

3-5 Visual and Performing Arts

WEEK 3-30-2020

Art

Music

Theatre



# ART



# Be an Art Critic!

Closely examine the artwork below and complete each step of the art criticism worksheet.



Names

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# Be an art critic!

## Feldman's Model

Describe the artwork.

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Analyze how the artwork is organized.

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Interpret the artist's purpose for the artwork.

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Judge the artwork.

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# Feldman's Model of Art Criticism

## Description

- Who is the artist?
- What is the title of the artwork?
- What do you see in the artwork?
- What did the artist use to create the artwork? (paint, drawing tools, paper collage, photography)

## Analysis

- What elements of art did the artist mostly use?
  - Line, Shape, Form, Texture, Space, Value, Color
- What principle of design did the artist use to organize the artwork?
  - Balance, Pattern, Movement, Unity, variety, Emphasis, Pattern

## Interpretation


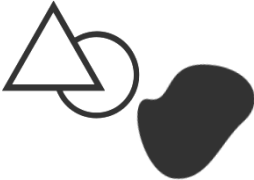


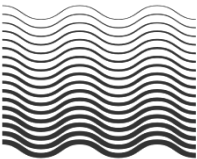


- What do you think the meaning of the artwork is?
- How does the artwork make you feel?
- What was the artist's purpose for creating the artwork?
  - Persuade, Inform, Entertain

## Judgement

- Do you like the artwork?
- What do you like or dislike about the artwork?








# The Elements of Art

The building blocks of making art

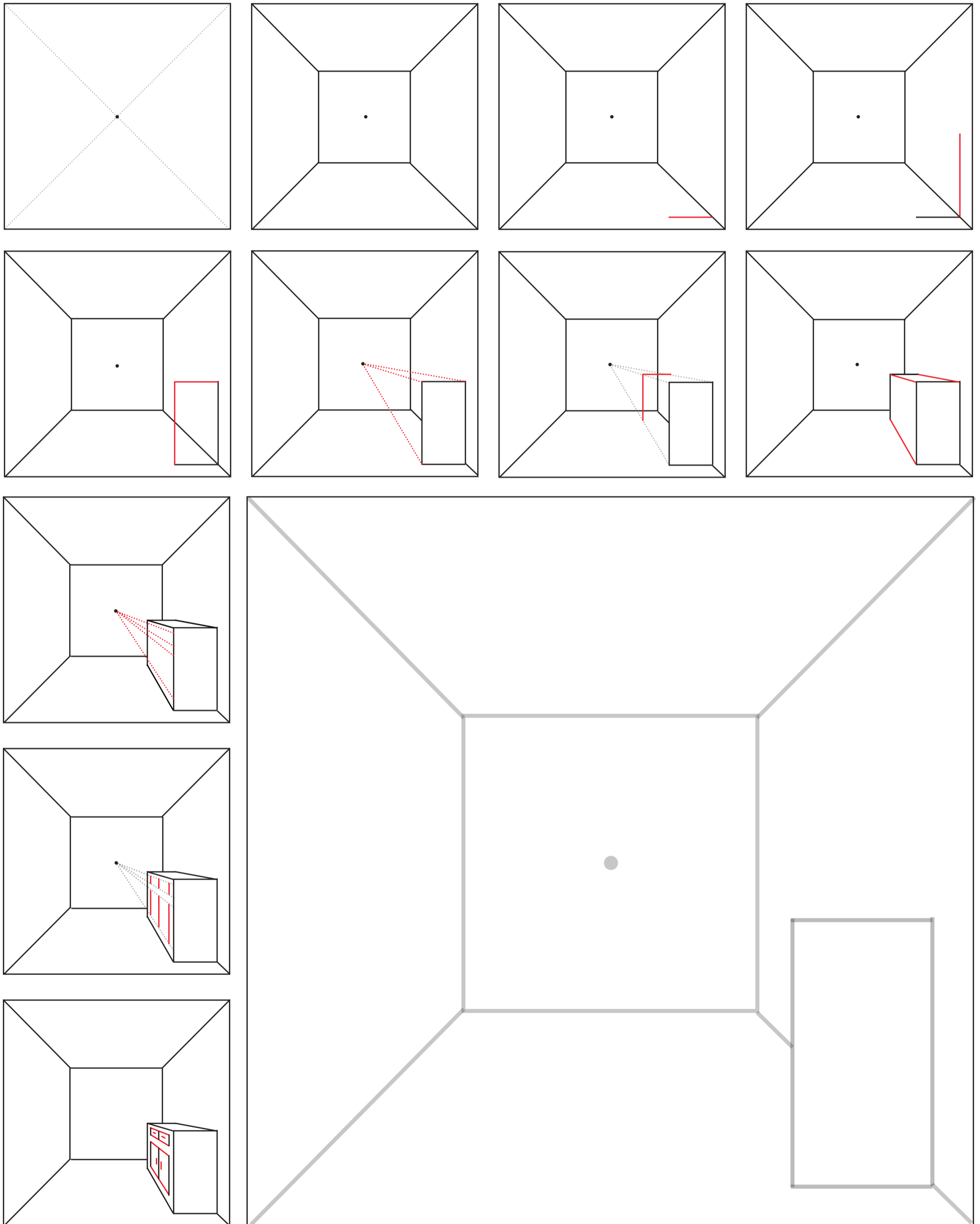
<b>Line</b>		<p>A line is a path made by a moving point through space. It is one-dimensional and can vary in width, direction, and length.</p>
<b>Shape</b>		<p>Shapes are flat, enclosed areas that are two-dimensional (length and height). Artists use both geometric and organic shapes.</p>
<b>Color</b>		<p>Color is perceived by the way light reflects off a surface. There are three properties of color: hue (color name), intensity (strength/purity), and value (lightness and darkness).</p>
<b>Value</b>		<p>Value describes the lightness or darkness of a surface.</p>
<b>Texture</b>		<p>Texture describes the surface quality of an object. Artists use both actual texture (how things feel) and implied texture (how things look like they feel).</p>
<b>Space</b>		<p>Space is used to create the illusion of depth within an artwork. It can also refer to the positive and negative space between, around, or within objects.</p>
<b>Form</b>		<p>Forms are three-dimensional (length, width, height) and can be viewed from many angles. Forms have volume and take up space.</p>

