1. ___ Make a color Wheel of Light. Color in the color wheel provided with color pencil or crayon.
2. ___ Read the Related Article.
3. ___ Answer the Q & A
4. ___ Try the fun color mixing experiment.
5. ___ Send all pics and answers to the Q & A to Live Grades

Instructions on how to make a color mixing bottle. Materials you will need. If you don't have a way to get these materials, please understand this is for fun.

1. Waterbottle half full with water, Keep the Lid
2. Baby Oil
3. Food coloring – primary colors – red, blue, yellow
4. Bakers food coloring that is Oil Based. Very important to have to make this work. You can find this at Wal-mart in the baking asile.
5. A Straw to mix food coloring
6. Gloves
7. Lay down some news paper under the waterbottles to protect your workspace from the dye.

First, take the waterbottle and fill it half full of water. You can also drink half of the water out of the bottle. Hydrate! Then, you add one of the primary food colorings. Your choice of red, blue, or yellow. But choose only one per bottle. Mix the color in the water with the straw. Next, fill the bottle with Baby Oil close to the top. Next, pick one of the Baker's Food Coloring that is Oil based and add it to the bottle. For instance, if you have your first color in the water as blue the second color needs to be red. This food coloring is specific to mix only with the Baby Oil because it is Oil based. Now, mix it in with the Oil using the straw. Now, securley add some crazy glue or a fast acting adhesive inside the bottle lid and tighten in back to the top of the bottle. This will help secure the lid on permantley, so that it won't fly off and make a mess. Next, shake the bottle and see the color change right before your eyes! 😊 You can make one or all three!

Color Mix Chart for Bottles:

Water add color BLUE / Baby Oil add color RED

Water add color YELLOW / Baby Oil add color BLUE

Water add color RED / Baby Oil add color YELLOW

Question: If you were to be the next person Crayola choose to add a new color to their crayon box, what would it be? Would it be a warm or cool color? What would you name this color? Describe the color to me. Send me your comments to this question in a live grades message. Thank you.

Art Snow Packet Week #3

6th, 7th, and 8th

Days 11 - 16

Day #11 – Color Wheel of Light

Day #12 - Photography

Day #13 - Cameras

Day #14 – Graphic Design

Day #15 – Digital Animation

Day #16 – 3-D Printing

## This Packet is an Alternative to the Brain Pop Activities that are assigned for Art.

I hope everyone is well and keeping good spirits. I appreciate all your work and staying on task through this challenging time. Feel free to contact me through Live Grades and email at ishah.franks@k12.wv.us.

Instructions of how to submit your assignment to the teacher:

Please follow all directions provided on the snow packet directions per assignment. Please upload the images to live grades and submit to Mrs. Franks. Please label in the Subject Matter of the Message your Name, Class Code, and the Snow Packet Day # so that I know which student and from what grade and class period has turned in their work.

