

Extra evaluation July Visual Arts - 1st ESO

-The exam content will be about the nine units included in <http://www.laslaminas.es/1-eso-english>
In the exam there will be writing and hands on exercises in which you will need to use: Set squares (triangles US), compass, pencil, ruler, eraser and also colored pencils and colored markers.

-A set of completed worksheets must also be presented during the exam:

The web address in which the 1st of ESO Visual arts extra evaluation worksheets are hosted is:

http://www.laslaminas.es/images/cursos/primero_eso/EPV_trabajos_verano_1_eso.pdf

It is a .pdf document that should be possible to be opened by any computer with an internet connexion. In case of not being able to open or view it, the appropriate software can be downloaded legally and for free in:

<http://get.adobe.com/es/reader>

(It is very odd that a computer doesn't have this software or similar already installed, so you probably will not need to download or install any additional software)

- If you don't have a computer and printer available, or if you prefer, you can buy copies in our High school's post of janitor where they keep one copy of the worksheets and these instructions to be photocopied and sold.

- Reproducing or getting the worksheets by either choice (internet and personal computer and printer or post of janitor), these will need to show the following essential requirements:

- **IMPORTANT:** The file has 14 pages: The worksheets can be printed on drawing paper, available at low cost from our highschool's post of janitor. However prints on regular paper sheets will also be accepted.

-No worksheets previously signed or already evaluated by any teacher will be accepted.

-The worksheets must be presented well stapled or bound together, or in a plastic cover or folder. Every one of them will need to show last names and name and the rest of the information requested in the lower boxes. All that information needs to be written with ink, never pencil.

-The final grade of the extra July evaluation will be taken from an average at 50% between the average grade of all worksheets and the exam's grade. Presenting ALL the worksheets completed will be mandatory to proceed to get the average grade. If any of the worksheets is missing there will be no way to pass the evaluation.


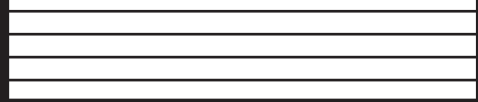

-The worksheets will be presented in classrooms 117 and 119, where the exam will take place the date and hours stated by the heads of highschool.



IES Mediterrania - Visual Arts Area

WORK HARD AND GOOD LUCK!!!

Using the set squares fill in the three boxes below following the given directions. Try to keep the given distances between parallel lines. Finish the exercise with black ink.

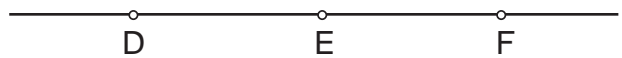
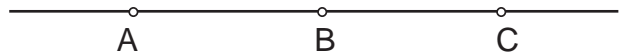
		
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Bellow, using the set squares' angles you must draw the angles requested for each given point on the horizontal straight lines.

WARNING: It is important that you label or tag each angle with a little arc and write down the degrees next to it. EXAMPLE:



- A- 15° (45-30 ó 60-45)
- B- 30°
- C- 45°
- D- 60°
- E- 75° (45+30)
- F- 90°
- G- 105° (45+60)
- H- 120° (supplementary of 60)
- I - 135° (90+45, supplementary of 45)
- J- 150° (60+90, supplementary of 30)



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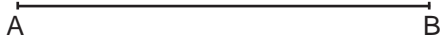
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Worksheet title

THE SET SQUARES USES

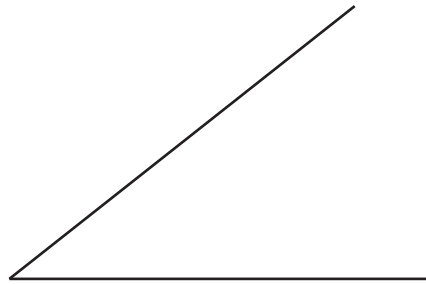
Draw the perpendicular segment bisector



Draw a perpendicular line to the straight line r through the point P.



Draw the angle's bisector



Divide graphically (using Thales theorem method) the segment AB into 9 equal portions:



IMPORTANT WARNING: You must enhance the solution of each exercise with black ink, leaving the auxiliary traces with pencil. You must be really careful and neat with the presentation.



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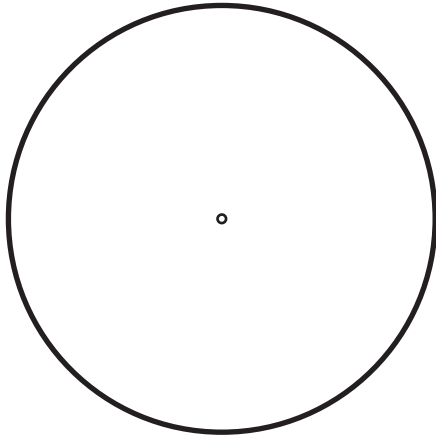
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Group/ # list:

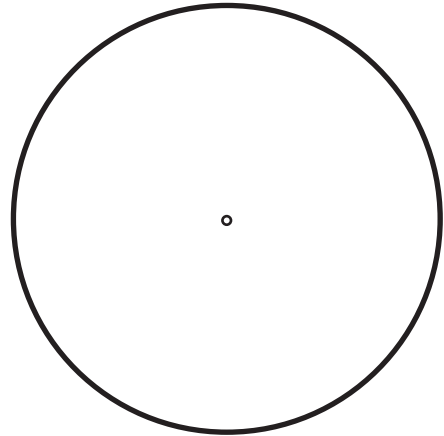
Worksheet title
PARALLELS AND PERPENDICULARS / SEGMENTS
DIVISION (with straight edge, or ruler, and compass).