# The Principles of Design

The tools to plan and organize artwork

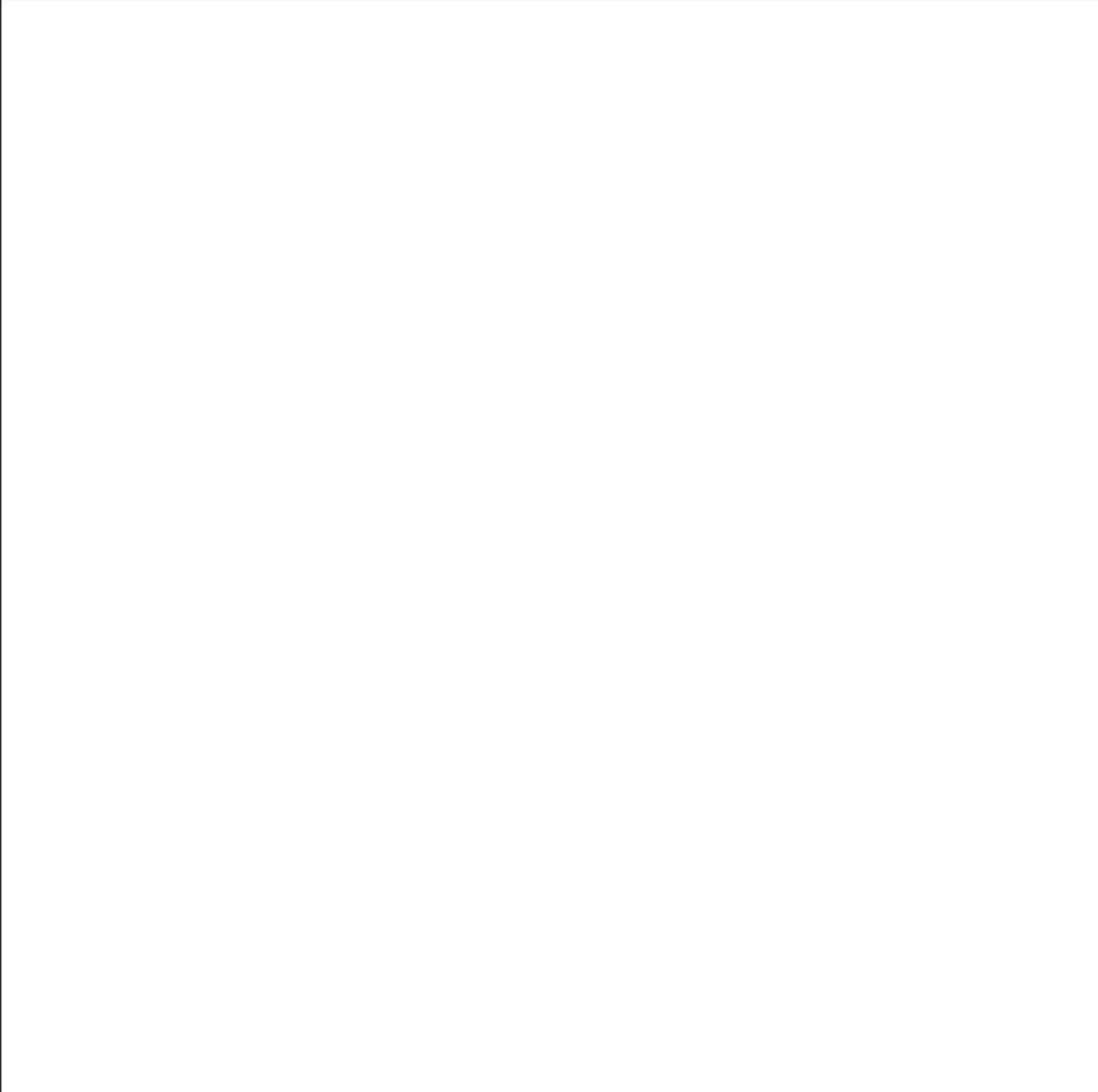
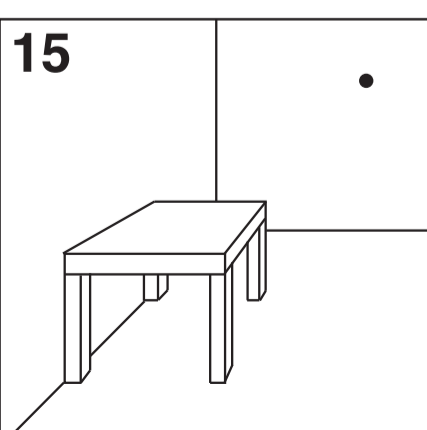
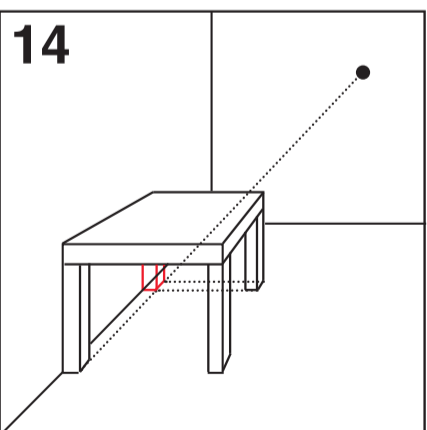
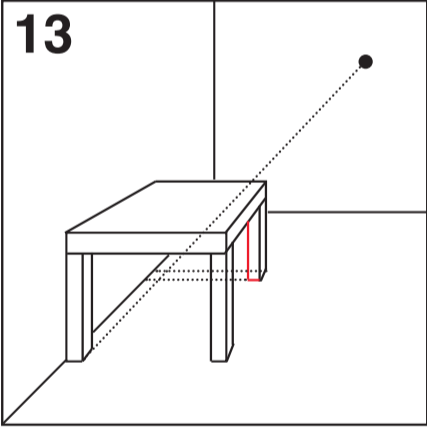
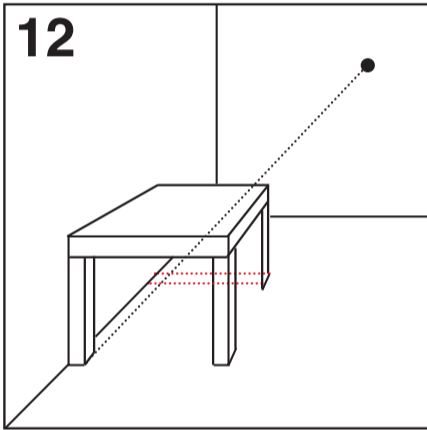
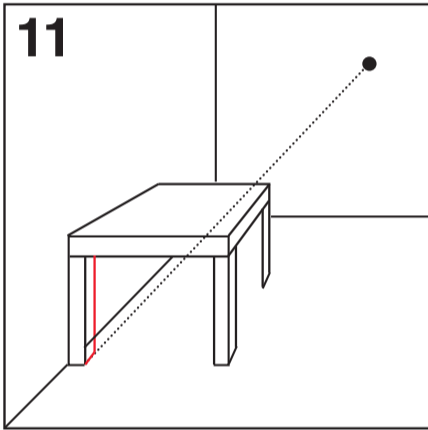
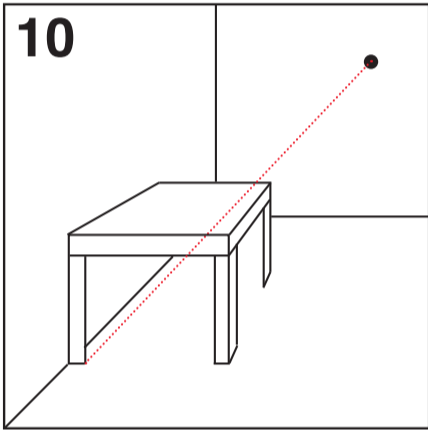
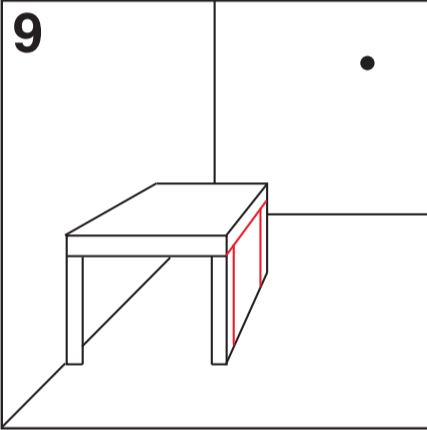
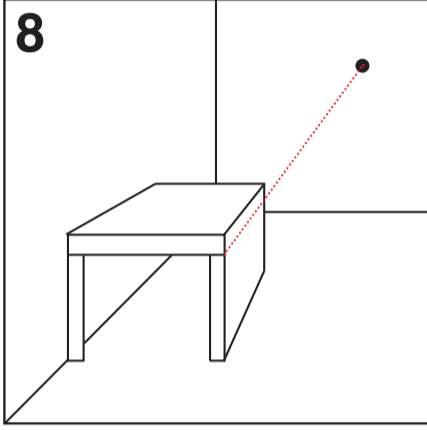
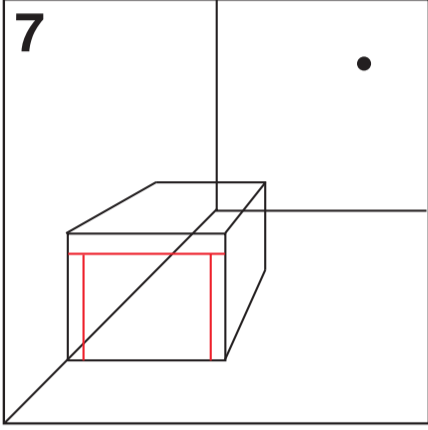
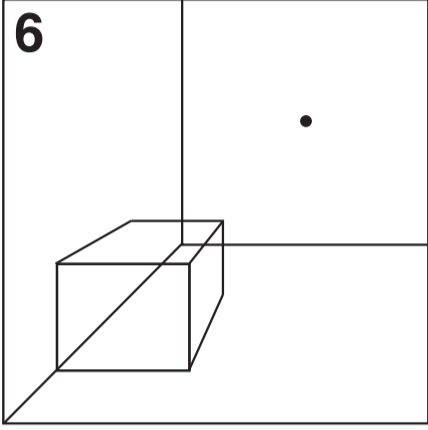
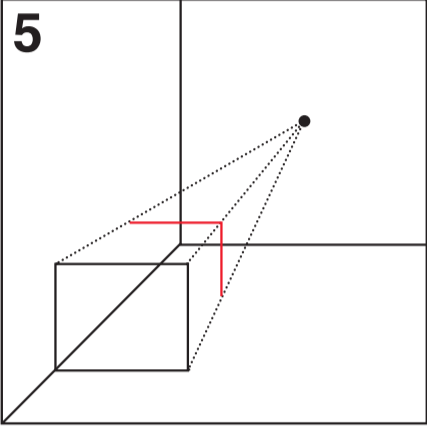
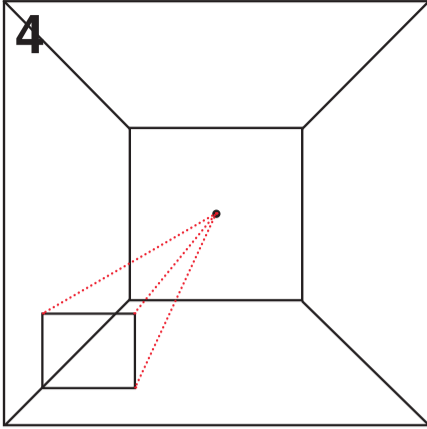
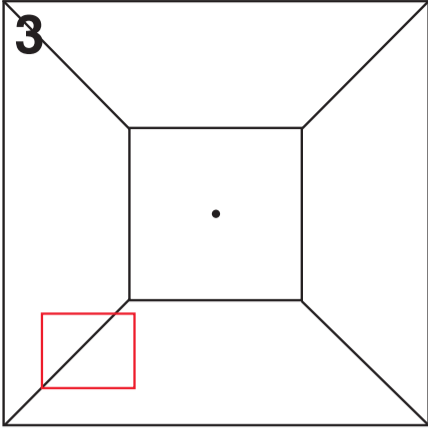
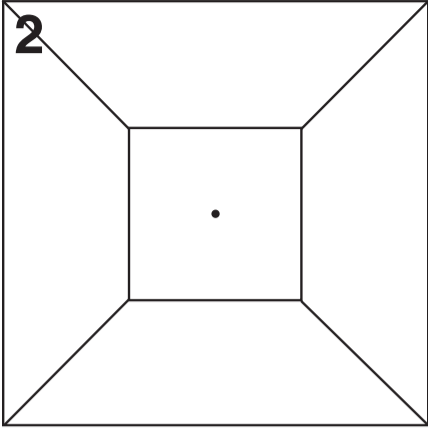
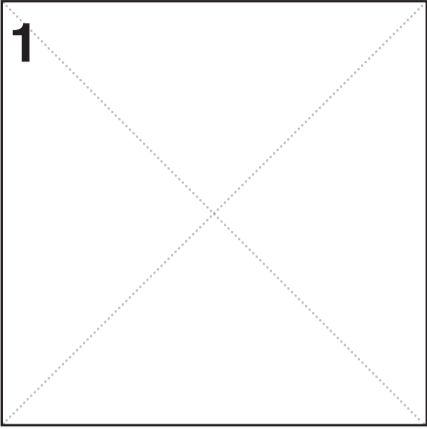
<p><b>Balance</b></p>		<p>Balance is the distribution of visual weight in an artwork. The three types of balance are symmetrical (two sides are the same), asymmetrical (two sides are different but visually weighted equally) and radial (design emerges from center point).</p>
<p><b>Contrast</b></p>		<p>Contrast is the difference between elements in a composition. This can happen through a variety of elements such as value change, size difference, etc.</p>
<p><b>Emphasis</b></p>		<p>Emphasis is the creation of a focal point in an artwork. Emphasis draws the viewer's eye to particular areas of the artwork first.</p>
<p><b>Pattern</b></p>		<p>Pattern decorates the artwork with regularly repeated elements such as shapes or color.</p>
<p><b>Unity</b></p>		<p>Unity means that all elements within the artwork are in harmony. Variety within elements adds interest to the composition.</p>
<p><b>Movement</b></p>		<p>Movement is how the eye travels through an artwork. Movement can lead the viewer from one aspect to another within the composition.</p>
<p><b>Rhythm</b></p>		<p>Rhythm is the regular repetition of elements such as line, shape and forms to create interest and consistency.</p>

