

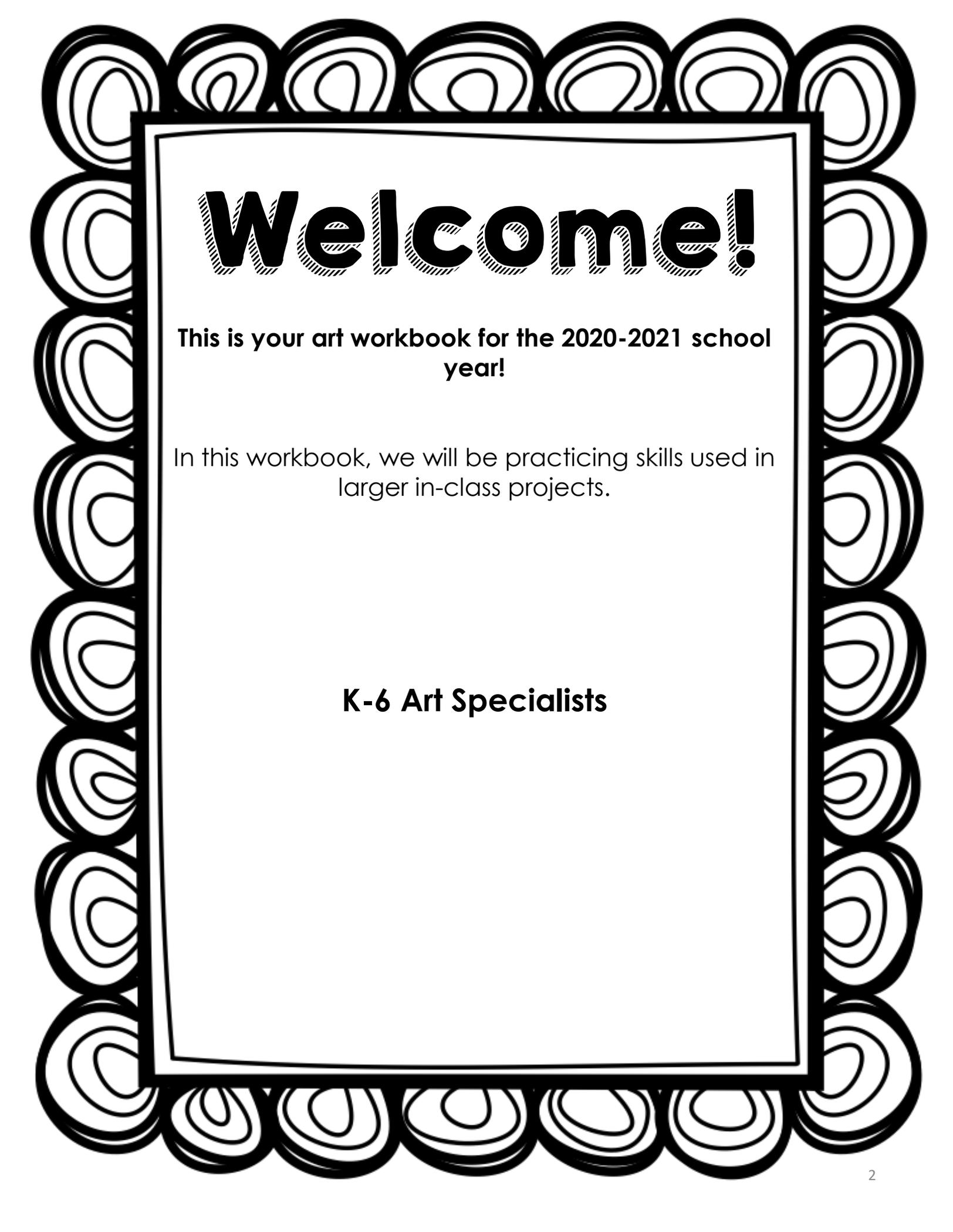
# ART

# WORKBOOK

# 1<sup>ST</sup> GRADE

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

2020-2021



# **Welcome!**

**This is your art workbook for the 2020-2021 school year!**

In this workbook, we will be practicing skills used in larger in-class projects.

**K-6 Art Specialists**

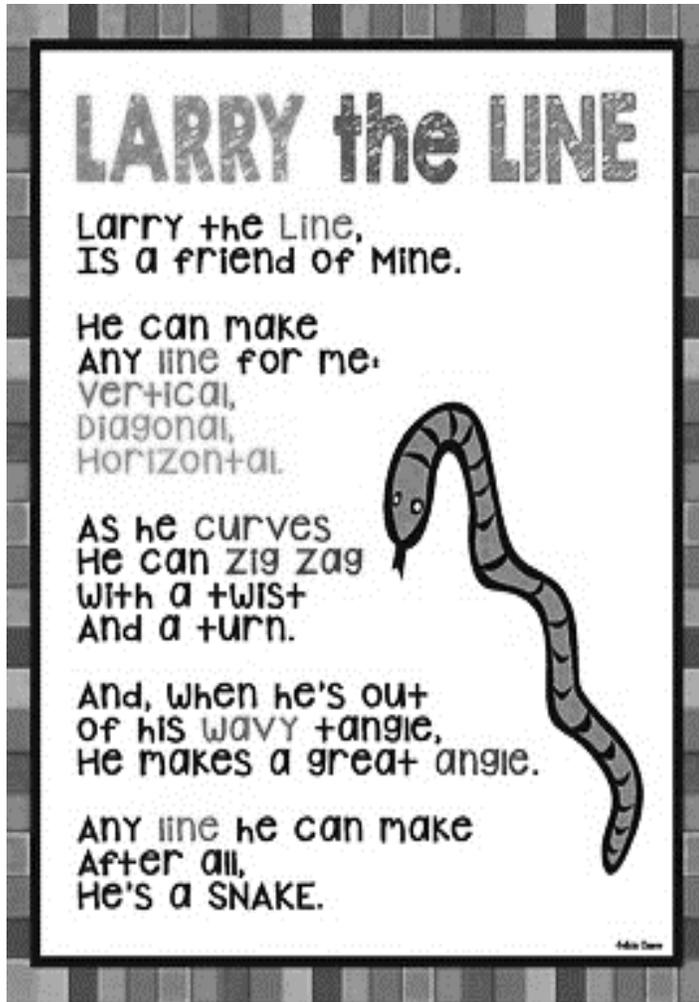
# SKILLS CHECKLIST

1. Demonstrate safe **scissor** use and control.
2. Demonstrate appropriate use of **glue** application; dot, dot, not a lot or edge gluing.
3. Demonstrate basic **paper** folding: side to side, corner to corner, and accordion fold.
4. Demonstrate basic control of **painting** and **printing** tools such as brushes, vegetables, and gadgets.
5. Practice modeling **clay** or **paper** into various 3d forms
6. Recognize **patterns** in art and objects.
7. Recognize and draw basic **shapes**: square, rectangle, circle, oval, and triangle.
8. Transforms 2d **shapes** (triangle and square) into 3d **forms** (cone and cube).
9. Recognize and draw basic **lines**: straight, wavy, thick, thin, diagonal, zigzag, spiral, curved, and dotted or dashed (broken) and how lines convey feelings.
10. Recognize neutral, warm and cool **colors**.
11. Distinguish the difference between light and dark **colors**.
12. Name the **primary** colors and mix to make **secondary** colors.
13. Use words to describe visual and applied **texture** on objects and in art.
14. Identify **space** in art: beside/overlapping, above/below, close/far, top/bottom, front/back, over/under.
15. Find and draw examples of near/large and far/small relationships to **depth perception**.
16. Uses the concept of a **horizon** line with the background.
17. Create various **facial expressions** using simple shapes and lines.
18. Demonstrate the process of **weaving** through fiber arts; weaving over straws.
19. Create artwork inspired by **personal experiences**, environment, imagination/visualization, and careful observation of real objects.
20. Create artwork inspired by **natural connections** with math, language arts, science, and social studies.
21. Recognize and discuss selected **western and non-western** artwork, artists, styles to include a minimum of four artists for the year.
22. Describe similarities and differences in **pairs of artwork**.
23. Use **art vocabulary** to talk about art and share themes, subjects, or main ideas.
24. In reading and writing; poses questions and gathers information from **artwork**.
25. Express a **preference for one artwork** over others and offers a reason.
26. Explain ideas, thoughts, experiences and feelings expressed in **personal artwork**.

