

Art

High School Fast Track

SAMPLE





About the Course

These High School Fast Track for Art lessons are designed for students with minimal background in Art and/or just beginning Alveary during the high school years. Students will complete all previous eight levels of art lessons in a fast-paced sequence. Students will need a variety of art materials on hand to successfully complete this course.



Placement & Combining Tips

Students can slow down the pace of lessons to their own pace and spread the course over multiple years if desired. Because of this flexibility, younger students interested in art could also choose to take this course instead of the Fast Track for lower grades.



Scheduling

GRADE	SCHEDULE INFO.	BOOKS
9-12	Art: High School Fast Track 2 times/week 45 min	Drawing, Design, and Craft-Work Color: A Course in Mastering the Art of Mixing Colors Brush Drawing as Applied to Natural Forms and Common Objects Brushwork: Elementary Brush-Forms

Sample Weekly View

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5
Art: High School Fast Track				
	Art: High School Fast Track		Art: High School Fast Track	



Planning & Prep

Permission to print for non-commercial use. See Alveary group use policy to use lessons in a group context.

LINKS: Click text or scan the QR code in the top corner of the lesson plan pages to view online resources associated with the lessons.

Responsibility for previewing all links rests with the teacher. All links were checked at the time of publication; however, websites change frequently and may contain objectionable content. Please report broken links by contacting us through our website.

Art: High School Fast Track

Students will need to gather a live flower in Term 2 and still life objects in term 3. This may require a trip to a florist or the floral department of your local grocer. The still life objects can and should be simple objects like a cup and saucer, tissue box, roll of toilet paper (offers a great grey scale to look at and work from), a bowl of fruit, etc.



Books & Resources

For book rationales and purchase options, click the Book List link or scan the QR code below.

∞ [View Book List Details](#)

Art: High School Fast Track



Drawing, Design, and Craft-Work



Color: A Course in Mastering the Art of Mixing Colors



Brush Drawing as Applied to Natural Forms and Common Objects



Brushwork: Elementary Brush-Forms



Supplies

For supply list details and basic supplies helpful to have on hand, click the links or scan the QR code below.

∞ [View Basic Supplies](#)

∞ [View Supply List Details](#)

Art: High School Fast Track



Daniel Smith Extra Fine Watercolor Pigment: Hansa Yellow



Daniel Smith Extra Fine Watercolor Pigment: Quinacridone Pink



Daniel Smith Extra Fine Watercolor Pigment: Prussian Blue



Mungyo Soft Pastels



Aerosol Hair Spray



Compressed Charcoal



Misting Water Spray Bottle



Kneaded Erasers



Glue Sticks



MYARTOOL Empty Watercolor Palette



Pink Pearl Erasers



Drawing Board



Beste Golden Taklon Round Brush Set



Dry Erase Marker



Drawing Pencils



Construction Paper: Primary and Secondary Colors



Household Items - Art: High School Fast Track



White and Colored Chalk



Quick Links

Art: High School Fast Track

- ∞ [Extra Helpings](#)
- ∞ [Appendix: Guiding Questions for Art](#)
- ∞ [Foundations \(See Section 5: Art Appreciation and Instruction\)](#)

Click THIS text
or scan the QR
code for links.



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Art: High School Fast Track

How To Approach



Prepare

Make sure your art supplies are organized and easily accessible. Look ahead to the upcoming lessons and gather supplies needed.



Recap

Connect back to the activities and ideas from last lesson.



Introduce

Teach students the new skill (model it yourself and use the book or video resource in the lesson). Look at examples.



Practice

Give students time to practice the new skill. Keep the "Guiding Questions" document (see Appendix) for reference when practicing observational skills.



Discuss

Have students discuss, observe, and self-evaluate their work.

Art: High School Fast Track

[Click THIS text or scan the QR code for links.](#)



Term 1

WEEK 1 45m Art: High School Fast Track - Lesson 1

Understanding & Preparing Supplies

Materials: watercolors, paper towels, water cup, round #6, 8, 10, or 12 paint brush (using the largest brush you have is the best), spray bottle, watercolor palette, Quinacridone Pink, Prussian Blue, and Hansa Yellow, water, cloth, Art book, waterproof pen

PREP: Students will watch the teacher tutorials to be self-sufficient throughout this course.

