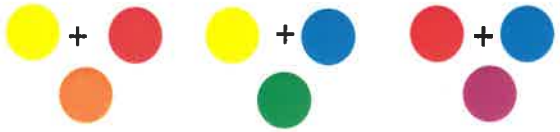
COLOUR THEORY

Primary Colours cannot be made from a combination of any other colours. Red, blue and yellow are the 3 primary colours.



Secondary Colours are produced by mixing two additive primary colours in equal proportions: red + yellow = orange, blue + yellow = green, red + blue = purple.



Tertiary Colours are made by mixing an equal amount of a primary colour with a secondary colour that is next to it on the colour wheel e.g. yellow + orange = yellow-orange & red + orange = red-orange.



Complementary Colours are opposite colours on the colour wheel that make the opposing colour stand out.

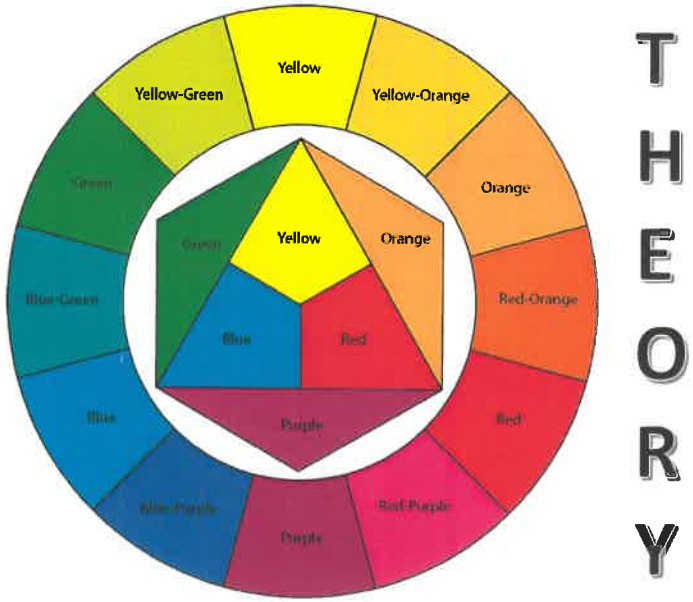


A **Tint** is a mixture of a colour with white, which makes the original colour lighter in tone.



A **Shade** is a mixture of a colour with black, which makes the original colour darker in tone.





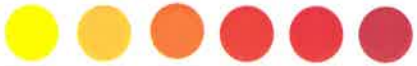
Analogous Colours are related colours that are near each other on the colour wheel. They are also known as harmonious colours.

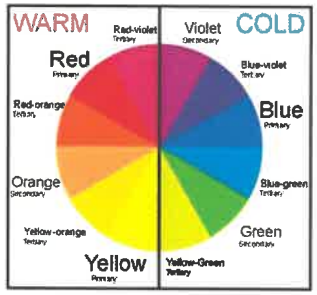


A **Monochromatic Colour Schemes** is the variation of one colour/hue that has different tonal values from light to dark.



Warm Colours are vivid colours that evoke feelings of warmth. They stand out and advance in space.





Cool Colours are calm or soothing in nature. They are not overpowering and tend to recede in space.



Neutral Colours do not appear on the colour wheel. Earthy colours such as browns and greys can be mixed by using the 3 primary colours with white.



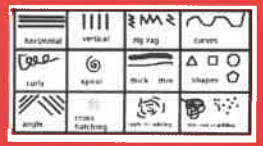
SEC Art Department

LINE

A **line** is the path left by a moving point e.g. a pencil or a brush dipped in paint. A **line** can take many forms e.g. horizontal, diagonal or curved. A **line** can be used to show contours, movements, feelings and expressions.







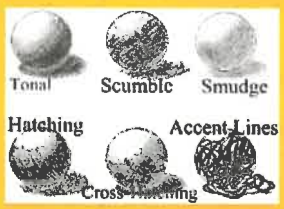




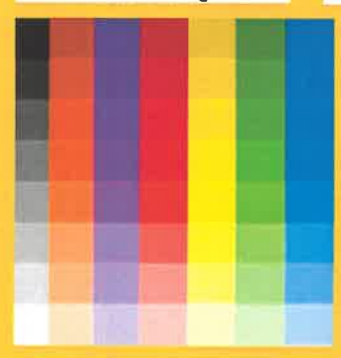
Angular
Flowing
Scribble
Broken
Fluent
Sweeping
Confident
Free
Tight
Faint
Hesitant
Woolly
Continuous
Zigzag
Wavy
Straight
Outline
Contour

