

Worksheet 1

DESCRIBING PICTURES

1. Read and label the texts describing pictures as: **landscape, cityscape or seascape**. Add the type of view it is: **desert, garden, iceberg, beach, mountain, buildings or forest**.

**1. SEASCAPE : iceberg**

There is a big sharp iceberg with a tunnel below in the middle ground. The blue dark sea is in the foreground. There are some thin ice sheets on the right. There are some thin clouds in the background.

**2.**

There is a blue sea on the left. The sand is in the foreground and there are some light green bushes and palm trees on the right. The sky is blue with some white clouds in the background.

**3.**

There is a line of white, light pink and beige houses on the right hand side. There are some trees in front of the houses and a line of parked cars. There is a big green tree and a car on the left hand side.

**4.**

There is a high and snowy mountain in the background with other brown mountains at both sides in the middle ground. There are some trees and bushes in the foreground with a little path going down.

**5.**

There is a blue sky above the horizon and there are some rocky hills at both sides. In the foreground there is a wide plain with little green bushes going to the horizon. The soil is a reddish dry clay.

**6.**

There is a road on the left hand side and a line of palm trees and houses on the right hand side. The roofs of the houses are very big and grey and there aren't any windows. There are some people in the foreground.

**7.**

There are lots of skyscrapers in the background and some on the right hand side. There are some trees and a road in the foreground. The sky is blue with some little white clouds.

**8.**

It is a garden with lots of different flowers in yellow, pink, blue, red and white and some green bushes. There are trees in the background but two of them are in the centre of the landscape. In the foreground there are lots of yellow and pink flowers

**9.**

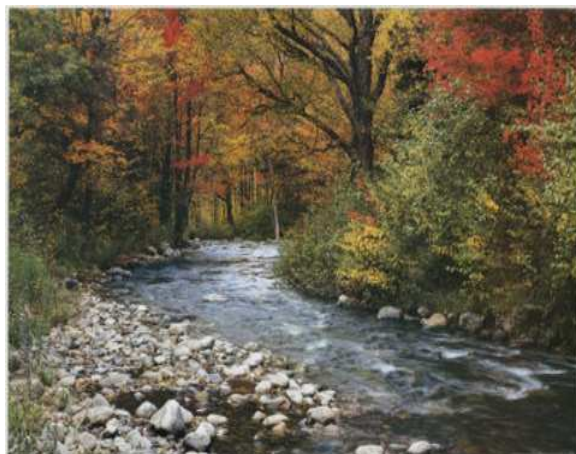
There is a river with very clean water in the foreground with some stones on the left hand side and some bushes on the right. There is a forest with lots of trees in the background with yellow, red and green leaves

**10.**

There is a famous big white building with a dome on the top with four towers around. There is a rectangular lake with grass in the foreground and some little green trees in line at both sides.

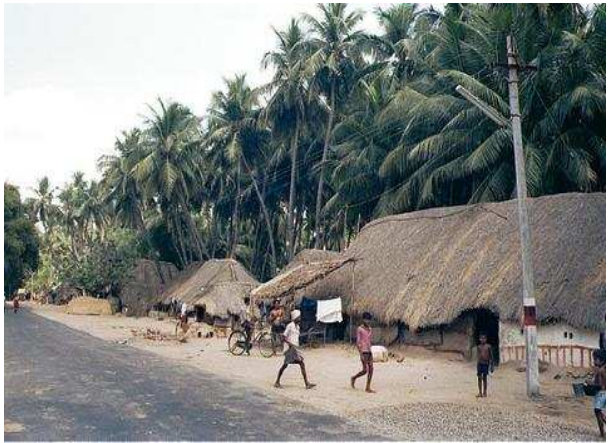
Woksheet 2. 1

DESCRIBING PICTURES



Worksheet 2.2

DESCRIBING PICTURES



Worksheet 3	DESCRIBING PICTURES
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1. Play categories:

LETTER	COLOUR	SIZE	TEXTURE	POINTS

2. In groups of three, prepare an oral description of one of these landscapes so the rest of the class can recognise it. Use the table below:

Example: There **is** a **green** **plant** in the **centre**.

