

Year 7 Summer Term Art Knowledge Bank

AO3 Drawing Techniques

How to draw a Portrait

There are key rules and guidelines to follow when you start to draw a person's face. The following are the main rules you need to learn:

Rule 1: The eyes are halfway down the head.

Rule 2: The edges of the nostrils line up with the tear ducts of the eyes.

Rule 3: The space between the eyes is approximately the width of an eye.

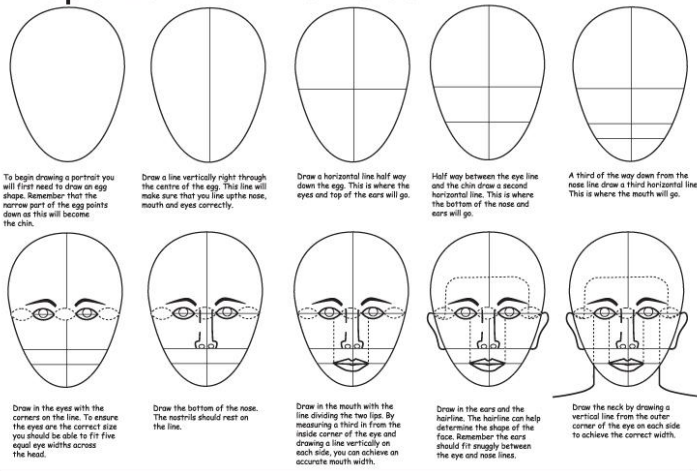
Rule 4: The head is about five eyes wide.

Rule 5: The corners of the mouth line up with the eye pupils.

Rule 6: The top of the ears line up with the centre of the eyes

Rule 7: The bottom of the ears line up with the bottom of the nose.

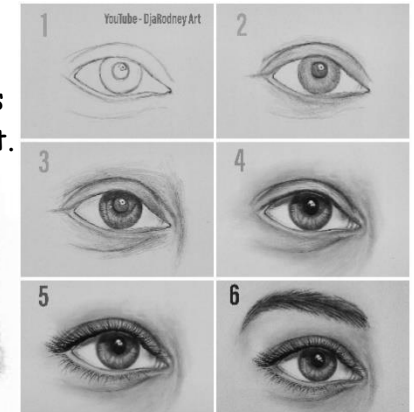
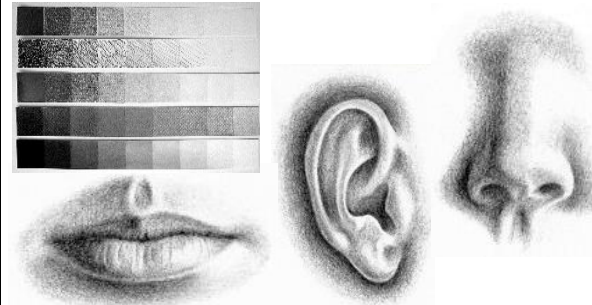
Proportions of the Face



AO2 Media, Techniques and Processes

Using pencil shading to create 3D facial features

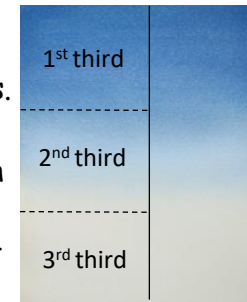
To create a realistic **portrait** you need to apply **tonal value**. Look at the dark and light shades of each of the facial features and use the step by step images to support.



Painting with watercolour paint

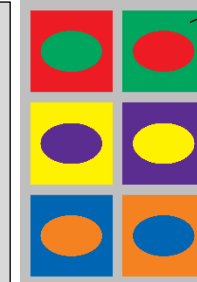
To graduate **watercolour paint** you need to first split the shape into thirds.

In the 1st third you need to paint with full strength watercolour paint. Then wash your brush and paint with the water dragging down some of the paint at bottom of the 1st third all the way down to the bottom of the



Possible Art Careers:

Typographer
Landscape Architect
Concept Artist
Art Teacher
Ceramicist



2nd third. Then wash your brush again and paint with the water in the last third. Don't forget to use **complementary colours**. One colour in your portrait and the other in the background.

Key Literary Vocabulary

Portrait/ Portraiture	Is a painting, photograph, sculpture, or other artistic representation of a person, in which the face and its expression is the main focus.
Self-portrait	When the artist creates a portrait of him or herself.
Facial dimensions/ Proportions	Refers to the relationship in size and placement between the eyes, nose and mouth on a person's face.
Graduated blending/Ombre	Is the even blending of one colour hue to another, usually moving tints and shades from light to dark.
Symmetrical	Made up of exactly similar parts facing each other or around an axis; showing symmetry.

AO3

HOW TO ATTACH CLAY

1. SCORE
 (Scratch clay piece & clay surface with tool)



2. SLIP BRUSH ON WITH FINGER
 (use a little bit on each piece)
 slip = clay glue



3. COMPRESS!
 (stick clay piece onto the surface you want to attach to & press 'til it sticks)



AO1 Develop ideas through investigations, demonstrating critical understanding of sources.

Cubism 1908-1920

In 1906, two artists **Pablo Picasso** and **Georges Braque** started working together. They began to paint **still life** pictures and **portraits** in a different way. They brought different views of subjects together in the same picture, resulting in paintings that appear **fragmented** and **abstracted**.

Their paintings show several **viewpoints** of each object or person. The person or objects are seen from different angles, the front and the sides all at once. The features and objects are simplified into **geometric shapes**. This way of working became known as **Cubism**.

Cubists wanted to show all the sides of an object or person in the same picture.



Islamic Art

Islamic decoration makes frequent use of **geometric patterns**, which have developed over the centuries. The geometric designs in Islamic art are often built on combinations of repeated squares, circles and stars, which may be overlapped and interlaced, as can **Arabesques**, to form intricate and complex patterns, including a wide variety of **tessellations**. Geometric patterns occur in a variety of forms in Islamic art and architecture including **ceramic tilework**.



Key Literary Vocabulary

Slip	A liquid mixture of clay, used as glue.	Arabesques	An ornamental design consisting of intertwined flowing lines, originally found in ancient Islamic art.	Cubism	Is a movement in art characterized by the use of different viewpoints, angles and geometric shapes.
Kiln	Is a heating chamber used to transform materials at high temperatures. An oven for clay.	Tessellation	An arrangement of shapes close together, in a repeated pattern without gaps or overlapping.	Installation	A type of 3D artwork that is often site-specific and designed to transform the look of a space.
Bisque firing	Clay that has been fired in a kiln without a ceramic glaze.	Ceramics	Pots and other articles made from clay hardened by heat.	Fragmented/ Fragmentation	Changing the structure of a surface, which appears distorted into shapes.

Useful websites to research further knowledge

www.tate.org.uk/art/art-terms/c/cubism

www.metmuseum.org

www.wexlergallery.com/roberto-lugo/