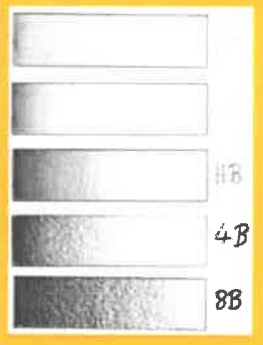
TONE

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













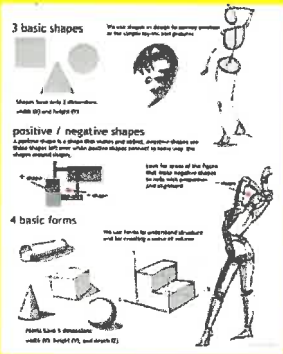
Bleach
Dark
Harsh
Bright
Fade
Intense
Value
Contrast
Light
Mid
Blend
Fair
Smooth
Crisp
Sharp
Graduation
Sombre
Intensity
Cross-hatch
Scumble
Smudge
Accent
Highlight

SEC Art Department

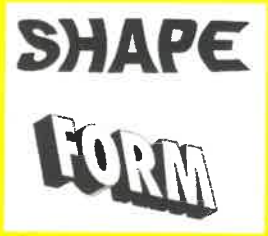
SHAPE & FORM

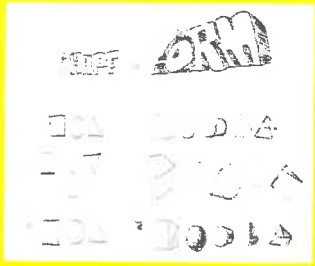
A **shape** is an area enclosed by a line. It could be just an outline or it could be shaded in.

Form is a three dimensional shape or object such as a sphere, cube or a cone.









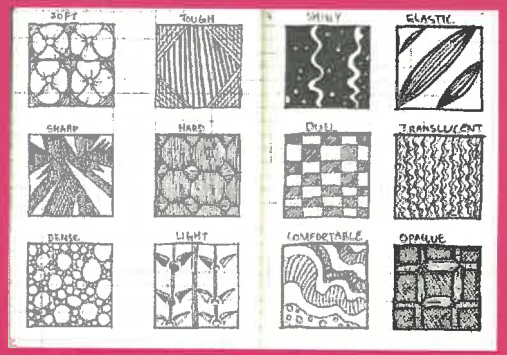
- Angular Body
- Conical
- Figure
- Frame
- Harmonious
- Image
- Knead
- Model
- Mould
- Precise
- Rough-hewn
- Sculpt
- Sharp
- Uniform
- Vague
- Angled
- Ornament
- Proportion
- Woven
- Stacked
- Straight
- Curved

TEXTURE

Texture is the surface quality of something, the way something feels or looks like it feels. There are two types of **texture**: **actual texture** and **visual texture**.









- Coarse
- Cross-hatching
- Fine
- Flat
- Glaze
- Hatching
- Impasto
- Jagged
- Matt
- Rough
- Scumble
- Shiny
- Smooth
- Soft
- Splatter
- Thick
- Thin
- Wash

SEC Art Department

COLOUR

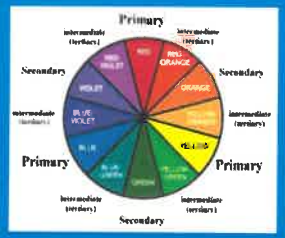
There are 3 **primary colours**: RED, YELLOW and BLUE

By mixing any two **primary colours** together we make **secondary colours**: ORANGE, GREEN and PURPLE

By mixing one primary with a corresponding secondary we make a **tertiary colour** e.g. yellow + orange = YELLOW-ORANGE

Harmonious colours are next to each other and **complementary** colours are opposite each other on the colour wheel.

Blend	Bright
Clash	Cold
Deep	Glowing
Dull	Harmonious
Intense	Luminous
Mixed	Opaque
Pale	Pastel
Primary	Pure
Hue	Saturated
Soft	Secondary
Tint	Shade
Warm	Translucent
Vibrant	Transparent
Dark	Bold
Subtle	Complementary



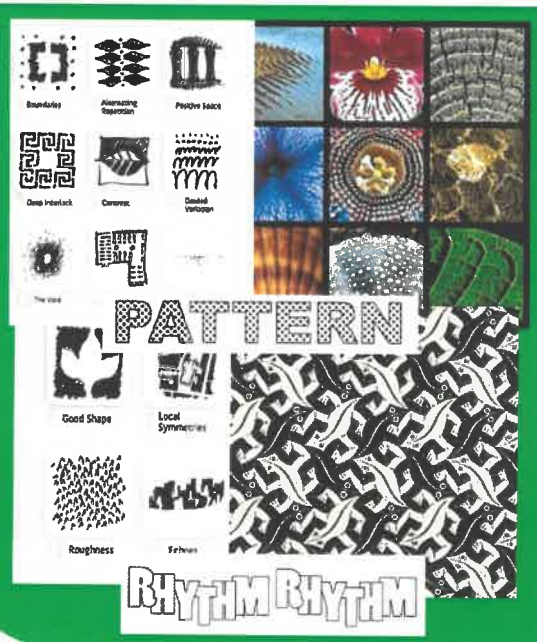


COLOUR

PATTERN

A **pattern** is a design that is created by repeating lines, shapes, tones or colours.

Patterns can be manmade, like a design on fabric or natural, such as the markings on animal fur.



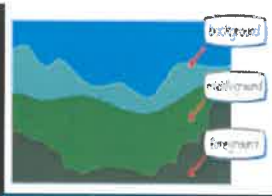
Diamonds
Embellish
Flowing
Fluid
Geometric
Irregular
Natural
Negative
Order
Ornamental
Overlap
Plain
Positive
Repeat
Simple
Spiral
Stamp
Stencil
Structure
Symmetric
Uniform
Rhythm

SEC Art Department

COMPOSITION

Composition is the plan, placement or arrangement of each element within a piece of artwork. In a good composition balance, harmony, unity, contrast, rhythm, space and focal points will all be considered.











Background
Blurred
Complex
Confused
Design
Distant
Eye-line
Focus
Foreground
Form
Middle-ground
Near
Perspective
Plane
Proportion
Scale
Shape
Sharp
Space
Symmetry
Repetition
Balance
Harmony
Rhythm

EXPRESSION

Every piece of artwork will evoke a different **feeling** or **emotion** from each viewer. Each artist will **express** a different meaning or have different content behind their subject matter.















Alive
Atmospheric
Delicate
Depressing
Dignified
Disturbing
Exciting
Expressive
Feeling
Emotion
Fresh
Humorous
Imposing
Nostalgic
Sad
Harsh
Upset
Disturbing

