

What is Art?

Lesson Two: Artistic Perception – Color Scheme
Grades: High School – Beginning

Description

Using Andy Warhol's Pop Art styling, students will learn how to create a color wheel in Illustrator. Then using the colors, students will color images using color schemes: analogous, complementary, triad, monochromatic, primary, and split complementary, cool colors, and warm colors to create 6 portrait images to be displayed side-by-side.

Time Frame

3, 50 minute class periods.

Instructional Materials

- Computer
- LCD Projector
- Slideshow: *Color Schemes*
- Camera
- Student Computer Access
- Access to Adobe Illustrator
- Access to Adobe Photoshop

Focus Art



Andy Warhol, *The Shot Marylins*, 1964
Silkscreen



Roy Lichtenstein, *Drowning Girl*, 1963
Oil and synthetic polymer paint on canvas

Student Learning Outcomes

Students will be able to:

- Identify different color schemes used in artwork.
- Identify the importance of color schemes in design.
- Learn how to create a color wheel using CMYK colors.
- Learn how color can change the mood of an artwork.
- Learn how to take a photo in digital art and apply color in photoshop.

Anticipatory Set

- At the beginning of class, the instructor will ask the students about color. Questions like what are the primary colors? Do colors illicit moods? Ask them if they have a favorite color, or color pairing.
- Ask the students if they think color matters for design. *Why or why not?*
- Use examples of Andy Warhol's work. *What kind of color did he use? Were his palettes limited?*
- Ask the students if they think that using a limited color palette is better or worse for design. *Why or why not?*

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Procedures

Direct Instruction – Day 1

- Instructor tells the students that over the course of the next couple of classes, the students will be creating a portrait of themselves using a photograph, photoshop, and color schemes.
- Instructor reviews the Slideshow: *Color Schemes*.
- Students will open up Illustrator and using the template provided, the teacher will walk the students through creating a 12-step color wheel.
- After the 12-step color wheel is created, the students will duplicate the color wheel 6 times and then create a wheel for primary, secondary, tertiary colors. Then complement, analogous, and a split complement.
- If students don't finish, they can finish it for homework.
- Students are asked to bring a digital photo of themselves to the next class.

Guided Practice – Day 1

- During the 12-step color wheel creation, ask the students if they understand the task and offer to give them individual help.

Independent Practice – Day 1

- Students will work on their 12-step color wheels by themselves once the first wheel is established.

Direct Instruction – Day 2

- Instructor shows students how to import their photo into photoshop and turn it into a black & white image using grayscale.
- The instructor will also explain how to remove the background of an image so it's only a single middle shade.
- The students will learn to posterize the image so it's only 3 shades (black, white, middle gray).
- Teacher will instruct the students on how to recolor the image using the colors from the color wheel created in the last class.
- Unfinished portraits will be finished the next class.

Guided Practice – Day 2

- During the photo creation, the instructor pauses to make sure the class understands the instructions.
- The teacher can then walk around the classroom and offer assistance to the students that need help with the programs or understanding the task.

Independent Practice – Day 2

- Students will work on their own portraits for the remainder of the class.

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Guided Practice – Day 3

- The instructor will reiterate what needs to be completed for the day, which is 6 duplicated portrait images, each with their own color scheme.
- The teacher will then walk around the class offering assistance to those that require it.

Independent Practice – Day 3

- Students will work on their own portraits for the remainder of the class.
- Those that do not finish can finish for homework.

Closure – Day 3

- Students are asked to turn in their color wheels and portraits.
- The teacher then asks the class to summarize the color schemes they worked with.

Accommodations & Modifications

English Language Learner, Visually or Hearing Impaired: Slides can be provided for those that need them to be translated, or as notes.

Students without access to a camera or images of themselves: They can pick an image from the internet and use that as their portrait.

Multiple Intelligences

Linguistic/Verbal: addressed through the lecture - listening, taking notes.

Intrapersonal: addressed through working on a self portrait.

Vocabulary

- **Color scheme** is a plan for organizing colors.
- **Monochromatic** uses a single hue while adding white and black (tint and shade) to modify the hue.
- **Analogous** color schemes uses hues that sit next to each other on the color wheel. They can be warm, cool, or a combination of colors as long as they are next to each other.
- **Complementary** colors are hues that are directly across from each other on the color wheel. A complement of a color absorbs all the light waves the color reflects and is the strongest contrast to the color. Mixing a hue with its complementary color dulls it.
- **Split complements** are one hue and the two hues directly next to its complement. Split complements tend to offer more of a variety of color scheme choices than direct complements
- **Color triads** are groups of 3 colors that are equally distant on the color wheel. For example the primary colors (red, yellow, blue) are a color triad.
- **Cool colors** suggest coolness and seem to recede from a viewer.
- **Warm colors** suggest warmth and seem to move toward the viewer.

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Assessments

Criteria for Assessment

Were Students:

- Able to create color wheels using the guidelines set?
- Able to name the different types of common color schemes?
- Able to convert their digital photos into pop art?
- Able to recreate the 6 color schemes asked for their art piece?

