

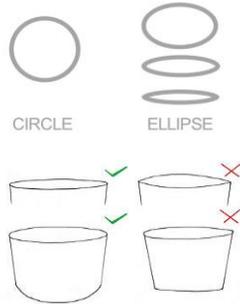
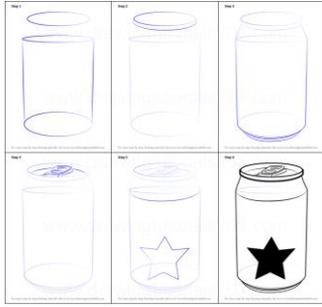
Recording from Observation

Primary source observational drawing:

Drawing from something real in front of you

Secondary Source Drawing:

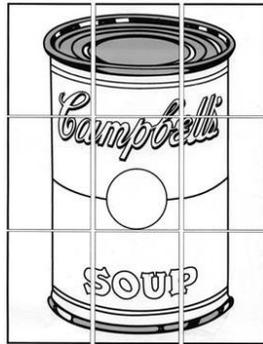
Drawing from an image / photograph



Sketching Out:

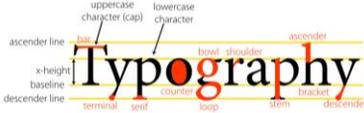
When starting a drawing proportioning is very important. To gain accurate **proportioning** you can:

- Use a grid to help you break objects down into simple shapes
- Break complex objects down into simple shapes and
- add detail and refine



Detail:

When adding detail onto a 3d shape use guidelines to contour the image or lettering around the form. When drawing lettering you need to consider the size of each letter to each other.



Making something look 3D (solid / giving it form / depth)

In drawing and painting we want to make things appear solid / 3 dimensional when they are not.

We do this by adding **TONE / SHADING**.

When Shading we need to think about the following things...

• How much pressure we use.

If we press on harder we get darker tones. Less pressure and we have light tones

• **Which pencil** we use different grades of pencil create different tones.

• The direction we shade in.

We can use directional shading. Shading with the form of the object to help make it seem more solid.

• **Adding shadows** will also help to make objects appear more 3D / Solid.



KS3 Year 8 Art & Design

Knowledge Organizer

(Visual Recording: Drawing / Painting)

Key Word / Visual Elements Recording from observation

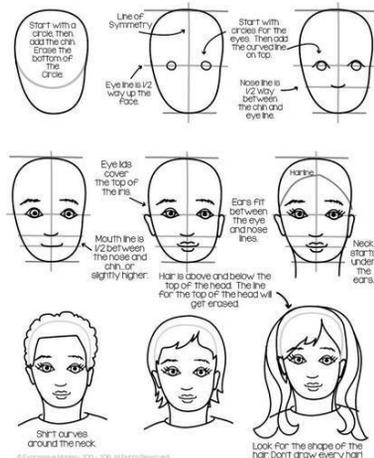
| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Viewfinder | A window to select focus area for a drawing |
| Composition | The position and layout of shapes / objects on the page |
| Line | Defines the shape, the edges of something. Can be thick, thin, continuous or broken |
| Shape | The outline of the object / Thing you're drawing |
| Form | Appearing 3 dimensional / solid / having depth |
| Pattern | A repeated shape or line |
| Texture | The feel or appearance of a surface, how rough or smooth it is |
| Scale | The different sizes of shapes |
| Proportion | The size and shape of one object in comparison to another |
| Tone | The lightness or darkness of a colour |
| Directional shading | Shading in a particular direction to make something appear solid |
| Mark making | Using different techniques to capture textures. i.e. stippling, scribbling hatching |

Ellipse Is an oval. Used in art they can help with drawing perspective, proportion and, flattening rounded forms.

Perspective The art of representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface so as to give the right impression of their height, width, depth and position in relation to each other and the viewpoint used.

Generic in art it is the average/basic shape or detail of something, it has not been drawn from a real individual source.

