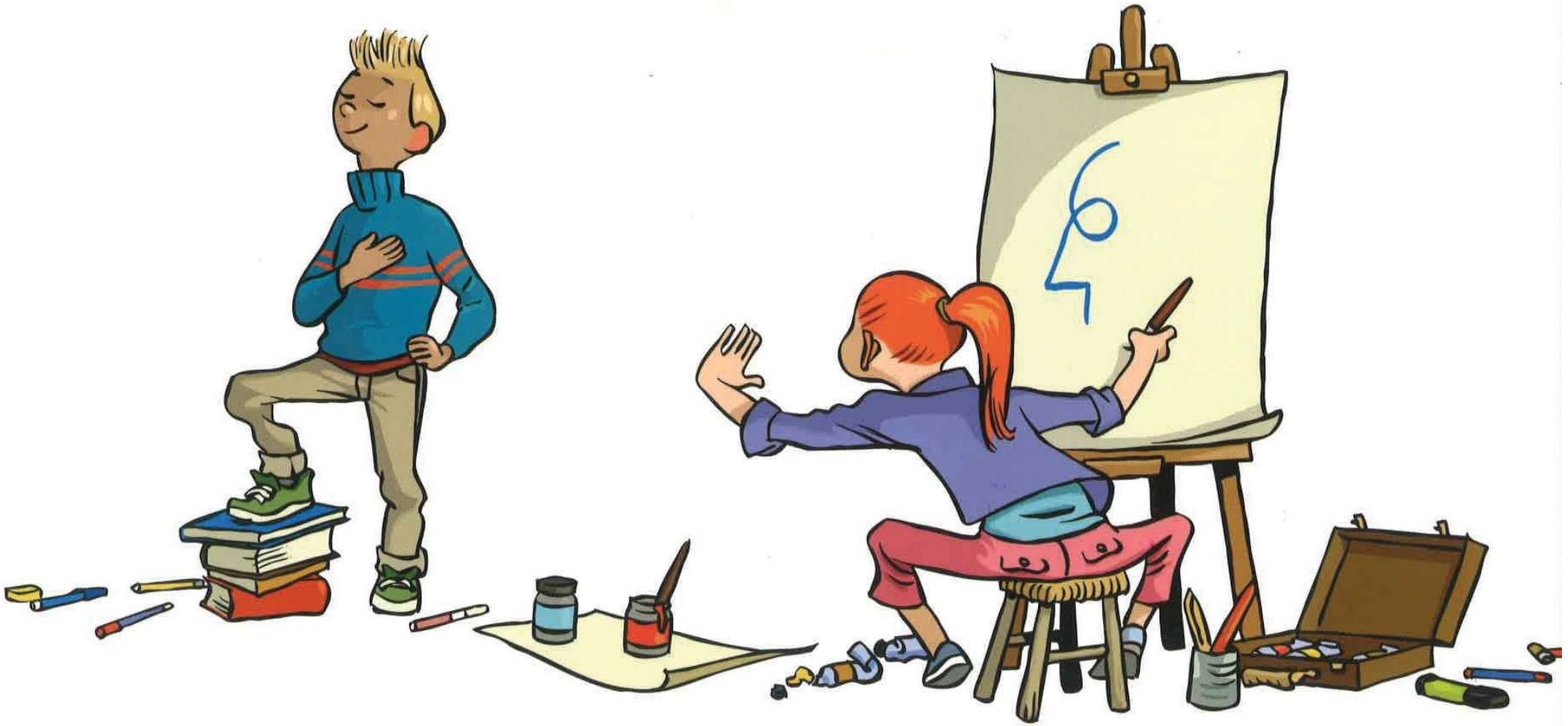
Arts & Crafts 6 PRIMARY



Richmond PUBLISHING

SANTILLANA

Drawing and art techniques

TWO-DIMENSIONAL WORKSHEETS

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Crafts

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1 Drawing a human figure

Characters in comics need to be expressive to illustrate different stories. The most important parts are the face and the position of the body.

When drawing the face of a comic character, the main elements are the shape of the head, the ears, the nose, the eyes, the eyebrows and the mouth. The eyebrows and the eyes are especially important. They constantly change to show the emotions of the characters.

