

# Knowledge organiser

## Key Terms

Formal Elements	The parts used to make a piece of artwork.
Line	Line is the path left by a moving point. For example, a pencil or a brush dipped in paint. A line can be horizontal, diagonal or curved and can also change length.
Shape	A shape is an area enclosed by a line. It could be just an outline or it could be shaded in. Shapes can be <b>geometric</b> or <b>irregular</b> .
Form	Form is a <b>three dimensional shape</b> , such as a cube, sphere or cone. Sculpture and 3D design are about creating forms.
Tone	This refers to the lightness or darkness of something. This could be a shade or how dark or light a colour appears. Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3D object. The parts of the object on which the light is strongest are called <b>highlights</b> and the darker areas are called <b>shadows</b> .
Texture	This is to do with the <b>surface quality</b> of something, the way something feels or looks like it feels. There are two types of texture: <b>Actual texture</b> really exists, so you can feel it or touch it; <b>Visual texture</b> is created using marks to represent actual texture.
Pattern	A design that is created by repeating lines, shapes, tones or colours. The design used to create a pattern is often referred to as a <b>motif</b> . Motifs can be simple shapes or complex arrangements.
Colour	Red, yellow and blue are <b>primary colours</b> , which means they can't be mixed using any other colours. In theory, all other colours can be mixed from these three colours.
Media	The materials and methods used to produce a piece of art or design.
Composition	How the elements of the work are put together.

## Annotating

**YOUR WORK**

**ANNOTATIONS**

As a general rule, always try to say:

- **WHAT** you have looked at
- **WHO** made it
- **WHEN** it was made
- **WHY** it is inspiring to you
- **HOW** it will effect your own work

When talking about your own work, try to say:

- **WHAT** you have done
- **HOW** have you done it
- **WHAT** inspired you
- **WHAT** else did you try
- **WHY** is it successful
- **IS** there anything you would change

**ALWAYS TRY TO BE POSITIVE!**

**ADD AN OPINION- LOTS OF MARKS**

## Steps to success

A unit of work is a 'package' of work produced in response to a single starting point. To be successful, you need to show evidence of:

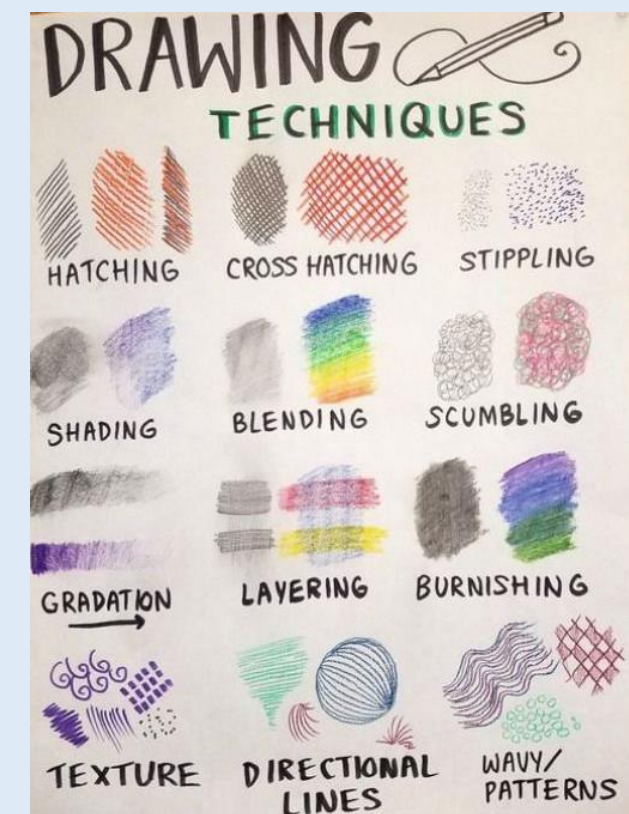
- Planning
- Keeping written and visual records
- Research
- Producing experiments and exploration studies
- Reviewing, modifying, developing and improving your work
- Finalising your ideas
- Presenting a final outcome or outcomes.