Given the circles, inscribe the following regular polygons using the specific geometric procedure for each of them:

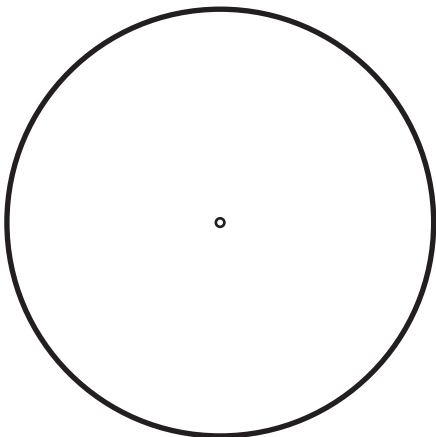
Equilateral Triangle



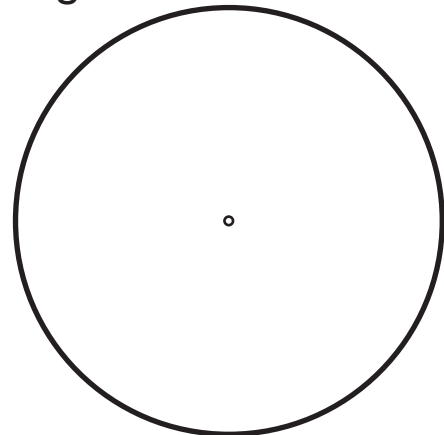
Hexagon



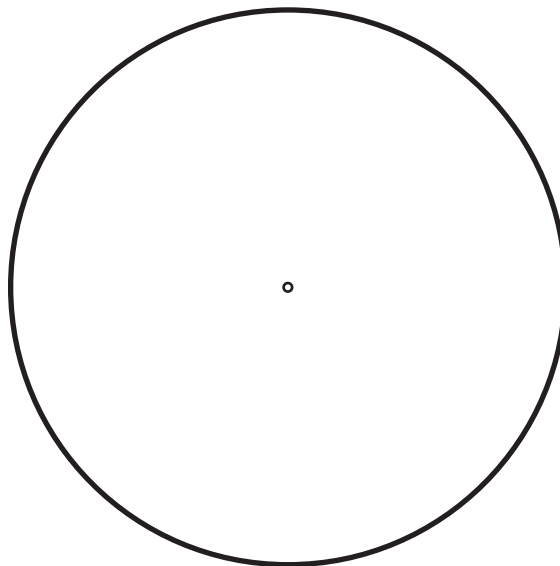
Square



Octagon



Build an inscribed 13 sided regular polygon using the GENERAL GEOMETRIC METHOD:

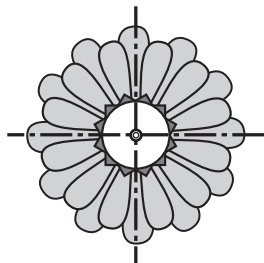


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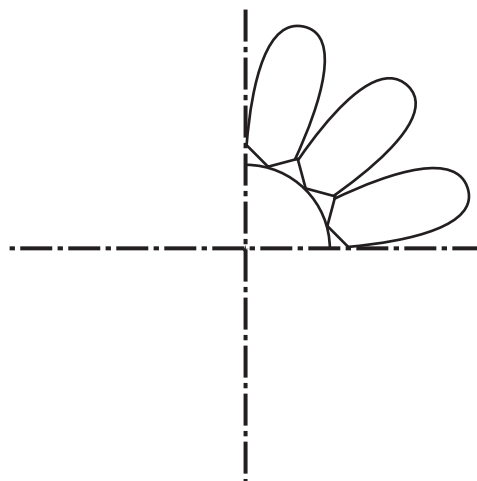
Worksheet title
INSCRIBED POLYGONS



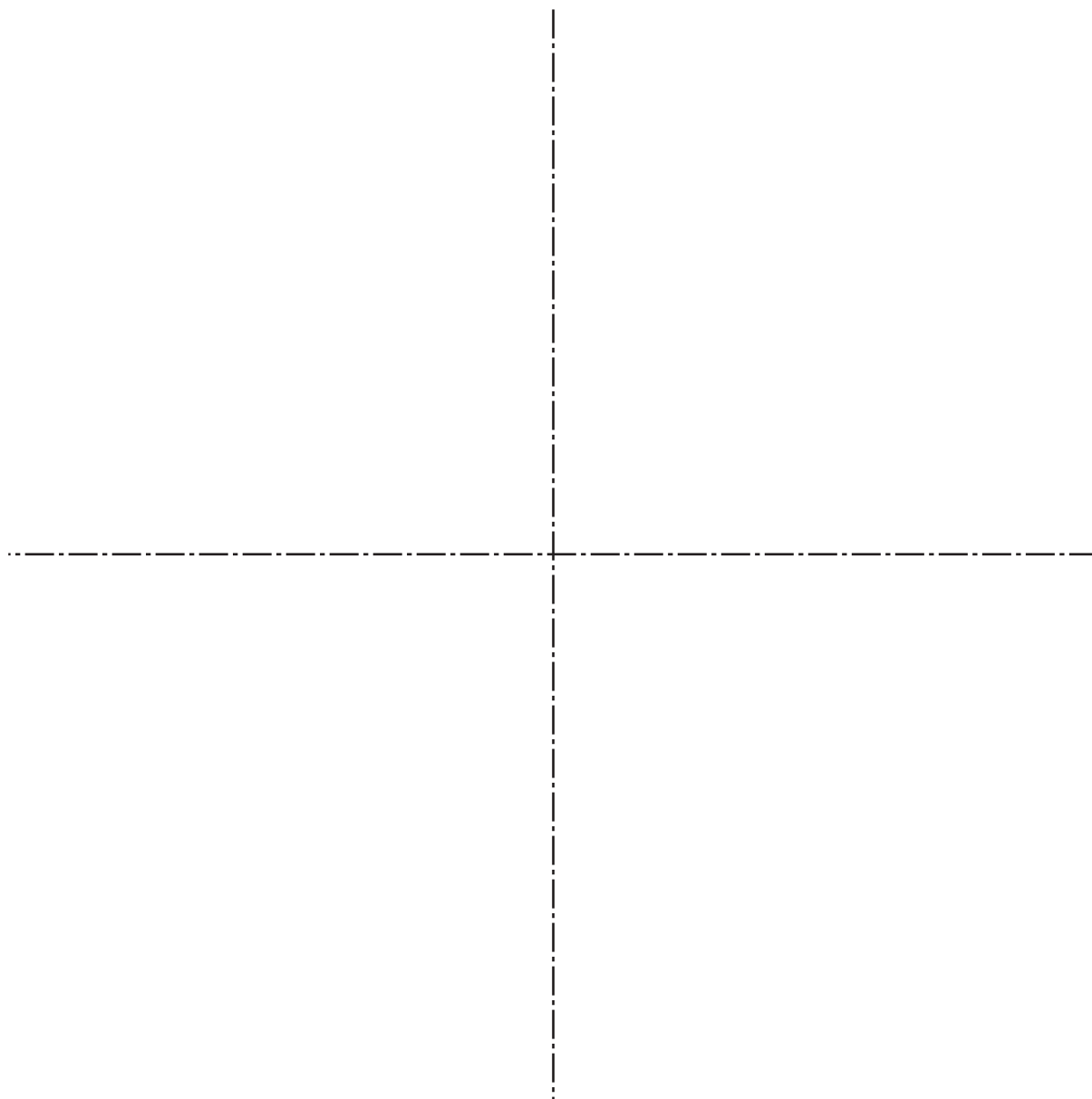
On the left you can see as the flower is divided by two symmetry lines into four symmetric parts. The symmetry lines determine the reflexions, and so the image is formed by one part which is reflected four times. (line symmetry).

At the same time, each element of the image its repeated or reflected, at the same distance, with the same size, and opposite arrangement, but to opposite side of the point where both lines intersect (central Symmetry).

You must complete the small drawing on the right reflecting the given quarter of the drawing. First draw a reflexion of the given part, that way you will have half of the flower. After that reflect that half to complete the drawing. Give color to the result also attending to the reflection rules.



Below you must create your own design. Try to be creative and get an original design, different to the examples. you could draw a wheel, a round stained glass with lots of geometric (or not) elements, etc. Draw first a quarter and then repeat the procedure done in the previous flower example Give color to your design.



Last names, Name:	Date:

Group / # list:

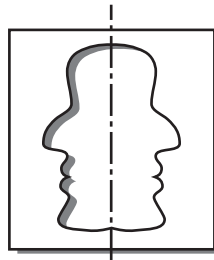
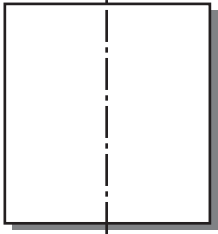
Worksheet title
CENTRAL AND RADIAL SYMMETRY

In this worksheet you are going to do a drawing or design with one or several symmetries or reflections. The main figure of your artwork will be made of at least two halves which must be a reflection of each other.

1st- Cut out a paper sheet so it has the same size that the given space in this worksheet to work (below).

2nd- Fold it in two halves (do it at least in two halves, but you can fold it in more halves afterwards)...

3º- Cut out figures on the fold sides. the more effort and attention given to cutting out, the more interesting will be the result. Think that the figure/s that you cut will reflect about the fold lines when unfolding the paper sheet therefore creating symmetric figures.



4th- Unfold the paper sheet.

5th- Glue the cut out paper on this worksheet. Give color to your design with markers or pencils, do it on the figures as well as on the layout.

To get a perfect symmetry you need to attend to the reflection rules also when coloring the result of the cut out.

Please be more original than the example above. These drawings are only meant to give you an idea of the process. You can make a better and more complicated design. Fold the paper at least twice and you'll get a much better result attending to symmetries.

Large empty rectangular area for drawing and coloring the papercraft.



Last names, Name: _____

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Worksheet title
SYMMETRIES COLORED PAPERCRAFT

Draw a comic with 4 to 6 boxes. You must use or draw a short story in which principal elements of comic language appear: **balloons** or **speech bubbles** (different types), **visual methaphors** (drawings symbolizing different ideas or sensations), **Onomatopeias** (words that transcribe noises). Yo must, of course, use the **human figure**.