# One-point perspective: Unit





# One-point perspective: Table



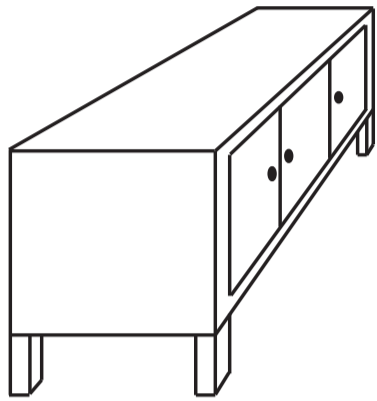
# One-point perspective: Furniture #1

Can you draw this furniture without instructions?

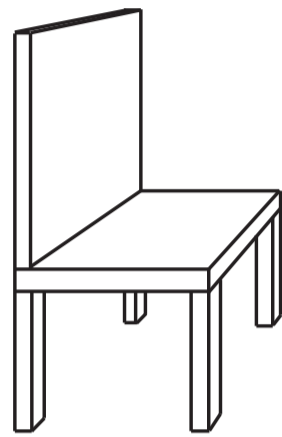
Choose one piece to go on the **left** side of your room, and one to go on the **right**.

**Tip:** start by drawing a cross from corner to corner to mark your vanishing point, and then draw in the back wall of your room.