I CAN  
LEARN

# Lines

A line is a dot that went for a walk! There are many types of lines to use when we are drawing and painting!



**How does Larry the Lines  
make lines?**

Blank rounded rectangular box for writing.

**Where do we see lines in  
the world?**

Blank rounded rectangular box for writing.

**Draw as many lines as you know!**

Large blank rounded rectangular box for drawing lines.

I CAN  
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# Lines

Let's practice **drawing** lines!

straight



wavy



zig zag



dashed



squiggly



castles



sharks



swirls



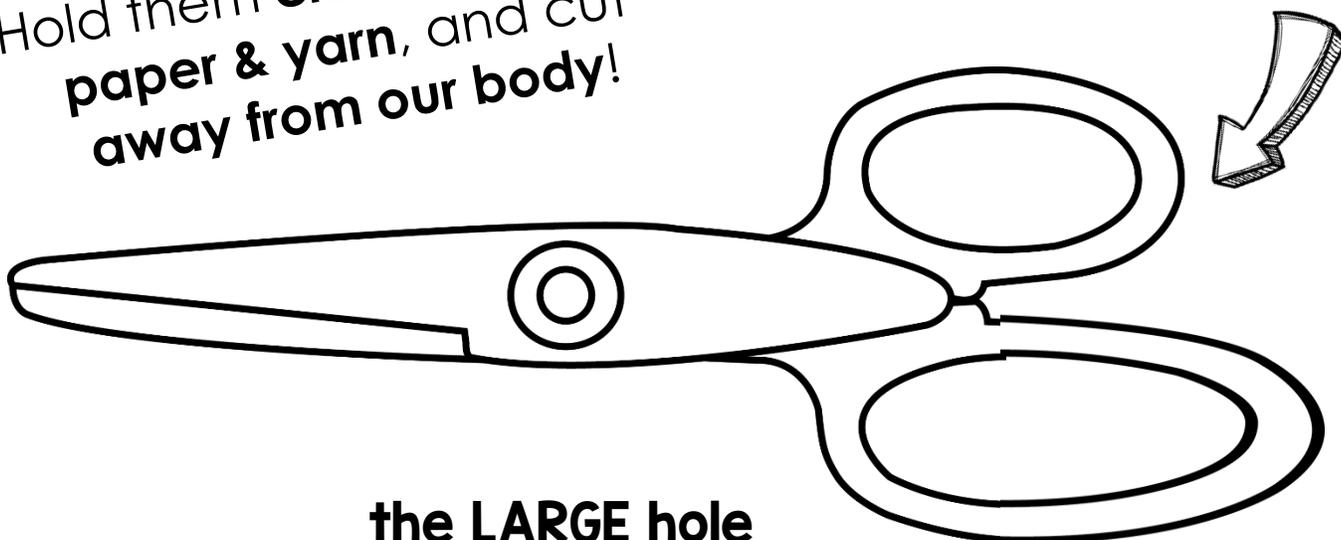
I CAN  
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# Scissors

**Scissors** are a very important art tool. We use them to turn large items into smaller items.

It is **very** important that we are **safe** with our scissors. Hold them **closed**, only cut **paper & yarn**, and cut away from our **body**!

the **SMALL** hole in the scissors is for your **THUMB**



the **LARGE** hole in the scissors is for your first **THREE FINGERS**

But what do you do with your other hand? Hold your paper or yarn!

NOW YOU  
ARE READY  
TO CUT!

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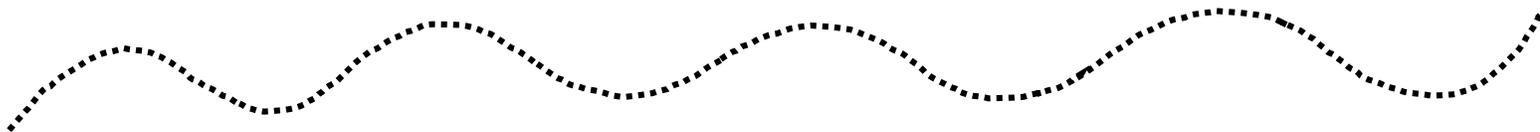
# Lines

Let's practice **cutting** lines! **Cut on the dotted lines!**

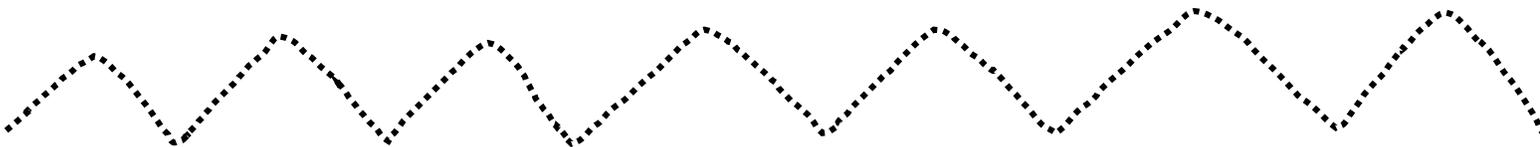
straight



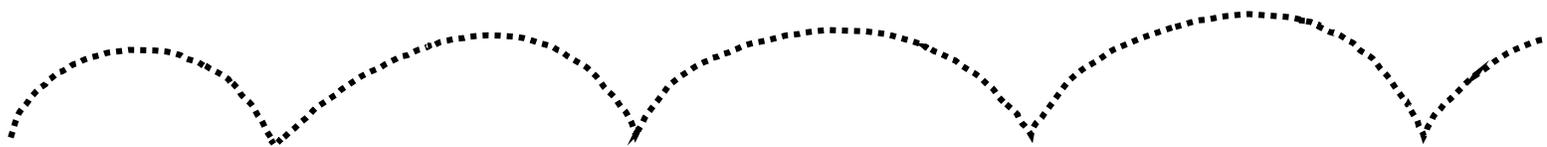
wavy



zig zag



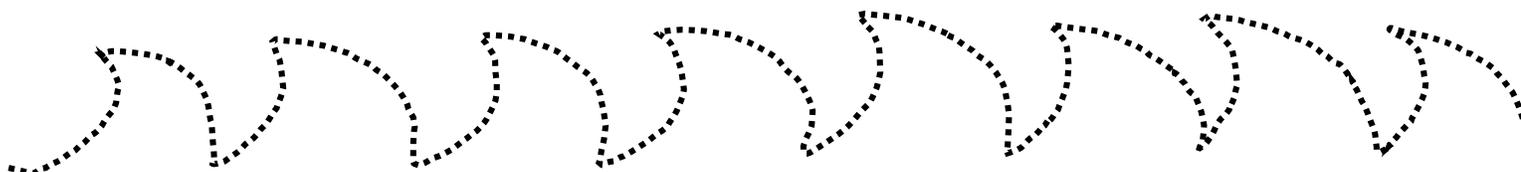
scalloped



castles



sharks





# I CAN LEARN

# Glue

Artists use **glue** to attach two pieces of **art materials** together. You don't need a lot of glue to make things **stick**! Let's see!



When we glue we want to **dot** our glue and not **puddle** it!

Use your glue bottle and make a little **dotted line** around the edge of the **shape**!