PROPORTIONS OF THE FACE

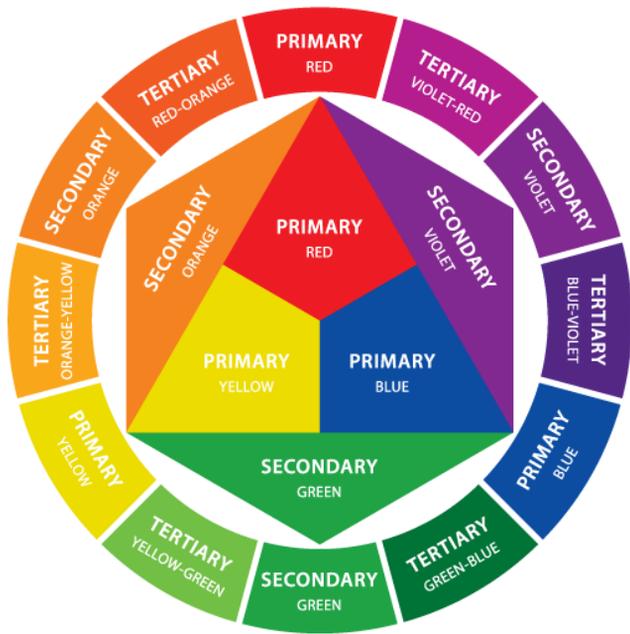


You can draw generic facial proportions using the rules of 1/3 and 1/2.

| Key Word / Visual Elements Recording from observation | |
|---|--|
| Primary Colours | Red Blue and Yellow. These colours can be used to mix all other colours. |
| Secondary Colours | Orange, Green and Violet. These are mixed from the primary colours. |
| Tertiary Colours | These are mixed by combining a primary colour with a secondary colour and mix tints. Subtle variations on the other colours. |
| Complimentary colours | These are colours opposite each other on the colour wheel and stand out against each other. |
| Blending | This is when we mix two colours together with pencil crayon or oil pastel to make another colour. |
| Transition | Slowly fading one colour into another. |
| Pastel colours | These are softer shades or paler tones. |
| Vivid | These are bright bold colours. |
| Saturation | Saturation describes how rich or bright a colour is. Vivid colours are saturated. |
| Tone | How dark or light shading is. |
| Cool colours | These are blues, greens and purples. These colours recede in a picture. |
| Warm colours | These are red, yellow and orange. These colours come forward in a picture |
| Loading the brush | This is how much paint you have on your brush. Too much and it's difficult to control. Always test |

Colour Wheel:
 You can mix all other colours from the 3 Primary colours. RED, YELLOW and BLUE

- 2 primary colours mix a secondary colour.
- A secondary and primary colour mix tertiary colours
- You can use the colour wheel to help figure out which colours make which.



Blending in pencil crayon:

When blending colours in pencil crayon the theory is the same as in paint. You still use the colour wheel in the same way.

- If you want to make purple mix blue with red
- With pencil crayon instead of mixing the colour before you apply it you blend them together on the page



Blending in pencil crayon continued:

- For the best results build the colour up slowly mixing gradually alternating between the two colours

6 MAIN WATERCOLOR TECHNIQUES

- WET ON DRY:** These techniques are usually applied over a dry surface.
- PAINT LIFTING:** In watercolor, the color can be removed or lifted after it had been applied.
- WET ON WET:** This method is mostly used for painting landscapes, simple skies, or soft watercolor washes.
- GETTING PRECISE:** This is a very simple activity way to practice painting around the edges of the different shapes in a controlled way.
- GRADATION:** Gradation can be created to transition from one color to the next.
- FLAT WASH:** They are the most basic techniques you will need when you are just covering one area with color.

ARTIST HUE



Working in Water colour:

- First mix your colour. Add water to your paint tablet and work the surface to mix the paint.
- Using your paint lid as a Pallet add the 2 colours together
 - More water will make a lighter paler colour.
 - Adding water dilutes the paint. Making it thinner.
 - Less water makes the colour denser and richer
 - Always test your colour before you apply it to the page
 - Before you apply paint to the page wipe it on paper so you test how much paint is on the brush. If you have too much the brush is loaded and you won't be able to control the paint.

