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**HAZELWOOD**  
INTEGRATED COLLEGE



**Year 8**

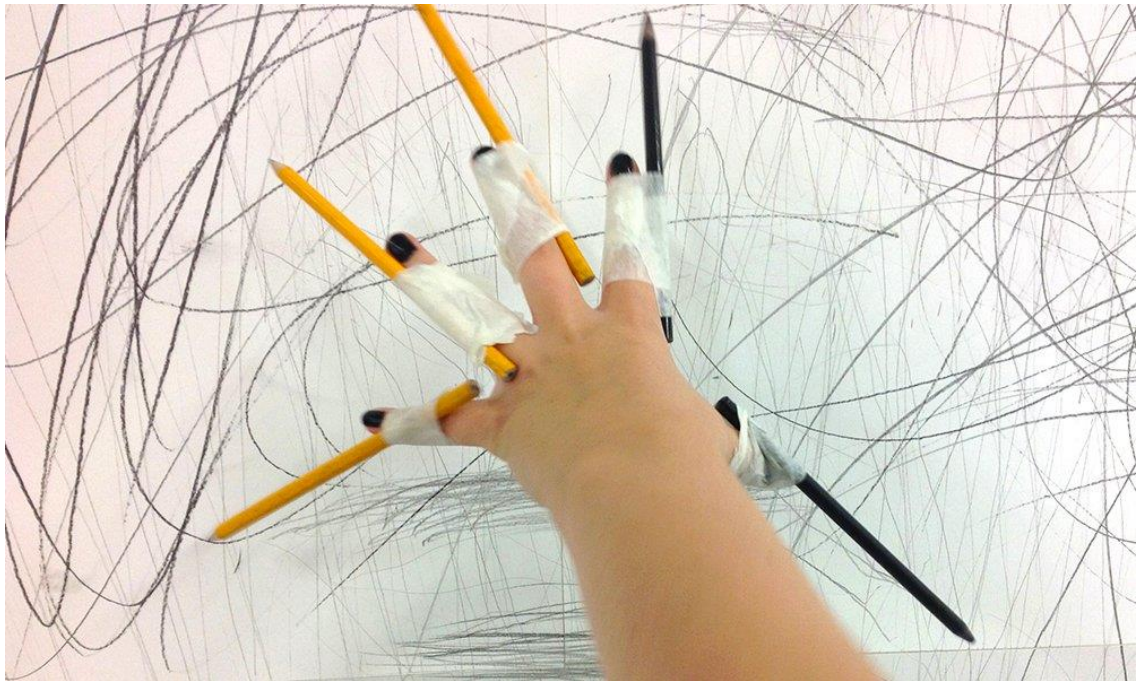


**Organiser**  
**Knowledge**

<b>Term 1</b>	<b>1) Markmaking - Keywords</b>	
<b>Term 1</b>	<b>2) line and linear drawing</b>	
<b>Term 1</b>	<b>3) Cross-hatching</b>	
<b>Term 1</b>	<b>4) Line and Tone</b>	
<b>Term 1</b>	<b>5) Still-life Tone</b>	
<b>Term 1</b>	<b>6) Vincent Van Gogh Mark making</b>	
<b>Term 2</b>	<b>7) Colour Theory</b>	
<b>Term 2</b>	<b>8) Colour Guide</b>	
<b>Term 2</b>	<b>9) Complementary Colours</b>	
<b>Term 3</b>	<b>10) The Sunflowers</b>	
<b>Term 3</b>	<b>11) Colour moods and emotions</b>	
<b>Term 3</b>	<b>12) Andy Warhol</b>	


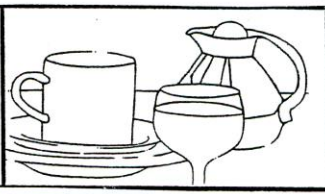
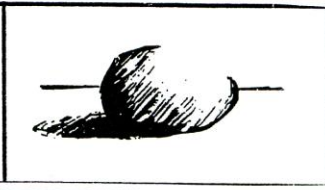
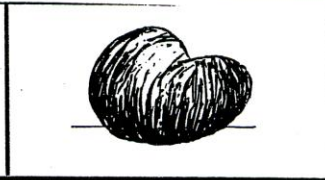

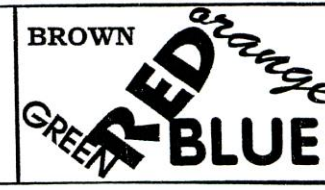
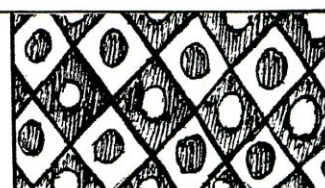
# Term 1

# Markmaking



# ART Words Words

THESE WORDS HAVE SPECIAL MEANINGS - YOU MUST LEARN THEM.

<p><b>LINE</b> A single long mark made by an implement.</p>	
<p><b>SHAPE</b> The outline or form of something.</p>	
<p><b>TOPE</b> Different degrees of lightness and darkness. You can use a pencil to shade or make colours lighter or darker. This makes objects look real and solid.</p>	
<p><b>FORM</b> The solid 3 dimensional shape.</p>	
<p><b>TEXTURE</b> How the surface of something feels.</p>	
<p><b>COLOUR</b> There are 3 primary colours; Red, Yellow &amp; Blue. By mixing any 2 primary colours together we get a secondary colour e.g. Yellow &amp; Blue = Green.</p>	
<p><b>PATTERN</b> When shapes, colours or lines are repeated or gathered together.</p>	

Copy the keywords into your sketch book and learn them, you can also copy the diagrams.

# Line and linear drawing

Visual Aid 3



**Portrait of Patience Escalier, detail, Vincent van Gogh, 1888**

Strong - wide

Broken

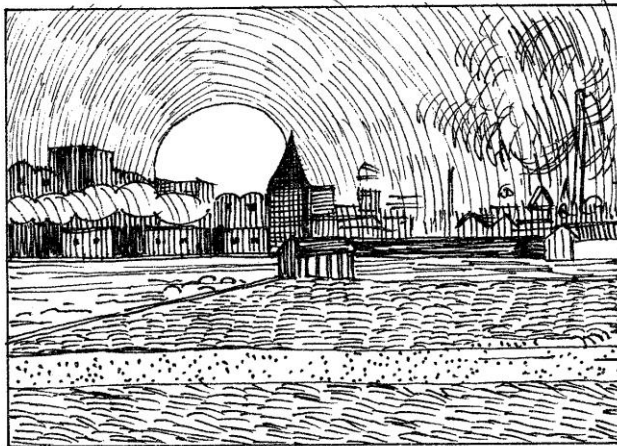
Broken and continuous

Cross-hatching

Lines and dots

Dots and dashes

Cross-hatching



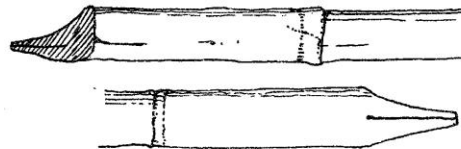
**Summer, Arles, detail, Vincent van Gogh, 1888**