Thank you! 😊 Mrs. Franks

The Light Color Wheel
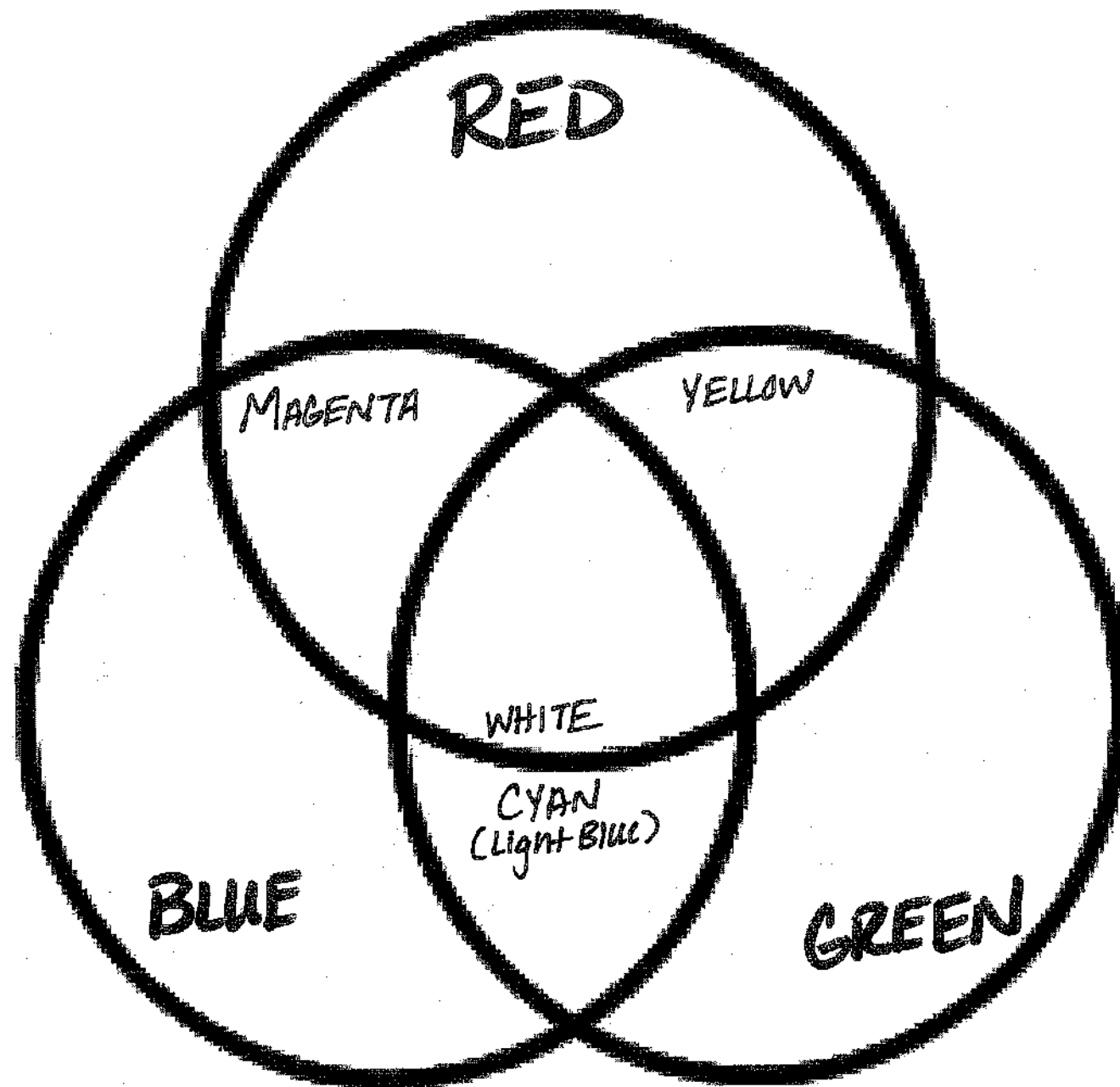
This is the color wheel for light. It is labled for you to follow.
Please color in using crayon or colored pencils, or marker.

Discoveries and Inventions – Related Article – Day #11

In 1903, cousins Edwin Binney and C. Harold Smith, both of Pennsylvania, produced their first box of crayons. The box contained eight colors—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, brown, and black—and sold for five cents.

On the recommendation of Binney's wife, Alice, they marketed them under the name **Crayola**. That term was a combination of *craie*, the French word for "chalk," and *oleaginous*, meaning "oil-based."

One of the first companies to make non-toxic crayons safe for toddlers, Crayola was an instant success. Over the years, they began introducing more and more colors to their boxes, expanding to 48 colors in 1949, 64 in 1958, and 120 in 1998. According to the company's website, Crayola produced more than 100 billion crayons in its first 100 years, and it continues to produce an astounding 3 billion each year!

New colors are introduced all the time, but names of existing colors are rarely changed. The exceptions: "Flesh" was changed to "Peach" in 1962, in recognition of the fact that not everyone's skin color is the same; "Prussian blue" was changed to "Midnight blue" in 1958; and "Indian red" was changed to "Chestnut" in 1999, to dispel the myth that the color was supposed to represent the skin tone of Native Americans. Actually, it was named after a dye originally produced in India.

1. ~~Read the examination article~~
2. ~~Complete the worksheet.~~
3. ✗ Take a Picture. Find a Main Element for your photo. Choose an interesting composition, how things in the photo are arranged. Then, remember your rule of thirds in the photo to make the main element balanced. Also, take the photo from different angles and see if you can create asymmetry in the photo. Consider your framing and make a statement. Take several pics with your phone or your Mom or Dad's phone. Remember to ask nicely. 🙂
4. ___ Share your collection of photos, pick your best three, with me in a Live Grades message or my email.

Digital Cameras – Related Article

The digital camera craze really kicked into high gear in the mid-1990s. But did you know that the technology behind digital photography—including the concept of creating still images by digitizing signals from an array of discrete sensor elements—was being developed as early as the 1960s?

In 1961, Eugene F. Lally of the California Institute of Technology's Jet Propulsion Laboratory published the first description of the process of producing still photos in the digital domain, using something called a mosaic photosensor. At the time, the aim of this technological breakthrough was to provide onboard navigation information to astronauts during missions to other planets. A mosaic array would periodically take pictures of star and planet locations during the journey, which would help guide the astronauts into orbit and during landing. Lally's work included camera design elements that foreshadowed the earliest digital camera designs.

Speaking of early designs, the first known construction of a digital camera is credited to Steve Sasson (pictured), an engineer at Eastman Kodak. Using newly developed charge-coupled device chips (CCD for short), the prototype camera weighed 3.6 kilograms; could record black-and-white images with a resolution of 10,000 pixels to a magnetic cassette tape; and took 23 seconds to capture its first image in 1975.

Directions and Instructions:

1. ___ Question and Answer from the Related Article. Look up all the famous photographers and find which photographer appeals to you. Who do you like and why?
2. ✗ ~~Complete the Photography Lesson Worksheet~~

Famous Faces – Related Article

Here's a list of some of the most famous photographers of all time!

Alfred Stieglitz (1864-1946)
Responsible for the widespread acceptance of photography as an art form

Walker Evans (1903-1975) and Dorothea Lange (1895-1965)
Defined the Great Depression through their photos of its effects on people

Ansel Adams (1902-1984)
His pictures of the American west (especially Yosemite Valley in California) are some of the best known nature photographs in the world

Man Ray (1890-1976)
Surrealist/dada artist whose revolutionary photographic images redefined how exposure times and photo-sensitive materials could be used

Robert Capa (1913-1954, pictured)
War photojournalist whose searing photographs gave people the first true idea of what war was like. He was killed by a landmine covering the First Indochina War.

Cindy Sherman (1954-)
Her series of self-portraits in various costumes hold a mirror up to American pop culture

DAY #14 - ART- GRAPHIC DESIGN

NAME:

CLASS CODE:

1. ~~Read the Related Article.~~
2. ✗ Label the Logo's down below 1-6.
3. ___ Create your own Graphic Design. Include a Logo and a Name in a fun font.

Logo design is one of the hottest areas of graphic design today. Companies and private groups know that you're more likely to recognize and remember their organization if they have a memorable logo. Can you guess what companies or organizations the logos in this illustration represent?

List them 1-6.
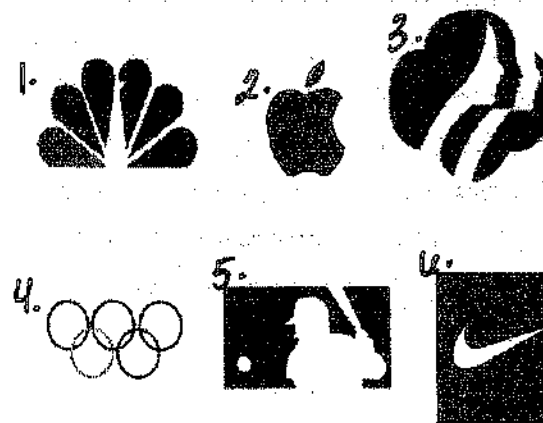
1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Create your own Graphic Design. Include a Logo and the Name. You can draw or create it in a word document. Have fun and start with something you like. For instance, if you like automobiles think of a cool logo and name for a repair shop. If you like nature think of a logo for a plant nursery. Your imagination is your playground!

Practice Sketch.

1. ~~Read the Related Article~~
2. ~~Complete the Worksheet~~
3. Enjoy making your own animated flip book

Arts and Entertainment – Related Article

As computer-generated imagery (CGI) becomes more and more prevalent in movies, some actors have openly worried that they'll be replaced by computer programs that don't age, don't charge millions of dollars for their services, and don't argue with film directors.

So far, they have nothing to worry about. But there is one actor who has become famous for creating two very popular computer-generated characters.

His name is Andy Serkis, and he's the British actor who played Gollum in the *Lord of the Rings* trilogy. He also played King Kong in the 2005 remake of the classic film of the same name.

Both roles required Serkis to don what's called a **motion capture suit**. That's a tight-fitting body suit that's outfitted with numerous reflective or magnetic sensors.

For *Lord of the Rings,* Serkis performed all of Gollum's movements inside the suit. Programmers then linked these movements to a computer-generated "puppet," using the sensors as guides. Finally, a team of 18 animators filled in the character's physical look and facial expressions.

For *King Kong,* director Peter Jackson went one step further. Jackson placed 132 digital markers on Serkis's face, allowing his every expression to be digitally captured and then linked to the face of a giant CGI gorilla.

