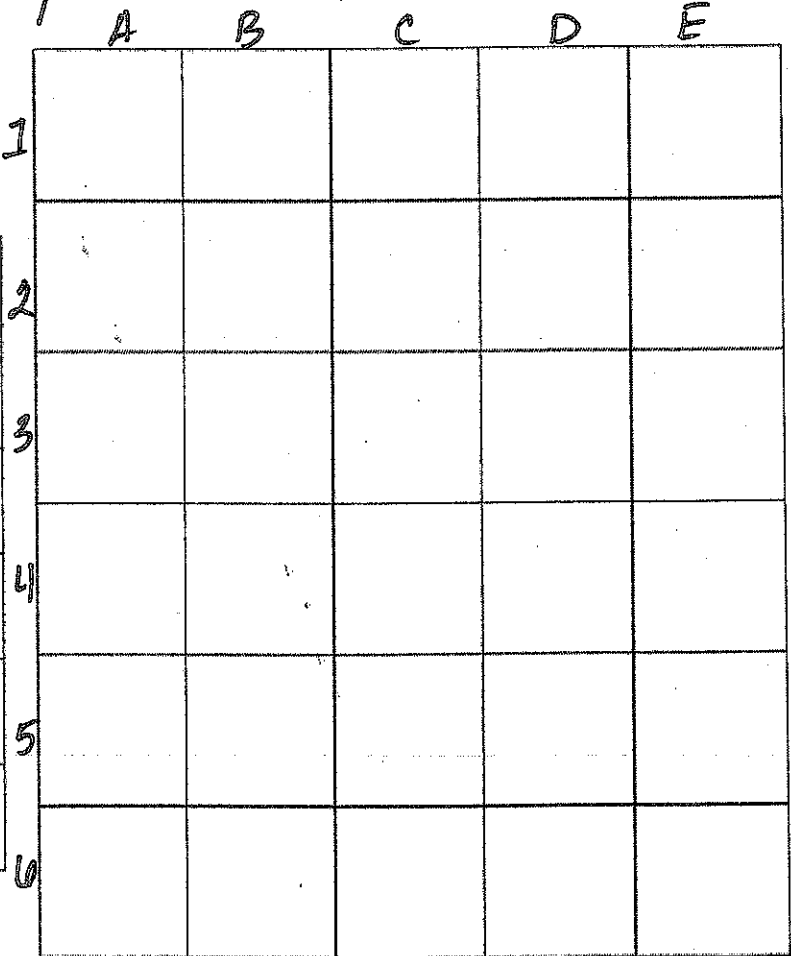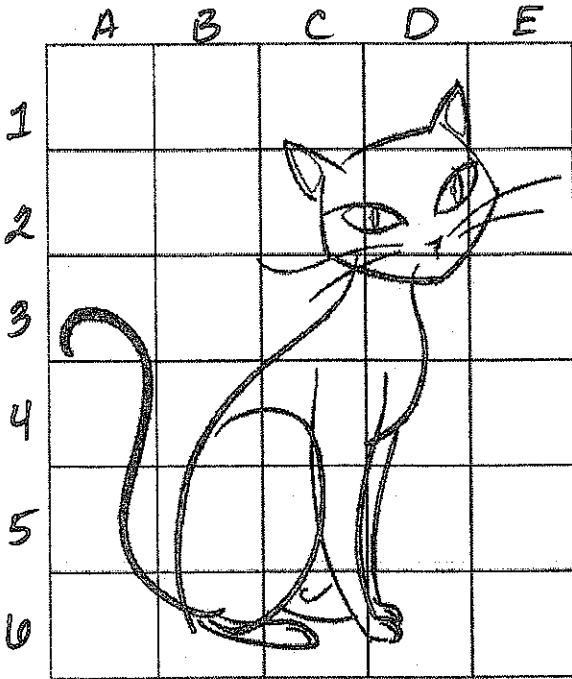
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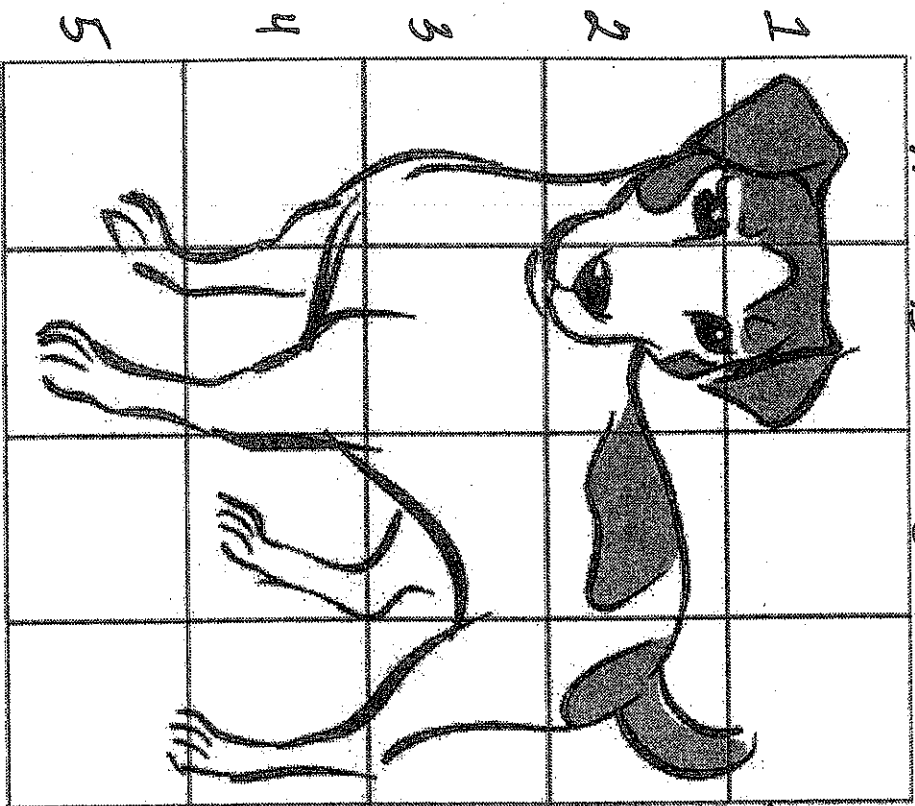
Brain POP   Related Reading - Scale Drawing   *Extended Review*

