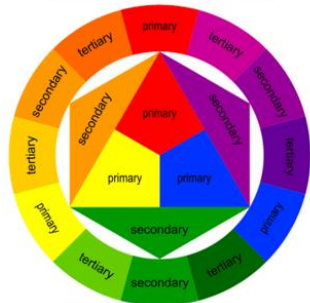


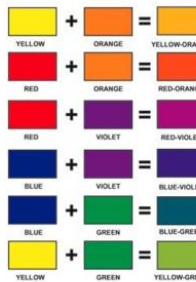
COLOUR

THE COLOUR WHEEL

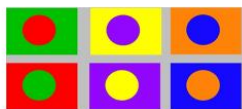


TERTIARY COLOURS

Primary + Secondary = Tertiary



COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS



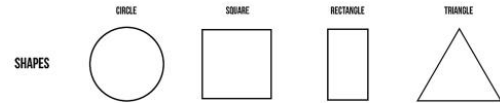
HUES, TINTS, TONES & SHADES



ART MOVEMENT: FAUVISM



SHAPE & FORM



GEOMETRIC SHAPES



ORGANIC SHAPES



ARTIST: HENRI MATISSE

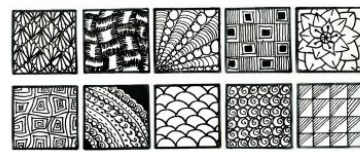


ARTIST: HENRY MOORE



PATTERN

ZENTANGLE PATTERNS



REPEAT PATTERN



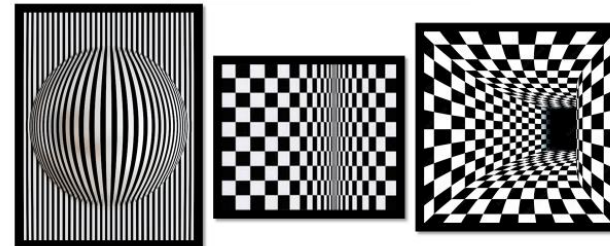
IRREGULAR PATTERN



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.

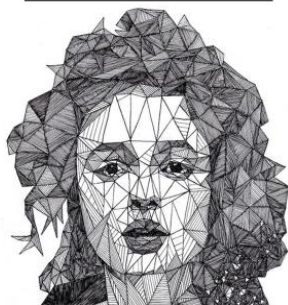
DRAWING WITH LINE



RHYTHMIC LINE



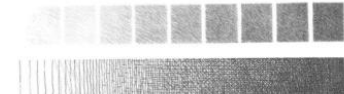
ARTIST: JOSH BRYAN



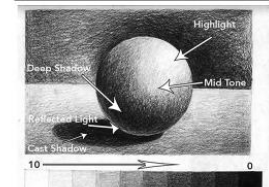
TONE

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 9 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – AUTUMN – FOOD AND DRINK IN ART (TRADITIONAL)

KEY KNOWLEDGE

Renaissance Art

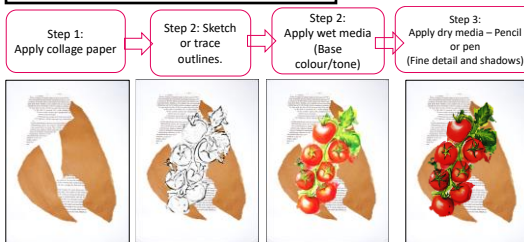
Before The Renaissance - A scene from the Bible.



After The Renaissance - A scene from the Roman age.



Mixed-Media



- Every media or material has a set of individual properties. Watercolour is great for **bold colours** and **soft blending**, but not good for fine detail and texture.
- Pen is not create for colours or blending, but is good for **fine detail and texture**.
- **Combining the two medias in one artwork means that the piece will have all the above properties.**

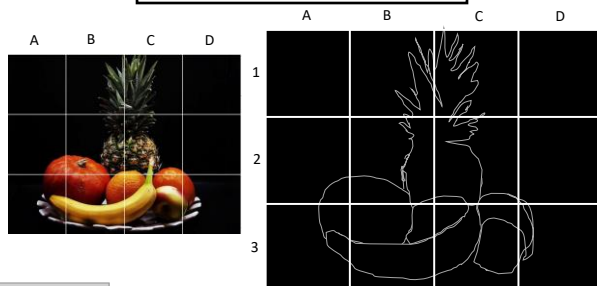
Chiaroscuro

'**Chiaroscuro**' is a technique used by artists to create forms using lighter tones on darker backgrounds or paper. This technique was used by many classical artists including Johannes Vermeer.



