

Year 7 Art

These are the skills and facts that you need to know and use in your Still Life project

Colour Vocabulary

Primary colours are the 3 main colours. They cannot be made, but are used to make all other colours.

Secondary colours are made by mixing 2 primary colours.

Tertiary colours are made by mixing a primary and secondary colour together.

Complementary colours are opposite on the colour wheel.



Harmonious colours are next to each other on the colour wheel.

Tint - when you add white to a colour to make it lighter



Shade - when you add black to a colour to make it darker



Watercolour Painting

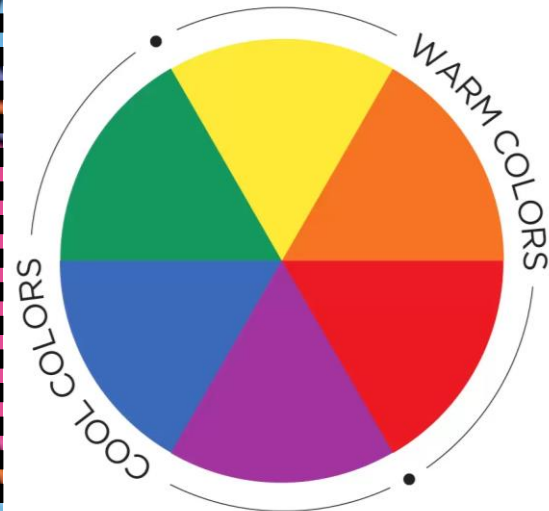
Use the tip of your brush. Mix your paint tablet to create opaque colour.



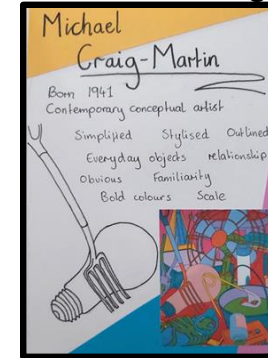
Tonal Scale



COLOUR WHEEL



Artist Research Page



Consider your artistic presentation when creating an artist research page. Include title, facts, image, your copy, key words or your own opinion of the work.

hatching



cross hatching



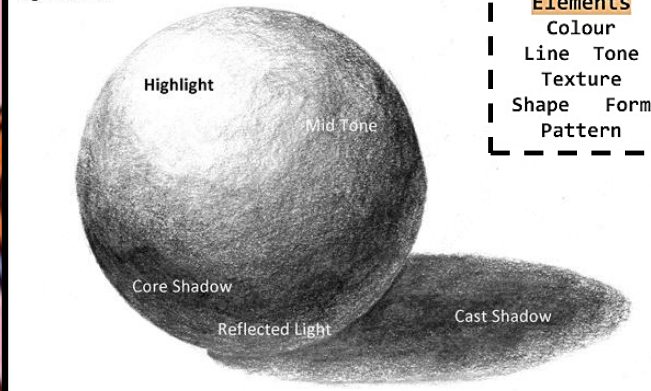
stippling



scribbling



Light Source



Art Formal Elements
Colour
Line Tone
Texture
Shape Form
Pattern

Making objects look 3D

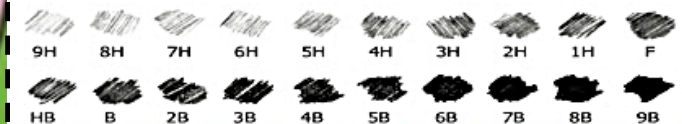
To prevent your drawings from looking flat, you should use a range of tones and marks. Pressing harder and lighter and layering with your pencil creates different tones. Use the direction of your pencil to help enhance the 2D surface, and you can also include shadows which will also help objects appear 3D.

Grades of pencil

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

H=Hard B=Black

In art the most useful pencils for shading are 2B and 4B. If your pencil has no grade, it is most likely HB(hard black) in the middle of the scale.



Year 7 – Still Life (Foundational Skills)

Project Specific Information

Brief Overview of Project Learning Intentions

In this project will explore how to use graphite pencils, watercolour, fine line and colouring pencils in different ways. You will learn about tone and texture, basic colour theory and the work of Michael Craig-Martin. You will use your knowledge in composition, scale and overlapping to create a final piece.



Websites

- L1) Drawing techniques <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R-hZ2CxQP0E>
- L2) Shading a sphere <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=maejnk9tF5Y&t=185s>
- L3) Adding shade <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5JOPesF7NhM>

Artist

Michael Craig-Martin
Born 1941. Ireland.
Contemporary artist and painter.



Bold. Colourful. Overlap. Scale. Composition. Outlined.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eaAf61yF8gE>

Key Words

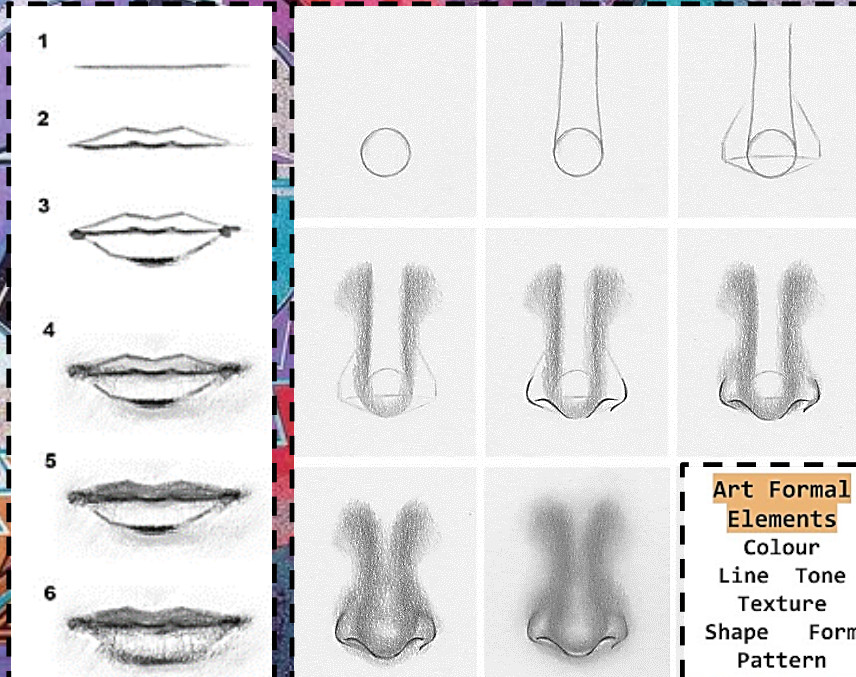
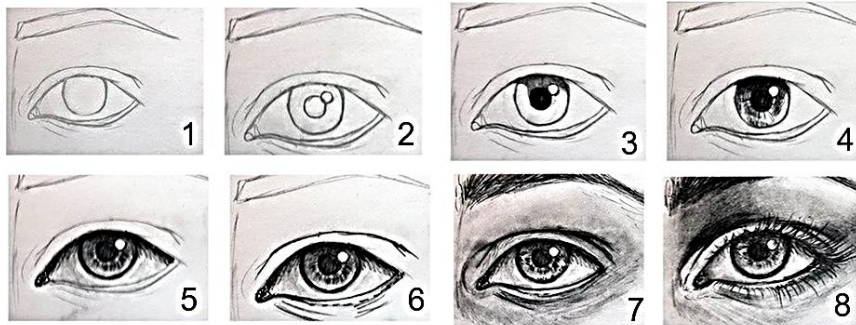
Observational Drawing	Drawing what you see in front of you.
Composition	Where you place the objects on the page.
Proportion	How the sizes of different parts of an object relate to each other.
Tone	How light or dark something is.
Scale	The physical size of an artwork or objects in the artwork.
Texture	How something looks or feels - eg rough or smooth.
Directional Shading	Adding shade in relation to the shape of your object.
Highlight	The bright or reflective area on an object or piece of art.
Shadow	The darker areas within a piece of art or object.
Hatching	Layering of lines in one direction.
Cross-Hatching	Layering of lines on top of each other in different directions.
Opaque	A solid colour that does not let any light through (the opposite of opaque is transparent).
Hot/Cold Colours	Hot or warm colours are red, orange, yellow. Cold or cool colours are purple, blue, green.
Overlapping	Drawing objects or shapes on top of one another.