In the movie, Tim and Moby show you how to make scale drawings by using graph paper. The ability to draw objects to scale is still a very important skill, but today, most of this work is done by computer.

Computer-aided design (CAD) software has been around since the 1960s. It began to take off after computer scientist Ivan Sutherland developed a program called **Sketchpad**.
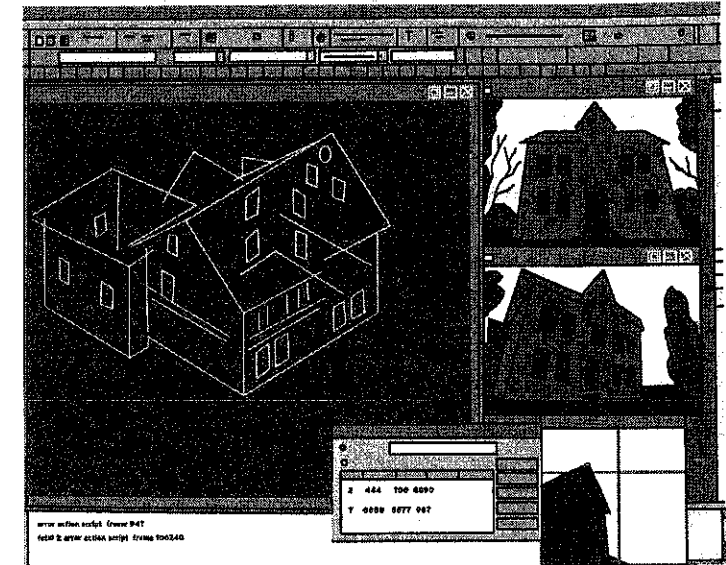
Sketchpad allowed users to draw on the surface of a monitor with a light pen, and automatically "fix" the measurements of lines and angles. Its most revolutionary element, though, was its **graphical user interface**, the system used to convey the user's input into directions for the computer to follow. Sketchpad's interface was a forerunner to the programs featured in nearly every CAD program that came afterward.

