



Arts & Crafts 4 PRIMARY

Drawing and art techniques

TERM 1		TERM 2		TERM 3			
TWO-DIMENSIONAL WORKSHEETS							
1	Drawing a still life 7	• Drawing a still life, • Organisation of elements in a composition.	11	A country landscape 29	• Drawing a country landscape, • Use of different techniques to create perspective.		
2	A food poster 9	• Interpreting a poster by Greg Brown, • Use of different materials to make a poster.	12	A puzzle of a building I 31	• Studying the Romanesque church of San Martín de Fromista,		
3	Drawing people 11	• Drawing an adult and a child, • Proportion within a composition.		A puzzle of a building II 33	• Making a puzzle from a photograph,		
4	A different kind of family 13	• Interpreting <i>Family</i> by Fernando Botero, • Proportion and disproportion in figures.	13	Colours on the beach 35	• Choosing materials to colour a black and white photograph, • Use of different colouring techniques.		
5	Drawing on coloured backgrounds 15	• Drawing on coloured backgrounds, • Creation of new colours by mixing.	14	A landscape with temperas 37	• Interpreting <i>Promenade among the olives trees</i> by Henri Matisse, • Techniques using tempera paints to create different effects.		
6	Cave paintings 17	• Interpreting a cave painting, • Cave art and diffusing techniques.	15	Reflections in water 39	• Drawing a landscape with reflections, • Use of diffusing techniques to create reflections.		
7	Using lines to draw animals 19	• Drawing animals using lines, • Use of curved and straight lines to create different effects.	16	Reflections: studying a masterpiece 41	• Interpreting <i>Narcissus</i> by Caravaggio, • Tenebrism: contrast between light and shade.		
8	Geometric shapes I 21	• Interpreting an abstract painting by Wassily Kandinsky.	17	A black windmill 43	• Experimenting with coloured backgrounds, • Contrast between the elements and the background of a drawing.		
	Geometric shapes II 23	• Compositions using geometric shapes,	18	A pop art composition 45	• Interpreting <i>Campbell's soups</i> by Andy Warhol, • Pop art and the use of stencil patterns.		
9	Colourful friezes 25	• Using grids to organise graphic space, • Artistic compositions using friezes.	19	A fast car 47	• Creating movement in a drawing, • Use of diffusing techniques to create the effect of speed.		
10	A mosaic 27	• Studying a Roman mosaic, • Creation of a composition using the mosaic technique.	20	A sculpture with textures 49	• Interpreting <i>Walking man I</i> by Alberto Giacometti, • Use of plasticine to imitate textures.		
					21	A still life in black and white 51	• Drawing a still life in black and white, • Use of light and shade to create volume.
					22	A beach scene 53	• Interpreting <i>Fisherwoman with her child</i> by Sorolla, • Application of light and shadows in a composition.
					23	A prehistoric man 55	• Drawing the human body from the front and the side view, • The observer's position in a drawing.
					24	Different views 57	• Studying the Stonehenge megalith in England, • Representation of objects from different angles.
					25	An Egyptian comic strip 59	• Drawing an Egyptian comic strip, • Use of speech bubbles in a comic.
					26	Drawing a vignette 61	• Studying a vignette from <i>Asterix and Obelix</i> , • Interpretation of a vignette changing the textures and the background.
					27	A medieval fair I 63	• Creating a medieval scene using cut-outs,
						A medieval fair II 65	• Techniques for creating depth in a composition,
					28	Drawing a masterpiece 67	• Interpreting <i>Las Meninas</i> by Diego Velázquez, • Representation of space and depth in a painting.
					29	An ice cream stall 69	• Drawing a picture combining the primary colours, • Creation of new tones by superimposing colours.
					30	A famous portrait 71	• Interpreting <i>A young lady's adventure</i> by Paul Klee, • Use of coloured tissue paper to interpret a painting.

Crafts

THREE-DIMENSIONAL WORKSHEETS

TERM 1

31 Columbus Day: a totem pole

73

Colouring and constructing a totem pole.

32 World Television Day

75

Making a television set with two story strips.

33 A Christmas play

77

Mounting a Christmas theatre with moving characters.



TERM 2

34 Carnival: a float

79

Constructing a Carnival float.

35 Mother's Day: a calendar

81

Mounting a calendar with moving parts.

36 Children's Day: a dragon card

83

Making a greetings card with moving parts.



