



SHAPE

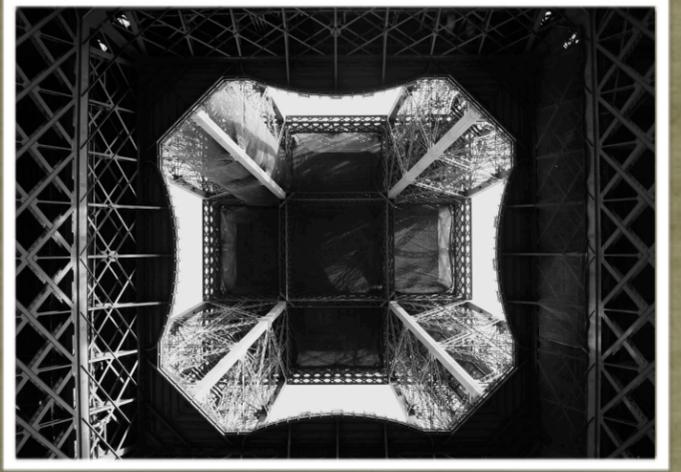
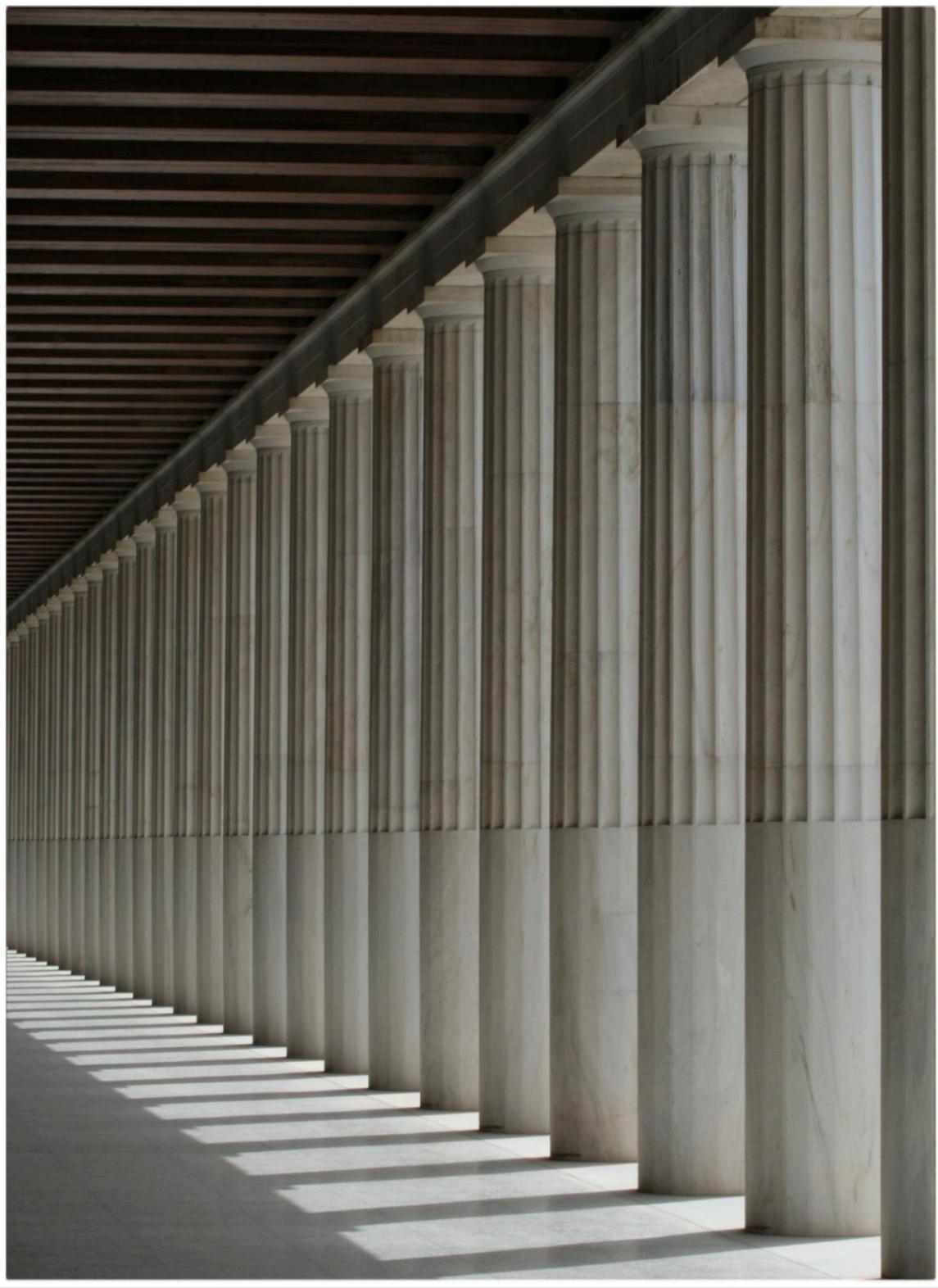
Lines used to create a picture also create two images -- the positive one which is outlines and the negative one which is outside of the outlined positive shape. Many shapes have name such as: circle, oval, crescent, square, rectangle, triangle, and trapezoid. Other shapes or irregular and do not fit a particular definition.