SEC Art Department





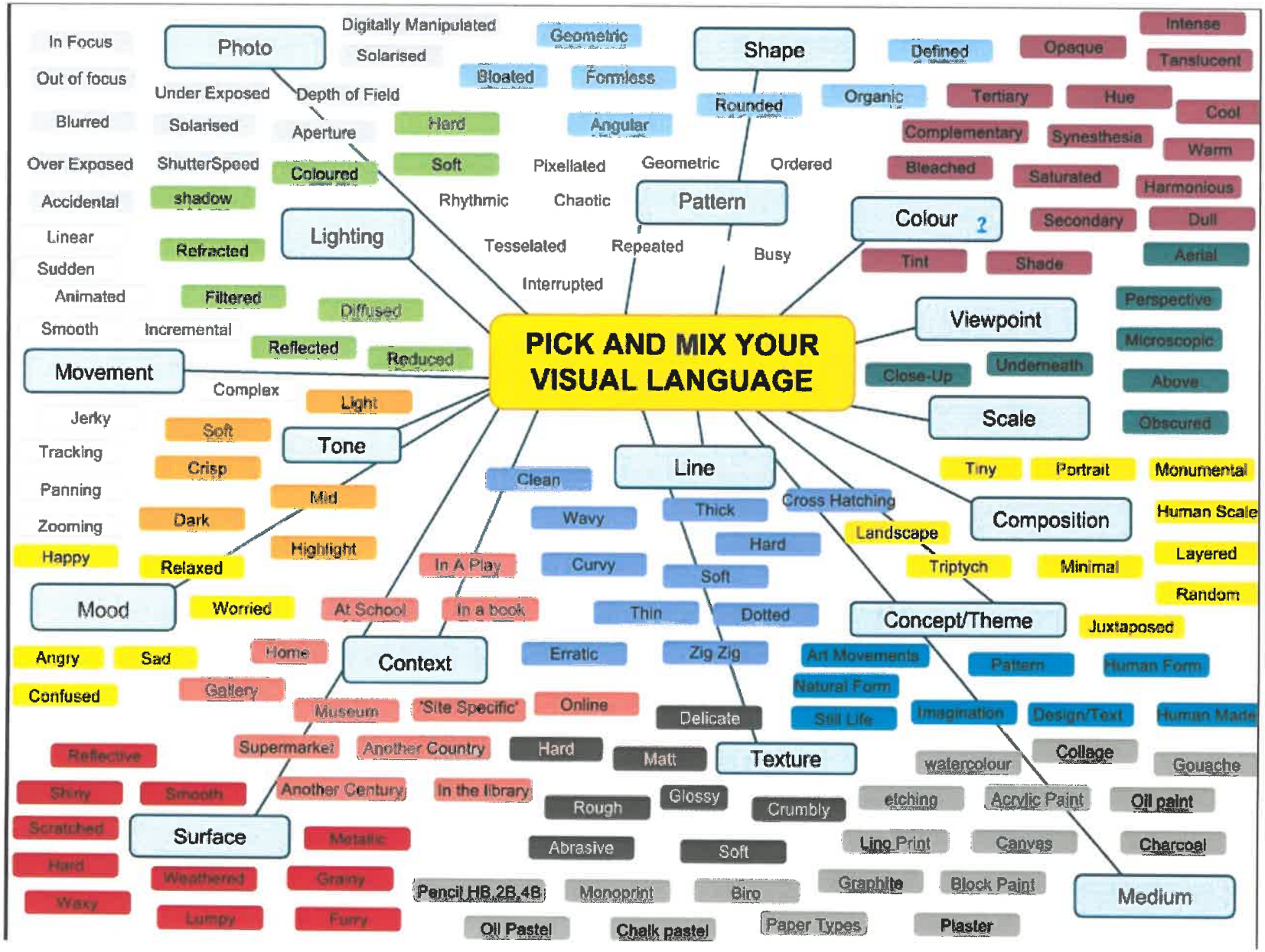
Glossary





2-Dimensional	Having only two dimensions, such as width and height but no thickness. Squares, Circles, Triangles, etc are two-dimensional objects. Also known as "2D".
3-Dimensional	Having three dimensions (such as height, width and depth), like any object in the real world. Example: your body is three-dimensional. Also known as "3D".
Abstract	Abstract art is art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead use shapes, colours, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect.
Balance	Balance refers to the visual weight of the elements of the composition. It is a sense that the painting feels stable and "feels right." Imbalance causes a feeling of discomfort in the viewer.
Blend	Blending is a term used often in art, particularly in painting and drawing. It is the technique of gently intermingling two or more colours or values to create a gradual transition or to soften lines.
Colour	Colour is the element of art that is produced when light, striking an object, is reflected back to the eye. There are three properties to colour; Hue, Intensity and Value.
Colour Wheel	The colour wheel is a visual representation of colours arranged according to their chromatic relationship.
Composition	The placement or arrangement of visual elements or 'ingredients' in a work of art, as distinct from the subject.
Contemporary	Contemporary art is the art of today, produced in the second half of the 20th century or in the 21st century. Contemporary artists work in a globally influenced, culturally diverse, and technologically advancing world.
Contrast	Contrast refers to the arrangement of opposite elements (light vs. dark colours, rough vs. smooth textures, large vs. small shapes, etc.) in a piece so as to create visual interest, excitement and drama.
Cool Colours	The phrase cool colour is used to describe any colour that is calm or soothing in nature. Cool colours are not overpowering and tend to recede in space. ... Examples of cool colours include green, blue and violet (think calming blue waters).
Depth	The apparent distance from front to back or near to far in a work of art. Techniques of perspective are used to create the illusion of this in a two dimensional painting.
Design	A plan or drawing produced to show the look and function or workings of a building, garment, or other object before it is made.
Form	Form as an element of art is three-dimensional and encloses space. Like a shape, a form has length and width, but it also has depth.
Highlight	An area or a spot in a drawing, painting, or photograph that is strongly illuminated.
Line	Line art or line drawing is any image that consists of distinct straight or curved lines placed against a background, without gradations in shade or hue to represent two-dimensional or three-dimensional objects.

Mark-making	A term used to describe the different lines and patterns we apply in a piece of art to create texture.
Material	Material in art terms is the use of specific equipment e.g. Pencil, Paint, Pastel
Pattern	Pattern is an underlying structure that organizes surfaces or structures in a consistent, regular manner. Pattern can be described as a repeating unit of shape or form.
Pressure	The amount of force applied with the pencil, to create a variety of tones.
Primary Colours	The primary colours are Red, Blue and Yellow. They can not be made from a combination of any other colours, but mix together to make secondary and tertiary colours.
Proportion	Proportion refers to the relative size and scale of the various elements in a design.
Rendering	An artistic context refers to the light and dark values used to render a realistic object, or to create depth. Created by a variety of pressure or layers.
Scale	Scale refers to the size of an object (a whole) in relationship to another object (another whole).
Secondary Colours	A colour produced by mixing two primary colours in equal proportions. The secondary colours are orange, green and purple.
Shading	Shading is used in drawing for depicting levels of darkness on paper by applying media more densely or with a darker shade for darker areas, and less densely or with a lighter shade for lighter areas.
Shadow	A shadow is a dark (real image) area where light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object. It occupies all of the three-dimensional volume behind an object with light in front of it.
Shape	In the visual arts, shape is a flat, enclosed area of an artwork created through lines, textures, colours or an area enclosed by other shapes such as triangles, circles, and squares.
Surface	In the visual arts, the surface is the outside part or uppermost layer of something on or within a piece of work.
Symmetry	Symmetrical balance refers to balance that is achieved by arranging elements on either side of the centre of a composition in an equally weighted manner.
Technique	The manner and ability with which an artist employs the technical skills of a particular art or field of endeavour.
Texture	The perceived surface quality of a work of art. It is an element of two-dimensional and three-dimensional designs and is distinguished by its perceived visual and physical properties.
Tone	An artistic context refers to the light and dark values used to render a realistic object, or to create depth. Created by a variety of pressure or layers.
Warm Colours	The phrase warm colour is used to describe any colour that is vivid or bold in nature. Warm colours are those that tend to advance in space and can be overwhelming. Examples of warm colours include red, yellow and orange.