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Date:

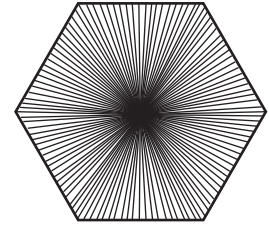
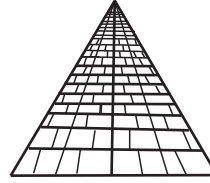
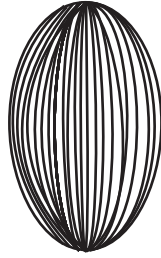
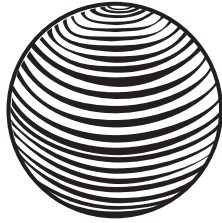
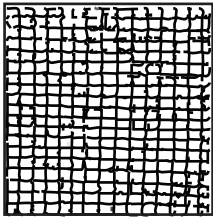
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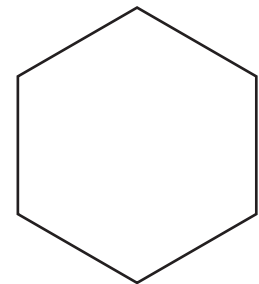
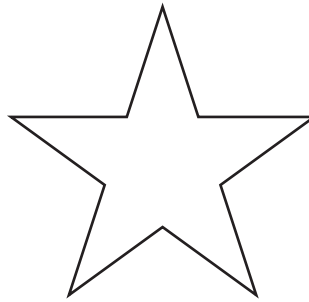
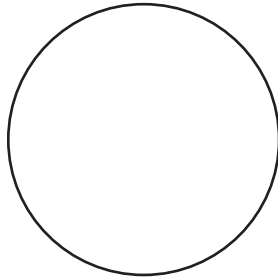
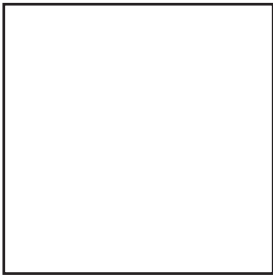
COMIC

Depending on how we arrange the lines in a surface or in a inner area of a shape these may suggest different things: **space**, **volume**, or flat **surfaces** with a texture.

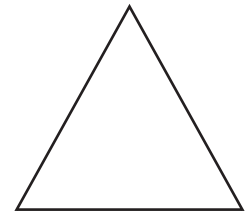
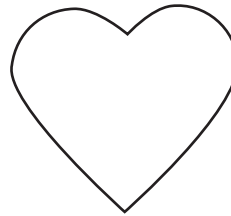
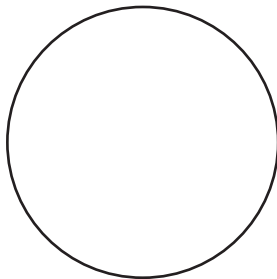
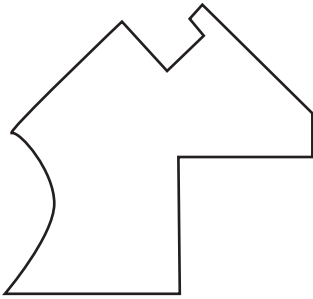
Label the following figures with one of the three names (surface, space or volume) depending on the features of their inner lines. Mostly these lines are straight or curved and converging in one or several points or not.



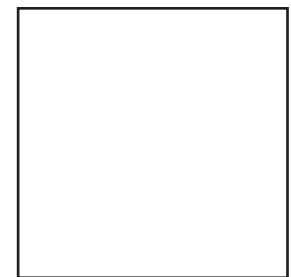
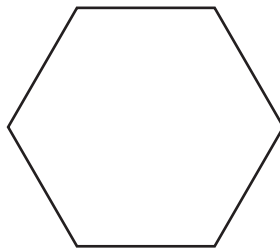
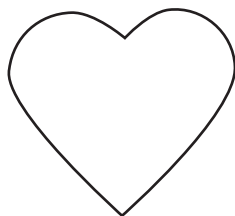
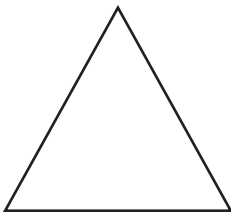
SURFACES



SPACES



VOLUMES



Last names, Name: _____

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Worksheet title

SOME QUALITIES OF LINES



OUTLINE: Or contour, It is the line surrounding a shape. An outline drawing only has one line that defines the shape with no infill.

SILHOUETTE: It is a figure filled in with a **solid color**, like the cast shadows, but a silhouette can have any color.

INFILL: Or just fill, it is the content of a figure inside its outline, it can contain dots, lines, textures and any kind of colors or ranges, etc.

On the left we see Rene Magritte's artwork called "The large family" in which the author changed the pigeon's infill by a partly cloudy morning sky, in contrast with a dark starry sky in the background.

In this exercise you must draw two simple objects, only with their outlines. Next to each other you will draw the figures as silhouettes (you can help yourself cutting out some colored cardboard). And in the third box you will do the same trick as Magritte's artwork, You'll change the figure's infill by some other background that you choose. Do not forget to draw also a background for the changed infill figure. Be original and creative!!!