KS3 Year 8 Art & Design Knowledge Organizer

(Artists Analysis: **Sketchbook pages**)

Artists Analysis:

We write about artists so that we can better understand the world of art and so that we learn from what others have done.

Key Word / Artists Analysis

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Movement | A style of Art. This when a group of artists produce work in a way that is similar to each other |
| Media | This describes the materials the artist has used to create their work. This can be very important |
| Contemporary | This is an artists that is still producing work today |
| Line | When describing how an artist has used line you may say that it is bold, thick, heavy or fine |
| Tone | Artists might use a subtle range of tones that is limited and pale or a dramatic range of tone that is strong and contrasting |
| Shape | These could be organic, curvaceous, geometric, or angular |
| scale | This can be really important to the feel of an artwork if its small it might be intimate and delicate. If it's large it might be monumental or imposing. |
| Colour | Colour can be bold, vibrant, subtle, pale, vivid, earthy, naturalistic, exaggerated, or saturated |
| Saturation | Refers to the brightness of colour |
| Symetry | To be equal on both sides. Asymmetrical – unequal proportions |
| Depth | The illusion of space / solidity |
| Focal Point | The spot that stands out in the artwork |



When talking about artists work it's important to....

- Describe the appearance of the work. Use of colour, range of tone the way it has been arranged on the page etc...
- The subject of the work. What is the work of? Why has the artist chosen this subject? What are they trying to say about it?
- How it's been made. What material and why? Sometimes the materials are really important. For example: If a thing has been made of metal it might be because the artist wants it to appear strong and solid.
- Is the art work telling a story. What is it? Describe in detail. Don't be afraid to use imaginative language.
- Try to be descriptive and use interesting vocabulary. Art is about a passion and love for something. This should come across in your written work.
- Write in full sentences and use good spelling and grammar if you want to be understood.
- Review and read back your work before you decide you are happy with it. Make sure you understand it. If you don't nobody else will.
- They key words on this page should help you to write about artists work. This is called subject specific vocabulary. You will have other words on the other pages of your knowledge organizer that might be useful as well. Make sure you use them in the correct way.

Presentation is important:

How we present work can demonstrate understanding of the art work. We present our analysis in a way that is appropriate / inspired by the artists work.

We can do this by...

- Using similar colours
- Using similar textures
- Using a font that reflects the look of the work.

Make sure you include:

- A title (artists name / in an appropriate font)
- Some examples of the artists work
- A copy of the artists work or something inspired by / in the same style as the artist

Andy Warhol

Andy Warhol (1928-1987) was an American painter, printmaker, and filmmaker who was a leading figure within the Pop Art movement.

He was fascinated by the new concept of **celebrity** and how so much of our everyday items were now mass produced. In the 1960s Warhol began to make screen prints of **iconic American products** such as Campbell's Soup Cans and Coca-Cola bottles, as well as paintings of celebrities such as Marilyn Monroe and Elvis Presley.



Screen prints

Warhol's work is produced using a method called **screen printing** which means he is able to reproduce his work over and over again. This relates to his subjects which are often **mass produced** objects such as tins of soup or images of celebrities reproduced in the media.

Vivid colours

Warhol is the most famous of the Pop artists. He became a celebrity in his own right in the 1960s and everyone wanted to be seen at his studio in New York, called **The Factory**.

popular culture

I think Warhol's work was **ground breaking** and was a excellent commentary of what was happening in the world at the time (**changes in industry, brands, population growth, disposable income and fame**). Today his work is so very relevant and still looks fresh.

The images are often brightly coloured and simplified to make them eye catching and easy to reproduce. His work often has bold outlines and flat areas of colour.

Be careful to cut and stick anything down neatly and straight this will improve the overall appearance of your work