



ART

WORKBOOK

3RD 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

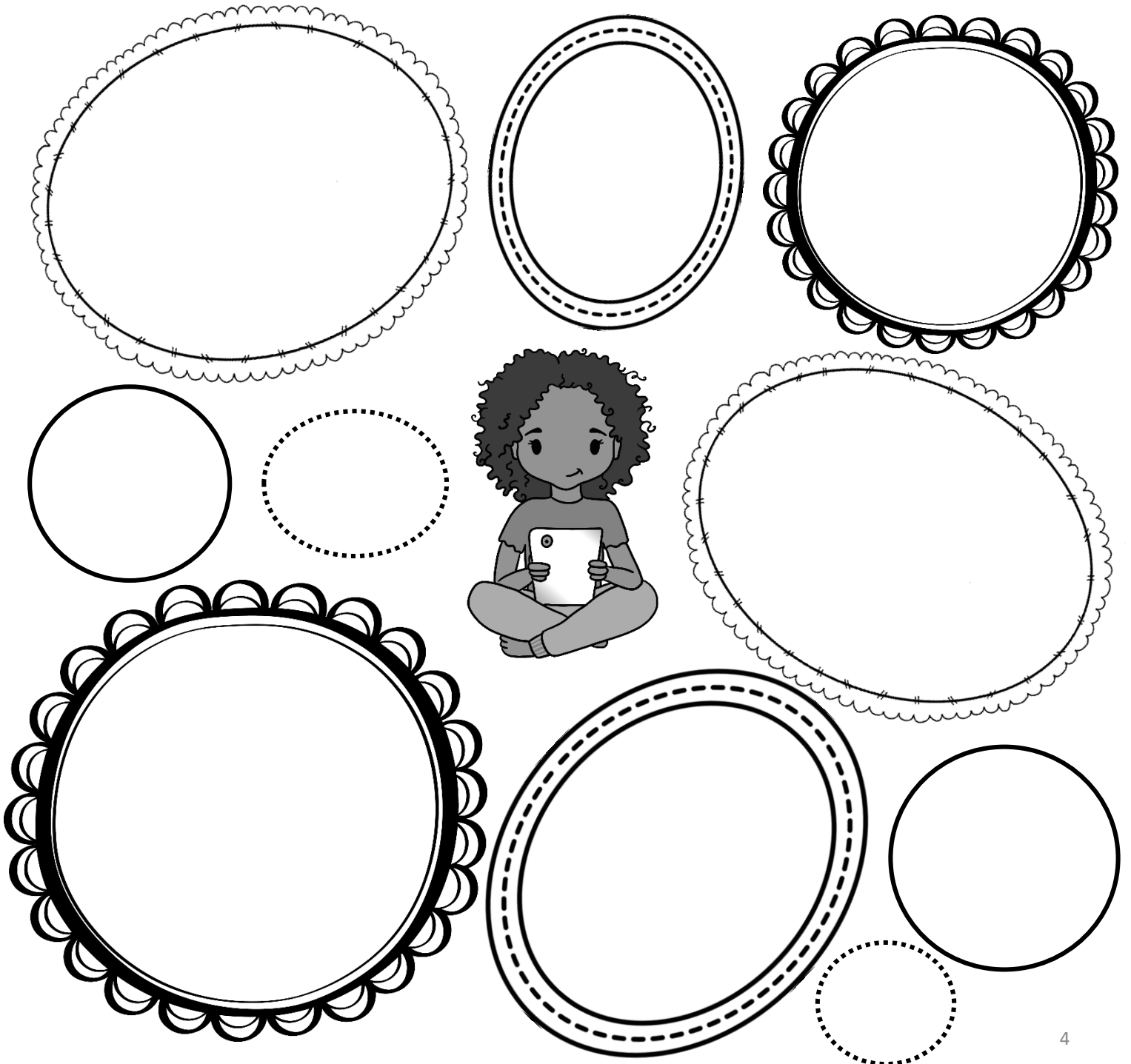
1. Apply **one-point perspective** technique using horizon line, vanishing point, and ruler; 1 point perspective boxes.
2. Recognize and create three layers of **space** in art: foreground, middle ground, and background.
3. Demonstrate and recognize two kinds of **balance**: symmetry and asymmetry.
4. Demonstrate the use of **value** to create realism in drawings.
5. Demonstrate **3-d paper construction** by using cat stairs, accordion folds, and scoring.
6. Apply basic control of **printmaking** skills to paper with relief printing such as styrofoam.
7. Recognize positive and negative **space** as well as foreground and background.
8. Improve control of various **brush techniques**: wet on wet and wet on dry and dry on dry.
9. Introduce various experimental **painting techniques** such as straw and feather.
10. Recognize the difference between geometric and organic **shapes**.
11. Find examples of near-large and far-small relationships to **depth perception**.
12. Name the secondary colors and make from primary colors; 6 hue **color wheel**.
13. Describe the use of the **art elements** of line, shape, color, value, space, and texture in art.
14. Expresses a **preference for one artwork over others** and offers a reason.
15. Explains ideas, thoughts, experiences and feelings expressed in **personal artwork**.
16. Describes similarities and differences in pairs of **artwork**.
17. Uses **art vocabulary** to talk about art and share themes, subjects, or main ideas.

I CAN
LEARN

MY ARTIST VOICE

When making art it is important to use **your voice**. Your voice means using **parts about yourself** including your likes, dislikes, opinions, culture, and heritage in **your art!**

Fill out this brain map to help you add more of your voice to your art this year!