OUTLINE 1	SILHOUETTE 1	INFILL (and background)1 Change original infill by a background



Last names, Name: _____

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Worksheet title
SILHOUETTE, OUTLINE AND INFILL

Tempera paint main feature is the thickness (it is not much liquid), it must not be mixed with a lot of water. Only add water if the paint is getting dry, or way too thick, because that's other of its main features, tempera paint gets dry very fast.

If you mix it with a lot of water you may make the paint too transparent, so you add white (from the paper) to the color mix, making colors less saturated and more softened.

Here you can see a simple scheme of the color wheel. It is a hexagon, so our wheel will only show six colors the three primary and the three secondary.

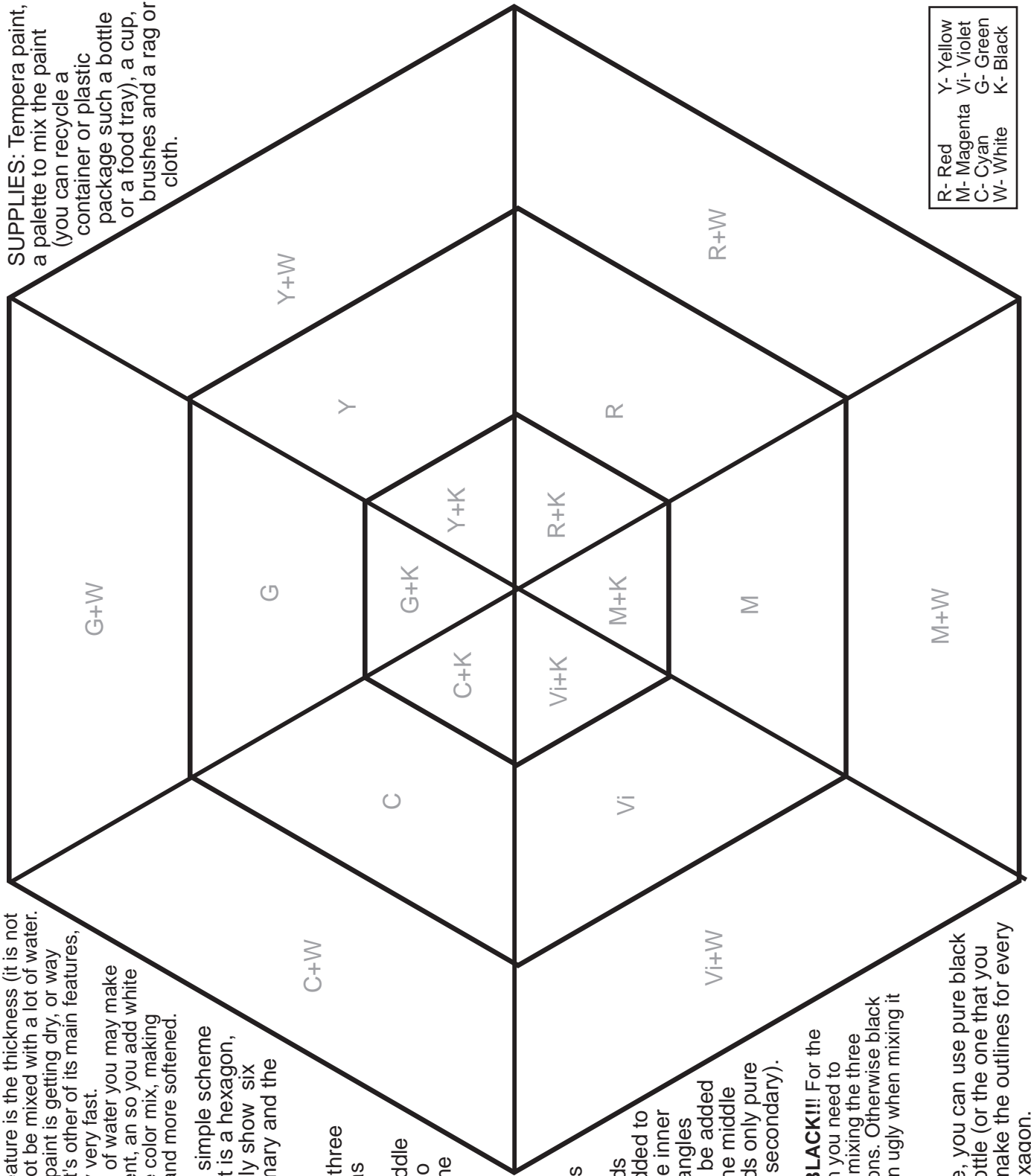
You must place the three primary as spread as possible in the "color hexagon". In the middle triangles you need to mix in a 50% ratio the two colors on the sides.

Our hexagon contains two more concentric hexagons inside. The outer hexagonal ring needs some white to be added to every color mix. The inner smaller hexagon triangles need some black to be added to their color mix. The middle hexagonal ring needs only pure colors (primary and secondary).

WATCH OUT WITH BLACK!!! For the inner smaller hexagon you need to make your own black mixing the three primary in equal portions. Otherwise black gets the colors dirty un ugly when mixing it with them.

When you are done, you can use pure black from the tempera bottle (or the one that you mix if you want) to make the outlines for every color and the full hexagon.

SUPPLIES: Tempera paint, a palette to mix the paint (you can recycle a container or plastic package such a bottle or a food tray), a cup, brushes and a rag or cloth.