## Websites for research

- <https://www.pinterest.co.uk>
- <https://www.tate.org.uk/>
- <https://www.saatchigallery.com/>
- <https://en.wikipedia.org>
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/art/>

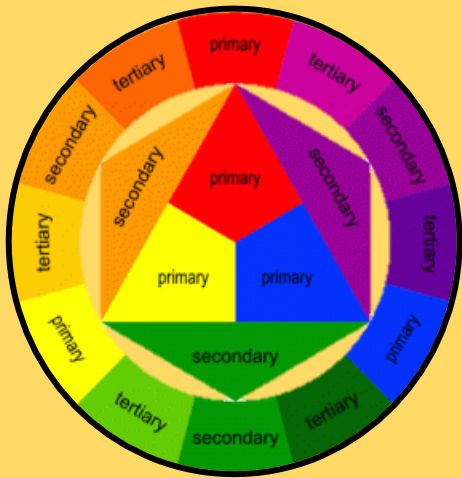
## Techniques and types of Art

Name	Description
Drawing	The technique of producing images on a surface, usually paper, by means of marks, usually of ink, graphite, chalk, charcoal or crayon.
Painting	The practice of applying paint or other media to a surface, usually with a brush.
Sculpture	Three-dimensional art made by one of four basic processes: carving, modelling, casting, constructing.
Print	An impression made by any method involving transfer from one surface to another.
Photography	The process or practice of creating a photograph - an image produced by the action of light on a light-sensitive material.
Illustration	Decoration, interpretation or visual explanation of a text, concept or process.





## Colour Theory



This is called a **Colour Wheel**.

Primary	Secondary
red + yellow	=orange
red + blue	=purple
blue + yellow	=green

- **Tertiary colours** are created by mixing a primary colour and the secondary colour next to it on the colour wheel.
- Colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel are called **harmonious**.
- **Complementary** colours are colours that are **opposite** each other on the colour wheel. When complementary colours are used together they create **contrast**. Adding a colour's complimentary colour will usually make a darker shade. This is often preferable to adding black.
- **Warm colours** are colours on the red side of the wheel. These are red and include orange, yellow and browns.
- **Cool colours** are colours on the blue side of the wheel. These are blue and include green, purple and most greys.

## Composition

The term composition means 'putting together' and can apply to any work of art or photography that is arranged or put together using conscious thought. There are numerous approaches to or "compositional techniques" for achieving a sense of unity within an artwork, depending on the goals of the artist.

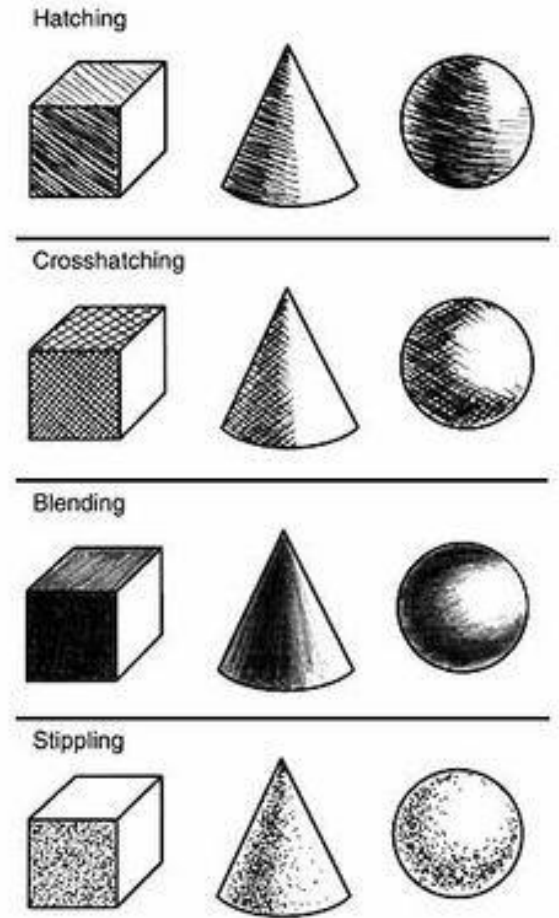
### Rule of thirds

The rule of thirds is a guideline followed by some visual artists. The objective is to stop the subject and areas of interest from bisecting the image by placing them near one of the lines that would divide the image into three equal columns and rows, ideally near the intersection of those lines.