**Left side**

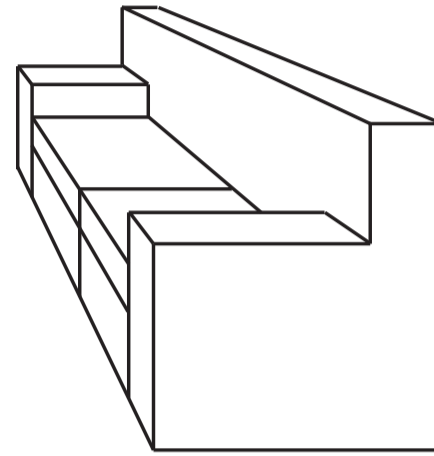


Side unit

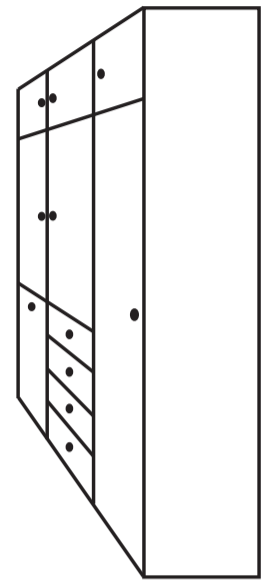


Chair

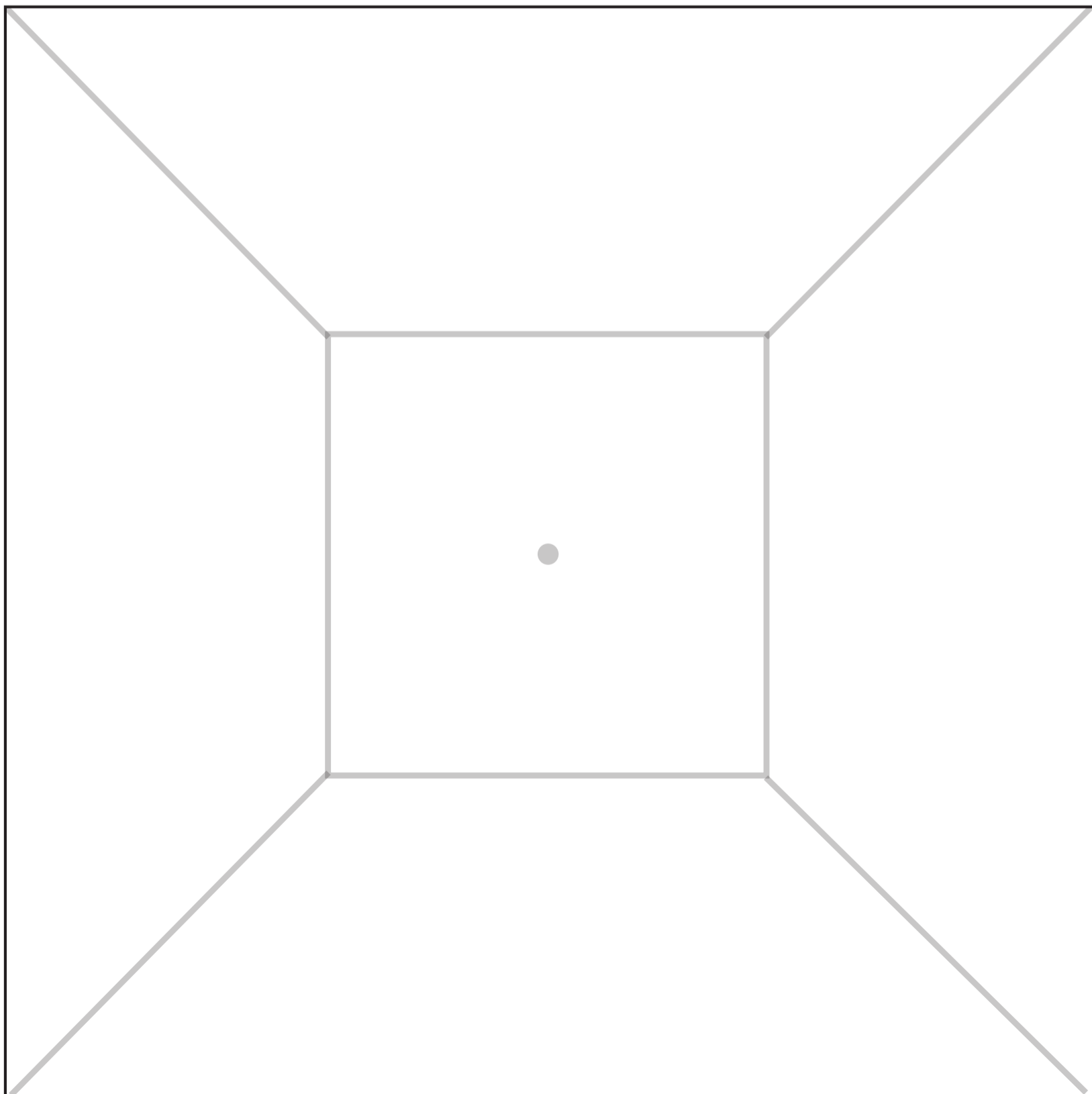
**Right side**



Sofa



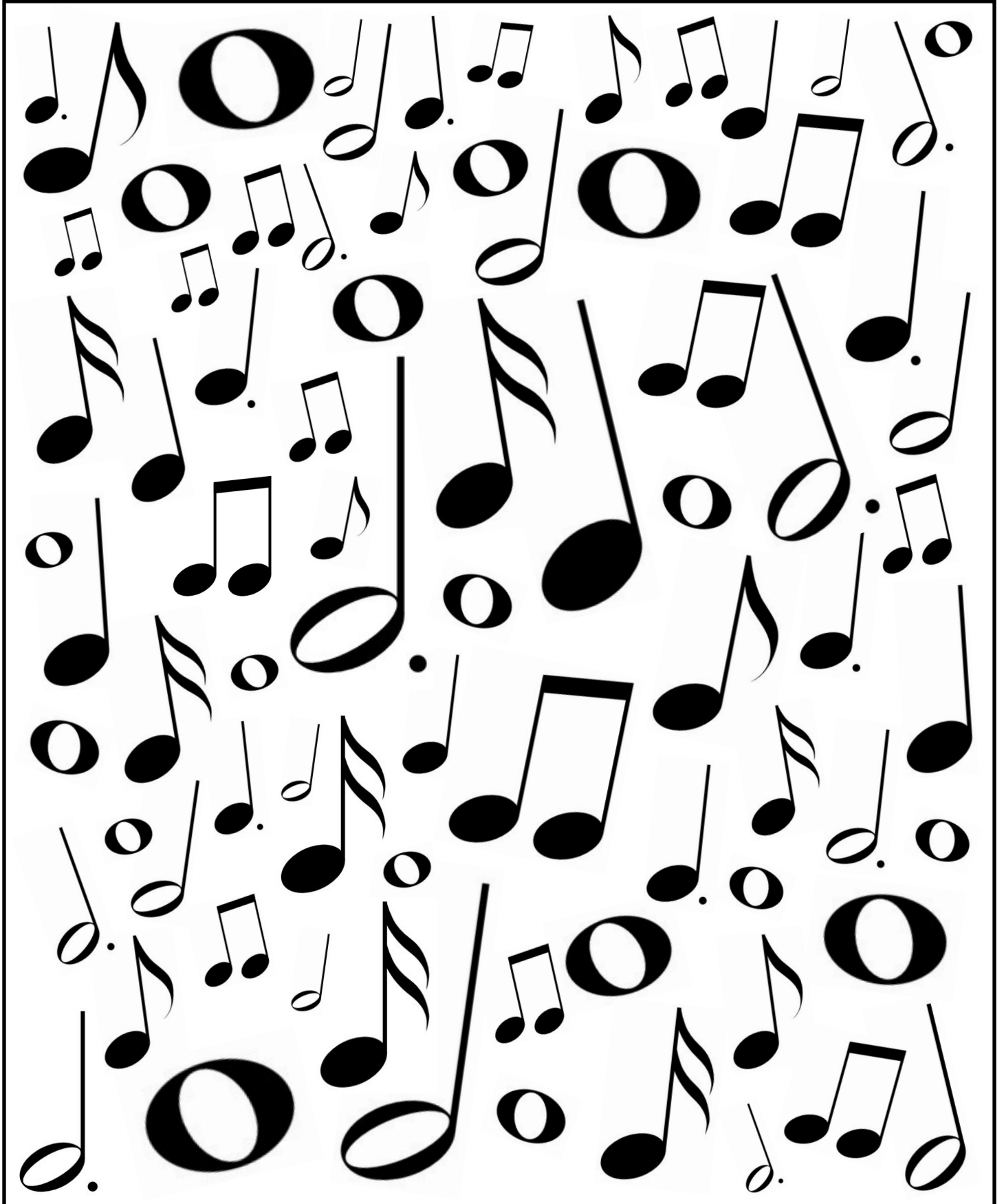
Wardrobe



# Music


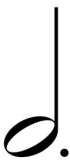








# I SPY: MUSIC NOTES



# I SPY: MUSIC NOTES

Write down the number of each item that you found.