Broken

Loops

Dots

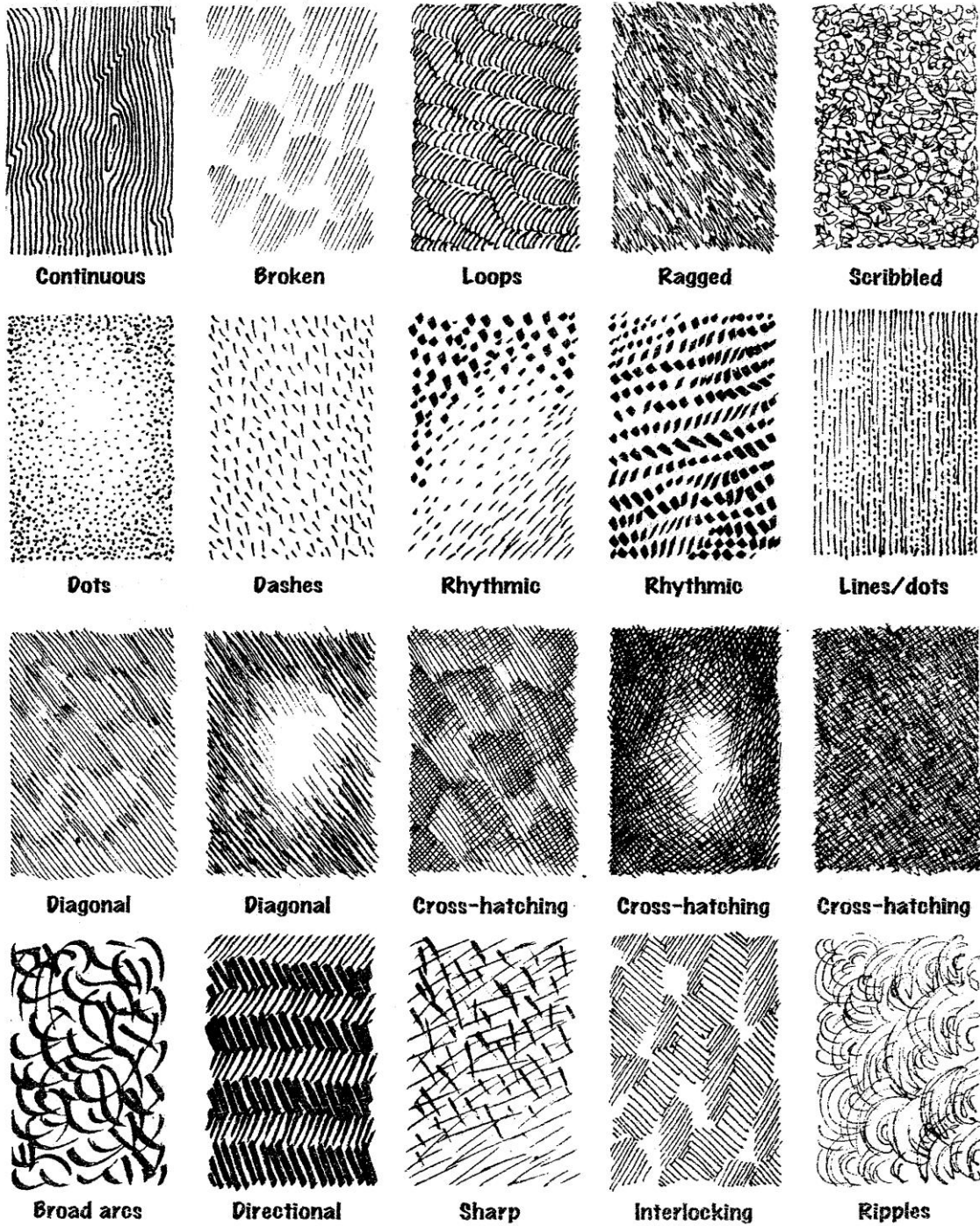
Rhythmic



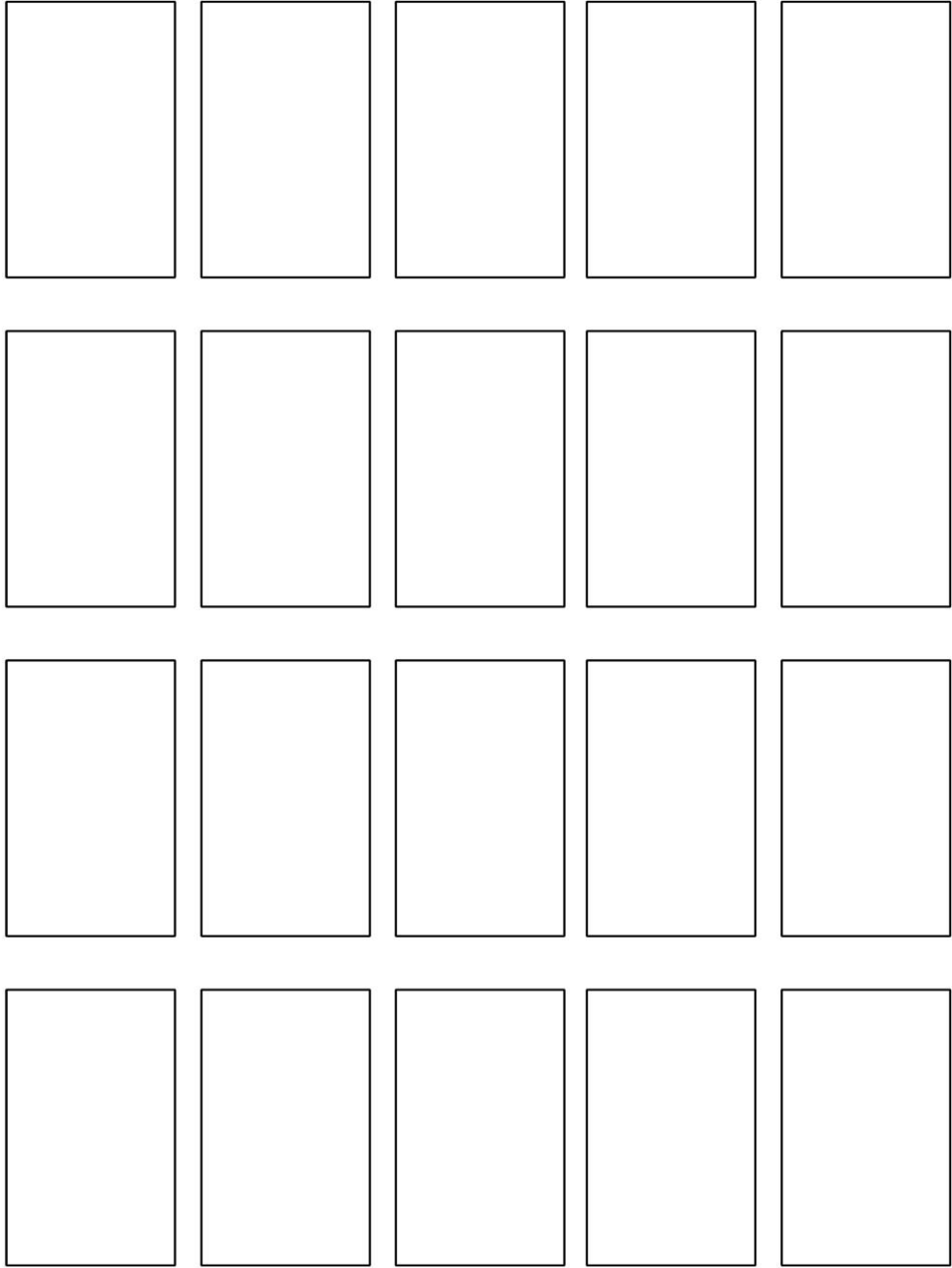
Bamboo/reed pens

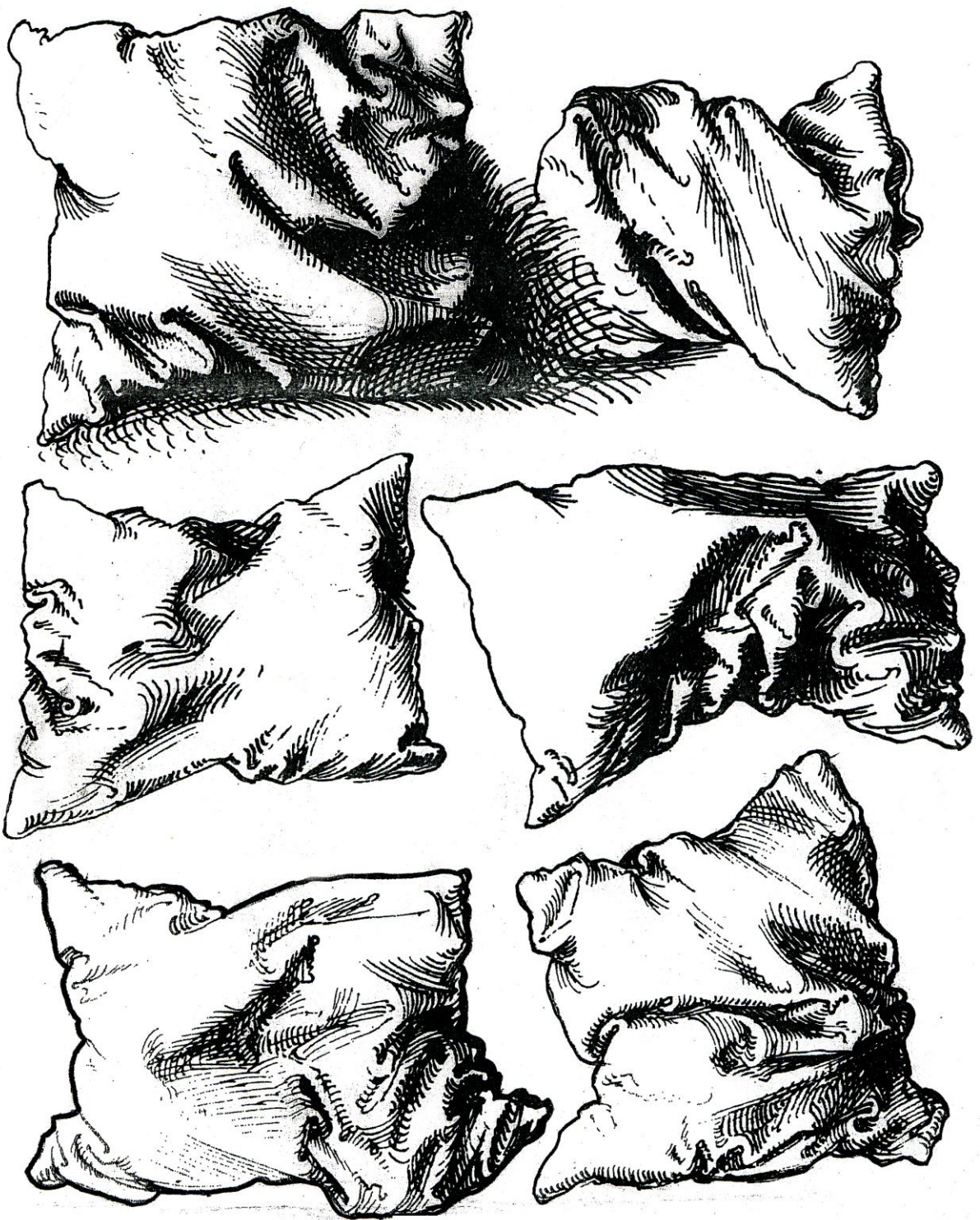
Copy the above diagrams using a 2B pencil into you sketch books





