

Year 12 Autumn Term Art Knowledge Bank

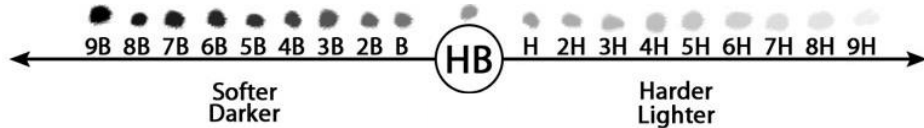
AO3 Drawing Techniques

Observational Drawing

To achieve high quality drawings, you must remember the essentials:

Pencils - Don't just use HB, use **B pencils** to achieve darker tones.

Different grades produce different tones and types of marks. H pencils feature harder **graphite**, H stands for hard. B pencils feature softer graphite, B stands for black.

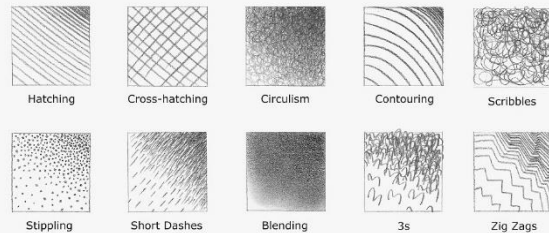


Tonal shading - you must use a large variety of tones, from the darkest to the lightest, exaggerate your tones.

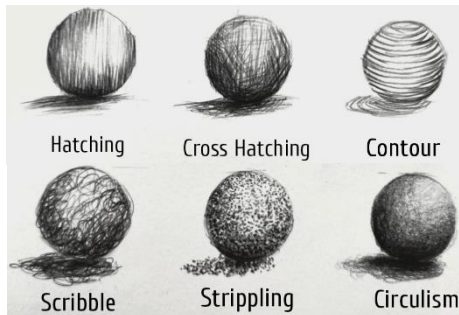


Blending - blend your tones as smoothly as you can. Use a **smudging tool** and not your finger to help achieve this. Don't leave dark **outlines** around your shapes rub them light or blend them out.

Mark Making - You must use a large variety of different mark making techniques to show **visual texture** and **realistic** detail. Don't forget your marks must also be tonally blended from dark to light.



Contour drawing - to make your drawings look 3D you must show the **subjects form**. To do this you must shade and mark make in the direction of the **shapes form**.



Change your drawing media - Try the following types of media:

Biro, White pencil on black paper and Charcoal.

AO2 Media, Techniques and Processes

Oil Painting

Oil paint is slow drying and versatile, allowing you to easily manipulate it on the painting surface. There are 5 key steps to prepare and think about before you start your oil painting:



There are 5 key steps to prepare and think about before you start your oil painting:

Step 1: Prepare your painting surface - You can paint on many different surfaces—**canvas, wood, paper**—but whichever you choose, it's important to apply a type of **primer** called **gesso** to the painting surface to prevent the oil from seeping into the surface.

Step 2: Paint in order - Paint thick over thin. That means using thinner paint and less oil in the first layers, saving thicker paint and higher oil content for later layers. This will help ensure that earlier layers dry first and will help to keep your painting from cracking. Start with an underpainting of paint and **white spirit**, then move to a painting with thicker oil paint and/or adding **linseed oil**.



Step 3: Paint with a limited palette - More colours does not mean a more sophisticated painting. If anything, it is often the opposite. By mixing the three **primary colours** you get a natural black. Add some white to that and you have grey. The three primary colours can then be used to mix what-ever colour you need.

Step 3: Create a variety of textures - The best thing about oil painting is how smoothly you can **blend colour tones**. But, at the same time don't over blend everywhere. To help you blend and create detail use 3 different sized brushes from big to extremely small. Then to stop yourself from over blending by using a **palette knife**. They can be a fantastic painting tool used for applying paint in an **impasto style**, or for scraping paint off.

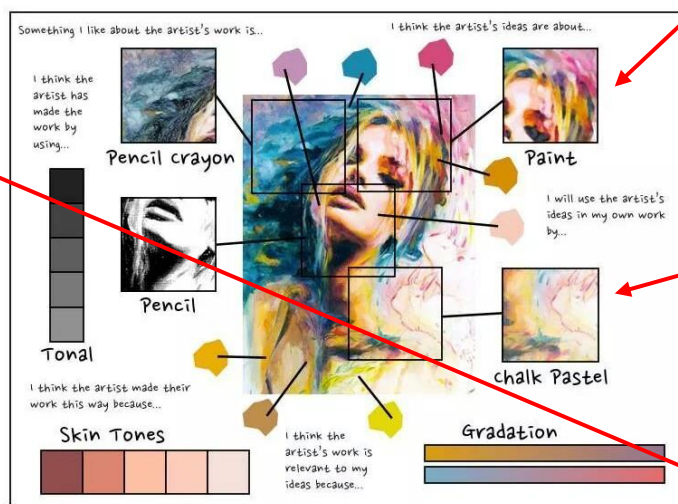
Step 4: Clean your brush - It's important to clean your brush between colours with **white spirit** and with soap and water when finished painting. Have paper towels handy to wipe excess paint and white spirit off your brushes as you go. Don't wash up oil painting **palettes**, just rub off excess paint with paper towels and leave to dry. Also don't put white spirit down the sink ask your teacher where you can dispose of it.

AO1 Develop ideas through investigations, demonstrating critical understanding

Art Analysis and Artist Studies

Describe	Analyze
What do I see? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landscape, portrait, people, still, animals, religious, historic. - Foreground / Background - Time of day, season - Place or Setting / Inside or Outside - Abstract / Realistic - Horizontal / Vertical - Old vs. Modern vs. Contemporary - Action - what is going on? - Story? 	How is the work organized? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elements of Art: Line, Color, Value, Texture, Form, Space - Principles of Design: Contrast, Emphasis, Rhythm, Pattern, Movement, Balance, Unity, Repetition - How do the elements and principles of design work together? - How does the artist use the elements and principles to get your attention? - What is the composition?
Interpret	Judge
What is happening? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The artwork is about... - It makes me think about... - The artist is saying... - Mood and feeling: Calm, Violent, Sad, Joyful, Angry, Hopeful, Scared, etc. - The artist wants you to see... - The artist wants you to think about... - The artwork reminds me of... - I want to know... - If I could ask the artist a question, I would ask... - What are the Symbols, Metaphors, Meaning, and Context? - What is the the relationships between all the individual parts of the work? 	What do I think about the artwork? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The best part of the work is... - The strengths of the work are... - The weaknesses of the work are... - The artist communicates ideas by... - I learned... - I like ... because ... - I dislike ... because ... - I would or wouldn't choose to hang this artwork in my room because... - Other people should study this work because... - This work has survived the test of time because ... - Why do different people see and understand this artwork differently?


To achieve high grades in A Level art you must research a wide variety of artists, study and analysis their work. Try to display your artist pages in the **style** of their work. Include a **decorative** title and write a detailed **biography**. Create **artist studies**, which can be small



experiments of different media or full large copies. Then fully annotate by analysing the artists and your work.

- Possible Art Careers:**
- Illustrator
 - Art Therapist
 - Sculptor
 - Architect
 - Video Game Designer

Key Literary Vocabulary

Graphite	Is the dark grey material usually found encased within a wooden pencil. Used to draw.	Linseed Oil	A pale yellow oil extracted from linseed, used especially in paint and varnish.	Impasto	Paint applied thickly.
Canvas	A strong, coarse unbleached cloth made from hemp, used as a surface for oil painting.	White Spirit /Turpentine	A colourless liquid distilled from petroleum, used as a paint thinner and solvent.	Subject	Subject Matter refers to what the artwork is about. The model or objects in the work.
Gesso	A hard compound of plaster of Paris in glue, used for priming for oil painting.	Palette Knife		Form	Refers to objects that are 3-Dimensional, the shape and volume. The world we live in made up almost entirely of different forms.

Useful websites to research further knowledge

www.tate.org.uk

www.npg.org.uk

www.lensculture.com