CAD programs that allowed users to create primitive 3-D models began appearing in the 1970s. During this time, CAD was used almost exclusively by engineers and designers in the automobile and aerospace industries. Computers were extremely expensive, and only very large, wealthy corporations could afford ones advanced enough to run CAD programs. But in the 1980s, with the advent of the personal computer, CAD programs became more affordable, more widespread, and more advanced.

Today, CAD software can be downloaded for free off the Internet, and CAD is used in many different disciplines. These include architecture, interior design, civil engineering, road construction, water- and sewer-system design, bio-mechanical systems, clothing design, and even gardening!

Q&A: How can programs like "CAD" better our world today? Can you think of a program to help shape our world? What would you do with a program to help strengthen our America for the future?

Picasso Drawing Game

Name_____ Class Code_____

Directions and Grading Criteria.

1. ___ Have fun and create your Picasso Masterpiece!
2. ___ Turn in with your name and class code.
3. ___ Color with colored pencil or marker.
4. ___ Draw your masterpiece on the paper provided.
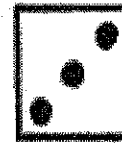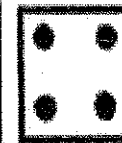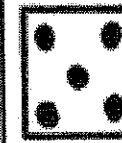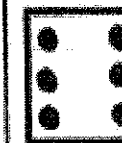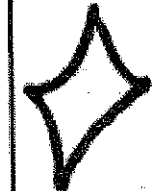
Here are some tips to help you.

Get a pair of dice. This is just like a game, so roll the dice and what number it lands on is your first roll, the head shape, second roll is the first eye, third roll is the second eye... and so on. Just as fun as a game and chance gives you the choice to create your very own unique art!

PICASSO FACE PARTS
USE THE SHAPES BELOW TO CREATE AN ABSTRACT PORTRAIT

NOSES

EYES

MOUTHS

EARS
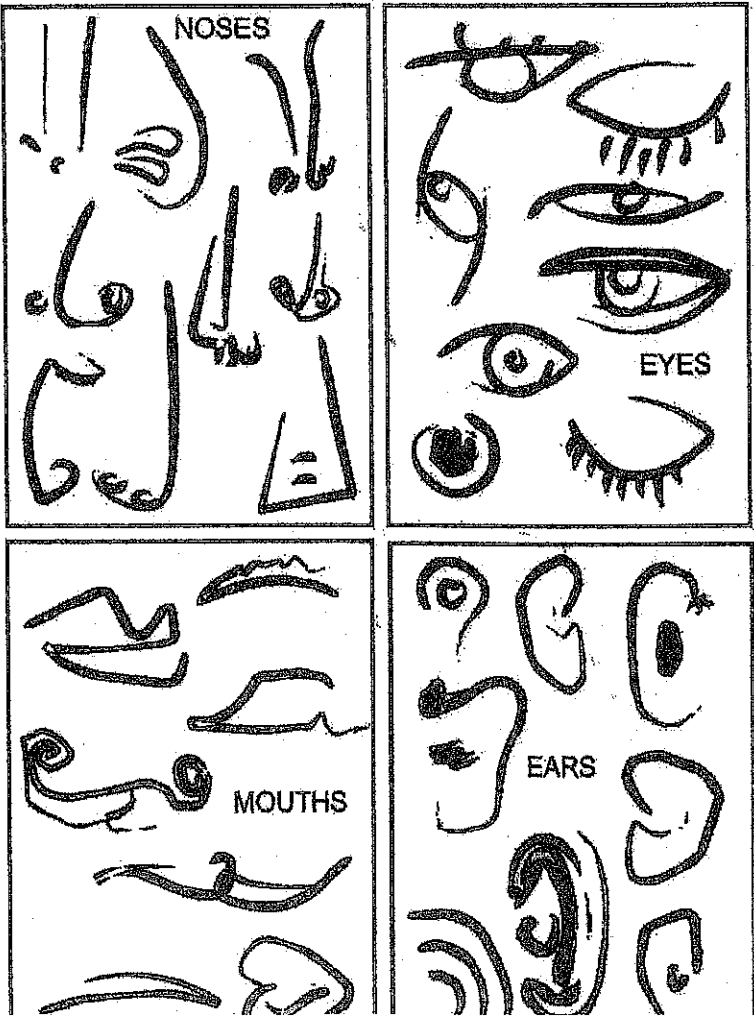
Roll a Picasso!