_____	Whole Note	
_____	Dotted Half Note	
_____	Half Note	
_____	Dotted Quarter Note	
_____	Quarter Note	
_____	Beamed Eighth Notes	
_____	Eighth Note	
_____	Sixteenth Note	




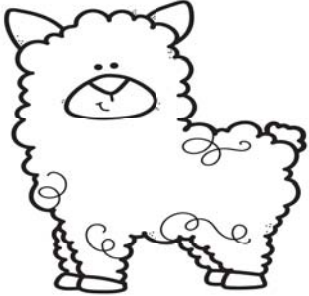
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_



# Llama, llama, what do you see?

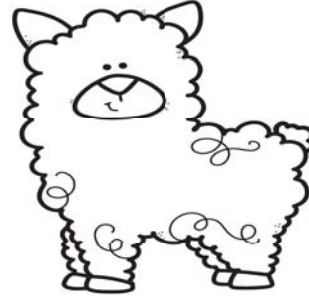
**Directions:** Read the poem and clap the rhythm of the words. Then write the rhythm for each word on the llamas using quarter notes, eighth notes and quarter rests.. (  )



Lla -



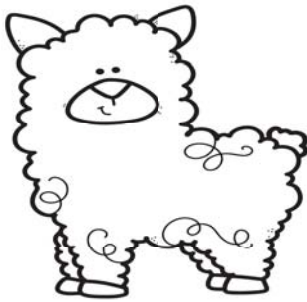
ma,



lla -



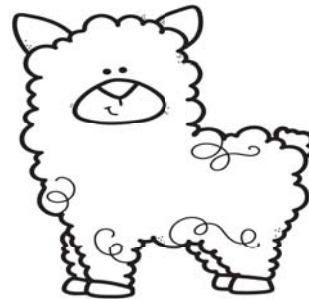
ma,



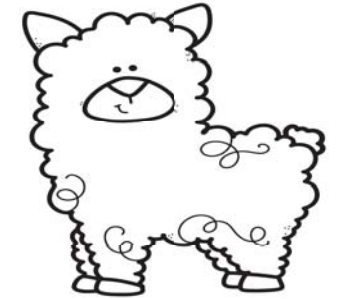
What



do you



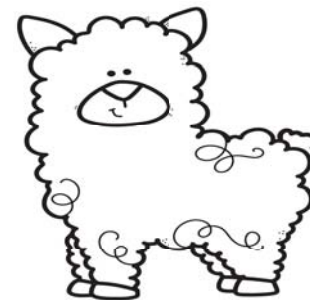
see?



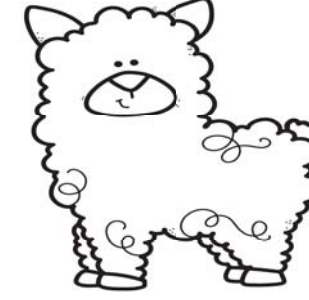
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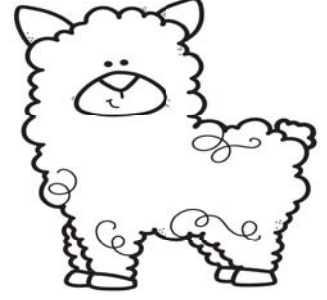
I



see



spring -



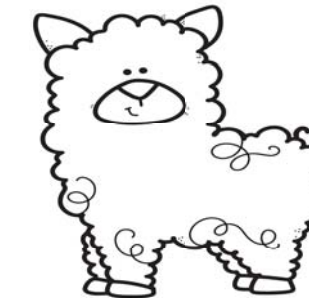
time



look-ing



at



me!

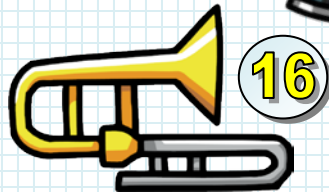
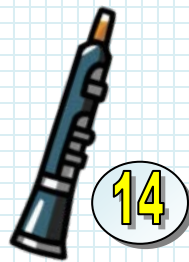
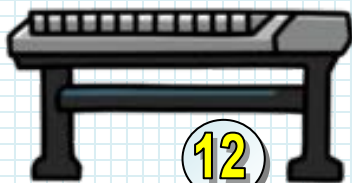
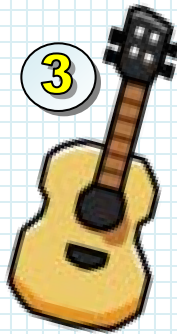
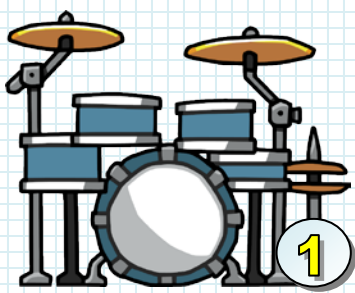


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# Meet the ORCHESTRA



Match the names of the musical instruments in the box to the pictures below.



brass woodwinds strings percussion



## Musical Instruments



- bagpipes
- bassoon
- clarinet
- double bass
- drums
- electric guitar
- flute
- guitar
- harp
- keyboards
- oboe
- piano
- saxophone
- tambourine
- trombone
- trumpet
- tuba
- violin

# Meet the ORCHESTRA



Match the names of the musical instruments in the box to the pictures below.