ELEMENTS OF ART

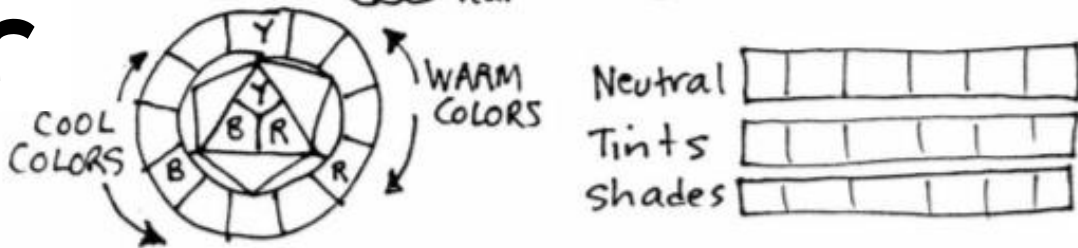
Line



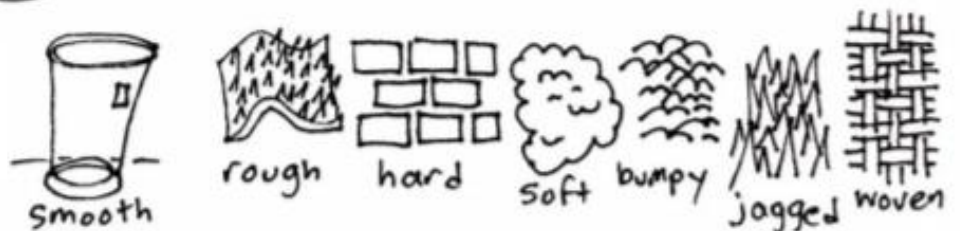
Shape & Form



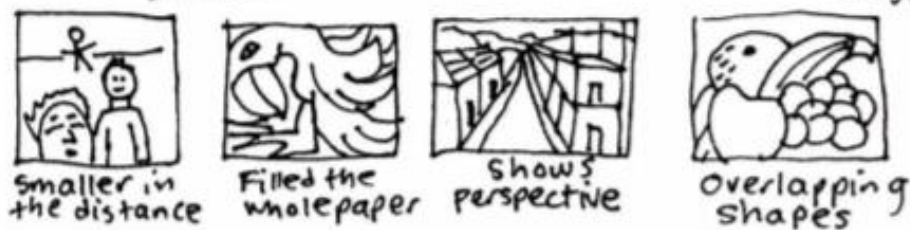
Color



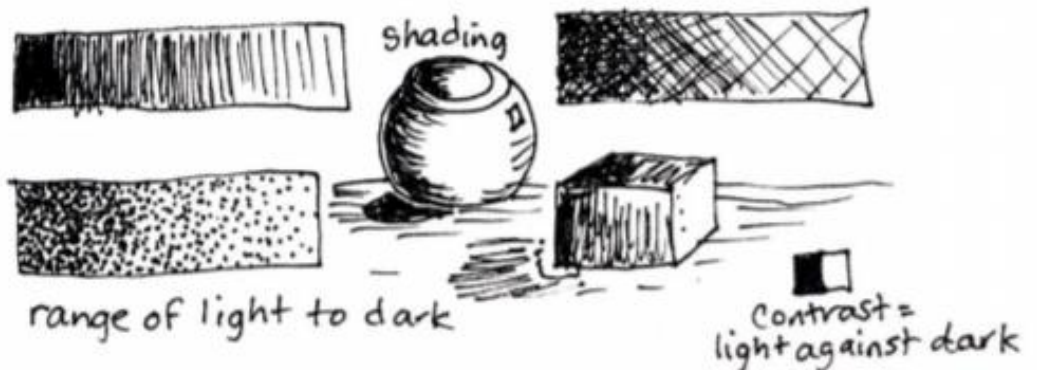
Texture



Space



Value

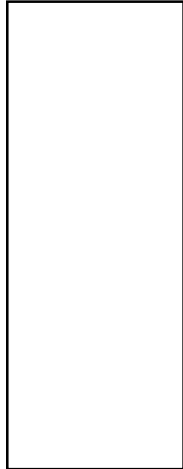


I CAN LEARN

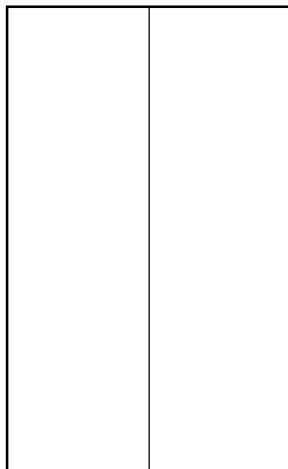
Value

Value is the difference in the lightness or darkness of an object, shape, or form.

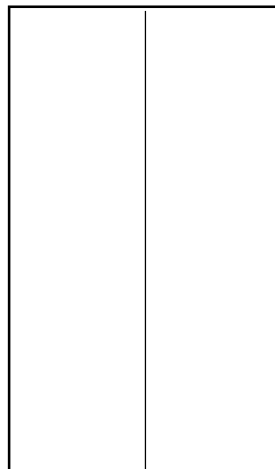
A value scale shows the change of light to dark.



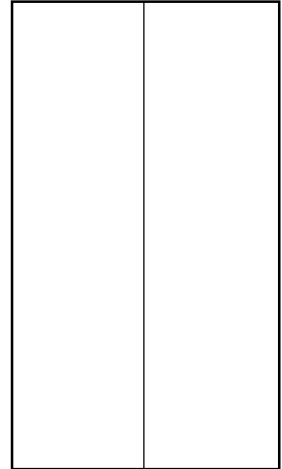
This is a pencil value scale



Pen Pencil
Shading with lines: hatching



Pen Pencil
Shading with cross-hatching



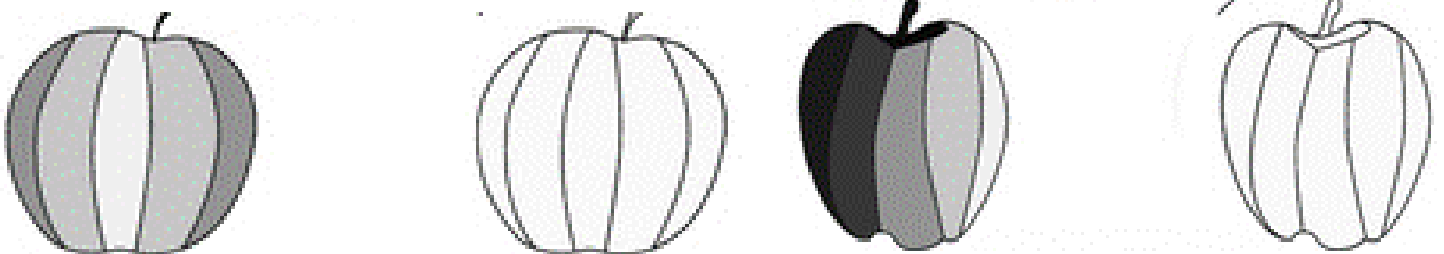
Pen Pencil
Shading with stippling

[These are line shading techniques.]

Shading applied to objects:



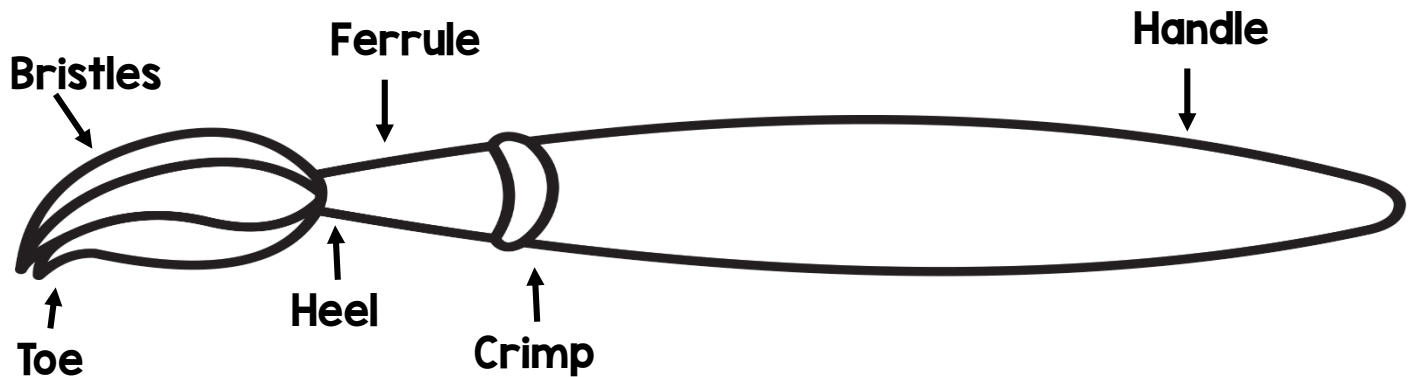
Practice shading objects:



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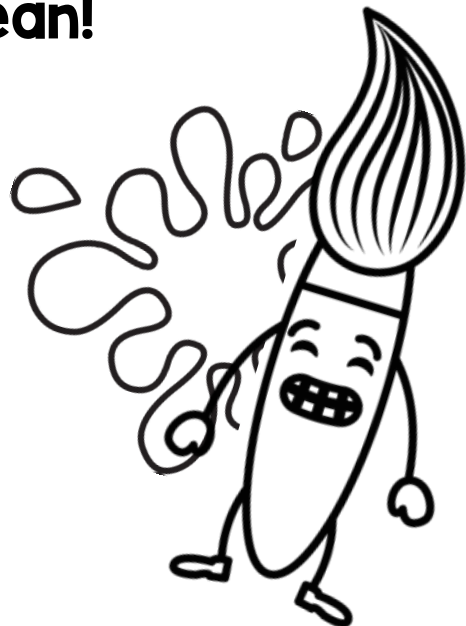
Painting

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!**

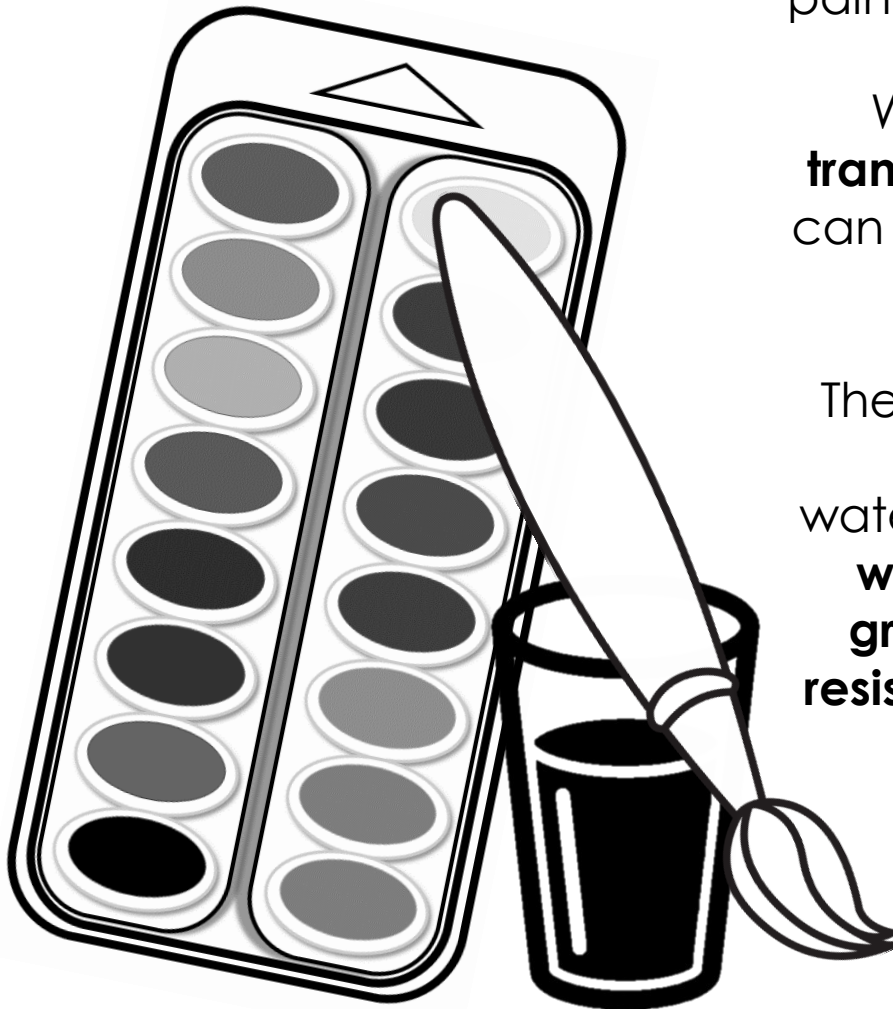


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Watercolor Painting

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!**

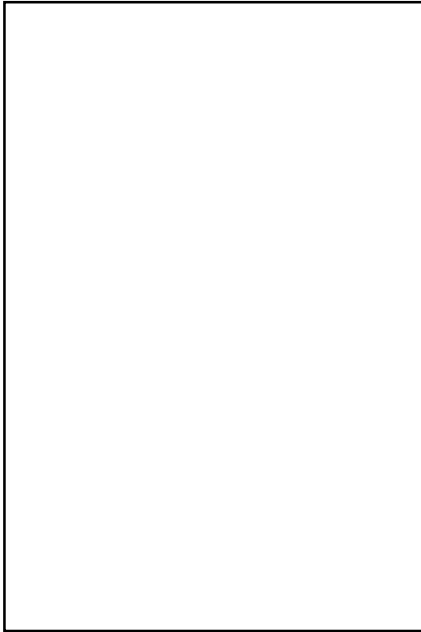
Watercolor is always **transparent**, meaning you can see the paper through the paint.

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

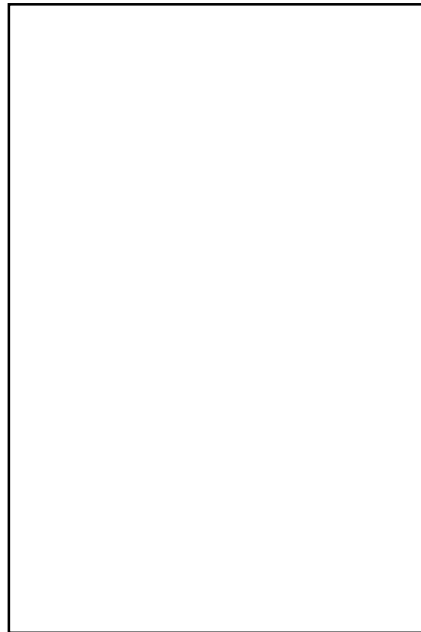
**I CAN
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Watercolor Painting

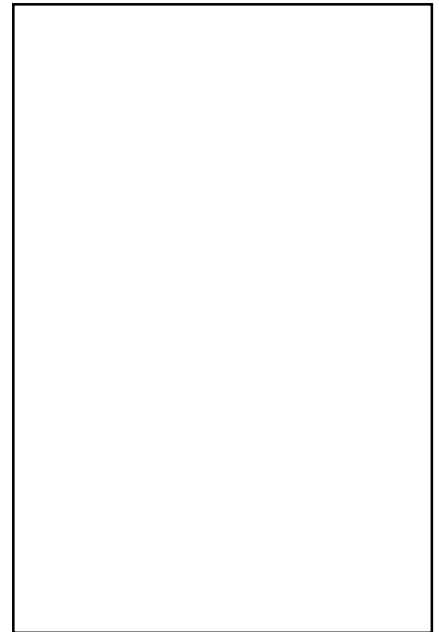
Try each of the techniques below!