Learn each of the types of markmaking and copy onto the following grid. You must use a 2B pencil.





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Using pen complete a copy of the above diagram into your sketch books, remember to use cross-hatching.



# ART MASTERS - LINE AND TONE

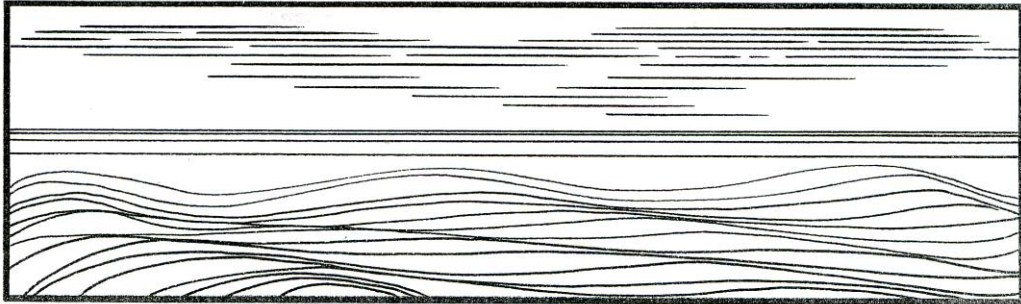
## Line And Shape And Expression (1)

Lines and shapes have certain qualities which artists may make use of to present their ideas or feelings.

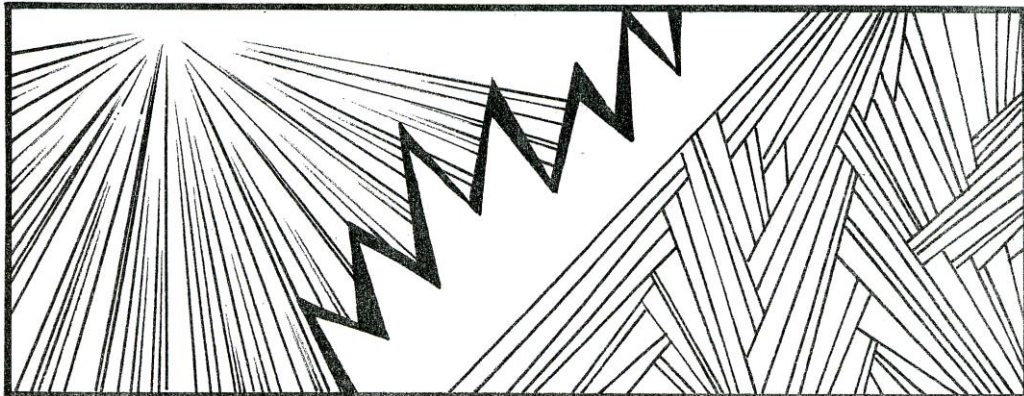
**Lines that are moving vertically** give the feeling of strength, upwards movement, stability and growth. We see this in plants, trees, columns and churches.



**Horizontal lines and shapes** show calmness - we lie down to rest, our eyes move along the line of the horizon.



**Diagonals** express vitality and movement.



Please Read

# line

Drawing in line rather than tone can be made to express emotions by the style in which it is done. Sharp pointy lines give a very different feeling to softly drawn flowing ones, as does using different thicknesses of line, such as wax crayon or felt tip compared to a hard pencil.

Choose four out of the words on the following list :- anger, happiness, nightmare, energy, confusion, despair, laughter, war.

Divide your paper into four and try to express the words you have chosen in line patterns - do not use actual pictures. Think carefully about what thickness of line you might choose and use different drawing tools if that will make your meaning clearer.

See if other people can guess which words you have illustrated.

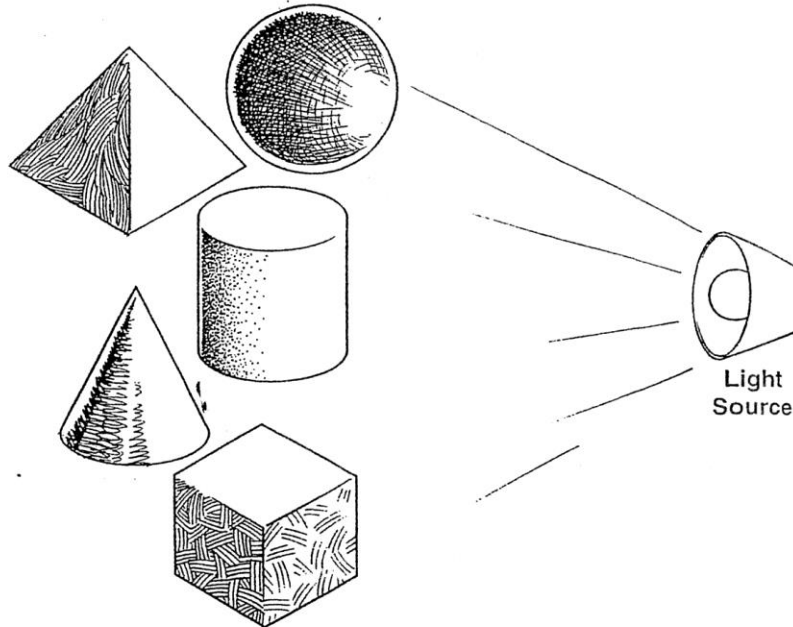



**Complete this worksheet in your sketch book**

# ART MASTER - STILL LIFE

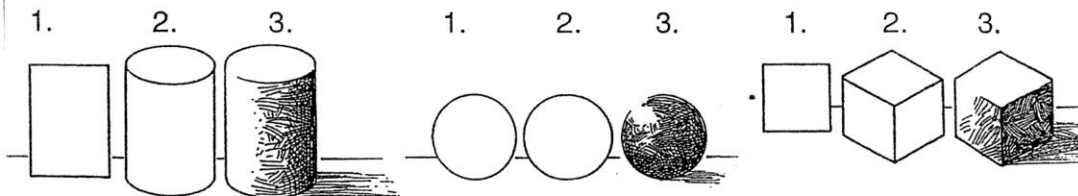
## Starting To Make Simple Objects Look Solid - Tone

Tone makes flat shapes look 3-D. It shows how light hits one part of an object but doesn't reach another part, leaving it in the shade.

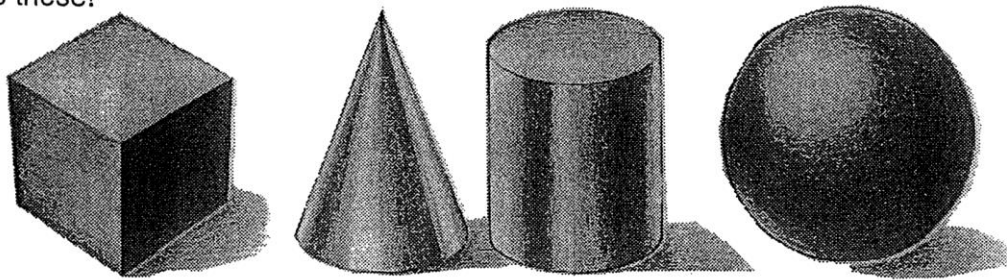


**ACTIVITY** - Copy or trace this sheet onto some paper. Practice shading with 2B or 4B pencils and fine liner pens.

How shapes change into objects:



With some practice and a soft pencil you could make objects look as good as these!