	1st Roll	2nd Roll	3rd Roll	4th Roll	5th Roll	6th Roll	7th Roll
	Head Shape	1st Eye	2nd Eye	Nose	Mouth	1st Ear	2nd Ear
⚀							
⚁							
⚂							
⚃							
⚄							
⚅							

Related Reading - Cubism *Extended Review*

As Cubism evolved, Pablo Picasso and other early Cubist artists began to experiment with **collage**, or the pasting of real materials like playing cards, newspaper articles and even pieces of chairs into their paintings.

Picasso's 1912 piece, "Still Life With Chair Caning," (pictured) which counted pieces of chairs, oil cloth, and a piece of rope among its unusual inclusions, was the first example of this synthesis of actual objects into an artwork.
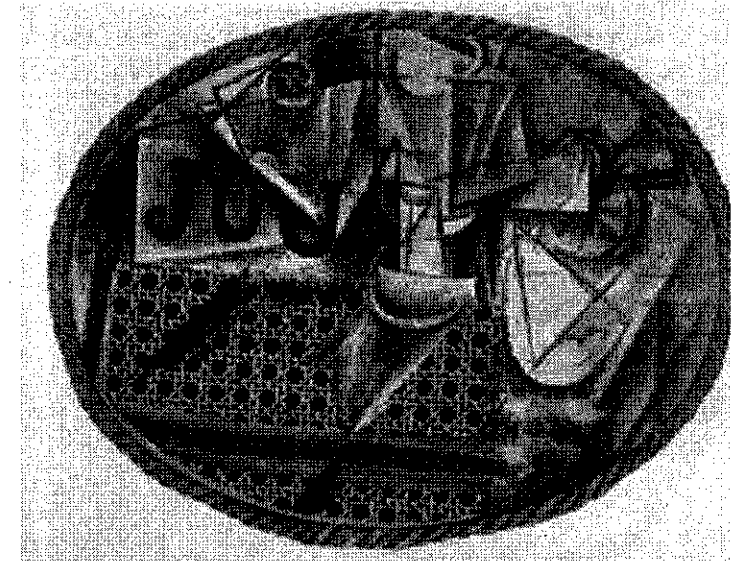
The depiction of multiple objects in Cubist art thereafter came to be called **Synthetic Cubism**. This new style was marked by putting several objects together into one piece. The earlier stuff became known as **Analytical Cubism**, because it emphasized an analysis of one main subject by pulling it apart into different planes.

Incidentally, the use of text as well as of **mixed media** (more than one physical medium in the same piece) was a big departure from standard art practice of the time, and it would have a major impact on the development of contemporary art many decades later.

Fun Project: Find some old newspapers or magazines and cut them up into different shapes. Glue them on a piece of paper to create a picture of your very own. Have an idea in mind and perhaps sketch it first on your paper. This will help. Have fun and send me pics through live grades. :)

Name_____ Class Code_____

Directions and Grading Criteria.