Some people have criticized Serkis, claiming that his performances aren't really "acting," but he disagrees. To make his Kong as realistic as possible, he spent two months hanging out with gorillas in a London zoo and then traveled to Africa to interact with them in the wild!
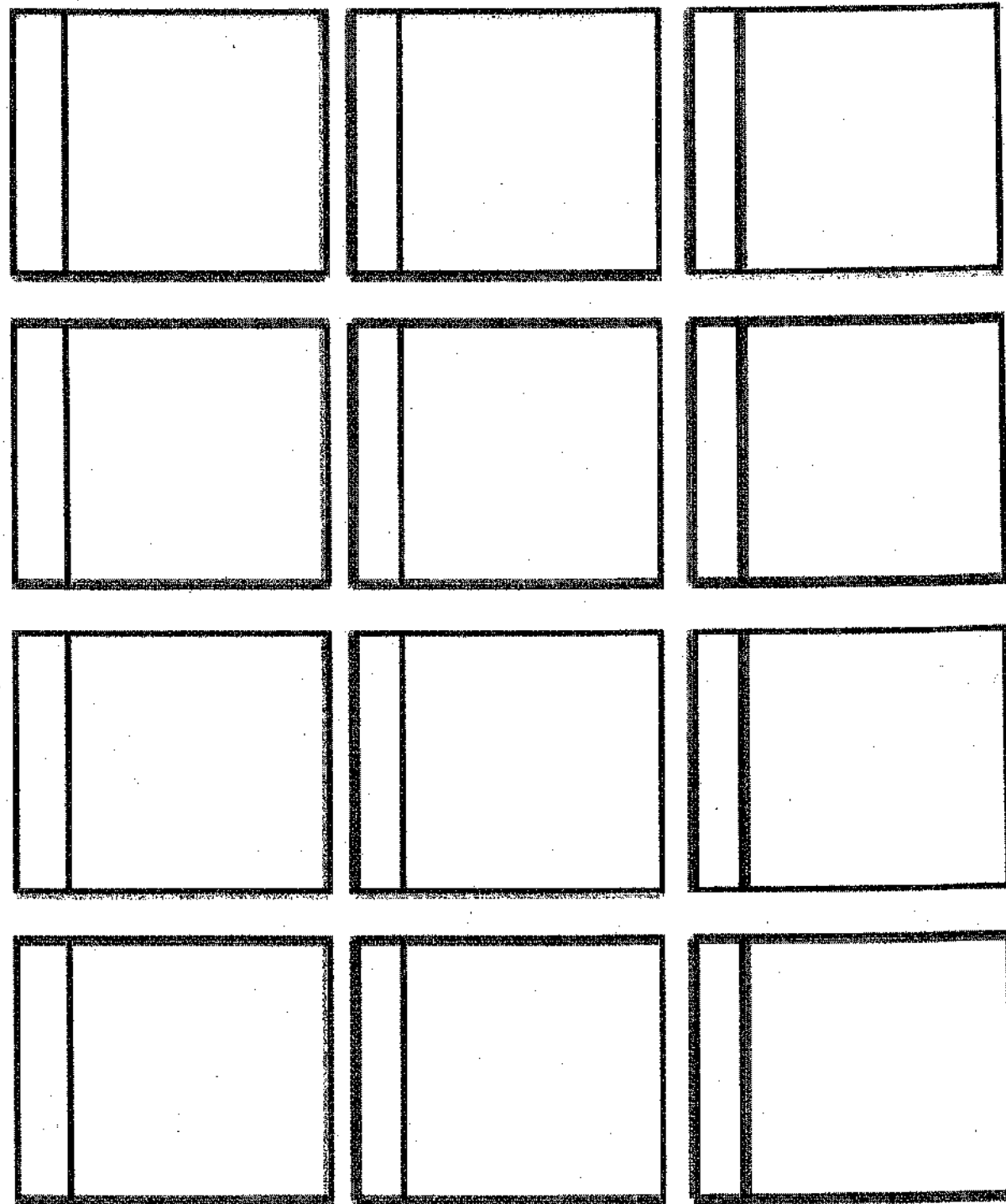
Make your own Animated Flip Book!
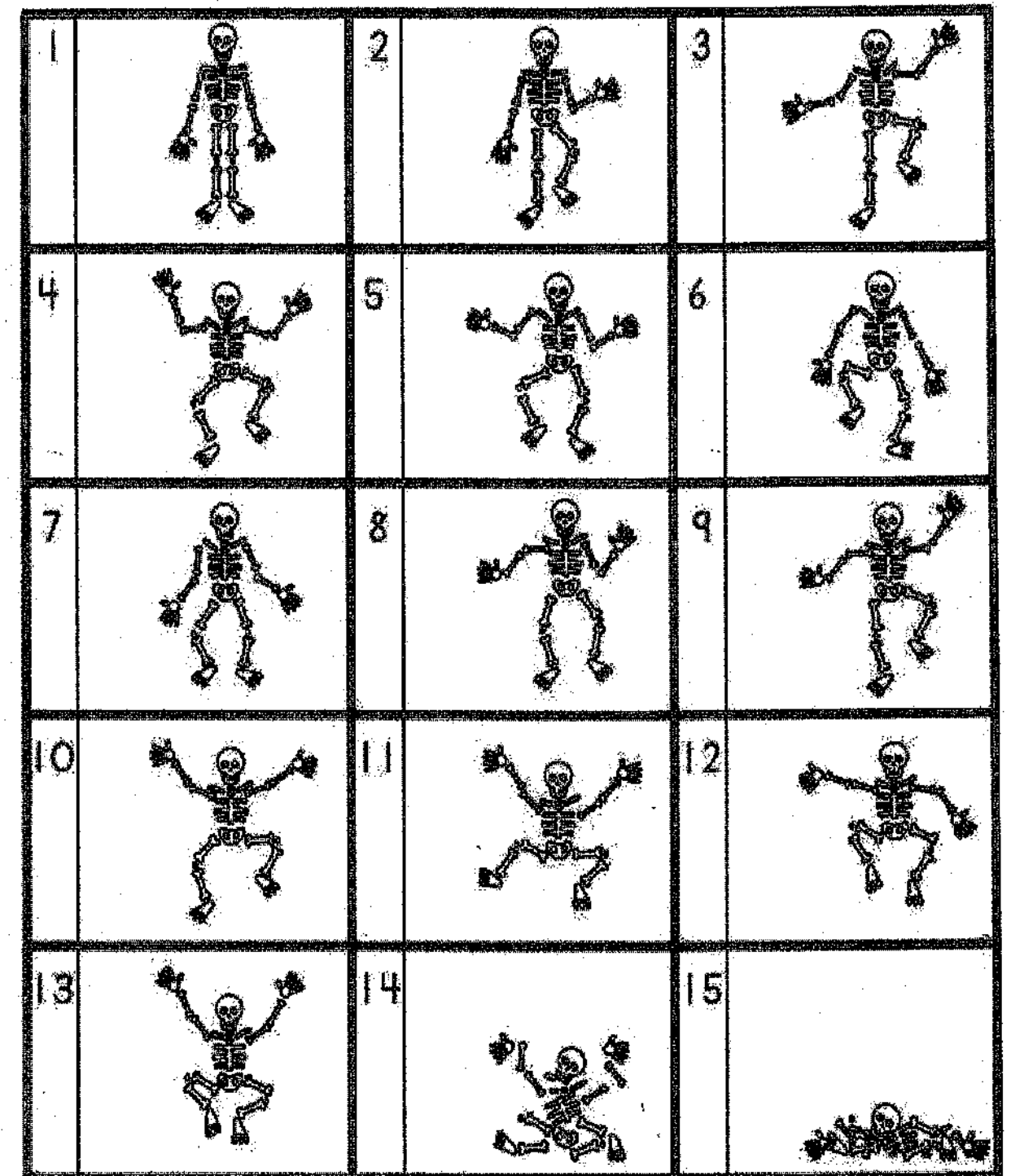
Cut each individual picture out and staple together in sequential (number) order. Flip to see what happens!

