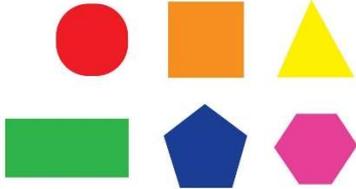
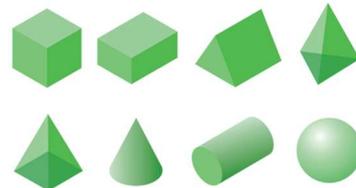
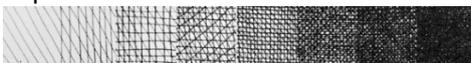


## Art Year 8 Knowledge Organiser Key Terms

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 <b>three dimensional shape</b> , 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.	
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
Painting	A picture or diagram made with watercolour, acrylic, poster or oil paint.	What makes a good painting? Range of tones, neat even painting, Attention to detail, careful thought to composition, range of colours.
Printmaking	A print is an impression made by any method involving transfer from one surface to another	Print making types include monotype, screen-printing, lino printing, lithography and etching.
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. You can increase pressure to create darker tones or layer up pencil to create darker areas.	

## Art Year 8 Knowledge Organiser Materials

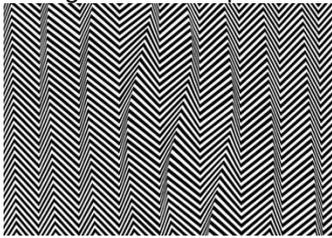
Material	What is it?	Techniques	What do you need to remember with this material?
Pencil and colouring pencil.	An instrument for writing or drawing, consisting of a thin stick of graphite or a similar substance enclosed in a long thin piece of wood.	<b>Shading</b> is the technique of adding a range of 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. <b>Blending</b> - 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.
Pen	A drawing or writing instrument, where a tube or cartridge of ink held in a plastic tube.	Crosshatching is the technique of adding overlapping lines to create tone in pen. 	Use pen neatly and carefully, don't press too hard. Use crosshatching or mark making to create tone. Think carefully about your work before you start because you can't rub it out.
Fineliner	A fineliner is a pen with a felt tip, almost like a felt tip marker but smoother and more precise.	Pointillism- The technique of using dots to create tone or colour within your work.  Water- the technique of using water on top of a water soluble pen to create interesting marks which blend and smudge.	Take your time to add pointillist dots neatly to your work. Try to add a range of tones by adding dots closer together and further apart. Think carefully about what you are going to do before you do it. With fine liner and water, try not to add too much water, be selective about where you add water.
Collage	Collage is technique to combining different papers or materials to create an image or background.	Ripped- the technique of ripping paper before gluing it in an interesting composition. Cut- The technique of cutting paper before gluing it in an interesting composition.	Think carefully about the materials you choose and whether those go together. Think about your composition when putting your piece together. Don't use cut and ripped edges in the same piece as this might be confusing. Arrange your piece before you glue it down.
Watercolour Paint	This is a popular paint for it's translucent colours. Pigments are water based and mixed with gum Arabic as a binder. Watercolours come in blocks and tubes.	<b>Blending</b> - The technique of moving between different colours in watercolour. <b>Wet on wet</b> - Applying paint onto wet paper. <b>Colour wash</b> - Applying a light layer of colour as a base before adding more detail. <b>Wet on dry</b> - 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 Monotype	Oil pastel it used to create an original one of kind print. Oil pastel is applied to paper; paper is then layered on top. You draw onto the paper then lift up to reveal your print.		Carefully draw over the lines, add detail with mark making.

Art Year 8 Knowledge Organiser Artists

Analysing artist work	
Using the formal elements. Describe how it has been used?	Line, tone, form, shape, colour, composition
What material has the artist used and why?	Pencil, pen, colouring pencil, chalk, oil pastel, acrylic paint, watercolour paint, oil paint,
Describing the artwork	Think about colour, subject, style of art, composition and materials used.
Giving your opinion. What do you like and dislike about the artwork?	What do you like or dislike about the piece? Why do you think that? Link back to the formal elements
Why has the artist chosen to make certain decisions?	Think about colour, subject, style of art, composition and materials used. What was the artist inspired by?
How might you use their ideas on your piece of work?	Will the colour, composition, style, subject or composition of the artworks inspire you?

Pop Art	Andy Warhol	Roy Lichtenstein
<p>Pop art is an art movement that started in the 1950s and flourished in the 1960s in America and Britain, drawing inspiration from sources in popular and commercial culture such as celebrities, advertising, comic books and branded products.</p> <p>Artist include Roy Lichtenstein, Andy Warhol, Richard Hamilton, Robert Rauschenberg and Jasper Johns.</p>		

<p>Sir Peter Thomas Blake</p> <p>Peter Blake born 25 June 1932 is a British artist who was mainly part of the pop art movement. He created pieces of work featuring logos as well as other popular culture items and celebrities. He often used bright colours and collage to bring images together.</p>	
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<p>Bridget Riley-</p> <p>Op Art a form of abstract art that gives the illusion of movement by the precise use of pattern and colour, or in which conflicting patterns emerge and overlap.</p> 	<p>Kurt Schwitters-</p> <p>Collage</p> 	<p>Xavier Casalta-</p> <p>Pointillism- Stippling</p> <p>Technique is a mark making technique where you mark a surface with numerous small dots or specks.</p> 	<p>Georges Seurat</p> <p>Pointillism a technique of using tiny dots of various pure colours, which become blended in the viewer's eye. It was developed by Seurat with the aim of producing a greater degree of luminosity and brilliance of colour</p> 
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