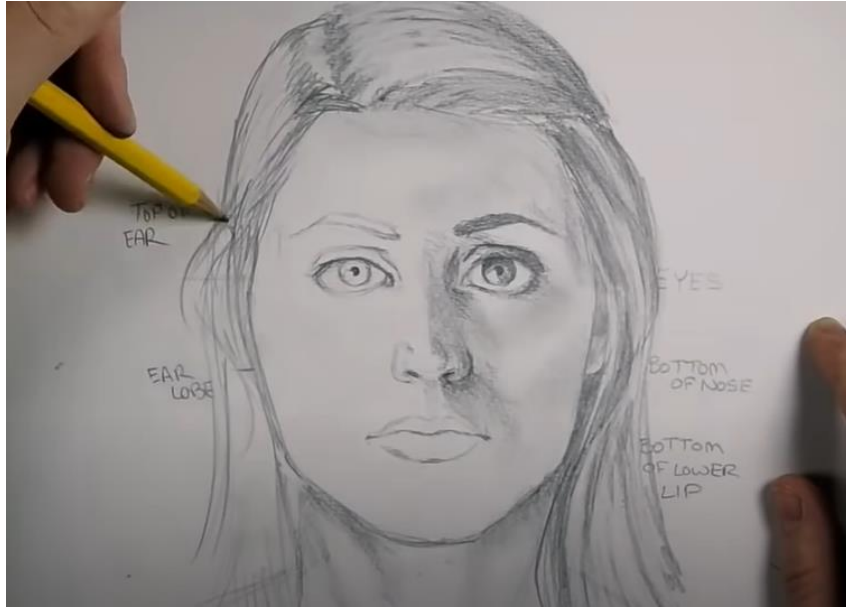


This term you will learn how to draw from **OBSERVATION** a self portrait. You will learn how to work out proportions.

Watch this you-tube clip

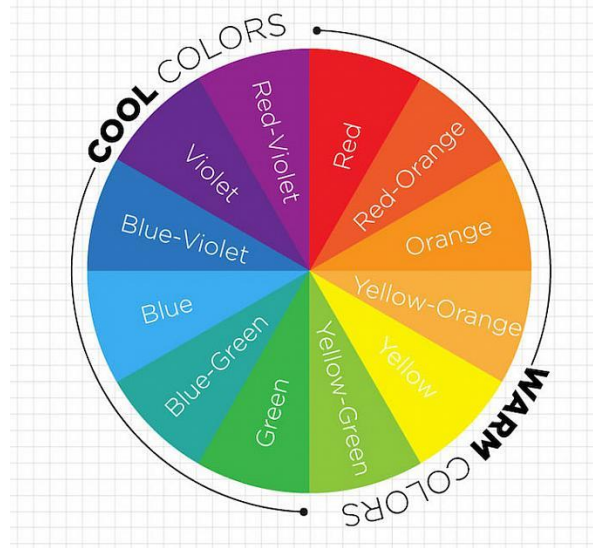
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1kHZA9sCH4>



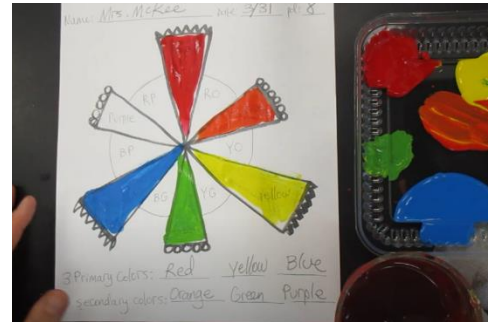
How to Draw a Self-Portrait

1. 5 Tips to Improve Your Self-Portrait Drawing!
2. Start with a Light Sketch. Start with a light outline. ...
3. Add Shadows and Smudge Them. To make your self-portrait drawing look professionally done, add shadows. ...
4. Do Your Hairline After You Outline. ...
5. Fine Details Come Last. ...