Year 7 Art

These are the skills and facts that you need to know and use in your Helen Hardin Portraits project

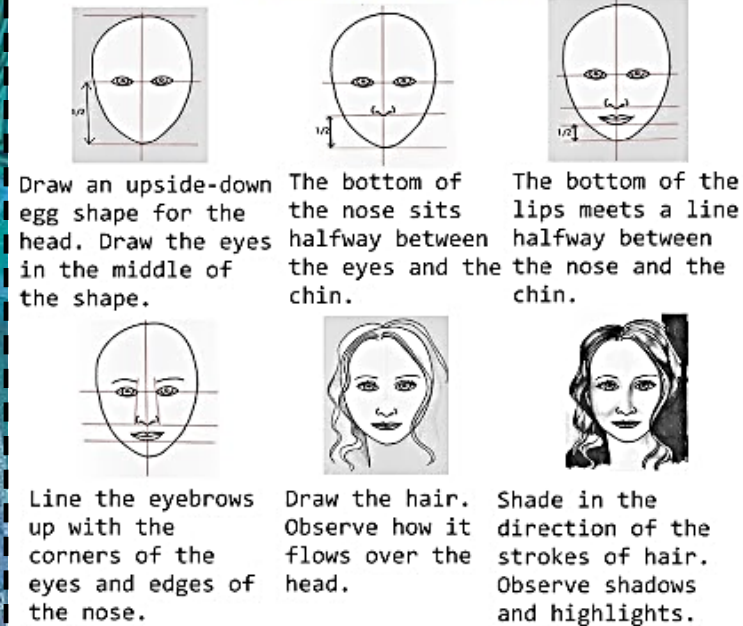


HOW TO DRAW AN EYE



Art Formal Elements
Colour
Line Tone
Texture
Shape Form
Pattern

Drawing a face



How to create a Helen Hardin inspired portrait

- 1) Use a circle to draw the face/s.
- 2) Add a line of flow.
- 3) Add the main features (eyes/nose/mouth) using abstract shapes and lines. Use a ruler.
- 4) Think carefully about the mood/emotion you are portraying.



- 5) Break up the rest of the page using lines, shapes and patterns.
- Challenge? Can you use any overlapping shapes or more complex patterns, or add your name or nickname discreetly into the design?



Tips for painting with poster paint

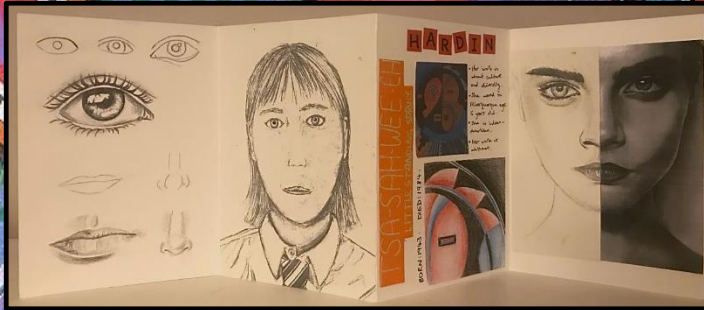
- 1) turn the paper, not your hand
- 2) use the tip only
- 3) only use water to wash the brush
- 4) use tissue to dry the brush thoroughly
- 5) two layers if it is streaky
- 6) start with lighter colours first
- 7) use the colour wheel to find colours that blend
- 8) don't load your brush up too much
- 9) edges first, then fill in the middle
- 10) keep a steady hand - hold the brush like a pen
- 11) do not do black outlines until the end

Year 7 – Helen Hardin Portraits

Project Specific Information

Brief Overview of Project Learning Intentions

During this project you will develop your skills and knowledge in drawing facial features, facial proportions, the artwork of Helen Hardin, abstract portraiture, design, shading, painting and research. You will create a concertina sketchbook of your drawing work and a final piece in the style of Helen Hardin using paint.



Websites

How to draw an eye <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LZ9Hpp8Jygl>
 How to draw a mouth <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yidFC1VStEA>
 How to draw a nose <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1aai4qPQBae>

Artist Helen Hardin (Tsa-sah-wee-eh)

1943-1984. New Mexico

Abstract portrait painter.

A Native American who wanted to represent this within her work. Her artwork expresses her emotions, personality and culture.



Qu) How will you show your emotions and personality within your final piece?

Key Words

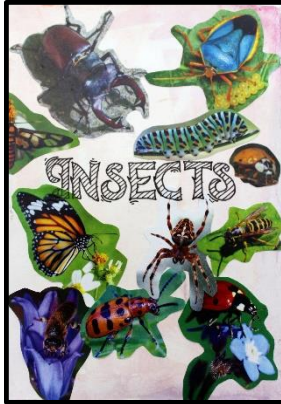
Proportion	How the sizes of different parts of an object relate to each other.
Facial Features	Parts of the face - eg eyes, nose, mouth, eyebrows.
Facial Guidelines	The lines we use to help measure out the face in proportion.
Semi-Abstract	A style of art where the subject is recognisable but is not realistic.
Composition	Where you place the objects on the page.
Line of flow	A line in a piece of artwork that goes from the main object into the background.
Colour	What you see when light reflects off something. Red, blue and yellow are primary colours.
Complementary	Colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel.
Mood	The atmosphere created from a piece of artwork.
Blending	The technique of gently fading two or more colours or tones.
Tone	How light or dark something is.
Texture	How something looks or feels - eg rough or smooth.
Iris, Pupil, Eyelid, Eyelashes, Tear duct	Parts of the eye.
Portrait	A piece of artwork representing a person's face.
Self-Portrait	A portrait created by that artist of themselves.

Year 7 Art

These are the skills and facts that you need to know and use in your Insects project

How to create a successful collage:

- Cut around your images neatly.
- Consider the overall composition (layout) of the page.
- Overlap your images in places.
- Cut straight edges where images go to the edge of the page.



Markmaking

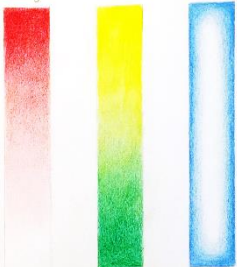
To make your drawings look more realistic, you should try to use different marks to show textures and surfaces. You can do this by changing the direction, pressure or length of your marks.



Graduated Tone and Colour Blending Techniques

Tone - Fade your colour from dark to light gradually.

Blending - Fade and layer one colour into another.



Art Formal Elements

Colour
Line Tone
Texture
Shape Form
Pattern

Leaf Printing

Be experimental and creative in exploring different ways to print with your leaves.

Things you could try:

- Using a roller or paintbrush to add ink/paint.
- Printing onto paper, fabric or tissue paper.
- Creating positive and negative space prints.



Final Piece Designing

Using your collaged images and other resources available, design two compositions that mix insects, leaves and flowers. These can be line drawings. You will use your BEST design to create your final piece.



Art Formal Elements

Colour

What you see when light reflects off something. Red, yellow and blue are primary colours.

Line

A mark which can be long, short, wiggly, straight etc.



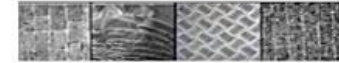
Tone

How light or dark something is.



Texture

How something looks or feels - eg rough or smooth.



Pattern

A symbol or shape that is repeated.



Painting Techniques for your Final Piece

Wash - create a wash by adding water to your paint to make it thinner. This will make the paint bleed and spread across the fabric.

Definition - thicker paint will give more definition and detail. To make this, mix your watercolour tablet more and use less water. It should have a slight puddle but not be too dry or it won't spread.

Blending - Use water to fade out solid colour to fainter colour. You can then layer this with another colour.

Year 7 – Insects

Project Specific Information

Brief Overview of Project Learning Intentions

In this project you will explore the theme of insects. You will begin by researching images and learn about the importance of looking carefully when working from observation. You will explore different drawing and mark-making techniques in different media. For your final piece you will create your own insect watercolour painting on fabric, practising blend and wash techniques.



Websites

P1) lettering <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1cFdQv3KkXo>

Websites for images of insects:

<https://www.insectimages.org/> <https://www.insects.org> <https://buglife.org.uk>
<https://unsplash.com/s/photos/insect> <https://britishbugs.org.uk>

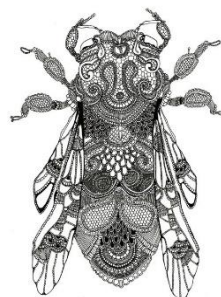
Artists



Tiberiu Soos



John Hurford



Rosalind Monks

Insect Project Key Words

Insect	Any group of small animals having no backbone and three parts to their body.
Exoskeleton	The hard covering on the outside of the insect that protects or supports the body.
Thorax	The thorax is one of the three main body parts of an insect. The thorax is the middle segment, behind the head and before the abdomen. The six legs and two pairs of wings (if present) are attached to the thorax.
Arthropod	The scientific name for insects and arachnids(spiders).
Abdomen	This is the last of the three parts of an insect and other arthropods body.
Antennae	The antennae are a pair of sense organs located near the front of an insect's head.
Swarm	A large group of insects all moving together.
Compound Eye	A type of eye that some arthropods have that is made up of many parts.
Wings	Insect wings enable them to fly and are usually attached to the thorax. The two pairs are often referred to as the forewings and hindwings.
Segmented	Insects have a segmented body which means that it is divided. The three segments are the head, thorax and abdomen. They also have segmented legs.
Mandible	Insect mandibles are a pair of appendages near the insect's mouth. Their function is typically to grasp, crush, or cut the insect's food, or to defend against predators or rivals.
Proboscis	The most well known example of a proboscis in insects is the feeding tube used by adult butterflies and moths.
Colony	Some insects, such as bees, ants, and termites, live together in groups called colonies. Millions of insects may live in a single colony, building a giant nest.
Cocoon	The silky enclosure spun by caterpillars that they live in while they're turning into adult insects.
Chrysalis	The stage of caterpillars, moths, and other insects that is between the larva and the adult stage.
Hive	A structure where bees live, especially a beehive or the group of bees living there.