R- Red	Y- Yellow
M- Magenta	Vi- Violet
C- Cyan	G- Green
W- White	K- Black



Last names, Name: _____

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Worksheet title
COLOR WHEEL / CROMATIC HEXAGON

Watercolor's main feature as a painting technique is that white from the paper is used to make colors more clear and less saturated or with more brightness. To get the paint more transparent you just need to add more water and so the white from the paper comes out with the color.

Another feature is that this paint can be mixed on the paper as long as the paint is still wet . While the paper is wet you can still modify the color mixing it with others. Once it is dry there is not much to do.

For these two reasons it is a perfect technique to make color ranges.

With basic pure colors you must make "metamorphosi" with colors that will end up becoming other colors or fading away to black or white. Try to get 10 tones or steps from one color to the other.

You can also use other techniques such as colored pencils, tempera paint or even markers for this worksheet.

GRAY SCALE									
	Black								White
WARM RANGE									
	Red or Magenta								Yellow
COLD RANGE									
	Violete (blueish)			Blue					Green (blueish)
SPECTRUM/ RAINBOW									
	Red	Yellow	Green	Blue	Violete				
FREE SCALE	Choose a color								Choose another color



Last names, Name: _____

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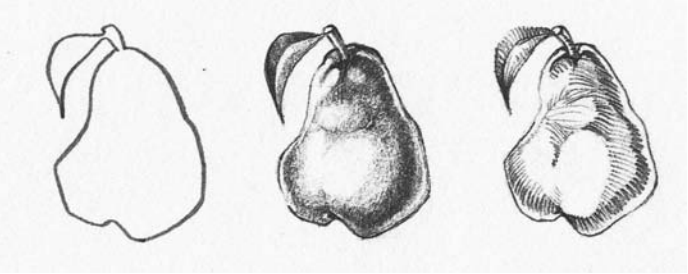
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Worksheet title _____

COLOR RANGES OR SCALES

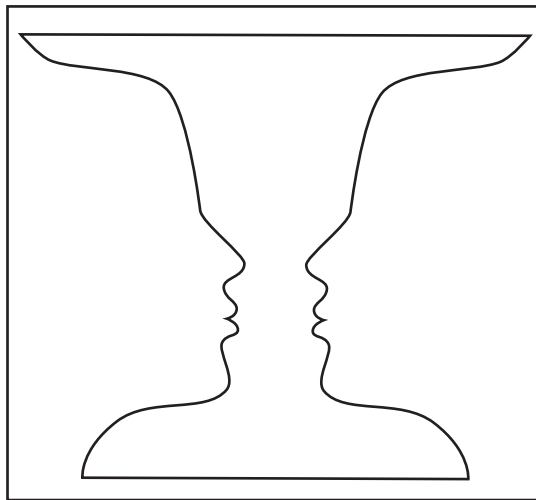
An outline drawing no colored or with no infill or shadows appears to be a flat shape. That is to say, It could be a drawing of a piece of paper, wood, paper or metal with a (flat) shape , with no volume. If, in an opposite way, we want to depict the volume of an object we must use chiaroscuro.

Three pictures of a piece of fruit are shown on the right. The first one consists of an outline drawing. The following two are depicted with a chiaroscuro infill which helps understand the fruit's volume; the middle drawing has been depicted with ranged shadows while the third one has been depicted with a line hatching.

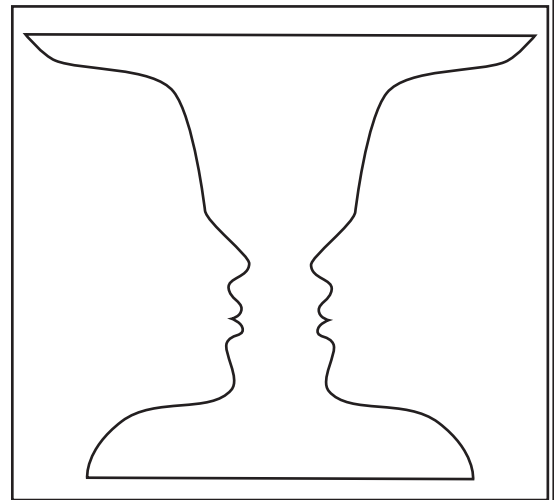


In this worksheet you will have to do the same thing as shown in the example but with an ambiguous figure that could be either a vase or cup or two faces staring to each other.

You will have to apply chiaroscuro to the white spot in order to break the ambiguity of the image. Do it twice: one of them with ranged shadows and the second with a line hatching as the example above shows.



Vase with ranged shadows



Vase chiaroscuro with



Ambiguous figure:
Two faces or a vase

Below you can see two grids in which you will have to draw a gray scales: one of them with a line hatching and the other with ranged solid colors. In both of them you don't have to touch (draw on) the first left box (white), the right box, the tenth, must be filled with black, the darkest black. In between you must draw the gray scale.

GRAY SCALE WITH SOLID COLORS

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

White

Black

GRAY SCALE WITH A LINE HATCHING

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

White

Black

You must use a black pencil or graphite lead pencil for this worksheet. If you use different hardnesses pencils you will get a better exercise. Soft lead pencils are named with a B and a number, higher the number is, softer the lead will work. As soft as the lead is (6B, for instance) darker and easier that you will get black.

