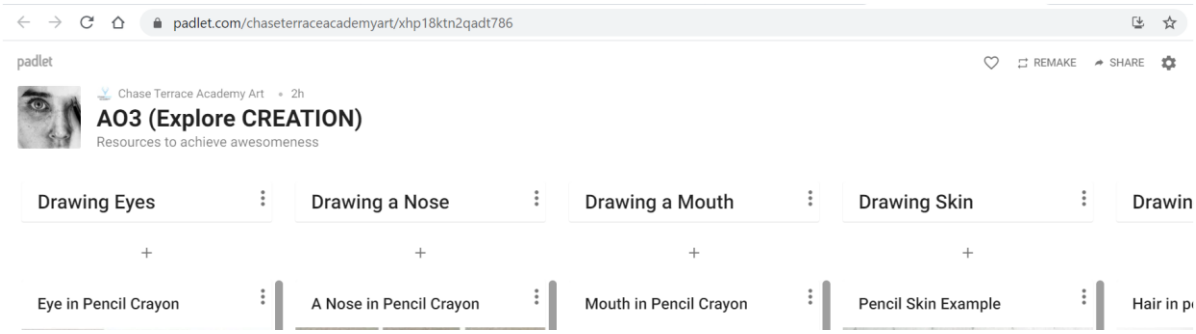
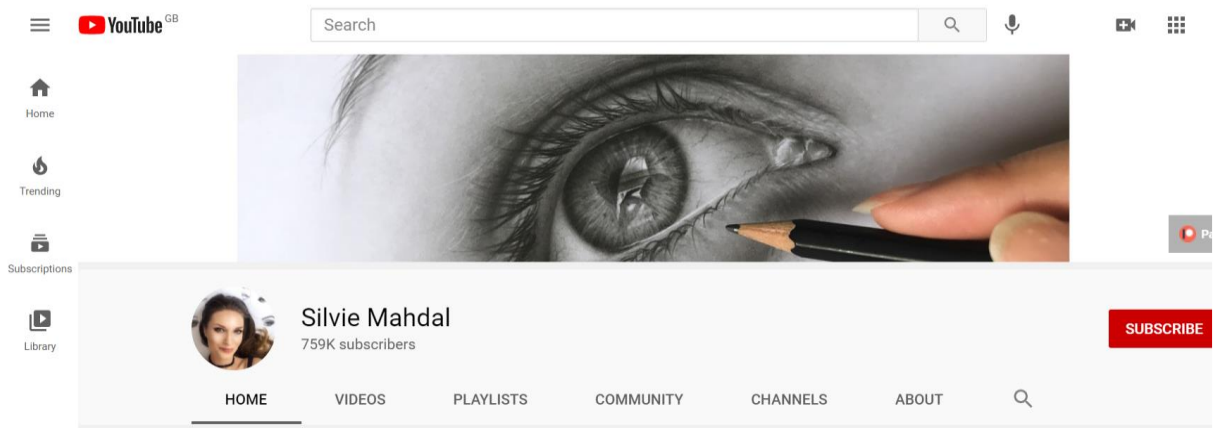
Y8 ART KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Useful links

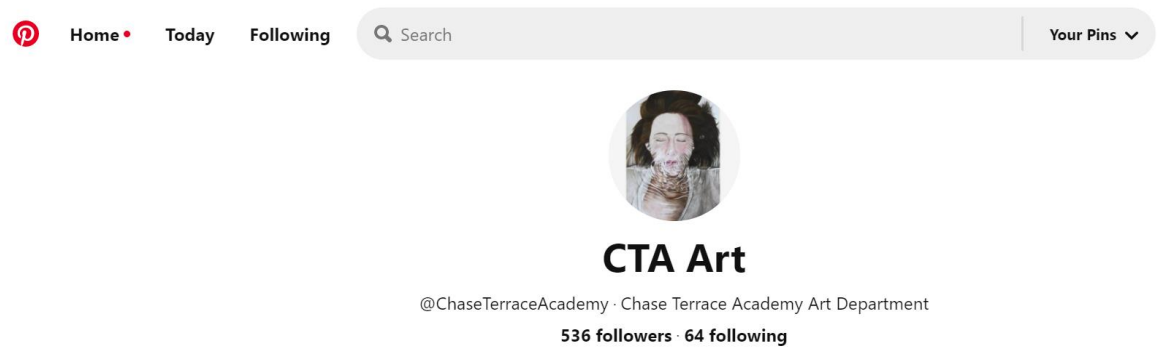
Columns of RESOURCES, TECHNIQUES, IDEAS & INSPIRATION
https://padlet.com/ChaseTerraceAcademyArt