→ INTRO

- Students will begin by watching tutorials on preparing their palettes by labeling, proper brush care, and cleaning "dirty" paint from their palettes.
- Read the names of the watercolors on the tubes (Quinacridone pink, Prussian blue, & Hansa yellow). These three colors are primary colors. Prepare the watercolor palette with the three primary colors. Watch the tutorial on how to do this.
- ∞ Video Tutorial: Preparing and Cleaning Your Palette
- Be sure to clean your brush thoroughly between colors. It is important to keep your paints clean!
- ∞ Video Tutorial: Brush Care
- Watch the tutorial on how to label your palette.
- ∞ Video Tutorial: Label Your Palette

→ PRACTICE

- Label your palette with a waterproof pen such as an Extra-Fine Sharpie.
- Mix secondary colors in clean wells between the primary colors that create them. Orange goes between red and yellow. Purple between blue and red. And green between yellow and blue. You will be using these colors throughout the year, so try to mix a significant amount. We will begin painting primary and secondary colors in the next lesson.

→ DISCUSS

What was noticed or discovered?

→ NOTE

Students should clean up at the end of each lesson. Clean, dry, and store the brush. Leave the palette open to dry.

• STUDENT TIP

Use the skills and techniques learned in art lessons anytime you paint or do nature study. This will help you develop good habits and the ability to draw and paint whatever you'd like.

• TERMINOLOGY

Medium refers to the art tools used, such as graphite, pastel, watercolor, etc. Media is the plural of medium.

Pastels are called "crayons" in Drawing, Design, and Craft-Work by Glass. Our modern crayons are not equivalent, as they have wax as a binder. Pastels are considered a painting medium and can be referred to as either painting or drawing, just as watercolors can be called painting or brush drawing.

Art books refer to mixed media books that accept dry and wet media without wrinkling or bleeding.

WEEK 1 45m Art: High School Fast Track - Lesson 2

Color Theory- Primary & Secondary Colors

Materials: spray bottle, watercolor palette, brushes, water, cloth, Art book, printed color wheel

PREP: Print the color wheel on white cardstock. You will refer back to this color wheel throughout the term. It is a good idea to glue or tape it to the inside of your Art book.

∞ Link: Basic Color Wheel

→ RECAP

- Recall the names of the watercolors. (Quinacridone pink, Prussian blue & Hansa yellow)
- Recall what those three colors are. (Primary colors)
- Recall what mixing two primaries together makes. (Secondary colors).
- Recall how to mix each of the secondaries.
- Recall how to clean "dirty" paints.
- Recall what to do between colors. (CLEAN YOUR BRUSH!!) It is important to keep your paints clean!!

Art: High School Fast Track

[Click THIS text or scan the QR code for links.](#)



Term 1

→ INTRO

After watching tutorial videos, you will fill in your color wheel with primary and secondary colors.

→ VIEW, NARRATE, & DISCUSS


- ∞ Video Tutorial: Watercolor Color Wheel Primary L1 L53
- ∞ Video Tutorial: Watercolor Color Wheel Secondary L1 L54

→ PRACTICE

- Students will paint each primary color in the appropriate place on their color wheel. The placement of each color is exact. If the student accidentally places a color in the wrong section, throw away that color wheel and print a new one to begin again.
- Next, students will paint each secondary color in the appropriate place on their color wheel. The placement of each color is exact. If the student accidentally places a color in the wrong section, throw away that color wheel and print a new one to begin again.
- Set it aside to dry.
- Students will refer back to this color wheel, so it is a good idea to keep it in a handy place. Perhaps, cut it out and paste it into the cover of the students' Art book.

WEEK 2 45m Art: High School Fast Track - Lesson 3

Color Theory with Pastels

 Materials: color wheel, red, blue & yellow pastel (try to get close to the primaries you have in watercolor), paper towels, hair spray, or other pastel fixative

PREP: Print the color wheel on white cardstock. You will refer to this color wheel for the term. Glue or tape it to the inside of your Art book. One idea is to have your watercolor color wheel in the front of your book and your pastel color wheel in the back of your Art book.

∞ Link: Basic Color Wheel

→ NOTE

It is important to understand that color theory is basically the same throughout all media. You will learn to mix your colors in pastels just as you will learn to mix them in watercolors. You will have this knowledge to apply for the entirety of your life, whether painting houses, cars, nails, plastic models, or being an artist.

→ RECAP

- Recall the names of the primary colors.
- Recall what mixing two primaries together makes. (Secondary colors).
- Recall how to mix each of the secondaries.

→ INTRO

You will learn to clean dirty pastels just as you must clean dirty watercolors. It is important to clean your fingers as you work with pastels, just as you must clean your paintbrush in order to keep from accidentally mixing colors. You will need to choose three primaries from your pastels. Try to find colors that are the reddest red, bluest blue, and most true yellow, but don't spend too much time stressing over it, as you will learn that different primaries equal different rainbows.

