

Art Fundamentals | YEAR 7 | ART Term 2

Step by step drawing Process

1	Measure and plan	Compare sizes of objects against each other to ensure accurate proportions. Plot the key measurements before commencing to draw.
2	Simplify	Divide complicated objects into basic shapes and lightly draw these in.
3	Add detail	Accurately observe the actual shapes and adapt the basic shapes by adding detail
4	Add tone and shading	Add shading by layering drawing marks, making sure that you accurately observe the shape and placing of the shadows

Keywords

1	Proportion	The size of one thing compared to the size of another
2	Centre Line	A line of symmetry can help you draw objects that are the same on both sides
3	Line drawing	Drawing made with lines only
4	Shading	Adding different tones to create 3D effect
5	Composition	he arrangement of different parts of an art piece
6	Pattern	A symbol or shape that is repeated
7	Line	A mark which can be used to make a drawing
8	Shape	A 2D area that is enclosed by a line
9	Tone	The lightness or darkness of something
10	Form	Something that has 3 dimensions
11	Texture	How something feels or looks
12	Pattern	A symbol or shape that is repeated
13	Colour	What we see when light reflects off something.

Artists and Inspiration

1	Vincent van Gogh 1853-1890	Dutch painter known for his use of bright colours and expressive brush strokes.
2	Friedensreich Hundertwasser 1928-2000	Austrian painter, printmaker, and architect best known for his paintings characterized by colourful, ornamental, and biomorphic shapes (Onion domes, Lollipop trees, floating eyeballs, hidden faces, contour lines, colourful spirals, bright colours, patterns and shapes)
3	Zentangle Art	Consists of structured patterns and is often used as form of meditation. You create tangles with combinations of dots, lines, simple curves, S-curves and orbs
4	Negative Space Art	Negative space is the space around objects. Studying the shapes around your subject matter can help you with more complicated drawing. Some artists create pieces of the negative space itself.

Parts of Light

1	Highlight	The brightest part of the object
2	Mid-tone/half-tone	The tones between shadows and highlights
3	Core shadow	The darkest part of the shadow often on the boundary between half-tones an the shadow area
4	Reflected light	Light that is reflected of other objects into the shadow areas
5	Cast shadow	Is the dark area behind the object on the opposite side of the light source

Colour Theory

1	Colour Wheel	a diagram used in the visual arts to represent all colours and their relationships to one another. It can be used to help with colour selection when creating artwork
2	Complementary Colours	Colours on the opposite side of the colour wheel. This combination creates the greatest contrast
3	Analogous Colours	Colours close to each other on the colour wheel. These combinations create harmony in artwork.
4	Primary Colours	Colours that cannot be made by mixing other colours but can be used to mix all other colours of the spectrum. YELLOW, RED, BLUE
5	Secondary Colours	Colours made by mixing two primary colours together Y+R= Orange, Y+B= Green, B+R= Purple