TERM 3

37 World Sports Day: a ball

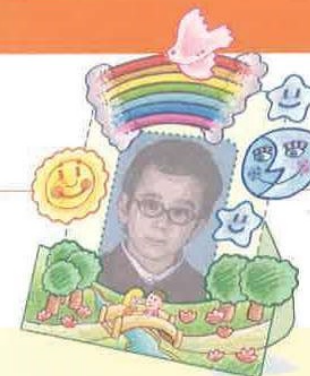
85

Constructing a ball from a geometric net.

38 Friendship Day: a photo frame

87

Decorating and mounting a photo frame.

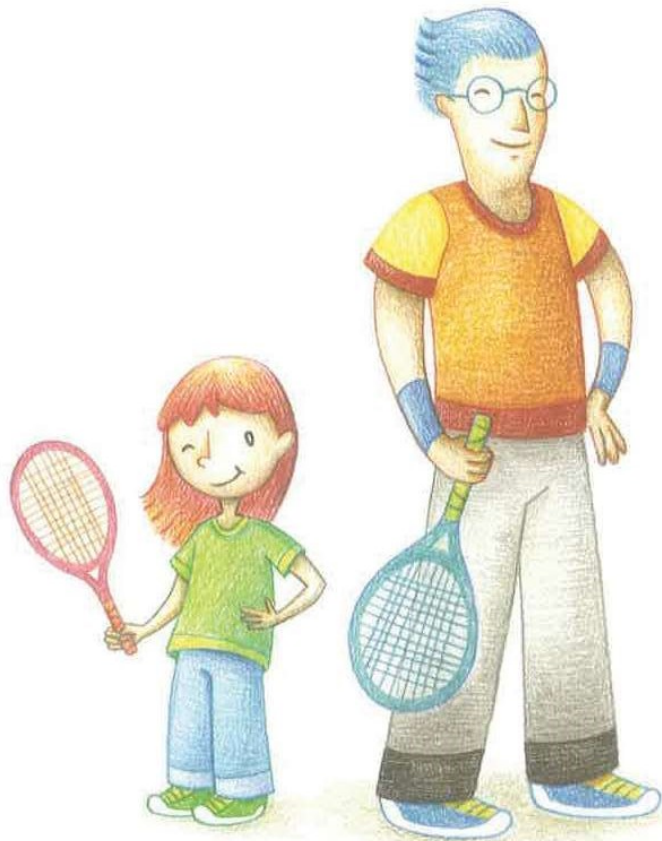
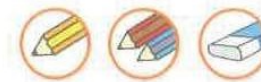


Drawing a still life



A **still life** is the representation of inanimate objects, for example, foods, musical instruments, flowers, etc. Before you draw a still life, make a sketch to organise the elements within your composition. Finally, add the details and colour.





Proportion is the relationship of the size of the elements within a composition. Proportion is very important for drawing people, for example, the head is smaller than the torso and the legs and arms are longer than the torso.



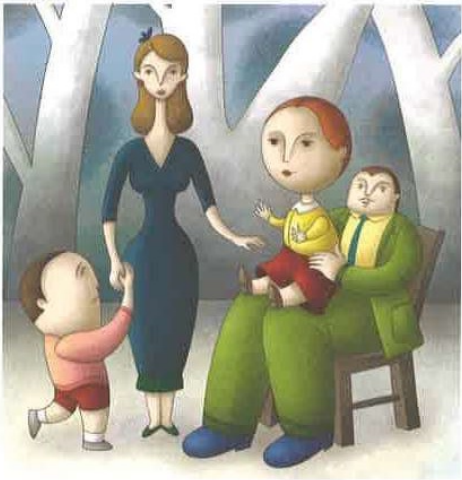
Look at the example and draw an adult and a child using the outlines.