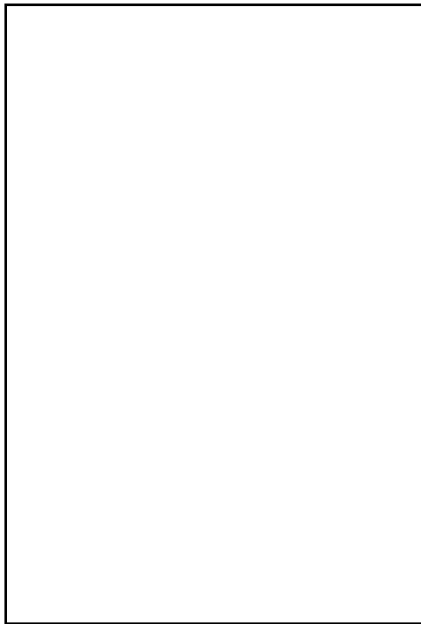
alcohol



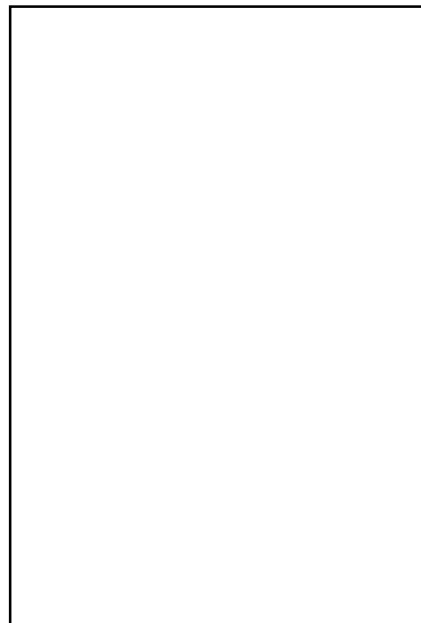
straws



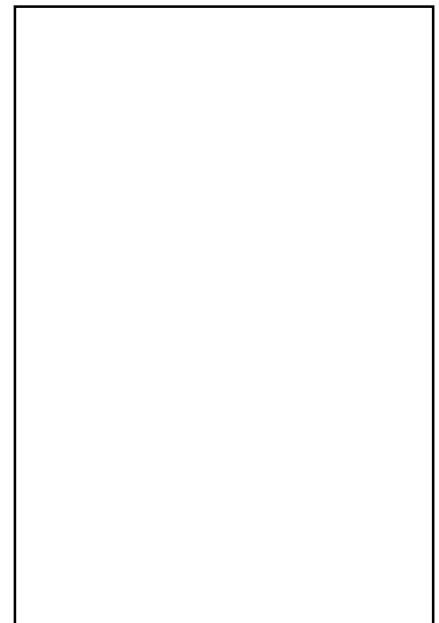
stickers or tape



wet on dry



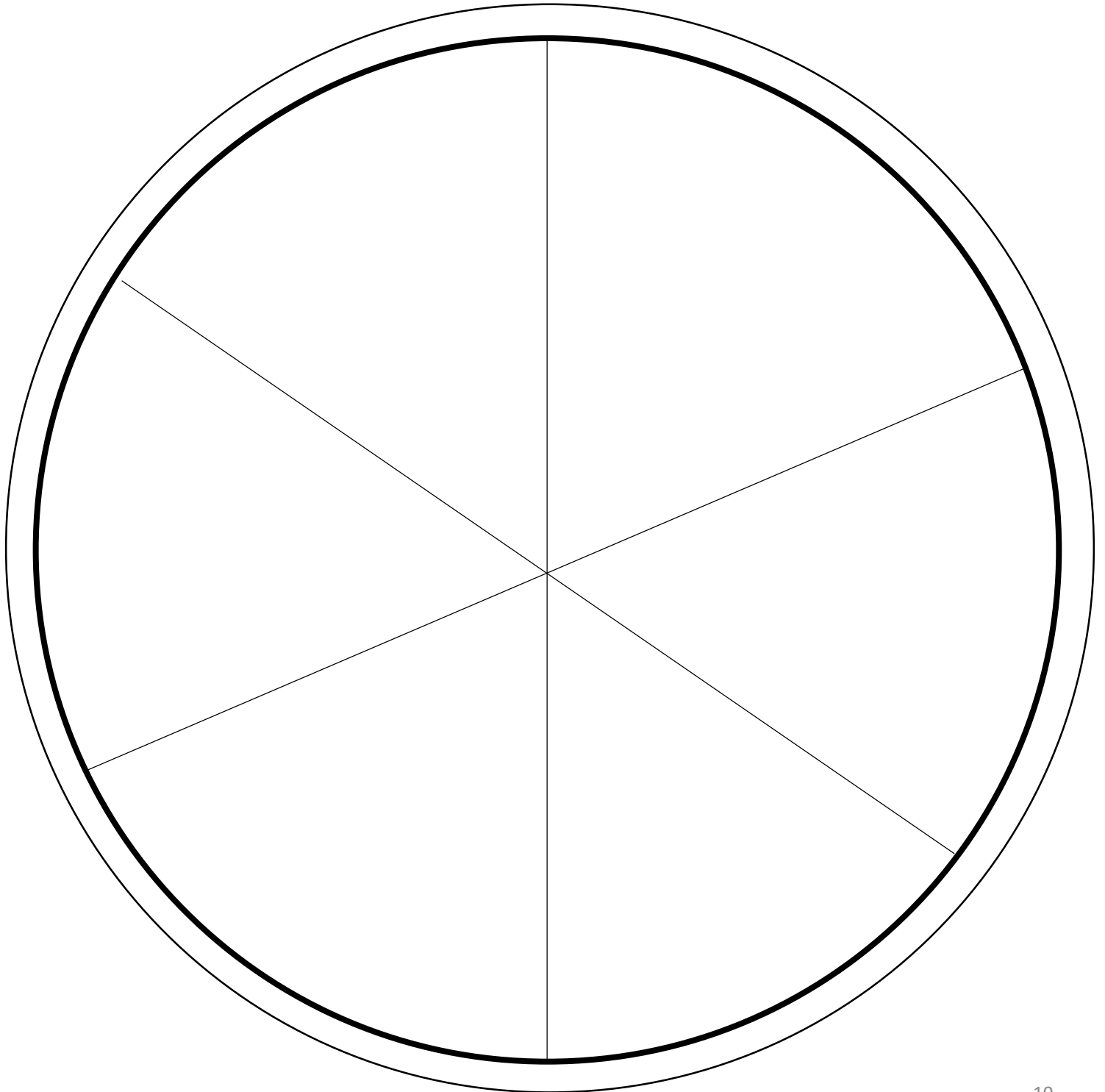
dry brush



wet on wet

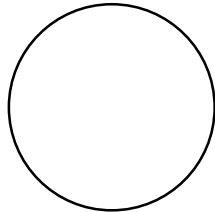
I CAN LEARN Color Wheel

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

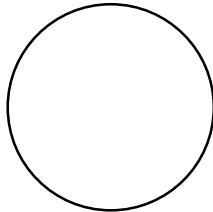


I CAN LEARN Color Mixing

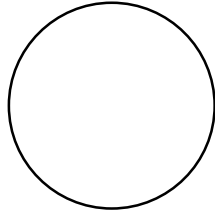
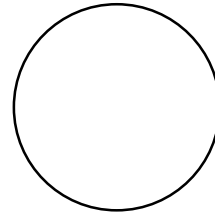
Use your watercolor paints and mix each colors as directed. Correctly label your new colors!