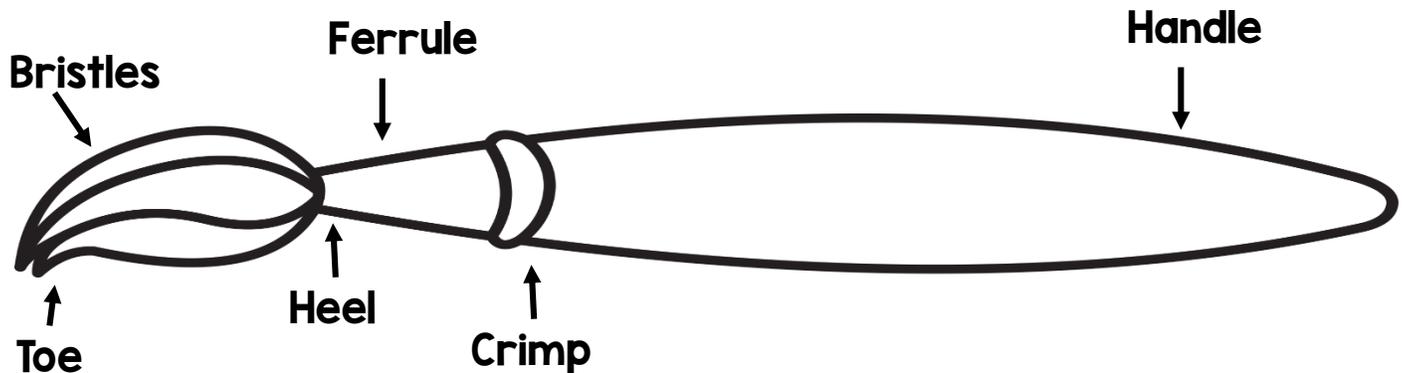
Glue sticks are use the same way except instead of a dotted line, we use a **straight line**!

Just go around the edge of the shape with your glue stick!

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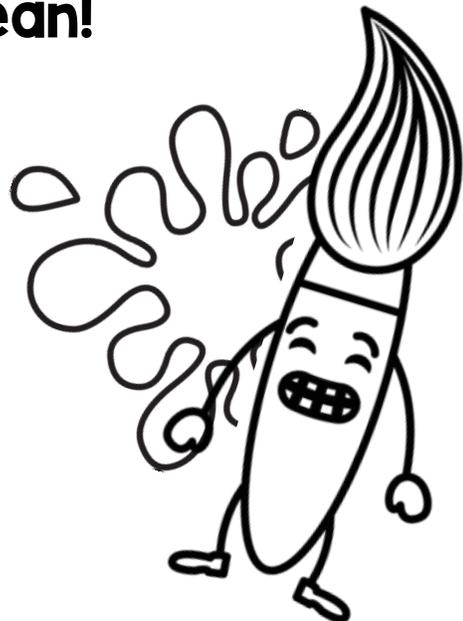
# Painting

Paintbrushes are used to move paint around. There are different parts of the brush we should know!



To keep our paintbrushes nice and neat, there's a few things we need to do...

- 1 **Rinse ALL the paint out of my hair!**
- 2 **Put some soap in your hand and wash my hair 'til it's all clean!**
- 3 **Rinse AGAIN!**
- 4 **Style my hairdo!**
- 5 **Lay me flat to dry!**

