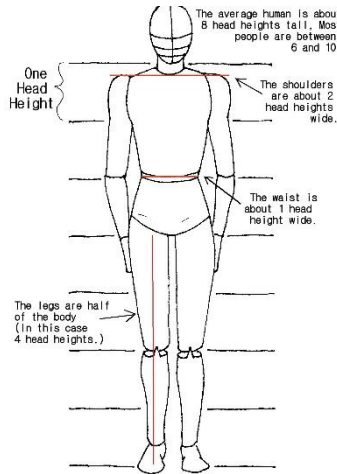
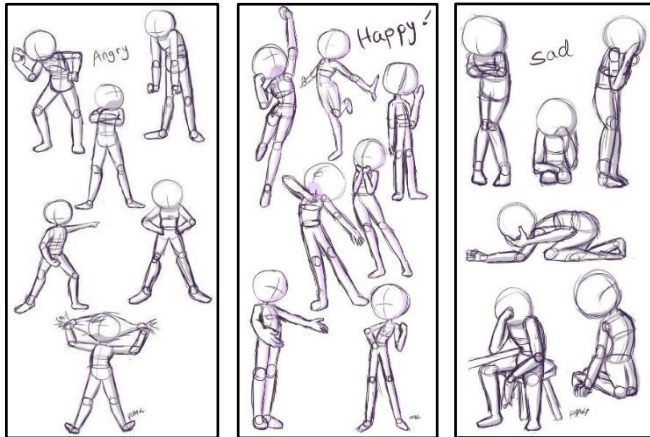


Year 8 Spring Term Art Knowledge Bank

AO3 Drawing Techniques

Drawing Emotions

To express an emotion through drawing you need more than just happy and sad smiley faces. You need to consider body language. Body language is a type of nonverbal communication on body movements, such as gestures and posture to convey messages. Think of each body part and the angle/direction that best reflects that emotion. Ask a friend to act and model



to support when you are drawing. Remember body **proportions**. On average we are 8 heads tall and 5 of those heads are from our waist down.

Key Literary Vocabulary

Sculpture	The art of making statues by carving or chiselling (as in wood or stone), by modelling (as in clay), or by casting (as in melted metal).
Potter	An artist who makes pots, bowls, plates, etc., out of clay.
Plasticine	Is a coloured putty-like modelling material.
Maquette	A small scale model or rough draft of an unfinished sculpture.
Plinth	Refers to the solid base or box on which a sculpture is placed.

AO2 Media, Techniques and Processes

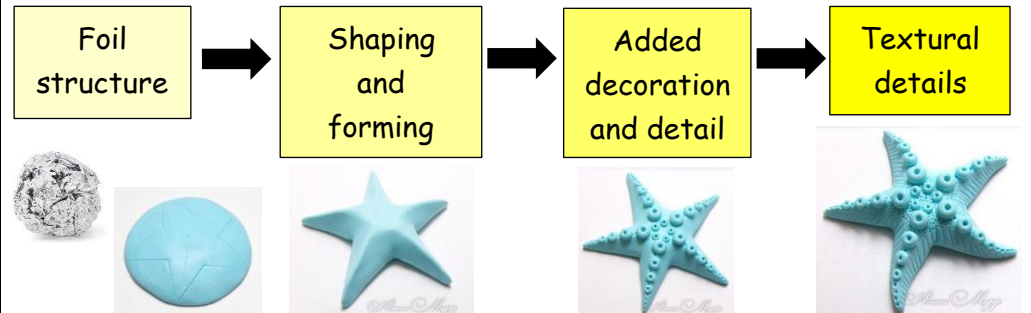
Colour Psychology

When designing it's really important to think about the colours you use. Artists and interior designers have long believed that colour can dramatically affect moods, feelings, and emotions. Colour is a



a powerful communication tool and can be used to signal action, influence mood, and even influence physiological reactions. **Warm Colours** - such as red, yellow and orange - can spark a variety of emotions ranging from comfort and warmth to hostility and anger. **Cool colours** - such as green, blue and purple - often spark feelings of calmness as well as sadness.

Plasticine Sculpture



When **sculpting** with **plasticine** you first need to create the structural shape with foil, thinking about the whole 3D **form**. The next step is to start moulding the plasticine around the foil structure. Then begin adding the main features making sure they are stuck on securely. Next add on the last fine details, which should include a variety of **textures**, **relief** and **carved** areas. Use a variety of tools to carve in textures, like modelling tools, cocktail sticks, wire, etc.

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

Illustration

Illustration is creating an image to communicate a message or an idea. Illustration can be made in any **medium** as long as it is a visual representation of something. Examples of where you might find illustration might be in picture books, advertising, magazines, newspapers, instruction manuals, posters, products like T-shirts or greeting cards and even in fashion and film.

Some of our most famous illustrators are:

- **Arthur Rackham** 1867-1939, created Brother Grimm Fairy Tales
- **Quentin Blake** 1932, illustrator for Roald Dahl books
- **Nick Park** 1958, created Wallace and Gromit

Flanimals is a children's book series written by comedian **Ricky Gervais**. The book, illustrated by **Rob Steen**, depicts a list of seemingly useless or inadequate animals, and their behaviour.



Possible Art Careers:

- Fashion consultant
- Costume Designer
- Interior Designer
- Animator
- Web Designer

Keith Haring 1958 - 1990

Keith Haring was a **graffiti** artist and **social activist** whose work responded to the New York City street culture of the 1980s. Keith Haring started seeing empty black pieces of paper on the



subway walls. He started making his subway drawings every day and became very famous

his unique character designs. His work later inspired the advertising campaign 'Change for Life'.

Jean-Michel Basquiat 1960 - 1988

Jean-Michel Basquiat was born in Brooklyn, New York. He became famous for his **graffiti** under the name "SAMO" in New York City. He sold sweatshirts and postcards of his artwork on the streets before his painting career took off. In his earlier works, Basquiat was known for using a crown **motif**, which was his way of celebrating black people as majestic royalty.



Key Literary Vocabulary

Motif	A dominant or recurring idea in an artistic work.	Still life	A painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects.	Characteristic	A feature or features that helps to distinguish a person or thing.
Aesthetic	Refers to principles governing the nature and appreciation of beauty in an art form.	Style	How the artist expresses their vision, the characteristics that describe the artwork.	Social activist	Someone who is fighting for change in society, who feels strongly and is working towards a change.
Mascot	A mascot is any human, animal, or object thought to bring luck, or anything used to represent a group.	Animation	The art by which 2D drawings or inanimate objects are turned into moving visual representations of 3D life.	Interpretation	An explanation to the meaning behind a work of art. What people see and feel when they observe art.

Useful websites to research further knowledge

www.rickygervais.com/flanimals.php

www.haring.com

www.basquiat.com