Year 7 Art

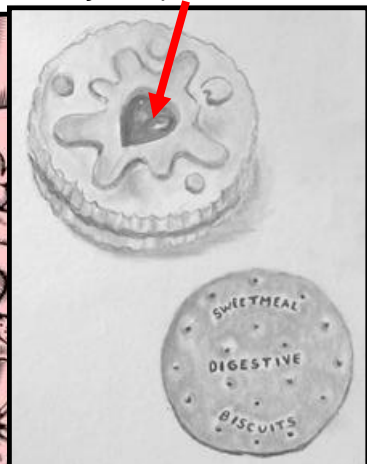
These are the skills and facts that you need to know and use in your Cakes project

Art Formal
Elements
Colour
Line Tone
Texture
Shape Form
Pattern



Adding Tone

- 1) Use a soft pencil, such as a 2B to lightly add tone to the darker areas
- 2) A blending stump or cotton bud can help you smooth and blend your tone (don't use your finger!!)
- 3) Create darker tones by pressing harder with your pencil. Add the fine details last of all.

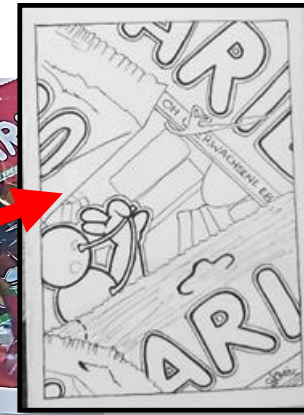


3D HW Sculpture



What recycled or found materials could you use to make your sculpture? Think creatively and outside the box! ie - paper, clay, cardboard, lego, string, material, newspaper, wood, kitchen sponges, polystyrene.

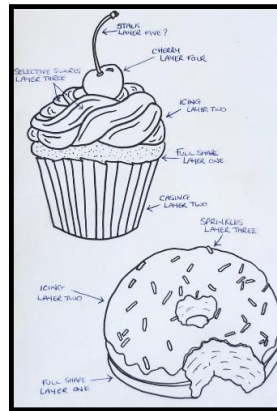
Using a Viewfinder



A viewfinder can help you to focus on a certain area of your image or object. Move the viewfinder around until you find the most exciting composition. Then copy your chosen area onto paper. Always sketch lightly in pencil, filling the page up to the border or edge of the paper.

Sketching your Design

Annotated sketches are important to show your ideas and think through your design carefully. Make them clear and neat, with labels to show your plans. This will make it easier for you when you come to making.



Constructing your 3D Relief Sculpture



- 1) Choose your favourite design and draw each layer onto cardboard.
- 2) Cut them out.
- 3) Also cut out a base (background) layer.
- 4) Glue your layers together in the order below:

5) Layer 1 glued to base 7) Layer 3



6) Layer 2

8) Layer 4

Year 7 – Cakes

Project Specific Information

Brief Overview of Project Learning Intentions

This project involves you exploring the theme of cakes and all things sweet! You will practise and develop your skills in drawing from 1st and 2nd hand observation, using art media including pencil, fine liner and paint. You will learn how to use a viewfinder to help you zoom in on detail and how to use cardboard to create a cardboard relief sculpture.



Learning Outcomes

- Concertina sketchbook
- 3D Cardboard relief cake final piece

Websites

Hyperrealistic cookie <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kv93vFRjitQ>
 How to draw a custard cream <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DAyfvWwVvww>
 Lollipop time lapse drawing <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t5CQp1-CKow>

Artists

Georgina Luck



Claes Oldenburg

Key Words

Cardboard relief	A collage made out of cardboard pieces.
Sculpture	A type of art work that is three dimensional.
Viewfinder	A tool that allows artists to frame or crop a particular part of an image, object or scene through which you look at an area in more detail.
Enlargement	Increasing or expanding an image.
Design	A labelled plan or drawing, produced to show how your work will look before it is made.
Annotation	Written explanations or comments to describe or add information or labels to your designs.
Construction	This is the process of assembling, building or putting together your 3D piece

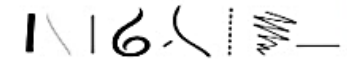
Art Formal Elements

Colour

What you see when light reflects off something. Red, yellow and blue are primary colours.

Line

A mark which can be long, short, wiggly, straight etc.



Tone

How light or dark something is.



Texture

How something looks or feels – eg rough or smooth.



Pattern

A symbol or shape that is repeated.



Shape

A 2D area which is enclosed by a line – eg triangle.



Form

Something which has 3 dimensions – eg a cube, sphere or sculpture.

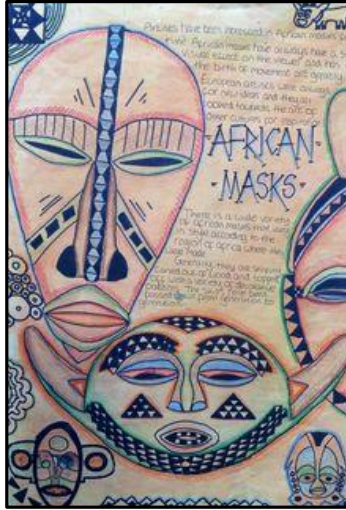


Year 8 Art

These are the skills and facts that you need to know and use in your African Masks project

Art Formal Elements
Colour Line Tone
Texture Shape Form
Pattern

Tonal Colour Pencil



Graduated tone = fade your coloured pencils smoothly and gradually from dark to light, working in the direction of the shape.

Colour blending = you can then blend one colour into another by layering them on top of each other lightly. Make sure your layered colours are similar in tone - For example layering brown to orange, green to yellow, etc.



Tonal Mask

- 1) Use a 2B shading pencil to gradually add tone to your mask drawing, by pressing harder and lighter with your pencil.
- 2) Remember to keep some areas white for the highlights.
- 3) Try to use the full tonal scale (white to black) to make your mask look 3D.
- 4) Add the finer detail to your mask using a sharp pencil
- 5) Use different mark-making to show texture.



Cut – Out Silhouette



- Lay 2 pieces of paper on top of each other. Add tape down 1 side to keep them in place.
- Draw half a basic African mask design on 1 half of your paper.
- Cut out your mask outline and detail. Keep your paper folded in half so that your mask will be symmetrical and you are cutting out both sides in 1 go.
- You can use the pinch technique to cut small shapes like circles, or use a knife and cutting mat.
- Open up your mask.
- Glue it onto your page.
- EXT – add a watercolour wash edge. Use a black pen to add some pattern.

Poly Tile Printing : Follow these steps to make a Poly Tile print.

1)

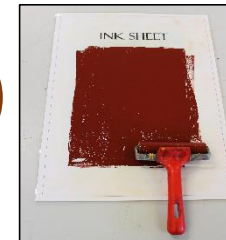
Indentation



Use a blunt pencil or a biro to draw into your tile. Press hard enough to make indentations, but not too hard that the tile breaks.

2)

Roll out the printing ink



Use a small amount of printing ink. It should sound sticky and be tacky to touch. The grain/texture of the ink should be small patterned lines..

3)

Transfer your ink to the tile



Either put your tile face down into the ink, or roller your ink onto your tile.

Then press your tile onto your paper. Use a clean roller to add pressure and create an even print. Repeat 4 times.