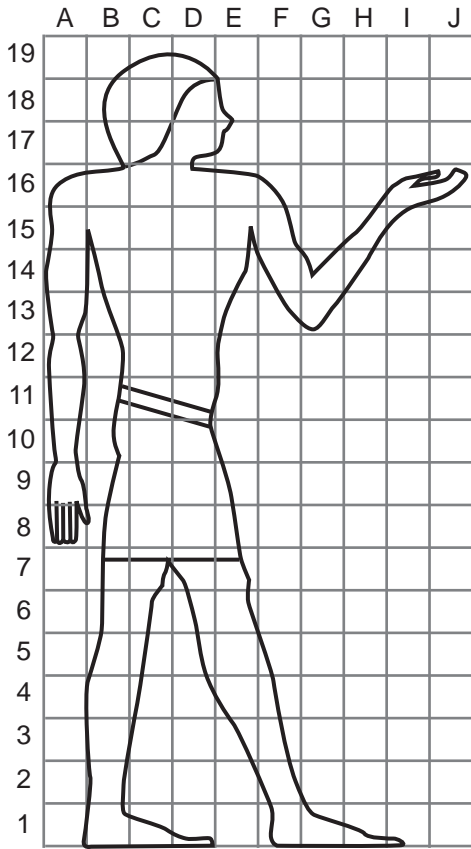


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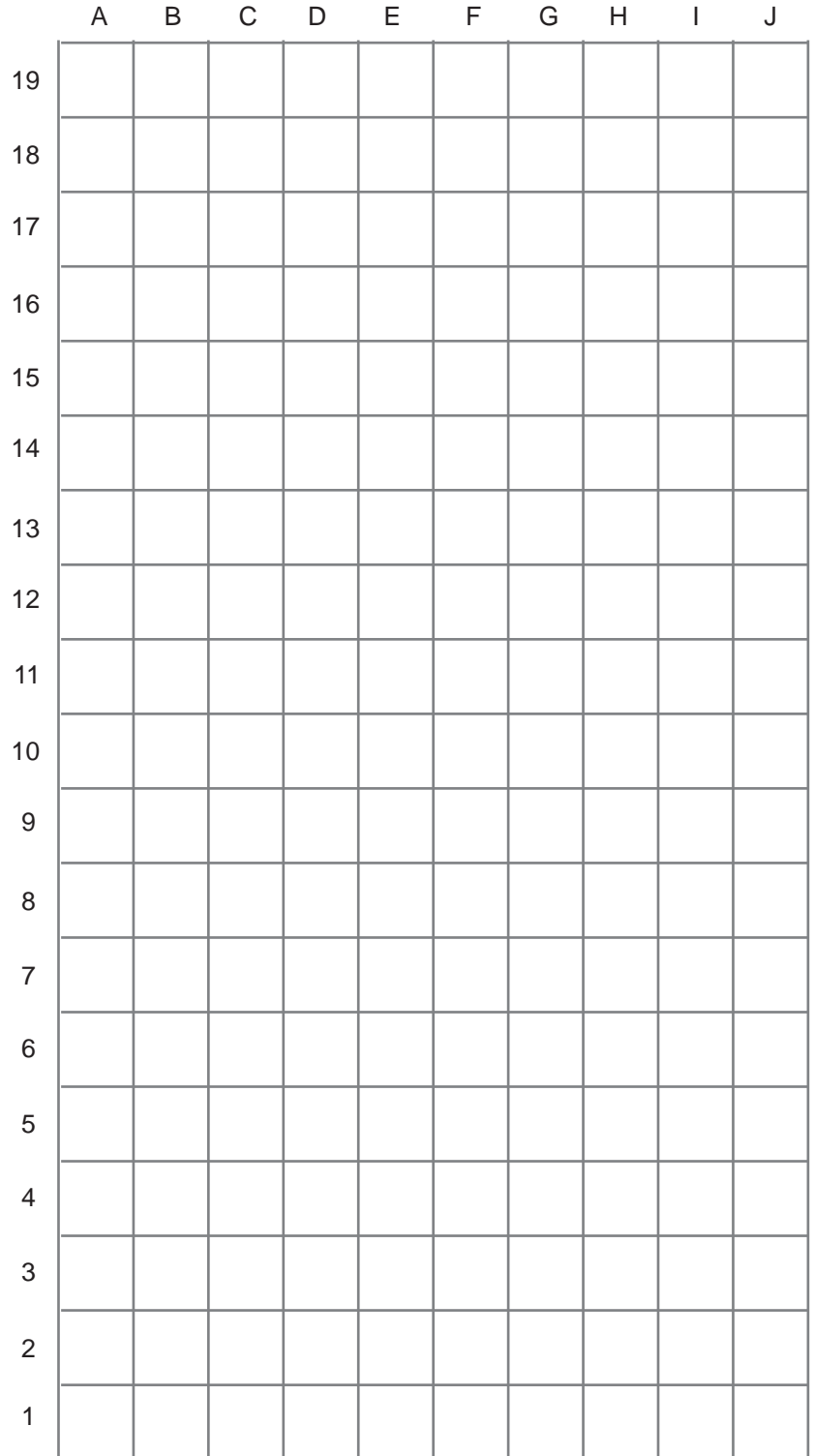
Worksheet title
VOLUME AND CHIAROSCURO/ SHADING SCALES



The Egyptians drew and sculpted human figure following proportions based on the size of a fist.

That way they drew a grid that had between 18 and 22 squares which had the same dimensions as a fist.