Realistic pencil drawing techniques from artist Silvie Mahdal @silviemahdal_art
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCQp5qNTmUn1MlgF2RD2f7MQ



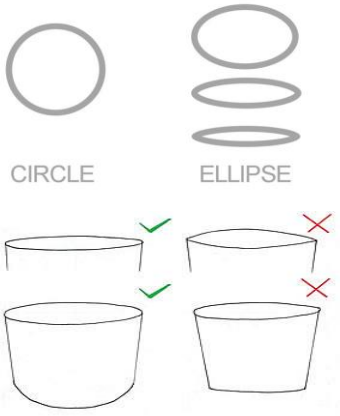
Boards of RESOURCES, TECHNIQUES, IDEAS & INSPIRATION
https://www.pinterest.co.uk/ChaseTerraceAcademy



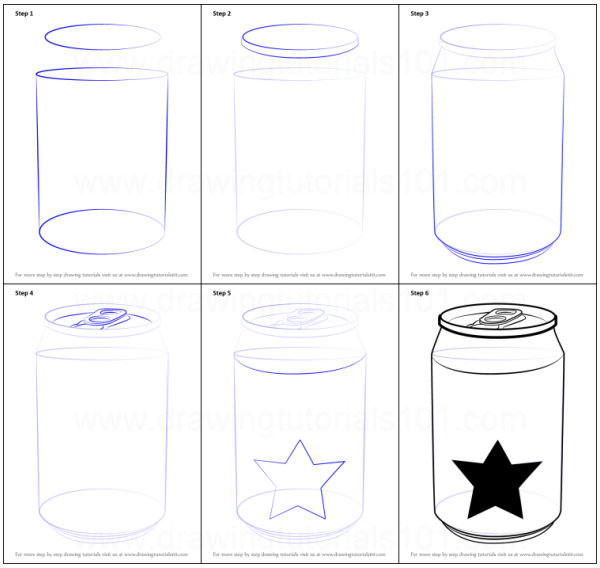
AO3 (Explore CREATION)

DRAWING

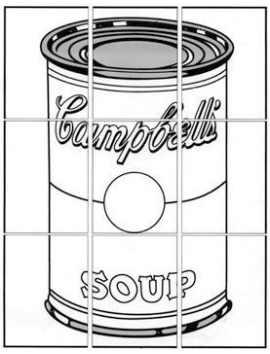
Primary source observational drawing: Drawing from something real in front of you
Secondary Source Drawing: Drawing from an image / photograph



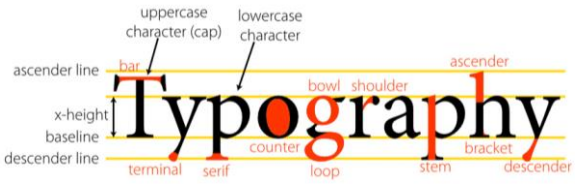
Draw lightly when starting. Break complex objects down into simple/ basic geometric shapes. Lines curved or straight should be parallel with each other. Curved top, curved base.



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
• Use the lines as reference to check accurate shape and proportion.



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.

