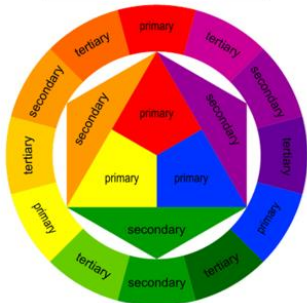


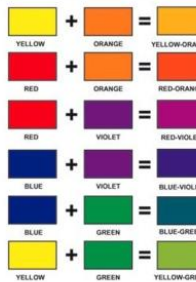
COLOUR

THE COLOUR WHEEL

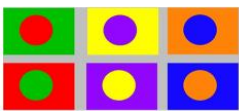


TERTIARY COLOURS

Primary + Secondary = Tertiary



COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS



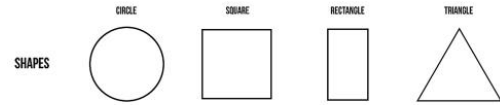
HUES, TINTS, TONES & SHADES



ART MOVEMENT: FAUVISM



SHAPE & FORM



GEOMETRIC SHAPES



ORGANIC SHAPES



ARTIST: HENRI MATISSE

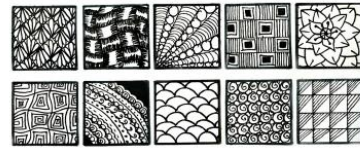


ARTIST: HENRY MOORE



PATTERN

ZENTANGLE PATTERNS



REPEAT PATTERN



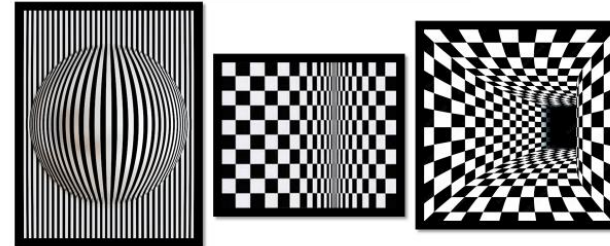
IRREGULAR PATTERN



REGULAR PATTERN



ART MOVEMENT: OP ART



The Formal Elements are the parts used to make a piece of artwork. They are often used together, and how they are organised in a piece of art determines what the finished piece will look like. You should consider these when you are analysing or producing a piece of artwork.

TEXTURE

TEXTURE MARK-MAKING



TEXTURE AND FORM



ARTIST: ANSELM KIEFER



LINE

TYPES OF LINE



A line's width is sometimes called its "thickness". Lines are sometimes called "strokes", especially when referring to lines in digital artwork.

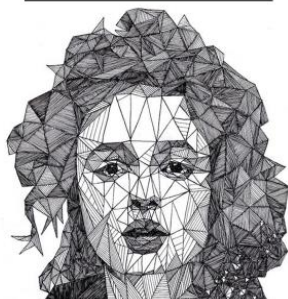
DRAWING WITH LINE



RHYTHMIC LINE



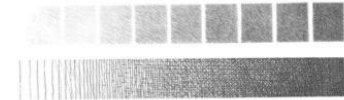
ARTIST: JOSH BRYAN



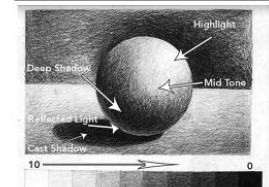
TONE

TONAL VALUES

- WHITE REPRESENTS THE LIGHTEST POSSIBLE VALUE AND BLACK THE DARKEST VALUE
- IN BETWEEN EXISTS A "RANGE OF GRAYS"
- THIS RANGE IS REPRESENTED (BELOW) BY A GRAY VALUE OF (9) GRADATIONS FROM WHITE TO BLACK



3D FORMS USING TONE



SHADING TECHNIQUES



COLOUR VALUES



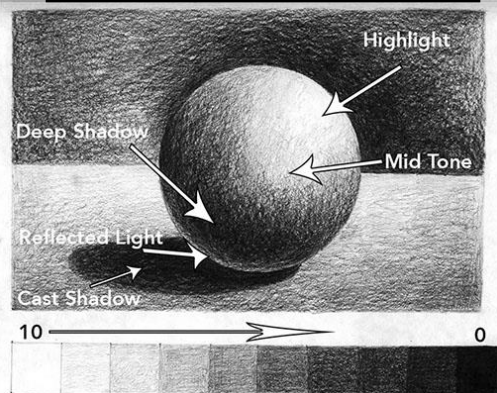
When working in colour, a range of tones needs to be used to create the illusion of a 3D form.

ARTIST: M.C ESCHER



KEY KNOWLEDGE

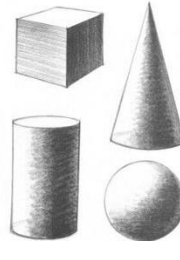
Shadow and Highlight Placement



Shading Techniques

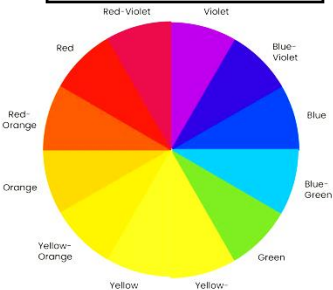


3D Shape Shading

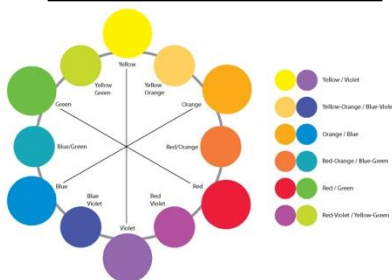


- Learn to draw
- Always draw from observation (Look at the object you are drawing carefully).
 - Pressing harder on the pencil creates a darkertone.
 - Shadows are always on the opposite side to highlights.
 - Blend tones smoothly with your finger.
 - Shade and blend in a circular motion on circular or curvy objects.
 - Add fine detail and texture last.
 - Texture is how something feels to the touch.

Colour Theory



Complementary Colours



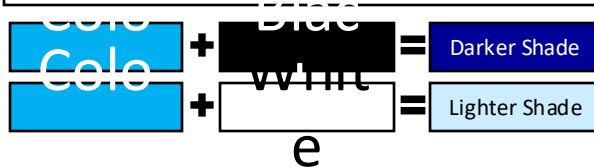
Mixing Secondary Colours



Mixing Tertiary Colours



Mixing Colour Shades



ARTISTS IN FOCUS

Jackie Morris



- Jackie Morris is a British **Illustrator** who paints woodland animals.
- She is an author who illustrates her own books too.
- She uses watercolour to produce her paintings.
- Her work use vibrant colours and lots of fine detail to make the animals look realistic.
- She was discouraged from doing art at school but was resilient and never gave up on her dream.
- She is now a successful illustrator working in London.



Artist Analysis

Use three adjectives to describe the artwork by Jackie Morris (skill: Analysis)

What media does she use to create her artwork? (skill: Knowledge)

What is the subject matter/theme Morris explores?(skill: Understanding)

If you could interview the artist, what questions would you ask her? (skill:Application)

How does the art work make you feel? Explain why? (skill: Analysis)

3 interesting facts about the artist **and** her art work:

- 1
- 2
- 3

SKETCHBOOK PRESENTATION

Jackie Morris

Wednesday 16th October 2024

- Always **underline dates and titles** at the start of each lesson.
- Ensure that all worksheets are **tidied in or glued into your sketchbook** neatly.
- **Don't cross out any work** or rip any work out.
- Use up **half a page** for your **TAKE 10** activity.
- **Use all available space** in your sketchbook.

Take 10



KEY SKILLS

- Make sure that your **pencil is sharp**.
- **Always look repeatedly** at what you are drawing.
- **Hold the pencil correctly** as shown.
- Hold the pencil **to the side for smooth shading**.
- **Draw lightly** in case you make a mistake.

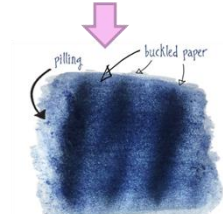


Dry watercolour tablets - Just add a little water and mix to make paint.

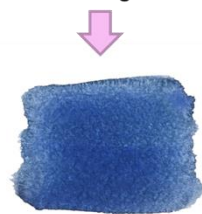


If you do not want two colours to blend together, wait for the first colour to dry before painting the second colour.

Too much water



Just right



Here are some top tips when working with watercolour.

You can use colour theory to mix your own colours from the standard palette.

Paint the outline carefully

Made a mistake? Just dab the area with a damp tissue and the colour will come off.

Paint any highlighted or white areas with just plain water.

Then fill in the shape

Use an appropriate sized brush for what you are painting.



KEY WORDS

Watercolour	A water-based paint known for soft colours and it's ability to blend easily.
Woodland	Areas of land covered with trees.
Inspiration	To be stimulated to produce something by looking at another artwork or artist.
Blend	To smoothly mix colours or tones.
Style	A specific way of doing something or a specific way and artwork looks.
Texture	The way something feels for examples, smooth, smooth or spiky.
Analyse	To unpick elements within a piece to understand how it was made and what it means.
Reflect	To look back and consider the successes and weaknesses of an artwork.
Replicate	To produce a copy of something or to do something again.
Well-being	The state of being comfortable, healthy and happy.