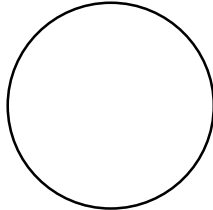
red



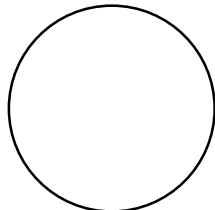
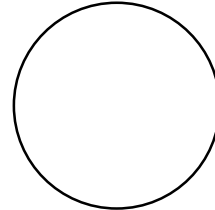
yellow



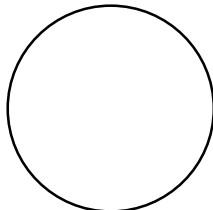
red



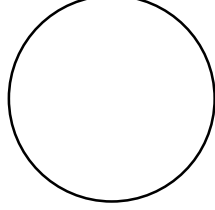
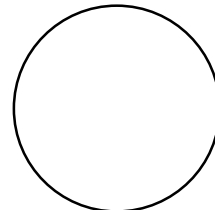
blue



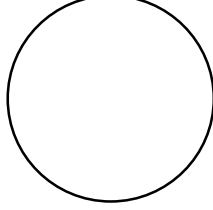
yellow



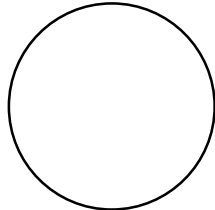
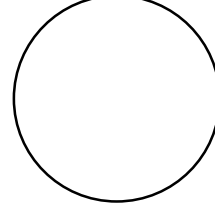
blue



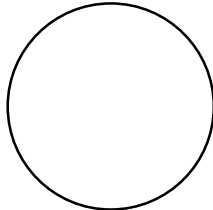
red



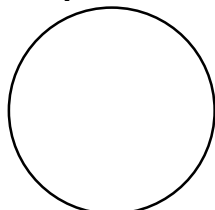
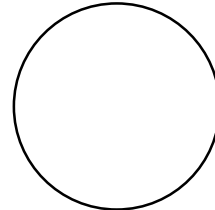
orange



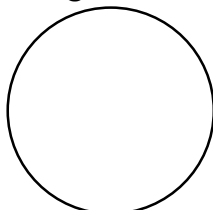
yellow



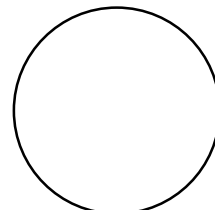
green



blue



violet

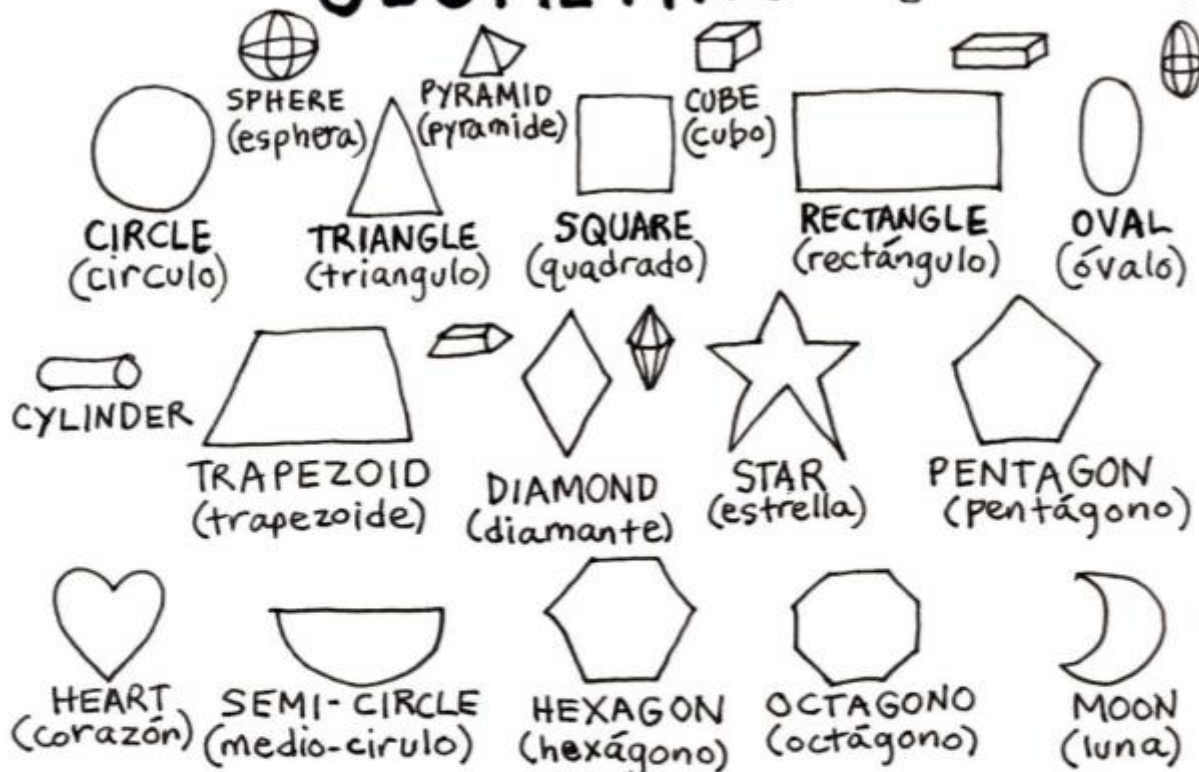


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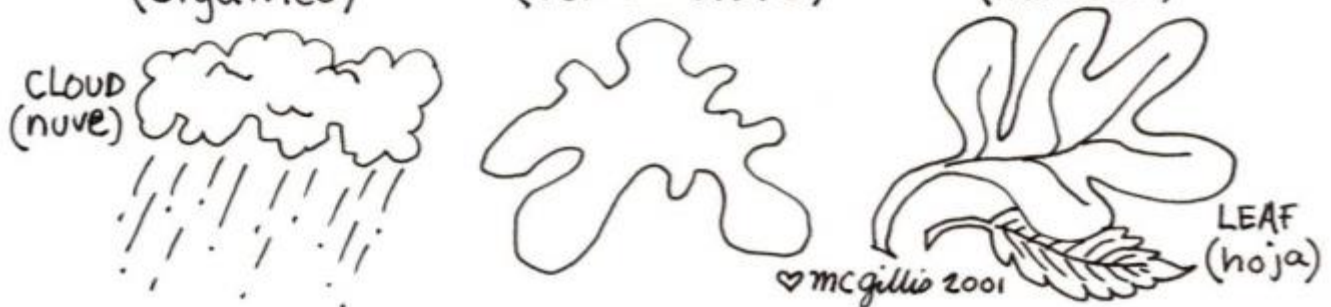
Shapes

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)



