



# Knowledge Organiser Year 8:



## Key Literary Vocabulary:

### Media/Medium

The materials and tools used by an artist to create a piece of art.

### Technique

The skill in which an artist uses tools and materials to create a piece of art.

### Abstract

A piece of art which is not realistic. It uses shapes colours and textures.

### Style

The technique an artist uses to expressive their individual character of there work.

### Composition

The arrangement and layout of artwork/objects.

### Highlight

The bright or reflective area within a drawing/painting where direct light meets the surface of the object or person.

### Shadow, shade, shading

The tonal and darker areas within a drawing/painting where there is less light on the object or person.

### Texture

The feel, appearance or the tactile quality of the work of art

### Mark making

Mark making is used to create texture within a piece of art by drawing lines and patterns.

### Collage

A piece of art made by using a variety of materials such as paper/newspaper/photographs which are cut out, rearranged and glued on a surface.

## Key artists/contexts for your project:

Liverpool (local architecture and culture)



Taro Chiezo (superlambanana)



Art History booklet – Dali and Picasso

Raela K. paintings

## Drawing and Shading Techniques:



Superlambanana designs

Drawn outlines and Monoprinted outlines

Oil pastel layering and Blending

Extension Tonal drawing

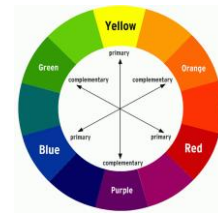


## Colour Theory:

The primary colours are the three main colours. They cannot be made but when mixed together they make all other colours.

The secondary colours are made by mixing two primary colours together

The tertiary colours are made by mixing a primary and secondary colour together



Complementary colours are opposite on the colour wheel they contrast each other to have a vibrant look

To make a colour lighter you add white, this is called a tint.

To make a colour darker you add black, this is called a shade.

'Warm' colours, attract attention and are generally perceived as energetic or exciting.

'Cool' colours, are generally perceived as soothing and calm

'Contrasting' colours are applied to sections of an artwork to create depth and impact upon viewing,

