26.09.2020

Adventurer Artist Award





Name:-
Club:-

Completed:-

Signed (staff)

Pam Catchpole
SEC AREA CO-ORDINATOR

Award Requirements

- 1. Explain who an artist is. Name creation's greatest master artist.
- 2. Name and know the primary colours. There are 3 if we mix them we get 6 colours what are these colours called?
- 3. Demonstrate how to sharpen pencils and clean paint brushes
- 4. Make a design using two of the following, finger paints, coloured pencils, crayons or chalks, felt markers or pen, pencil or charcoal.
- 5. Learn an art technique and demonstrate two of the following, potato prints, stencils, paper mâché or clay or bread dough.
- 6. Make two of the following, an invitation, a book mark, a greeting card, a poster.

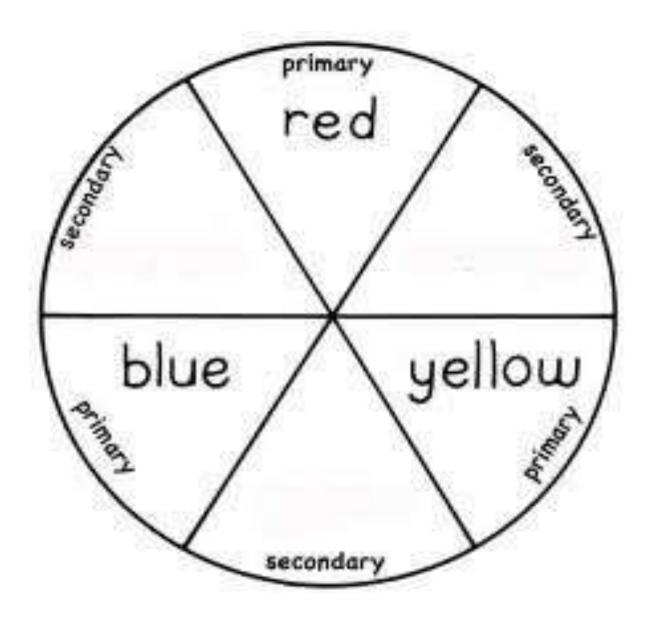
1.	What is an artist and what do they do?
	Who is creation's Master Artist?

Draw some pictures to show what an artist does:		
Genesis 1 – Creation's Master Artist is		
He created		

2. Name the primary colours
a. if you mix these 3 colours you get 3 new colours
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Draw some pictures of what He has created:

Now use these new colours to make a picture:



When we mix the *Primary* colours together in twos, we get three more colours these are called the *Secondary* colours

If we mix them again, we get *Tertiary* colours!

You can colour in the wheel above to remind you.

3. Demonstrate how to sharpen a pencil and how to clean a paintbrush A pencil sharpener has a sharp blade that shaves off the wood around the lead as you turn it. Before pencil sharpeners were used people had to use a very sharp knife to sharpen a pencil. The very first pencil sharpener was patented by a French man named Bernard Lassimonne in 1828! I have shown how to sharpen a pencil The paintbrush should be treated with care. To clean a paintbrush, I will follow these steps: 1. Rinse out all the paint 2. Clean with soap 3. Rinse again 4. Straighten the bristles 5. Place upright in a pot to dry

- 4. Make a design using 2 of the following
 - Finger paints
 - Coloured pencils, crayons or chalk
 - Felt markers
 - Pen, pencil or charcoal

Attach your designs to this booklet at the back.

5. Learn an art technique and demonstrate 2 of the following:

- Potato prints
- Stencil
- Papier-maché
- Bread dough art or clay model

To make salt dough, all you need is

- 2 cups of plain flour,
- 1 cup of salt and
- UP to a cup of water.
- You can also add good quality food colouring to dye your saltdough before drying!

When we say "cup", any cup works, so long as you keep the proportions the same.

Put the salt and flour in a bowl stir together and then pour in the water carefully stirring as you go.

Knead the mixture until smooth then its ready to model

Once finished you will need to bake it in the oven at 180° until the object is hard and sounds hollow when the base is tapped.

Once cooled the item can be painted and varnished

To make papier mache

- grab yourself a small bowl plastic is best. ...
- tear newspaper into strips. You could use torn up egg box.
- make up a mix of **papier-maché** paste 1:1 flour and water.
- dip the newspaper into the paste and layer over the bowl.
- you'll want a few layers the more the better. ...
- leave to dry overnight or until it is hard. You can paint your item or cover with strips of coloured tissue paper or pieces from a magazine

6. Make two of the following

- An invitation
- A bookmark
- A greeting card
- A poster

Plan your design here. What is the invitation for? Who is it for? When and where is the event?						
How will you decorate it? How big will it be?						

Remember to use the materials from section 4 and the techniques in section 5 to produce your items and attach them to the back of this booklet.

Some references for you to look at with your adult

- redtedart.com/art-projects-for-kids-great-artists
- https://www.itsalwaysautumn.com/20-kid-art-projects-pretty-enough-to-frame.html
- https://www.tate.org.uk/kids this one is interactive
- https://iheartcraftythings.com for colour wheel download