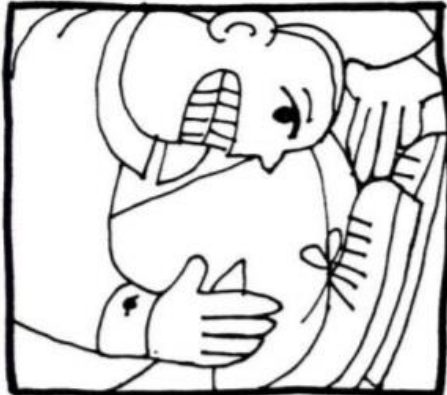
ORGANIC / FREE FORM / NATURAL (orgánico) (forma libre) (natural)



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



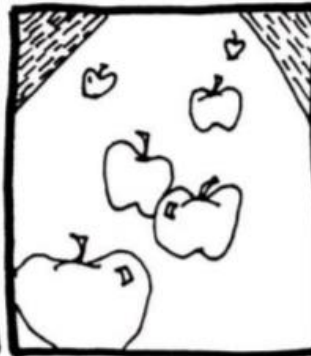
LINES OFF THE PAPER



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)**

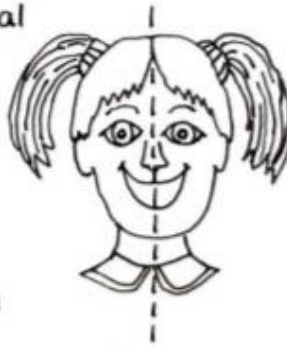
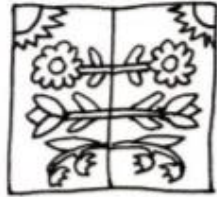
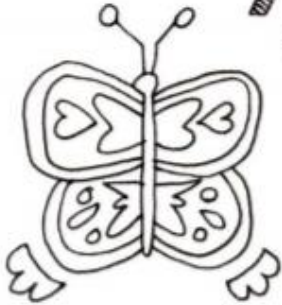
I CAN
LEARN

Balance

There are TWO kinds of balance: **symmetry** and **asymmetry**. These tell us about how the art is designed.

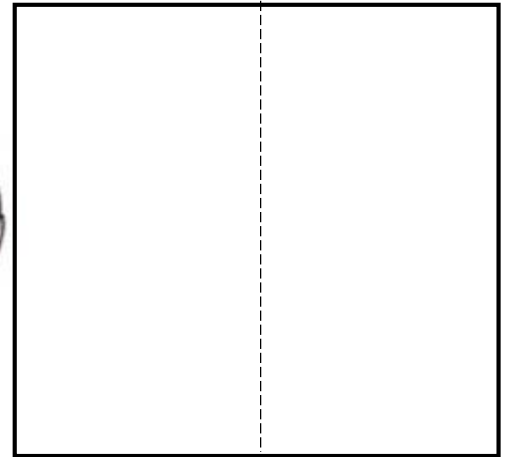
Symmetrical

I create symmetrical balance when I evenly.



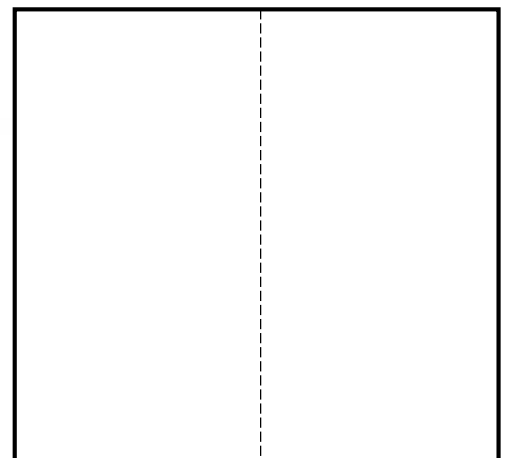
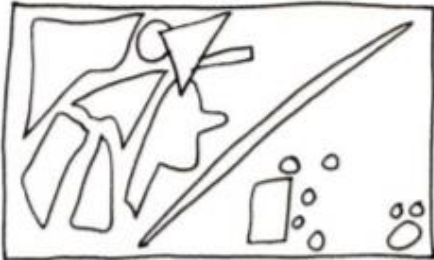
place images on both sides of a mid-line.

Draw an example:



Asymmetrical

I create asymmetrical balance when I balance by size and weight and variety of images, but not evenly from the mid-line.

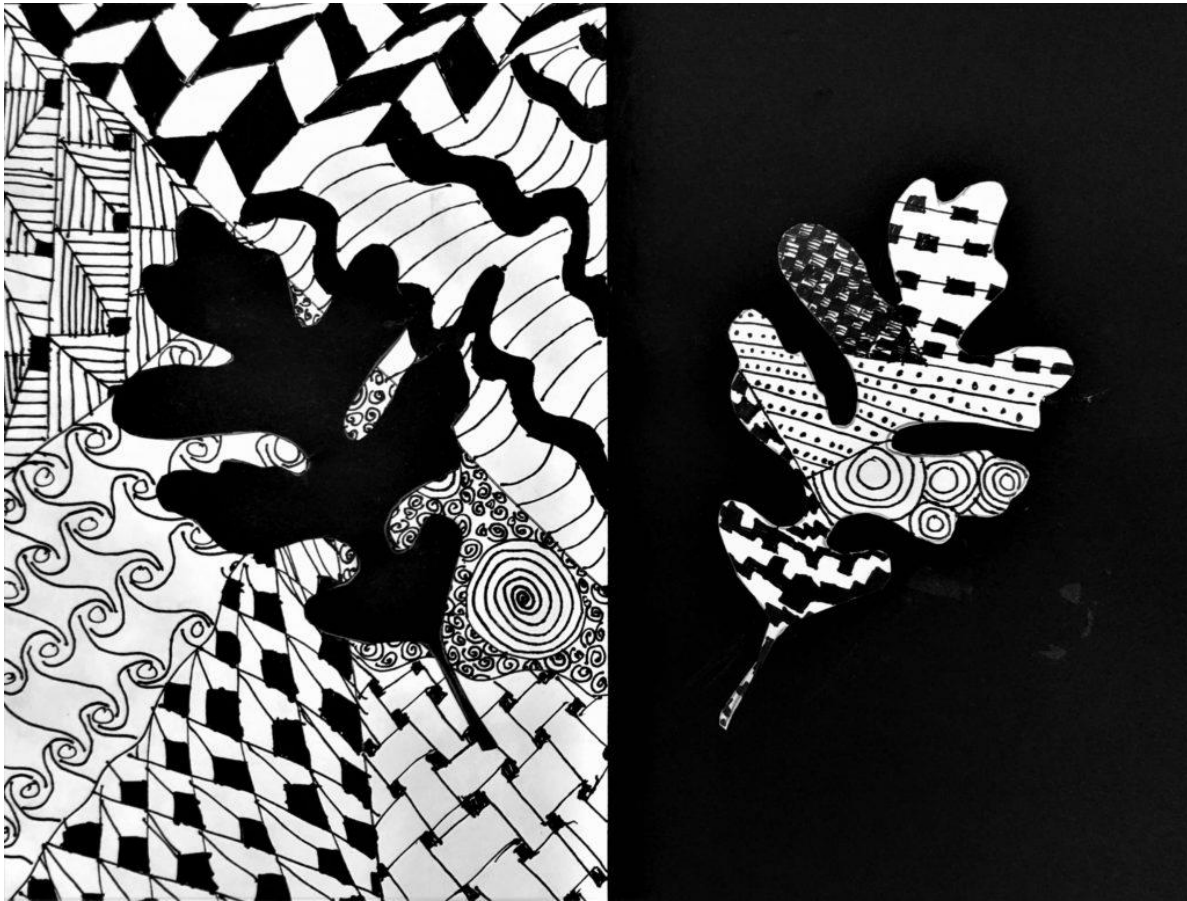


Do you know any shapes that are symmetrical?
Draw them!