1. _____ The first worksheet draw a design using Onomatopoeia Word Art.
2. _____ Think about the different words you can use that represent sound or noise.
3. _____ Use the provided space in the box on the worksheet to complete this assignment.
4. _____ The second worksheet provided is a shoe you get to add a pop art design.
5. _____ This shoe design can be your own, however use pop culture and influences in your life to tell a story.
6. _____ Use bold colors to add a "Pop" to your design

Here are a few helpful tips.

Make this your own art. Use pop culture to tell your story of what you like and enjoy. Everyone has a unique story to tell and we are all so different. If I was to look only at your pop art shoe design, I could tell it was you. Pop Art has bold bright colors so go big and have fun!

POP ART SHOE DESIGN

Task – Design the textiles print for a Converse Trainer.
- The design must include POP ART TYPOGRAPHY.
This must be inspired by 'POP ART' and Artists and designers such as Andy Warhol and Roy Lichtenstein. Think bold bright colour!!!

Spots, Dots, Colour, Vibrant, Eye catching

INSPIRATION

Name _____
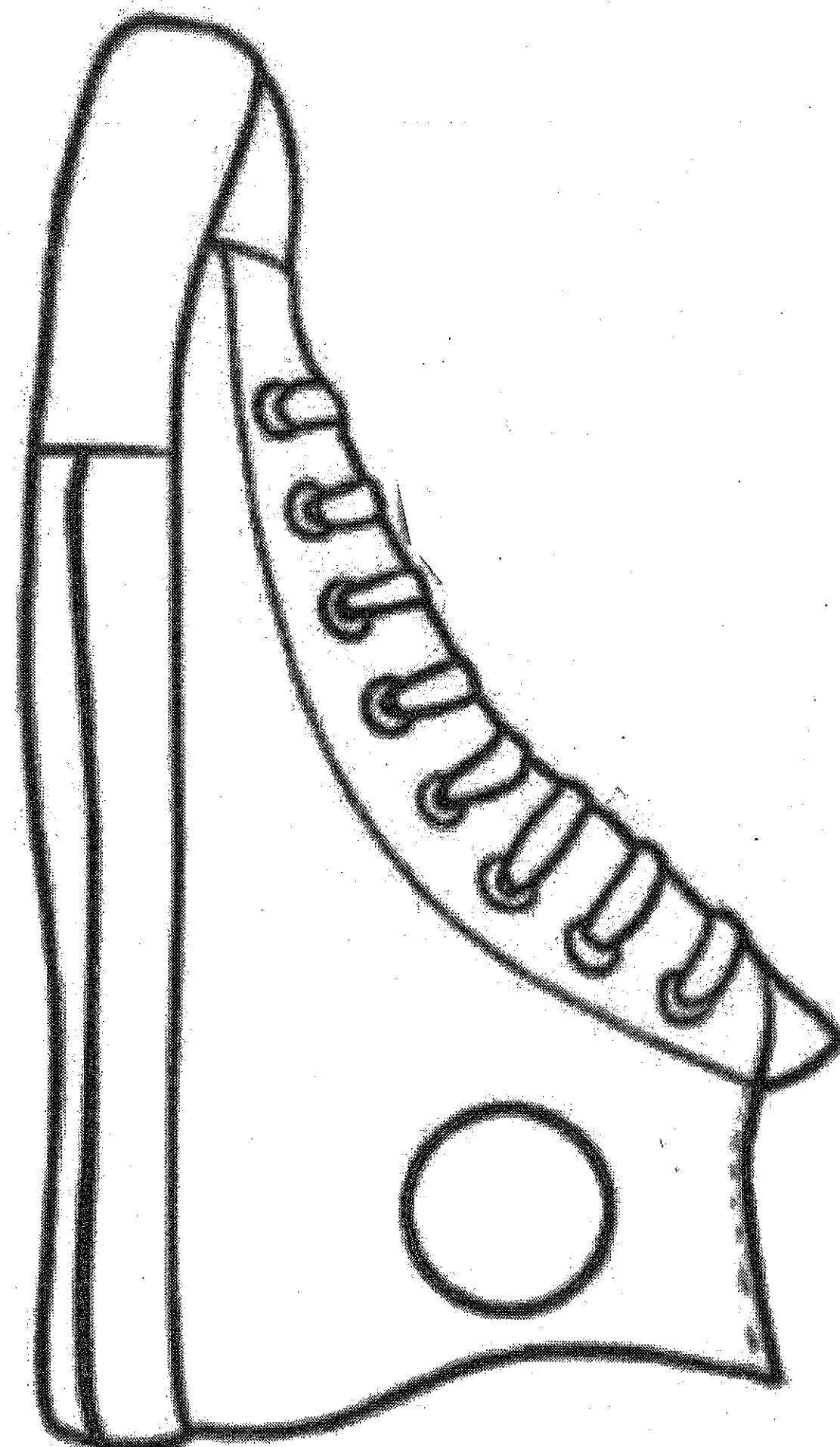
Extended Review   *Class Code* _____