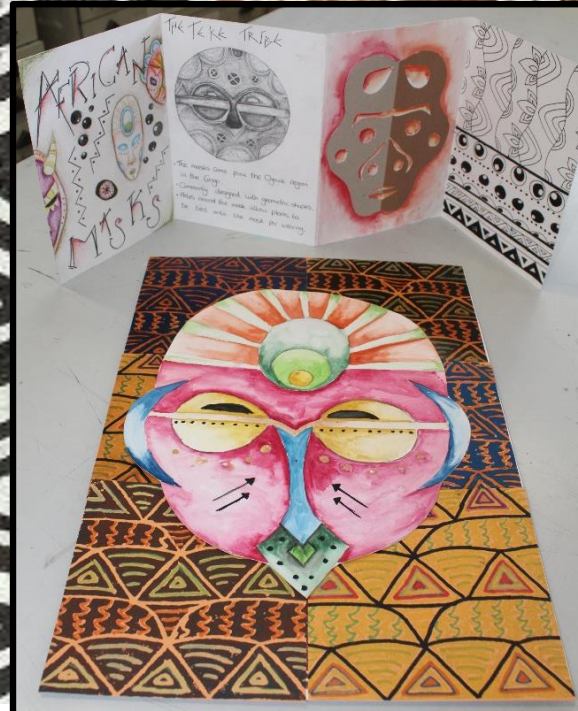


Year 8 – African Masks

Project Specific Information

Brief Overview of Project Learning Intentions

During this project you will learn about the styles of African Masks from five different West-African cultures. It will help you to develop and extend your art skills in drawing, design, colour pencil blending, tonal pencil work, pattern work and watercolour painting, as well as learning new techniques involving cut-out silhouettes and poly tile printmaking.



Websites

How to draw an African mask <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uTXRc-NwI2c>
 How to do a poly print <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rDernjOjDCU>
 The making of African masks <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vAx6etYBuHE>

West African Tribes



Bete Tribe



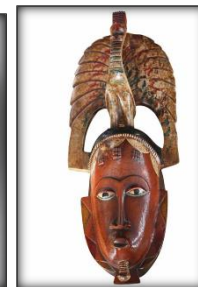
Teke Tribe



Fang Tribe



Kwele Tribe



Guro Tribe

Key Words

Tribe	A group of people or community with similar values who live in a shared geographical area. The tribe has a common culture and a strong sense of unity.
Cut-Out Silhouette	An image that is made by cutting a shape out of paper using scissors. It creates a sharp outline of an object.
Symmetry	Symmetry means that the work of art is the same on one side as the other.
Printmaking	An art process that transfers image from one material onto another surface.
Poly tile	Polystyrene tiles that you can draw into the surface of using a pencil or biro to create areas of relief.
Roller	These are used to roll out the ink ready for printing.
Printing Ink	A special kind of ink that is used when printing.

Art Formal Elements

Colour	What you see when light reflects off something. Red, yellow and blue are primary colours.
Line	A mark which can be long, short, wiggly, straight etc.
Tone	How light or dark something is.
Texture	How something looks or feels – eg rough or smooth.
Pattern	A symbol or shape that is repeated.
Shape	A 2D area which is enclosed by a line – eg triangle.
Form	Something which has 3 dimensions – eg a cube, sphere or sculpture.

Year 8 Art

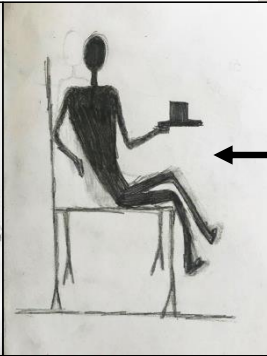
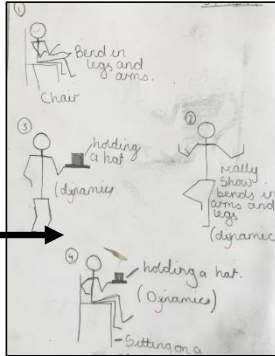
Art Formal Elements
Colour
Line Tone
Texture
Shape Form
Pattern



These are the skills and facts that you need to know and use in your Giacometti Sculptures project

Sketching your Design

P1) 3-4 rough designs



Annotated sketches are important to show your ideas and think through your design carefully. Make them clear and neat, with labels that explain your plans.

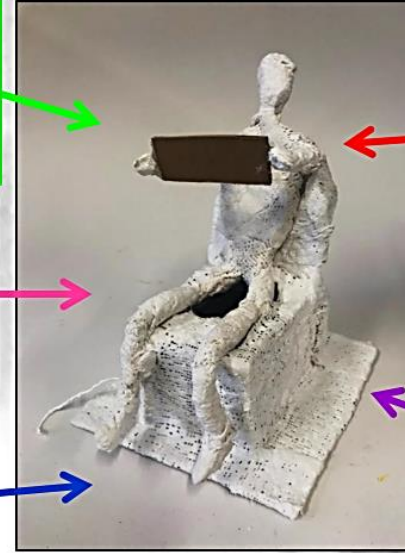
YOUR SCULPTURE

Things to consider before you start your design:

DYNAMIC Your figure should bend in the right places (shoulders/elbows/wrists/hips/knees/ankles)

PROP Your sculpture should be a 3D figure in action (DOING SOMETHING!) and it must have a prop.

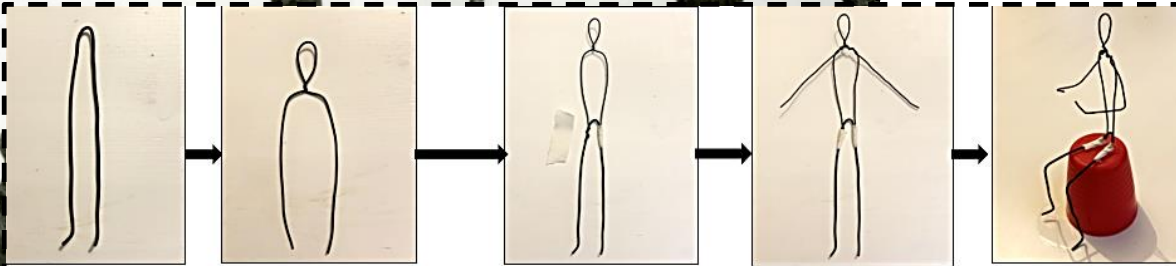
THINK CAREFULLY: you need to work out how you will make your prop. Be adventurous, but realistic!



MATERIALS: we provide cardboard, wire and mod-roc. Anything else for your prop you must provide yourself, (for example – if you were making a fence you might bring in lolly sticks).

IDEAS:

- kicking a football,
- walking a dog,
- skiing,
- holding an umbrella,
- leaning on a lamppost,
- playing cricket,
- sitting on a toilet,
- reading a book,
- riding a horse.



1) LEGS

1st LONG PIECE OF WIRE: Bend wire in half to make hips. Bend wire at a right angle 1cm at ends to make feet.

2) BODY

2nd LONG PIECE OF WIRE: Bend wire in half to make top of head. Hold in an oval loop about 2cm long and twist wire tightly several times to make the neck. Bend wire at a right angle approx 1cm from neck to make shoulders.

3) ATTACH TOGETHER

Use the bottom 2cm of each end of the body, twist it around the top of the legs or hold it in place using tape.

4) ARMS

SHORT PIECE OF WIRE: Bend slightly in half and balance the centre of the wire around the back of the neck. Twist the wire around the top of the body a few times, stopping where the arms would come out at the shoulders.

5) Now

you can bend your figure into your design position,



Drawing in Giacometti's style

- Sketch quickly and lightly in pencil the main shapes and features. Consider the proportion and elongated bodies.
- Work with black biro pen to create sketchy lines and texture.
- Add watercolour wash in areas to create depth.

Year 8 – Giacometti Sculptures

Project Specific Information

Brief Overview of Project Learning Intentions

During this project you will explore the work of the sculptor and artist Alberto Giacometti. You will develop your design, drawing and research skills and learn how to use a range of 3D art materials including wire, mod-roc, cardboard and glue guns to create your own figurative sculpture inspired by Giacometti.



Artist

Alberto Giacometti

1901-1966

Swiss sculptor. Moved to Paris in 1922.

Best known for his sculptures of simplified and elongated human figures.



Other artists who work in 3D materials

Henry Moore



Javashev Christo



Key Words

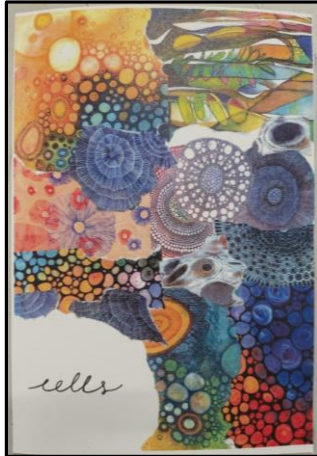
Sculpture	The 3D piece of artwork.
Sculptor	The artist who makes the 3D artwork.
Holocaust	The genocide of European Jews during WWII. Between 1941 and 1945, Nazi Germany and its collaborators systematically murdered over 6 million Jews.
Nazi Concentration Camps	Camps that were set up under Hitler's regime during WWII to confine and imprison Jews and communists, leading to the death of over 1.65 million.
Mod-Roc	A plaster bandage that can be used to make sculptures.
Prop	An object used by your sculpture.
Dynamic	A person in an active state - doing something.
Elongated	Very long and thin in an unnatural way. (Giacometti stretched his figures out to 11 head heights instead of the average 7.5).
Proportion	How the sizes of different parts of an object relate to each other.
Body Joint	The connection made between bones in the body - neck, shoulder, wrist, hip, knee, ankle.
Design	A labelled plan or drawing, produced to show how your work will look before it is made.
Swiss	Someone or something that is from country Switzerland.