I CAN LEARN Positive/Negative Space

Positive & negative **space** is another way we show **contrast** in art.



Positive Space

Positive space is the objects or subject of the artwork and not the space around them. In this picture, the leaf is the positive space, and the pattern is the negative.

Negative Space

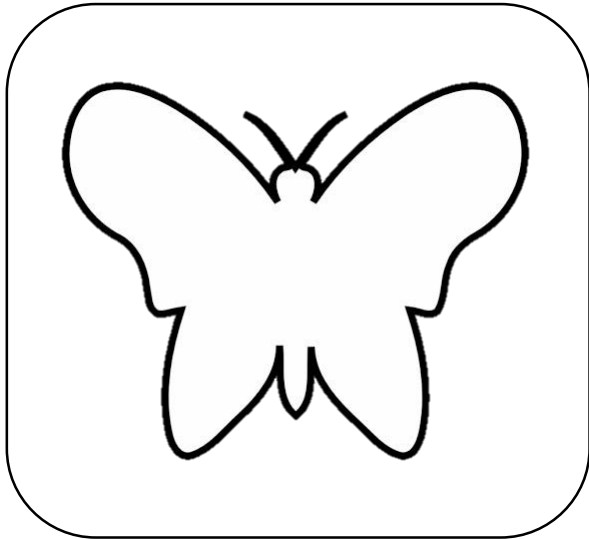
Negative space is the “empty” space around the subject of the artwork. In this picture, the leaf is the positive space, and the black background is the negative.

I CAN LEARN Positive/Negative Space

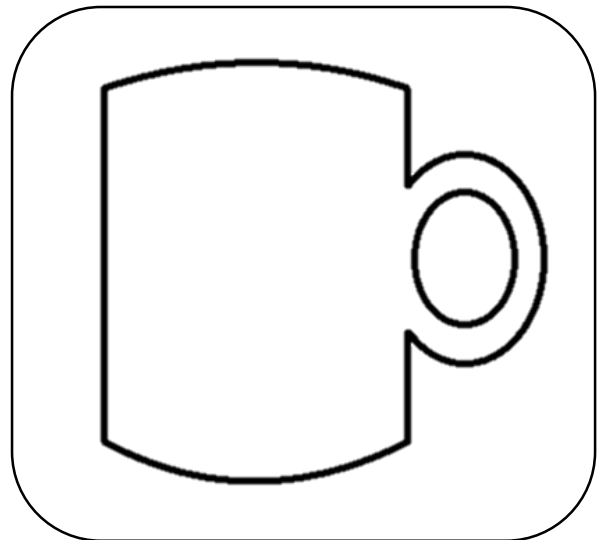
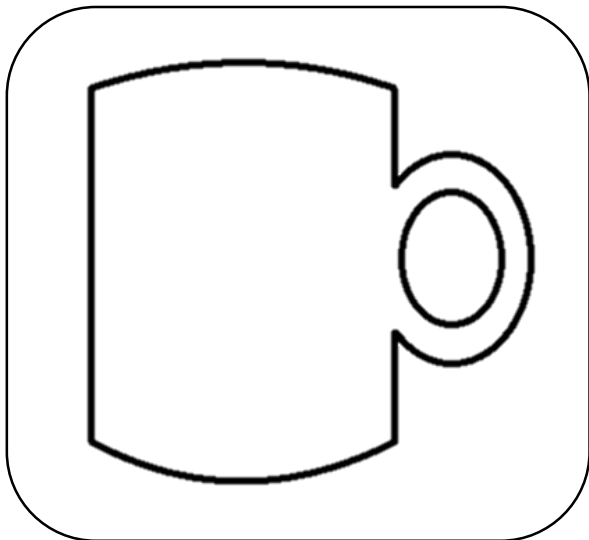
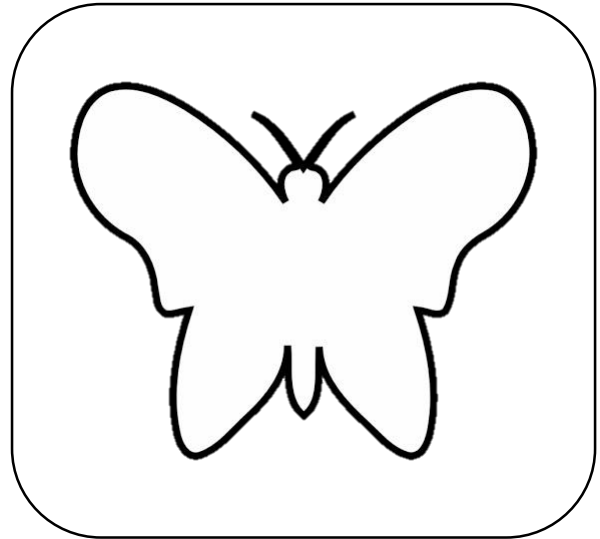
Remember the **positive space** is the actual space taken up by the line, shape, or form. **Negative space** is the shape or space surrounding a line, shape, or form.

Color the boxes to show both **positive** and **negative** space.

POSTIVE



NEGATIVE



I CAN
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Space

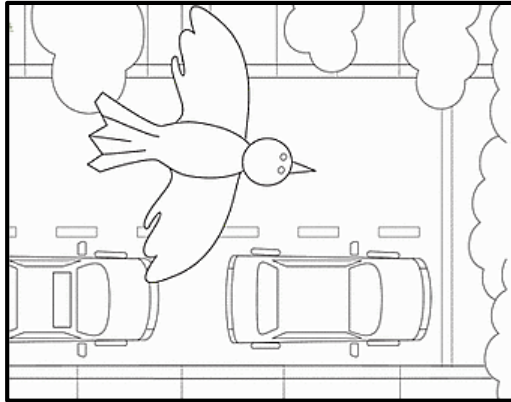
In art, objects that are **near** are drawn **large** and closer to the bottom of the page. Objects that are **far** are drawn **small** and closer to the top of the page.