COLOR WHEEL



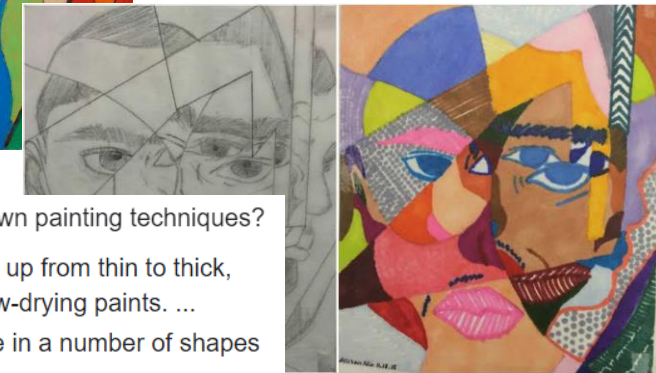
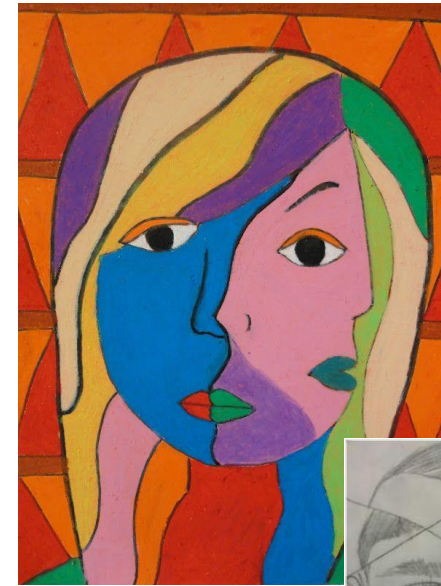
You will learn about colour theory and paint a colour wheel



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XWScKStR54k>

This term you will develop your painting skills and produce a self portrait painting inspired by Picasso

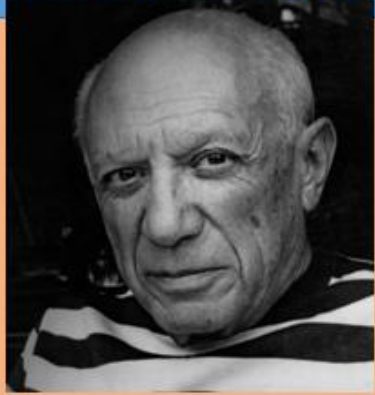
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mwE_Z5X-oIY



What are the basic must known painting techniques?

- Underpainting. Work paint up from thin to thick, especially when using slow-drying paints. ...
- Blocking in. Brushes come in a number of shapes and fibre types. ...
- Building up texture. Have a dry flat brush you can use to blend and create smooth transitions. ...
- Dry brushing. ...

Pablo Picasso



Pablo Picasso knew from an early age that he was unlike the rest. Born in Malaga, Spain in 1881, he displayed little skill or interest in school work as a child, and looked forward to his hours spent in detention for being a bad student, where he would lose himself in his sketchbook.

- His first word was "lapiz," the Spanish word for pencil.
- His father was an artist, art professor and museum curator.
- His father started teaching art to him when he was seven years old.
- Pablo completed his first painting when he was nine years old. The title of the painting was *Le Picador*. The image is of a man riding a horse in a bullfight.
- His father decided that he would give up painting when Picasso was 13 years old because he felt his son was already a better painter than him.
- Picasso was 15 when he finished *First Communion*, which was an extremely well known portrait depicting his father, mother, and sister.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UhB0U6OUPIM>



Pablo Ruiz Picasso was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist and theatre designer who spent most of his adult life in France. Wikipedia