Primary Lesson:

For valentines day have students cut out different sized heart shapes using different colours of paper. They will then pick a colour of construction paper and create a collage of hearts.

Intermediate Lesson:

Bring in clay and create a shape inspired by form.



LINE

Lines may be diagonal, vertical, or horizontal. If lines are sitting next to one another they are parallel. Lines do not have to be straight. They can be bent or broken and arranged in different angles.

Primary Lesson:

Use the different lines taught in class (vertical, horizontal, diagonal) and use pastels on black paper to create a picture.

Intermediate Lesson:

Have students listen to expressionist music and draw different lines with pastels on construction paper as they use the feel of the music to inspire their lines.



VALUE

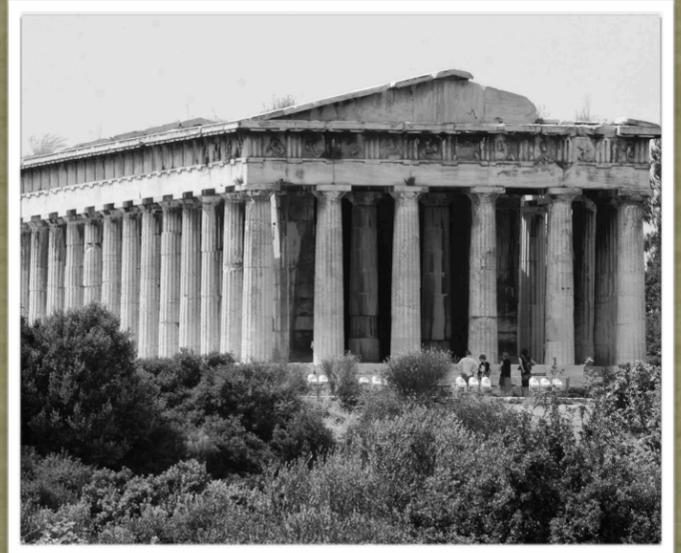
Value is the lightness or darkness of any colour. Strong colours appear to be used at full value and therefore appear strong and bright. If a particular colour is mixed with white or watered down it will appear muted, making it a lighter tone.

Primary Lesson:

While studying space bring in pastels and black paper. Explain the concept of value and have student draw a planet using value to shade the planet giving it a 3D look.

Intermediate Lesson:

Have students complete a pencil drawing their favorite animal. First teach them that they can create value in their drawing with only a pencil by pressing harder, lighter and placing lines further a part or closer together.



FORM

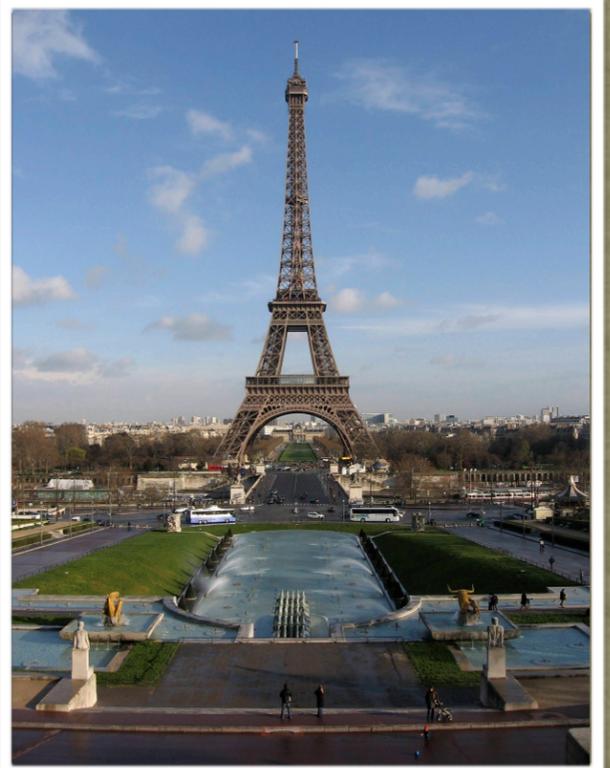
Form is when a flat 2D object is bent and therefore transforms into a 3D object. Form is often used by an artist to create sculptures. Basic forms often include cylinders, cones, spheres, cubes, pyramids, and prisms.

Primary Lesson:

Have students paper mache a ballon that they will later paint into one of the planets.

Intermediate Lesson:

Have students create a paper mache mask for halloween.



