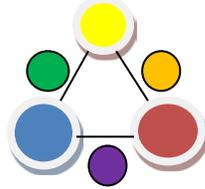


4th grade Review for the art test in April & the District End of Year art test in May 2019

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!

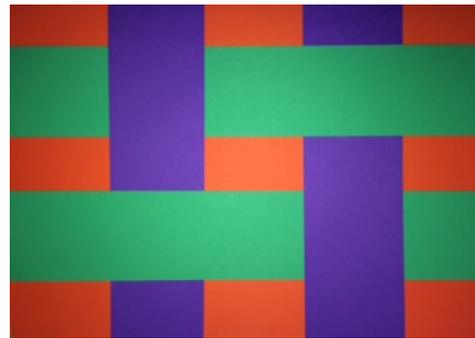
1. **Color Wheel-** an instrument that shows color relationships that artists use to know what colors to mix together to create new colors



- **Primary colors:** red, yellow, and blue

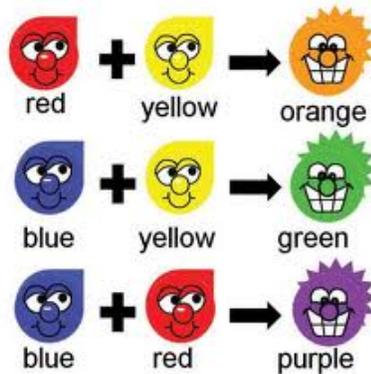


- **Secondary colors:** orange, green, and violet



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



- **Monochromatic color scheme:** One color plus black and white

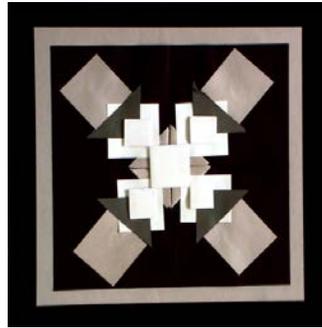


This artwork also has tints and shades of blue!

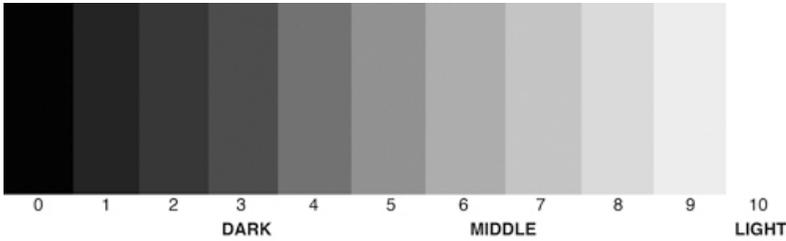
(Tint= any color + white. Shade= any color + black)

2. **Value**- the lightness or darkness of a color
Hue= another word for color

Tint= any color + white
Shade= any color + black

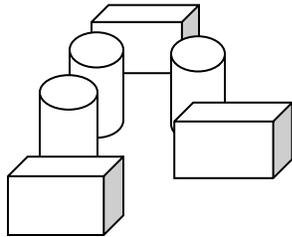


This is an artwork created using value.



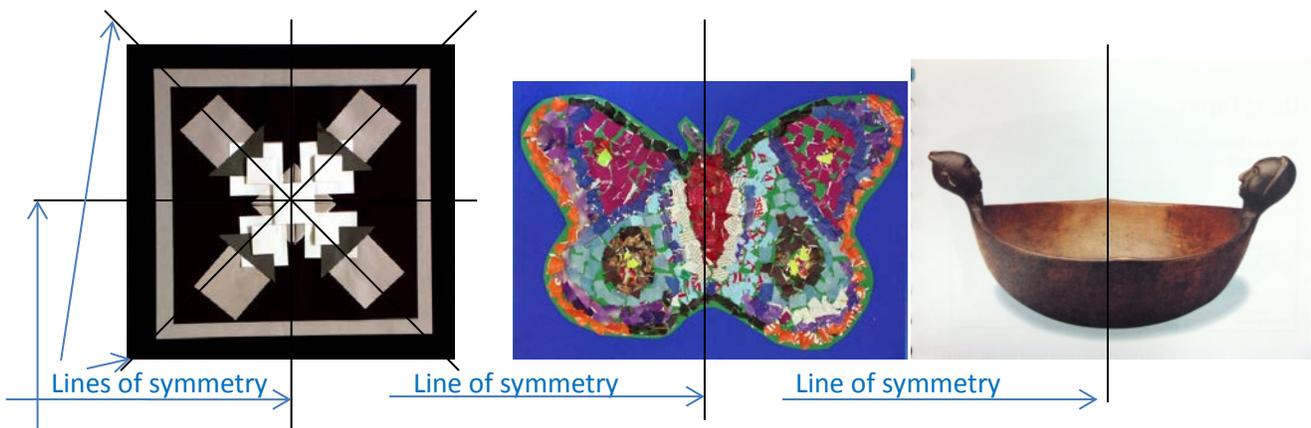
This is a “value scale.”