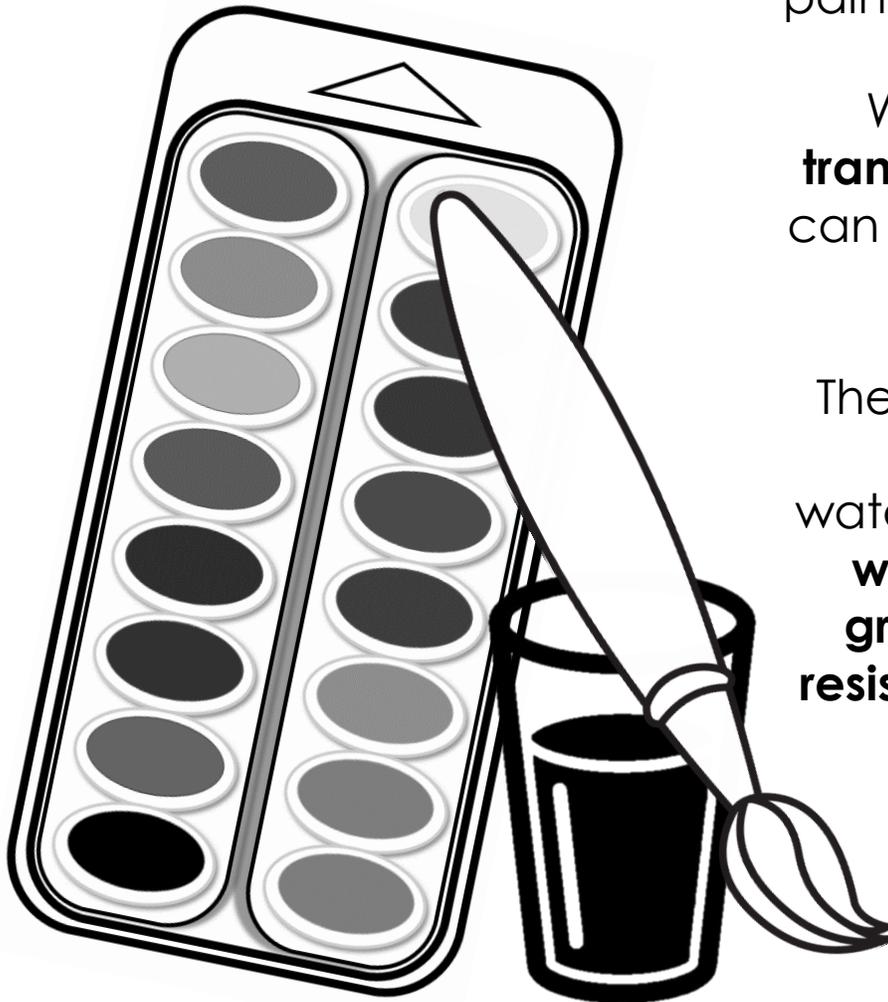


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# Watercolor Painting

## Watercolor Painting Supplies:

- WATER CUP
- WATERCOLOR SET
- BRUSH
- PAPER TOWEL



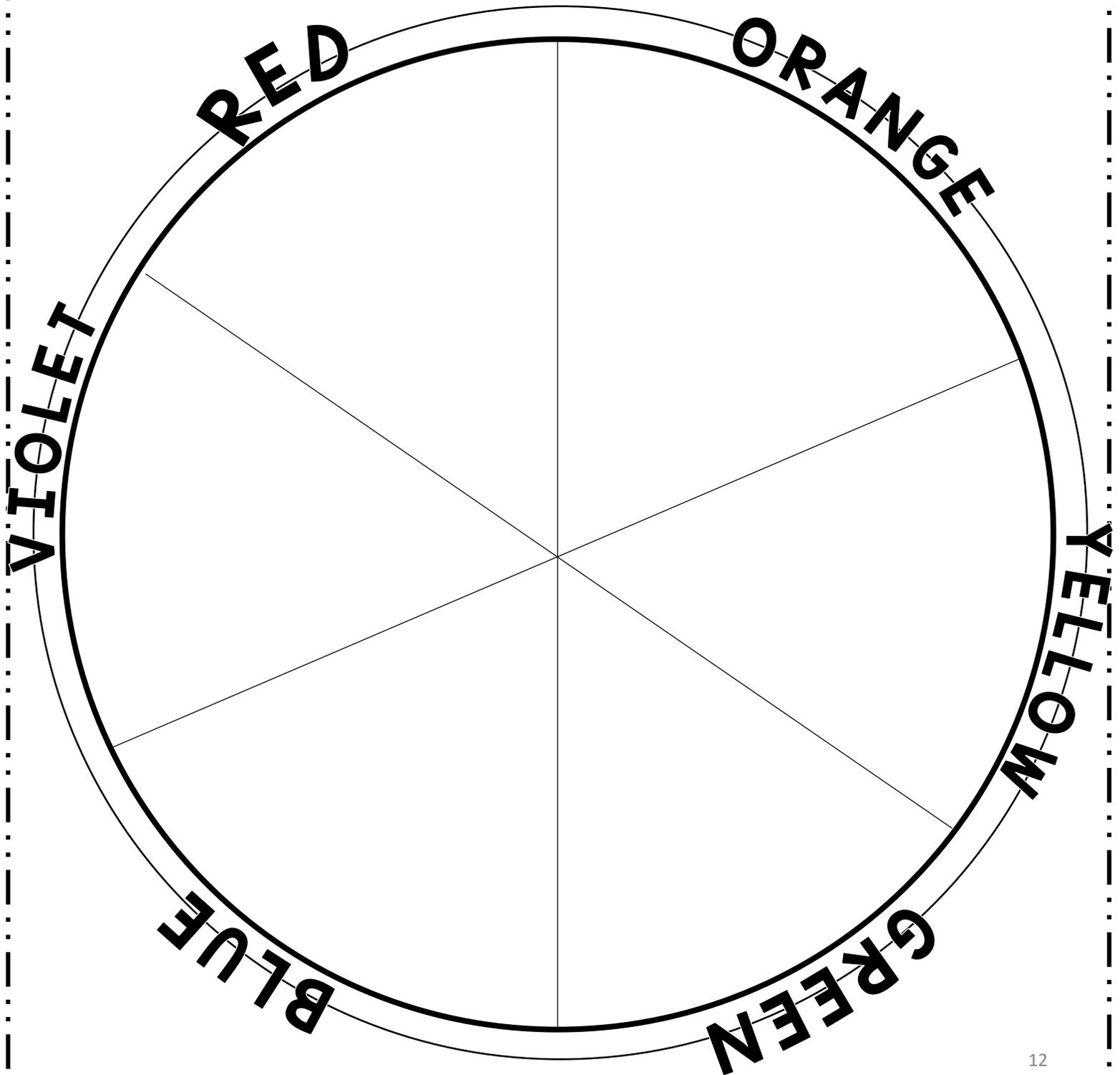
**Watercolor** paints are **gentle** paints that can be layered to make new colors. Watercolor paint is made with pigment (color) in a **water-based solution**. This means, that when you add water to watercolor paints, they become **liquid!**

Watercolor is always **transparent**, meaning you can see the paper through the paint.

There are many different ways to paint with watercolor paint including **wet-in-wet, dry brush, gradation, layers, wax resist, straws, and alcohol.**

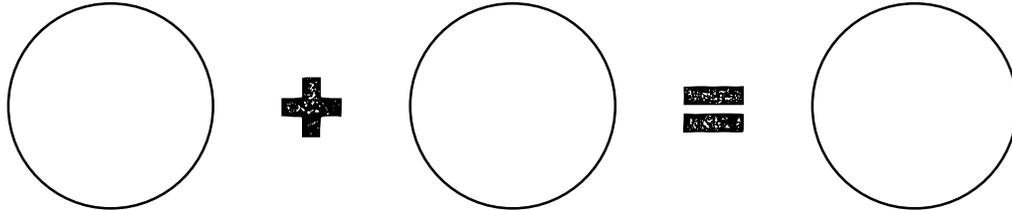
# I CAN LEARN Color Wheel

Review your knowledge of the primary and secondary colors by coloring the **color wheel**.



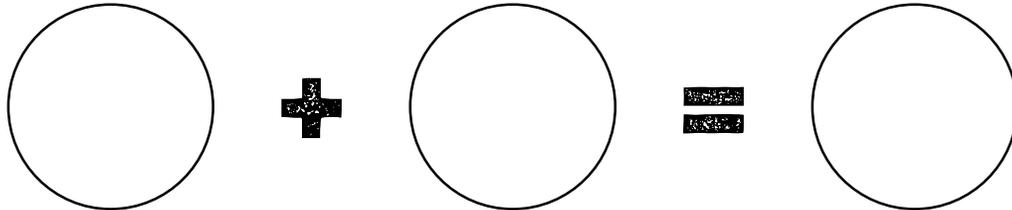
# I CAN LEARN Color Mixing

Use your watercolor paints and mix each colors as directed. Correctly label your new colors!



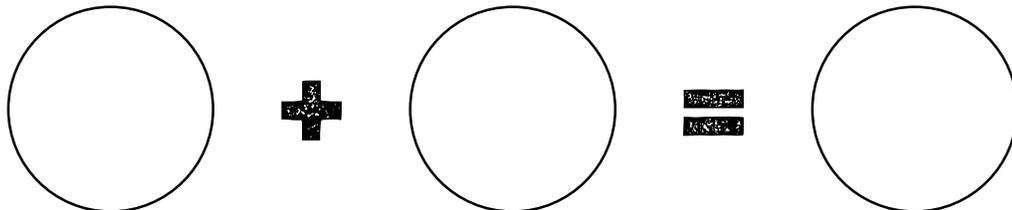
red

yellow



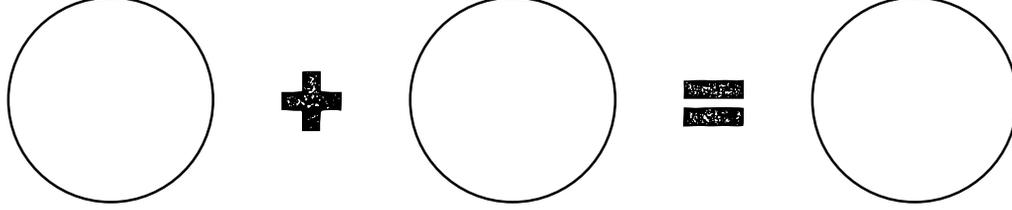
red

blue



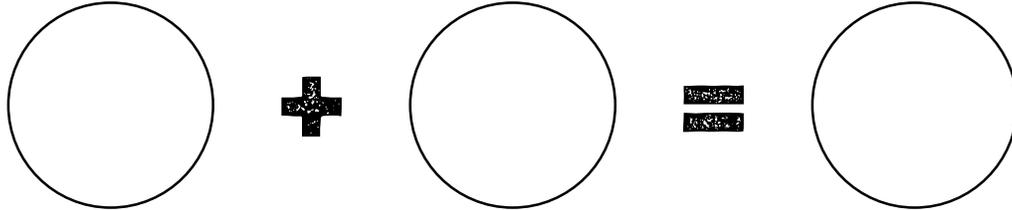
yellow

blue



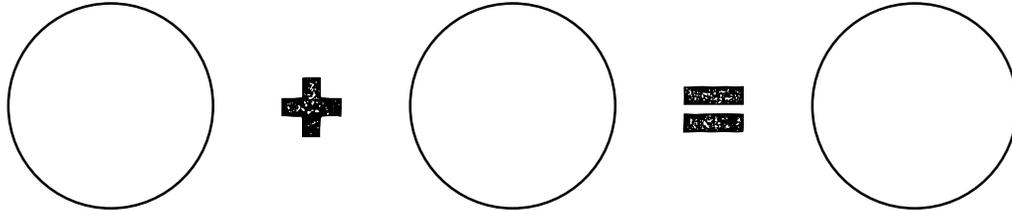
red

orange



yellow

green



blue

violet

# I CAN LEARN WARM & COOL COLORS



**WARM COLORS**  
are red, orange,  
and yellow.  
They show **heat**  
and **summer**.

**RED**

**ORANGE**

**YELLOW**



**COOL COLORS**  
are green, blue,  
and violet.  
They show **cold**  
and **winter**.

**GREEN**

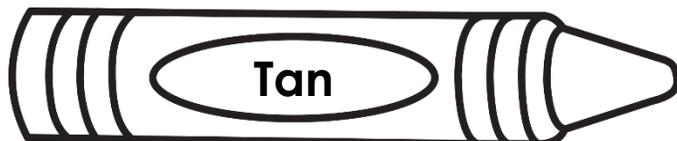
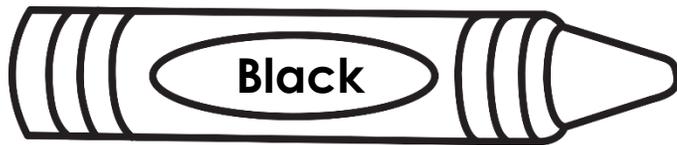
**BLUE**

**VIOLET**

# I CAN LEARN

# NEUTRAL COLORS

**Neutral colors** are those colors not found on the **color wheel**, but are made using colors from the color wheel. They are found all over **nature** and especially on our **bodies**.