Look at the happy girl in the photograph. Then, look at the illustration of the comic version. She looks sad. Now, draw a happy boy.

3 Drawing fruits with shading

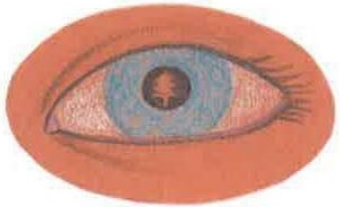
When an object blocks a natural or an artificial light source, it creates shade. To create volume in a drawing on a two-dimensional surface, you can use **shading techniques**.

Use paler colours for areas in the light and darker colours for areas in the shade.

Look at the illustration and draw some fruit. Use coloured pencils in red, yellow and blue. Mix these three colours to produce different colours. Remember to include the shaded areas.

5 A poster of the five senses

When you design a poster, first you need to choose a theme. Then, make a sketch to organise the elements you want to use, for example photographs, drawings and texts. Finally, make the poster.



Design a poster of the five senses using the illustrations above. Add some more details of your own. Remember to make a sketch first.

6 Malaga Cathedral I

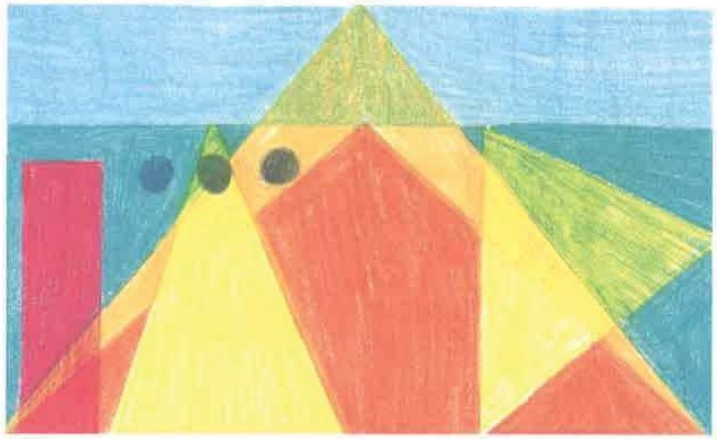
Malaga Cathedral, 18th century.

Look at the photograph of Malaga Cathedral. Then, cut out all the pieces and arrange them on page 19.
When you have completed the puzzle, glue the pieces onto the page.

Malaga Cathedral II

10 The composition of a famous painting

Primavera. Sandro Botticelli, 1482.

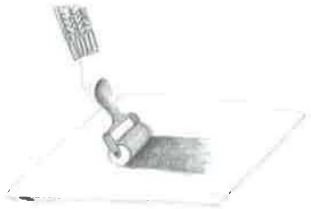


Alessandro Botticelli (1445-1510), known as Sandro Botticelli, was an Italian painter. His paintings are full of movement and colour. In Botticelli's paintings, the human figure is more important than landscape. His most famous works depict mythological and allegorical scenes.

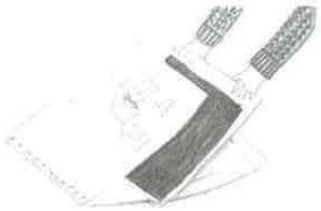
1 **Look at the painting. Then, look at the illustration of the colour composition. Observe the positions of the figures. Then, draw your own abstract version of Botticelli's painting with the same groups of figures.**

11 A personal engraving I

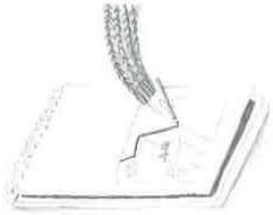
A **monotype** is one of the simplest types of prints. This technique consists of creating a composition using paint on a sheet of acetate or any other nonporous material. The artist then prints the composition onto paper. It is a **unique piece of work** because there can only be one original print using this technique.



