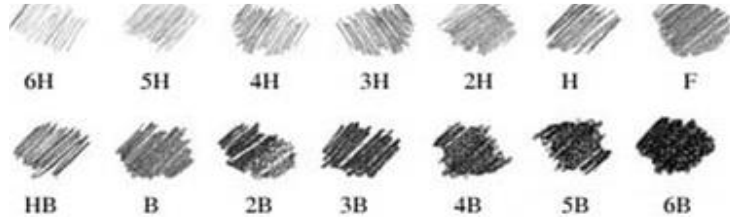


Year 7 Knowledge organiser Spring one Natural Forms Spring Term

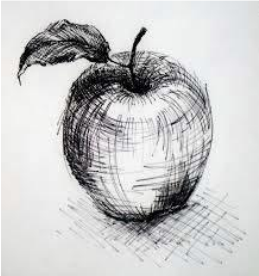
Over view Students will draw natural forms from primary and secondary observation. Students will look at the work of other artists that have used natural forms

Primary observation, looking at something real in front of you
Secondary observation looking at an image

Grades of Pencils. Pencils come in different grades. The softer the pencil the darker the tone. H=hard, B=black (soft) If your pencil has no grade it is likely to be a HB.. Pressing harder will give you darker tones.



Make something look 3D
Use light and dark tones
Use straight and curved lines
Darker tones closer to you and lighter tones further away from you



Print making
Card printing block
Trace shape you want onto card remember to reverse your shape if you want it the correct way round as in letters such as S or F
Glue shapes onto your cut out template.
Roller ink evenly and put ink side down on paper.
Turn paper and template over and roll with a clean roller firmly
Pull paper half way back to check print
Carefully add more ink if necessary

Materials you will use
Charcoal
Pastel
Pen
Paint
Pencil

Artists you will look at
Denis Wojtkiwicz, Escher, Georgia O'Keefe and Karl Blossfeld, Paul Cezanne

Key words

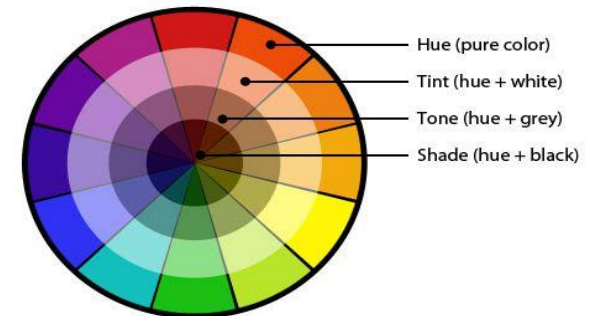
- **Composition** The position and layout of shapes on the paper
- **Line** Defines shape, the outer edges of something
- **Tone** How dark or light a shape is
- **Shape** The outline of the still life objects
- **Form** Appearing three-dimensional
- **Pattern** A repeated shape or line
- **Texture** The feel or appearance of a surface, how rough or smooth it is
- **Hue** is pure colour
- **Monoprint** A single print taken from a design
- **Proportion** The size and shape of one object in comparison to another
- **Cross-hatching** Lines are placed over each other at different angles to build up areas of tone

Print making

- Mono printing
- Apply ink to table, roll out evenly
- Remove excess with newspaper
- Place clean paper over the top then photocopy.
- Use sharp pencil or pen and trace image

Painting

You need a palette each, set of powder paints between 2, water pot between 2 brush each. A thick brush for large areas and thin brush for detail.
Mixing dip your brush into water and dab on paper towel, take 3 brush full of powder paint into one of the empty mixing trays and mix. Add a little water with your brush to make a custard consistency.
Add more water to make it thinner.
You can now paint. Bring your brush to a point and hold it like a pen. Rest your hand on the paper to gain control. Press lightly for a thin line and harder for a thick line
Mix colours together to create the one you want
Add white to create tints lighter colours
Add black to create tones / shades darker colours



Wider interest

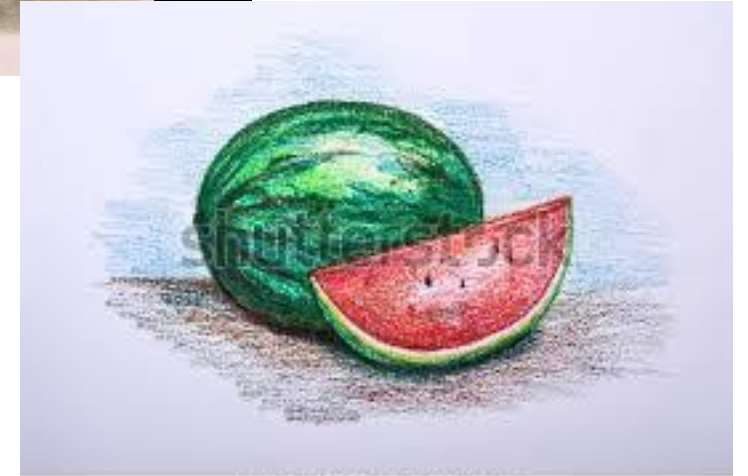
Use Pinterest for ideas

Youtube for techniques

Self study

Choose one or more of the activities to complete to support your class work

1. Draw a piece of fruit or vegetable in colour do this A4
2. Cut in half a lemon or orange and draw carefully all the detail . Do this A5
3. Make an animal out of fruit or vegetables.
4. Draw a group of objects and practise your tonal work using curved lines on round objects.



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