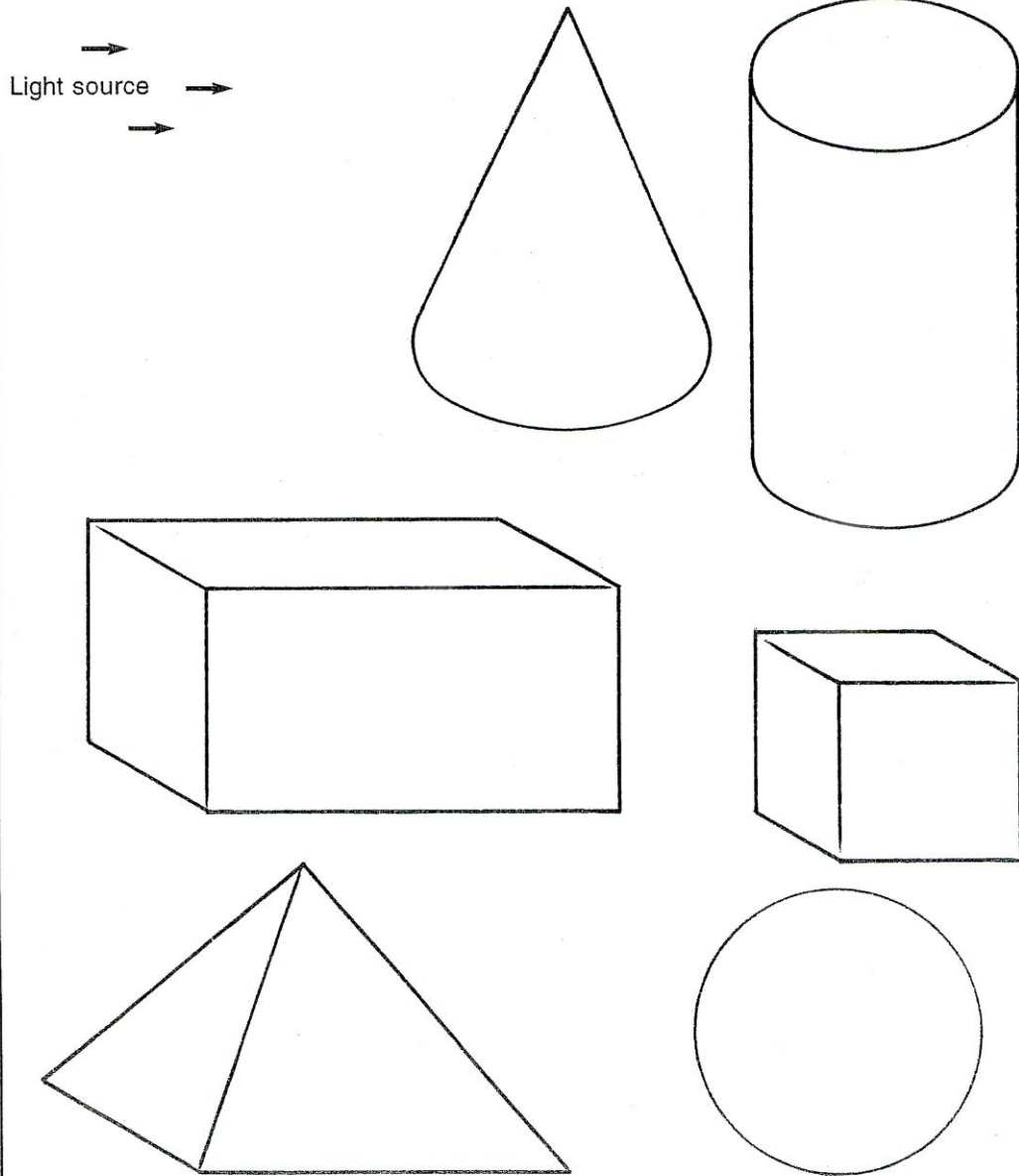


Read and complete the following work sheets on shading, you can complete this work on the pages in the booklet.

# ART MASTERS - LINE AND TONE

## Now You

Shade the objects below creating strong or gradually changing tones depending on the shapes.



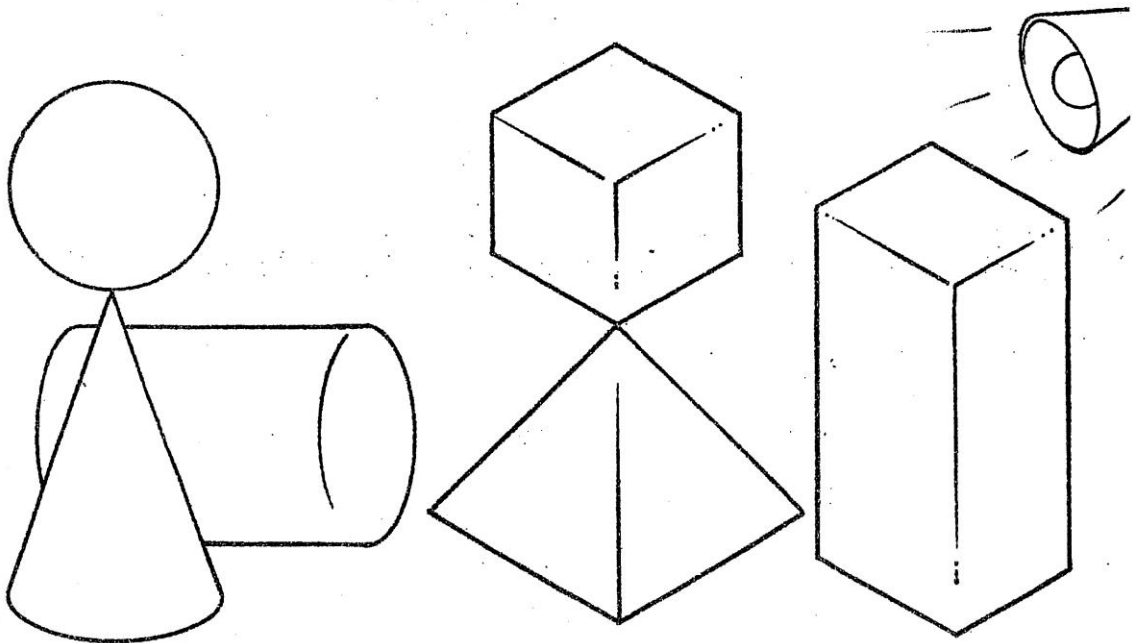
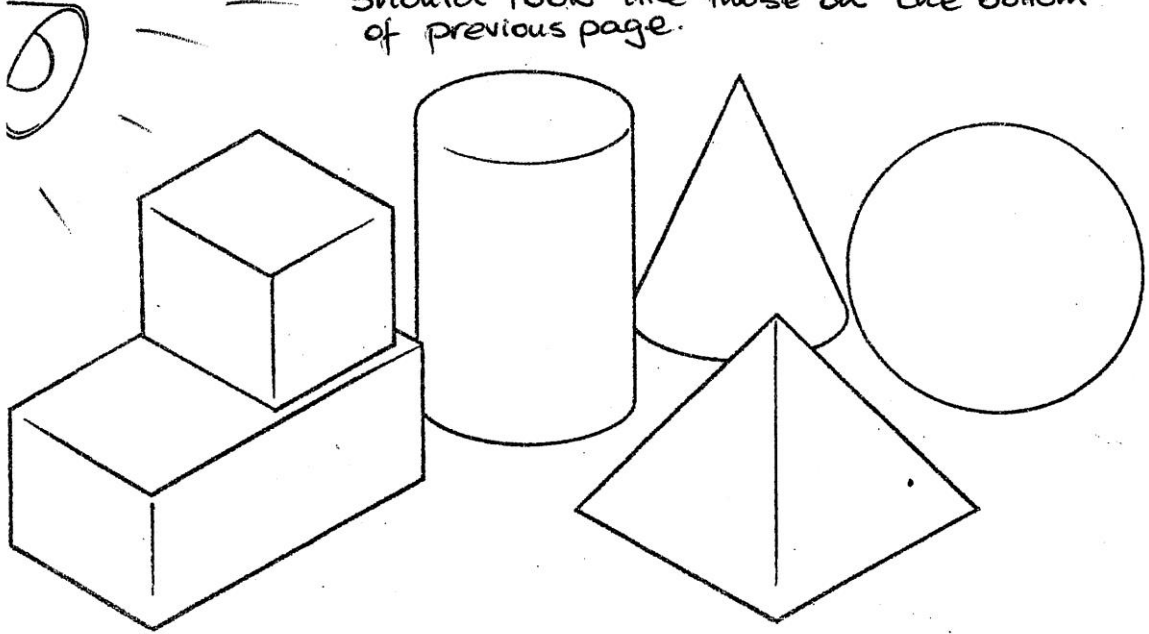
Still life artists use these changing tonal qualities to create stunning realistic effects.