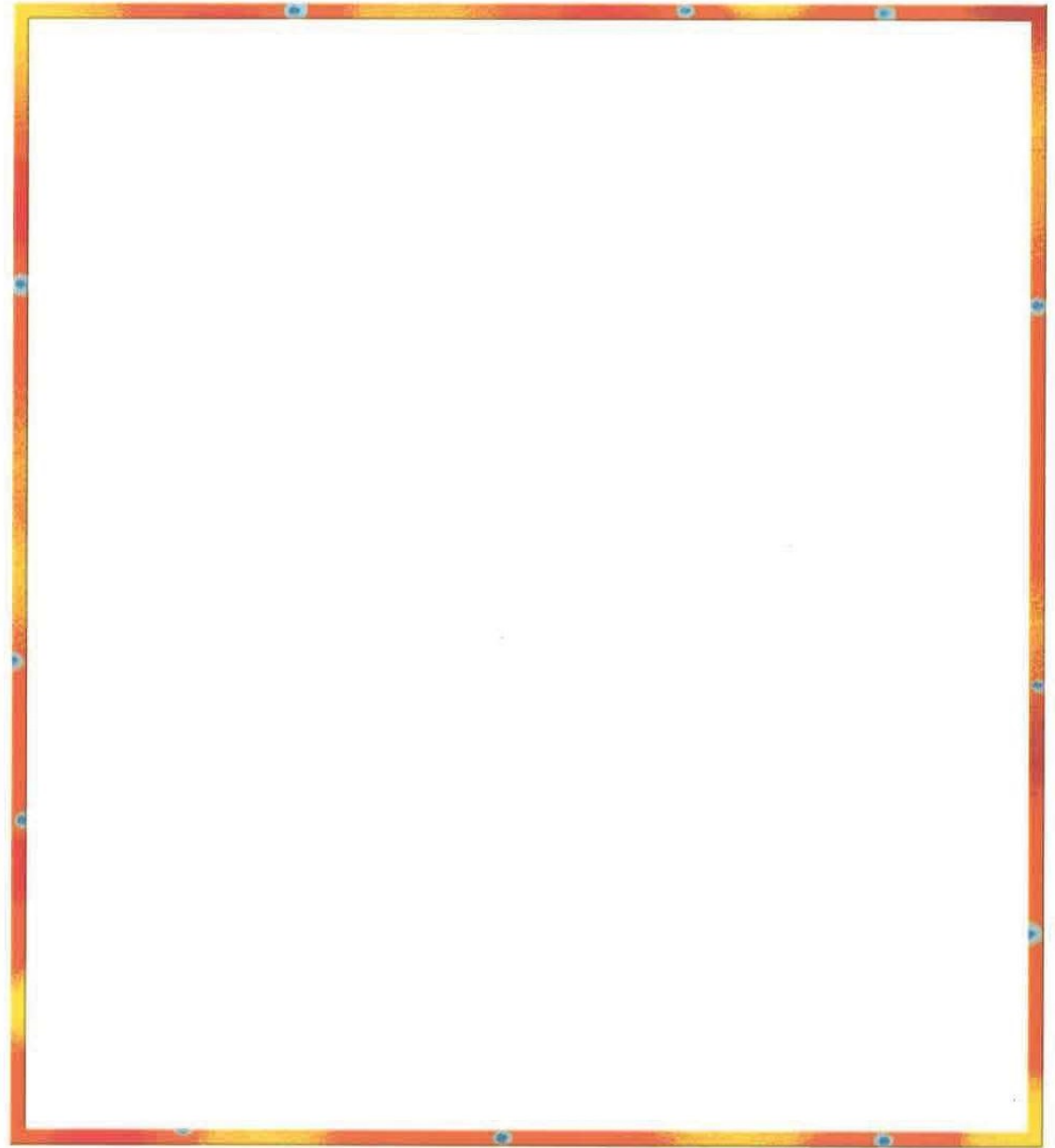
4 A different kind of family



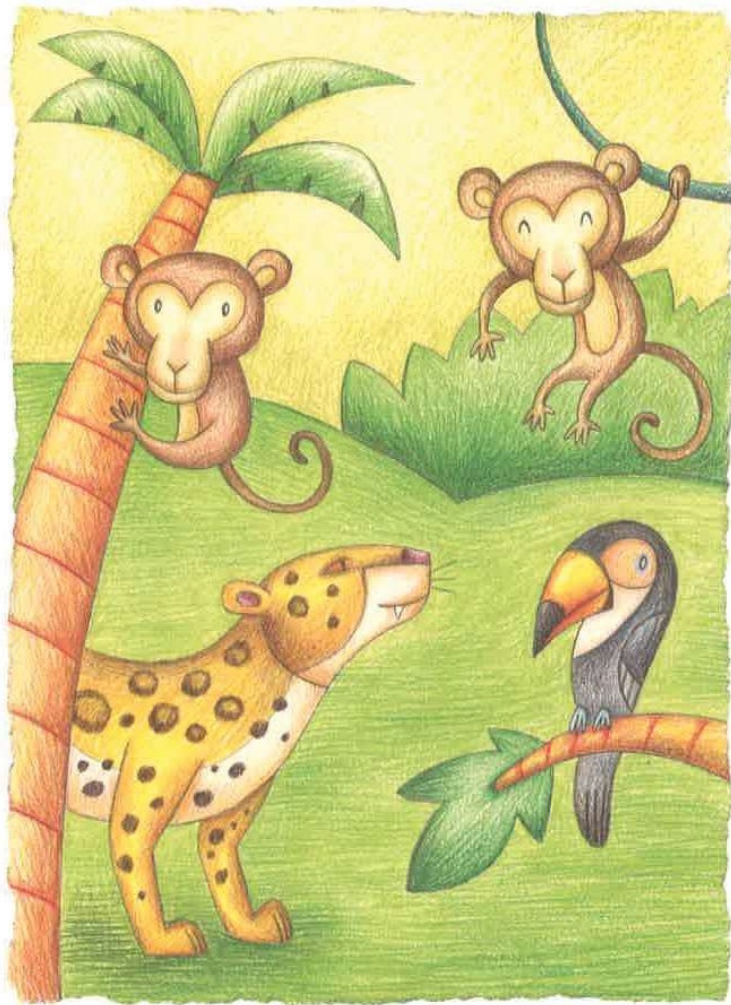
Family, Fernando Botero, 1983.



