

# Knowledge organiser 1

# ART

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

# Knowledge organiser 2

# ART

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?

**MIXING SECONDARY COLOURS**

**PRIMARY COLOURS**

Red, Yellow, Blue

Red + Yellow = Orange  
Red + Blue = Purple  
Blue + Yellow = Green

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

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

Blue-Green, White

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

**MIXING THREE PRIMARIES**

Red, Yellow, Blue = Brown

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.



## WHICH PENCIL SHOULD I USE?

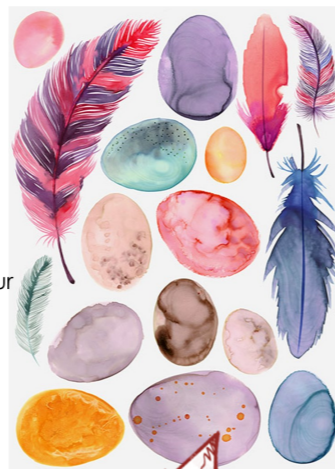
BLACK (B) PENCILS ARE SOFTER AND BETTER FOR TONAL SHADING.  
HARD (H) PENCILS ARE MORE GREY AND NOT SUITABLE FOR MOST ARTWORK.  
THESE ARE MOSTLY USED IN TECHNICAL DRAWING.

## MARGARET BERG

Vibrant watercolor illustrations



- Rotation
- Overlapping
- Bleeding off
- Scale
- Texture
- Layering
- Tone
- Wet on wet
- Blended colour
- Variety of colour
- Combination of line and painted images

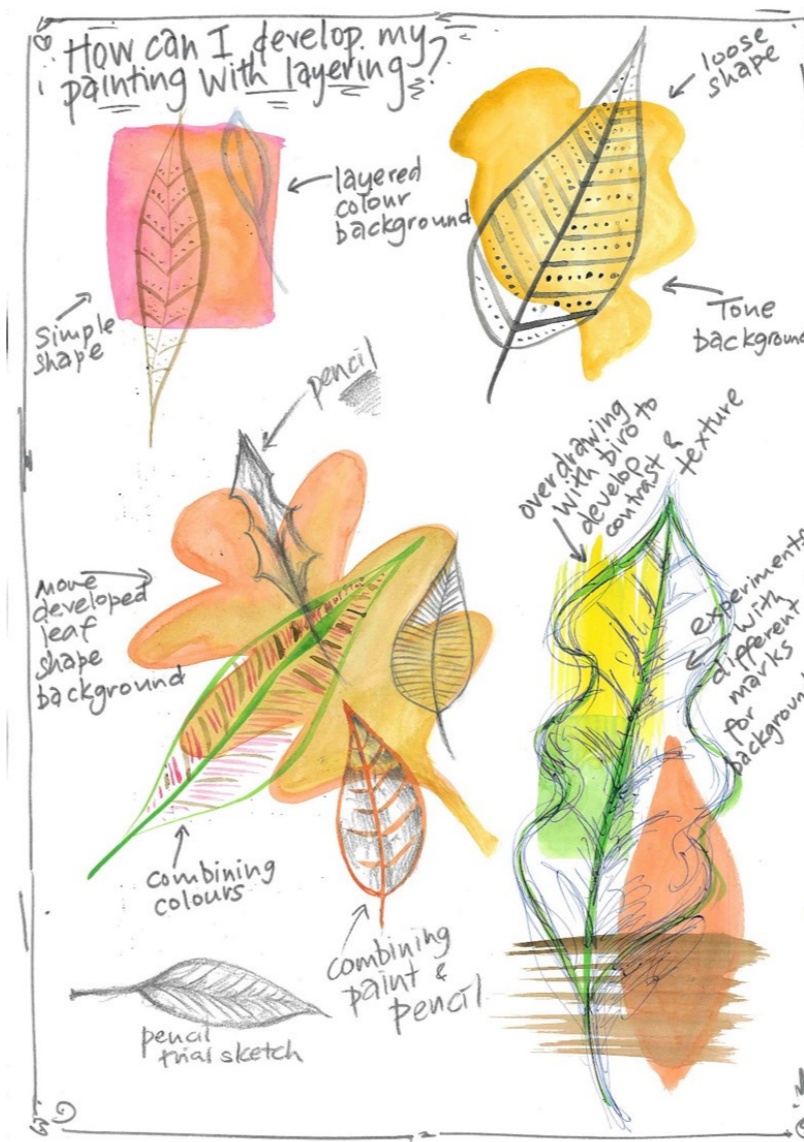


Margaret Berg mixes painting and effective composition to create her artwork.

Effective composition:  
overlapping, bleeding off,  
rotation, scale



**Key words:** Texture, layering, blending, stippling, wet on wet, pigment, tone, complimentary, neutral, mixed media, form, light source, experimentation.



## MARGARET BERG STUDENT EXAMPLE



### WHY IS IT EFFECTIVE?

Effective composition using overlapping, rotation, scale and variety of colour

Neat control of brush

Variety of line – thick and thin

Some detail

How could it be improved?

More detail on leaves

More variety of marks to create texture

