

# Fantastic Fruit – It's all about what you see

Monique Martin – Georges Vanier

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## Objectives

- The students will be able to carefully observe fruit and accurately represent the fruit in paint and pastel
- Students will create a multi-media art project
- Student will understand the term composition
- Students will understand and use the term cropping

## Materials

- Chalk Pastels
- Oil Pastels
- Tempera Paints
- Watercolour Paints (The crayola paint sets available at department stores, 8 per tray are cheap and fairly good quality.)
- Crayons
- (Markers are the only medium I did not use and I did not use them because they create only areas of flat colour)
- Acrylic Paints
- Fresh fruit cut into slices (round disks) arranged on cookie trays and covered in plastic wrap. I covered the trays with plastic wrap so that the fruit was edible after and was not covered in eraser residue

## Time Frame

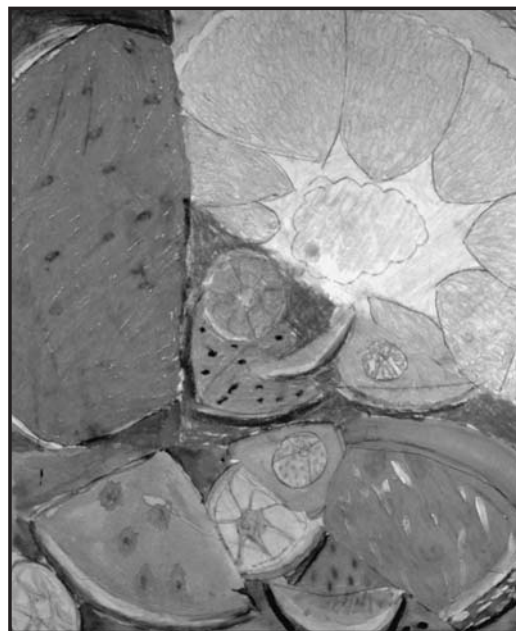
This lesson took 4 (one hour) classes. I believe that quality in art is more important than quantity, so we took our time and did an excellent job.

Lesson 1 –  
Do study of the fruit

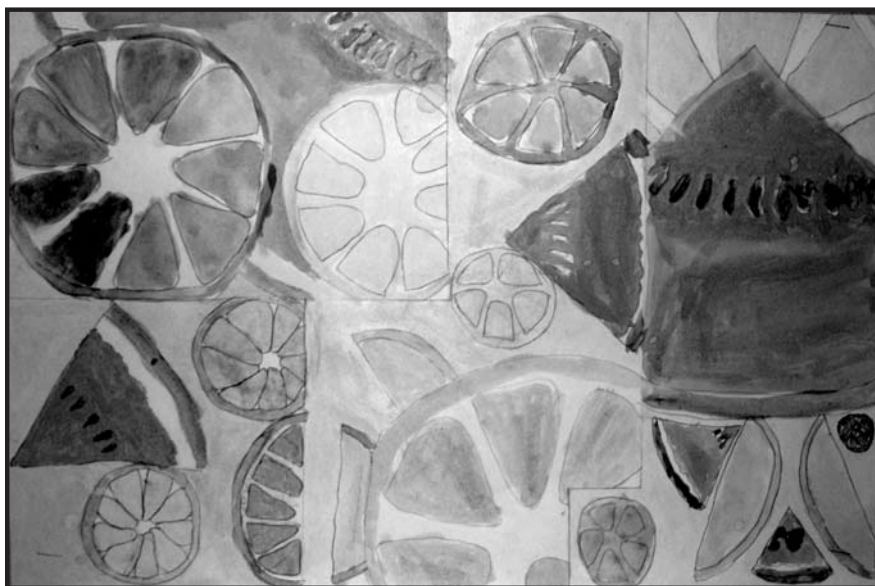
Lesson 2 –  
Draw the good copy

Lesson 3 –  
Paint the areas to be done  
in paint

Lesson 4 –  
Do pastel areas (Pastels  
were left to the last as they  
easily smudge)



Ryan Ennis, Grade 7



Zach Pidwerbesky, Grade 6

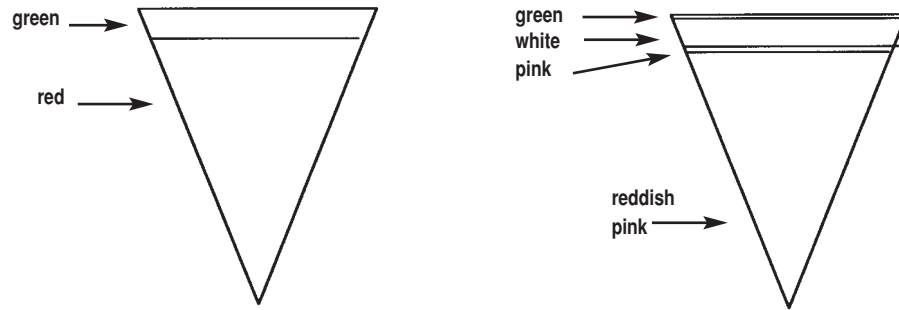
## Lesson 1

The students did studies of the fruit pieces. Examples of studies by well-known artists can be found in many publications.