High Contrast
Vivid Colours
Dark 'Candlelit' Atmosphere

The Grid Method



The **Grid Method** is a technique for drawing **accurate and proportional drawings from a photograph.**

- Work square by square to sketch the outlines in a pencil.
- Focus on one square at a time when adding colour, tone, texture and detail, to help you draw accurately.

ARTISTS IN FOCUS / ART MOVEMENT

Renaissance Art



Leonardo Da Vinci 'The Last Supper'



Giuseppe Arcimboldo – Fruit Portraits

- The Renaissance occurred between 1500 – 1700.
- The term 'Renaissance' translates to 'Re-birth'.
- This was a period in history where European people questioned their Catholic faith and turned to science for answers.
- Before the Renaissance, art was mostly religious-based and pictured scenes from the Bible.
- After the Renaissance, artists would paint or draw scenes from human history or scenes from their everyday lives.

Paul Cezanne

- Paul Cezanne was a French painter known for painting still-lives of fruit, landscapes and portraits.
- Cezanne was a post-impressionist, meaning that he was inspired by the impressionists.
- He is known for using bright bold colours and applying the paint in a loose 'impasto' style.

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?

SKETCHBOOK PRESENTATION

Jackie Morris

Wednesday 16th October 2024

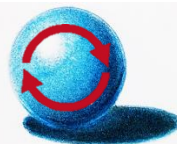
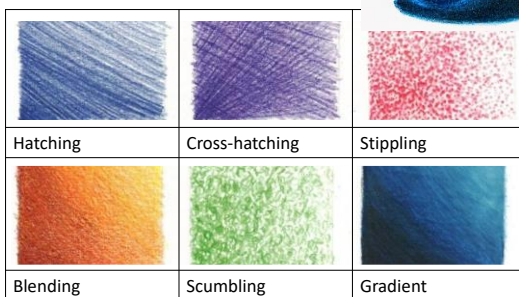
- Always **underline dates and titles** at the start of each lesson.
- Ensure that all worksheets are **typed in or glued into your sketchbook** neatly.
- **Don't cross out any work** or rip any work out.
- Use up **half a page** for your **TAKE 10** activity.
- **Use all available space** in your sketchbook.

Take 10



KEY SKILLS

Colour Pencil



Colour 1

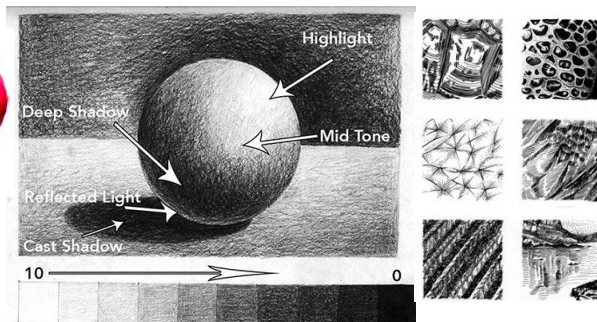
Lightly layered in the middle

Colour 2



Observational Drawing

- **Always draw from observation** (Look at the object you are drawing carefully).
- Pressing harder on the pencil creates a darker **tone**.
- **Shadows are always on the opposite side to highlights.**
- **Blend tones smoothly** with your finger.
- Shade and blend in a circular motion on circular or curvy objects.
- **Add fine detail and texture last.**
- **Texture** is how something feels to the touch.



Oil Pastel



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

KEY WORDS

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Symbolism | Images or objects that are used to represent something else or an idea. |
| Renaissance | A cultural movement from 1500-1700 where people moved away from Religious beliefs to more human-centred ones. |
| Composition | The way in which objects are arranged in an artwork. |
| Style | The particular way in which something is done. |
| Mixed-media | Using more than one media or material to produce an artwork. |
| Refine | To improve or make something better. |
| Analyse | To examine something in detail in order to explain or understand it. |
| Context | The circumstances in which something was created. |
| Natural | Something that is natural or derived from nature. |
| Oil pastel | A wax-like stick made from colour and oil that is used in drawing. |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Cezanne | A French post impressionist painter known for his depictions of still lives and landscapes. |
| Grid-method | Method of transferring or enlarging an image using a grid. |
| Style | A specific way that something is done or a specific way that artwork looks. |
| Apply | To place a media onto paper canvas, or any of other surface. |
| Develop | To make a piece more detailed or intricate. |
| Texture | The feel or appearance of a surface for example, smooth or spiky. |
| Blending | The action of mixing colours or tones together smoothly without a line separating them. |
| Chiaroscuro | A method of depicting objects and forms using light on a dark background. |
| Line | A narrow mark or band that creates a texture pattern or image. |
| Foreground | The front part of an image that is closest to the viewer. |