Year 8 Art

These are the skills and facts that you need to know and use in your Cells project

How to make a Cells Collage

- 1) Use a range of different images.
- 2) Fill the page and all white space.
- 3) Overlap your images so there are no gaps.
- 4) Cut and tear.
- 5) Use different size images.
- 6) Think about the layout carefully.



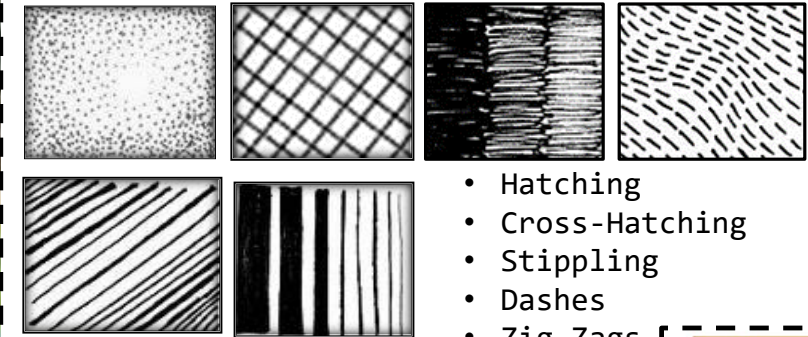
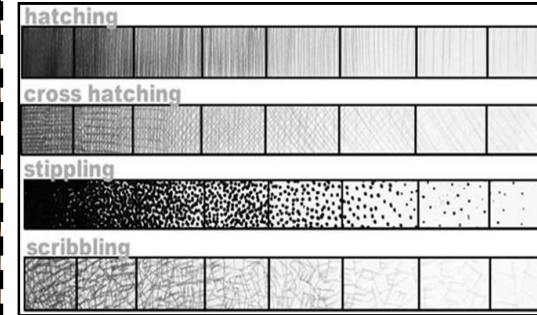
How to use Watercolour Paints



Work in light washes and build up layers of paint gradually.
Wash - create a wash by adding water to your paint to make it thinner.
Definition - Mix your watercolour tablet more to make your paint thicker and bolder.

Making a Cell Design

To create a design it is important to take inspiration from a variety of resources. Magpie images from different places and put them together to create your own unique design. For your cell design; select images from your collage, the resource sheets and the whiteboard to work from.



Tips for adding mark-making with a fine liner

Use a fine line pen to explore a range of mark-making technique in your work. Vary your hand pressure and the thickness of your lines to create a range of tone.

- Hatching
- Cross-Hatching
- Stippling
- Dashes
- Zig-Zags
- Circles

Art Formal Elements
Colour
Line Tone
Texture
Shape Form
Pattern

Tips for adding tonal pencil

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KajqGevLeHg>

Tips for adding colour pencil blending

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wchtknP-xoo>

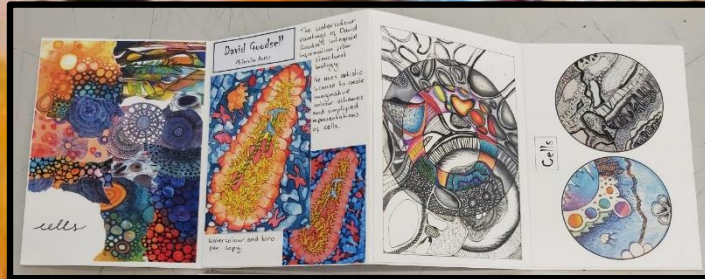


Year 8 – Cells

Project Specific Information

Brief Overview of Project Learning Intentions

This project involves you becoming a molecular artist! This involves creating artwork based on the scientific study of cells and micro-organisms. During this project you will learn about the artist David Goodsell, using his work to develop and refine your art skills in a variety of media, including tonal pencil, coloured pencil, fine line pen, collage and water colour paint.



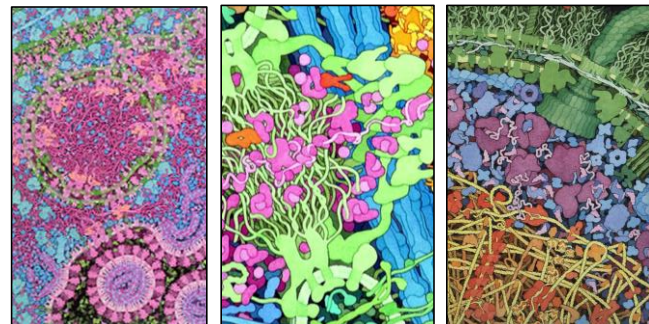
Websites

David Goodsell <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2ZS0knG7wf0>
 How Goodsell create his work <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f0rPXTJzpLE>
 Watercolour washes <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kznN5UZmIng>
 Adding mark making with a fine liner <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CJUmmMAc5nk>

Artist

David Goodsell

Molecular artist.
 Watercolour painter.
 His work involves portraying information from structural biology.
 He uses imaginative Colour schemes.
 Simplified representations.



Key Words

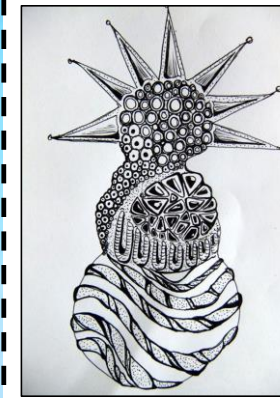
Cell	(from Latin cella, meaning "small room") is the basic structural, functional, and biological unit of all known organisms. A cell is the smallest unit of life. Cells are often called the "building blocks of life".
Cellular Biology	The scientific study of cells.
Cut	Using scissors to cut out an image.
Tear or Rip	Using your hands to tear or rip an image.
Composition	Where you place the objects on the page.
Layer	To put your images on top or underneath each other.
Bold	Very bright and noticeable.
Tangle	A confused mass of something twisted together.
Sketch	A rough layout or outline, before adding finer detail and precision.
Faint outline	Pressing very lightly and drawing in line only.
Stipple	The technique of using dots to create texture or an entire piece of art.
Varying Pressure	Pressing hard or lightly with your hand to create a range of tones.
Blend	The technique of gently fading two or more colours or tones.

Year 8 Art

These are the skills and facts that you need to know and use in your Gaudi project

Graduated tone and colour blending techniques

Tone - Fade your colour from dark to light gradually.
Blending - Fade and layer one colour into another.



How do I create a Gaudi clay design?:

Take your ideas from different parts of Gaudi buildings, merging them together to create an abstract shape. Add pattern and texture to show curved shapes, mosaic, detail and areas you will cut out.

How to create a successful collage:

- Cut around the outline of your images neatly.
- Tear/rip some of your images to create organic lines.
- Overlap your images in places so there are no gaps in the paper.
- Fill the page.
- Cut straight edges where images go to the edge of the page.



How to create a mixed media artist research page:

Tear a selection of paper and arrange on your page.



Cut out sentences and stick them down in different ways.



Add white paint lightly with a dry brush and leave to dry.



Now add outlines of natural objects and Architecture with pen.

Tips for using clay to create your Gaudi relief sculpture:



- 1) Place your clay between the guide stick.
- 2) Use the rolling pin to it out.

- 3) Draw your outline faintly using a pencil or clay tool.
- 4) Then cut it out using a knife.



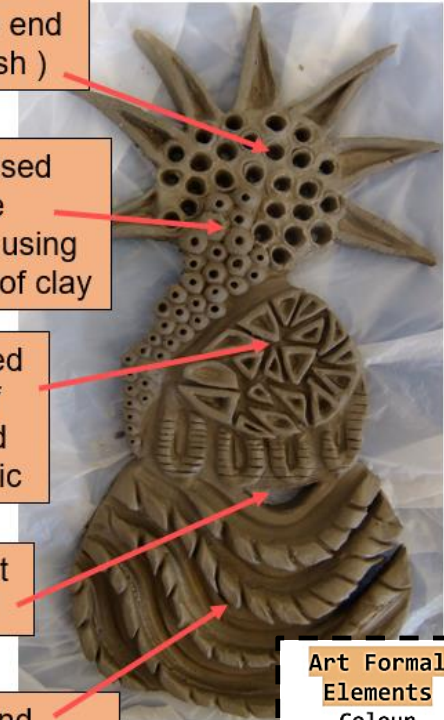
Cut out holes (use the end of a brush)

Balls raised from the surface using off cuts of clay

Carved out of raised mosaic

Cut out shape

Relief and Carving to make indents



Art Formal Elements
Colour
Line Tone
Texture
Shape Form
Pattern

- 5) Gradually add detail. Remember to score and slip both surfaces to be attached.
- 6) Use a brush with a little water to smooth over surfaces where needed.