SPACE

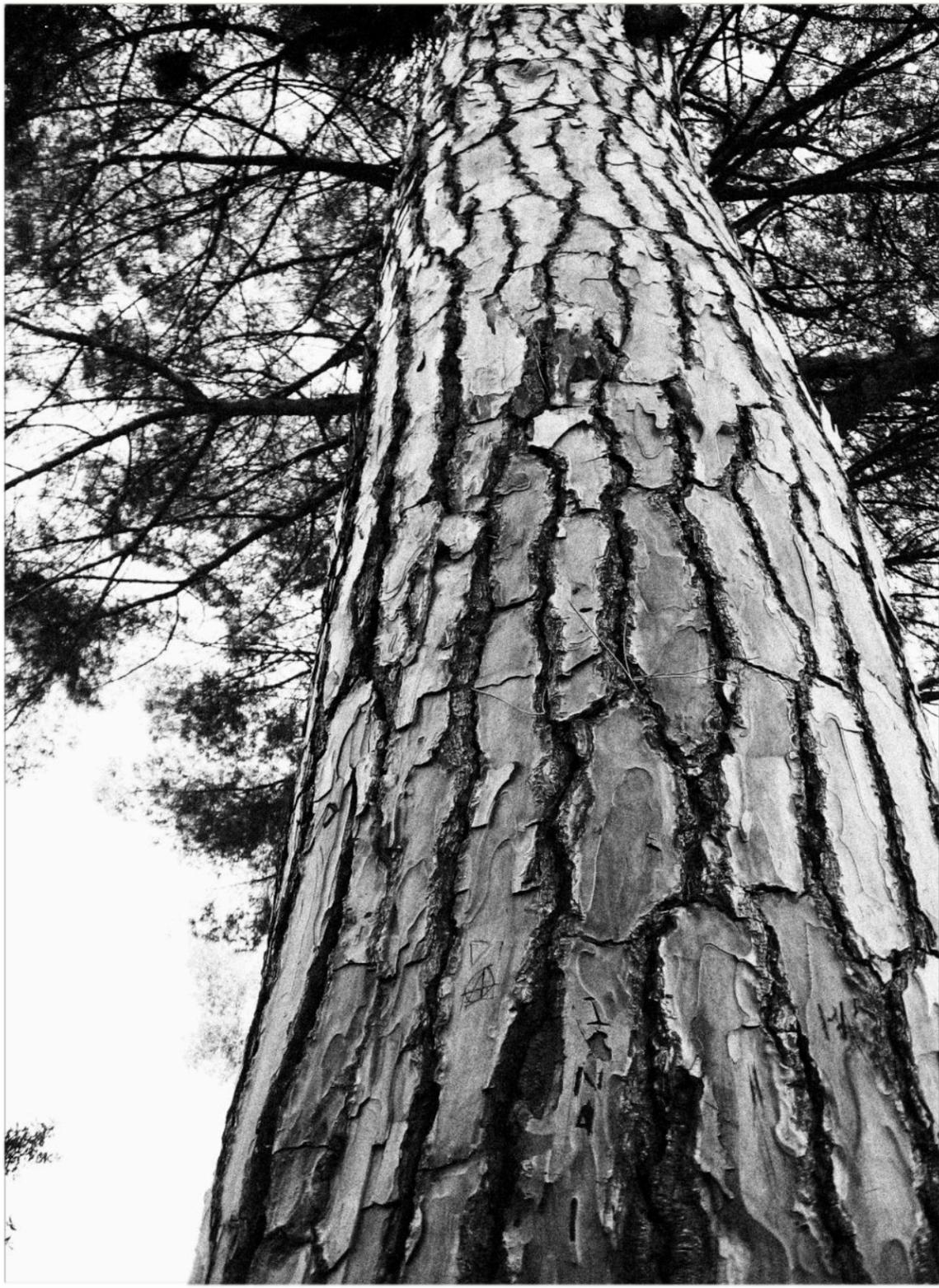
Space in a piece of artwork makes a flat image appear as though it has form. Space can be created by overlapping where an object is placed in front of another so it will appear closer than the one behind it. Changing the size of an object so that it looks smaller will make it appear as though it is further away. Finally using perspective when drawing images on flat surfaces will give clues to its relative position and size.

Primary Lesson:

Bring in stencils and paint and have the students use paint and a tooth brushes to splatter the stencil.

Intermediate Lesson:

Have students cut out pictures from magazines to create a collage of words and pictures that represent them.



TEXTURE

Textures in the real world are everywhere. Rough rocks, soft velvet, smooth tile are all examples of textures. In art we can create texture by using a repetition of lines and shapes.

Primary Lesson:

Students will draw a jack-o-lantern with pencil on a piece of paper. Afterwards students use small squares of tissue paper, crumple them around the end of a pencil and glue the different colours down within the drawing to create a textured piece of art.

Intermediate Lesson:

Students will scavenge a forest for leaves and create a collage of leaf rubbings.



COLOUR

All colours are composed of one of the three primary colours (red, yellow, blue). These colours can be mixed together to create all the colours of the rainbow. The relationship between colours create the foundation of the colour wheel. Primary colours are mixed to create other secondary colours (orange, green and violet). Changing the ratio of how much of each colour is mixed will change the hue of the new colour. Contrast is the degree of difference between colours or tones in a piece of artwork. Cool colours are blue green and violet, while yellow red and orange are warm colours. Complimentary colours lay opposite of one another on the colour wheel. Tertiary colours are created by mixing secondary colours.

Primary Lesson:

Give the students paints, but only the 3 primary colours. They use and mix these to create a colourful rainbow.

Intermediate Lesson:

Choose a colour grouping to create a Ted Harrison style painting.