## Keys

## Musical Instruments



- 7 bagpipes
- 9 bassoon
- 11 Clarinet
- 13 double bass
- 1 drums
- 8 electric guitar
- 2 flute
- 3 guitar
- 15 harp
- 12 keyboards
- 14 oboe
- 10 piano
- 4 saxophone
- 17 tambourine
- 16 trombone
- 5 trumpet
- 6 tuba
- 18 violin



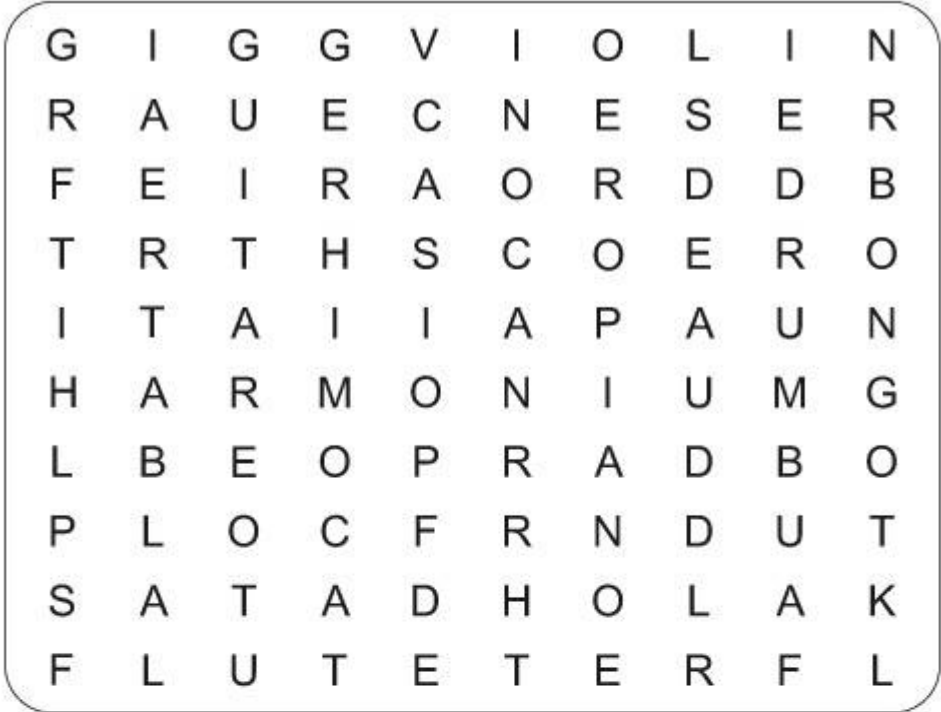



**brass WoodWinds Strings percussion**





# Word Search Puzzle Musical Instruments



Violin



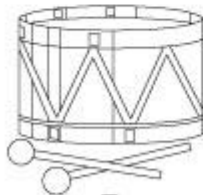
Bongo



Flute



Dholak



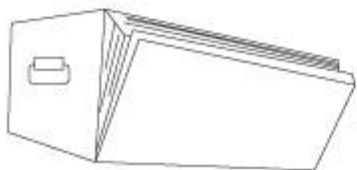
Drum



Casio



Guitar



Harmonium



Piano



Tabla

# Theatre



# STORY MAP

Title

Setting

Characters

Problem

Solution



# my character



create your own character to write a story about!

1. What is your character's name?

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2. What are your character's favorite things?

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3. Where is your character from?

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4. How does your character act around other people?

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5. What does your character like to do?