Determiners	verb	determiners	adjective	noun	complement
There	is	a	colour	soil	at both sides
It		some		plants	in the centre,sky
They	are	few	texture	sky	in the foreground
The		lots of		size	water
		houses	building		in the background
					above the horizon

Worksheet 4

DESCRIBING PICTURES

1. Find the horizon line, the vanishing point and the ortogonals in this landscape. Reproduce them by tracing on the transparent paper and paste it here:

2. Fill in the gaps:

The starting point in a landscape is the \_\_\_\_\_ line.

The size of the objects appear \_\_\_\_\_ when they are further away.

To look three dimensional we use the \_\_\_\_\_ method.

\_\_\_\_\_ objects show which is further.

Objects have less \_\_\_\_\_ as they get further away.

The point where all the lines converge is the \_\_\_\_\_ point.

The lines converging in one point of view are called \_\_\_\_\_.

Worksheet 5.1

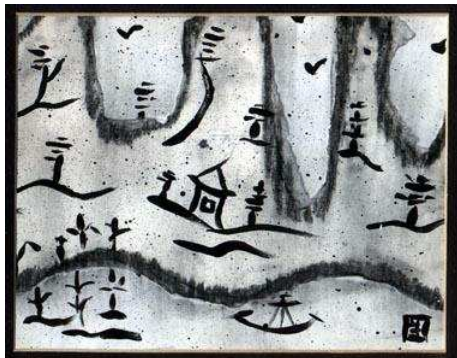
EXPLORING THE DEPTH

1. Looking at the pictures, read and answer the following questions:



• In the caves and in ancient Egypt:

- Are the animals far from your view?
- Do they look flat or deep?
- Are there any horizon lines?



• In China and ancient Rome

- Are the elements equal like in ancient Egypt?
- What differences can you see?
- Do you think that people and animals are in proportion?  
Find examples.

Worksheet 5. 2

EXPLORING THE DEPTH



- In Persia and medieval Europe
  - What elements in the pictures look further away/deeper?
  - Can you say why?
  - Do you find any elements not in proportion? Which ones?
  - Is there any overlapping?



- Circa 1300 B.C.
  - Are there any layers? Can you see the horizon line?
  - Are the objects which are closer, more detailed?
  - Are the objects smaller when they are further away?



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- After the Renaissance
- Can you see the main differences?
- Name some of them:



Worksheet 6

EXPLORING THE DEPTH

1. Make a viewfinder:

- Hold a piece of card board horizontally and fold it in half.
- Use the pencil to trace a big square in the middle of the fold.
- Cut out the square and unfold the card board.

2. Landscape tour:

Let's pretend to take pictures outside the class, in the playground. In pairs experiment with your viewfinders and make a sketch in the paper of the view that you choose.

- What does it happen with the horizon line when you move your viewfinder up and down?

- In which position do you see the sky? And the land?

- What does it happen with the sizes if you move the viewfinder close to you? And far?

- Can you locate a vanishing point?

Worksheet 7

DRAWING IN PERSPECTIVE

1. In pairs you have to order every picture showing the process of drawing in perspective. Cut out the pictures and paste them in order:

Worksheet 8	DRAWING IN PERSPECTIVE
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1. Try to make different shades using soft and hard pencils. Can you give an interesting name to the other shades?

White as a sheet

white	

Light grey as a .....

Middle grey as .....

Dark grey as .....

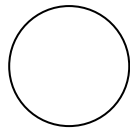
Black as coal

Worksheet 9

DRAWING IN PERSPECTIVE

1. Draw the shape in 3 D and shade as if the light comes from the right side (as the example of the sphere)

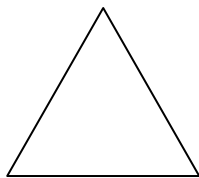
Start where the object is darkest and lightly colour the form. You can always make it darker! Press less and less as you get to the lightest point.



