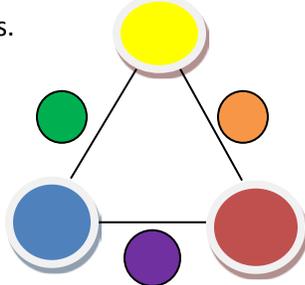


5th grade Review for the art test in April & the District End of Year art test in May 2019

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.

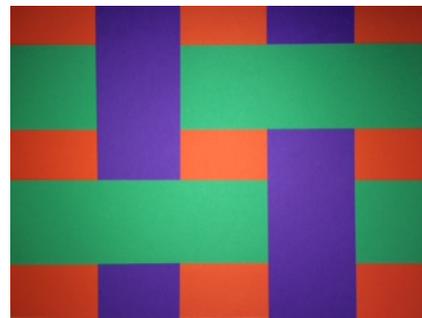
This is a complete review for the content that will be covered on the End of Year art test!

1. **Color**- the visual sensation produced by light and pigment. Color has 3 properties: hue, value, intensity
- **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, blue, and yellow

Secondary colors: green, orange, and violet

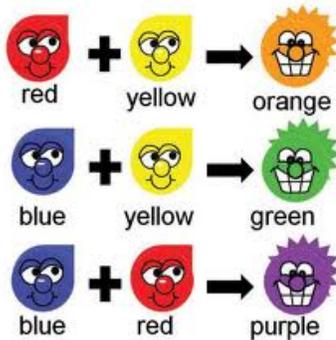


Students need to know that the secondary colors are created by mixing together two primary colors. Students should also know which two primary colors to mix together to create which secondary color.

Color mixing: red+ yellow = orange

blue + yellow = green

blue+red= violet



- **Complementary colors** (Opposite on the color wheel and high in contrast):

Red & green



Yellow & violet



Blue & orange



1. **Texture-** 1. **Tactile Texture** is the way a surface feels (ex: a brick actually feeling rough)
2. **Visual texture** is the way a surface *appears* to feel (ex: a drawing of a brick house that *looks* rough)



Tactile texture in a sculpture



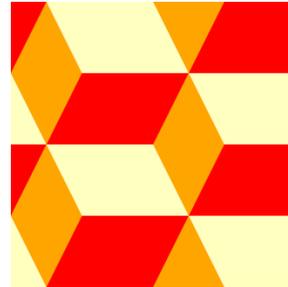
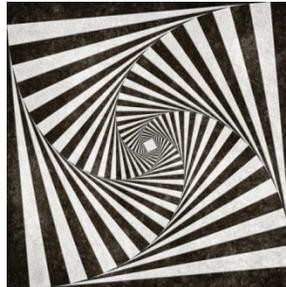
Visual texture in a painting



Visual texture in a drawing

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN:

1. **Rhythm**- repetition of art elements to create the visual equivalent of a musical beat in a work of art



2. **Contrast**- The difference in the use of one or more elements of art. Artworks that have complementary colors have **Contrast**. (See above section on Complementary colors).



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 (T Created by Jenni Martin/2019
Ex: “**I think** the fish is happy because he is swimming along looking for his fr
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, rulers, and erasers to create a drawing. We use glue to glue paper or objects together. Scissors should be stored with the blades closed, pointed down in a cup. We use a pencil, eraser, and ruler to measure and to draw straight lines. We can also use these skills learned through art-making processes to solve problems in other subject areas, like math and science.
- Good craftsmanship and technical ability shows refinement of skills. It 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 straight. When using a pencil, we should draw lightly so there are no eraser marks or smudges visible.

ART PRODUCTION:

1. **Public Art**- works of art in any media that have been planned and executed with the specific intention of being placed outside and accessible to all.



2. **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



Still life



Landscape



Portrait

3. Artists sometimes collaborate to create artworks. Collaborating means to work together.
4. Sequential steps means creating art in order, step by step. The first step is always drawing or designing the artwork.

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. Artworks have a copyright. Ethical standards and Copyright laws are in place to protect an artists' work from being used without their permission. If you copy someone else's ideas as your own, it is unethical and is called plagiarism. Originality is using your own ideas.
7. A symbol is a picture or image that artists create to communicate an idea to others without using words.



ART APPRECIATION/ART CAREERS:

1. We have artwork in our classrooms, school, and community (public library, museums, galleries, colleges).
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 other than our own.
3. Skills and knowledge are needed for art careers. Artists impact our everyday life: designing the clothes we wear, the cars we drive, billboards we see, etc.
3. Art-related careers involve various skills and knowledge. Some art-related careers include: art teacher, artist, book illustrator, sculptor, painter, architect, clothes/fashion designer, web-designer, video game designer, house painter, college professor, cartoonist, and many more!
4. Skills learned through art-making processes are used to solve problems in other subject areas (ex: using rulers to measure in math and science, using texture in art and science, and using art criticism to analyze literature).
5. Artists create artworks that have personal meaning and integrate ideas from culture or history...for example, how we looked at Vincent Van Gogh's famous "Starry Night" when we were working on landscapes.
6. Utilitarian artworks are 3-dimensional artworks that you can use every day, like a bowl or a basket. Therefore, utilitarian artworks (and utilitarian artists) have a major impact on our everyday lives.



These objects were all designed by people using artistic skills, and are objects that you can use. Therefore, they are "Utilitarian" artworks.

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