



The Language of Vision

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EDPB 501

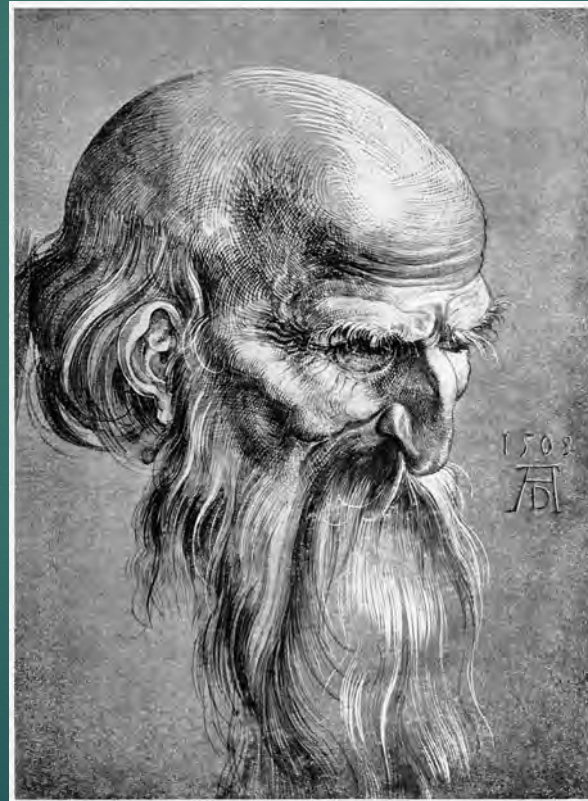
ASSIGNMENT 2

Value

- ▶ Value refers to dark and light. Value contrasts help us to see and understand a two-dimensional work of art. Value contrast is also evident in colours, which enables us to read shapes in a painting.



By MC Esher



By Albrecht Durer



Value Lesson Ideas

- ▶ Primary

- ▶ Find black and white paintings or photographs in a magazine or newspaper. Cut them out and bring them to class. Show the other students how contrasting values are used.

- ▶ Intermediate

- ▶ Draw an outline of a single white object, like a ball, a paper bag, a bowl. Shade it with pencil or charcoal to show several light gray values.

Texture

- Texture refers to the surface quality, both simulated and actual, of artwork. Techniques used in painting serve to show texture, i.e. the dry brush technique produces a rough *simulated* quality and heavy application of pigment with brush or other implement produces a rough *actual* quality.



By RavenMaddArtwork



By Amy Gesner



Texture Lesson Ideas

- ▶ Primary

- ▶ Go outdoors and gather natural textural objects such as seeds, tree bark, leaves, small pebbles, sand, etc. Bring them back to the classroom and arrange them into a collage.

- ▶ Intermediate

- ▶ Make a watercolour painting of different shapes in different colours. Blot some of the wet paint with a tissue and dip a sponge into paint and use it as a stamp on dry painted areas to create simulated texture.

Colour

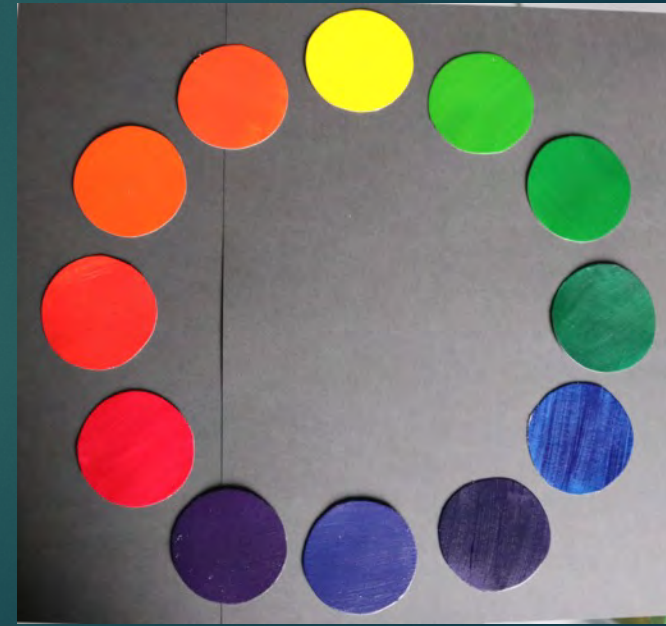
- Colour depends on light because it is made of light. There must be light for us to see colour. A red shirt will not look red in the dark, where there is no light. The whiter the light, the more true the colours will be. A yellow light on a full colour painting will change the appearance of all the colours.



By Lenoid Afremov



By Ted Harrison



Colour Lesson Ideas

▶ Primary

- ▶ Paint one 2x2 inch swatch of paper in your favourite colour. Place this swatch on ten different coloured sheets, patterned paper, or colour photographs and observe how colour changes when viewed on different backgrounds.

▶ Intermediate

- ▶ Set up a still life with objects that are dominantly cool colours and place some small objects with warm colours as accents among them. Do a reverse arrangement. Paint both arrangements.