3. **Space**- the areas above, below, within, and around an object. Overlapping is placing an object partially in front of another object. Artists use overlapping in artworks to create the illusion of space.

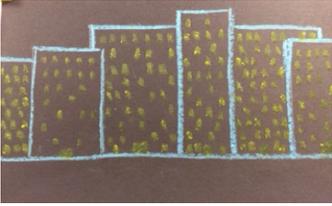


PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN:

1. **Symmetrical Balance** when both sides of an artwork are the same. A line of symmetry can be drawn through a shape or artwork to divide it in half.



2. **Unity**- “A sense of oneness or wholeness in a work of art” (everything belongs together).



Artists create Unity by repeating the same shape throughout an artwork...(example: repeating a rectangle multiple times for buildings and windows in an artwork of a city).

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



1. **Describe**—identifying objects in an artwork (This is what you see in the artwork. Example: “**I see** a fish swimming in water among seaweed.”)
2. **Analysis**—identifying the elements of art & principles of design in the artwork (This is when you use art vocabulary, giving details and specifics. Ex: “**The artist used cool colors** in this artwork. There are curved vertical lines in the fish that create movement. The fish is painted darker to create emphasis on the fish.”)
3. **Interpret**—discussing 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.”)
4. **Judgment**—identifying personal decisions about the quality of an artwork (This is when you decide if you like the artwork or not, and why. Ex: “**I like** this artwork because I like going to the ocean and swimming with fish and this artwork reminds me of doing that!”)

PROCEDURES/SAFETY:

- We use pencils to draw. We use scissors to cut paper. We use brushes to paint. We use glue to glue paper or objects together. We use a pencil, eraser, and ruler to measure and to draw straight lines. We can also use this knowledge as prior knowledge to help us in other subjects like math and science.
- Good craftsmanship means we do not rush and our artwork should not be messy. When using glue, it should not be oozing from the edges of what we have glued. When folding, the fold should be crisp and straight. When using a pencil, we should draw lightly so that when we erase there are no eraser marks or smudges visible.

ART PRODUCTION/TECHNIQUES:

1. **Still life**- drawing, painting, or photograph of an arranged group of objects that cannot move on their own
Landscape- an artwork of the outdoors
Portrait- an artwork of a person
Sculpture- a 3-dimensional artwork



Landscape



Still life

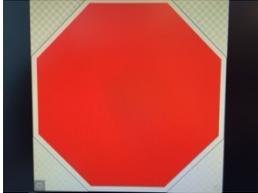


Portrait



Sculpture

2. Artists sometimes collaborate. To collaborate means to work together towards a common art goal.
3. Artists use diverse resources (meaning many different types of support materials) to create artwork that has personal meaning and integrates ideas from culture or history (for example, how we looked at Vincent Van Gosh's famous "Starry Night" painting when we created landscapes).
4. Artworks have a copyright. Copyright laws are in place to protect an artists' work. If you copy someone else's ideas as your own, it is called plagiarism. Originality is using your own ideas.
5. Sequential steps means creating art in order, step by step. The first step is always drawing or designing the artwork.
6. A symbol is a picture or image that artists create to communicate an idea to others without using words.



ART APPRECIATION/ART CAREERS:

1. 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 other than our own.
2. An artwork is something created by an artist and is usually for pleasure or to communicate an idea important to the artist. For example, artists sometimes create artworks to make a statement about a cause that is important to them like recycling, or to tell the history of their city or community.
3. We have artwork in our school, classroom, and community. Some of the reasons that artists display art work in public places are to communicate an idea and to enrich the lives of others. In this way, artists impact our community.
4. A utilitarian object is an artwork you use (a bowl, vase, basket, etc)



5. 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.
6. Some art careers include: artist, clothes/fashion designer, book illustrator, web designer, sculptor, house painter, art teacher, college professor, architect...
7. The elements of art (line, shape, color, value, form, space, & texture) and the principles of design (pattern, rhythm, balance, unity, emphasis, movement, & contrast) are used not only in art but also in other subjects. Students should know how art concepts are used in in other subjects. (There are many possible answers here. For example, we can use line of symmetry in art to create symmetrical balance in an artwork and we use line of symmetry in math to create angles and equal halves on shapes.)
8. Art communicates ideas that are important to a person, a group, a culture, life experiences, and/or history. We need to be respectful of the ideas of others that they display in their artworks.