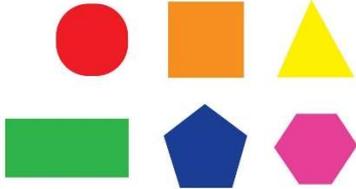
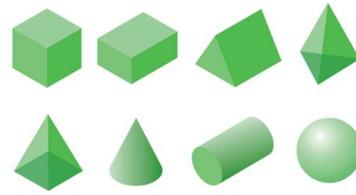
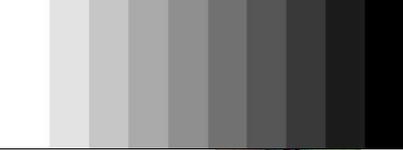


Art Year 7 Knowledge Organiser Key Terms

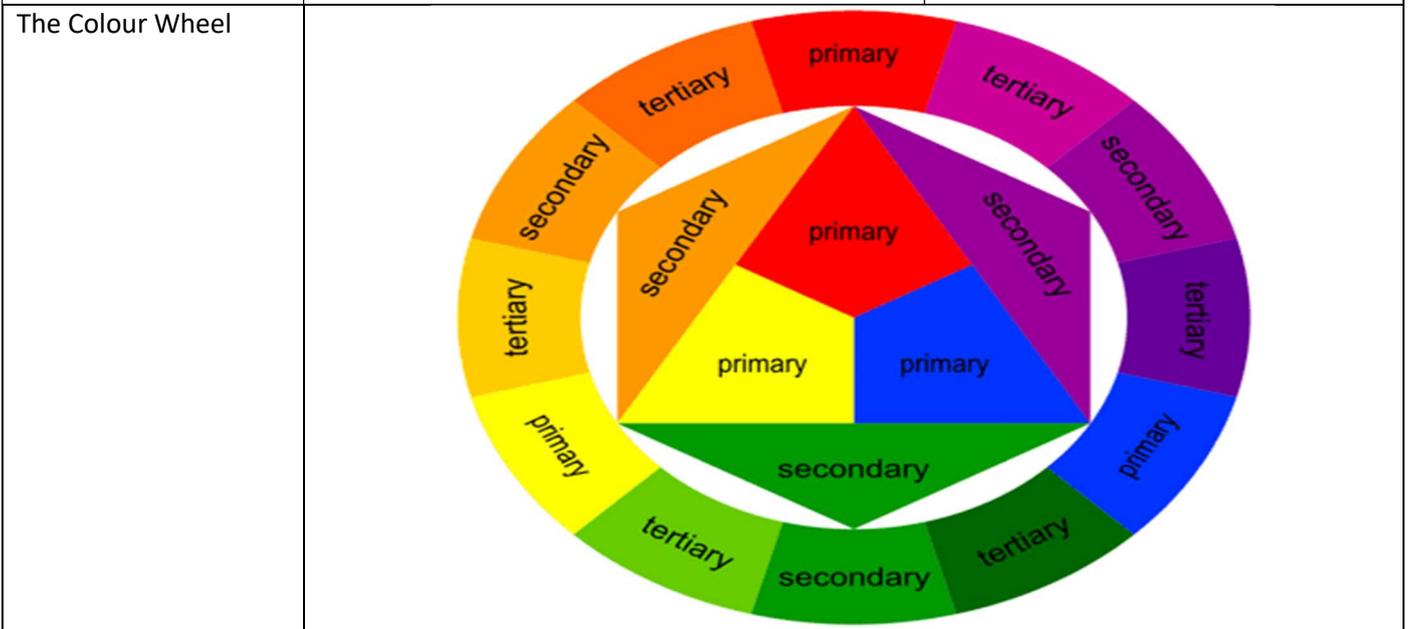
Line	This is the path left by a moving point. For example, wavy, straight, parallel etc	
Colour	This is what we see when light bounces off objects. For example, red, yellow and blue.	
Pattern	This is a design that is created by repeating lines, shapes, tones or colours	
Shape	This is an area enclosed by a line. It could be just an outline or it could be shaded in. For example circle, square etc	
Form	This refers to a three dimensional shape , such as a cube, sphere or cone.	
Texture	This is the way something feels or looks like it feels.	
Tone	This refers to how light or dark something is.	
Still Life	is a work of art showing inanimate subject matter, usually objects which are either natural (food, flowers, dead animals, plants, rocks, shells, etc.) or man-made (drinking glasses, books, vases, jewellery, coins, pipes, etc.).	
Proportion	Proportion refers to how one part of an object relates to whole object in size, such as the size of an arm in relation to the rest of the body.	
Scale	Scale refers to the size of an object (a whole) in relation to another object (another whole), such as how a person relates to a house.	
Composition	Composition is the arrangement of elements within a work of art. Such as the objects or colours.	
Drawing	a picture or diagram made with a pencil, pen, or other materials.	What makes a good drawing? Range of tones, Accurate shapes, Attention to detail with careful marks and textures added, Neat even shading
Blending	The act of moving between two tones or colours.	
Shading	The act of adding tone to a drawing. Good shading is completed neatly and evenly in one direction.	

