

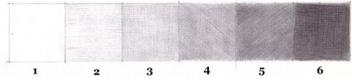
KS3 - Year 7 Art & Design Knowledge Organiser - Core Skills

Key Words/ Formal Elements:

Tone/ Shading Adding tone to create a three-dimensional effect.



Gradient A range of tones from light to dark or dark to light.



Line Defines shape, the outer edge of something.



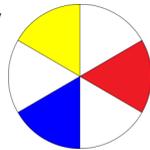
Mark-making. The different lines, patterns and textures we create in an art work using any media.



Colour Wheel A circle with different coloured sections used to show the relationship between colours.



Primary colours The Primary colours are Red, blue and yellow. All other colours can be obtained by mixing two primary colours together.



Secondary colours A colour resulting from the mixing of two primary colours, e.g. Red and yellow Makes orange.



Watercolour Paint in tablet form, add water to create translucent colour.



Introduction to Watercolour

Equipment

Mixing palette

Brushes

Water pots

Materials

Watercolour paint

Water

Paper



Painting Skills

- Add water to colour block and mix to a creamy consistency
- To create lighter tones, add more water
- To create darker tones add more paint
- Clean brush before using new colour
- Dry brush with paper if too wet



David Hockney (born 1937) is a British painter who lives and works in Yorkshire and California. He has also used photography and modern technology like iPads and fax machines in his work. His paintings sell for millions of dollars. The Tate Gallery says he is 'perhaps the most popular and versatile British artist of the 20th century'.

Making something look 3D

- To prevent objects looking flat, a range of tonal shading is essential to make objects look 3D
- Pressing harder and lighter with a pencil creates the different tones
- As a surface goes away from you the tones usually darken
- Shading straight across a surface will make an item appear flat
- Use the direction of your pencil to help enhance the 3D surface
- Including shadows also help make objects appear 3D and separate objects from each other