What is the color of your hair?

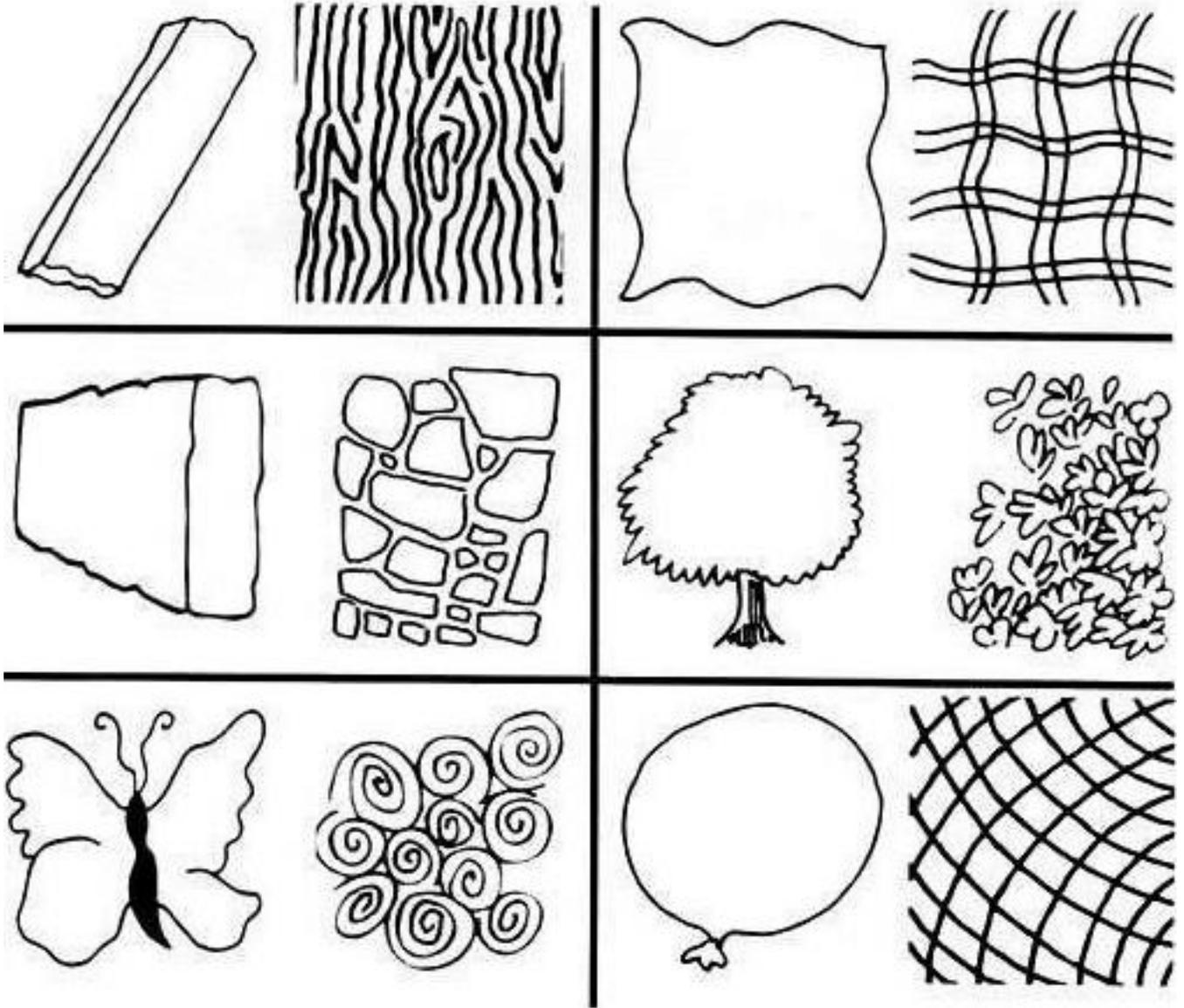
What is the color of your skin?

What is the color of your pet or favorite animal?

# I CAN LEARN TEXTURE

**Texture** is the way something **feels**. In art we have two kinds of texture: **visual** and **tactile**. **Visual texture** is when you draw texture on an object. You show how it would **feel** to touch it. You make it more lively!