Painting: Great Wave off Kanagawa, by Hokusai

## Shading techniques



## Example observational drawing

When blending colour with tone layer at least two colours.

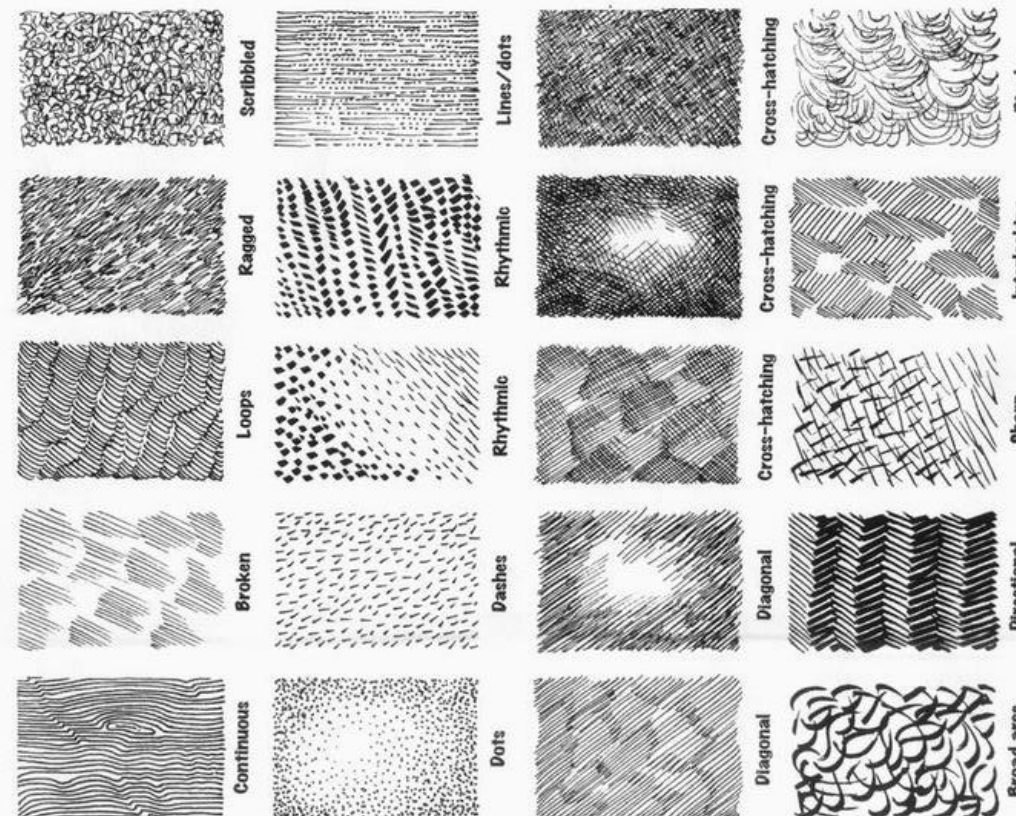
Use a light line when sketching



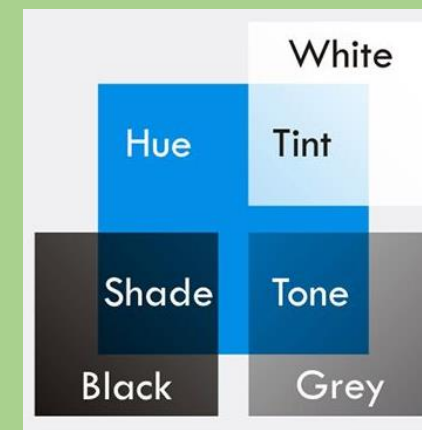
Use the 'flick' technique to blend smoothly between different tones.