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xfS2QQ28H7A>

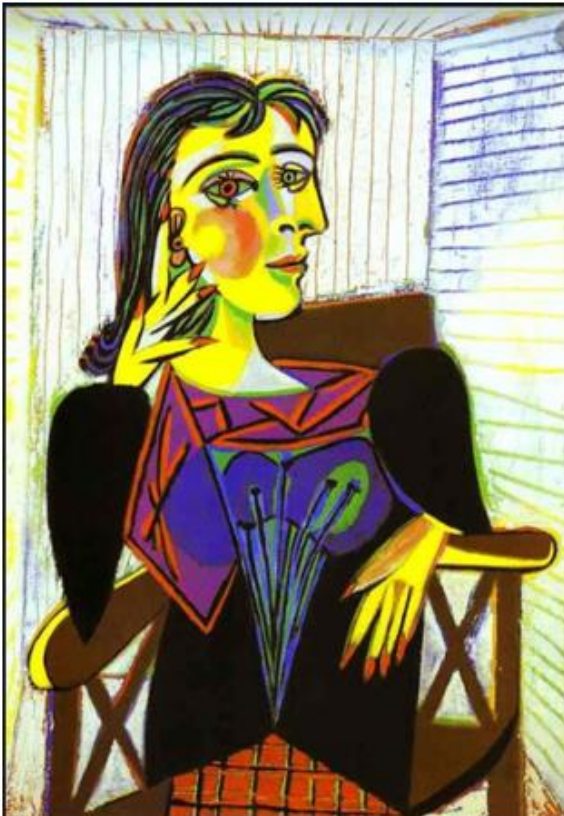
First Communion, 1896 by Picasso



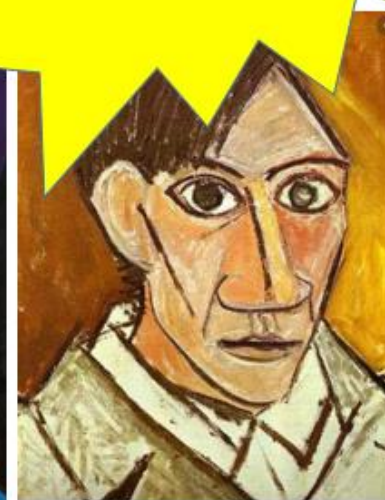
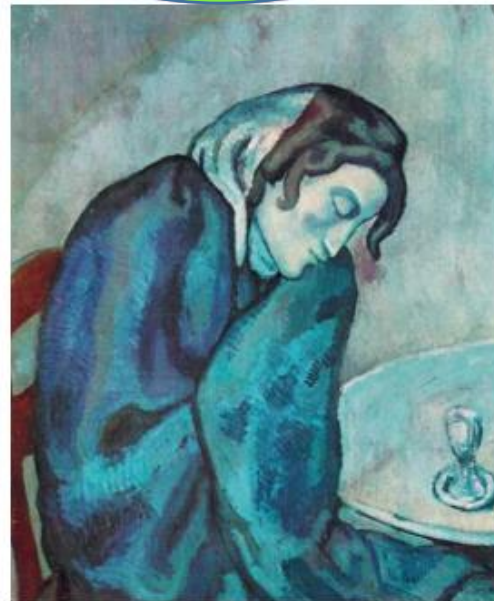
I paint objects as I think them not as I see them.

Our goals can only be reached through a vehicle of a plan, in which we must fervently believe, and upon which we must vigorously act. There is no other route to success.

Inspiration exists, but you have to find it **working**.



Portraits



ART



Look at the following slides to help you understand the visual elements...

Task 4:

Create a 'Cubist style collage' using photos/images of a face (could be yours)

How: Take several photos of someone's face from different angles. Cut them up and create a collage using the different fragments. You teacher will give you some examples and top tips! [A.O.2]



Yr 7 – Homework Tasks

Task 1:

Produce a detailed drawing (copy) of MC Escher's 'Eye'. We will give you this in class

[A.O.1/A.O.3]

Start with basic shapes and outline and then apply the skills that you have learnt in class. Layer pencil and build marks to represent what you see and show TONE

<http://www.mcescher.com>.

If you find this difficult you could TRACE the image first to draw out the basic shapes and then start to add detail.

Homework is important. It provides you with an opportunity to practice what you learn in class. By repeating tasks and practicing your drawing you will develop confidence and improve your drawing skills.

Task 2:

Produce a series of DRAWINGS OF MOUTHS (You can work from observation or from photos of mouths or images that you have found)

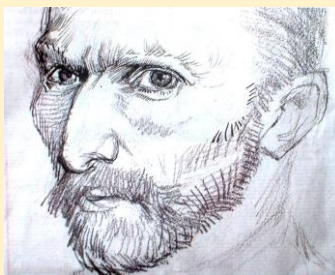
(A.O.3). Look carefully and draw what you see. Start with basic shapes and outlines and then build sensitive marks to represent what you see. Really look carefully and draw what you see.

Difficult? You could take a photograph, print that and then work from the photo.

<https://www.bing.com/videos/riverview/related-video?q=youtube+drawing+mouths+images&mid=CF88125C7438C08225E3CF88125C7438C0825E3&FORM=VIRE>

Task 3:

Copy part of VAN GOGH PORTRAIT IMAGE. This is all about MARKMAKING. Really try to copy a section of the image (or all of it if you are ambitious and want to invest more time). We will give you images in class.

