Year 7 Knowledge organiser

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

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

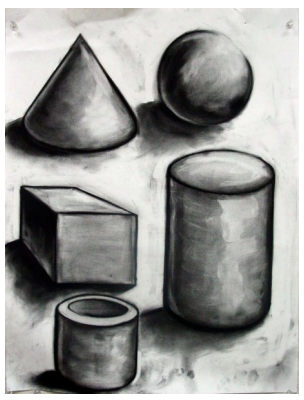
Use a range of tones to develop form

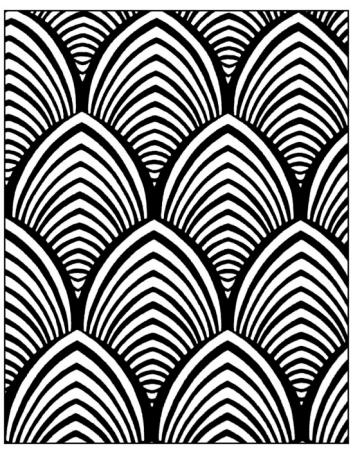
Effective presentation

Written understanding

Experiment with different media

Take risks & be unique





LINE

FORM

TONE

TEXTURE

COLOUR

PATTERN

SHAPE

Year 7 Knowledge organiser

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.

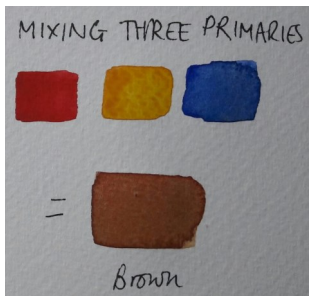
Shape: Created by joining a line back to its starting point.

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?

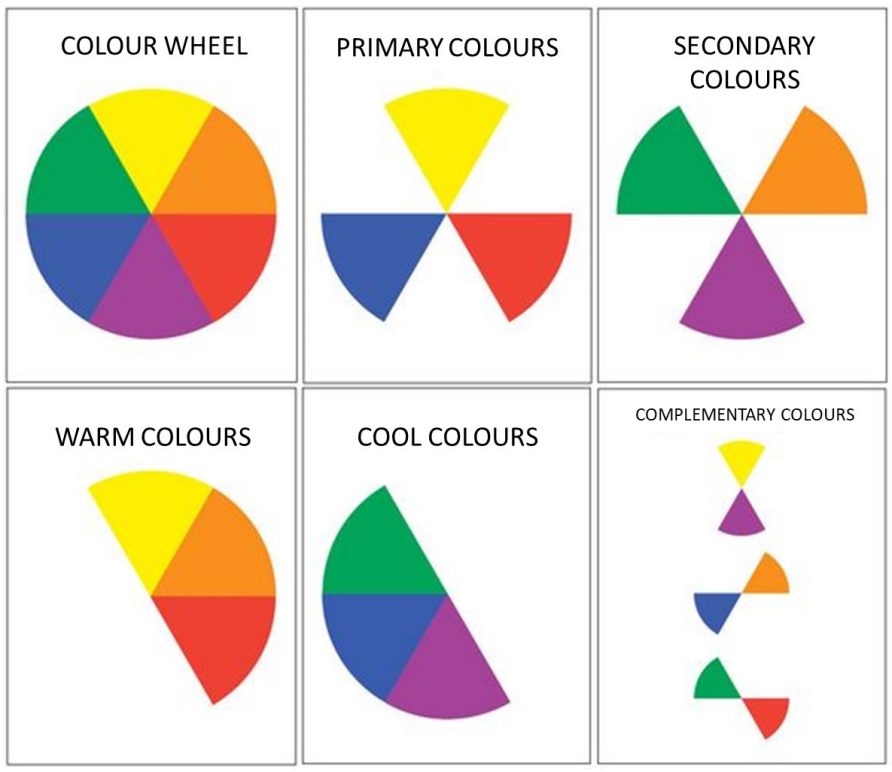
Primary colours cannot be mixed, these are your starting colours.



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

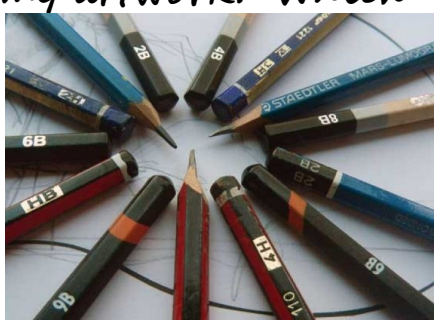
Add white to create a **tint** and black to create a **shade** of a colour.

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

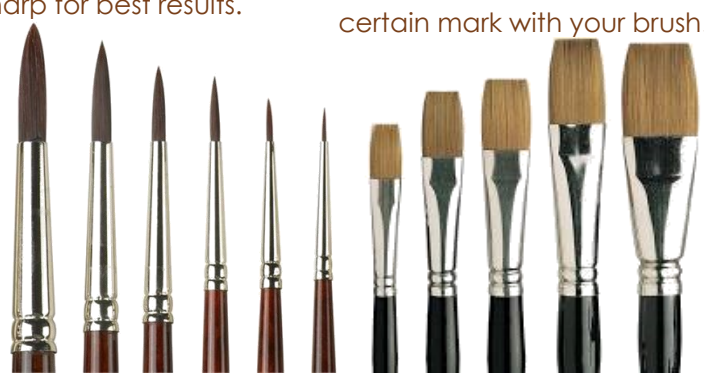


I want to use the correct pencils and brushes to create my artwork. Which should I use?

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.