# ART MASTER - STILL LIFE

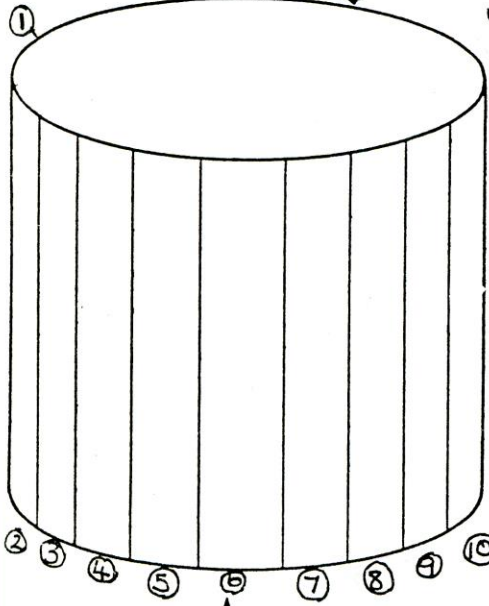
## Tone - Pupil Worksheet

Shade the group of objects below to make them look solid. Remember to make light, medium and dark areas on each object. *your page of objects should look like those on the bottom of previous page.*



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

WHITE      LIGHT FROM ABOVE      BLACK.



1) Using pencil, shade in the Konal scale going through all the tones of grey, from white through to black.

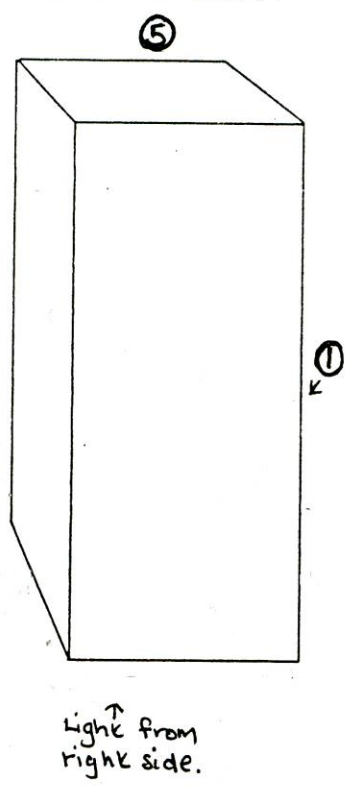
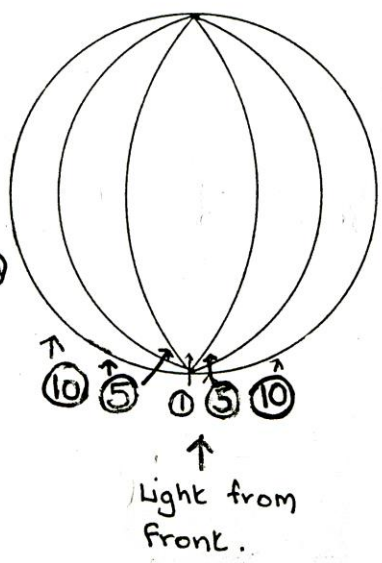
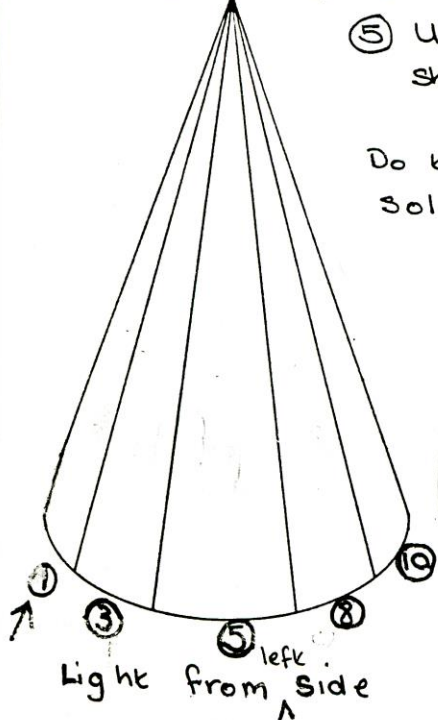
2) Using Konal scale 1 - 10, shade in numbered tones on cylinder. (Light from above)

3) Using Konal scale shade in cone.

4) Using Konal scale shade in sphere.

5) Using Konal scale shade in cuboid.

Do the objects look solid? (3 Dimensional)



# Vincent Van Gogh

- Vincent had an older brother who died at birth. His name was also Vincent van Gogh.
- Van Gogh was close friends with Paul Gauguin, another famous artist.
- Van Gogh suffered from epilepsy
- Vincent shot himself in a wheatfield in Auvers, France but did not die until 2 days later at the age of 37.
- Vincent's brother Theo died six months after Vincent and is buried next to him in Auvers, France.
- Vincent's brother's wife collected Vincent's paintings and letters after his death and dedicated herself to getting his work the recognition it deserved.
- In a short period of ten years Van Gogh made approximately 900 paintings.
- Vincent only sold one painting during his lifetime and only became famous after his death.
- Vincent van Gogh did not cut off his ear. He only cut off a small portion of his ear lobe.
- Van Gogh created his most famous work *The Starry Night* while staying in an asylum in Saint-Remy-de-Provence, France.
- Vincent's earliest career aspiration was to be a pastor in the Dutch Reformed Church like his father.
- Van Gogh wrote over 800 letters in his lifetime. The majority of them written to his brother and closest friend Theo.

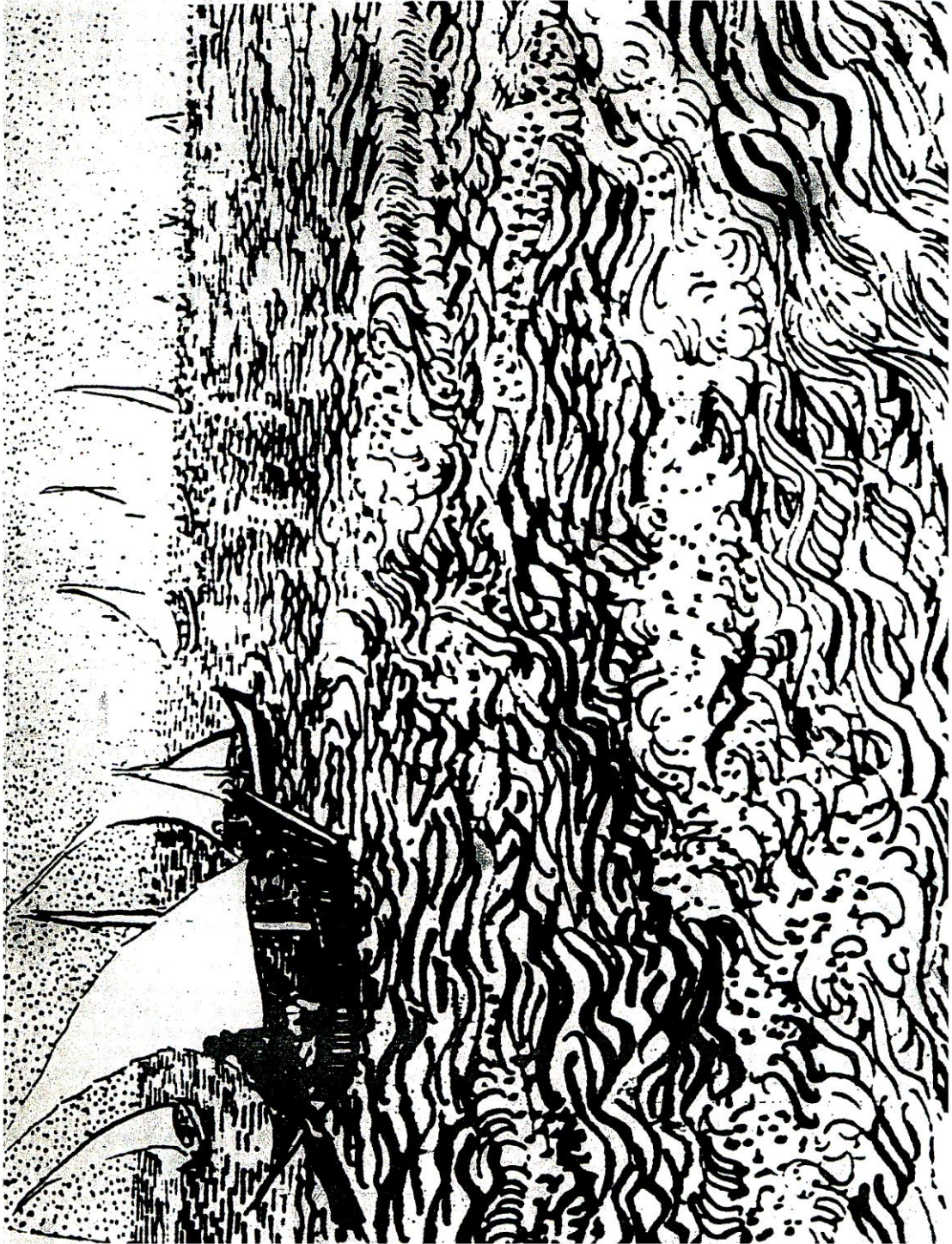
**Read the following information and research your own information on the artist Vincent Van Gogh.**