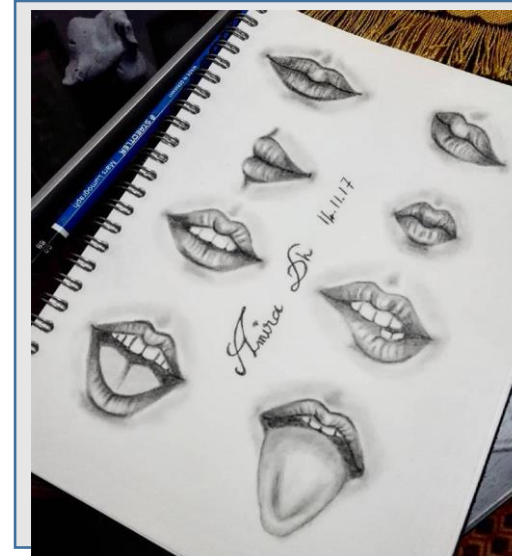


Task 5:

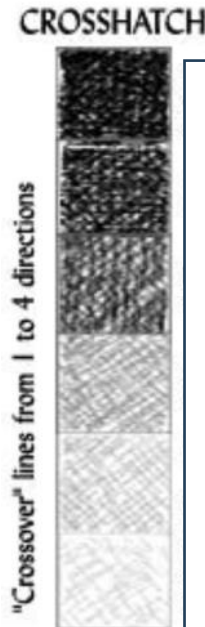
Copy – expressive portrait image (your teacher will give you one to choose from). Really try to copy what you see – create similar marks and lines..... Artists we will look at:

Maggie HAMBLING
Kathe Kollwitz.....

Remember you can always e-mail images to your art teacher and they will print for you!
Burgessl@colfox.dorset.sch.uk



Remember the Art Department is open every lunch and most evenings after school!



Ingredients for Success

- Engage
- Believe in yourself
- Take Control
- Plan for times when you will find things difficult and persevere
- Communicate how you feel
- Be resourceful and ask for help if you need it.
- Organisation is key!

Space

Space - element of art, refers to **the emptiness or area between, around, above, below, or within objects**. Positive Space - the shapes or forms of interest. Negative Space - the empty space between the shapes or forms. 3-D Space can be defined as the space over, under, through, behind, and around a form.

Tone

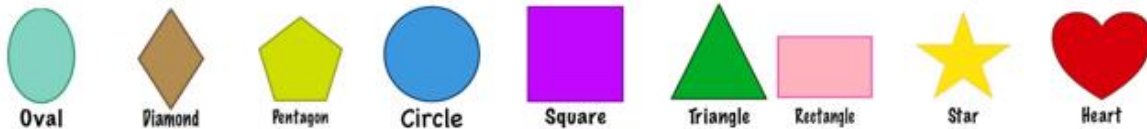
Tone refers to the lightness or darkness of colors used, which can help to create a sense of depth or distance in art. Artists use light and dark colors to convey a mood or an emotion. Color can harmonize, or bring elements together and create a pleasing sensation, or it may clash.

In one of these senses "tone", like "lightness" and "value", refers to the scale between black and white through various greys. If there's a difference it's that lightness and Munsell value increase from black to white, while "tone" and also "tonal value" scales are often represented as increasing from white to black.

Pattern



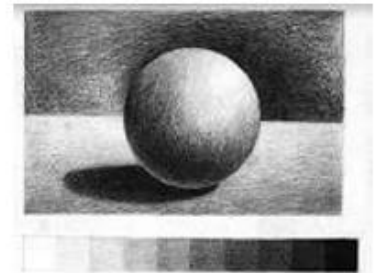
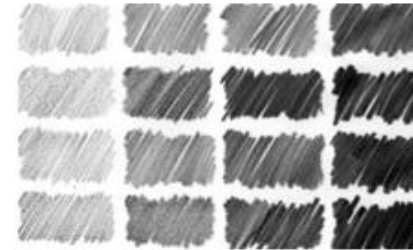
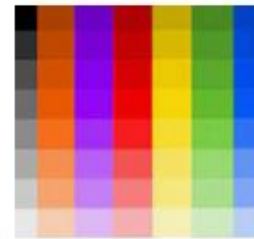
A PATTERN is a design that repeats and can be found anywhere. They can be made by repeating shape, line, or color. Patterns can be simple like a checkerboard or complex like the branches of a tree. In art, pattern is used in organizing and decorating designs.