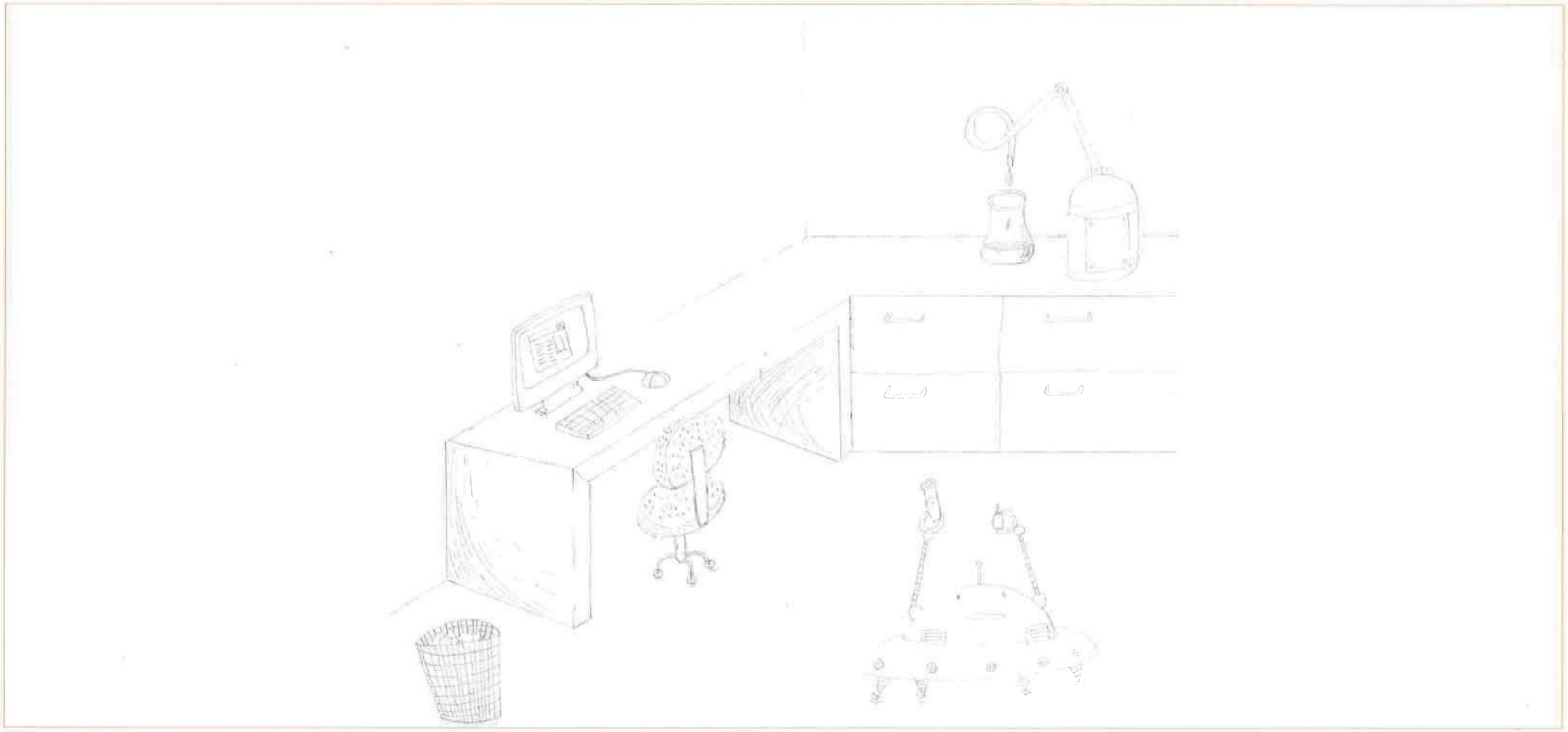
Apply some paint onto a sheet of acetate and spread it well with a paint roller. Do not paint to the edges so that you can hold the acetate without getting your fingers dirty.



Place the painted side of the sheet of acetate facing downwards between the page of the drawing and the page underneath, where the monotype will be printed.



Go over the lines of your drawing with a pencil or the end of a paintbrush. Press hard so that you transfer the paint onto the page underneath.



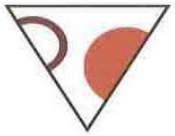
Create your own monotype following the steps above. Look at the finished example on page 31. Finally, personalise your print of the laboratory by adding more details.

