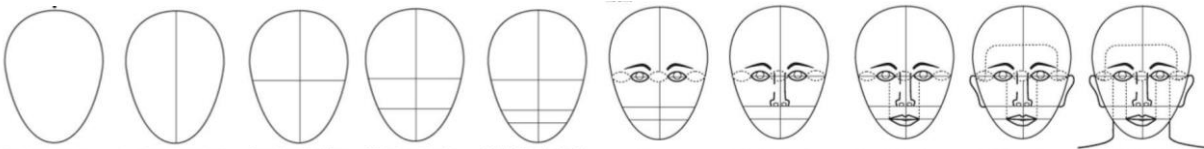


# Proportions of a face – Portrait drawing

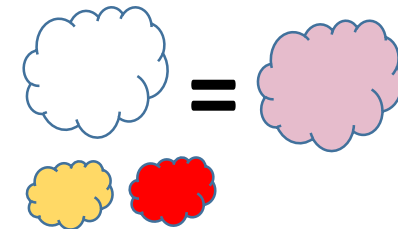


# YEAR 8 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER 1

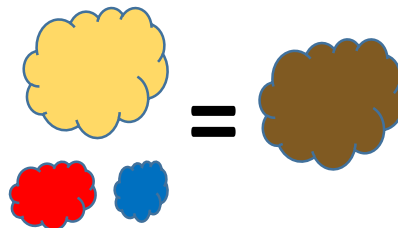


# Creating skin tones

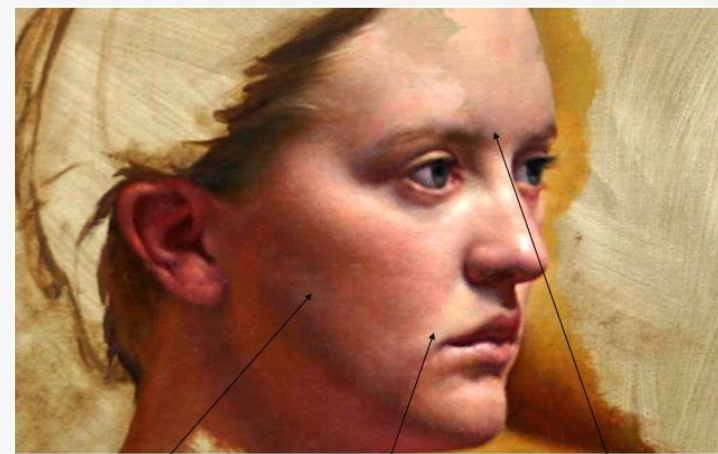
For a light skin tone, start with white and add a small amount of yellow and red



For a darker skin tone, start with yellow and add a small amount of red and blue



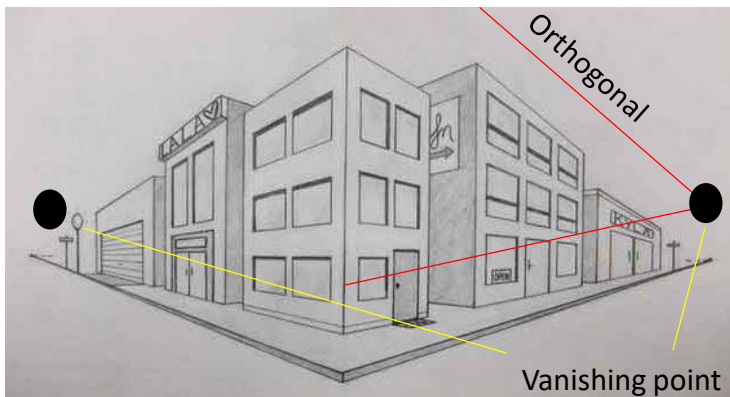
Adjust the amount of each colour to create variations in tone



Adding more red creates a warmer tone, more blue a cooler tone. Cool colours recede, warm colours come forward.

## Extend your knowledge by trying these tasks:

- Draw a street using two point perspective. Remember to keep key features such as windows and doors in perspective also.
- Research a Sculptor. What methods of sculpting do they use? Find a sculptor who uses each method as listed below (carving, modelling, assembling, casting)
- Paint a celebrities face using a range of skin tones.
- Experiment with the various methods of joining cardboard using the guide opposite.



**Sculpture – from the Latin word *sculperre* which means, to carve.** There are four main methods for sculpting: carving, modelling, assembling and casting.

**Carving** –(subtractive sculpture) where a sculptor removes unwanted material to create a form.

**Modelling** – (additive sculpture) where a sculptor adds material to more of the same material to create a form. An example would be clay modelling.

**Assembling** – (additive sculpture) where a sculptor joins prefabricated materials such as metal together to make a form.

**Casting** – Where a mould is created from a model, usually clay. The mould is filled with a liquid material such as plaster to create multiple copies of the original form.



**Abstract Art:**

Art created from a realistic situation but represented unrealistically. Abstract art images are "abstracted" from real life images

**Chalk:**

Soft limestone, sometimes used as a drawing material or mixed to make pastels and other crayons.

**Charcoal:**

A drawing material made from charred wood.

**Chiaroscuro:**

Italian word for "light-shade". The use and balance of light and shade in a painting, and in particular the use of strong contrast.

**Computer art:**

Art made with the use of a computer program.

**Engraving:**

A process, used by printmakers, of incising or scratching lines into a wood block or metal plate from which a print was made.

**Eye-level:**

In reference to perspective, eye-level is the artists' view of where the perceived line or perspective came from. .

**Figurative:**

Artwork based on the human form.

**Fixative:**

Varnish sprayed or painted onto a surface to prevent smudging or smearing. Usually on a charcoal or chalk pastel work.

**Foreshortening:**

A rule in perspective to create the illusion of coming forward or receding into space.

**Form:**

An element of art focused on all three dimensions (height, width and depth).

**Hue:**

The technical reference to colour.

**Illustration:**

An image that accompanies written text and aids in interpreting it.

**Medium:**

The process or material used in a work of art.

**Monochrome:**

Light and dark tones of a singular colour.

**Mosaic:**

Images created using small tesserae arranged and glued into a design or composition. Mosaics date back to the Ancient Greeks and Romans, mostly used to decorate walls and floors.

**Mural:**

A painting either on a wall or on a surface to be attached to a wall.

**Oil pastel:**

Oil based crayons.

**Palette:**

The surface used to dispense and mix paint on.

**Paper Mache:**

Art works made with newspaper strips that have been moistened with wallpaper paste or laundry starch.

**Portraiture:**

Painting or sculpture representing the likeness of a person.

**Shape:**

The element of art that describes a two-dimensional area (height and width).

**Still life:**

Inanimate object(s) represented in a drawing, painting or collage.

**Texture:**

The quality of a surface. One of the seven elements of art.

**Tint:**

A hue mixed with white to create lighter values.

**Wedging:**

A method of preparing clay by kneading and squeezing it to expel air pockets and make it more plastic.