Shape: A flat two dimensional area that has an edge or outline. Geometric shapes .. Triangles .. Squares, rectangles, polygons, circles and ellipses...

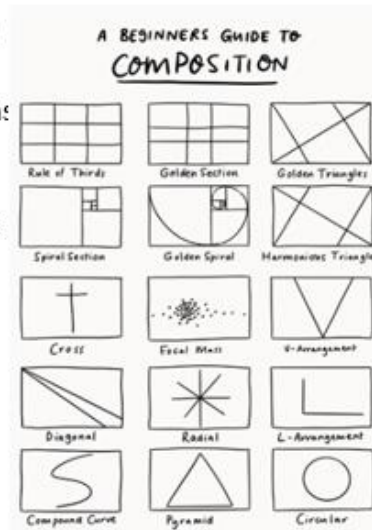
Scale

Scale refers to **the overall physical size of an artwork or objects in the artwork**. We always relate scale to the size of the human body - how big or small the piece is in relation to us. An artist may decide to use a scale which is different from life-sized and this will have an impact on how it feels.



Composition

In the visual arts 'composition' means 'the placement or 'arrangement' of visual elements in a work of art.



Balance: Balance is a sense that the painting 'feels right' and not heavier on one side. Having a symmetrical arrangement adds a sense of calm. Asymmetrical arrangement creates a more dynamic feeling.

Unity: Do all parts of the composition feel as if they belong together or does something feel stuck on, awkward, out of place?

Proportion: How things fit together and relate to each other in terms of size and scale: whether big or small, nearby or distant.

Key Elements in Art

UNDERSTANDING

these will help you to understand Art. In Art it is important that you can COMMUNICATE your ideas, thoughts and opinions. Evaluate and Analyse.



Texture

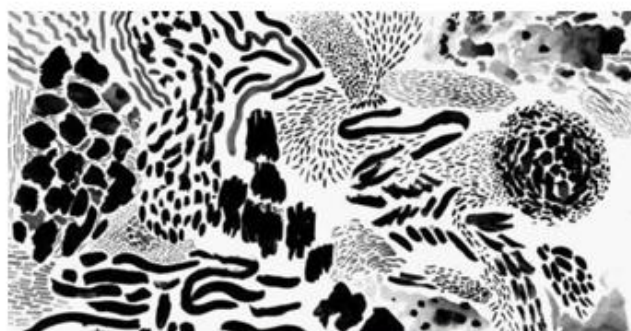
The surface quality or "feel" of an object, its smoothness, roughness, softness, etc.



Mark Making

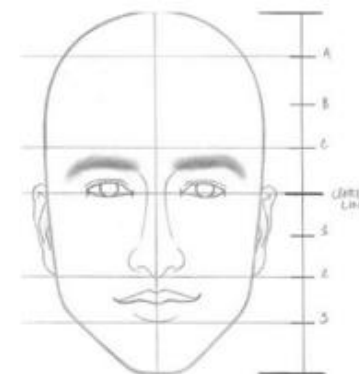
Dots/Dashes/Squiggles/Scratches
Cross hatching/Dabs/Directional line

Line: An element of art that is used to define shape, contours, and outlines, also to suggest mass and volume. It may be a continuous mark made on a surface with a pointed tool or implied by the edges of shapes and forms.



Proportion:

How things fit together and relate to each other in terms of size and scale, whether big or small, nearby or distant.



Characteristics of Line are:

- **Width**- thick, thin, tapering, uneven
- **Length** - long, short, continuous, broken
- **Direction**- horizontal, vertical, diagonal, curving, perpendicular, oblique, parallel, radial, zigzag
- **Focus**- sharp, blurry, fuzzy, choppy
- **Feeling**- sharp, jagged, graceful, smooth

horizontal	vertical	zig zag
curly	spiral	thick thin
angle	cross hatching	ripple or radiating

Colour



- > Color is what the eye sees when light is reflected off an object.
- > Primary colors: red, yellow, blue.
- > Secondary colors: orange, purple, green.
- > Value is the lightness or darkness of a color.
- Hue: name of color
- Value: hue's lightness and darkness (a color's value changes when white or black is added)
- Intensity: quality of brightness and purity (high intensity= color is strong and bright; low intensity= color is faint and dull)



Focus:

Paintings with height contrast, strong differences, between light and dark (for example, have a different feel than paintings with minimal contrast. Contrast can be differences in shape, colour, size, texture, type of line