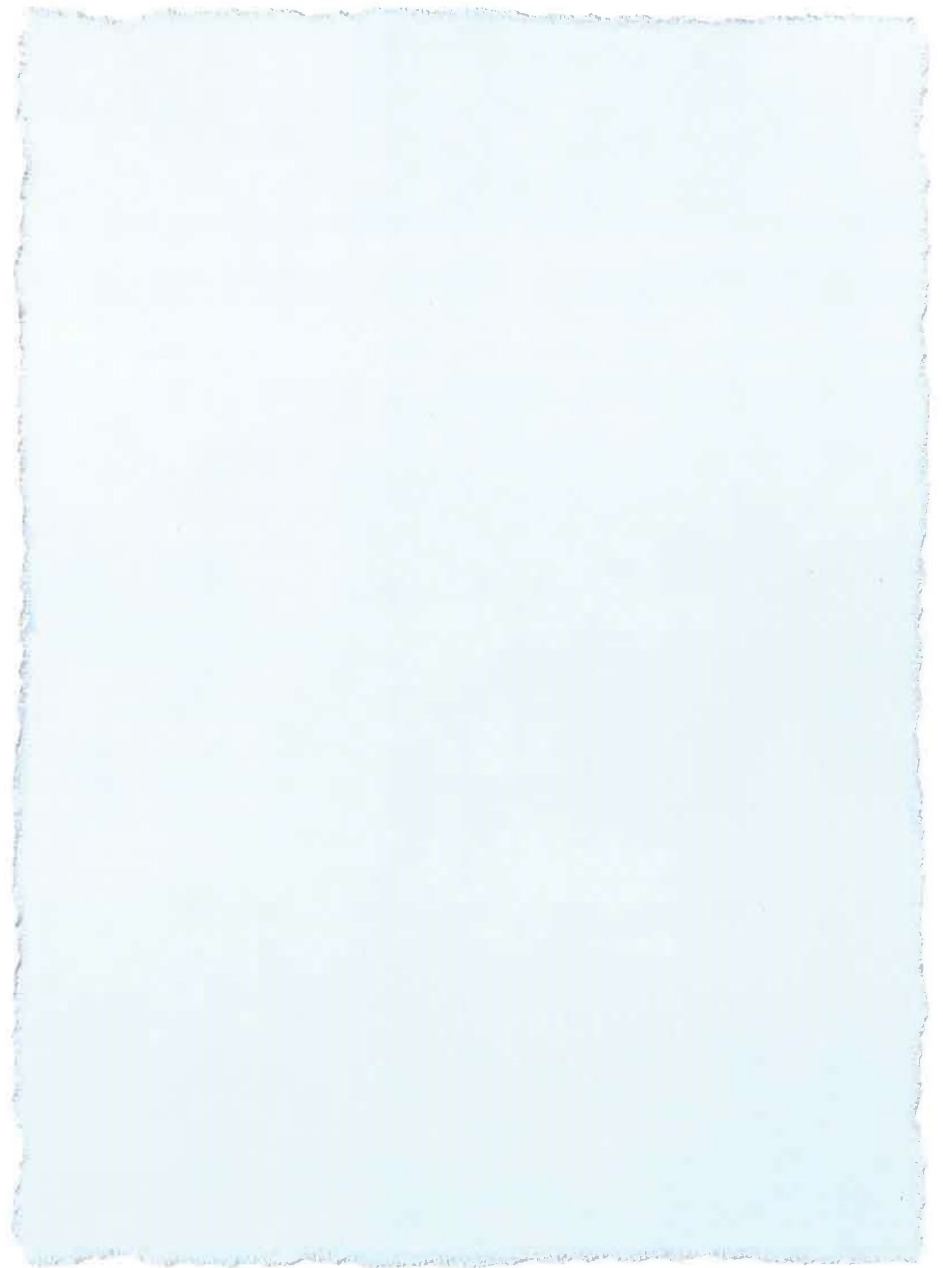
Fernando Botero (1932) is a Colombian painter and sculptor. He likes to paint very corpulent and disproportionate figures to make them more expressive.