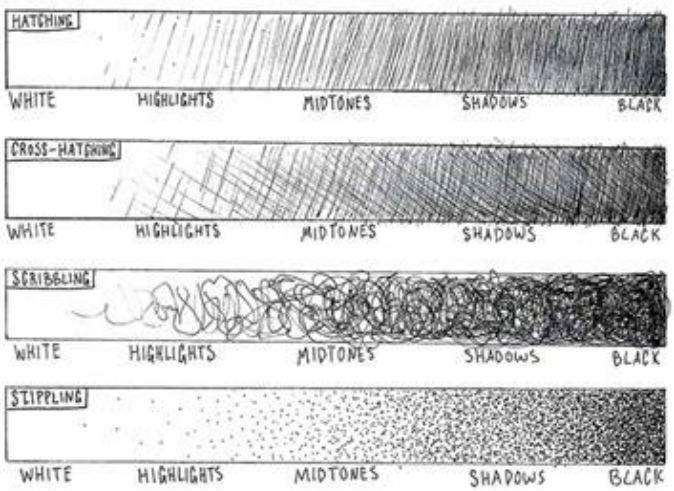


Key Word / Visual Elements Creating from observation	
Viewfinder	A window to select focus area for a drawing
Composition	The position and layout of shapes / objects on the page
Line	A continuous mark which can be straight, curved, broken, continuous, thick, thin etc
Shape	A 2D outlined area - The outline of the object / Thing you're drawing
Form	A 3D shape - Appearing 3 dimensional / solid / having depth
Pattern	The repetition of a shape or line
Texture	The way a surface feels 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.

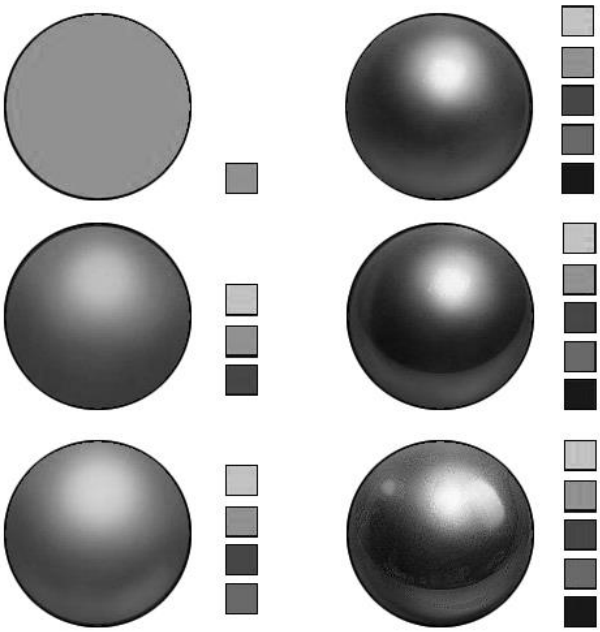


AO3 (Explore CREATION)

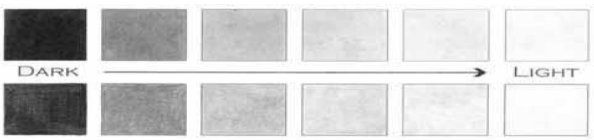
Making something look 3D
(solid / giving it form / depth)

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.



3 spheres on the right have 5 tones but capture different surface qualities – matt & shiny



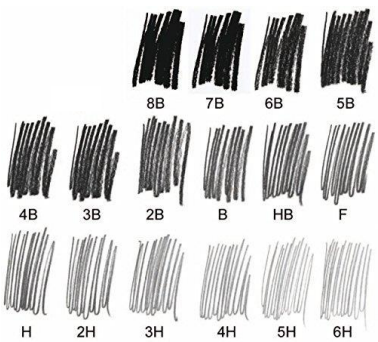
Grades of Pencils

Pencils come in different grades.
The softer the pencil the darker the tone.