Year 8 – Gaudi

Project Specific Information

Brief Overview of Project Learning Intentions

This project explores the work of a famous Spanish architect named Antoni Gaudi. You will take inspiration from his work to help you create your own collage and drawing studies of buildings, before designing and making your own abstract architecture clay relief sculpture, learning new skills on how to join, coil, slab, carve and indent.



Websites

Antonio Gaudi's work <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vHOPdddnLCc>
 More info <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B2WV71dgrTs>
 Colour blending techniques <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qb64-C1gzSM>
 How to use clay https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ENzWqsG_CpE

Artist

Antonio Gaudi

1852-1926.

Spanish.

Architect.

Best known for his highly individualised and intricate Buildings throughout Barcelona.

Pioneering figure of Art Nouveau.



Key Words

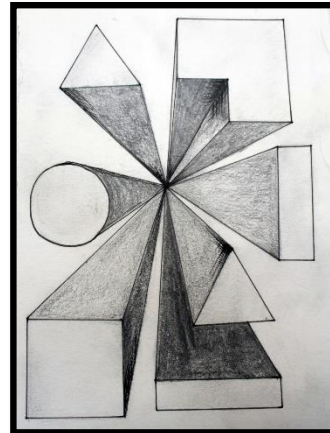
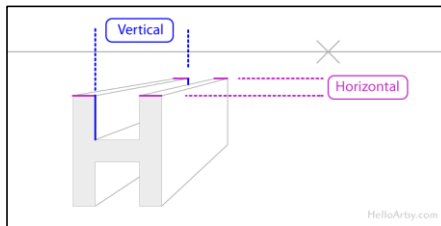
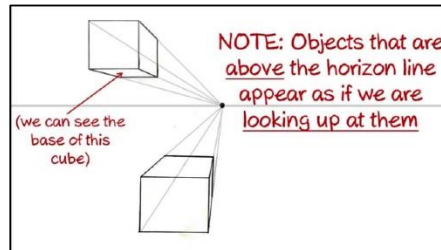
Architecture	The art or practice of designing and constructing buildings.
Architect	A person who designs buildings.
Barcelona	A major city in Spain.
Parc Guell	One of Antoni Gaudi's most famous buildings.
Mosaic	A picture or pattern created by arranging together small pieces of stone, tile or glass.
Collage	A piece of art made by sticking various different images onto a piece of paper.
Overlap	Drawing objects or physically laying shapes on top of one another.
Composition	Where you place the objects on the page.
Scale	The physical size of an artwork or objects in the artwork.
Texture	How something looks or feels - eg rough or smooth.
Kiln	A very hot oven used to fire clay.
Score, Slip and Smooth	The method used to join two pieces of clay together.
Porous	Absorbs moisture (like a sponge)
Coiling	Building a series of clay sausages one on top of the other in circles
Slab	Creating a flat piece of clay by using a rolling pin and rolling guides to roll out the clay
Pinch Pot	Creating a clay pot by pushing your thumbs into a ball of clay and gradually pinching the sides to make them thinner.

Year 9 Art

These are the skills and facts that you need to know and use in your 1 Point Perspective project

Art Formal Elements
Colour
Line Tone
Texture
Shape Form
Pattern

Although this definition sounds complicated, the concept is relatively simple. **One point perspective** is a drawing method that shows how things appear to get smaller as they get further away, converging towards a single '**vanishing point**' on the **horizon line**. It is a way of drawing objects upon a flat piece of paper (or other drawing surface) so that they look three-dimensional and realistic.

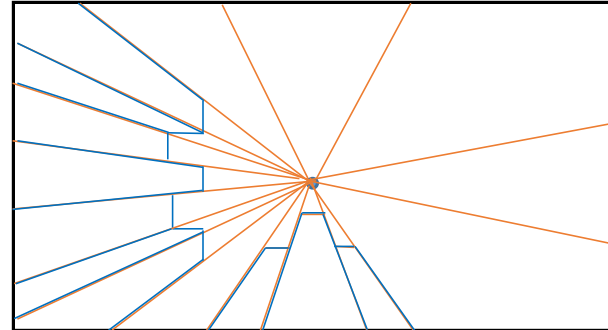


- 1) Mark your VANISHING POINT and HORIZON LINE (lightly).
- 2) Draw your shapes.
- 3) Take all corners and edges of your shapes to the vanishing point. (These are called your RECEDING LINES).
- 4) Draw the back of your shape parallel to the angle of the front of your shape, or leave your shape disappearing completely to the vp.

Other Examples



How do I make a Worms Eye View Final Piece?



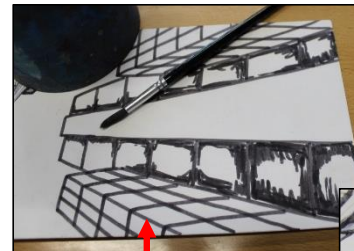
1) On your paper, draw a dot for your vanishing point. It should be somewhere central (not around the edge)

2) Begin to divide your paper into sections by drawing receding lines to the vanishing point.

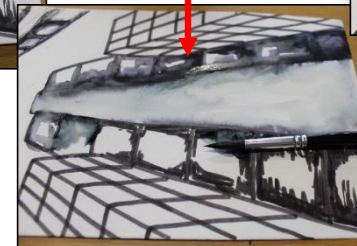
3) Once your sections are drawn in, start to sketch in your buildings. These should follow the receding lines towards the vanishing point. Remember to use different types of buildings to convince the viewer that it's a real city!

4) Once you have drawn the top of your building, you can rub out the rest of the receding line.

Using Pen and Wash Technique



Use a black pen to go over your lines. Add shadows and texture where needed.



Next, go over your lines with a wet paintbrush, working into the shape.



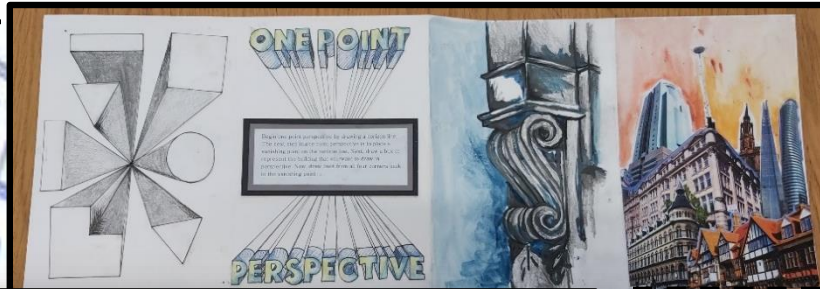
Finally when it is dry, you can add more detail using a fine line pen and/or a white pen. You can also use watercolour to add a sky background.

Year 9 – 1 Point Perspective

Project Specific Information

Brief Overview of Project Learning Intentions

In this project you will learn the technical drawing skills of drawing in 1 point perspective. You will start by learning how to do simple shapes, progress onto letters and more complex shapes, before tackling a city skyline using a surreal worms eye view. You will learn a new technique involving pen and wash and how this can create atmospheric work.



HW 1
Scan
me!

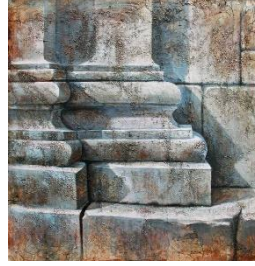


Websites



p1 – shapes in 1 point perspective <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GVKSVMsWXrI>
P2 – drawing words in 1 point perspective <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EQm3tDsmAYY>
P3 – Ian Murphy Tutorial https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0mUwh0_Wf6A
Final piece – worms eye buildings <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GmNOsHgsyTg>

Artist

Ian Murphy



Key Words

Horizon Line	The line where the earth meets the sky. This is always at eye level.
Receding Lines	These are the lines that are drawn from the corner of the object to the vanishing point. Receding lines are actually parallel to each other, but appear to get smaller as they get close to the vanishing point.
Vanishing Point	The point on the horizon line where all receding lines meet and appear as if they disappear to.
1 Point Perspective	1 point perspective drawing means that the drawing has 1 single vanishing point on the horizon line. This type of perspective is typically used for images of roads, railway tracks, hallways or buildings or objects where the front is directly facing the viewer. 
2 Point Perspective	2 point perspective drawing means that the drawing has 2 vanishing points on the horizon line. This type of perspective is typically used for cityscapes, buildings and shapes where you want to see 2 sides of the objects. 
Aerial Perspective	The effect of colours appearing fainter/lighter/duller as they get further away from the viewer and closer to the horizon line.
Worms View	A view as seen from the ground, looking up.
Birds View	A view as seen from the sky, looking down.