Look at the painting and the illustration. Compare the differences.
Now, draw your own version of Botero's painting.

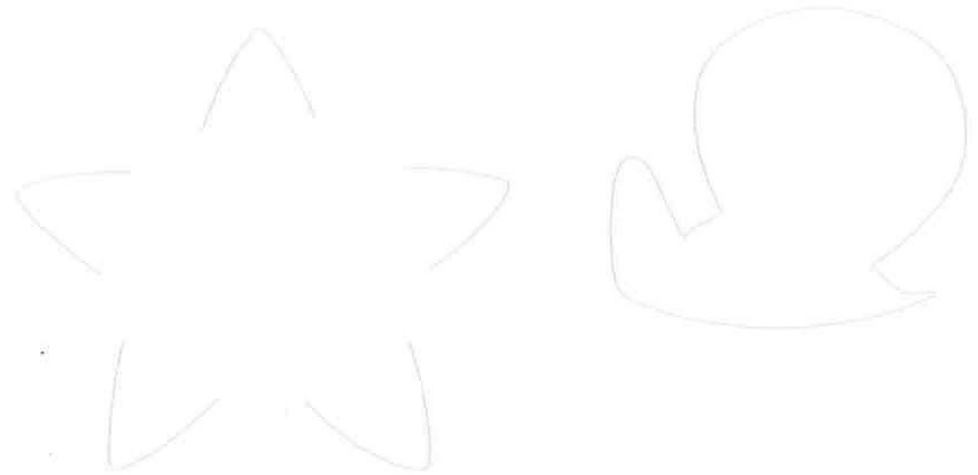
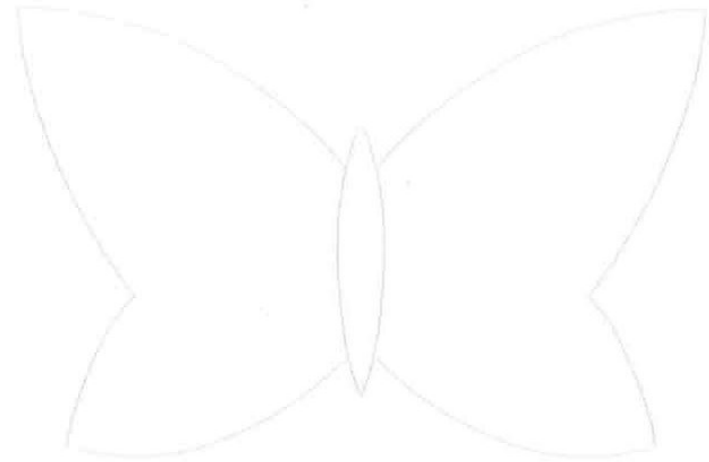
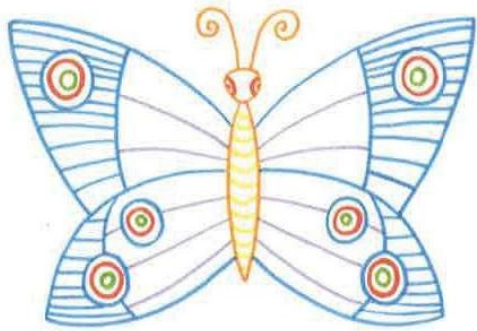


When you mix two colours together you get a new colour. For example, when you mix red and yellow you make orange. Coloured backgrounds also change the colours you are using.



 Copy the drawing onto the blue background. Use the same coloured pencils as in the example. Compare the drawings.