1. ✗ ~~Read the Related Article.~~
2. ✗ Answer the Q & A. If you could have access to a 3-D Printer what would you print or build? Would it be to help a cause? Would it be to fix a problem? Please share in a Live Grades message.
3. ✗ ~~Complete the Worksheet~~

Real Life – Related Article

If you have a 3D printer, you can build some pretty cool stuff. Here are some of the coolest items that computer scientists and designers have come up with. Some of these products are available for purchase, so if you're interested in buying one, do an Internet search and see what you can find!

Keys: Computer science students at MIT have created a software tool that allows users to copy almost any key in the world.

Musical Instruments: In 2012, a company called Bespoke Innovations created the first 3D printed acoustic guitar. For those with limited musical talent, 3D-printable kazoos are also available.

Clothing: A company called Continuum makes 3D-printed swimsuits based on the exact physical measurements of their customers. Meanwhile, architect Francis Bitonti and fashion designer Michael Schmidt made a 3D-printed dress consisting of 2,500 pieces that were joined together by hand.

Sneakers: In March 2013, Nike announced that its new football shoes would contain 3D-printed components. Around the same time, New Balance revealed that it had created a 3D printed shoe custom-designed around individual runners' foot. To create the model, the company uses sensors and motion-capture technology to measure how a runner's feet moves inside his shoes.

Electric Skateboards: In 2011, engineers in Los Angeles rolled out the Z Board, an electric-powered skateboard. A 3D-printed weight sensor on the front of the board tells the Z Board's motor to speed up when you lean forward. A similar sensor on the rear of the deck slows the motor down when you lean back. The board's creators also used their 3D printers to test different designs. The cost of fabricating these designs professionally might have prevented them from bringing their product to market.