Year 9 Art

These are the skills and facts that you need to know and use in your Food project

Art Formal Elements

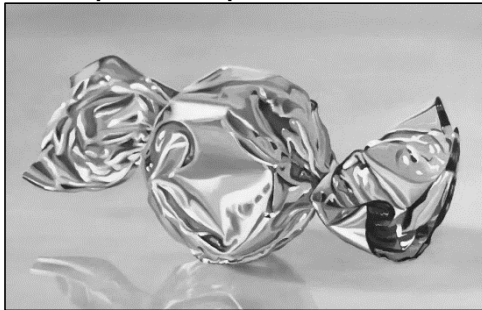
Colour
Line Tone
Texture
Shape Form
Pattern



Continuous line involves you not taking your pencil off the page when drawing an object.

Adding tone to make objects look 3D

To prevent your drawing from looking flat, you should use a range of tones and marks. Pressing harder and lighter and layering with your pencil creates different tones. Shade in the direction of the shape to help it look 3D.



How to make a monoprint

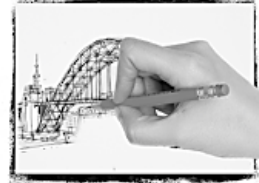
Roll out ink evenly onto the table or a piece of acetate. It should be **slightly transparent** and tacky to touch.



Lay a sheet of newspaper on top, add light pressure with the palm of your hand to remove excess ink.



Apply your paper, then lay the image you would like to copy on top. Add tape along one side to stop it moving.

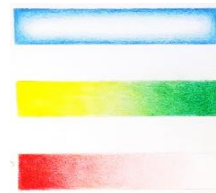


Draw with a sharp pencil or biro. The pressure will lift the ink from the surface to leave an image of what you have drawn on the paper. Apply lighter and harder pressure to create tone.



COLOUR PENCIL - Graduated tone and colour blending:

Tone - Press harder and lighter to create tone.
Blending - Fade and layer one colour into another.



Watercolour Painting

Use the tip of your brush. Mix your paint tablet to create opaque colour.



Markmaking

To give your monoprints more interesting textures, try to incorporate a range of different marks to represent different surfaces in your image. You can do this by changing the direction, pressure or length of your marks. You can also use different drawing tools such as a sharp pencil, biro and the end of a brush.



Composition Planning

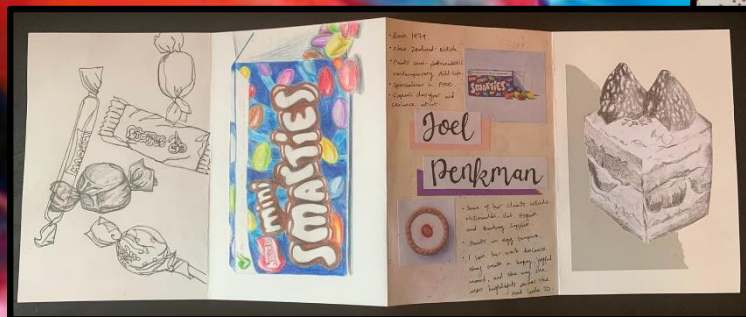
To help you plan your final composition, roughly mark out where you will place your 4 logos on the page using simple geometric shapes. Press lightly with a pencil. Once you are happy you can add the logo detail and rub out your guidelines.

Year 9 – Food

Project Specific Information

Brief Overview of Project Learning Intentions

This project involves learning how to create art using different mark-making methods, including continuous line drawing and monoprinting. You will extend and refine your skills in drawing in proportion and detail, whilst exploring how to draw logos in different media and learning about the work of different styles of artists who have explored the theme of food.



Websites

Drawing logos <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xgDGtqukjEs&list=PLB6tyWX8Ljd4-BHCNy7rb5EtzxwHGHWPn>

Sarah Graham time lapse <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NWwAd6dhgik>

Artists



Sarah Graham



Roy Lichtenstein
& Pop Art



Banksy



Joel Penkman

Key Words

Continuous Line Drawing	A drawing created using one line, where the artist does not take the pencil off the page.
Composition	Where you place the objects on the page.
Tone	How light or dark something is.
Overlap	Objects or shapes drawn on top of one another.
Shadow	The darker areas within a piece of art or object.
Highlights	The bright or reflective area on an object or piece of art.
Photo-Realistic	A style of art that is done in such precise detail that it looks like a photograph.
Pop Art	A type of art created in the USA and UK in the 1950's and 60's that uses bold colour and references popular culture like famous icons and everyday objects.
Proportion	How the sizes of different parts of an object relate to each other.
Viewfinder	A tool that allows artists to frame or crop a particular part of an image, object or scene through which you look at an area in more detail.
Monoprint	A type of printmaking. A layer of ink is rolled out thinly, paper is placed on top of it, then a sharp tool like a biro is used to create marks, transferring the ink onto the back of the paper to form a print.
Semi-Transparent	Slightly see-through. In between opaque and transparent.

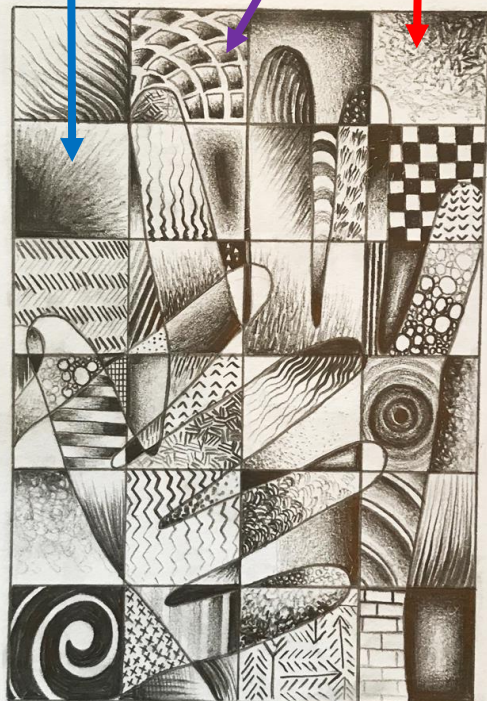
Year 9 Art

These are the skills and facts that you need to know and use in your Jasper Johns project

Tonal Scale



Try to use a range of tones within your work. Pressing harder and lighter with your pencil creates different tones. You can use light and dark tone within each shape, whether it be smooth blending, rough texture or pattern.



Art Formal Elements

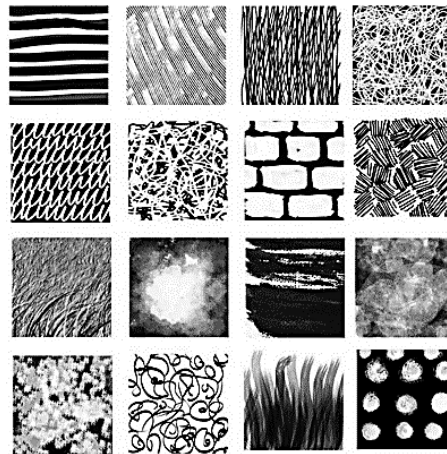
Colour	What you see when light reflects off something. Red, yellow and blue are primary colours.
Line	A mark which can be long, short, wiggly, straight etc.
Tone	How light or dark something is.
Texture	How something looks or feels - eg rough or smooth.
Pattern	A symbol or shape that is repeated.
Shape	A 2D area which is enclosed by a line - eg triangle.
Form	Something which has 3 dimensions - eg a cube, sphere or sculpture.

COLOUR WHEEL



Texture

Texture is the surface quality of an object. Texture can be real or implied. Real texture can be felt e.g tree bark, whereas implied texture creates the look of texture on a flat surface e.g a drawing or painting.



Pattern

Pattern is a design that is created by repeating a formal element. It can be man made like a design on fabric, or natural, such as the markings on animal fur.

The image repeated to create a pattern is called a motif. These can be simple shapes or more complicated arrangements.

There are different types of pattern:

Regular
Shapes of the same size, repeated in the same place.

Irregular
The shapes still repeat, but can be different sizes or in different places.

Symmetrical
A design that is identical on both halves when folded.

Tessellating
Identical shapes that fit together without any gaps.



Using Oil Pastel:

Work in dash marks to create texture when blending your oil pastels. Saturate your colour by building up layers so there are no white gaps.