7 Using lines to draw animals



In these illustrations, the artist uses different types of **lines** to draw animals and create different details and effects. For example, he draws a snail's shell with **curved lines** and decorates it with **straight lines**.



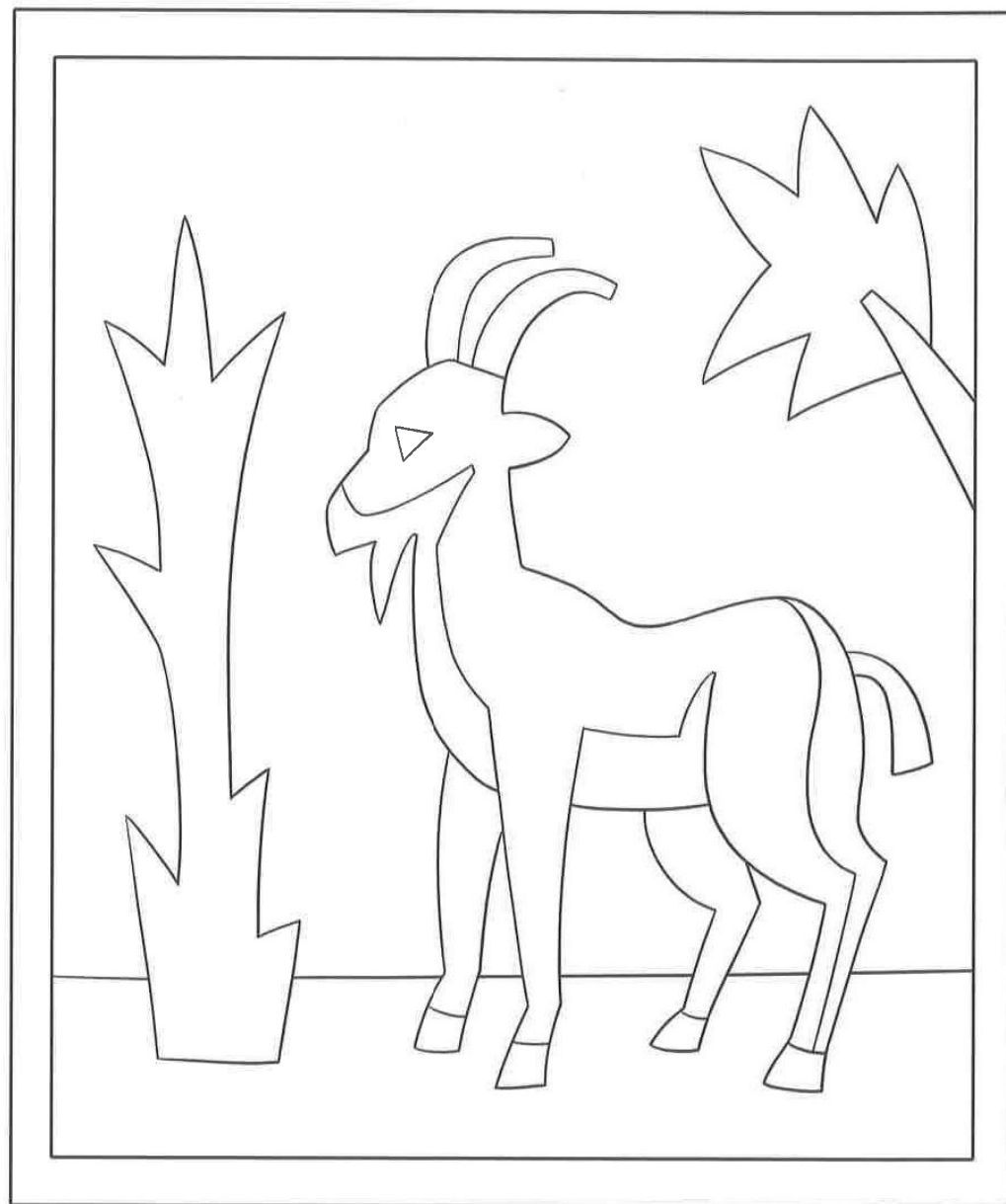
Look, then draw animals with curved and straight lines.



Roman mosaic.



