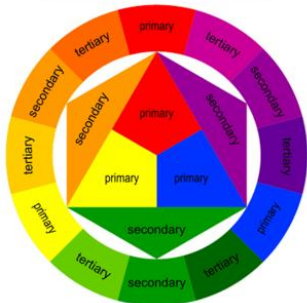


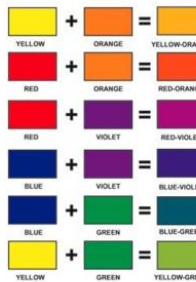
COLOUR

THE COLOUR WHEEL

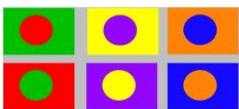


TERTIARY COLOURS

Primary + Secondary = Tertiary



COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS



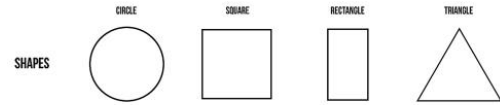
HUES, TINTS, TONES & SHADES



ART MOVEMENT: FAUVISM



SHAPE & FORM



GEOMETRIC SHAPES



ORGANIC SHAPES



ARTIST: HENRI MATISSE

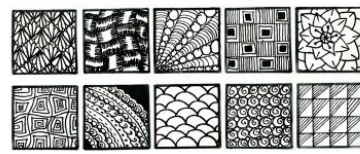


ARTIST: HENRY MOORE



PATTERN

ZENTANGLE PATTERNS



REPEAT PATTERN



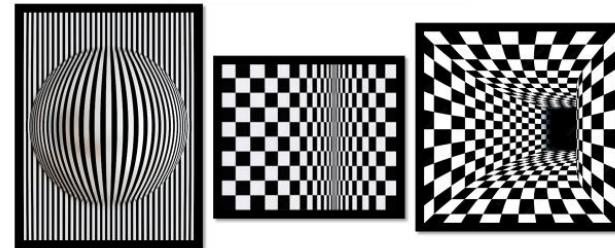
IRREGULAR PATTERN



REGULAR PATTERN



ART MOVEMENT: OP ART



The Formal Elements are the parts used to make a piece of artwork. They are often used together, and how they are organised in a piece of art determines what the finished piece will look like. You should consider these when you are analysing or producing a piece of artwork.

TEXTURE

TEXTURE MARK-MAKING



TEXTURE AND FORM



ARTIST: ANSELM KIEFER



LINE

TYPES OF LINE



A line's width is sometimes called its "thickness". Lines are sometimes called "strokes", especially when referring to lines in digital artwork.

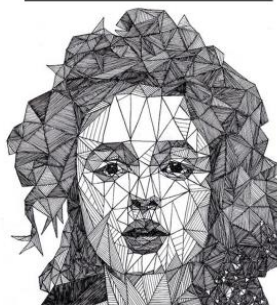
DRAWING WITH LINE



RHYTHMIC LINE



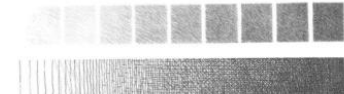
ARTIST: JOSH BRYAN



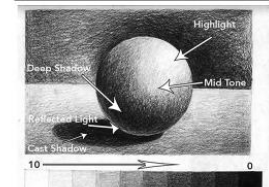
TONE

TONAL VALUES

- WHITE REPRESENTS THE LIGHTEST POSSIBLE VALUE AND BLACK THE DARKEST VALUE
- IN BETWEEN EXISTS A "RANGE OF GRAYS"
- THIS RANGE IS REPRESENTED (BELOW) BY A GRAY VALUE OF (9) GRADATIONS FROM WHITE TO BLACK



3D FORMS USING TONE



SHADING TECHNIQUES



COLOUR VALUES



When working in colour, a range of tones needs to be used to create the illusion of a 3D form.

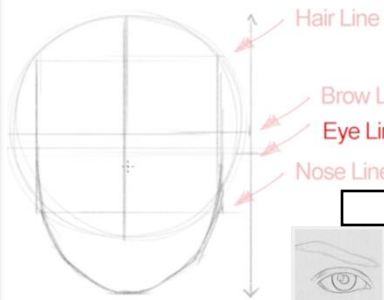
ARTIST: M.C ESCHER



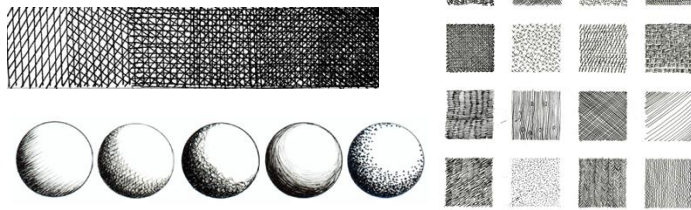
YEAR 8 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – AUTUMN – PORTRAITS AND CUBISM

