

Studio Art 9: Color and Impressionism

March 30-April 3

Time Allotment: 20 minutes per day

Packet Overview

Date	Objective(s)	Page Number
Monday, March 23	1. Define and describe warm and cool colors	2-3
Tuesday, March 24	1. Define and describe neutral and natural colors.	4-5
Wednesday, April 1	1. Minor assessment compare and contrast warm and cool colors	6-7
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Friday, April 3	1. Painting styles Impressionism	11-12

Additional Notes: Use a separate piece of paper, sketchbooks or the spaces provided in this packet to create designs and images. You will need colors, crayons, colored pencils will work best, but will accept any medium you choose to use. Examples are provided, parent involvement is okay, but students must complete minor assessments, images and designs on their own.

Academic Honesty

I certify that I completed this assignment independently in accordance with the GHNO Academy Honor Code.

Student signature:

I certify that my student completed this assignment independently in accordance with the GHNO Academy Honor Code.

Parent signature:

Monday, March 30

Art Unit: Color

Lesson 1: Warm and cool



Lesson Overview: Color, warm and cool

Color is a quality such as red, blue, green, yellow, etc., that you see when you look at something : something used to give color to something : a pigment or dye. : the use or combination of colors.

Lesson 1 Socratic Question: Keep these questions in mind as you study this lesson!

What defines a color? What is the relationship between warm and cool colors.

Lesson 1 Objective: Be able to do this by the end of the lesson.

Define, describe and evaluate different temperatures of color on the color wheel.

Lesson 1

Warm colors, The phrase warm color is used to describe any color that is vivid or bold in nature. Warm colors are those that tend to advance in space and can be overwhelming. Examples of warm colors include **red, yellow** and **orange** (think exciting fire and volcanoes). Contrast with cool colors.

1. What are the specific qualities and traits of warm colors?

Cool colors, The phrase cool color is used to describe any color that is calm or soothing in nature. Cool colors are not overpowering and tend to recede in space. For this reason, cool colors typically make a space seem larger. Examples of cool colors include **green, blue** and **violet** (think calming **blue** waters).

2. What are the specific qualities and traits of cool colors?

Use the chart below to help you define and describe how to classify warm and cool colors.



Tuesday, March 31

Art Unit: Color
Lesson 2: Neutral, natural

Lesson Overview: Color is a color scheme with multiple meanings. In its narrowest sense, it refers to "any color containing some brown" – the color of ground or soil (earth). It can also refer to "natural colors" (colors found in nature) such as brown soil, green leaf, cloudy sky, as well as the red sun. These palettes can create a warm, nature-friendly atmosphere.

More generally, it refers to "neutral colors", which are muted and flat in an emulation of natural colors. Neutral colors can be created by mixing two complementary colors or combining a pure color with white, black, or gray. Pure-neutral colors include black, white, and all grays, while near-neutral hues include browns, tan, and darker colors.

Lesson 2 Socratic Question: Keep these questions in mind as you study this lesson!

What defines these colors? Be able to analyze the relationships between neutral and natural colors?

Lesson 2 Objective: Be able to do this by the end of the lesson.

Define, describe and evaluate these different color choices?

Lesson 2

Natural colors, A natural pigment is one that is found in nature that is ground, sifted, washed, and in rarer cases, heated to create a desired hue. Mostly, a variation of brown hues natural pigments serve many artistic purposes for different cultures around the world.

1. What are the specific qualities and traits of natural colors?

Neutral colors contain equal parts of each of the three primary colors: red, blue and yellow. A neutral color is defined as being a color of very low saturation, close to gray. Black, white, gray are considered to be "neutral."

2. What are the specific qualities and traits of neutral colors?

Wednesday, April 1

Art Unit: Color assessment
Lesson 3: Warm and cool

Lesson Overview: warm and cool color - assessment

Warm colors refer to the colors that reminds one of the sun, sunset or of daytime. Examples of warm colors are red, yellow and orange, and these colors are referred to as such because they resemble fire and evoke feelings of warmth.

Cool colors — such as blue, green, and purple (violet); evoke a cool feeling because they remind us of things like water or grass.

Lesson 3 Socratic Question: Keep these questions in mind as you study this lesson!

What defines a warm color? What defines a cool color?

Lesson 3 Objective: Be able to do this by the end of the lesson.

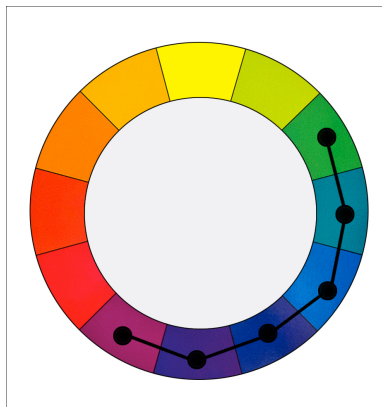
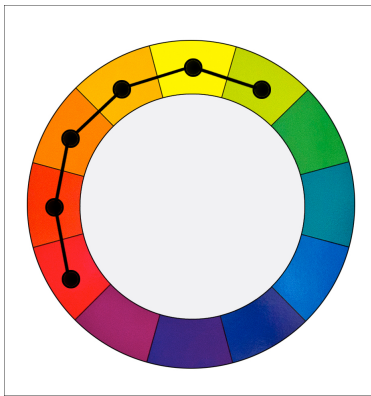
Evaluate and assess warm and cool colors. List 3 warm and list 3 colors.

Warm _____

Cool _____

Lesson 3 (minor assessment)

1. What are the specific qualities and traits of warm colors?
Write down 3 characteristics of warm colors.



2. What are the specific qualities and traits of cool colors?
Write down 3 characteristics of cool colors.

Thursday, April 2

Art Unit: Color
Lesson 4: neutral and natural color - assessment

Lesson Overview:

These colors can be light, medium or dark, or a contrasting combination of dark and light. The best description of neutral is natural, with these colors appearing often in nature. Examples can be seen in the trunks of dead trees, the bark of most trees, and in the dried stalks and vines of other plants which have been bleached by the effect of the sun, in driftwood on the beach and in various timbers.

Lesson 4 Socratic Question: Keep these questions in mind as you study this lesson!

What are the best characteristics to use when describing the differences and similarities between natural and neutral colors.

Write down 3 natural colors?

Write down 3 neutral colors?

Lesson 4 Objective: Be able to do this by the end of the lesson.

Analyze and assess the differences and similarities between natural and neutral colors.

Lesson 4 (Minor Assessment)

Take a moment and enjoy the natural and neutral colors around your home! Now, go outside and enjoy neutral and natural colors in your yard! Analyze and assess what you have observed.

1. What are the specific qualities and traits of natural colors?
Write down 3 characteristics of natural colors.

2. What are the specific qualities and traits of neutral colors?
Write down 3 characteristics of neutral colors.

Friday, April 3

Art Unit: Color
Lesson 5: Impressionism

Lesson Overview:

Impressionism developed in France in the nineteenth century and is based on the practice of painting out of doors and spontaneously 'on the spot' rather than in a studio from sketches. Main impressionist subjects were landscapes and scenes of everyday life

Lesson 5 Socratic Question: Keep these questions in mind as you study this lesson!

What is the main subject of impressionist style artwork?

Lesson 5 Objective: Be able to do this by the end of the lesson.

Demonstrate how to create Impressionism style landscape picture.

Lesson 5

Use the space provided or a separate sheet of paper, create your own Impressionism landscape.

Use the example provided. Refer to the definitions of colors from previous lessons to help guide your drawing.



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