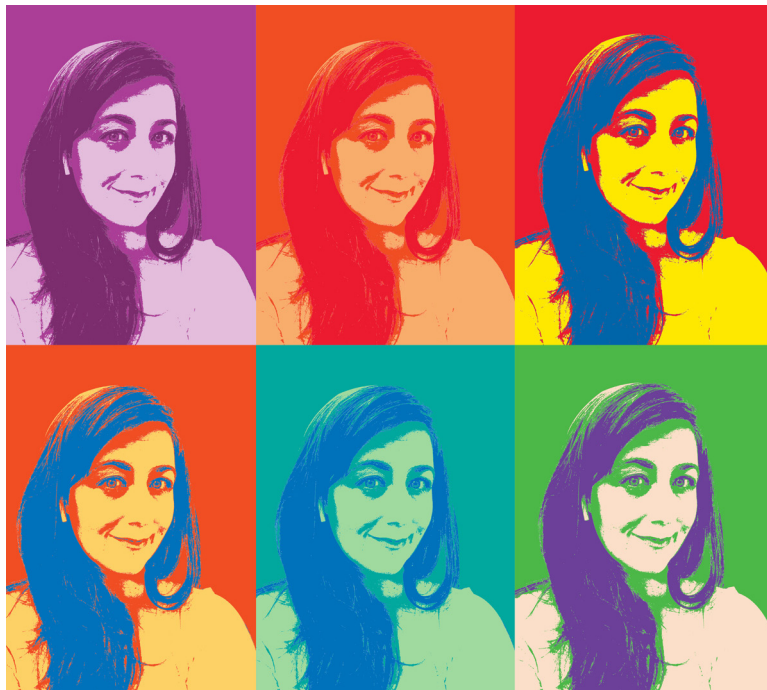
Methods for Assessment

- Instructor checks for understanding and asks questions during the slideshow presentation.
- Instructor checks for understanding during the creation of the color wheel.
- Instructor checks for understanding during the creation of the digital art photo.
- Grades the artwork based on correctness of color schemes, and digital application.

California Visual Arts Standards

Artistic Perception

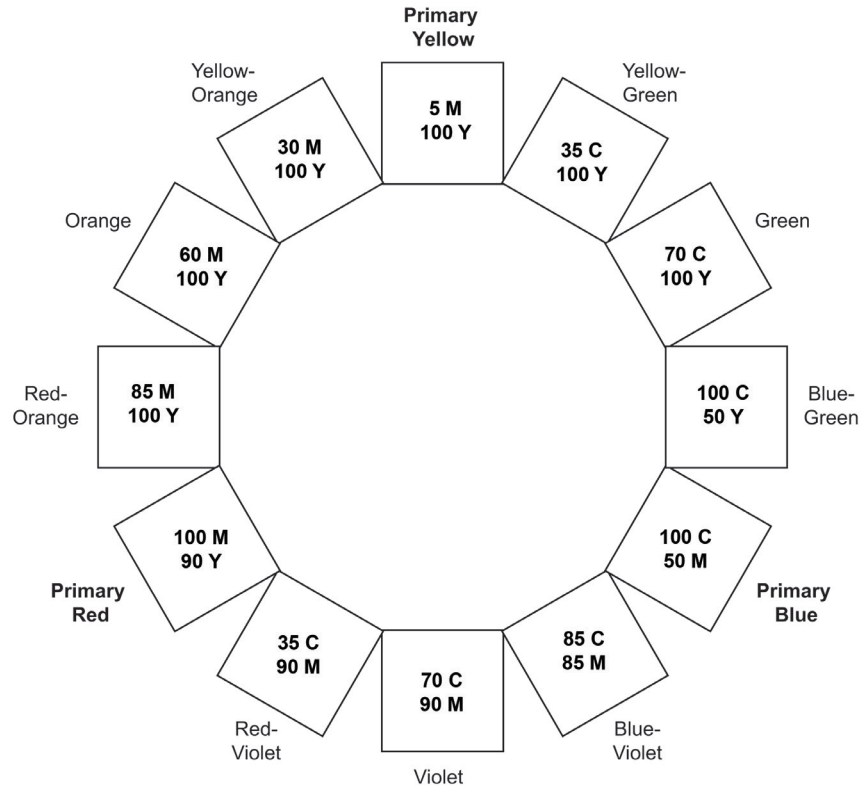
Teacher Example



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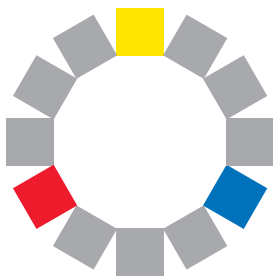
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Materials



Example Color Wheel Color Schemes

12-Step Color Wheel



Primary (Tetrad)



Secondary (Tetrad)



Tertiary (Tetrad)



Complementary
(Blue/Orange)



Analogous (Warm)



Split Complement
(Red/Green split)