**Make the shapes below more lively by filling them with textures shown beside the shape.**

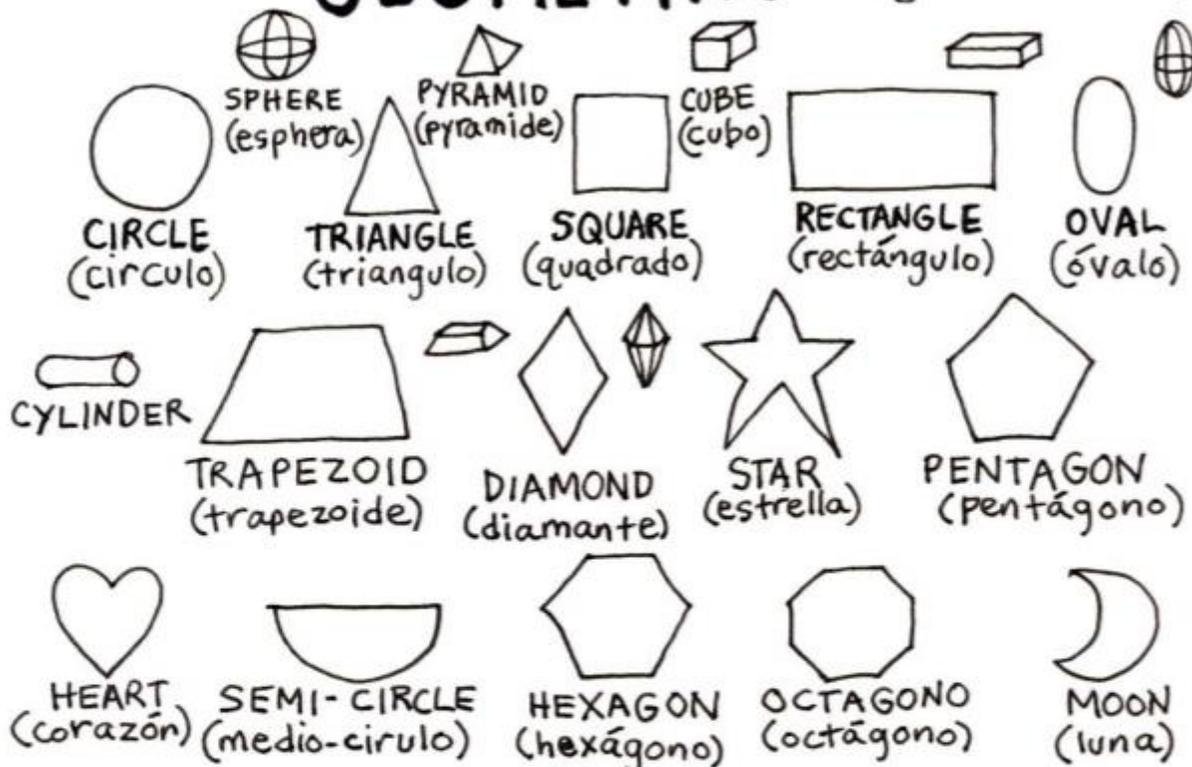


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# Shapes

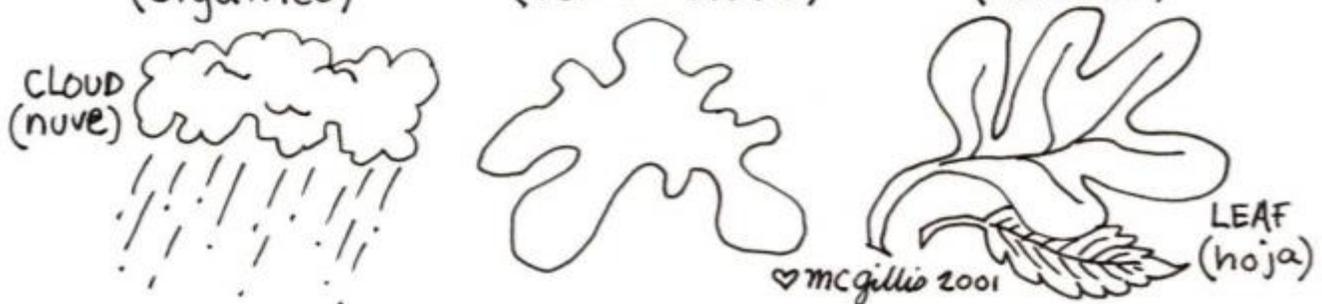
**Shapes** are created when a line connects two ends. It is an enclosed **space**. There are two categories of shapes: **geometric** and **organic**.

## GEOMETRIC (geometrica)



## ORGANIC / FREE FORM / NATURAL

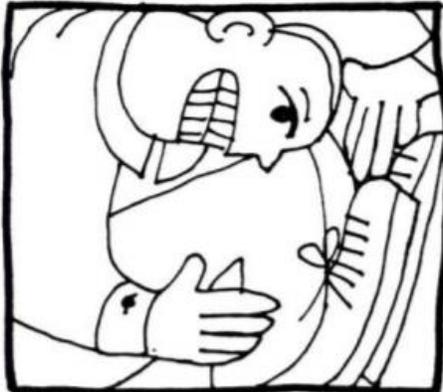
(orgánico) (forma libre) (natural)



# I CAN LEARN

# Space

**Space** is the visual and physical space within an artwork. Artists create **space** in a variety of ways.



**DRAW BIG**



**FILL THE WHOLE PAPER**



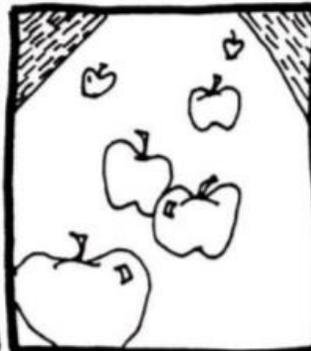
**LINES OFF THE PAPER**



**PLACEMENT IN RELATION TO THE HORIZON LINE**



**SMALLER IN DISTANCE LARGER CLOSE UP**



**DARKER CLOSE UP & LIGHTER FURTHER AWAY**



**OVERLAPPING**



**FOREGROUND (NEAR SPACE)**



**MIDDLE GROUND (MIDDLE SPACE)**



**BACKGROUND (FAR SPACE)**

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LEARN

# Space

In art, objects that are **near** are drawn **large** and closer to the bottom of the page. Objects that are **far** are drawn **small** and closer to the top of the page.

**Finish this drawing.** Draw one object **near**, and one object **far**.

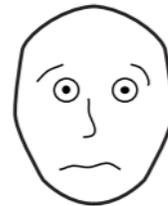
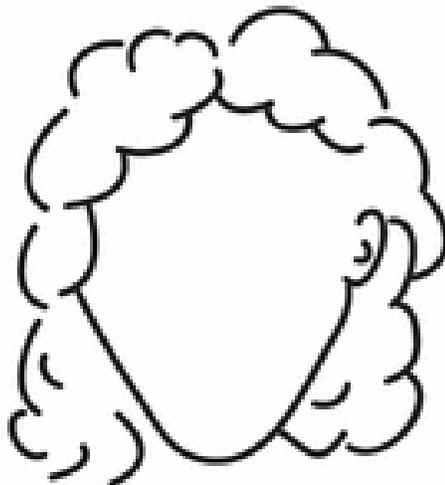


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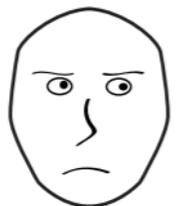
# Facial Expressions

**Facial expressions** are how we tell the world how we are **feeling**. It is important to be able to draw in our art, how the **characters** are feeling. Here are some examples:

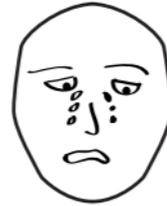
**Practice drawing some facial expressions on the faces below!**



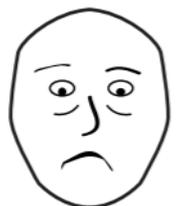
*Embarrassed*



*Bored*



*Crying*



*Sad*



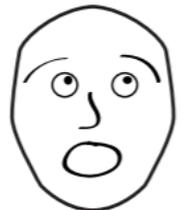
*Annoyed*



*Excited*



*Happy*



*Surprised*

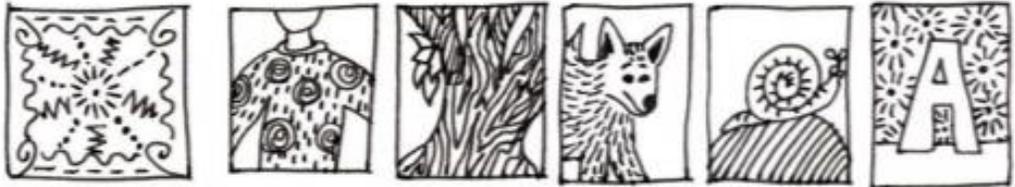


*Angry*

# I CAN LEARN Pattern

**Pattern** is the **repetition** of the elements of art or anything else. There are many different kinds of patterns to use in art!

PATTERNS OF LINES

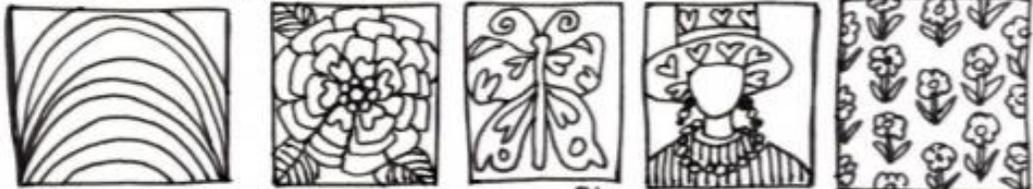


PATTERNS OF SHAPES

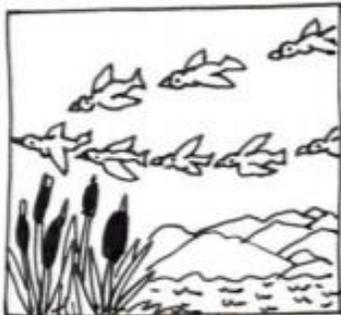


Non-objective design Portrait Landscape Leopard City

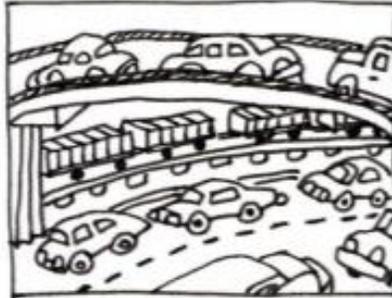
PATTERNS OF COLOR



Rainbow Flower Butterfly Clothing Wall Paper



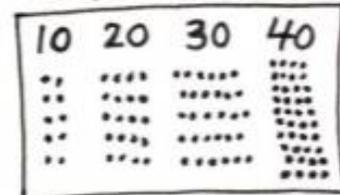
Birds flying in formation are a pattern.