Related Reading - Pop Art

- Roy Lichtenstein painted his first comic-book panel—1961's *Look, Mickey* (pictured)—after being challenged by his young son. Pointing to a Mickey Mouse comic he was reading, the boy told his father, "I bet you can't paint as good as that!"

- In 1964, an executive at Campbell's Soup wrote a letter to Andy Warhol. It said that the painter's images of soup cans "evoked a great deal of interest" at the company, wished him "continued success and good fortune," and offered him several free cases of tomato soup.

- On May 15, 1969, students at Yale University were baffled to find an enormous Claes Oldenburg "monument"—a 24-foot-tall, 3,500-pound tube of lipstick mounted on tank treads —suddenly installed on a large public plaza on campus. Oldenburg and a small group of students, faculty, and alumni secretly collaborated on the project, and while its appearance caused confusion at first, it quickly became very popular. The lipstick was later moved to a smaller courtyard, where it's still on display.

- Pop artist Jasper Johns played himself on a 1999 episode of *The Simpsons.* Spoofing the idea that Johns "stole" ideas from other artists, he's portrayed as a habitual thief, making off with food, lightbulbs, a motorboat, and even one of Marge Simpson's original paintings!

- The word "pop," as relating to pop art, first appeared in British artist Eduardo Paolozzi's 1947 collage, *I was a Rich Man's Plaything.* It appears in a puff of smoke emerging from the barrel of a handgun.