Copy the human figure on the left on the empty grid below on the right. Look closely at the elements of picture and how each item is located in each square. You may find usefull placing first specific parts such as the nose, elbows, knees, hands and feet.



When you have completed copying the figure you can characterize it giving it any modern looking according to your likes or hobbies.

Finally give color to the final drawing.



Last names, Name: _____

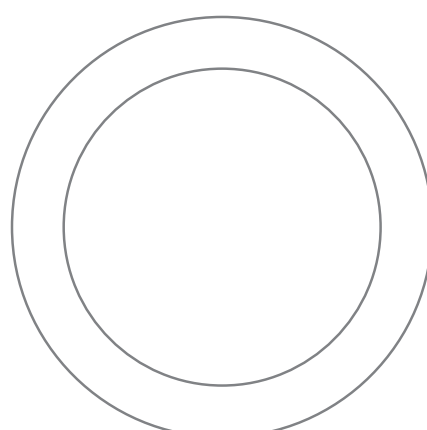
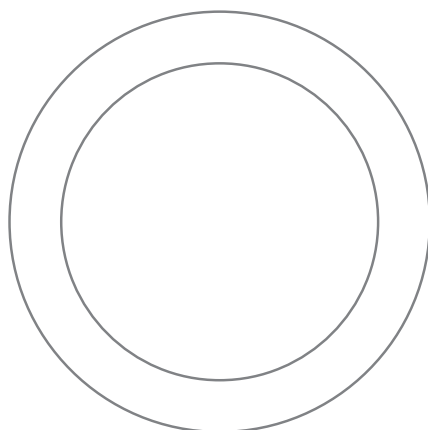
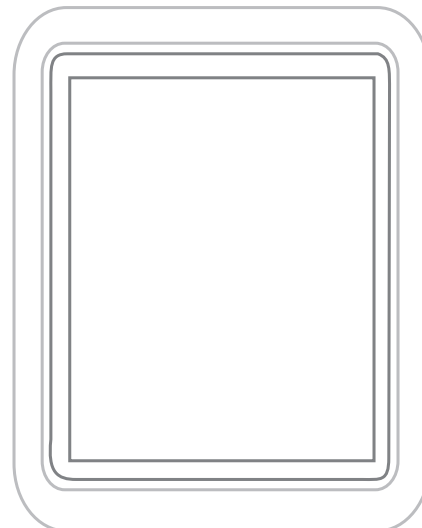
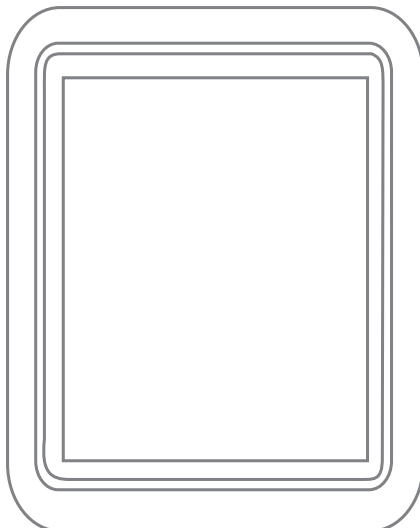
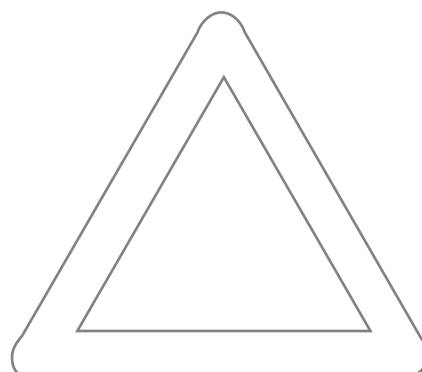
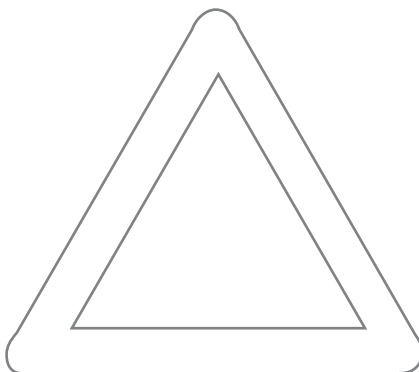
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Worksheet title
HUMAN FIGURE: THE EGYPTIAN CANON

The traffic **signs code** uses **shapes and colors** to give us certain information. A **triangular** sign is warning us of a **danger** and is **framed with red**. The **quadrilateral** or squared signs are usually **blue** and just give us **different types of information or recommendations**. The round or **circular** signs that are **framed with red** mean some kind of **prohibition** while the ones **framed in gray** usually tell us **the prohibition doesn't work anymore**. If the **circular** sign is **blue** and white, it means that what they are showing (a speed or some other thing) is **obligatory**. Here you have some examples of traffic signs, the first one is warning us of a landslide, the second one about parking availability and the third one is telling us that trucks are forbidden.

Design more signs using this shapes and colors code, you can inspire yourself in daily life, in some circumstances with your friends or at home, problems or rules in your highschool...but you must follow the same colors and shapes as the traffic sign code. Please **BE CREATIVE** and don't just copy images that are already invented, **make up your own!!!**



Last names, Name: _____

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Worksheet title
 TRAFFIC SIGNS CODE IMAGES