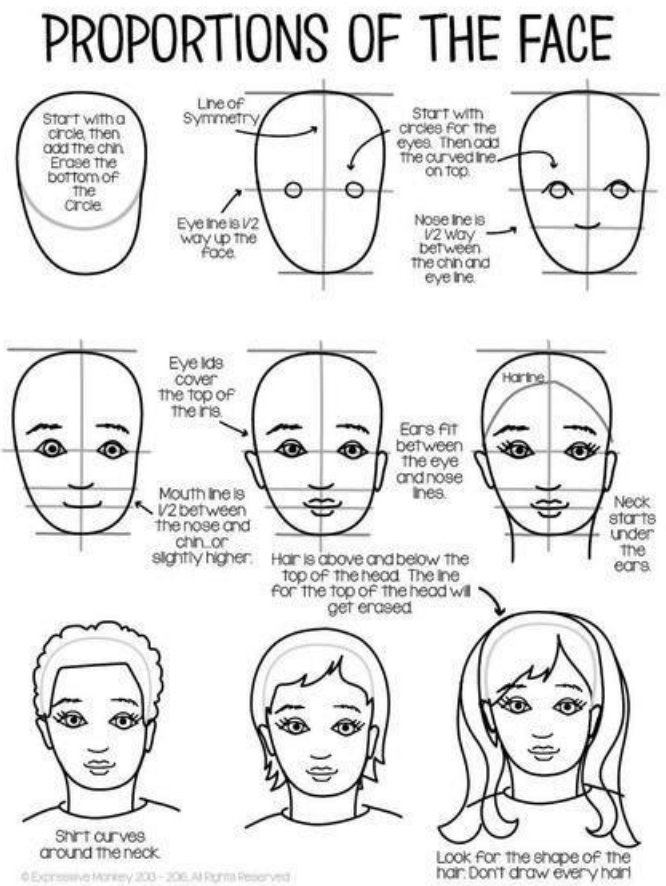
H= Hard, B = Black
Hard pencils

(H) Are good for light shading
and soft pencils
(B) are good for dark shading

HB (Hard Black) is a good all round pencil

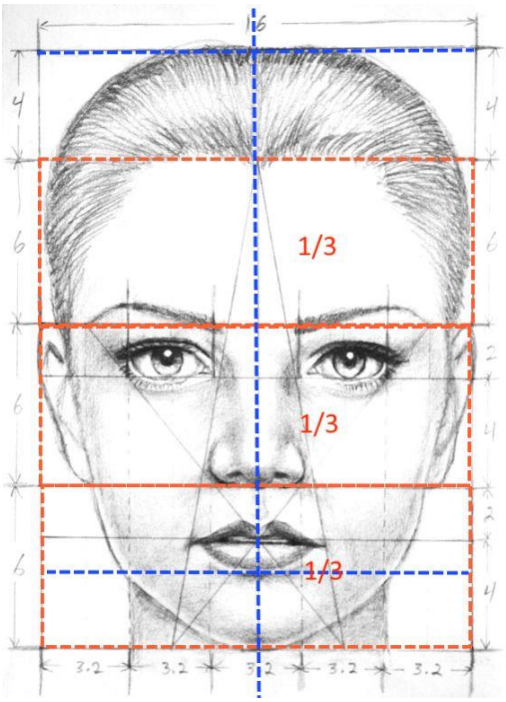


DRAWING



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

- The eyes appear at half way down the face.
- The nose half way between the eyes and the chin. About a quarter of the way down the face.
- The mouth is half way between the nose and the chin.
- The space between the eyes is the same width as one eye.
- The ears fit between the eyes and the nose.



AO2 (Media EXPERIMENTATION)

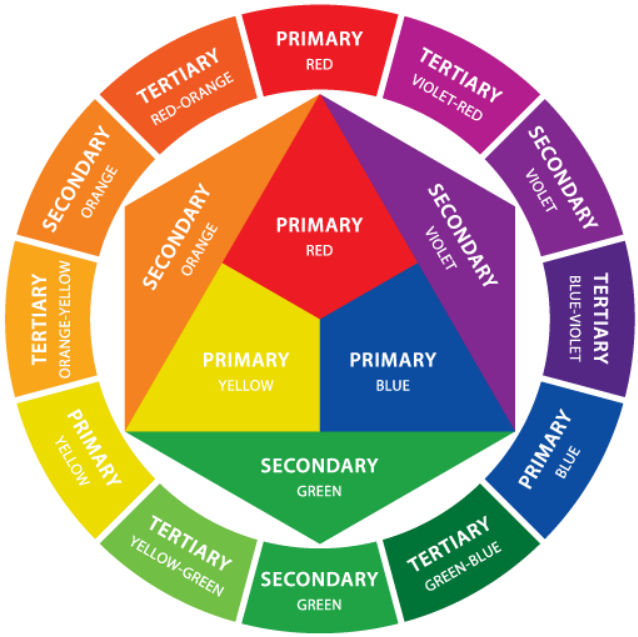
Key Word / Visual Elements Recording from observation	
Primary Colours	Red Blue and Yellow. These colours can be used to mix all other colours.
Secondary Colours	Orange, Green and Violet. These are mixed from the primary colours.
Tertiary Colours	These are mixed by combining a primary colour with a secondary 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 receed 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

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.

COLOUR THEORY

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



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.