→ PRACTICE

- Watch the tutorial on creating a pastel color wheel and then fill in your color wheel in the same way.
- ∞ Video Tutorial: Color Theory with Pastels L2 L1 & L3 L25



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- Watch the tutorial on making different rainbows with different primaries.
- ∞ Video Tutorial: Different Primaries = Different Rainbows L7 L1

WEEK 2 45m Art: High School Fast Track - Lesson 4

Color Theory- Adding Tertiary Colors

☐ Materials: spray bottle, watercolor palette, brushes, water, cloth, Art book, printed color wheel

PREP: Print out your expanded color wheel to fill in. Spray your watercolor palette before beginning so that your paints have time to loosen up before you need them.

∞ Link: Color Wheel

→ NOTE

This color wheel has 12 places for adding colors. Use the color wheel example to help you place your colors in their proper triangles. Your color wheel will be wrong if you get off one color.

∞ Image Link: Example of Expanded Color Wheel

→ RECAP

- Recall the names of the watercolors. (Quinacridone pink, Prussian blue & Hansa yellow)
- Recall what those three colors are. (Primary colors)
- Recall what mixing two primaries together makes. (Secondary colors).
- Recall how to mix each of the secondaries.
- Recall how to clean "dirty" paints.
- Recall what to do between colors. (CLEAN YOUR BRUSH!!) It is important to keep your paints clean!!

→ INTRO

In this lesson, we are going to create an expanded color wheel. When you mix a primary color with a secondary color, you get a tertiary (ter*she*air*ee) color. These are red-purple, red-orange, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, and blue-purple. Notice that you always list the primary color and then the secondary color.

→ PRACTICE

Follow along with the tutorial video. You will mix the six new colors in your palette and paint all of your colors in the proper space on your color wheel.

∞ Video Tutorial: Create an Expanded Color Wheel L4 L49, L5 L1, & L6 L25

WEEK 3 45m Art: High School Fast Track - Lesson 5

Color Theory: Complementary Colors

☐ Materials: glue stick, Art book, scissors, 1/8th of a sheet of construction paper in red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and purple, Color by Betty Edwards (optional)

PREP: In order to get one eighth of a sheet of paper, cut a normal size (either 8 1/2 x 11" or 9 x 12") in half, cut a half in half- that gives you a quarter, and then cut the quarter in half, and you have 1/8th of the paper.

→ INTRO

We will work with complementary colors of construction paper for this lesson. Take time to think through and linger over what you are seeing when you do the work until you get to a place of understanding. In the tutorial, the mention is made of someone giving a compliment to another, and how that is like the colors complementing each other. Notice the spelling of each word. Compliment is what one person may give to



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another, while complements are what colors are to each other. The word, complement, actually means "to make complete." The analogy is made in order to help you remember that complementary colors look good together. Complements go well together because they complete the trio of primary colors. For example, blue and orange, which is red+yellow or purple, which is blue+red, and yellow, etc. However, if you mix these colors together in equal proportions, as we will see in the next lesson, you will end up with brown.

If you have the book *Color* by Betty Edwards, read about complementary colors on p.25-26.

→ PRACTICE


Follow along with the video as you work in your Art book.

∞ Video Tutorial: Complementary Colors L2 L6

Don't forget to clean up.

WEEK 3 45m Art: High School Fast Track - Lesson 6

Color Theory- Mixing Browns

 Materials: Art book, pencil, watercolors, brush, water, cloth, spray bottle

PREP: Spray your watercolors at the beginning, before you start, so they have time to soften.

→ INTRO

We will continue to work with complementary colors. You will be practicing mixing your complements in equal proportions to get 12 different browns. You will watch the tutorial video, but recognize that the primaries you are working with are different from the primaries in the tutorial. However, the concepts are exactly the same. Your yellow is yellow whether it is Hansa yellow or quinacridone gold, etc.

→ PRACTICE

1. Watch the tutorial all the way through before beginning your work.

∞ Video Tutorial: Mixing Browns L7 L5

2. Set up 6 swatches on one page in your Art book.

3. Mix red + green in equal proportions and paint the resulting brown in the first square. Label the square with the colors you used.

4. Mix red-orange with blue-green in equal proportions and paint the resulting brown in the next box. Label the box with the colors you used.

5. Mix orange and blue in equal proportions and paint the resulting brown in the next box. Label the box.

6. Continue in this way until you have mixed brown from each of the 6 sets of complements in your expanded color wheel. Label everything so that when you need to mix a color while creating a work of art, you will have a color chart to refer to and know how to get that color again.

7. Don't forget to clean up.