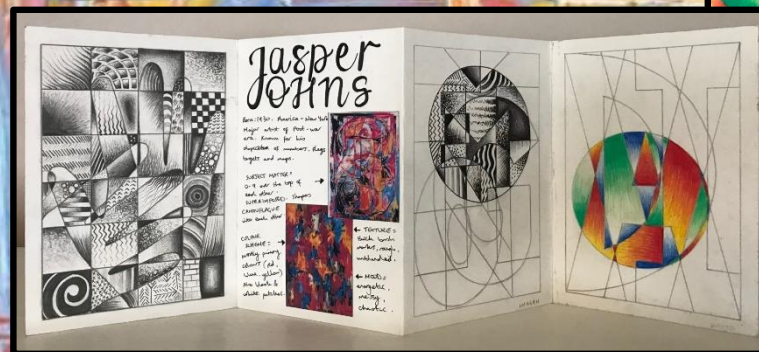


Year 9 – Jasper Johns

Project Specific Information

Brief Overview of Project Learning Intentions

This project focuses on developing and improving your skills in 6 out of the 7 FORMAL ELEMENTS for creating ART: Colour, Line, Tone, Texture, Pattern and Shape. You will also learn about the artist Jasper Johns and his style as work, as well as how to use oil pastel to create different texture and blending techniques.



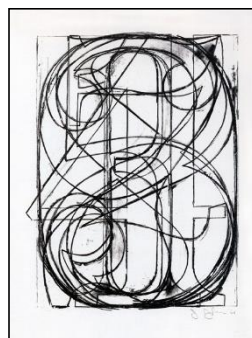
Websites

Adding mark making with a fine liner <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CJUmMAC5nk>
 Adding texture with oil pastel <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-RVW5Np7CWw>
 Jasper Johns info <https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artists/jasper-johns-1365>

Artist

Jasper Johns

Born 1930. American. New York.
 One of the major artists of the post-war era.
 Johns repeated numbers on top of one another to create an abstract design. Made people question the way everyday symbols could be viewed as art.



Key Words

Composition	Where you place the objects on the page.
Design	A plan or drawing, produced to show how your work will look before it is made.
Abstract Art	Abstract Art is a style of art that does not represent anything but instead uses shapes, colour and mark-making to create a piece of artwork.
Typography	The art of design and placement of lettering.
Superimpose	Place or lay one thing over another, so that you can still see both things.
Camouflage	Hide or disguise the presence of something by blending them in with their surroundings.
Mark-Making	Mark-making describes the different lines, dots, patterns, textures and marks we can create in artwork.
Shade	Everything between white and black. ie - white, light, medium, dark and black shades
Oil Pastel	A type of art media similar to chalk pastels and wax crayons, but with oil mixed with the colour pigment.
Mood	The atmosphere created from a piece of artwork.
Colour Scheme	A chosen arrangement or combination of colours.
Blending	The technique of gently fading two or more colours or tones.
Process	How the artwork has been made by the artist.

Year 9 Art

These are the skills and facts that you need to know and use in your Portraits project

Art Formal Elements
Colour
Line Tone
Texture
Shape Form
Pattern

Using Watercolour Paints:

Create **bold, saturated areas** by using less water and mixing your paint tablet a lot to create thick paint. Build it up in layers.

Create **light washes** by using more water and not mixing your paint tablet too much.

Create **layers** of colour by layering different washes on top of each other.

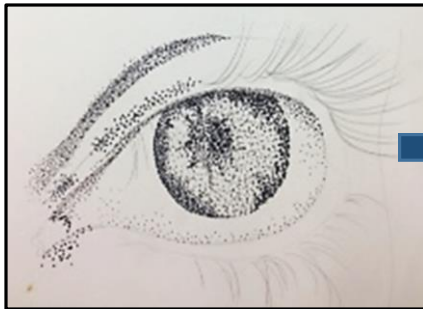
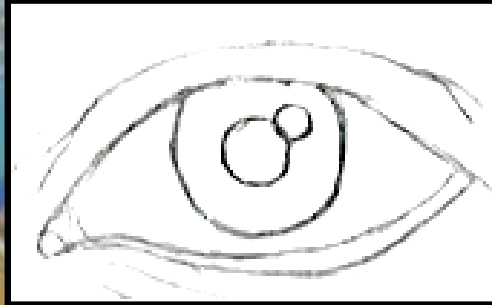


Create **splats** by flicking the paintbrush between your finger whilst pointing it towards the page.

Create **drips** by holding your paper upwards. Keep loading the same area of your paper with paint and dab it with your paintbrush until it drips.

Drawing an Eye:

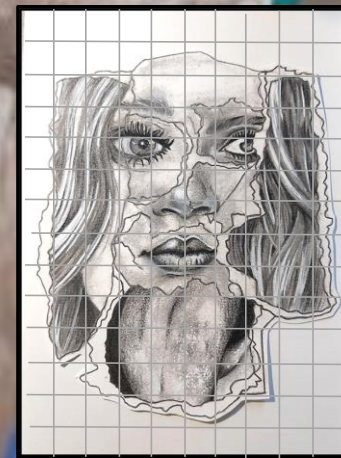
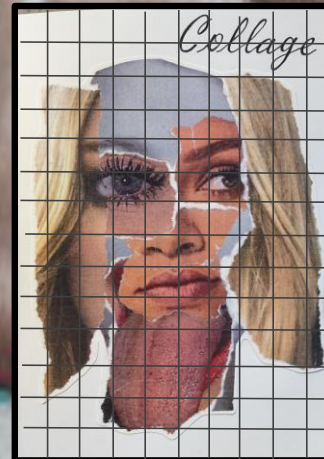
use this eye template to help you draw an eye in detail.



Working in Pointillism:

1. Start by lightly sketching out your eye.
2. Add the darkest areas of tone first. Use pressure and place dots close together. Gradually build up the areas.
3. Once you have dotted all the dark tone move on to medium tone, then light tone. Press lighter and space the dots further apart.

TIPS - Squinting at the image can help. Be precise and careful where you place your dots. Try different types of pens. USE DOTS FOR EVERYTHING, EVEN OUTLINES/EYELASHES.



Adding Tone: Pressing harder and lighter and layering with your pencil creates different tones. Work in the direction of each shape to create directional tone, which will make your image look 3D. Remember to leave some white areas for highlights.

Using the Grid Method:

- 1) Draw a grid onto your image using a ruler.
- 2) Draw a grid the same size onto your paper. Press LIGHTLY so you can rub it out at the end.
- 3) Now copy your image across square by square to help you achieve accurate proportion.

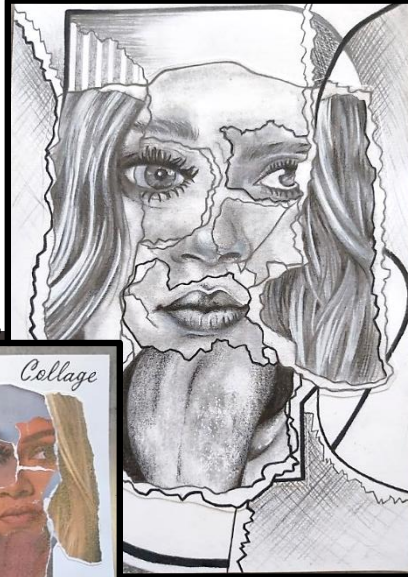


Year 9 – Portraits

Project Specific Information

Brief Overview of Project Learning Intentions

During this project you will learn how to draw facial features and portraits using detail and tone. You will look at a variety of very different techniques for making art, including pointillism (which will also improve your patience skills), expressive watercolour painting, and how cubism can create unique compositions. You will create a concertina and an A4 final piece.



Websites

Creating a pointillism eye <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JFXJyDq5YMo>
 Agnes Cecile portrait <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g857UNIKQsM>
 Belin's work <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kVqJiD3eATw>
 Grid method <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gsmjdx0ArVk>

Artists



Marion Bolognesi

Agnes Cecile



Pablo Picasso

Belin



Key Words

Pointillism	A style of art that is built up using dots.
Tone	How light or dark something is.
Cubism	An art movement that happened in the early 1900's. Cubist paintings show objects from many angles at once. Artists believed painters should not just present realistic views of the subject.
Portrait	A piece of artwork that depicts a face.
Composition	Where you place the objects on the page.
Proportion	How the sizes of different parts of an object relate to each other.
Contrast	Contrast is the arrangement of opposite elements (ie- light v dark).
Emotive Art	A piece of artwork that is able to express an emotion.
Abstract	Abstract Art is a style of art that does not represent anything but instead uses shapes, colour and mark-making to create a piece of artwork.
Grid Method	A technique for copying an image. You draw a grid over the image you want to copy, then draw the same grid on a blank piece of paper. You can then draw the shapes each square at a time. This is often easier than trying to draw the entire subject all at the same time.
Content	The subject matter of the artwork (what the image is of).
Form	How the work has been arranged.
Process	How a piece of artwork has been made.
Mood	The mood (feeling) that is created by the artwork.