

Year 8 Knowledge organiser

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Which words could you use when writing, describing & talking about your and others' design work?

COLOUR

Bright, vivid, strong, dramatic, vibrant, brilliant, intense, powerful, primary, secondary, tertiary, subtle, dull, watery, delicate, gloomy, faded, gentle, block, blended, complimentary, contrasting, dark

TEXTURE

Bumpy, rough, jagged, coarse, grainy, complex, smooth, plain, soft, glossy, silky, shiny, uniform, sharp

SHAPE & FORM

Geometric, jagged, sharp, rounded, curved, natural, irregular, coiled, heavy, solid, symmetrical, overlapping

Having your own opinion of your and others' work is very important and is higher level thinking. What other words could you consider?

MOOD

Happy, cheerful, optimistic, joyful, lively, positive, sad, depressed, moody, gloomy, negative, calming, restful, peaceful, mysterious, appealing, beautiful, creative, dynamic, emotional, imaginative, mysterious, unique,

COMPOSITION

Symmetrical, balanced, calm, still, precise, asymmetrical, irregular, off-centre, energetic, scale, proportion, contrasting, space

What are the formal elements and what do they mean?

The Formal Elements are the parts used to make a piece of artwork. They are **line, shape, form, tone, texture, pattern and colour**. How they are used together in a piece of art determines what the finished piece will look like.

Line: a mark that can vary in length, width, direction and shape. Lines can also suggest movement, mood and emotion.

Tone: Creating a variety of light and dark shading.

Texture: There are two types of texture, visual and actual. In a drawing/painting, this would be making marks that give the visual impression of the actual object. In three-dimensional work, you could create actual texture by making marks into clay for example with different tools.

Colour: This is used to develop artwork visually, using a variety of media such as watercolour, ink and pastels.

Shape: Created by joining a line back to its starting point.

Pattern: Where there is a repeated or recurring design.

Form: Making a flat image look three dimensional by developing your use of tone and shape

I don't know how to mix colours. How can I create more colours from my paint set?

PRIMARY COLOURS



MIXING SECONDARY COLOURS



By mixing two primary colours you create a **secondary** colour.

Primary colours cannot be mixed, these are your starting colours.

Add white to create a **hint** and black to create a **shade** of a colour.

MIXING THREE PRIMARIES



If you mix all three primary colours, you will get a range of browns, depending on the quantities of each colour.

How can I improve my artwork and get good grades in art & design?

10 steps to success!

- Sharp pencil
- Correct pencil or brush for the job
- Look carefully
- Use guidelines
- Work from background to foreground
- Use a range of tones to develop form
- Effective presentation
- Written understanding
- Experiment with different media
- Take risks & be unique



LINE
FORM
TONE
TEXTURE
COLOUR
PATTERN
SHAPE

I want to use the correct pencils and brushes to create my artwork. Which should I use?

Good pencils have a mark on them signifying the **lightness** or **darkness** of line. 'H' stands for 'hard'. 'B' stands for 'black'. For art you need a 'B' pencil. This will be a softer pencil, easier to shade with and create darker tones. I would recommend a 4B. Always keep your pencils sharp for best results.



Most brushes are **flat head** or **round head** in shape. Round head brushes are used for detail and neatness. Flat head brushes are for larger areas and where you want to create a certain mark with your brush.



COLOUR WHEEL



PRIMARY COLOURS



SECONDARY COLOURS



WARM COLOURS



COOL COLOURS



COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS

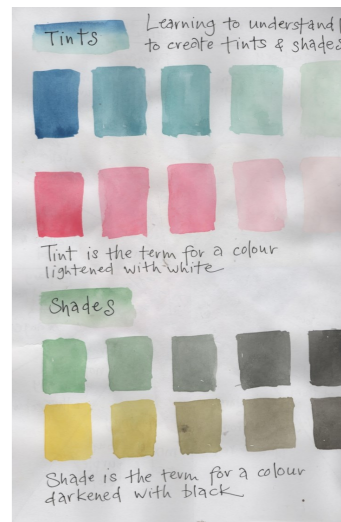


WHICH PENCIL SHOULD I USE?