### Making Texture

You can make your work more interesting by adding texture.



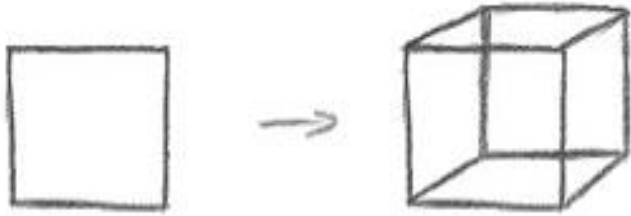
Tint = Colour + White  
Tone = Colour + Grey  
Shade = Colour + Black



# Form

A 3D shape / to make something appear 3D

**Exercise 1** : Copy the steps below to make an shape look 3D. You can do the square or triangle or pick your own shape as a challenge.



Exercise 1

**Exercise 2** : Use the diagram to draw the letters of your name in 3D.

Exercise 2



**Exercise 3** : Make the photo look like a door with some stairs leading up to it in 3D. Don't forget your shadows.

Exercise 3



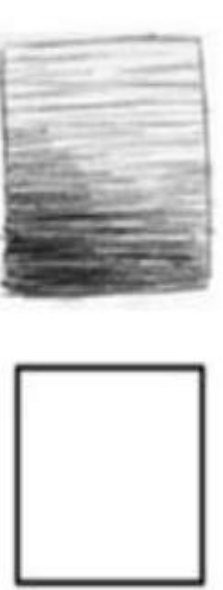
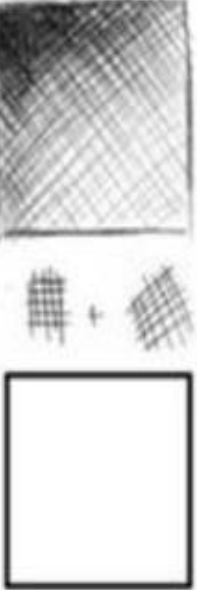

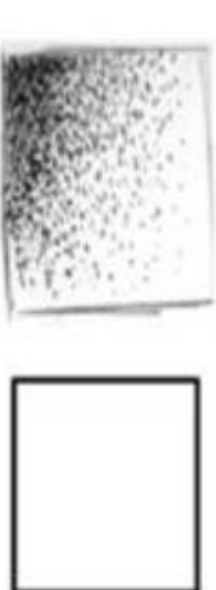


# Formal Elements: Tone

Complete each task in the space provided. The tasks are designed to help you to explore a range of tones and mark making techniques.. Each one should take at least 5 minutes.

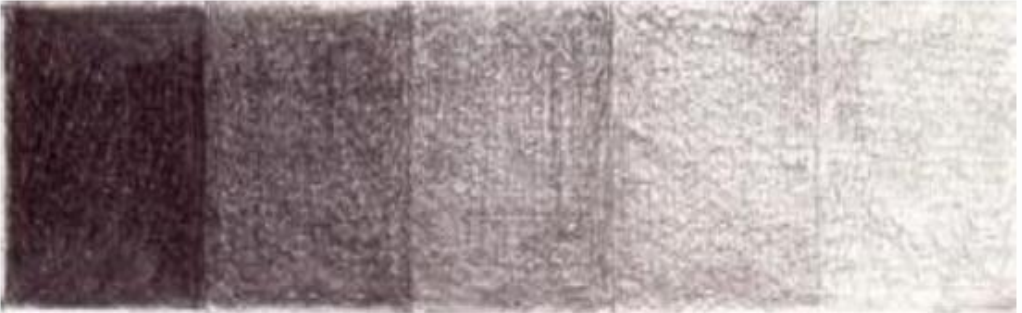
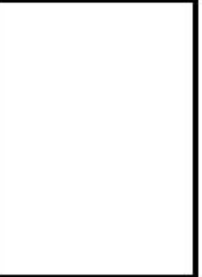
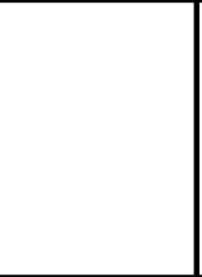

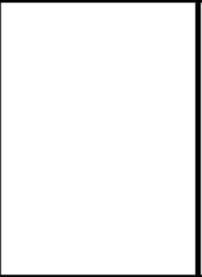
## Task 1: Mark-making

Copy the marks into the boxes

			
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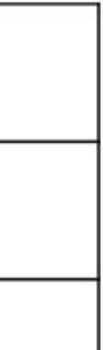
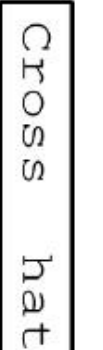


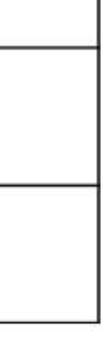







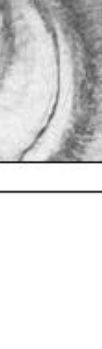
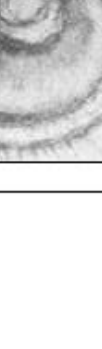

## Task 2: Tonal Ladder/Scale

Copy the different tones into the boxes

				
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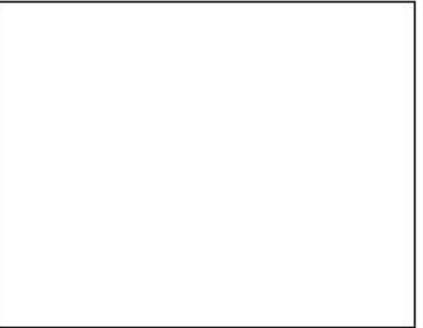

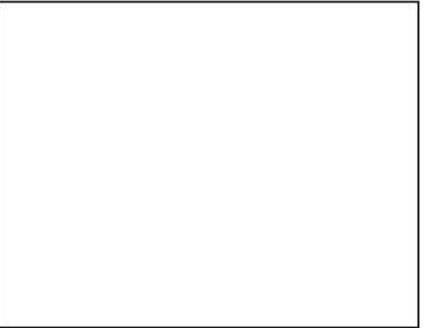
## Task 3: Shading Techniques

Fill the boxes in using the techniques. Try to blend them from light to dark.

<b>Hatching</b>				
<b>Cross hatching</b>				
<b>Stippling</b>				
<b>Blending</b>				

