

A large, stylized sun with a human-like face, including eyes, a nose, and a mouth. The sun has a circular face with radiating lines around it, all in a light gray tone. In the background, there are several overlapping circles of varying shades of gray, creating a layered effect.

# Daily Warm-Ups ART

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## Level I

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## The Elements of Design: Line

### Cardboard Printing

- cardboard scraps
- heavy shears or mat knife
- tempera paint
- flat paint palette
- 9-inch-by-12-inch drawing paper

In this exercise you will create a sky and trees using tempera paint and cardboard. Cut about 10 cardboard rectangles of various widths and lengths (no more than 6 inches wide or 6 inches long). Choose a tempera color for the sky. Put small dabs of the paint, plus some dabs of white, on the palette.

Dip the long edge of one of the cardboard strips into the paint. To create sky, drag the cardboard sideways across the surface of the upper two-thirds of the paper. Try dragging the cardboard in different ways to get a skylike effect.

Next, choose colors for the trees and put them on the palette. Drag, stamp, and twist with the narrow edges of the cardboard to create tree shapes across the foreground. Remember that trees are shaped a bit like the letter Y, spreading outward from one thick upright to narrower branches. Use a variety of tree heights to add interest.



# The Elements of Design: Line

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## Wire Figure Gestures

- armature wire
- newsprint
- wire-cutting shears
- pencil or charcoal

This activity give you practice in using line to express movement and gesture. Your teacher will choose two classmates to serve as models. They will hold a pose for only 10 seconds. It is your goal to capture each pose before it changes.

Begin by loosely dividing your paper into ten thumbnail spaces. In each space, make a quick gesture drawing of the model. Remember, you will only have 10 seconds to sketch! Focus on drawing large general lines that capture the overall pose rather than small areas of detail.

When you have drawn all ten poses, choose your favorite pose. Use armature wire to create a three-dimensional version of the sketch.





## Principles of Design: Pattern

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### Pattern Fill-in

- pencil
- black marker
- drawing paper

Choose five items that you see around the room. Draw a contour-line still life of the items you see. Arrange the items in a pleasing manner.

Be conscious of how your still life fills the page. Don't draw your objects so small that they appear dwarfed by the surrounding page; draw them large enough that the paper's negative space creates an interesting shape.

Now, use a black marker to outline your still life objects. Fill each object in with a different pattern.

# Principles of Design: Pattern

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## Hair Lines

- drawing paper
- pencil or marker

You will team up with a classmate for this exercise. Have your partner sit with his or her back to you. Look carefully at your partner's head. Pay attention to details, such as how the hair is parted, or if the hair radiates out from an obvious crown point. Consider what type of repeated line you could use to show curly hair or braided hair. Will a thin line or a thick line work better?

Now, use a pencil or fine-point marker to draw the person's hair. After your drawing is finished, trade places with your partner.





## Materials and Techniques

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### Solution Versus Saturation

- nonpermanent black marker
- coffee filter
- 1-inch circular template or playing piece
- scissors
- paper cup or other container
- paper plate
- water

Cut a circle from the coffee filter. Fold the circle in half, and then in half again, to find the center of the circle. Unfold the circle.

Place a circular template in the center of the circle. Trace around it with a black marker. Go over the line, adding to it until it is about 1/4-inch thick. Refold the circle in half and in half again to make a wedge shape.

Pour just enough water into the cup to cover the bottom. Put the folded coffee filter into the cup so the point of the wedge is in the water. Wait about 15 seconds. Take the coffee filter out, unfold it, and put it on a paper plate so that the creases you made face up.

Watch the filter paper for about five minutes. What happens to the black marker? Can you explain what you see?

# Materials and Techniques

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## Look Closely

- paper
- magnifying glass
- pencil or pen

Paper. You write on it, draw on it, run it through the printer and copy machine. You use it in hundreds of ways—but have you ever examined it closely?

Until 1866, most paper was made from cloth rags. Then an American chemist named Benjamin Tilghman found a way to soften wood and break down the tough fibers. Today, most paper is made from wood, processed in water. To make one ton of paper, one hundred tons of water is needed!

Tear a corner from a sheet of paper. Look at it under magnification. Do you see tiny little hairs? These hairs are cellulose fiber. The fibers are the reason wood can be used to make paper. They are long enough to cross over each other and make a web of fibers. When this web dries, it forms a strong sheet.

Besides writing and drawing, paper has many other uses. List at least ten other ways paper can be used.





## Art Appreciation

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### Postcard Time Line

- five to ten art postcards or small reproductions
- paper
- pencil or pen

Take five to ten art postcards or small reproductions. Which one do you think was painted first? Which do think was painted last? Arrange them in a time line from left to right, starting with the painting you think was painted earliest. Then write an explanation of the criteria you used to decide which came first.





## Art Appreciation

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### November 18, 1879

- reproductions of cave paintings
- paper
- pencil or pen

On November 18, 1879, a nine-year-old girl in Altamira, in northern Spain, stumbled on some extraordinary cave paintings. They were probably painted about 15,000 years ago. The unknown artists used natural pigments such as ochre and charcoal to paint amazingly lifelike animals.

Look at some examples of cave art. Which elements of design are most evident? Which principles of design?

These paintings were created before people started keeping written records. Therefore scientists can only guess how and why they were made. Why do you think early humans created cave paintings? List as many reasons as you can.

These paintings were created deep within caves, away from any sources of natural light. They were often painted on the cave ceilings. Many of the animals are painted life-size. Keeping all this in mind, draw five tools that an early artist might have used to create these paintings.