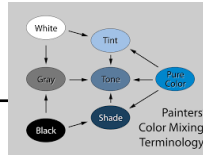


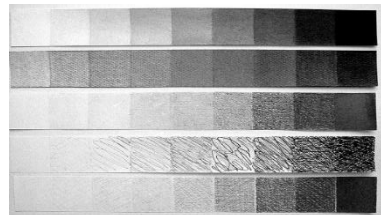
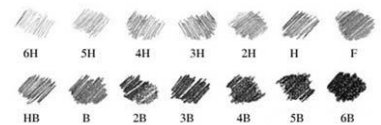
<b>Tone</b>	A tone is produced either by the mixture of a colour with grey, or by both tinting and shading..
<b>Shade</b>	The mixture of a colour with black, which increases darkness.
<b>Tint</b>	The mixture of a colour with white, which increases lightness
<b>Mark making</b>	Different lines, patterns, and textures we create in a piece of art. It applies to any art material on any surface, not only paint on canvas or pencil on paper.
<b>Composition</b>	The position and layout of shapes on the paper
<b>Still life</b>	A painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects.
<b>Cubism</b>	A movement in art, especially painting, in which perspective with a single viewpoint was abandoned and use was made of simple geometric shapes, interlocking planes, and, later, collage.



## Recording from Observation

**Primary source observational drawing:** drawing something real in front of you.

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## Grades of Pencils

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

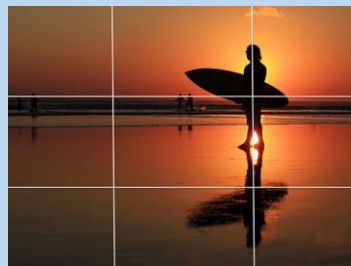
*H = hard, B = black (soft)*

In Art the most useful pencils are B, 2B and 4B.

If your pencil has no grade it is likely to be an HB (hard black in the middle of the scale)

## What makes a successful photograph?

**Rule of thirds:** The guideline proposes that an image should be imagined as divided into nine equal parts by two equally spaced horizontal lines and two equally spaced vertical lines, and that important compositional elements should be placed along these lines or their intersections.



## What makes a successful artist research page?

You must include:

- Artists name (title)
- Imagery of the artists work
- Annotation and your own opinion (facts about the artist as well as analysing the artists work)
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- Consider presentation of your page. Try to make your page reflect the artists style (through use of colour or even media you choose to use).



# 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:

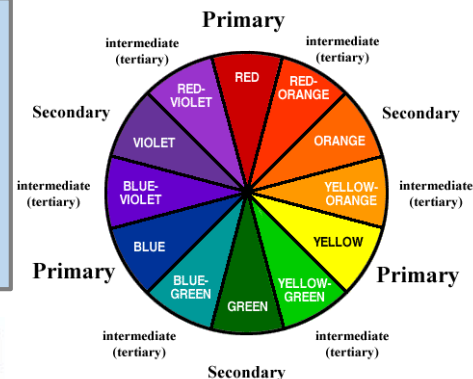
- **WHAT** you have done
- **HOW** have you done it
- **WHAT** inspired you
- **WHAT** else did you try
- **WHY** is it successful
- **IS** there anything you would change

**ALWAYS TRY TO BE POSITIVE!**

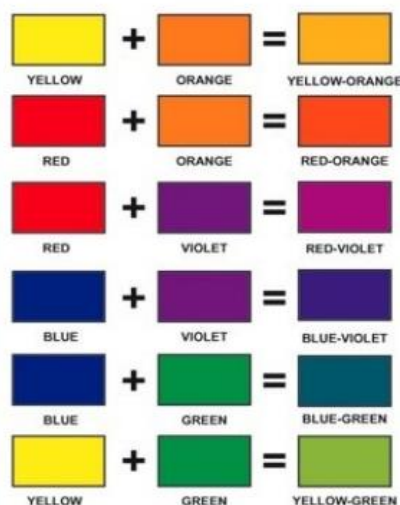
<b>The colour wheel</b>	This is a diagram that shows how colours are mixed or the relationship between colours.
<b>Primary colours</b>	Red, blue and yellow. These are colours that cant be made by mixing other colours together.
<b>Secondary colours</b>	Green, orange and purple. Mix two primary colours to create a secondary colour
<b>Tertiary colours</b>	These are colours create by mixing a primary and a secondary colour together.
<b>Complimentary colours</b>	These are colours that are opposite on the colour wheel.
<b>Harmonious colours</b>	These are colours from the same section of the colour wheel. These work well when blending.
<b>Cool colours</b>	Fall on one half of the colour wheel. Calm or soothing in nature. They are not overpowering and tend to recede in space. For this reason, they typically make a space seem larger.
<b>Warm colours</b>	Fall on the opposite side to the cool colours on the colour wheel. They are vivid or bold in nature. They tend to advance in space and can be overwhelming.