## Task 4: Tone and Texture

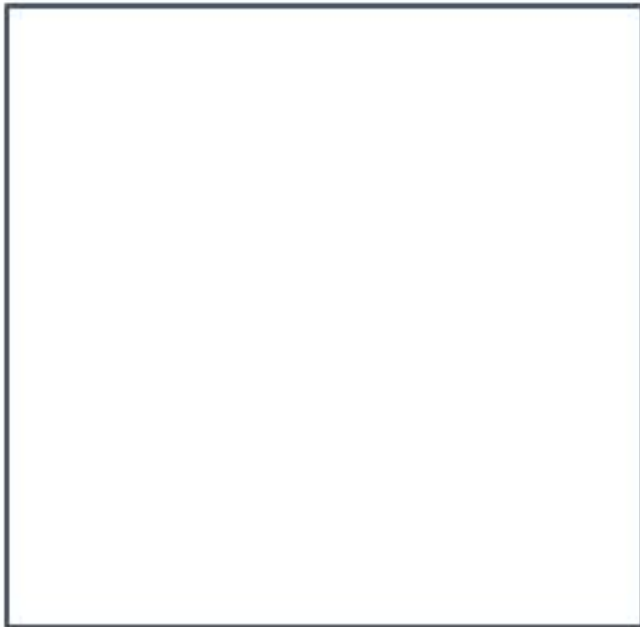
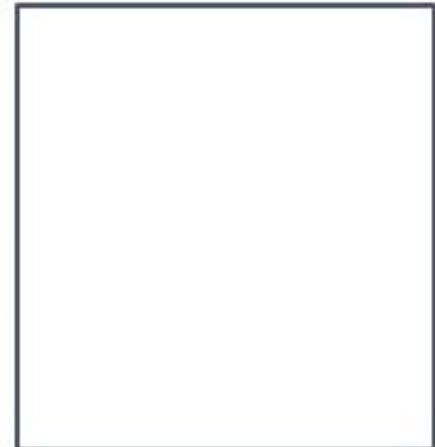
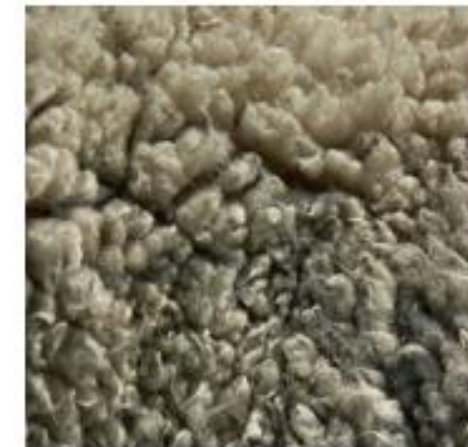
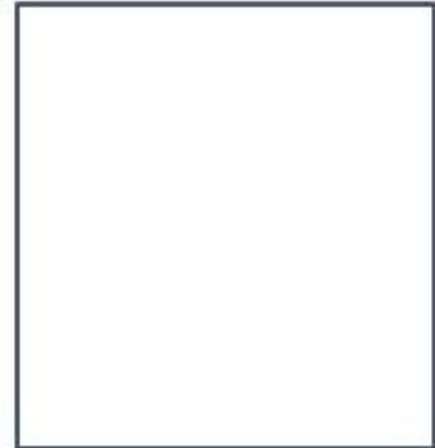
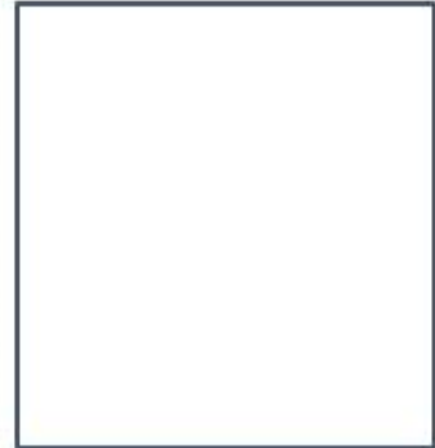
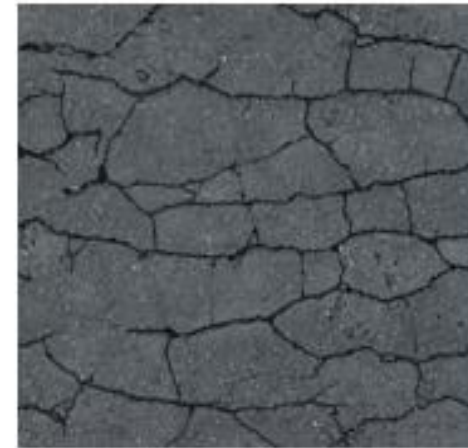
Copy these sections of insects into the boxes, adding a range of tones

# Texture

The appearance of the surface

Frottage is the technique or process of taking a rubbing from an uneven surface to form the basis of a work of art. It is created by placing a piece of paper surface and then rubbing the paper with something to deposit marks, most commonly graphite or wax crayon.



**Exercise 1: Create a rubbing in the box above.**

**Exercise 2: Draw the textures above using pen or pencil.**

**Exercise 3: Write over the photo descriptive words that represent that texture.**