**Complete a word document about Van Gogh**

**Include**

**One image of Van Gogh, 2 images of his work and information in your own words about his life and works.**





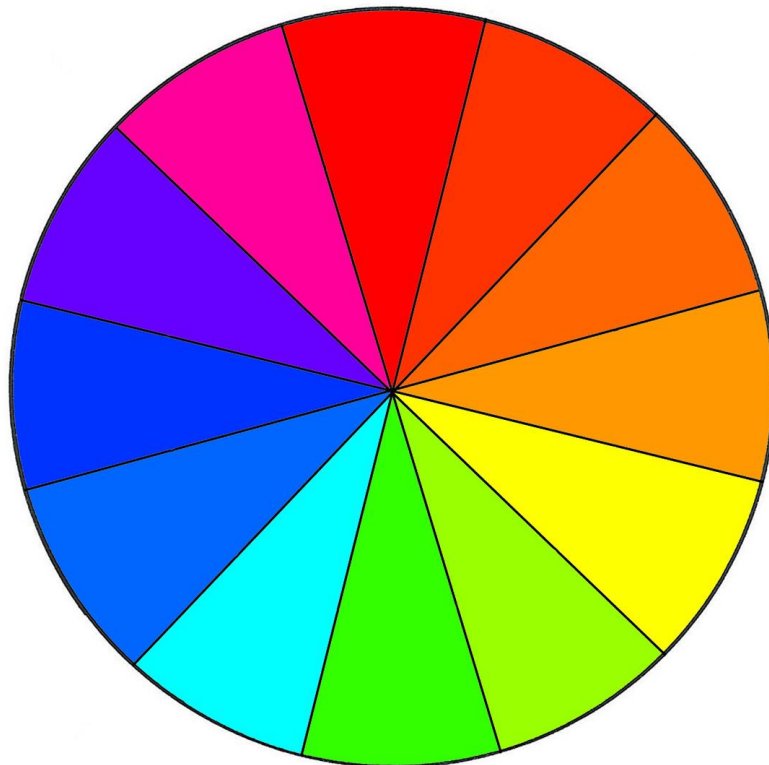
**This is a photocopy of one of Vincent Van Gogh's paintings**

**Please complete a pen study copy in your sketch book of this image and include as many different types of marks as you can.**



# Term 2

# Colour Theory



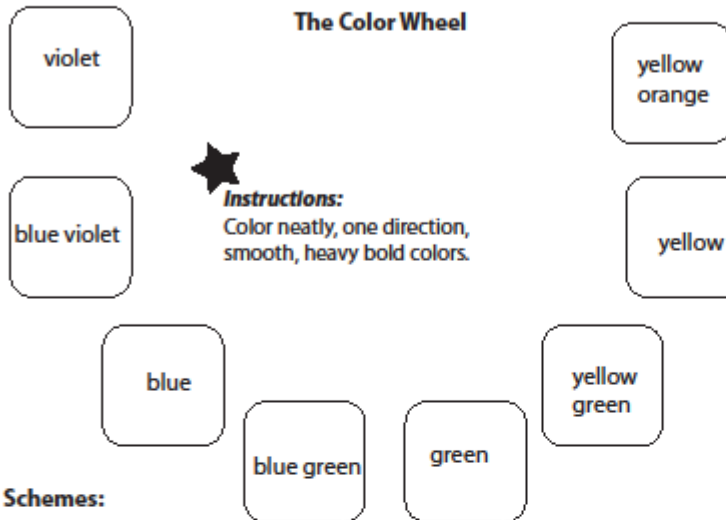
# Color Guide

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



Primary Colors:

□ □ □



Secondary Colors:

□ □ □

Tertiary or Intermediate Colors:

□ □ □  
□ □ □

**Instructions:**  
Color neatly, one direction,  
smooth, heavy bold colors.

Neutrals:

□ □ □ □

Color Schemes:

□ □ □    **Triadic:**  
Primaries  
or  
Secondaries

□ □ □

Monochromatic - a color and it's values

□ □ □ □

Complementary: (Across from each other on the color wheel)

□ □ or □ □ or □ □

Analogous: (next to each other on the color wheel)

□ □ □  
or □ □ □  
or □ □ □

Warm Colors:

□ □ □ □ □ □

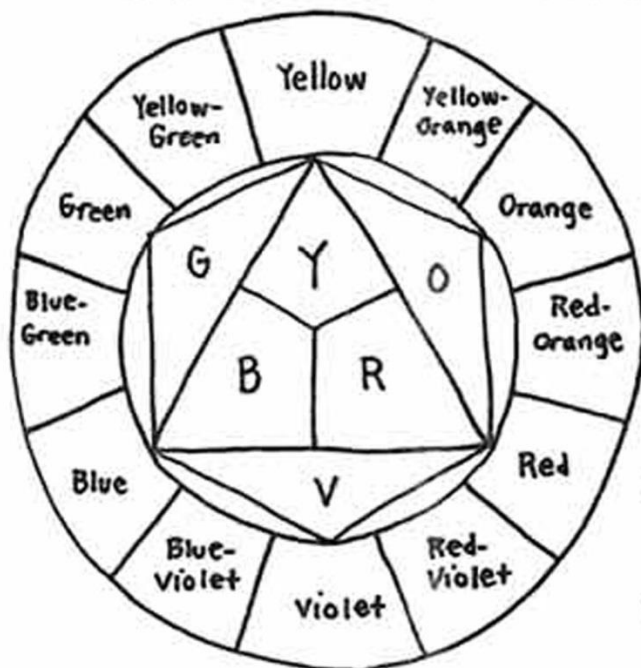
Cool Colors:

□ □ □ □ □ □

The ABCs of Art By M.C. Gillis

# COLOR THEORY

Color is an element of art.



Everytime I use color, I am creating a color scheme.

← This is a color wheel.

The most common color schemes are listed below.

Primary.... [ ] [ ] [ ] {I can make all the other colors by mixing different amounts of primary colors}

Secondary.... [ ] [ ] [ ] {I can mix two primary colors to make a secondary color.}

Warm.... [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] {Yellow and all the colors with red and orange tones are warm.}

Cool.... [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] {Violet and all the colors with blue and green tones are cool.}

Complimentary.... [ ] [ ] , [ ] [ ] , [ ] [ ] , [ ] [ ] , [ ] [ ] , etc  
{Opposites on the color wheel are complimentary.}

Analogous... [ ] [ ] [ ] , [ ] [ ] [ ] , [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] , and so on.  
{Colors that are close neighbors on the color wheel are analogous.}

Rainbow... [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] {Using primary and secondary colors placed in order from the color wheel, I can make a rainbow}

Intermediate... is a color term I need to know. It is the color in between the primary and secondary colors on the color wheel.

# COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS

Colours which are opposite to each other on the colour wheel are said to be complementary colours. E.G. Red and Green, Blue and Orange, Yellow and Purple even Brown and Pink Complementary colours look well together

①

Green and Red

②

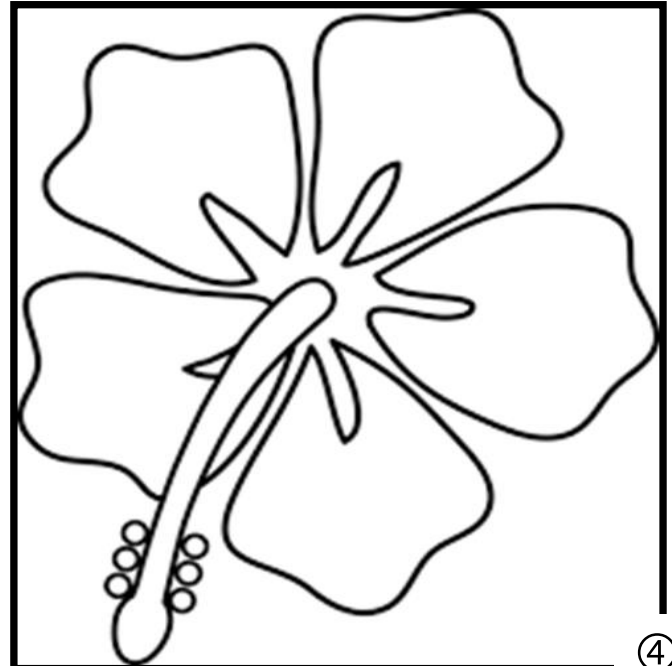
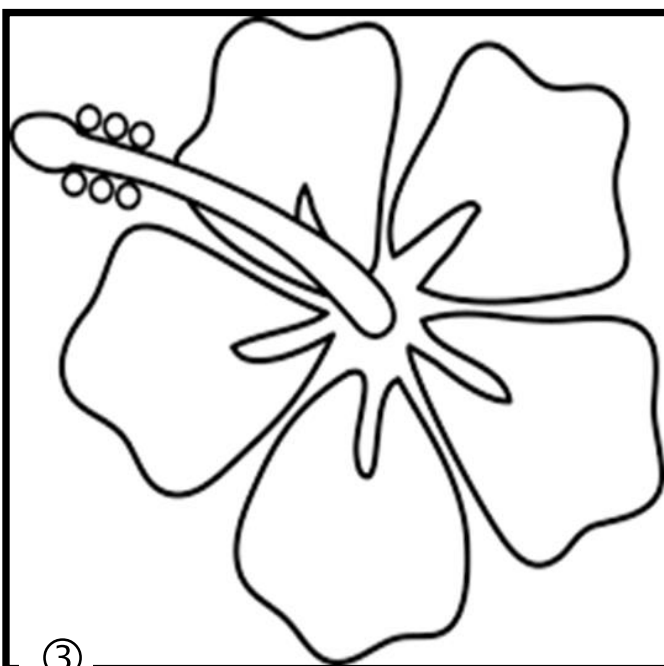
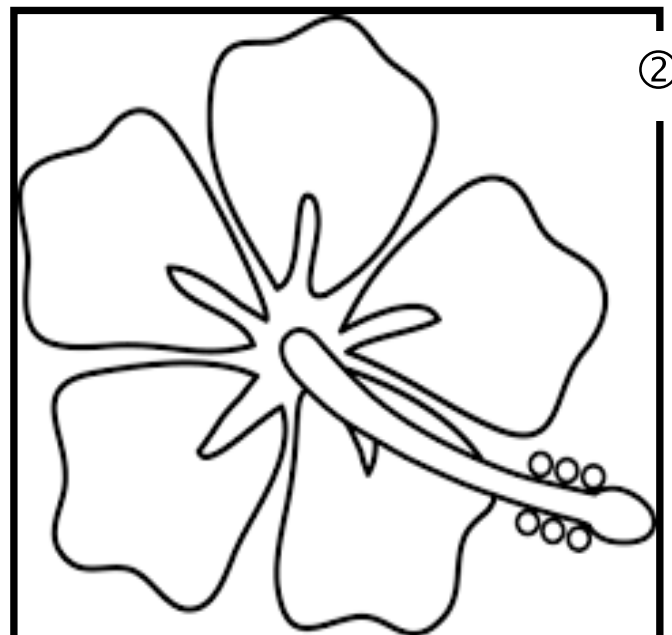
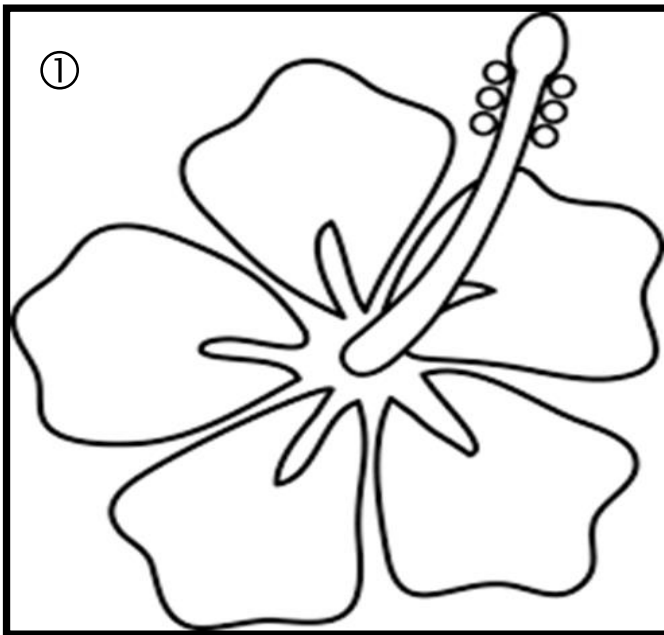
Blue and Orange

③

Yellow and Purple

④

Brown and Pink





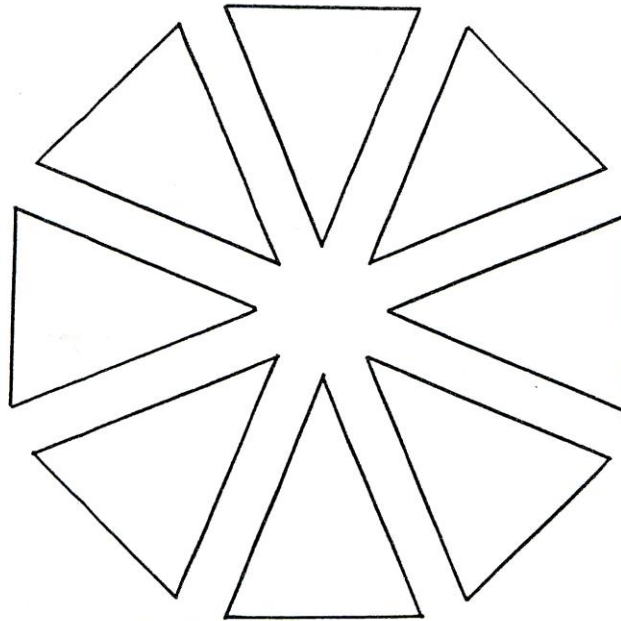
# ART MASTERS - COLOUR

## The Spectrum / The Colour Wheel

Sunlight is made of rays of different wavelengths. The amounts of energy in the different wavelength vary and can be perceived by the eye as different colours.

### Science Link

A prism can be used to show that light is made up of different wavelengths/colours. When the light passes through the prism it divides into the spectrum of rainbow colours. Rainbows are created in a similar way with the sunlight shining through the raindrops which act like prisms.



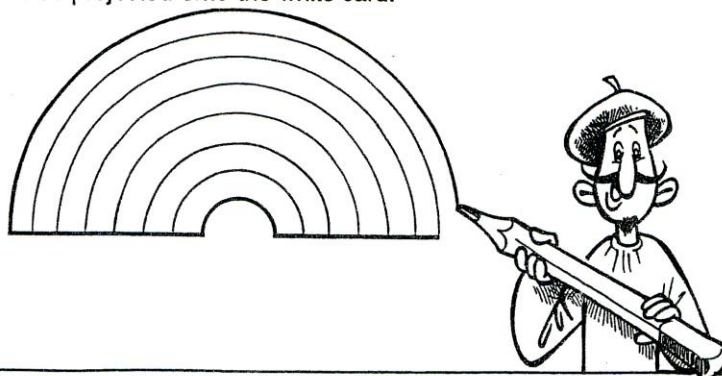
### Experiment

Make your own rainbow.

### What You Need

A jar of water, a piece of white card (above 60x80 cm) and a sunlit window sill.

