

# Year 10 Fine Art Summer Term Art Knowledge Bank

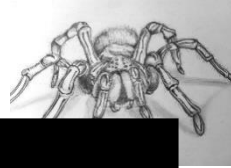
## AO3 Drawing Techniques

A **silhouette** is the image of a person, animal, object or scene represented as a solid shape of a single colour. The interior of a silhouette is featureless.



### Acetate Scratch

Photocopy a black sheet of paper onto a sheet of **acetate** to leave a layer of black photocopy toner.



Place your chosen spider template underneath the black sheet of acetate.

Using the scratching tool, gently scratch the black lines of the spider. Include as much **mark making** as you can and don't over scratch the dark areas.



### Bleaching and white pencil on black sugar paper

Apply bleach to the lighter black areas within the spider. Be very careful not to bleach outside of the spider and watch out for bleach trail lines. Apply second and third coats of bleach to create lighter key areas on the **highlights**.



As an alternative to bleach or as a **mixed media** approach, try applying white pencil. **The harder you press the lighter the tone, the softer you press the darker the tone.** Press hard in the key highlight areas, blending out softly to dark.



## AO2 Media, Techniques and Processes

### Watercolour Painting

#### Watercolour Techniques

Wet on wet



Wet on dry



Wet on colour wet



Gradient wash



Drybrush



Dry on dry

Splattering



To create **texture** within a **watercolour painting** you need to use the above techniques, layering with drying time and different strengths of **colour values**.

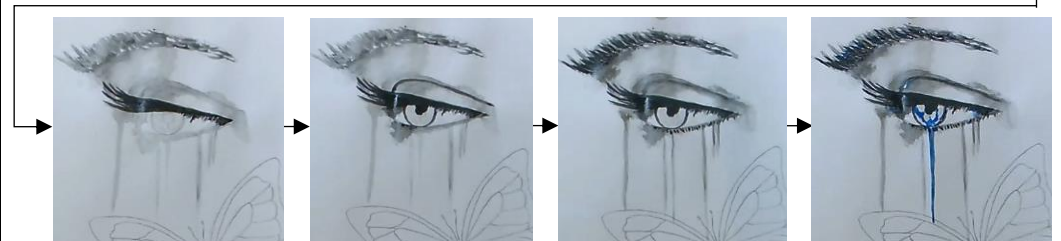
#### Possible Art Careers:

Art Historian  
Set / Stage Design  
Airbrush / Spray Painter  
Wedding Photographer  
Film Director

### Layering watercolour paint to create tone and definition



First apply soft watery light tones. Wait for each **layer** to dry. Then apply darker and sharper **wet on dry** paintbrush marks. If you don't want colours to mix, wait for each colour to dry before applying the next.



**AO2**

Background techniques

**Textured Tissue Paper** - First screw up a sheet of tissue paper. Then un-screw and flatten. Glue the crumpled tissue paper to the page of your sketchbook with PVA glue.



**Blended Acrylic Paint** - Select multiple values of paint colours. Use a brush or palette knife to apply this expressively messy or smoothly blended.



Fonts

Notice the **font/text** suits the style of the artist. When you present your artist page think about colour, style and mood of the artist's work.

**AO1 Develop ideas through investigations, demonstrating critical understanding**

Victoria Frances

Salvador Dali

Peony Yip

REDON ODILON

Iain MacArthur

Peter Blake

Amy Judd

BANKSY

Jean Paul Gaultier

Louise McNaught

ANDY WARHOL

LOUI JOVER

Abby Diamond







DAN MILLER

Mike Libby

raku Inoue

BENJEN HIRST

**Key Literary Vocabulary**

<p><b>Art Nouveau</b> (1890-1910)</p> 	<p>Is all about natural organic forms that are decorative.</p>	<p><b>Futurism</b> (1909-14)</p> 	<p>Is all about speed, technology and the energy of the modern world.</p>	<p><b>Impressionism</b> (1840-1926)</p> 	<p>Is all about visible brushstrokes and capturing fleeting moments of light and colour.</p>
<p><b>Symbolism</b> (from 1880s)</p> 	<p>Is all about the meaning and emotion behind the work.</p>	<p><b>Cubism</b> (1908-14)</p> 	<p>Is all about fragmented compositions and multiple views points.</p>	<p><b>Neo-Impressionism</b> (1886-1906)</p> 	<p>Is all about Pointillism, the use of multiple coloured dots to create an image, looking at the science of optics.</p>

Useful website to research further knowledge

<https://magazine.artland.com/art-movements-and-styles/#expressionism>