- The first museum exhibition to feature pop art was held in Pasadena, CA, in 1962. It was called "New Painting of Common Objects," and featured works by six artists, including Warhol and Lichtenstein.
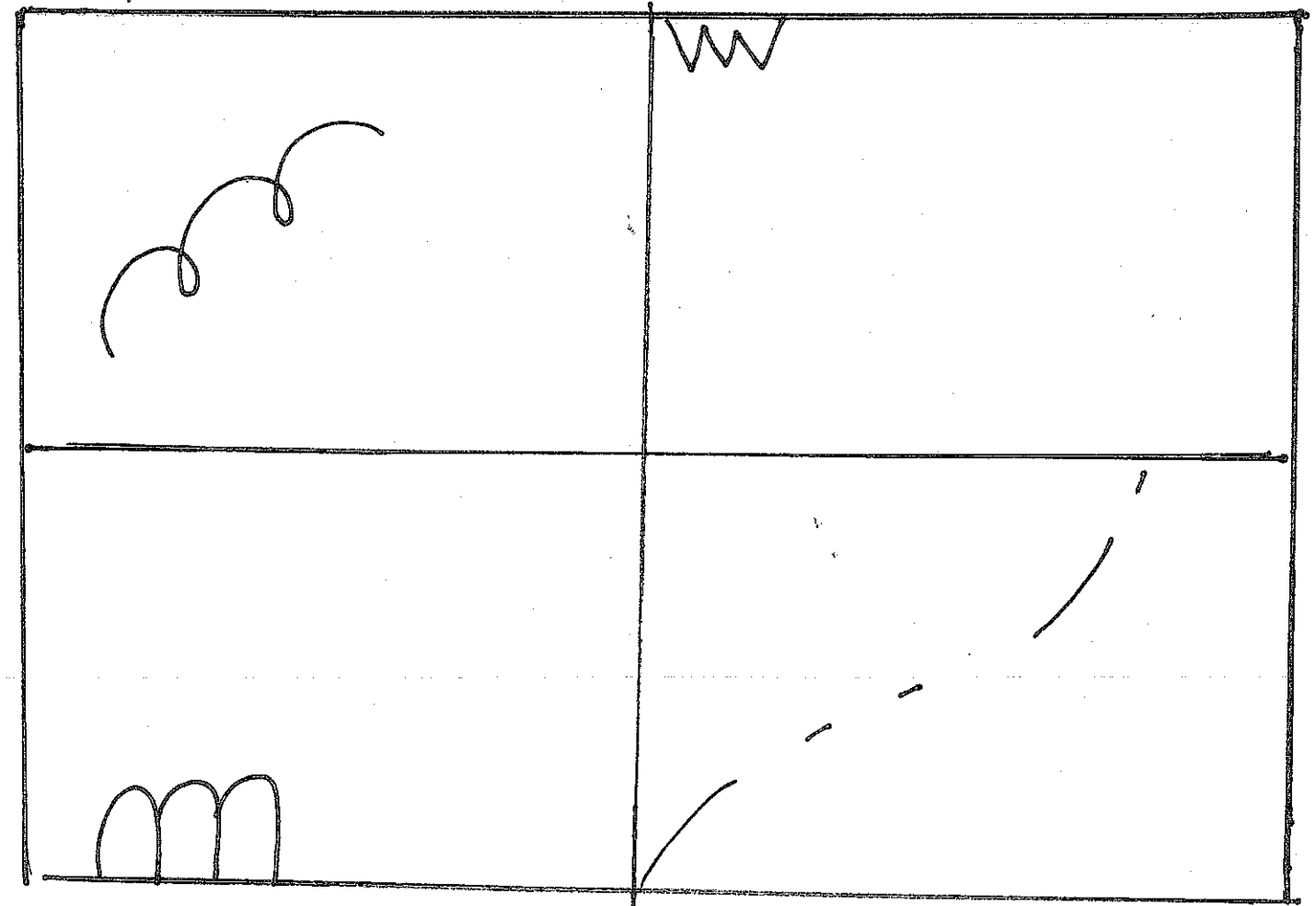
Name_____ Class Code_____

Directions and Grading Criteria.

1.___ Draw in all nine example boxes an art work. Think of these as nine separate canvases to create a piece of art work.

2. ___ Make all nine boxes different from one another. **USE YOUR IMAGINATION!**

3. ___ Your possibilities are limitless

4.___ Draw in pencil first then add color

5.___ Use colored pencil or crayons

Here are a few helpful tips.

Draw what comes to mind first. Then, base that picture off of your main idea and "go with it". Don't second guess yourself because you have more boxes to draw in. You may bounce back and forth from one box to another and that is ok! Get into the picture add some fun features even a background. Enjoy and see where your imagination takes you.

Practice.