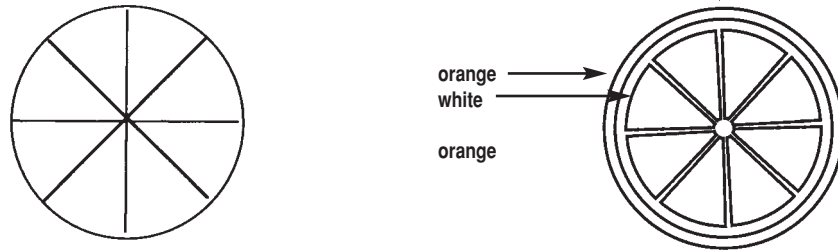
I walked the students through the fruit with their eyes. Asking them to look carefully. The most important thing an artist does is look and see the environment.

*You must first learn to draw what your eye sees, before you can draw what your soul knows. Monique Martin*

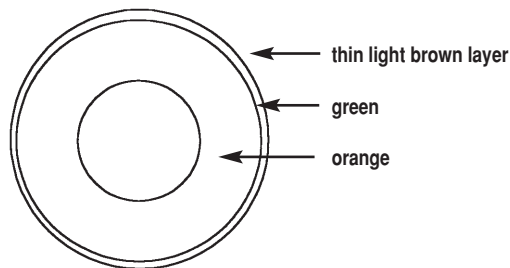
The watermelon is not a green rind and red triangle underneath as most children draw it but rather a thin green line fading to white, fading to pink and then to reddish pink.



An orange is not all orange as it is often drawn (left).



Cantaloupe would look like this

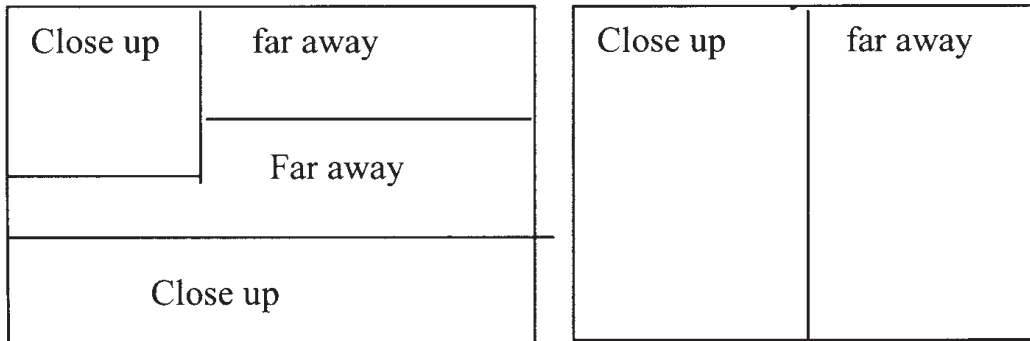


Putting a little blue with lots of orange paint can create the orange colour of the cantaloupe. Orange is opposite blue on the colour wheel and the orange becomes more muted when blue is added.

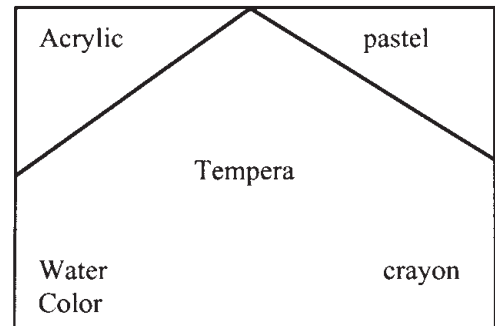
The students were encouraged to draw rapidly the entire tray. They used watercolour paints to add colour.

## Lesson 2

On a large sheet of paper the children decided upon how they wanted to divide the space. Each child divided the space and decided if the images in the space would be in macro large, life-size or small. The students also decided the medium to be used in each space



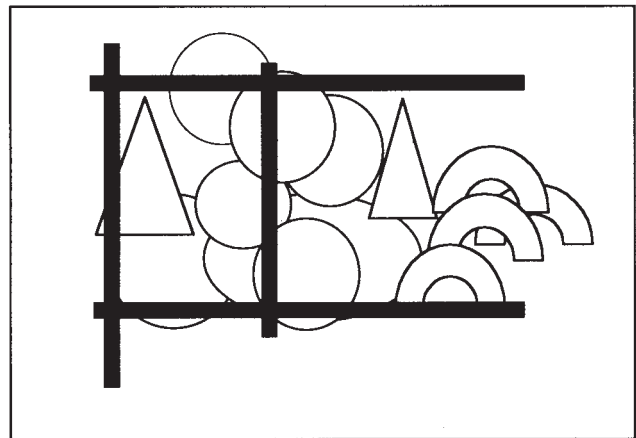
They redraw the fruit large or small, using different parts of their studies.



Study with black strips of paper to mark area of composition to be used.

By using black appear strips the students are able to easily shift the compositional area until they find the composition that is most pleasing.