A circle

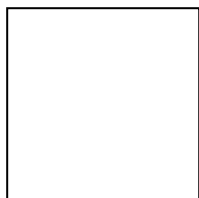


an sphere



A triangle

a pyramid



A square

a cube

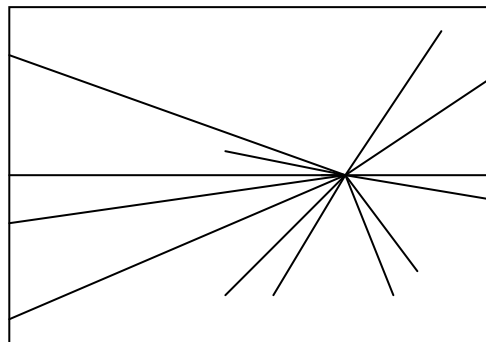
Worksheet 10

DRAWING IN PERSPECTIVE

1. Search (on the computer or in the sets of images displayed in class) for your favourite art landscape and write the name of the artwork and the painter. Try to find the vanishing point/s and the ortogonals.

Next to the picture make a sketch with the horizon line, vanishing point and ortogonals.

*Example:*



*"Gas" Edward Hopper*

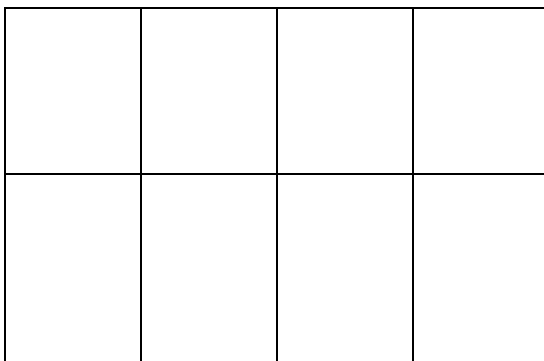
1. Read the rhyme and fill the gaps with the correct words:

Some colours are dark.  
Some colours are light.  
You can mix in some black.  
You can mix in some white.  
When you make a colour lighter  
you call it a \_\_\_\_\_  
Just add some \_\_\_\_\_  
and your red will turn \_\_\_\_\_!

"If you need a darker colour,  
then you need a \_\_\_\_\_  
Just add some \_\_\_\_\_  
and see what you have made."

2. Remember these adjectives of mood: sleepy, sad, mysterious, peaceful, scary, wild, happy, fun, boring, exciting, angry, nervous, lonely and mad.(Check the dictionary if it is necessary).

3. Take a sheet of A4 paper, fold it into eight sections.



- Think of eight different moods or emotions and write them lightly on the back of each section of your paper.
- Draw each mood on the other side.
- Show the drawings to your partner without telling them what you wrote on the back. See if they can guess what mood or emotion you drew.

Worksheet 11.2

EXPLORING COLOUR

4. Analyse one of the art landscape that you chose in the last lesson:

*a) Describe what you see.*

*b) What kinds of shapes do you see?*

*c) Describe the artist's use of colour. How many colours have been used?*

*d) Does the work make you think of movement? How does the artist show movement?*

*e) Does the painting look flat or does it give a feeling of depth or space?*

*f) What kind of mood or feeling do you get from the painting?*

*g) What part of the landscape, building, person, animal etc. interested the artist the most?*

*h) Why is it interesting to you?*

*i) What do you like or dislike about the work?*

Worksheet 12	PAINTING LANDSCAPES
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1. Draw and paint a landscape.

While and after your work, check the following points:

Draw the horizon line and add the vanishing point.	
Set the background and the foreground	
Objects appear smaller as they get further away and with less detail.	
Overlapping tells us which object is in front, closer.	
Objects get higher on the foreground and closer to the horizon line.	
Warm colours advance and cool colours recede.	
Objects in the distance appear pale.	
Do not forget the way light and shadow create forms with colour and shading techniques.	