AO2 (Media EXPERIMENTATION)

Key Words / Print Making	
Poly tile	These are polystyrene tiles we print from you press into the surface using a pen or pencil to create areas of relief.
Mono Print	This is technique where you role ink out onto a surface, then blot cover in paper and draw onto. The ink transfers on to the paper.
Roller / Brayer	These are used to roll ink out ready for printing.
Relief	This describes a surface used for printing. The raised points will print and lower areas will not.
Block printing ink	This is the type of ink used for any type of printing process that involves a block, plate or tile.
Tacky	Ink must have a tacky consistency before printing. You can tell if it's ready when the roller sticks to it as you pull it away.
Transfer	This is the process of transferring the image from a black onto paper using pressure.
Registration	This is when you make a print of more than one colour have to make sure the poly tile lines up exactly with the previous print.

Poly tile printing continued:

- Place your roller on the desk using the stand so that the inked surface faces up.
- Pick up your tile and carefully place ink / face down onto your paper. Rub the back of the tile firmly until your print transfers clearly.
- Slowly peel the paper off one corner first checking it has transferred before fully removing it. If it hasn't keep rubbing it.

Success Criteria

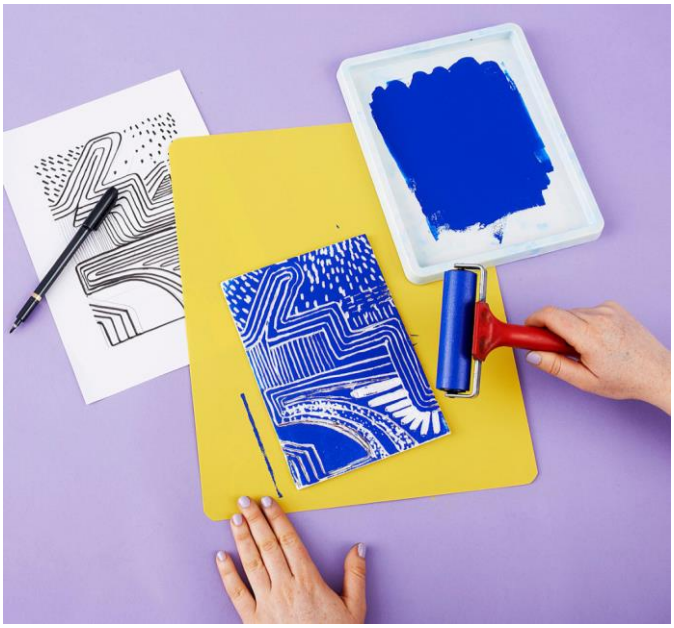
1. A good even coverage of ink.
2. A clear design or drawing.
3. An exciting or skillful design that is well thought out.
1. If it's a pattern it may repeat to form a larger pattern.
1. If it has more than one colour these line up well (exact registration)

PRINTING

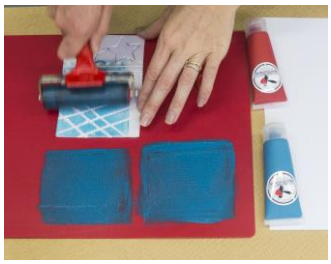
Poly tile printing:

Follow these steps to make a Poly Tile print.

- Prepare your tile. You do this by using a pen or pencil to draw a design into your tile. More you press down on the tile and the deeper the indent the better. The areas you press down will not print.
- Put a small amount of ink (size of 20 pence piece) on a smooth surface. Using your roller / brayer roll out the ink horizontally and vertically. Keep doing this until the ink goes tacky and you can feel roller stick as you try to pull it away.
- When you are happy roll the ink out onto your tile. Make sure the whole surface is covered. The bits where you have pressed down will stay white.



- If performing a multiple colour print wash your tile and dry. Remove any more areas from your tile before reprinting.
- Repeat the inking steps and place the tile back on the paper. Take care to make sure it lines up with your print from before. This called registration.



AO2 (Media EXPERIMENTATION)

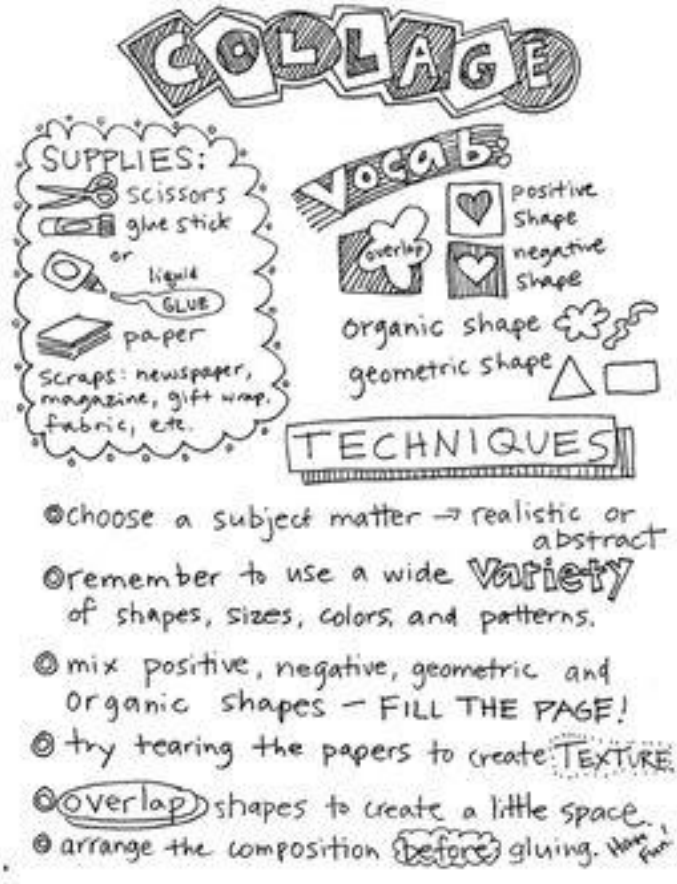
Collage 2D media:
Collage is another form of 2D media widely used in art for communicating ideas. Collage is when an artist cuts out pieces of paper, photographs, and fabric and then arranges and sticks them down on paper

- This is a technique you will often use in the presentation of your artists research
- Collage is all about composition. This is where we think about how different elements fit together on a page. It's a step towards graphic design where designers design web pages, magazines, adverts and packaging thinking how they position text and images together on a page.
- A gain you may be asked to learn and remember some of the terms in the diagram to the right.

COLLAGE / 3D

3D work / Clay:
Clay is a common material / art media used for producing 3D work. The illustration to the side features some key terms for techniques and equipment you will have to learn when working with clay. It's important to understand this vocabulary so that you can communicate affectively about what you are doing.

- You may be asked to revise and learn these words and what they mean.
- Communication is really important when discussing our work and when asking for help



AO1 (Artist INSPIRATION)

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

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

ARTIST ANALYSIS

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.

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

AO1 (Media INSPIRATION) | **ARTIST ANALYSIS**

Art Analysis

It is important that you answer in paragraphs and used correct SPAG (spelling, punctuation and grammar).

First impressions

- Record your first reaction and thoughts about the artwork.

About the artist

- What is the artist's name and nationality?
- Is the artist still alive and creating work?
- What medium (materials) does the artist use?
- What techniques or processes does the artist use?

Context

- Why does the artist use that specific medium?
- Why does the artist create artwork?
- What is the meaning behind the artwork?
- What has the artist been inspired by?

Specific images of artwork

You will need to choose **two images** of the artist's work. For each image, you must answer:

- What is the title (name) of the work?
- Is there a connection (link) between the title and the artwork?
- Why has the artist chosen that title?
- What do you think the image is about?
- What message could the artist be trying to say?
- What mood or feeling do you get from looking at this work.
- Show the images to someone else and record their response. When they look at the work what does it make them think about?

What do you think?

You will need to answer the following sentence starters.

- The artwork makes me think of…?
- The artwork relates to…?
- What I particularly like about this piece is… this is because…?
- If I could change one thing about this artwork, it would be…?
- This artwork gives me the following ideas…(write at least two things that you could make/draw that have been inspired by this work)?

Connections

- How does this work link to your collage or drawing pieces?
- How does this work link to your theme?
- Choose a previous artist's work you have explored. What are the differences and similarities between the artwork?
- If you could recreate this artist's work in a different medium (material) what would you use?
- If you was to make your own printed piece in the style of this artist what image would you use and why?

Key Words:

Record key words that link to this artists work:

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