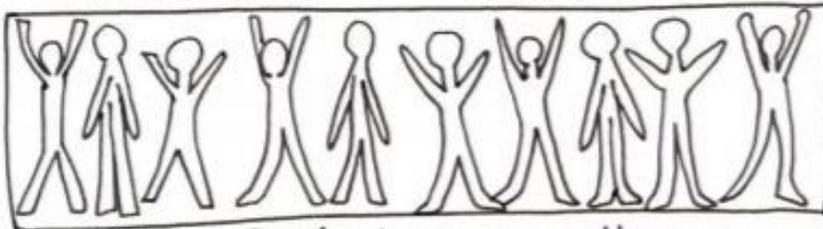
Cars stopped in traffic makes a pattern.



Music has patterns.



Mathematics has patterns.



Jumping jacks are a pattern.



Inhale, exhale. Inhale, exhale. Breathing is a pattern.

**PATTERN IS EVERYWHERE!**

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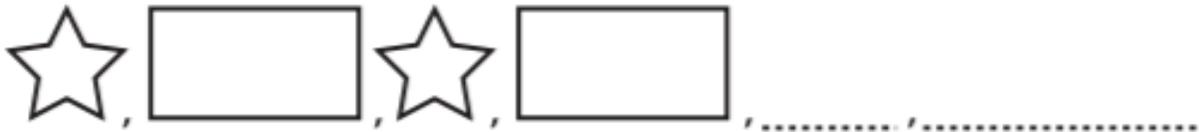
# Pattern

Practice completing the pattern. Color each pattern in when you are complete!

1.



2.



3.



4.



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# Weaving

**Textiles** are felt or spun fibers made into yarn or thread and then **knit** or **woven** to make fabrics. They were first created in the Middle East in the late Stone Age.

From ancient times to present day, **textiles** have changed!

Different kinds of **textiles** changed how people dressed, carried belongings, and decorated their world.

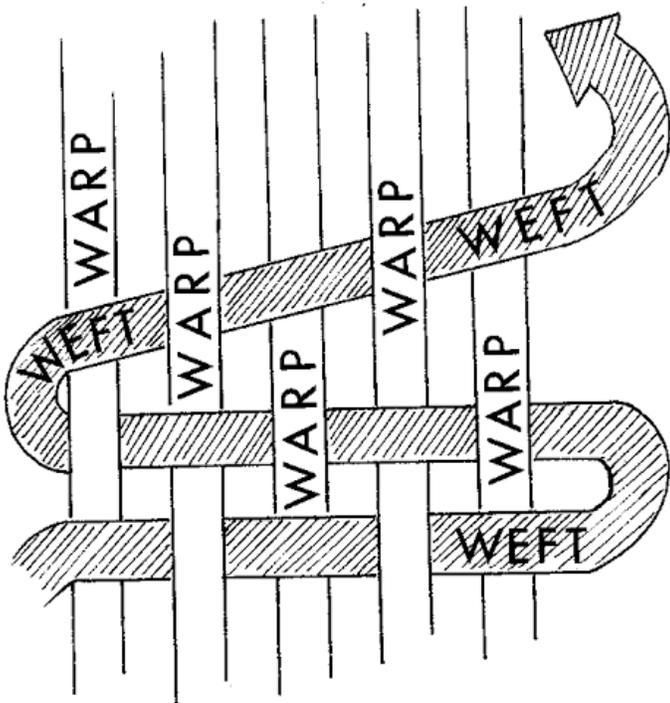


## Weaving Basics

There are two main parts to a weaving: the **warp** thread & the **weft** thread.

The **warp** thread runs **vertically** and is what holds the weaving together.

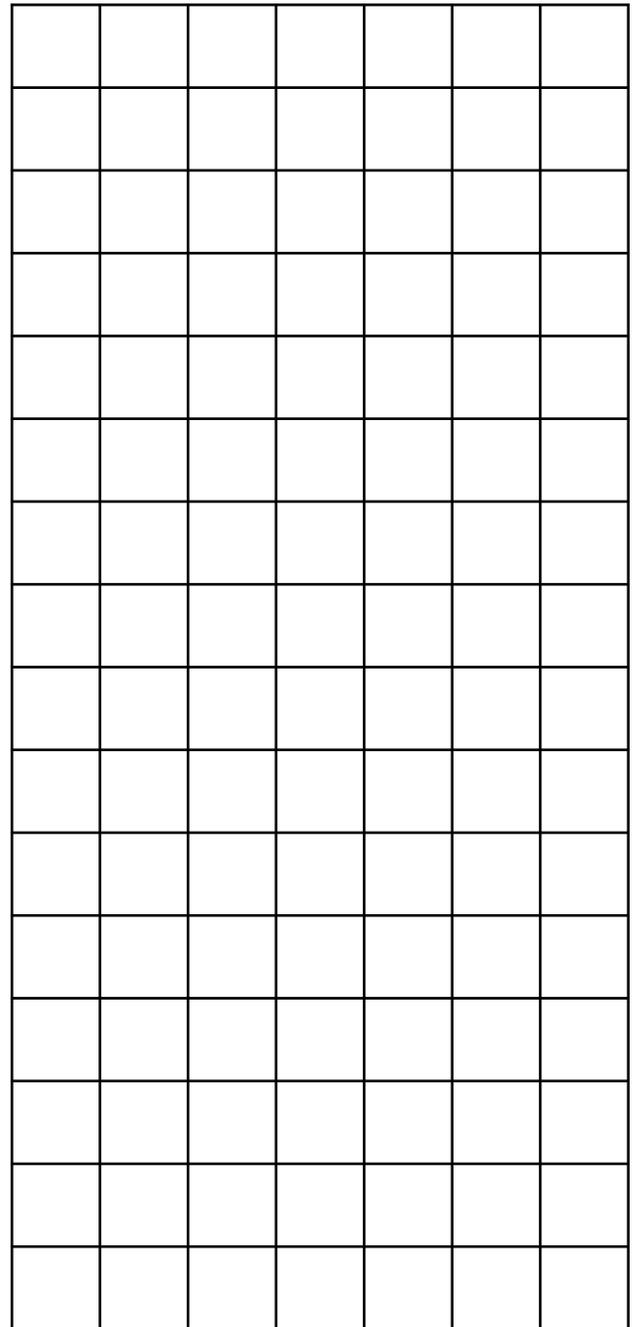
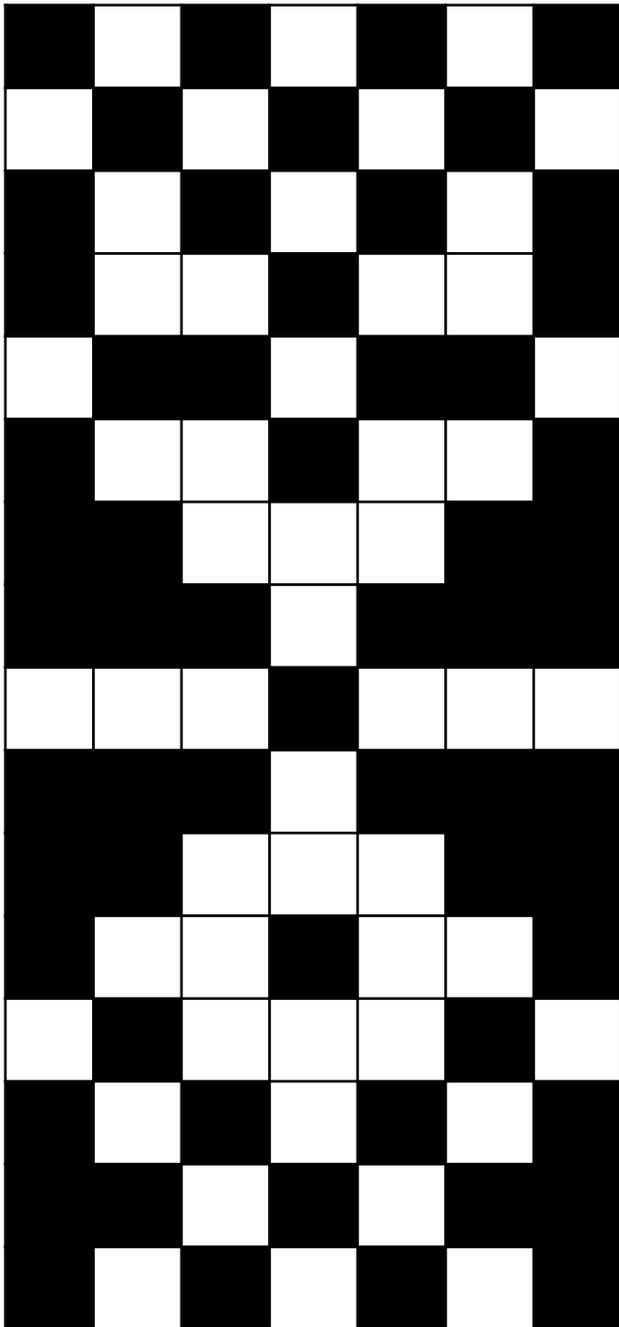
The **weft** thread runs **horizontally** and adds all of the **details, patterns,** and **color.**



