

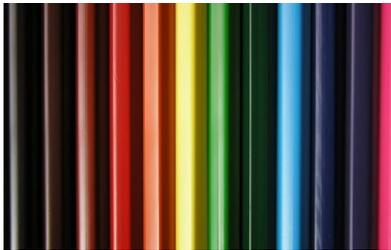
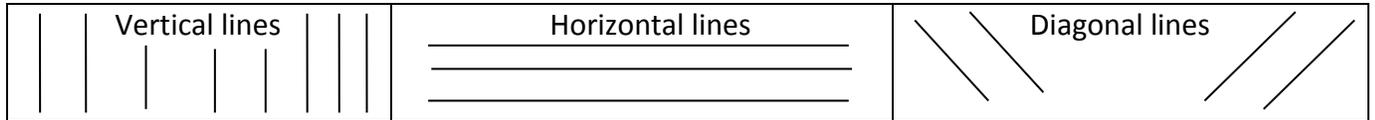
2nd grade Review for the art test in April & the District End of Year art test in May 2019

A note to parents: Our curriculum is cumulative, so all concepts build on our content learning from the first day of art this school year. We have now covered all curriculum content.

This is a complete review for the content that will be covered on the End of Year art test!

Elements of Art:

Line—Students need to be able to identify lines that are: horizontal, vertical, and diagonal.



Vertical lines in an artwork



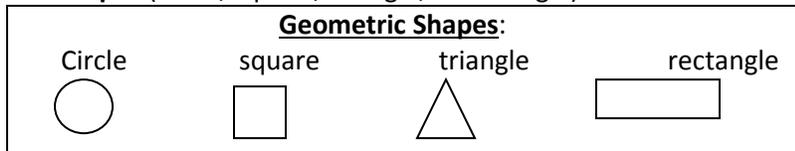
Horizontal lines in an artwork



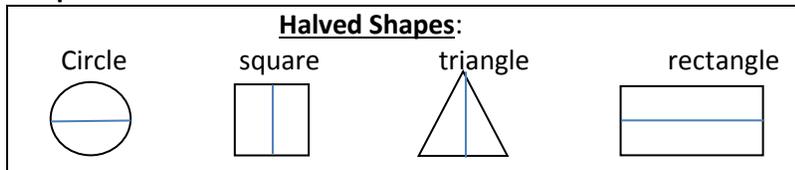
Diagonal lines in an artwork

Shape—Students need to be able to identify:

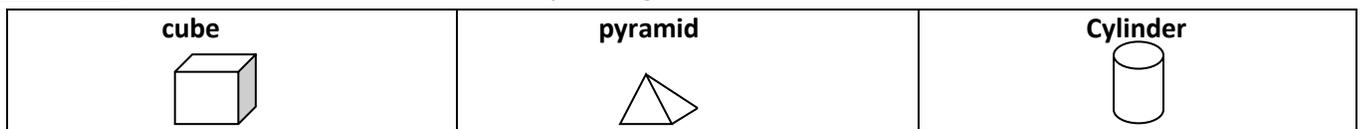
Geometric shapes (circle, square, triangle, & rectangle)



Halved shapes



Geometric Form- Students need to be able to identify these geometric forms:



Students need to be able to identify an artwork created with geometric shapes.



Created by Jenni Martin/2019

Color: Students need to be able to identify different groups of colors and to identify artworks created using those color groups.

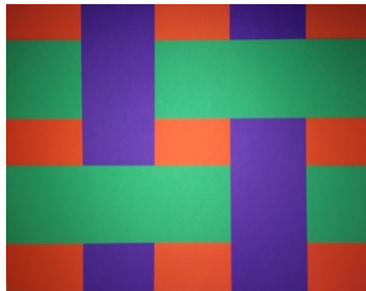
- **Primary colors:** red, yellow, and blue
- **Cool colors:** Green, Blue, and Violet

Secondary colors: orange, green, and violet

Warm colors: Yellow, Red, and Orange



Primary Colors



Secondary colors



Cool Colors



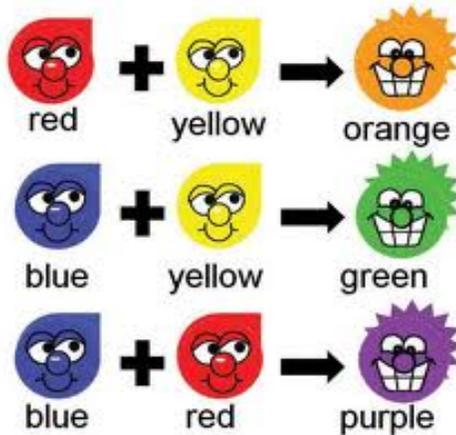
Warm Colors

Students need to know that the secondary colors are created by mixing together two primary colors. Students should also know which two primary colors to mix together to create which secondary color.

Color mixing: red+ yellow = orange

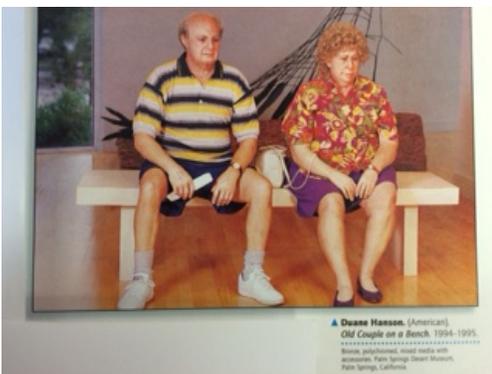
blue + yellow = green

blue+red= violet



PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN:

1. **Proportion**- the size relationship of one part or object to another in an artwork.



Correct proportion (Everything is the correct size)



Incorrect proportion (Something is not the correct size)

ART CRITICISM : Discussing and reflecting about one’s own and other’s art work. Students need to be able to differentiate between describe and interpret.



1. **Describe**—when you identify objects in an artwork (This is what you see in the artwork. Example: “**I see** a large fish swimming in water among seaweed.”)
2. **Interpret**—when you discuss personal and/or possible meanings of an artwork (This is when you tell a story. Ex: “**I think** the fish is happy because he is swimming along looking for his friends to play with.”)

PROCEDURES/SAFETY:

1. We use pencils, erasers, and rulers to draw straight lines and to measure objects. We use scissors to cut paper. We use brushes to paint. We use glue to glue paper or objects together. We use rulers to measure and to draw straight lines. When not using scissors, they should be stored points down in a cup. Students should know not to stab the art erasers with their pencils because that is disrespectful and destroys our art tools.
2. **Good craftsmanship** means we do not rush and our artwork should not be messy. When drawing, there should be no smudges, smears, or eraser marks. When using glue, it should not be oozing from the edges of what we have glued. Paper that has been cut with scissors should not have jagged edges, but rather a smooth cut. Folded paper should have a crisp fold rather than crooked or bent edges.

ART PRODUCTION/TECHNIQUES:

1. **Collage**- to cut or tear paper and glue it down on another paper to create an artwork



2. Artists sometimes collaborate to create artworks. **Collaborating** means to work together.
3. We use **rulers** to **measure** and to **draw straight lines**.
4. Artists draw and paint about their thoughts and feelings.
5. **Sequential steps** is creating artwork step by step. The first step is always drawing.
6. **Originality** is using your own ideas, **Plagiarism** is using someone else’s ideas as your own, and **appropriation** is getting inspiration from others’ artworks.

7. A symbol is a picture or image that artists create to communicate an idea to others without using words.



ART APPRECIATION:

1. Artworks can be found in our classroom, school, and community. Some community places that you can see artwork are: museums, galleries, and libraries.
2. When viewing and discussing artwork, our behavior towards others and their artwork should be appropriate and respectful. It would be inappropriate to touch or mark on someone else's artwork.
3. Artwork can be used to promote events in school or community (for example, posters advertising our Ranger Round-Up event).
4. Artists create the labels for items that are sold in stores. (Example: cereal boxes, soup labels, etc.) Artists create the labels to grab our attention and to get us interested in the product.
5. Utilitarian objects are artworks you can use (Example: a bowl).



6. A drawing or painting is an artwork created by an artist and is usually for pleasure or to communicate an idea.
7. Art has many connections with other subjects: line, shape, color, form, texture, measuring, etc. We can use the knowledge gained in art in other classes (using rulers to measure in math and science).