PICK AND MIX YOUR VISUAL LANGUAGE
Photo
In Focus
Out of focus
Blurred
Over Exposed
Accidental
Linear
Sudden
Animated
Smooth
Digitally Manipulated
Solarised
Under Exposed
Depth of Field
Solarised
Aperture
ShutterSpeed
Coloured
shadow
Lighting
Refracted
Filtered
Diffused
Incremental
Reflected
Reduced
Movement
Complex
Jerky
Tracking
Panning
Zooming
Tone
Light
Soft
Crisp
Mid
Dark
Highlight
Mood
Happy
Relaxed
Worried
Angry
Sad
Confused
Context
Home
Gallery
At School
In a book
In A Play
Museum
'Site Specific'
Supermarket
Another Country
Another Century
In the library
Surface
Reflective
Shiny
Smooth
Scratched
Hard
Waxy
Weathered
Grainy
Lumpy
Furry
Shape
Geometric
Bloated
Formless
Angular
Pattern
Rounded
Pixellated
Geometric
Ordered
Rhythmic
Chaotic
Tesselated
Repeated
Busy
Interrupted
Line
Clean
Wavy
Curvy
Thin
Erratic
Zig Zig
Delicate
Texture
Hard
Matt
Rough
Glossy
Crumbly
Abrasive
Soft
Defined
Organic
Bleached
Complementary
Colour 2
Tint
Shade
Tertiary
Synesthesia
Saturated
Secondary
Viewpoint
Close-Up
Underneath
Scale
Tiny
Portrait
Monumental
Composition
Cross Hatching
Thick
Hard
Soft
Landscape
Triptych
Minimal
Concept/Theme
Art Movements
Natural Form
Still Life
Pattern
Imagination
Design/Text
Medium
Pencil HB,2B,4B
Monoprint
Biro
Oil Pastel
Chalk pastel
Paper Types
Graphite
Block Paint
Plaster
watercolour
etching
Lino Print
Collage
Acrylic Paint
Canvas
Gouache
Oil paint
Charcoal
Intense
Opaque
Translucent
Hue
Cool
Warm
Harmonious
Dull
Aerial
Perspective
Microscopic
Above
Obscured
Human Scale
Layered
Random
Juxtaposed
Human Form
Human Made

INSECT FACTS

Insects are hexapod invertebrates and the largest group within the arthropod phylum. Definitions vary; usually, insects comprise a class within the Arthropoda. Insects have a chitinous exoskeleton, a three-part body (head, thorax and abdomen), three pairs of jointed legs, compound eyes and one pair of antennae.

Insects are the most diverse group of animals; they include more than a million described species and represent more than half of all known living organisms. The total number of extant species is estimated at between six and ten million; potentially over 90% of the animal life forms on Earth are insects. Insects may be found in nearly all environments, although only a small number of species reside in the oceans, which are dominated by another arthropod group, crustaceans.

ENTOMOLOGY

Entomology is the scientific study of insects. At some 1.3 million described species, insects account for more than two-thirds of all known organisms, dating back some 400 million years. Insects have many kinds of interactions with humans and other forms of life on earth, so it is an important specialty within biology; unlike many other fields however, entomologists include both persons studying insects for their own sake, and those employed by commercial concerns interested in the control of insects. The definition is sometimes widened to include the study of other terrestrial arthropods, such as spiders.



CHALLENGE IDEAS

Design your own new Insect and annotate with accurate anatomy labels e.g. wings, thorax, antennae.

Take your own photography using a range of angles.

Practice basic proportion of shape and form of an insect body.

Visit a museum or gallery to view primary sources relating to the insect theme.

INSECT INSPIRED ART







5 VIEWPOINTS & ANGLES


Birds eye

When drawing or using photography, a higher level skill is to develop knowledge, understanding and application of a range of angles and perspectives. Although a birds eye view is the most common angle people are drawn to when depicting insects, there are a variety of other options you can explore and learn.


High angle


Close-up


Low angle


Eye level shot

INSECTS IN ART

Insects have found uses in art, as in other aspects of culture, both symbolically and physically, from ancient times. Art forms include the direct usage of beetle wing (elytra) in paintings, textiles, and jewellery, as well as the representation of insects in fine arts such as paintings and sculpture. Insects have sometimes formed characteristic features of artforms, as in Art Nouveau jewellery.

Insect groups represented in art include bees, beetles, butterflies, orthopterans (crickets, locusts and grasshoppers) and dragonflies. Societies across the world have from ancient to modern times used the shapes and colours of insects, and sometimes their actual bodies, in their art, whether jewellery or ceramics, body painting or textiles, paintings or sculptures. In North America, the Navajo make symbolic sand paintings of blowflies, cicadas, corn bugs and dragonflies. The Hopi draw a variety of insects, but especially butterflies, on pottery. In other parts of the world, insects, most often honeybees, are shown in ancient rock art.

Australian Aborigines often represented totemic insects in cave paintings and ritual objects. The art of cultures as widely separated as Ancient Greece, China and Japan includes bees, butterflies, crickets, cicadas and dragonflies.