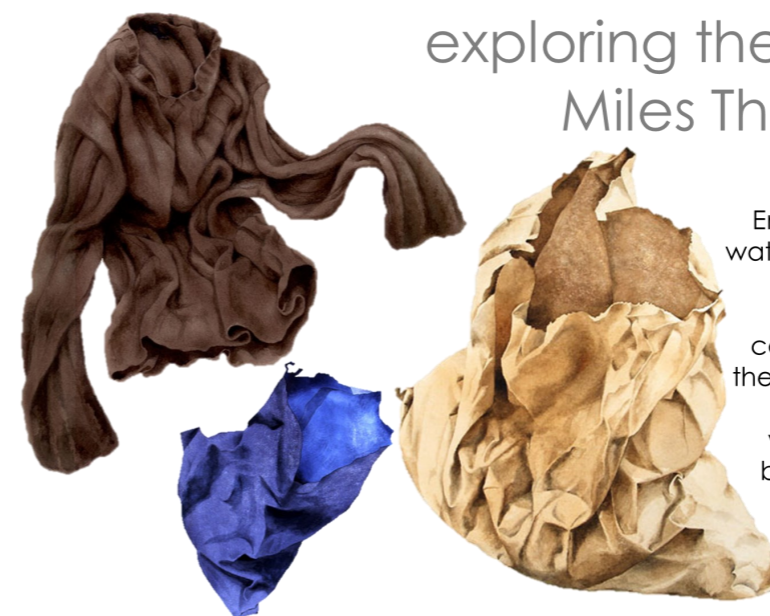
BLACK (B) PENCILS ARE SOFTER AND BETTER FOR TONAL SHADING. HARD (H) PENCILS ARE MORE GREY AND NOT SUITABLE FOR MOST ARTWORK. THESE ARE MOSTLY USED IN TECHNICAL DRAWING.



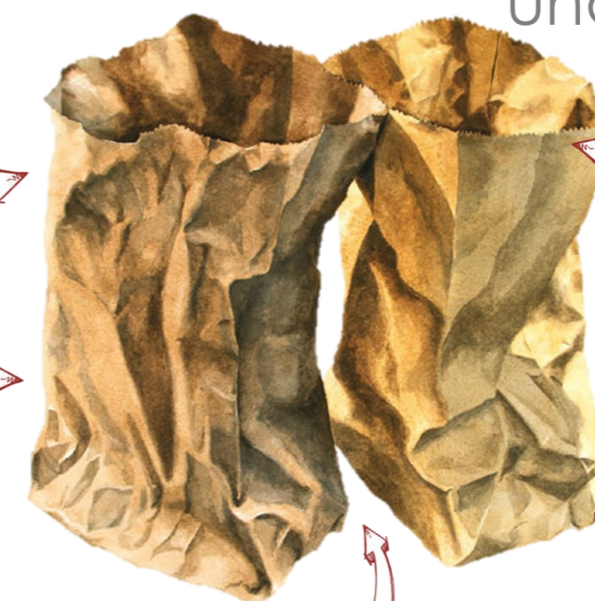
exploring the artwork of Miles Thistlethwaite



Miles Thistlethwaite is an English artist making large watercolours and drawings. He works in series/sequences concentrating on a single theme/subject. These have included clothes on washing lines and paper bags, considering humps and hollows, folds, creases, tone and form.



understanding the artwork of Miles Thistlethwaite



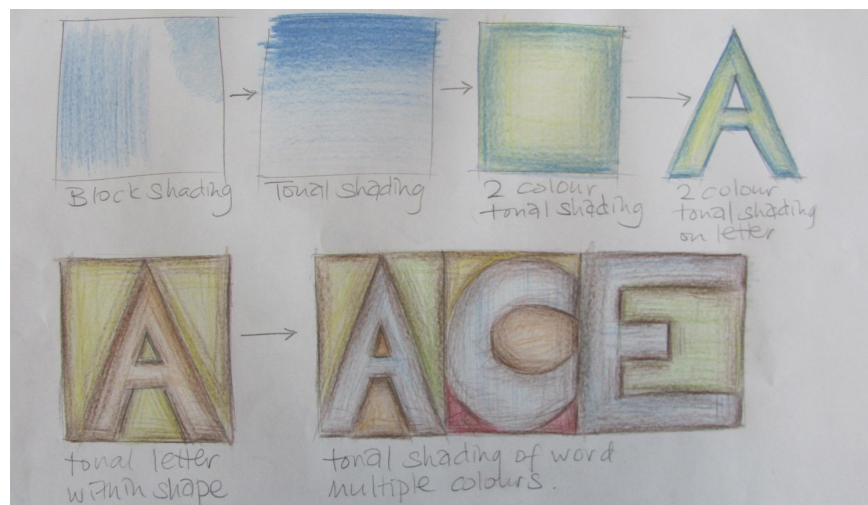
LIGHT – light is coming from this side. He has painted lighter brown on this side giving the bag form – he has made it look 3-dimensional

