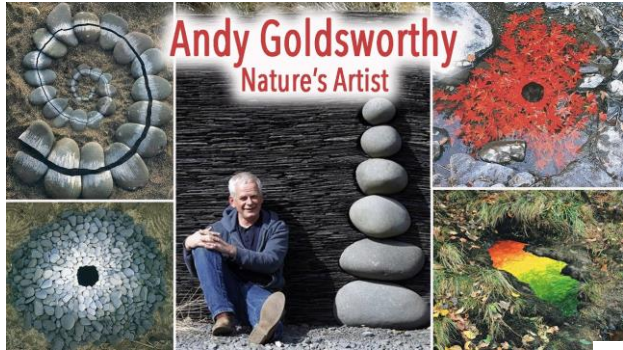


Natural Form

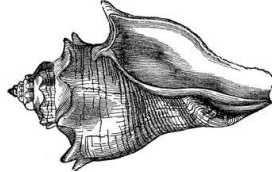
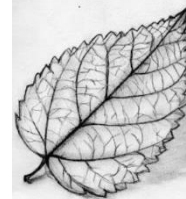
A natural form is an object found in nature that has not been changed or altered. It is still in its natural state. For example, flowers, leaves, seedpods, bones, skeletons, feathers, birds, fish, animals etc.

Why do artists use natural forms?

Art involving nature can be done simply to display the beauty of the natural world around us, to make scientific observations in an environment, or to open our minds to philosophical ideas about our own connection to nature and beyond.



Andy Goldsworthy
Nature's Artist



Andy Goldsworthy

'Nature artist': Uses rocks, leaves sticks and ice to create incredible works of Art.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N51sLWCLFHA>

This Term you will be developing your drawing skills. You will produce a **series of drawings** using different techniques and approaches. The key is that you will be drawing from **OBSERVATION and RECORDING** what you see. You will also learn about **Lino printing** and create your own Lino print inspired by Natural Forms.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&p&v=h-1K2twnrB>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vF73b0Pywzs>

Key Vocabulary

Outline – Shape – Composition – Contrast – Colour - Edge - Tone – Continuous Line – Pattern – Markmaking – Carve – Blade – Lino tool – Trace – Mirror image – Repeat – Print – Annotate – Observe – Structure – Enlarge – Close-up

Yr 9 – KO Autumn Term

This Term we will also learn about other artists who create 3D art! One of the artists you will look at is **Peter Randall Page**. His work is more abstract.



Like a number of artists who gained recognition in the 1980s, Randall-Page's work addresses the relationship between man and nature. His sculptures are **inspired by the study of organic forms, such as seeds and fruit, and by the geometric growth patterns that produce them.** 12 Jan 2012

Homework challenge 1: To make either a sculpture which shows emotion or make a soap sculpture Look at the creative sculptures below!
Homework Challenge 2: To create a piece of land art inspired by



Your final pieces this term will be your A3 – sheet of drawings of natural forms from OBSERVATION and a Lino Print inspired by NATURAL forms.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=8rVzLMrXE6Y>

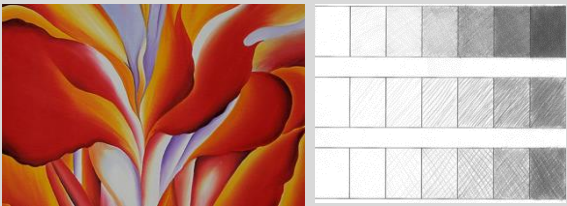
Remember the Art Department is open every lunch and Tuesday/Thursday after school!

ORGANISE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER

ART



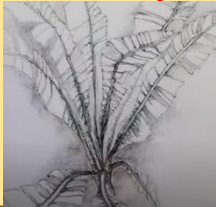
Task 1:
Tonal Drawing – Copy A ‘Close up Flower image by the artist ‘Georgia O’Keefe’.



Task 2:
Linear drawing – Natural Forms/plants.

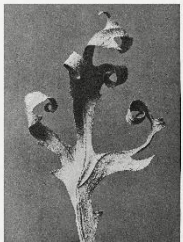
If you can work from direct observation – this means find a plant or flower and put it in front of you. Draw what you see. [If not you could work from a photo/image on line} Look at this clip for inspiration

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JFeycsSUTvA>



Task 3: TAKE PHOTOS

This is an important part of recording in Art (A.O.3).
Your theme is Natural Forms. (Eg: shells, leaves, flowers, fossils, bones, skulls ...)
Take at least 6 photos Explore ‘close – up’ viewpoints/interesting angles. You could ‘edit’ these using your phone or in PP/photoshop. Present these (board/pp/word document/booklet Remember always annotate/label your work.



Homework teaches you to work independently and develop self-discipline. Homework encourages enables you to take initiative and responsibility for completing a task.
HOMEWORK MAKES A DIFFERENCE! Put into practise what you are learning in class! Practise techniques/develop skill and ‘GROW YOUR PORTFOLIO’.

Task 4:
DETAILED DRAWING

Work from photos of Natural Forms
Aim: To create an accurate and realistic drawing. Explore using lots of different marks, layering pencil, tone to create depth in your drawing.



Task 5:
Continuous Line Drawing
Work from a photo of a natural form or direct observation.
Look at this clip to inspired you
“Don’t take the pen off the paper once you have started your drawing”.

<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/make/paint-draw/make-continuous-line-drawing>

Task 6:
Visual Copy (A.O.1)
Peter Randall Page image
Create a careful drawing of a Peter Randall Page sculpture. Really try to copy what you see carefully to make your work look 3D.



Homework 7: CHALLENGE Hwk SOAP CARVING or Land Art 5HP’s for this hwk.

Use soap and create a soap carving. Talk to parents and ensure you do this safely. You could look at the YouTube clip to help you understand this process.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=f8uif053Ge0

Use natural materials to create a piece of land art. Take a photograph of your work.



Ingredients for Success
Engage
Believe in yourself
Take **Control**
Plan for times when you will find things difficult and **persevere**
Communicate how you feel
Be resourceful and ask for help if you need it.
Organisation is key!

Space

Space - element of art, refers to **the emptiness or area between, around, above, below, or within objects**. Positive Space - the shapes or forms of interest. Negative Space - the empty space between the shapes or forms. 3-D Space can be defined as the space over, under, through, behind, and around a form.

Tone

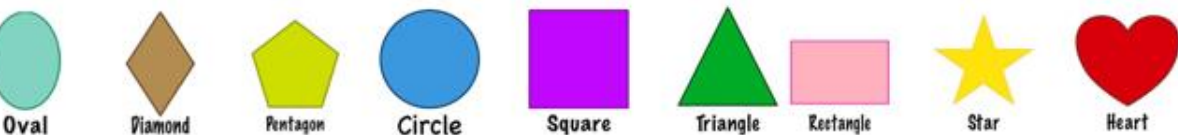
Tone refers to the lightness or darkness of colors used, which can help to create a sense of depth or distance in art. Artists use light and dark colors to convey a mood or an emotion. Color can harmonize, or bring elements together and create a pleasing sensation, or it may clash.

In one of these senses "tone", like "lightness" and "value", refers to the scale between black and white through various greys. If there's a difference it's that lightness and Munsell value increase from black to white, while "tone" and also "tonal value" scales are often represented as increasing from white to black.

Pattern



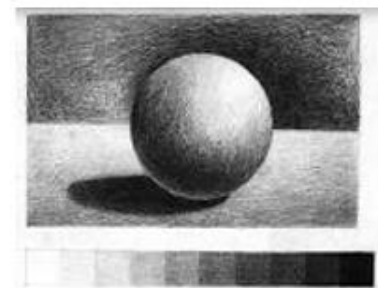
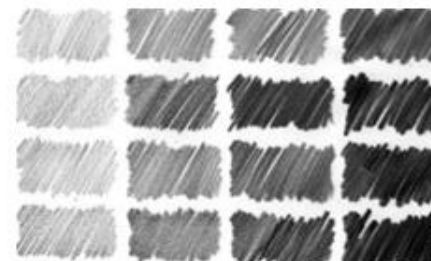
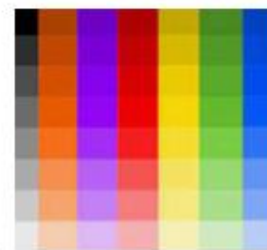
A **PATTERN** is a design that repeats and can be found anywhere. They can be made by repeating shape, line, or color. Patterns can be simple like a checkerboard or complex like the branches of a tree. In art, pattern is used in organizing and decorating designs.



Shape: A flat two dimensional area that has an edge or outline. Geometric shapes .. Triangles .. Squares, rectangles, polygons, circles and ellipses...

Scale

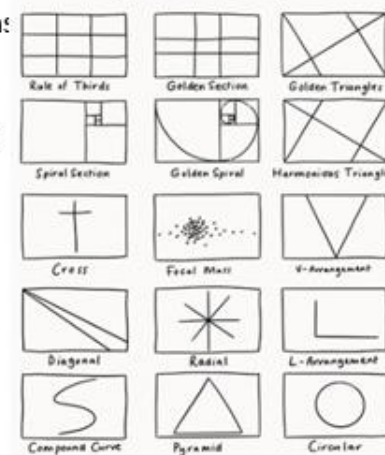
Scale refers to **the overall physical size of an artwork or objects in the artwork**. We always relate scale to the size of the human body - how big or small the piece is in relation to us. An artist may decide to use a scale which is different from life-sized and this will have an impact on how it feels.



Composition

In the visual arts 'composition' means 'the placement or 'arrangement' of visual elements in a work of art.

A BEGINNERS GUIDE TO COMPOSITION



Proportion: How things fit together and relate to each other in terms of size and scale: whether big or small, nearby or distant.

Balance: Balance is a sense that the painting 'feels right' and not heavier on one side. Having a symmetrical arrangement adds a sense of calm. Asymmetrical arrangement creates a more dynamic feeling.

Unity: Do all parts of the composition feel as if they belong together or does something feel stuck on, awkward, out of place?

Key Elements in Art

UNDERSTANDING these will help you to understand Art. In Art it is important that you can **COMMUNICATE** your ideas, thoughts and opinions. **Evaluate and Analyse.**

Texture The surface quality or "feel" of an object, its smoothness, roughness, softness, etc.



Mark Making

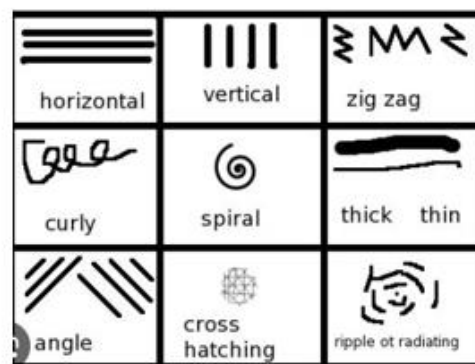
Dots/Dashes/Squiggles/Scratches
Cross hatching/Dabs/Directional line

Line: An element of art that is used to define shape, contours, and outlines, also to suggest mass and volume. It may be a continuous mark made on a surface with a pointed tool or implied by the edges of shapes and forms.



Characteristics of Line are:

- **Width**- thick, thin, tapering, uneven
- **Length** - long, short, continuous, broken
- **Direction**- horizontal, vertical, diagonal, curving, perpendicular, oblique, parallel, radial, zigzag
- **Focus**- sharp, blurry, fuzzy, choppy
- **Feeling**- sharp, jagged, graceful, smooth



Other useful things to know

Drawing from observation – This means drawing what you see – drawing something which is in front of you.

Thumbnail Sketches – These are little sketches which allow you to explore different compositional ideas.



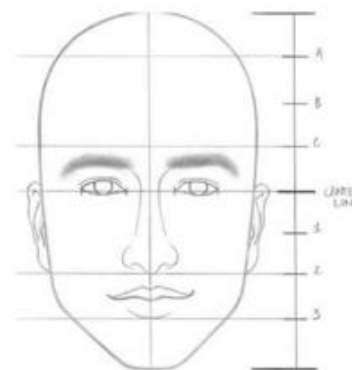
Colour

- > Color is what the eye sees when light is reflected off an object.
- > Primary colors: red, yellow, blue.
- > Secondary colors: orange, purple, green.
- > Value is the lightness or darkness of a color.
- Hue: name of color
- Value: hue's lightness and darkness (a color's value changes when white or black is added)
- Intensity: quality of brightness and purity (high intensity= color is strong and bright; low intensity= color is faint and dull)



Proportion:

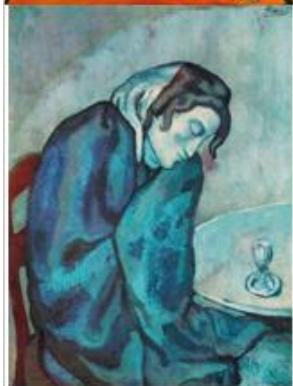
How things fit together and relate to each other in terms of size and scale, whether big or small, nearby or distant.



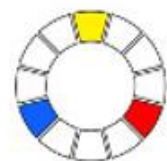
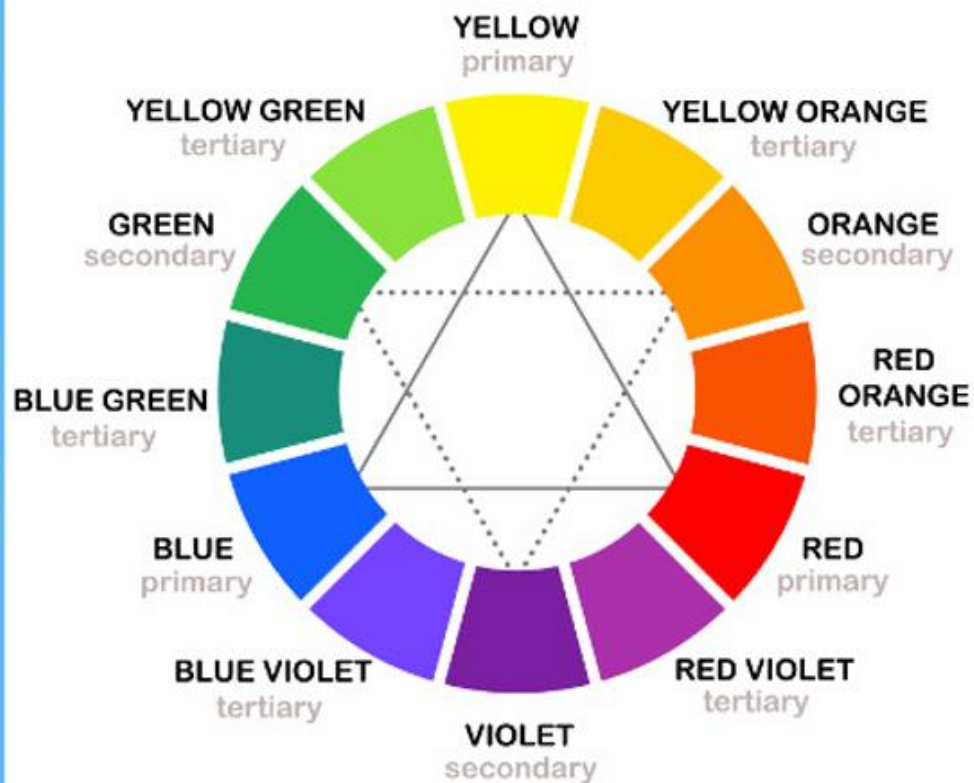
Focus:

Paintings with height contrast, strong differences, between light and dark (for example, have a different feel than paintings with minimal contrast. Contrast can be differences in shape, colour, size, texture, type of line





Color Wheel



PRIMARY

YELLOW
RED
BLUE



SECONDARY

ORANGE
VIOLET
GREEN



TERTIARY

YELLOW ORANGE
RED ORANGE
RED VIOLET
BLUE VIOLET
BLUE GREEN
YELLOW GREEN

Synonyms of color

- hue.
- shade.
- tone.
- coloration.
- tint.
- coloring.
- tinge.
- tincture.

Literacy in ART

A.O.1

Communication
Understanding
Analysing
Evaluating

Let's take a look:

- Ablaze - Radiant with bright color.
- Beaming - Bright; shining.
- Bold - Bright; vivid.
- Bright - Brilliant in color.
- Brilliant - Vivid; intense.
- Colorful - Full of vivid colors.
- Dappled - Having a spotted surface.
- Deep - Dark; rich.

What is the power of color in art?

Color **allows us to create our own individuality and flare.** For years interior decorators, graphic designers, advertisers and artists have been using color to enhance our environments. Color can be used to evoke a certain mood or to create a message or sharp response in the viewer.

Color Theory Glossary: How To Talk About Color

1. Hue a true color, without tint or shade. This is generally what we mean when we say "color".
2. Chromaticity the "colorfulness" of a hue. ...
3. Saturation the intensity of a color. ...
4. Value the brighter the color the higher the value.

ANALYSING ART - Below is a 'Prompt' sheet that we use to help us Understand Art

MEDIA

- Pencil
- Oil Pastel
- Charcoal
- Soft pastel
- Eraser
- Painting
- Coloured pencils
- Felt tips
- Pens
- Acrylic paint
- Collage
- Mixed media
- Print
- Lino
- Clay
- Card relief
- Tissue paper
- Inks
- Wax
- Photography
- ICT

Try to use some of these words!

TECHNIQUES

- Shade dab
- Stipple scraffito
- Wash blend
- Layer multi-hatch
- Impasto cross hatch dry brush mix

FORMAL ELEMENTS

- Texture
- Colour
- Shape
- Form
- Line
- Tone
- pattern

COLOUR

- Colour mixing
- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary
- Hot
- cold

COMPOSITION

- Overlap
- Repeat
- Reduce
- Simplify
- Enlarge
- Abstract
- Layer
- Measure
- Mid-ground
- Background
- Foreground
- Thumbnail
- Symmetry
- Balance
- Focal Point

OTHER ART WORDS

- Translucent
- Perspective
- Visual
- Linear
- Develop
- Geometric
- Opaque
- Curvilinear
- Abstract
- observational
- Expressive
- Illustrational
- Style
- Research
- Graphic
- Annotation
- Detail
- Creative
- Bold
- Imaginative
- Contrast
- Realistic
- Sculpture
- Size
- Space
- 3 dimensional
- Depth

DEVELOP

- Analyse
- Contextual
- Cultural

REFINE


- Experimenting
- Media
- Techniques
- Processes

RECORD

- Observations
- Intentions
- Visual

PRESENT

- Personal
- Informed
- Connections
- Meaningful response

 "Every child is an artist. The problem is how to remain an artist once they grow up" - Picasso

Use the Prompts below to write about artists' work!

CONTENT

- What is it? What is it about? What is happening?
- Title
- What is the theme of the work?
- Is there a message in the work?

FORM

- Colour – how is it used? Organised?
- What shapes can you see? What marks does the artist use? *What is the surface and texture like?

PROCESS

- Materials and tools used?
- What is the evidence of this?
- What clues show how the work has been made?
- KEY WORDS – PAINTED, WOVEN, DRAWN, PRINTED, COLLAGE, LAYERED, STITCHED

MOOD

- How does the work make you feel?
- Why do you think you feel like this?
- Does the colour, texture, form or theme of the work affect your mood?
- Key words – hopeful, peaceful, elated, joyful, reflective.

1

Analysing ART – Describe/Explain & Express ...

We often start off looking at the yellow boxes on this sheet

We look carefully at a piece of art and try to **EXPLAIN** what we see, think and feel about the work.

You can write in **DETAIL** .. You can also write **bullet points** ...It depends how ambitious you want to be – the important thing is to **LOOK** and **THINK** about the work and **COMMUNICATE** your **IDEAS**.



As well as **ANALYSING** art we sometimes ask you to **RESEARCH** artists. This involves you **FINDING** information about an artist and their work. What it is they do, when they produced work, what they were trying to do, what their work was like

We also ask you sometimes to **ANNOTATE** your art work – this is a bit like labelling. It is good to get into the habit of writing titles on your work and little notes next to your work to **EXPLAIN** what you are doing and thinking! What your **IDEAS**! How you feel about your work!