



LESSON PLAN



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Art

Art Standard: 4.0

AESTHETIC VALUING - Responding to, Analyzing, and Making Judgments about Works in the Visual Arts

Students analyze, assess, and derive meaning from works of art, including their own, according to the elements of art, the principles of design, and aesthetic qualities.

Derive Meaning

4.1 Explain the intent of a personal work of art and draw the

Criteria: To create a work of art that utilizes their knowledge of proportion and demonstrates shape, volume, depth, and dimension in their drawings.

Objective:

Students will create a drawing from a digital image using line, shape, and value to create a Photorealism portrait based on works of Chuck Close.

Students will learn about proportion and utilize this knowledge in their drawings

Students will create work that demonstrates line, shape, value, volume, depth, proportion, and dimension

Materials: Reference Picture, White Paper, Pencil, Eraser, Ruler, Value Scale

History: Photorealist painting of the 1970s celebrated the glossy, mirror-like "look" of the photograph. **Photorealism** is a genre of art that encompasses painting, drawing and other graphic media, in which an artist studies a photograph and then attempts to reproduce the image as realistically as possible in another medium. Chuck Close is globally renowned for reinvigorating the art of portrait painting from the late 1960s to the present day. Close emerged from the 1970s painting movement of Photorealism.

Step 1: Get reference picture and white paper from the teacher.

Step 2: Follow step-by-step process for portrait proportions:

On reference picture, trace the head shape

Transfer the head shape by enlarging onto a white paper

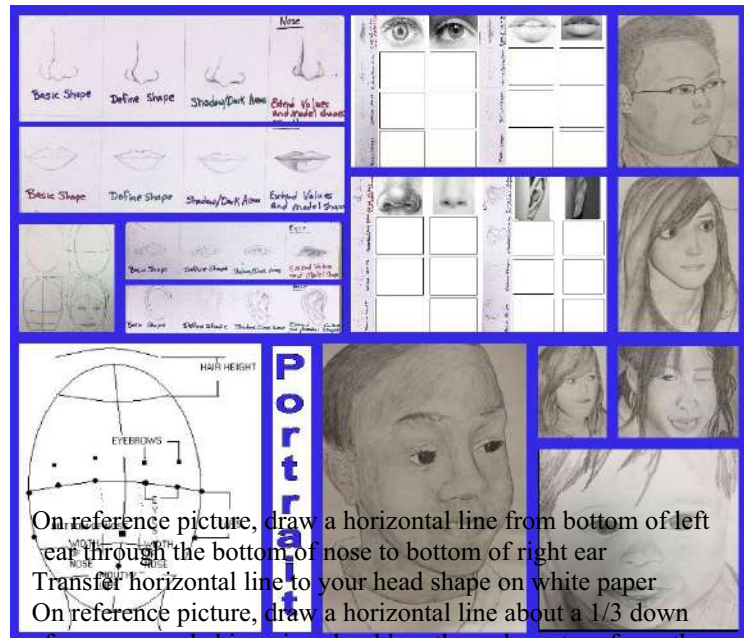
On reference picture, draw a horizontal line from top of left ear through the center of eyes to top of right ear

Transfer horizontal center line to your head shape on white paper

On white paper, divide horizontal line into 5 equal sections

On reference picture, draw a vertical from center top of head through center of eye, nose, mouth, and end at center of chin

Transfer vertical center line to your head shape on white paper



On reference picture, draw a horizontal line from bottom of left ear through the bottom of nose to bottom of right ear
Transfer horizontal line to your head shape on white paper
On reference picture, draw a horizontal line about a 1/3 down from nose and chin going should go through center of mouth
Transfer horizontal line to your head shape on white paper
You now have the basic proportions to draw your portrait

Step 5: On the face parts worksheet, practice drawing and shading an eye, mouth, nose, and ear

Step 6: Once comfortable with practice, lightly sketch out photo. Do NOT shade yet

Step 6: Continuously matching up the shapes, lines, & proportions

Step 7: Once all sketched out do a final match up with all face parts and ERASE any unwanted lines

Step 8: Get your sketches approved by the teacher.

Step 9: Begin to shade using wide range of values from light to dark, most portraits have a balance of light and dark tones

Step 10: If available use a darker grade (B or 2B) of pencil for your shading. Lighter grades (H, 2H etc.) will not give enough depth to your darkest tones. Just start by shading the area you wish to be dark and slowly build up the tone.

Step 11: Working towards the light, gradually ease the pressure on your pencil until you can no longer see the mark it makes.

Step 12: Patiently repeat this process several times, building up a depth to shading, adjusting any irregular areas and trying to keep the tonal changes as smooth as possible until you achieve the variation and intensity of tone you desire.

Step 13: Be sure to continuously match values with the reference pictures