KEY KNOWLEDGE

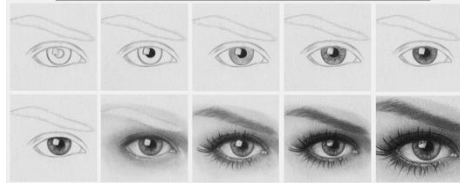
Portrait Proportion Rules



Cross-hatching techniques



Facial Feature Drawing

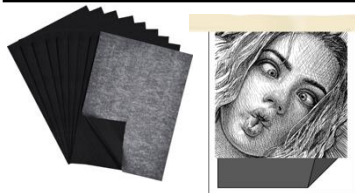


Abstract

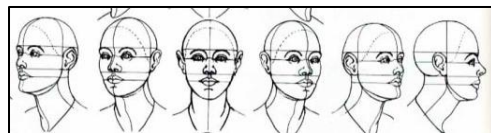


Realistic

Carbon Paper Transfer



Movement Face Drawing



ARTISTS IN FOCUS / ART MOVEMENT

Pablo Picasso & Cubism

WHO

The Cubist movement in painting was developed by Picasso and Braque around 1907-1914, and became a major influence on Western art.

WHAT

Cubist artists would rearrange objects and draw them from multiple viewpoints in a single painting or drawing.

HOW

The Cubists would draw objects from multiple angles on the same piece of paper. They would use shadows and highlights to make the shapes look 3D. They also used cut-out paper shapes in the background.

WHY

Cubists wanted to show objects as a whole form rather than a flat image. They wanted to represent 3D objects on a flat surface.

What is the **context** in which the artwork was produced? What was happening in the world at the time it was made and how has this influenced the work?

What is the **message or meaning** behind the work? Is there any symbolism?

How are the objects arranged in the artwork? What is the **composition** like?

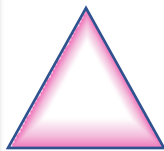
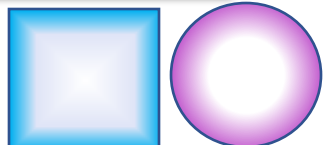


What is the **subject or theme** of the artwork? What is pictured?

What is the **colour palette** like? What types of colours are used and how does this affect the mood or atmosphere of the work?

What **media or material** has been used to produce the work and how do you know? What process has the artist used to produce the work?

KEY SKILLS



Rendering is a shading technique involving shading the outside edges of the shape in the darkest tone and the centre of the shape in the lightest tone. This should be blended smoothly in a **gradient**.

Oil Pastel Top Tips

- Always press hard on the pastel to get a bright colour
- Blend the pastel smoothly with a white pastel
- Layer colours up to create a blend or gradient
- Add highlights in white and shadows in black
- Use the sharp end of the pastel for fine detail

Dry watercolour tablets - Just add a little water and mix to make paint.

Here are some top tips when working with watercolour.



You can use colour theory to mix your own colours from the standard palette.

Paint the outline carefully

Made a mistake? Just dab the area with a damp tissue and the colour will come off.



Then fill in the shape

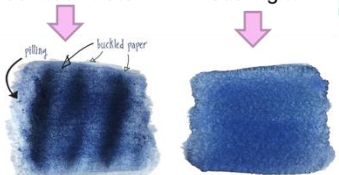
Complementary Colours



If you do not want two colours to blend together, wait for the first colour to dry before painting the second colour.

Too much water

Just right



Use an appropriate sized brush for what you are painting.



SKETCHBOOK PRESENTATION

Jackie Morris

Wednesday 16th October 2024

- Always **underline dates and titles** at the start of each lesson.
- Ensure that all worksheets are **tidied in or glued into your sketchbook** neatly.
- Don't cross out any work** or rip any work out.
- Use up **half a page** for your **TAKE 10** activity.
- Use all available space** in your sketchbook.

Take 10



KEY WORDS

Portrait	An artwork that depicts a figure or person.
Cubism	An art movement developed by Pablo Picasso, concerned with depicting forms from multiple viewpoints in a single image.
Colour	The appearance of an object or image based on this specific light spectrum that it reflects.
Movement	The act of moving.
Self-portrait	An artwork that depicts the artist themselves.
Proportion	How big or small objects or forms are related to each other.
Monochrome	An adjective describing images or artworks that are made up of a single colour.
Expression	The act of making feelings or emotions known usually on the face.
Texture	The way something feels for example, smooth or spike.
Carbon paper	A material used to transfer or create a copy of another image.

Design	To plan or draw what something will look like once it has been made.
Style	The particular way in which something is done or the way that an artwork looks.
Refine	To make something more detailed or successful.
Abstract	An adjective that describes a very simple image made up of basic shapes or blocks of colour.
Resist	To repel or go against something.
Background	The furthest part of an artwork from the viewer.
Blending	The action of mixing colours or tones together smoothly without a line separating them
Layering	The action of arranging something using different layers from top to bottom.
Distorted	A form or image that is pulled or twisted out of shape.
Picasso	A Spanish artist known for developing a style of art called Cubism.