## Blending

- Always start with the lightest colour and add the darker colour in small amounts
- Harmonious colours blend well together.
- Cross hatching is a good mark making method when blending dry materials.
- Wet materials should be mixed on a palette before blending.



## Primary + Secondary = Tertiary



## Mixing paint

- Always start with the lightest colour and add the darker colour in small amounts.
- Use a palette to mix your colour.



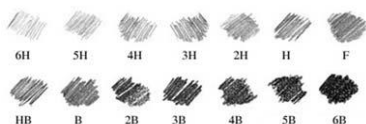
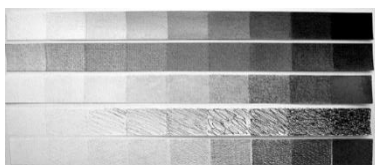
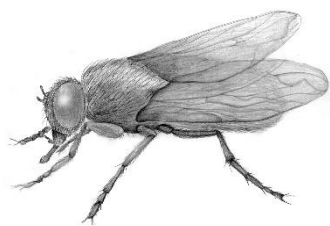
Scan here to view a help guide on mixing paint.



**Recording from Observation**

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Scan below to view how to create a collagraph plate.



<b>Bird</b>	A warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak, and typically by being able to fly.
<b>Insect</b>	Insects have a chitinous exoskeleton, a three-part body (head, thorax and abdomen), three pairs of jointed legs, compound eyes and one pair of antennae. Insects are the most diverse group of animals.
<b>Tone</b>	A tone is produced either by the mixture of a colour with grey, or by both tinting and shading.
<b>Line drawing</b>	A drawing done using only narrow lines, without blocks of shading.
<b>Mark Making</b>	Different lines, patterns, and textures we create in a piece of art. It applies to any art material on any surface, not only paint on canvas or pencil on paper.
<b>Mono printing</b>	A form of printmaking that has lines or images that can only be made once, unlike most printmaking, which allows for multiple originals.
<b>Collagraph printing</b>	A collagraph refers to a collage of materials glued on to a "printing plate," which is a square of cardboard. When glue is dry, it is usually varnished so that it can be painted with acrylics. Paper is then pressed on to the surface to produce a print.
<b>Mixed Media</b>	A term used to describe artworks composed from a combination of different media or materials.
<b>2D</b>	Two dimensional: Having or appearing to have length and breadth but no depth.
<b>3D</b>	Three dimensional: Having or appearing to have length, breadth, and depth.



**What makes a successful artist research page?**

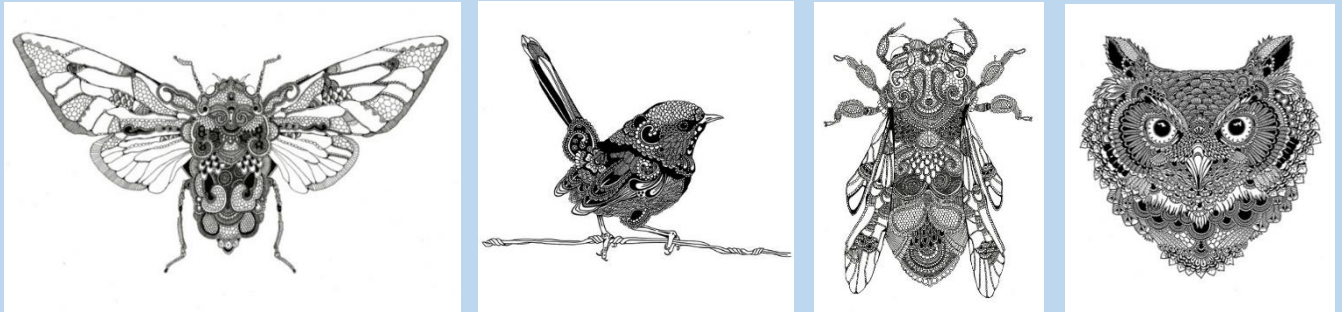
You must include:

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**Rosalind Monks**

- Inspired by the environments and people around her.
- Capturing the vivid colours and beautiful patterns inherent in the varied urban and natural environments

*“The more interesting my surroundings are the more I am inspired to draw”*



**Sue Brown**

- Professional artist for 15 years.
- Her work is inspired by nature and predominantly consists of printmaking.
- Her work springs from the pages of her sketchbooks
- She likes to use found or ready made objects within her work.



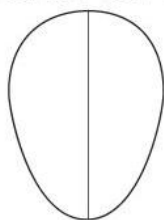
**Places of interest to visit**

- Chester Zoo – Butterfly house
- Gauntlet Birds of Prey Eagle & Vulture Park
- World Museum - Liverpool

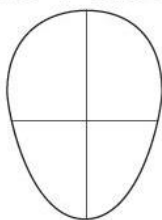
# Proportions of the Face



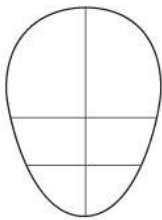
To begin drawing a portrait you will first need to draw an egg shape. Remember that the narrow part of the egg points down as this will become the chin.



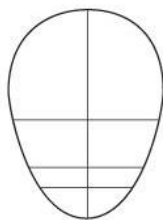
Draw a line vertically right through the centre of the egg. This line will make sure that you line up the nose, mouth and eyes correctly.



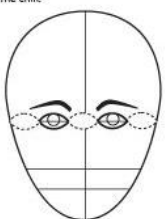
Draw a horizontal line half way down the egg. This is where the eyes and top of the ears will go.



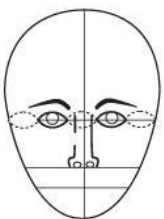
Half way between the eye line and the chin draw a second horizontal line. This is where the bottom of the nose and ears will go.



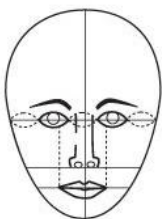
A third of the way down from the nose line draw a third horizontal line. This is where the mouth will go.



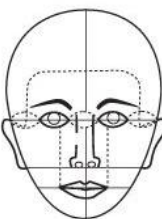
Draw in the eyes with the corners on the line. To ensure the eyes are the correct size you should be able to fit five equal eye widths across the head.



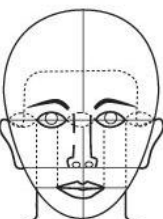
Draw the bottom of the nose. The nostrils should rest on the line.



Draw in the mouth with the line dividing the two lips. By measuring a third in from the inside corner of the eye and drawing a line vertically on each side, you can achieve an accurate mouth width.



Draw in the ears and the hairline. The hairline can help determine the shape of the face. Remember the ears should fit snugly between the eye and nose lines.



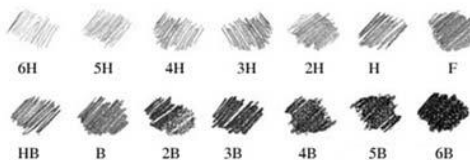
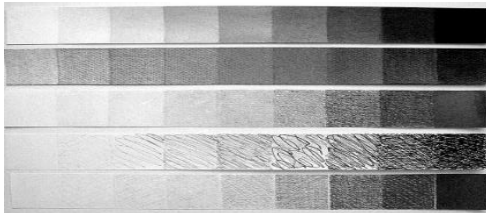
Draw the neck by drawing a vertical line from the outer corner of the eye on each side to achieve the correct width.

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Scan here to view drawing a portrait..

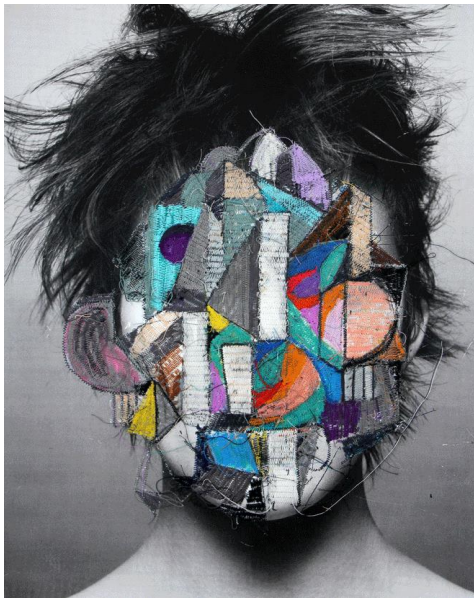


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<b>Tone</b>	A tone is produced either by the mixture of a colour with grey, or by both tinting and shading..
<b>Portrait</b>	A portrait is a representation of a particular person. A self-portrait is a portrait of the artist by the artist
<b>Proportion</b>	Proportion refers to the relative size of parts within a whole. In this case, the whole can be a single object like a person's face.
<b>Scale</b>	Scale refers to the size of an object (a whole) in relationship to another object (another whole).
<b>Features</b>	These are typically eyes, nose, mouth, ears (the senses). These can also be unique features i.e. freckles or a scar.
<b>Characteristics</b>	Traits of a persons i.e. friendly, chatty



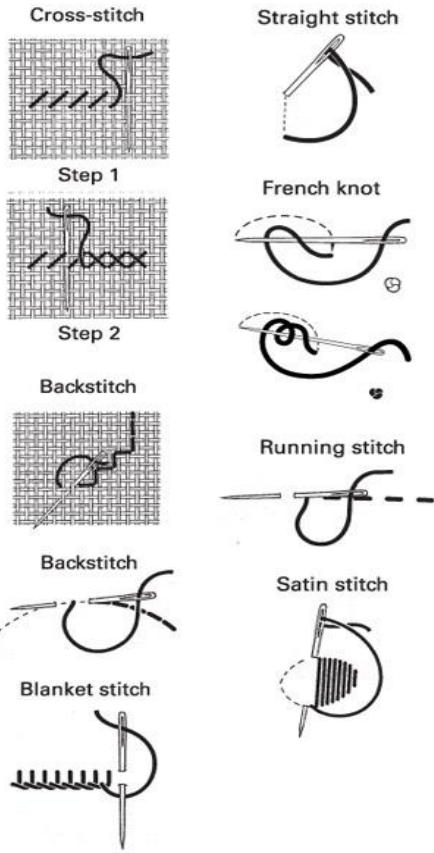
**Portrait Photography**

You need to consider:

- Background
- Pose
- Lighting
- Aperture
- Focus

**Jose Romussi**

- Originally from Chile, this artist is skilled in a variety of media. Studying landscape design in Chile, he now embroiders, by hand and challenges new ideas in textile art and photography.
- Romussi produced a series of abstract faces that appear to have been influenced by Picasso and the cubists, but in a range of bright colours worked in a variety of stitches.



**Embellishment** is a decorative detail or feature added to something to make it more attractive.

**Embroidery** is the craft of decorating fabric or other materials using a needle to apply thread or yarn. *Embroidery* may also incorporate other materials such as pearls, beads, quills, and sequins.

**Pablo Picasso**

- Pablo Ruiz Picasso was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist, stage designer, poet and playwright who spent most of his adult life in France.
- Born: 25<sup>th</sup> October 1881
- Died: 8<sup>th</sup> April 1973
- He was a founder of the movement Cubism.
- Also famous for his 'Blue' and 'Rose' period.



Can you remember the key points you MUST include to make your artist research page successful?

**Cubism**

A movement in art (began in Paris in 1907), especially painting, in which perspective with a single viewpoint was abandoned and use was made of simple geometric shapes, interlocking planes, and, later, collage.

**Mixed media**

A piece of art made using which more than one *medium* or *material*. This could be a combination of painting, photography, collage, textiles.