TINTS – the artist has painted lighter tints of brown on the surface and darker shades in the creases to show depth to the picture

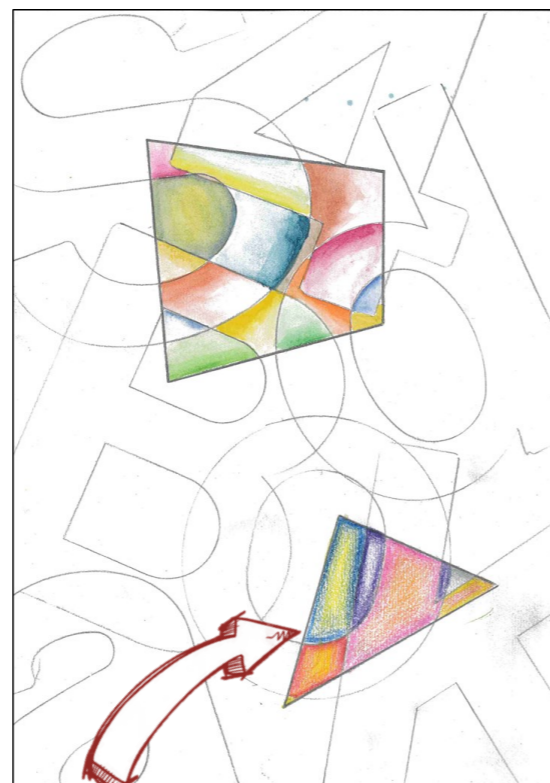
LINE – I think the artist has carefully drawn where the creases are showing the different lines, then added the watercolour

SHADE – by painting the inside of the bag a darker shade, the bag does not look flat

MY OPINION – I think this painting really shows the folds and creases of the bag and makes the painting realistic. The variety of tones have developed the form and created an effective painting. **WHAT ELSE COULD YOU SAY?**



Higher level: additional element as a star, borders, tonal, layered shading



using viewfinders

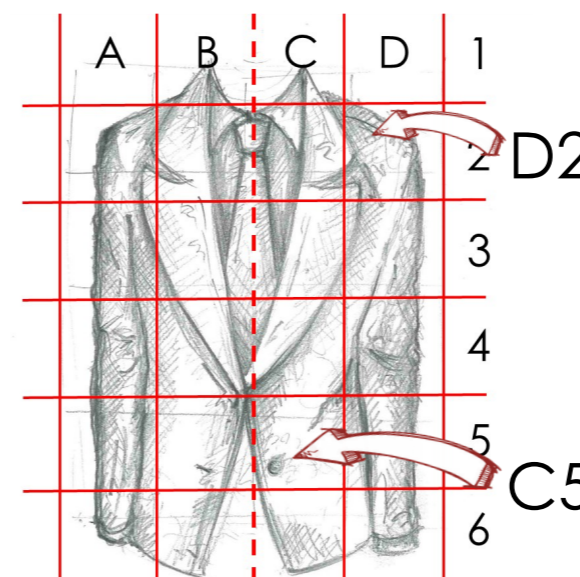


- Effective **composition** - bleeding off, rotation, scale, overlapping
- Use of the **formal elements** - line, form, tone, texture, colour, shape, pattern
- Use of **typography**, showing effective use of **space**
- **Uniqueness** and **creativity**

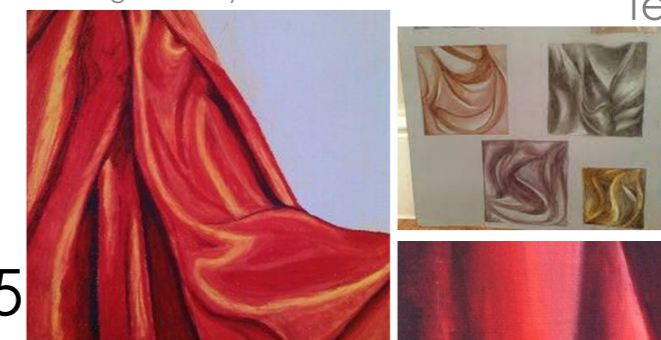


Sarah King uses **SPACE & SCALE** effectively to create her artwork. The lettering fits the different areas she has created in her illustrations.

Sarah King mixes typography and illustrations to create effective artwork used for advertising and packaging.



Development of media: Choose one or more of the viewfinder sections and create **FORM** in **OIL PASTEL**, showing a variety of tone.



using the viewfinder technique

- Layer from dark to light
- Don't block shade in
- Keep it light, don't press on too hard so can layer more easily
- Use any colours you wish but consider you are trying to emphasize the creases and the form.