Art Year 7 Knowledge Organiser Materials

Material	Types	Techniques	What do you need to remember with this material?
Pencil and colouring pencil.	An instrument for writing or drawing, consisting of a thin stick of graphite or a similar substance enclosed in a long thin piece of wood.	Shading is the technique of adding a range of light and dark tones to a drawing. Usually done with a 2B or 4B pencils, as these are softer and darker than a HB pencil, which allows more graphite to go onto the page. Blending - the act of moving smoothly between tones through changing pressure.	Sketch lines lightly so you can rub them out if a mistake is made. Shade or colour evenly in one direction with no white gaps. Use a range of dark and light tones. Use blending to move between tones. Shade neatly and sharply to the edges of your shape.
Poster Paint	This is a paint that usually uses a type of gum-water or glue as its binder. It comes in bottles of pre mixed colours. This is the cheapest type of mixable paint.	Blending - The technique of moving between different colours in poster paint. Flat Colour - Applying an even layer of colour to a shape.	Paint neatly in one direction so brush marks don't show. Don't use too much paint in one go. Develop sharp edges by pressing lightly on the brush, add a little water to give smooth lines.
Watercolour Paint	This is a popular paint for it's translucent colours. Pigments are water based and mixed with gum Arabic as a binder. It is common to layer several washes to gain a deeper, richer look. Watercolours come in blocks and tubes.	Blending - The technique of moving between different colours in watercolour. Wet on wet - Applying paint onto wet paper. Colour wash - Applying a light layer of colour as a base before adding more detail. Wet on dry - Applying paint onto dry paper.	Use a range of tones by adding darker areas then adding water to blend to lighter areas. Try not to press too hard with the brush. Use careful paintbrush control to work neatly to the edges.
Oil Pastel	Oil pastels consist of pigment (colour) mixed with a non-drying oil and wax binder. Oil pastels are used for drawing and painting. They combine the best properties of crayons (smooth, easy application) and pastels (bright, pure colour).	Blending - the technique of moving between different colours in oil pastel. This can be done with the oil pastel or a blending stick. Hard edge - Using the end of an oil pastels to draw an outline pressing hard. Soft Edge - Using the end of an oil pastels to draw an outline pressing softly Sgraffito - using a sharp instrument to remove oil pastel.	Build up layers of colours to create a range of colours and tones. Add white oil pastel first and then build up the other colours. Work on a thick paper such as sugar paper. Use a blending stick to help you blend different colours together.
Clay	Clay is a fine-grained natural rock or soil material that combines one or more clay minerals with traces of metal oxides and organic matter. Clays are plastic due to their water content and become hard, brittle and non-plastic upon drying or firing .	PINCH - Use your fingers to pinch and poke a single lump of clay into any shape. SLAB - Roll the clay into flat sheets (like a pie crust) to cut apart and assemble. COIL - Roll out long snakes of clay and twist them into coils and shapes. Criss Cross and Slip - The technique of joining 2 pieces of clay.	Always wear an apron. Always work on a clay mat. Clear up using damp methods. Use knives and clay tools carefully, cut away from yourself. Work carefully; try not to over handle the clay as this might dry it out. Make sure you join pieces of clay thoroughly so they don't come apart in the kiln.

Art Year 7 Knowledge Organiser Colour

Primary Colours	These are colours, which cannot be made from any other colour.	Yellow, Blue and Red
Secondary Colours	If you mix equal amounts of the primary colours, you get the Secondary colours - Purple, Green and Orange.	Orange, Purple and Green
Mixing colours from the primary colours	$\text{Yellow} + \text{Blue} = \text{Green}$ $\text{Blue} + \text{Red} = \text{Purple}$ $\text{Red} + \text{Yellow} = \text{Orange}$ $\text{Red} + \text{Yellow} + \text{Blue} = \text{Brown/Black}$	
Warm colours	Warm colours are often said to be hues from red through yellow , browns and tans included;.	Red, Orange and Yellow
Cold Colours	cool colours are often said to be the hues from blue green through blue violet , most greys included.	Green, Blue, Purple and Grey
Complementary Colours	A complementary colour is the colour which is opposite on the colour wheel.	Orange- Blue Green- Red Purple- Yellow
Harmonious colour	A harmonious colour is a colour, which is next to the colour on the colour wheel.	



Colour Mixing With Paint		
How do you make a colour lighter?	To make a colour lighter you add white. These are called tints.	
How do you make a colour darker?	To make a colour darker you add the colour opposite it on the colour wheel. Orange- Blue Green- Red Purple- Yellow	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">76 </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;">77 </div> <div>78 </div> </div>