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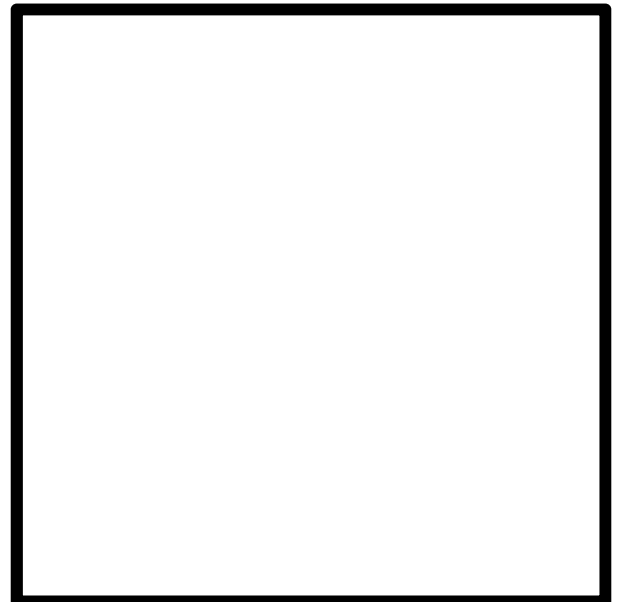
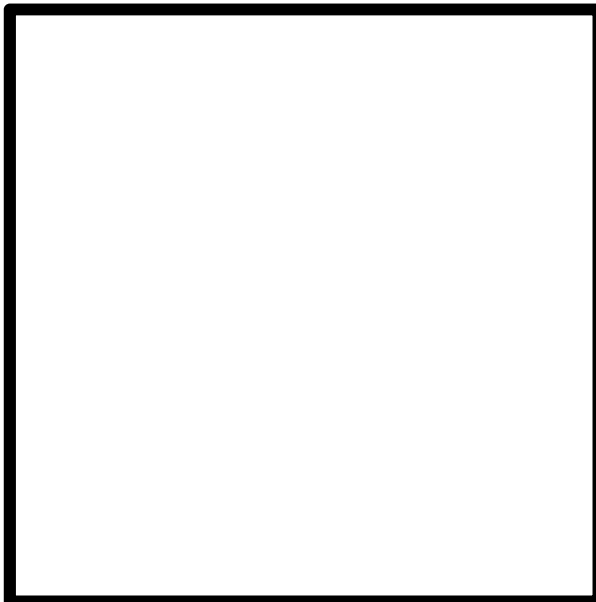
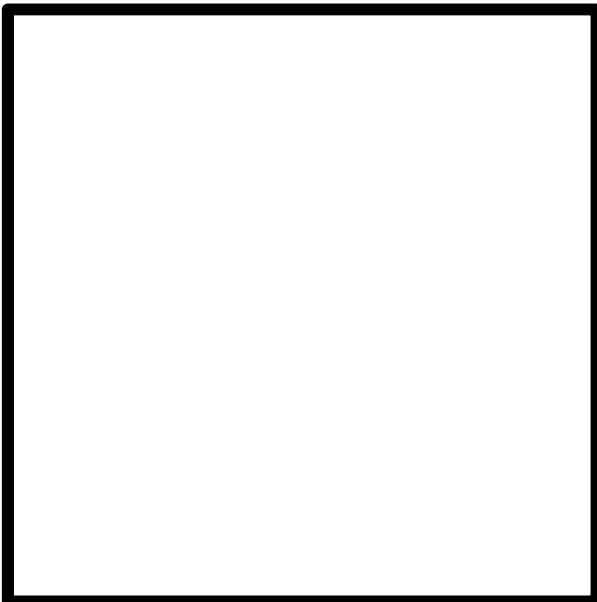
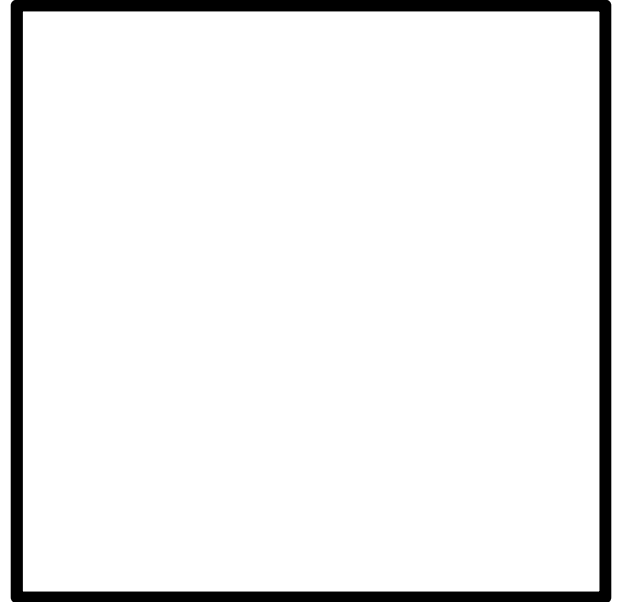
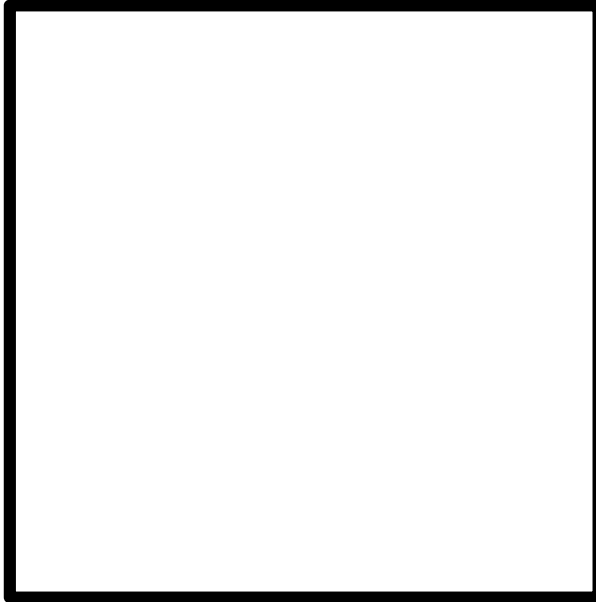
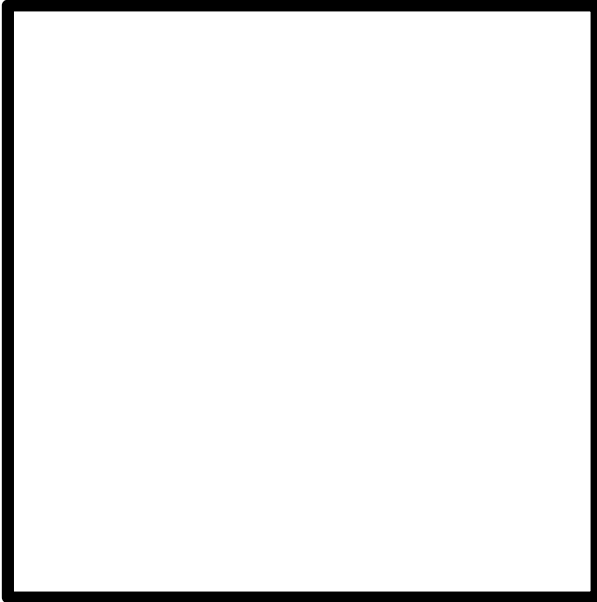
6. Draw  
your  
character!

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Comic Strip Story

Title of Story: \_\_\_\_\_ Author: \_\_\_\_\_



# Emotions

My name is \_\_\_\_\_

## Draw the faces



I'm happy



I'm sad



I'm sleepy



I'm afraid



I'm angry



I'm hot

# Stage Makeup

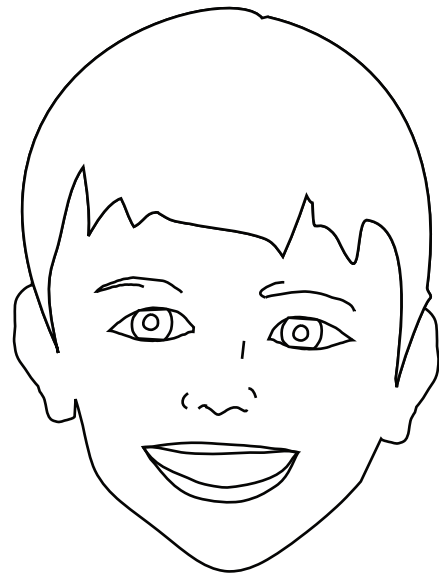


Stage makeup is an important part of any performance. Whether you use it to create a character, or just to make your own features stand out, makeup is what makes you visible to the people all the way into the back row of the audience.

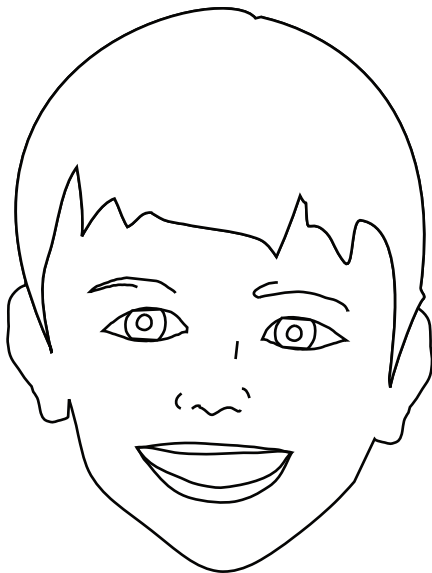
Use the faces below to practice your stage makeup skills! Grab your pens, pencils, or paints and make up each face according to the caption.



***A ballerina***



***An old man***



***A rock star***



***A cat***