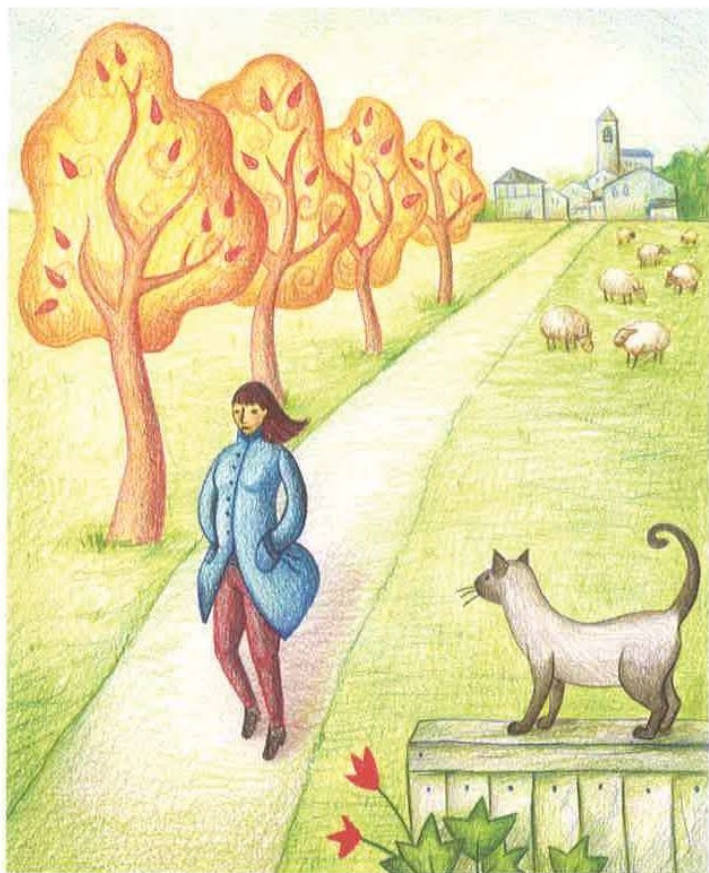
Mosaics are artistic compositions made of small coloured pieces of different materials, such as ceramic, stone or glass. We call the pieces that make up a mosaic **tesserae**. Mosaics can depict geometric shapes, human figures or animals.



Look at the mosaic and the illustration.

Now, create your own version using pieces of coloured card.