Imagination workout

NAME: _____
CLASS: _____

#1
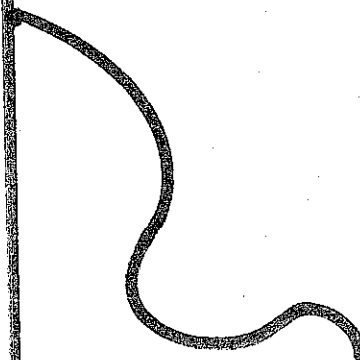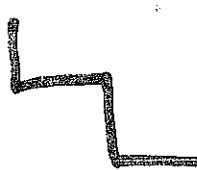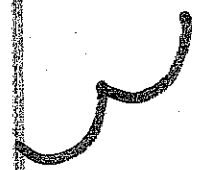
GIVE YOUR BRAIN A GOOD
WORKOUT BY CREATING YOUR
OWN DRAWING FROM THE LINES
IN EACH BOX BELOW. HAVE FUN!

Name _____

Class Code _____

Extended Review

Related Reading - Imagination

"Imagination...Is but another name for absolute power" –William Wordsworth, English poet

"Without leaps of imagination, or dreaming, we lose the excitement of possibilities. Dreaming, after all, is a form of planning." –Gloria Steinem, American journalist and activist

"Nothing happens unless first we dream." –Carl Sandberg (pictured), American writer

"Imagination is the voice of daring." –Henry Miller, American author

"Innovation distinguishes between a leader and a follower." –Steve Jobs, American entrepreneur

"The soul without imagination is what an observatory would be without a telescope." –Henry Ward Beecher, American clergyman
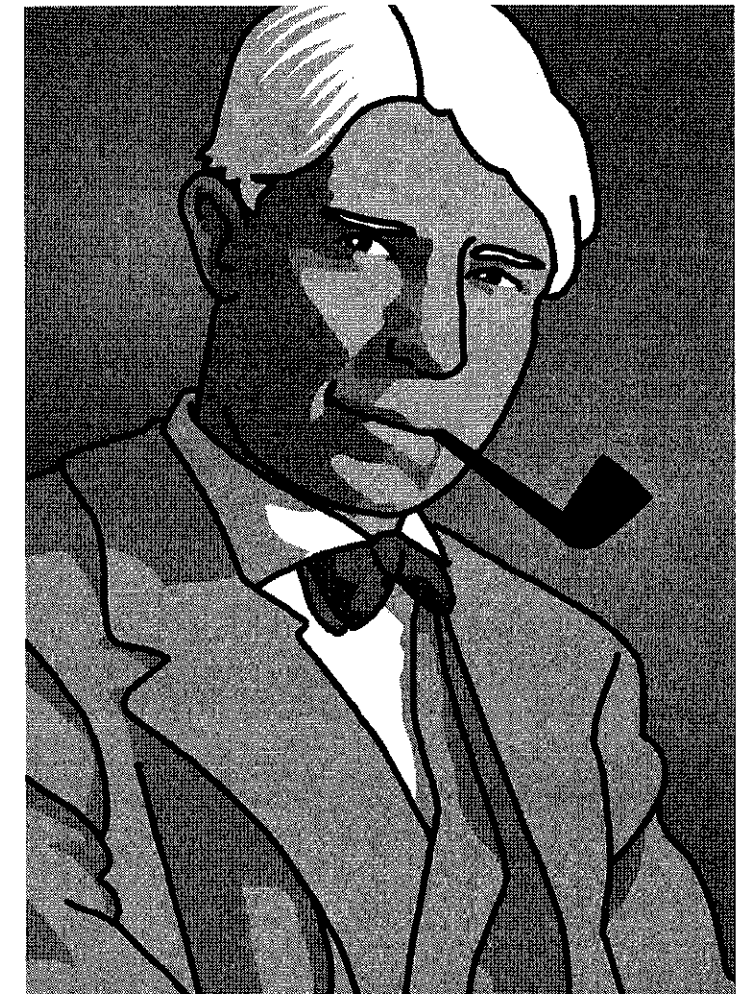
"Think left and think right and think low and think high. Oh, the thinks you can think up if only you try!" – Theodore Seuss Geisel (a.k.a. Dr. Seuss), American writer and cartoonist

Q & A: What would it be like if we lost the ability to use our imagination?
What can we do to keep it active and use it to our advantage everyday?