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



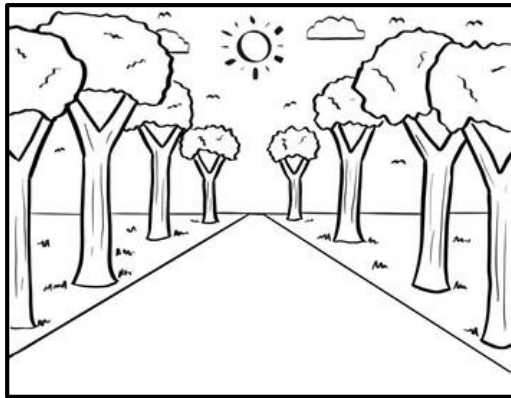
I CAN LEARN Perspective

Perspective is the way we see things. The three kinds of **points of view** we use in art are **birds eye**, **normal**, and **bugs eye**.



Birds Eye View

Is looking at things from **above** like a bird. You see the **tops** of buildings and cars, but can't see underneath.



Normal Eye View

Is looking at things from **in front** like a person. You see the **fronts** of buildings and cars, but can't see underneath or on top.



Bugs Eye View

Is looking at things from **below** like a bug. You see the **bottoms** of buildings and cars, but can't see on top.

I CAN
LEARN

I - Point Perspective

Draw the boxes using **one-point perspective**. Use your **ruler** to make sure you have straight lines!

horizon line

vanishing point

orthogonal lines

ruler

ruler

ruler

ruler

I CAN LEARN TO

Talk About Art

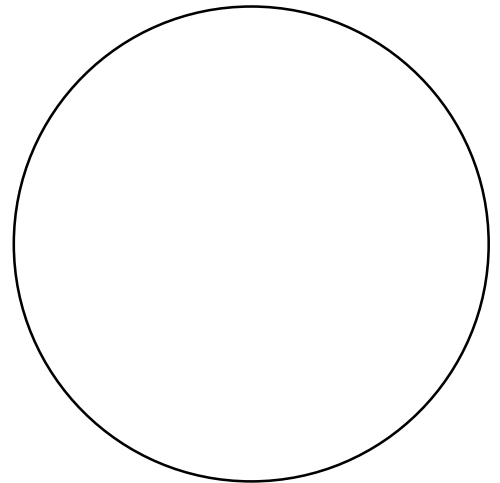
Talking about art is a big part of being an artist! We can look for similarities and differences in art by observing what **elements** and **principles** are being used in each art piece.

What **elements** and **principles** do you see in each of these artworks?

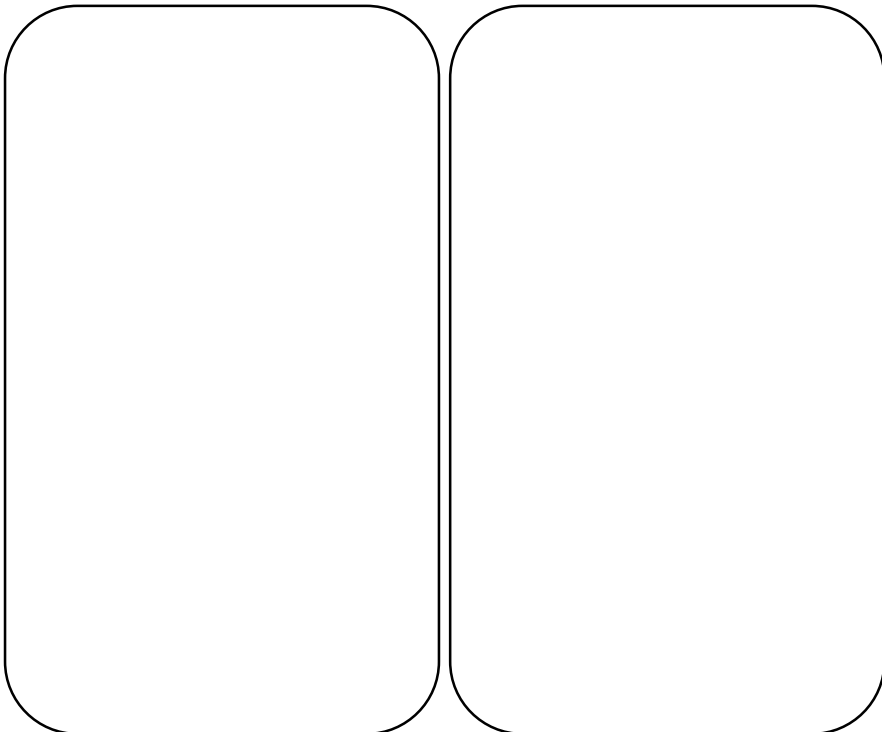
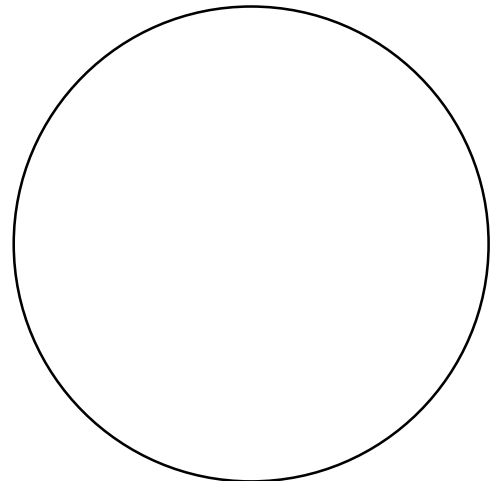
(Picasso's "Weeping Woman" left and Kiki Smith's "Melancholia" right)



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

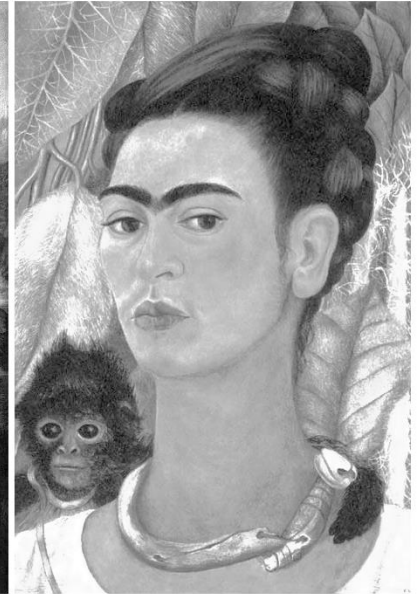
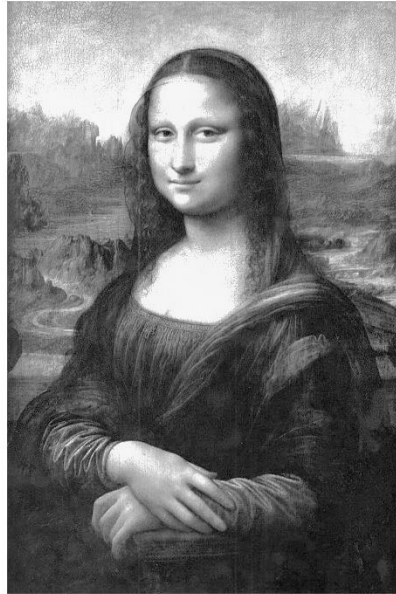


**What's different
in the two
artworks?**



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 subject matter, or you can't relate to artwork, or you don't like the colors or the technique 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 **4 full sentences**.

A large, empty rounded rectangular box with a solid border, intended 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 _____
to make my art.

I created a: _____

I used these elements & principles in making my art.

My artwork makes me feel: _____

I also want to share:
