

A. Keywords:

Formal elements Line, Tone, Colour, Pattern, Shape, Texture and Form.

Line Line is the path left by a moving point. For example, a pencil or a brush dipped in paint. A line can be horizontal, diagonal or curved and can also change length.

Shape A shape is an area enclosed by a line. It could be just an outline or it could be shaded in. Shapes can be **geometric** or **irregular**.

Tone This refers to the lightness or darkness of something. This could be a shade or how dark or light a colour appears.

Pattern A design that is created by repeating lines, shapes, tones or colours.

Media The material used to create artwork.

Composition This is the way an object is placed or positioned on a page.

Technique The way tools and media are used to create artwork.

B. Key Knowledge 1: Colour Theory

Primary colours are the 3 main colours. They cannot be made, but are used to make all other colours. (Red, Yellow and Blue).

Secondary colours are made by mixing 2 primary colours.

Tertiary colours are made by mixing a primary and secondary colour together.

Complementary colours are opposite each other on the colour wheel.

Harmonious colours are next to each other on the colour wheel.

Tint is when you add white to a colour to make it lighter.

Shade is when you add black to a colour to make it darker.

E. Image



F. Expert Modelling:

Jasper Johns
Painter, Sculptor, Printmaker

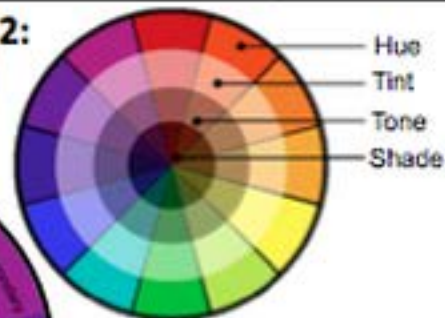
Born 1930, USA



Subject: Art

Topic: Key Skills – Drawing & painting

C. Key Knowledge 2: The Colour Wheel



D. Key Knowledge 3: Grades of pencil

Pencils come in different grades, the softer the pencil, the darker the tone.

H=Hard B=Black

In art the most useful pencils for shading are 2B and 4B. If your pencil has no grade, it is most likely HB(hard black) in the middle of the scale.



G. Wider thinking / further reading:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wUcGkv6p78w>