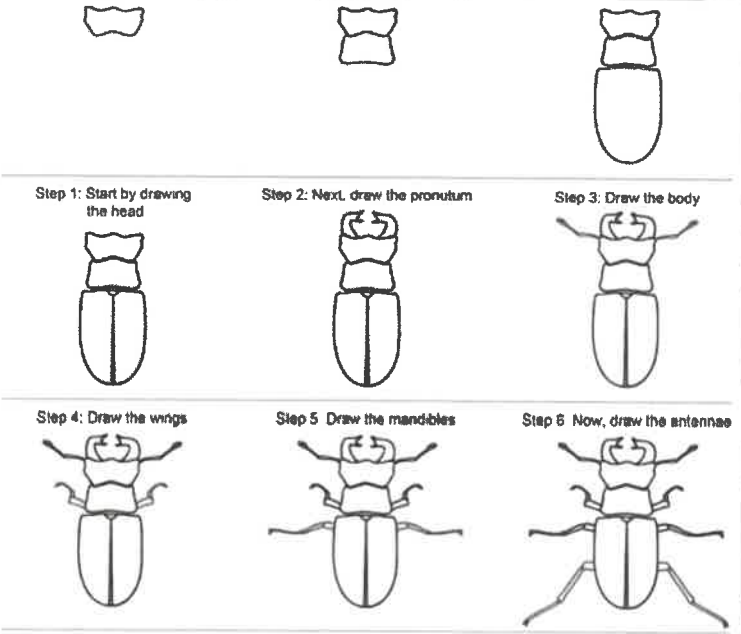
Six Artists who are inspired by insects and who each have their own distinctive and recognisable style; **Rosalind Monks, Lucy Arnold, Kelly Stanford, Christopher Marley, Mike Libby and Jennifer Angus.**



KEY WORD GLOSSARY

Key Word	Definition
Insect	A small arthropod animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings.
Entomology	Entomology is the scientific study of insects, a branch of zoology.
Arthropod	An invertebrate animal of the large phylum Arthropoda, such as an insect, spider, or crustacean.
Invertebrate	An animal lacking a backbone, such as an arthropod, mollusc, annelid
Montage	The technique of selecting, editing, and piecing together separate sections of film to form a continuous whole.
Viewfinder	A viewfinder is a simple square or rectangle frame cut out of card that you can look through or frame areas with.
Relief	A relief is a wall-mounted sculpture in which the three-dimensional elements are raised from a flat base.
Contrast	The state of being strikingly different from something else in juxtaposition or close association.
Symmetry	The quality of being made up of exactly similar parts facing each other or around an axis.
Proportion	A part, share, or number considered in comparative relation to a whole.
Scale	Scale refers to the overall physical size of an artwork or objects in the artwork.
Composition	The way in which different elements of an artwork are combined, positioned, placed or arranged.

STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE



EXAMPLES





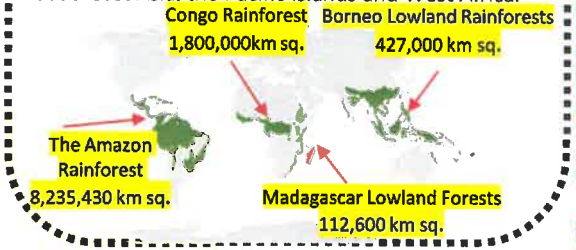




YEAR 8 ART SEC

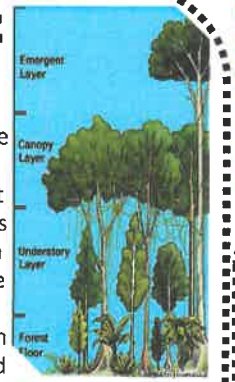
RAINFOREST FACTS

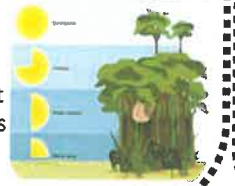
- The tropical rainforest is a *biome* with a constant temperature and a high rainfall.
- They contain the most diverse range and highest volume of plant and animal life found anywhere on earth.
- 57% of all tropical rainforests are found in Latin America. 1/3 of the world's tropical rainforests are in Brazil. Other tropical rainforests are located in Southeast Asia, the Pacific Islands and West Africa.



LAYERS OF THE RAINFOREST

Among all biomes, tropical rainforests are considered to have the highest biodiversity. In a hectare plot of tropical rainforest land, about 40 to 100 tree species can already be found. Aside from this, the tropical rainforest biome is home to the most common species of the rarest organisms on our planet. In general, it is divided into four layers: *emergent layer*, *canopy layer*, *understory*, and the *forest floor*. These layers host several species of tropical animals and tropical plants.





CHALLENGE IDEAS

Design your own Rainforest inspired artwork through media of your choice e.g. pencil drawing, painting, collage, sculpture.

Research and draw a selection of rainforest animals

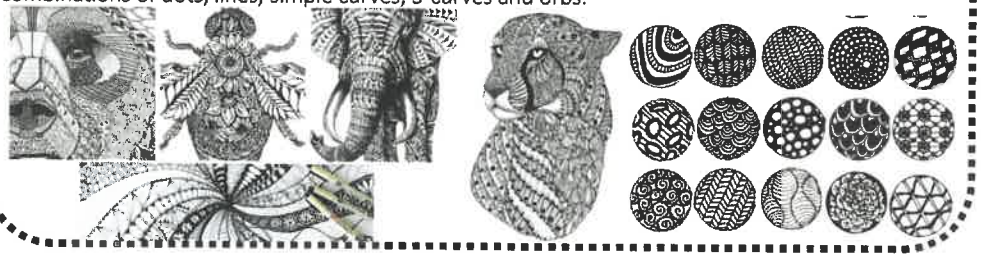
Practice proportion skills through drawing rainforest plants.

Create a grid or table of circles and practice as many Zentangle patterns as you can!

RAINFOREST INSPIRED ART

ZENTANGLE

Zentangle is a form of meditative doodling that has patterns, or tangles, put together to form a 'Zen'-tangle. The Zentangle Method is an easy-to-learn, relaxing, and fun way to create beautiful images by drawing structured patterns. We call these patterns, tangles. You create tangles with combinations of dots, lines, simple curves, S-curves and orbs.



RAINFORESTS IN ART

Seven Artists who are inspired by rainforests and who each have their own distinctive and recognisable style; **Pierre Maxo, Kitty McCall, Henri Rousseau, Senaka Senanayake, Carol Sims, John Dyer and Lynnette Shelley.**

Challenge! Research all 7 artists and do an artistic response inspired by each one.



John Dyer



Pierre Maxo



Henri Rousseau



Kitty McCall



Lynnette Shelley



Carol Sims



Senaka Senanayake

KEY WORD GLOSSARY

Key Word	Definition
Animal	A living organism that feeds on organic matter, typically having specialized sense organs and nervous system and able to respond rapidly to stimuli.
Rainforest	A luxuriant, dense forest rich in biodiversity, found typically in tropical areas with consistently heavy rainfall.
Habitat	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.
Biodiversity	The variety of plant and animal life in the world or in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important.
Flora	The plants of a particular region, habitat, or geological period.
Fauna	The animals of a particular region, habitat, or geological period.
Tropical	Something that is typical of, or common to the tropics, which are the regions of Earth surrounding the Equator.
Zentangle	Is a piece of art made using patterns or tangled lines, varying styles of lines, doodles and marks.

STEP-BY-STEP GUIDES

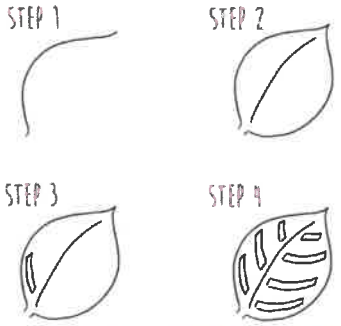


EXAMPLES











YEAR 8 ART SEC

Piñata Knowledge Organiser

Year 8 Art SEC

What is a Piñata?

A piñata is a container, often made of papier-mâché, pottery, or cloth, that is hollow, decorated, filled with candy, and then broken as part of a celebration. Piñatas are commonly associated with Mexico.

The Origin of the Piñata

The piñata most likely got its name from the Italian word for pot: pignatta. This is because early piñatas were constructed from clay containers used for carrying water. Although the *piñata* is often associated with Latin American culture, it is believed to have originated in China! Dating as far back as the 13th century, the Chinese celebrated the new year with seed-filled clay figures in the shape of cows, oxen or buffalo. They hit the figures with a stick until they burst open and dropped the seeds. Then, they burned the remains and kept the ashes for good luck throughout the year. During the 14th century, an Italian named Marco Polo travelled to China where he saw these colourful clay figures. Polo liked the tradition so much that he brought it back to Italy, where it later spread to Spain. In Spain, the *piñata* became associated with the Christian celebration of Lent. It also became an important part of the first Sunday of Lent (Piñata Sunday). But the *piñata* didn't stop there.

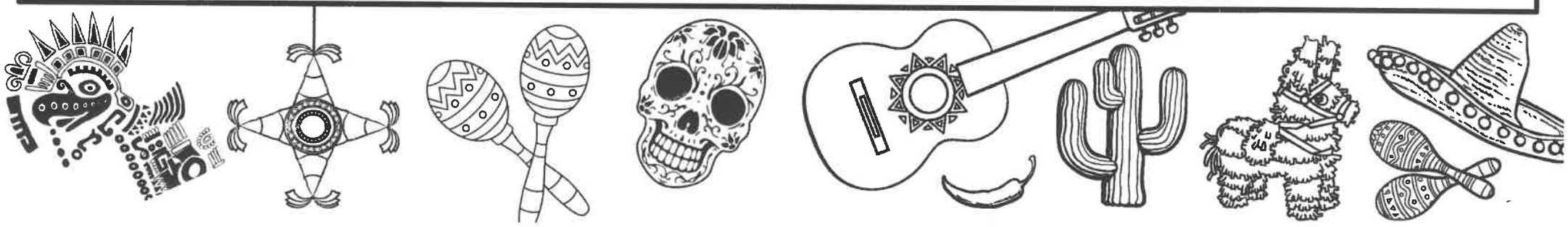
How the Piñata Arrived in America

In the 16th century, Spanish missionaries brought the *piñata* to America. However, Mesoamerica already had a similar tradition of their own. The Aztec used to break a clay pot covered in colourful feathers to celebrate the birthday of Huitzilopochtli, the deity of war and sun. The pot was broken with a stick so that the inside treasures fell to the feet of the idol as an offering. Meanwhile, the Mayans also had a similar custom. They played a game where players covered their eyes while hitting a clay pot suspended by a string.

As the Spanish were colonizing America, they combined the Spanish *piñata* with the indigenous traditions in order to draw the indigenous peoples in and convert them to Catholicism. For this reason, these *piñatas* were full of religious symbolism.

They depicted the *piñata* as a parable for good versus evil by creating a star-shaped *piñata* with seven spikes to represent the seven deadly sins. Players had to wear a blindfold when trying to break the *piñata* as a representation of blind faith in God. The sweets and fruits inside the *piñata* symbolized the rewards of the kingdom of heaven by overcoming the temptations of the earthly world.

The new *piñata* tradition spread quickly throughout Mexico and eventually to the rest of Latin America. The *piñata* is still a popular tradition in today's age, however, it's evolved greatly over time. Nowadays, the *piñata* is also used as a fun party treat and the original clay pot has been replaced with a papier-mâché container. From Christmas parties to birthday celebrations, this work of art continues to evolve.



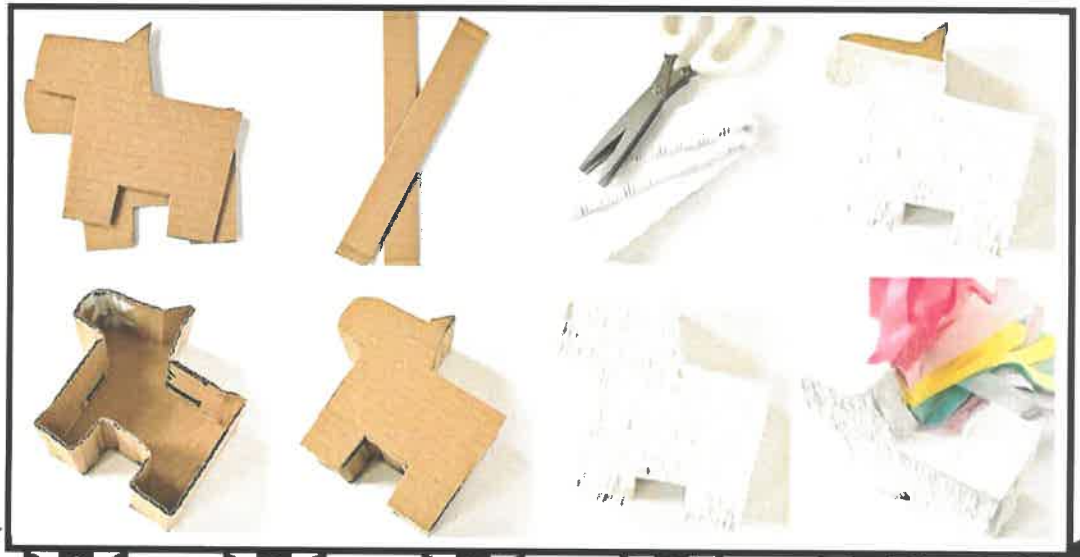
Key Word Glossary

Key Word	Definition
Piñata	A decorated hollow container such as a star or animal, that contains toys and sweets. It is often suspended from a height and broken open by blindfolded children as part of a celebration.
Papier-mâché	A malleable mixture of paper and glue, or paper, flour, and water, that becomes hard when dry, used to make boxes, trays, or ornaments.
Structure	A building or other object constructed from several parts.
Design	A plan or drawing produced to show the look, function or workings of a building, garment, or other object before it is made.
Aztec	A member of the indigenous people dominant in Mexico before the Spanish conquest of the 16th century.
Culture	The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society, as well as the beliefs, arts, laws, customs and habits of the individuals within these groups.
Mexico	Mexico is a country in the south of North America. It is bordered by the United States; the Pacific Ocean; Guatemala, Belize, the Caribbean Sea and also by the Gulf of Mexico.

Symbolism



Step-by-Step



Mexican Folk Art shapes & Patterns



Dots



Fleur

curlicue





Lace



Swirls



Swirls



Vines



Bold Flower



Star



©2013 MARNIE MCARDLE

designed by freepik.com