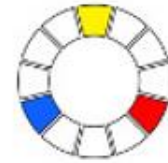
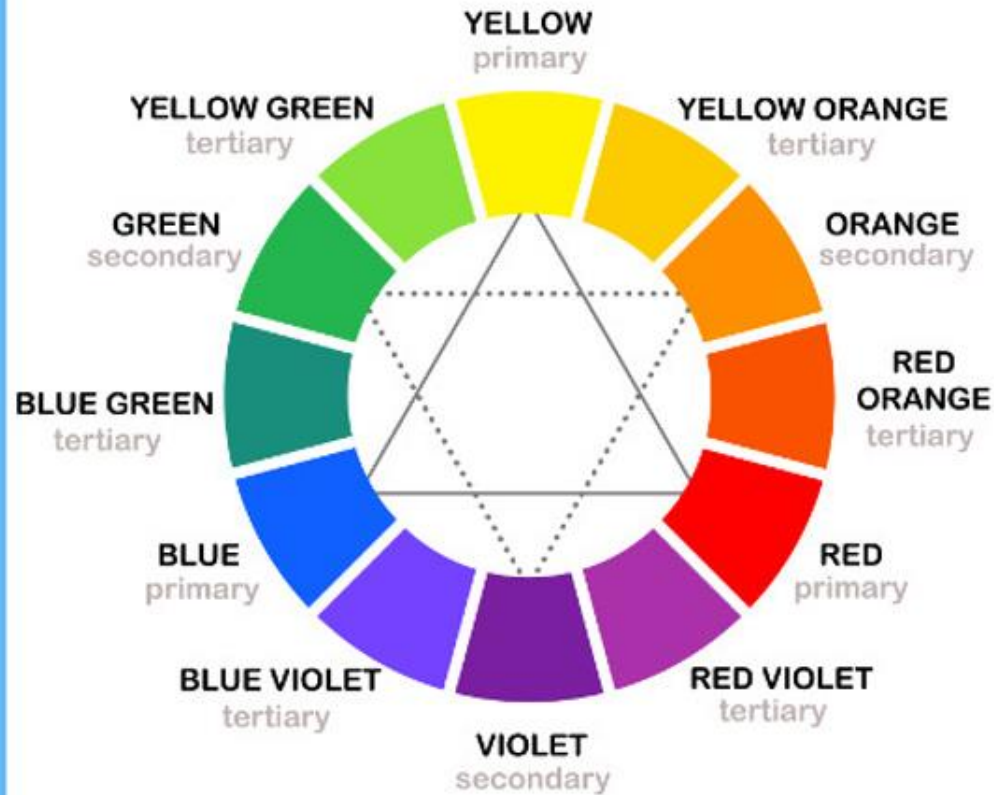
Other useful things to know

Drawing from observation – This means drawing what you see – drawing something which is in front of you.

Thumbnail Sketches – These are little sketches which allow you to explore different compositional ideas.

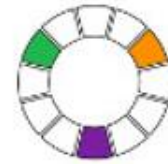


Color Wheel



PRIMARY

YELLOW
RED
BLUE



SECONDARY

ORANGE
VIOLET
GREEN



TERTIARY

YELLOW ORANGE
RED ORANGE
RED VIOLET
BLUE VIOLET
BLUE GREEN
YELLOW GREEN

Synonyms of color

- hue.
- shade.
- tone.
- coloration.
- tint.
- coloring.
- tinge.
- tincture.

Literacy in ART

A.O.1

Communication

Understanding

Analysing

Evaluating

Let's take a look:

- Ablaze - Radiant with bright color.
- Beaming - Bright; shining.
- Bold - Bright; vivid.
- Bright - Brilliant in color.
- Brilliant - Vivid; intense.
- Colorful - Full of vivid colors.
- Dappled - Having a spotted surface.
- Deep - Dark; rich.

What is the power of color in art?

Color **allows us to create our own individuality and flare.** For years interior decorators, graphic designers, advertisers and artists have been using color to enhance our environments. Color can be used to evoke a certain mood or to create a message or sharp response in the viewer.

Color Theory Glossary: How To Talk About Color

1. Hue a true color, without tint or shade. This is generally what we mean when we say "color".
2. Chromaticity the "colorfulness" of a hue. ...
3. Saturation the intensity of a color. ...
4. Value the brighter the color the higher the value.

Activate Windows

Go to Settings to activate Windows