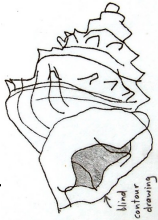


## Art Year 7 Skill

**1. Sketching a line** – Plot out your shape lightly, use a feathery light line to get the accurate shape. Make the line darker when you are happy this is the best that you can produce.



**2. Blind drawing**- When you are only looking at the object you are drawing and not looking at your drawing. The drawing will not look accurate but will show aspects of the object you will recognise.



**3. Continuous line drawing** Draw an object in pen without taking your pen off the paper. This drawing should be an accurate representation of the object but it will have trail lines.



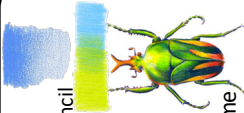
**4. Checklist for a successful drawing**  
**Choice of object** – In drawing this object you will be able to demonstrate your skills  
**Sharp pencil** – To help you add accurate detail  
**Size** – work large so you can fit in more visual information  
**Shape** – ensure the shape is accurate  
**Sketching** you have used a sketched line rather than a heavy solid line  
**Detail** – from observations you have included every aspect of the object.

## Experimenting

**6. How to paint with ready mix**  
 Start with the background, paint the whole space  
 Build up the tones in the back ground  
 Sketch the outline.  
 Start with the main body of the picture.  
 Add brush marks to create layers  
 Add the detail last.

## 7. Colour pencil

Sketch the outline lightly in pencil  
 Bold colours – Apply pressure when colouring.  
 Layering (lightest colours first)  
 Blending  
 Directional shading  
 Use different tones of the same colour

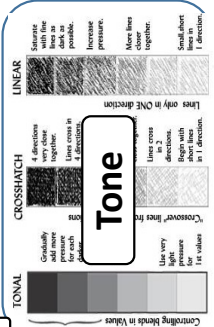


## 8. Oil Pastel

Sketch lightly in pencil first.  
 Blend colours using the pastels not your finger.  
 Paint with PVA glue to varnish.

## 9. Collage (Coloured paper/newspaper/magazines)

Use torn or cut paper depending on the quality of the edge you want.  
 Build up layers, large areas of colour first to details last.



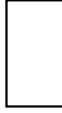
## 5. BASIC ELEMENTS



## Creativity

### 13. Composition

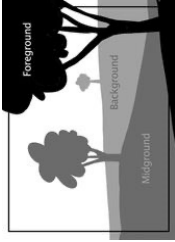
Landscape



Portrait



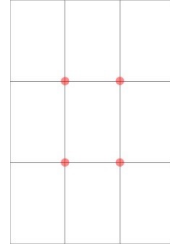
### 14. Foreground/Mid-ground/Background



How the space in an image or picture is divided up to give a sense of depth.

### 15.

Rule of thirds



How the space in an image/ picture is divided up to create points of interest that draw the viewer's attention to certain objects or subjects within the composition.

## Knowledge

**10. Content**- what the work is about/of  
**Process**- How the work is made/created  
**Form**- How have the artists used the basic elements?  
**Connections**- How does the artist's work connect to your project?

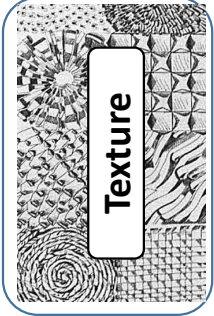
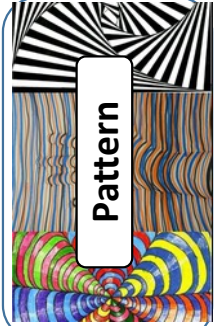
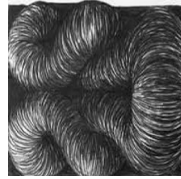
**11. Organic forms** objects like seed pods, shells, bugs and butterflies..... These objects have curved edges.....

### 12. Peter Randall- Page

**Content**-He uses nature as inspiration, things like shells, seed pods, flowers, camouflage and dividing cells are starting points for his work .His work is often based on maths.  
**Form**-His work is solid with a little texture on the surface.The shape is organic with smooth edges.

**Process**- Materials used, Limestone, granite and marble.Hammer and chisel with fine sanding tools.Cast in bronze.Clay

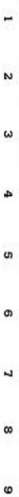
**Connections**- Natural forms, Greek and Roman art.  
 Randall-Page uses direction shading to create the illusion that the drawing is 3d.



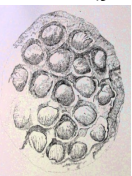
# ART

## Skill – Drawing/shading

**16. Tone** is the lightness or darkness of something. You would use a variety of different tones when shading an object.



**17. Shading** is used to show where the light and dark areas are on an object. This shows the 3D form of the object.



**18. Shade (Directional Shading)** where you describe the object using line and tone. There are more lines to create the darker tones and less lines to create the illusion of light

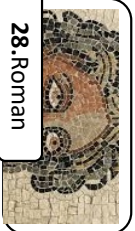
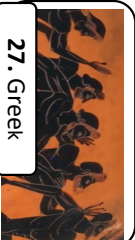


**19. Key words:**

**Observation** - Looking and noticing all the detail  
**Mark making** – using a variety of lines to describe texture  
**Shape** - the outline of something  
**Form** - 3 dimensional shape  
**Proportion** – how the size of different parts of an object, thing or person relate to each other  
**Composition**- how parts of a picture/image connect to each other  
**Perspective**- how the height, width and depth of an image is shown.

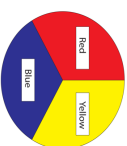


## History of art movements

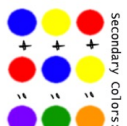


**20. How to paint with water colour**  
 Start with the background, paint the whole space  
 Build up the tones in the back ground  
 Sketch the outline  
 Start with the lightest tones  
 Add brush marks to create layers working from lightest through to darkest colours.  
 Add the detail last.

## Colour



Primary colours



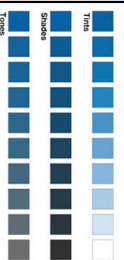
Secondary colours



**Complementary**  
 Blue and orange  
 Red and green  
 Yellow and purple

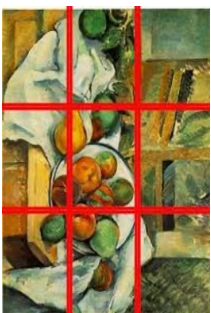


Tints, tones and shades



**Harmonious colours** are colours that go well together. Warm are reds, oranges and yellows. Cool colours are blue, green and purple.

**22. Cezanne** has used the rule of thirds to create an effective composition. By dividing up his painting as a wall, a table and a table cloth.  
 The point of interest in this painting is the large bowl of fruit.  
 This is a still life painting by Cezanne. The corner of the table is drawing your eye into the painting.



**23. In the visual arts, composition** is the placement or arrangement of visual elements or ingredients in a work of art. The term composition means 'putting together' and can apply to any work of art.



**24. Using a camera to record.**

- Put on the neck strap
- Turn it on
- Check the battery
- Check the mode (Auto or Auto without flash)
- Look through the viewfinder to decide your composition. Remember – Rule of thirds/Foreground/mid ground/background/landscape or portrait.
- Push the button down half way to focus
- Push the button fully down to take the picture.