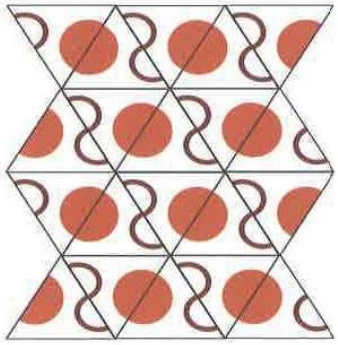
14 Tessellations in art

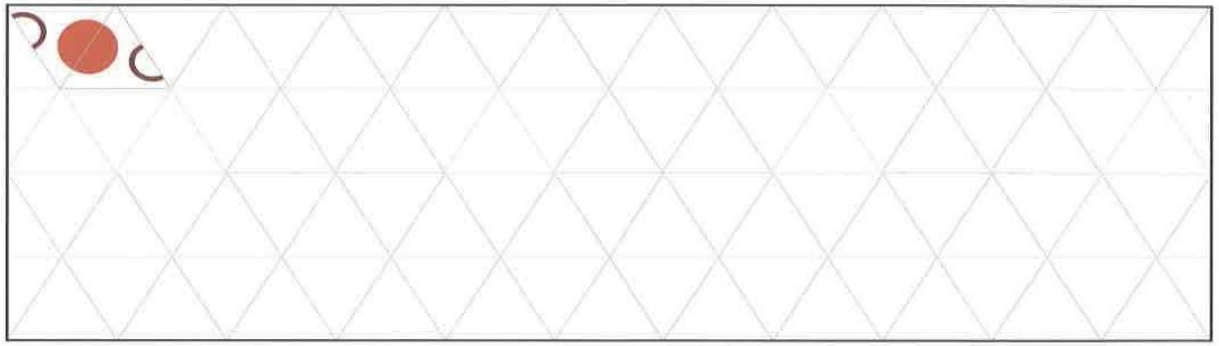
Study of the patterns of a tile from the Alhambra. M. C. Escher.

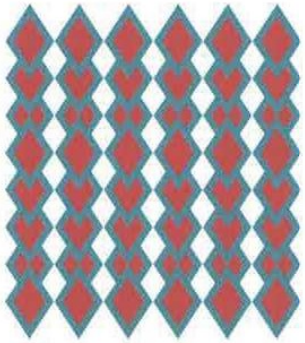
Maurits Cornelis Escher (1898-1972) was a Dutch graphic artist. His works are known for their false perspectives and impossible constructions. The most famous are *Sky and Water* (1938) and *Möbius Strip* (1963).

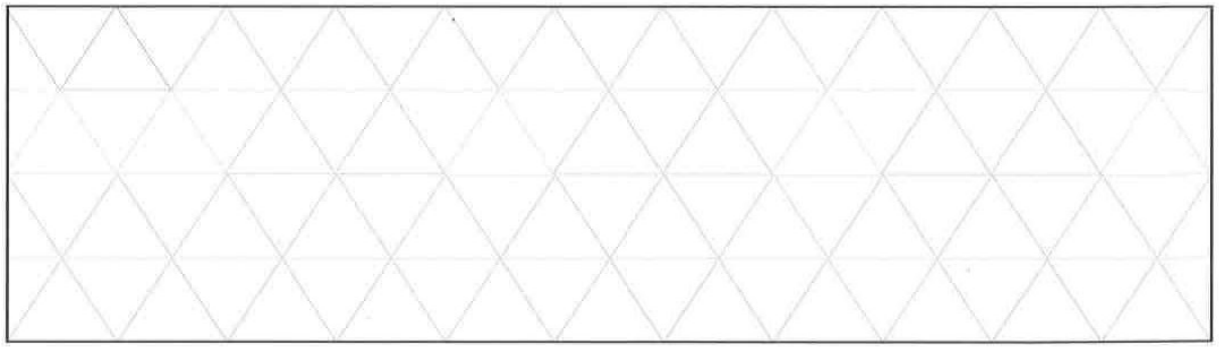
Tessellations are symmetrical designs which fit together in repeated patterns. They have two main parts: the **design** and the **pattern**. The design is the repeated shapes and the pattern is the structure of the whole composition.











Look at the photograph of Escher's study. Then, create two tessellations. Observe the patterns and the series of triangles to put the shapes in the correct positions.