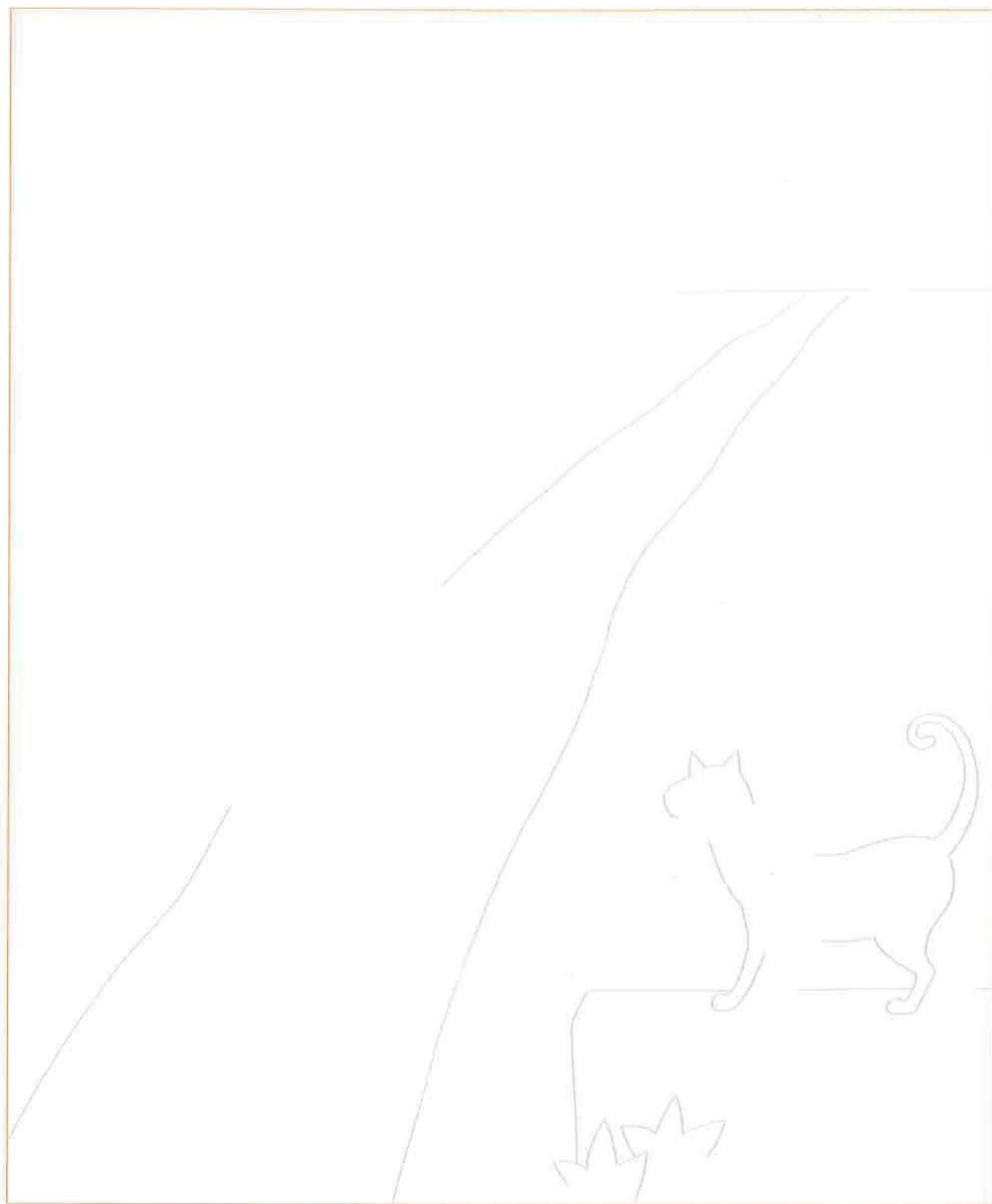
A country landscape



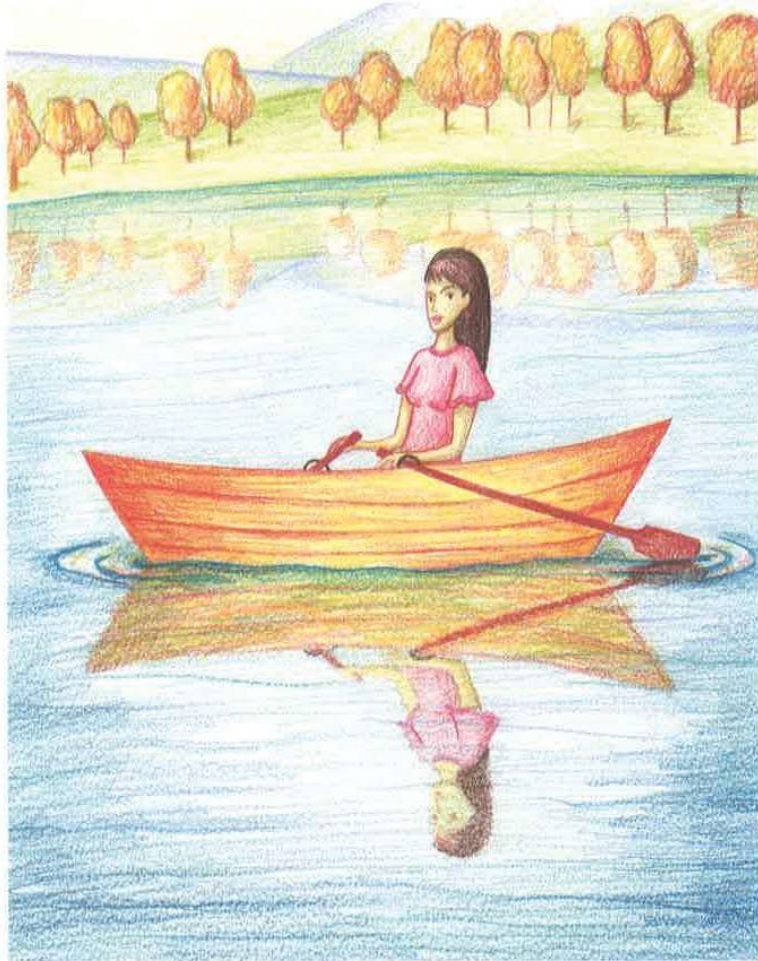
Perspective is a technique artists use to organise elements within a space.

In a landscape drawing, the elements seem to be placed following a series of **lines that join together at a point** in the distance.

To show perspective, objects that are near look bigger and objects that are farther away look smaller.



Draw a country landscape like in the example.



A **reflection** is the image of an object in any reflective surface, such as a mirror or the surface of a lake. The real object and the reflected image are symmetrical. However, the shape and colours of the reflected object are softer and less defined.