I CAN  
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# Weaving Patterns

Practice following a weaving pattern by coloring the grid on the right, with the same pattern on the left.



# I CAN LEARN TO

# Talk About Art

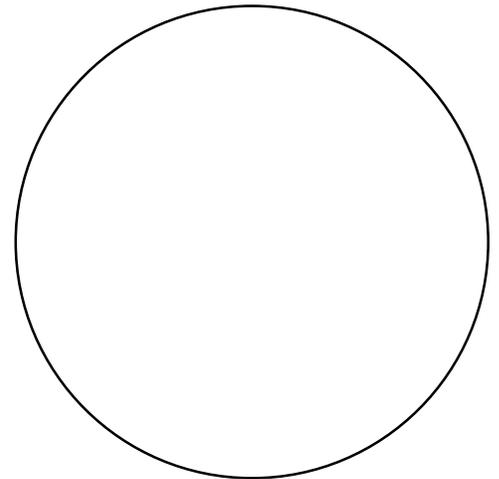
Talking about art is a big part of being an artist! We can look for similarities and differences in art by observing what is in each art piece.

What do you **see** in each of these artworks?

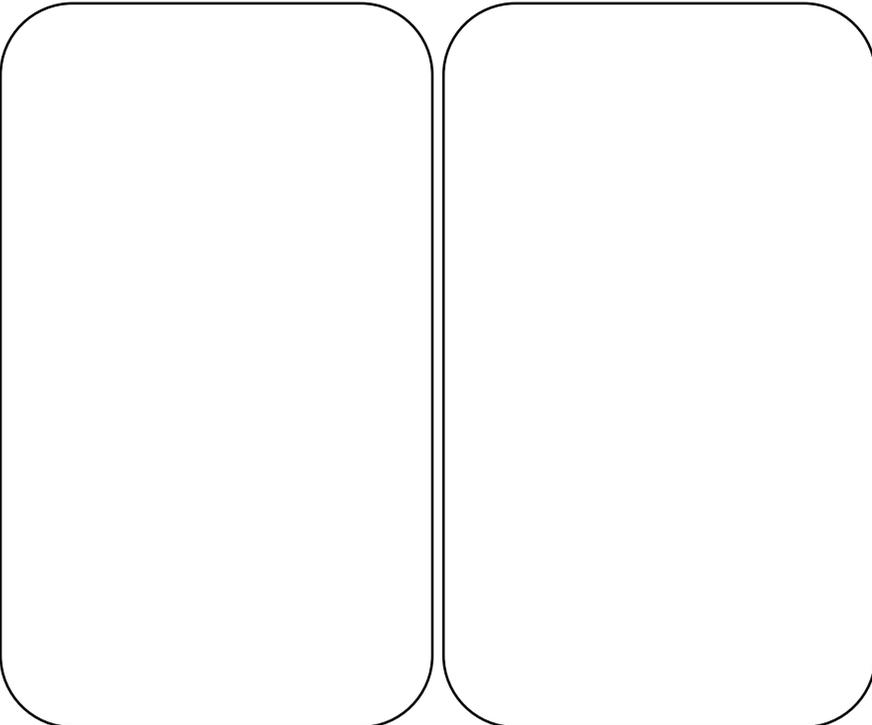
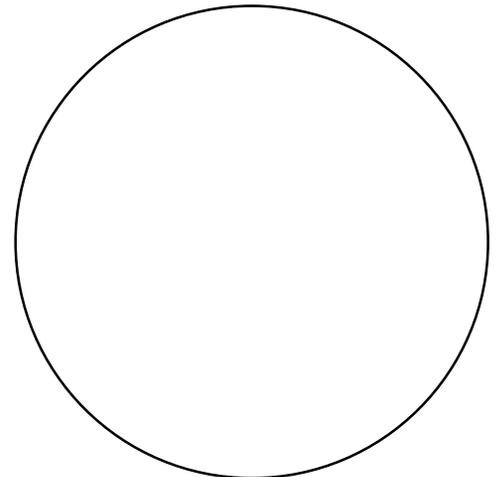
(Picasso's "Weeping Woman" left and Kiki Smith's "Melancholia" right)



**What's the same  
in the two  
artworks?**

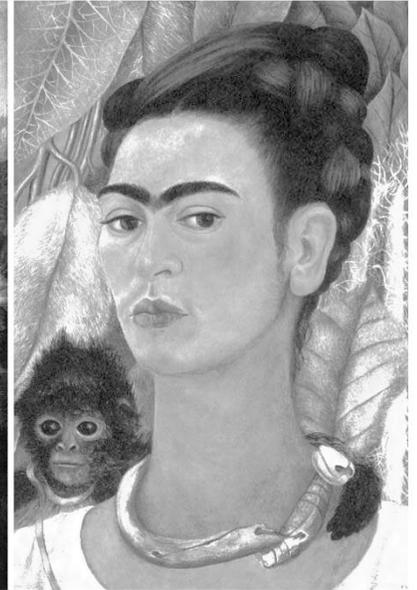


**What's different  
in the two  
artworks?**



# I CAN LEARN TO Talk About Art

When looking at art, you might notice you **like** some art and **dislike** other art. What is important is to figure out **why**. It might be because you don't like the what is in the artwork or you don't like the colors or the patterns shown. Any feeling is okay, but using your **art vocabulary** to talk about it is what you want!



Look at the two **portraits** above. Which one do you like better? Why? Use your **art vocabulary** and at least **1 full sentence**.

A large, empty rounded rectangular box provided for the student to write their response to the prompt above.

**I CAN  
LEARN**

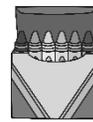
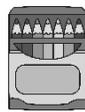
# Artist Statement

It is important to be able to write an **artist statement** about your own work! An **artist statement** tells people who look at your art how you feel about it, and what you want them to know.

**LET'S WRITE AN ARTIST STATEMENT!**

**Title of Art:** \_\_\_\_\_

**I used these art  
supplies to make my art:**



**I created a:** \_\_\_\_\_

**I used these shapes & colors in making my art.**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**My artwork makes me feel:** \_\_\_\_\_

**I also want to share:**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_