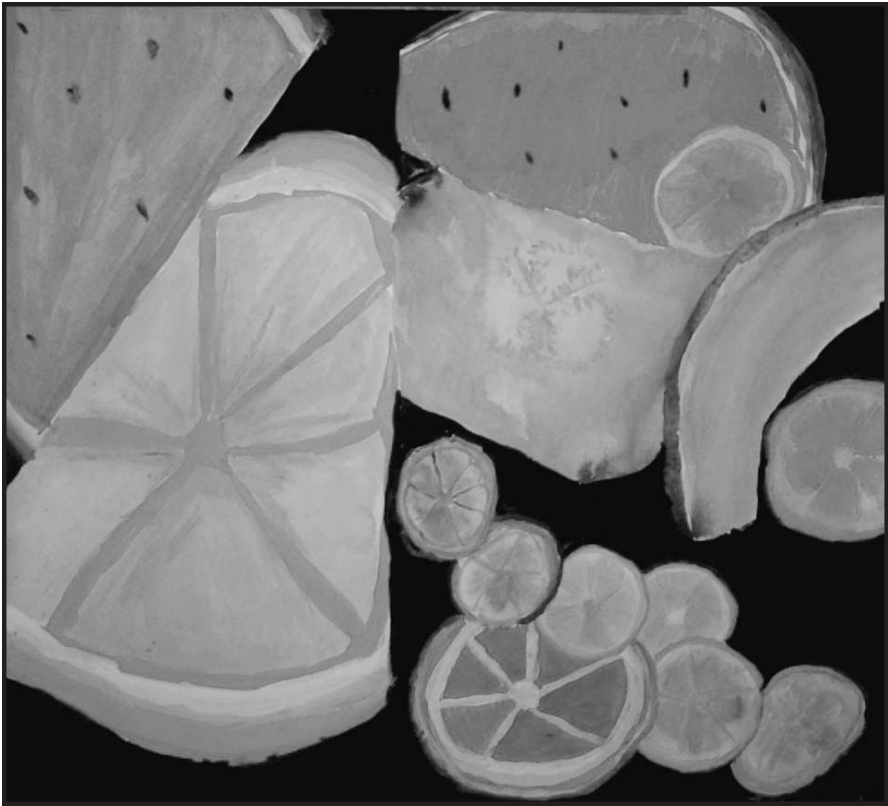
No black lines divided the areas. The division of the areas was created though the change in size and medium.



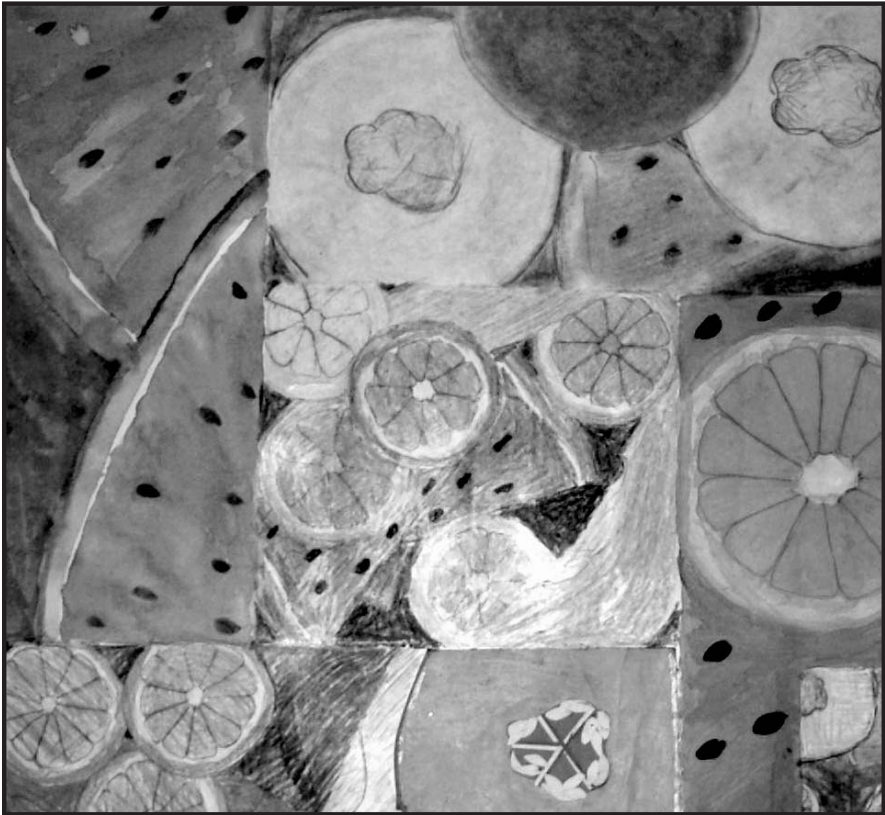
## Lesson 3 – Painting

### Lesson 4

The students used chalk and oil pastels over the paint to emphasize areas. Sometimes they blended the pastels and other times they did not.



Joanna Korchinski, Grade 8



Tonya Howard, Grade 8