



What I will know and understand by the end of Year 7.

This year in Art we will be learning:		This links to:	Key Vocabulary:	Elements of Art:
1	<p>Introduction to Tone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand what tone is and how it can be applied in different degrees and with different mark making. Use this base knowledge to make two dimensional objects appear three dimensional, demonstrating the impact of light. Gain awareness of the regional artist Norman Cornish and his drawings, focusing on how he used observational drawing to capture mining community characters and recreate his style to produce a mono printed piece. Develop observational drawing skills using your own tie as the subject. Gain an understanding of Gargoyles, their place in History and their purpose. Develop knowledge of the artist David Wiesner and his gargoyle drawings. Design a book cover for the title <i>Night of the Gargoyles</i>. 	<p>Tone in art refers to the light and dark values used to render a realistic object. You will be taught to use a variety of tonal techniques and will understand how and when to use them.</p> <p>In Year 8 In the examination you will use your observational drawing skills to measure the tie and items of stationary from your pencil case and observe the proportions and detailing to make a drawing realistic. Artists such as Cath Riley use graphite to show texture and blending in a realistic manner. Take a look at her work to inspire the blending of graphite in your examination drawing. www.cathriley.com</p> <p>In Year 9 You will continue working with graphite when studying a footwear unit. The Year 9 Exam will assess your drawing skills to produce a lifelike drawing of a trainer. You will measure the trainer to draw an accurate outline and complete using graphite.</p> <p>Graphite is a marketable art material, popular with artists such as, Cath Riley and Jeremy Lane. You will be able to compare the differences between oil pastel and graphite, and also the limitations and appeal of the expressive materials.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observational drawing Media Techniques Gargoyles Dimension Mono printing Mark making Monochromatic Artist Norman Cornish Artist David Wiesner 	<p>Tone- Different degrees of light and dark. This makes objects look solid and real.</p> <p>Line- A single mark made by a drawing implement. This can be straight, short, curved, fine, broken, hatched, curved etc.</p> <p>Texture- The look or feel of something.</p> <p>Composition- Where objects are placed in a picture. This can create harmony or chaos.</p> <p>Scale- The visible shape of something.</p> <p>Form- refers to objects that are 3-Dimensional, or have length, width, and height.</p>
2	<p>Introduction to Colour Theory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You will be introduced to colour theory and the range of definitions. The principles of the colour wheel, such as the primary and secondary colours and how these are created. Demonstrate effective colour blending with colouring pencils. Using the 3 primary colours; red, yellow and blue, you will be able to create the secondary colours orange, green and violet. Develop your painting skills, such as how to mix primary coloured paint to create secondary colours. Ground new knowledge of colour theory in contextual sources, broadly looking at the work of the Fauves and more in depth at Andre Derain and Henri Matisse. 	<p>You will build on your understanding of tone when developing your work with colour, texture and light and dark, which can make a drawing stand out or recede.</p> <p>In Year 8 you will gain further understanding of key elements such as Line, Colour and Pattern by learning about the artist Hundertwasser and his approach to using the formal elements and how they have been used in his paintings. You will also take part in discussions on environmental issues, which will inform your mind map and compositional design.</p> <p>In Year 9 you will continue to deepen your knowledge of colour use and theory by using coloured pencils. You will enhance your knowledge of shading with colouring pencils, such as building upon the layers and blending with a white colouring pencil.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary colours Secondary colours Tertiary colour Complimentary Harmonious colours Analogous colours. Tints and Shades Rendering. Blending Represent Hatching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary colours: Are sets of colours that can be combined to make a useful range of colours. The primary colours are those which cannot be created by mixing other colours Secondary colours: A colour made by mixing of two primary colours Tertiary colours: Are made by mixing equal parts of one primary colour and one secondary colour. Complimentary: The complimentary colour pairs are red–green, yellow–purple and blue–orange. Harmonious colours: Are one’s that sit next to one another on the colour wheel. Analogous colours: Are groups of three colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel. Tints and Shades: A colour mixed with white (tint) or black (shade).

Target Grade:

AP1:

AP2:

AP3: