

Third through Fifth Grade

<b>Art</b>	
<b>Line</b>	
	<p>Students will demonstrate knowledge of the following concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are many different kinds of lines.</li><li>• A line has different characteristics: thick, thin, straight, curved, long, short, ragged, wiry, curly, broken, jagged, smooth, etc.</li><li>• A line is a point (dot) moving in a direction.</li><li>• Artists use lines to create shapes, textures, and patterns.</li><li>• Artists use lines to express feelings and ideas.</li><li>• The horizon line is where the earth appears to touch the sky.</li><li>• The horizon line is a term in perspective used to describe the horizontal line across a picture that is at the artist's eyelevel.</li><li>• Parallel lines are two lines running side by side, always staying the same distance from each other and never intersecting.</li><li>• Areas in a composition can be made to look very dark by placing many parallel lines close to each other or by crisscrossing them (cross-hatching).</li><li>• A contour line is the line you see along the outside edge of something or where two edges meet.</li></ul>
<b>Color</b>	
	<p>Students will demonstrate knowledge of the following concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are three primary colors.</li><li>• The primary colors can be mixed to produce secondary colors: green, violet, and orange.</li><li>• When mixing colors, always start with the lightest color and add a very small amount of the darker color until the color desired is achieved.</li><li>• When mixing primary colors with secondary colors, intermediate (tertiary) colors result.</li><li>• All the primary colors mixed together produce brown.</li><li>• Some colors appear warm.</li><li>• Some colors appear cool.</li><li>• Warm colors appear to come forward, while cool</li></ul>

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	<p>colors appear to recede on the picture plane.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Color may be used to express feelings or create a mood.</li><li>• Value is the lightness or darkness of color.</li><li>• The value of a color can be changed by adding white tints) or black (shades) to it.</li><li>• A whole work of art may be done in one color, but using any different values of that color.</li><li>• Complimentary colors are the colors opposite each other on the color wheel.</li><li>• A complimentary color of any primary color is the combination of the other two primary colors.</li></ul>
<b>Shape and Form</b>	
	<p>Students will demonstrate knowledge of the following concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A shape is created by a closed line. A shape is the external appearance of an object.</li><li>• Complex shapes may be made up of two or more simple shapes.</li><li>• When creating a composition, artists usually start with the large, main shapes first, adding smaller shapes and details later.</li><li>• Some shapes are regular and identifiable: circles, squares, rectangles, and triangles.</li><li>• Some shapes are irregular and have no identifying names.</li><li>• Shape describes two-dimensional configurations, and form describes three-dimensional entities.</li><li>• Form has volume. It is the shape and structure of an object. It is the combination of all characteristics that establish its identity, including size and texture, as well as shape.</li><li>• Forms are geometric (such as cone, cube, sphere) or organic (clouds, trees).</li></ul>
<b>Pattern</b>	
	<p>Students will demonstrate knowledge of the following concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A pattern is an arrangement of shapes and lines that suggest an overall design, usually involving the repetition of one or more motifs.</li><li>• A pattern may use shapes, colors, or lines that</li></ul>

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	<p>repeat in a planned way.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Patterns are found on our clothing, in nature, on fabrics, on walls, etc.</li></ul>
<b>Texture</b>	
	<p>Students will demonstrate knowledge of the following concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Texture is the nature of the surface, the visual or tactile characteristics of a work of art.</li><li>• Visual texture occurs when the surface of a paper appears rough, smooth, satiny, or like a natural texture.</li><li>• Tactile texture occurs when one can actually feel that a surface is rough or smooth.</li></ul>
<b>Space</b>	
	<p>Students will demonstrate knowledge of the following concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Space is an empty area in which something exists.</li><li>• Negative space is the area of empty space surrounding and defining a line, shape, or form and thus of importance in the total design.</li><li>• Positive space is a shape or form.</li><li>• Objects near the front in a picture appear bigger than those in the background.</li><li>• Overlapping shapes cause one shape to look closer than the other.</li><li>• Objects appear to move back in space as they move up the picture plane and become smaller.</li><li>• Objects in a picture may appear large or small, depending on the point of view of the artist.</li><li>• If you were a worm or bug on the ground (worm's-eye view), everything would appear very large and be above you.</li><li>• The horizon line is where the ground appears to touch the sky. It is always at the eye-level of the artist.</li></ul>
<b>Composition</b>	
	<p>Students will demonstrate knowledge of the following concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Composition is the organization of form in a work</li></ul>

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	<p>of art. It generally refers to the relation of shapes, lines, and colors on the two-dimensional picture plane.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Contrast is created in artwork with differences between qualities, two such as light color or dark color, patterned areas or solid areas.</li><li>• Balance is created in a composition when the parts seem to be equally important.</li><li>• Symmetry occurs when the parts of a composition are identically arranged on both sides.</li><li>• Emphasis is a way of establishing a part of a picture more important or dominant. Objects, colors, or shapes may become more dominant by filling more space, by repetition, or by contrasting to their surroundings.</li><li>• Unity is the quality of having all the parts look as if they belong together.</li><li>• Variety in a picture is created with different kinds of colors, shapes and lines.</li></ul>
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