Place the jar of water on the white paper in strong sunlight on the edge of the window sill. The rainbow colours will be projected onto the white card.

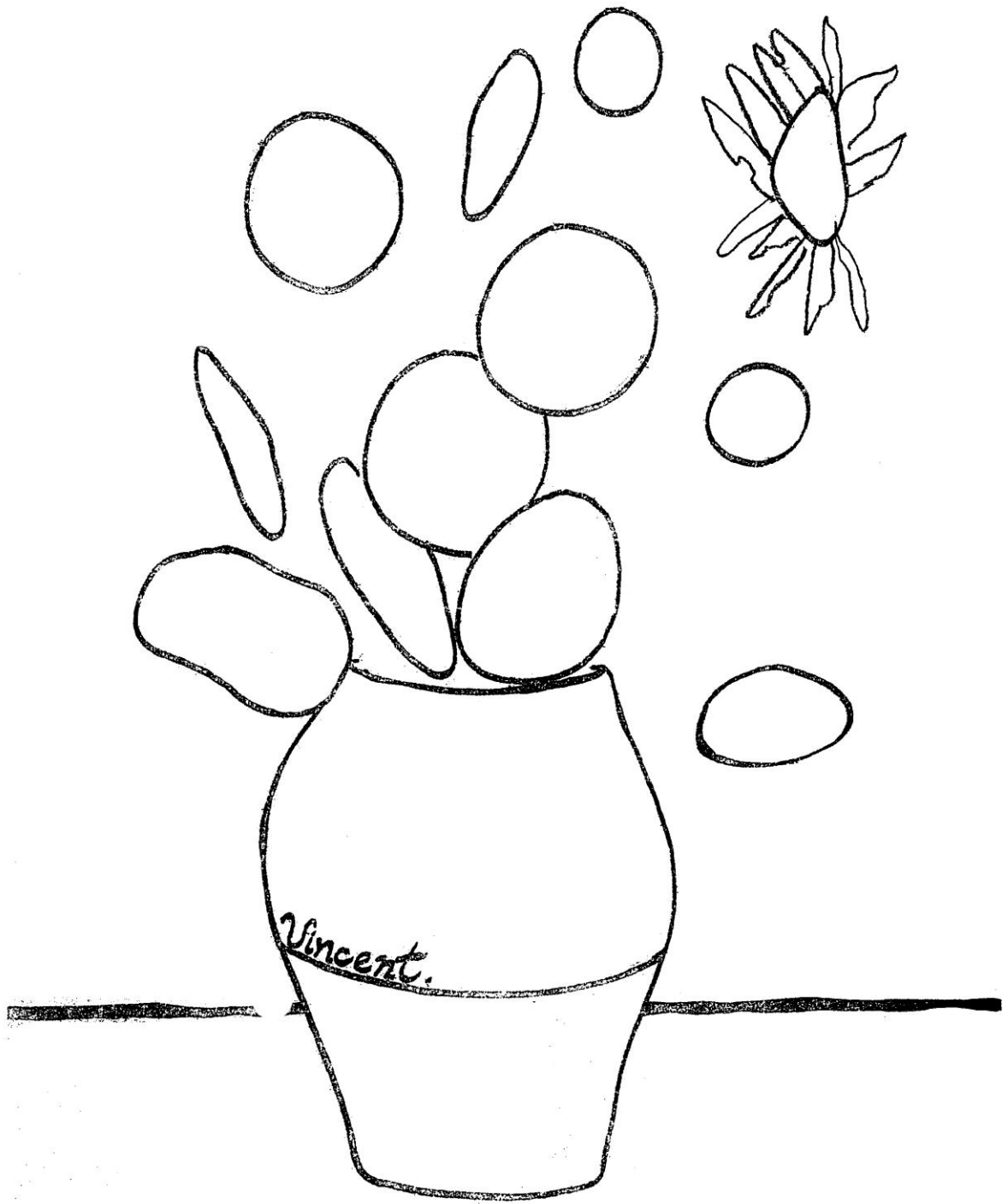


# Sunflowers



**Please complete the unfinished picture of Vincent Van Gogh's Sunflower's**

**Use any materials you like as long as the image is in colour.**



2 Sunflowers in a Vase"

Vincent Van Gogh 1889



# ART MASTERS - COLOUR

## Colour Moods And Emotions

Colours affect our feelings and moods. It has been proved that in a room which is exactly the same temperature when it has been painted and decorated in shades of blue and pale greens, people feel colder. When the same room has been painted warm peach and orange tones, they have felt warmer.

### Warm And Cold Colours

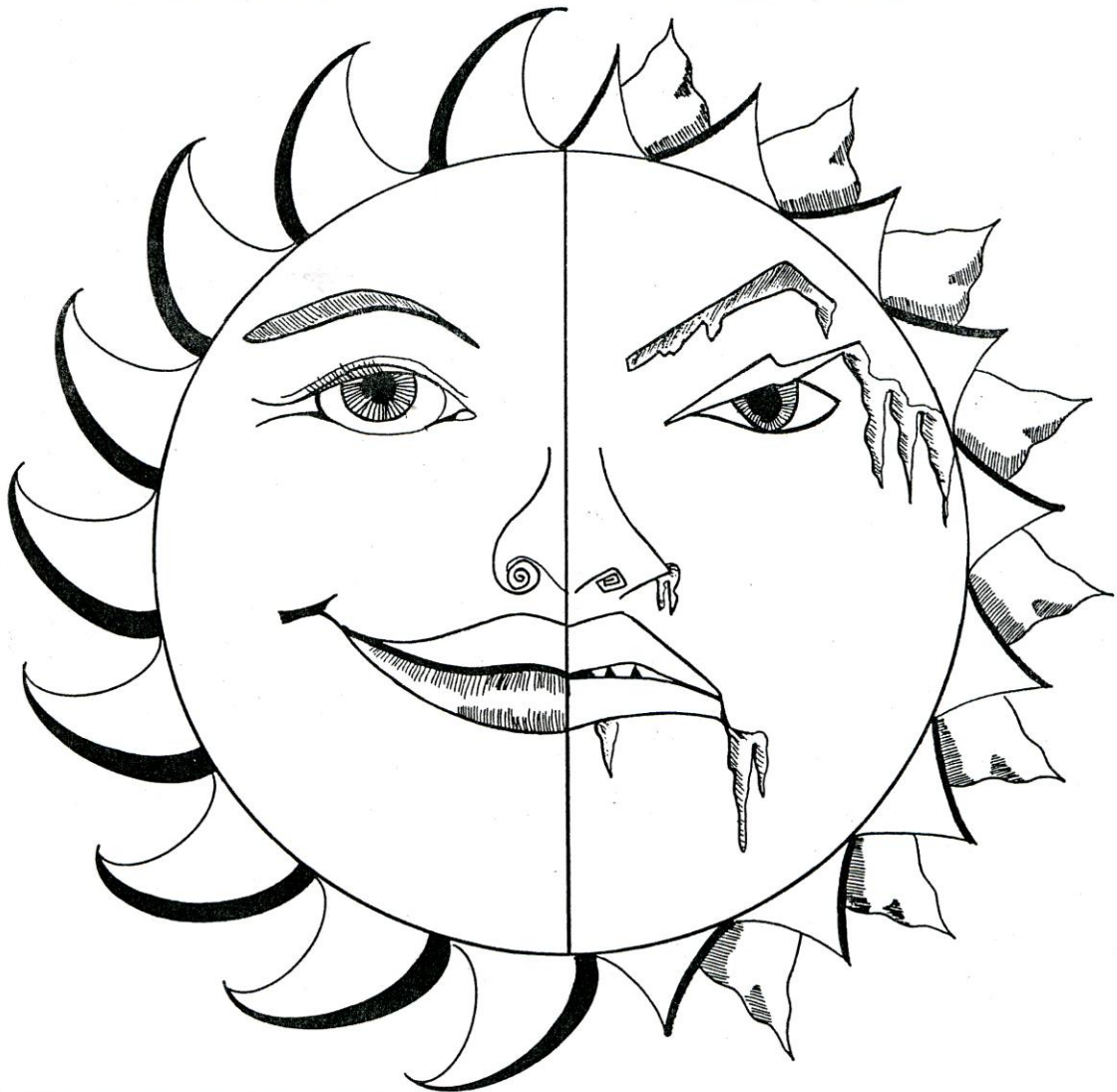
List and discuss warm and cold colours.

Warm: reds, oranges, yellows

Cold: purples, blues, blue/greens

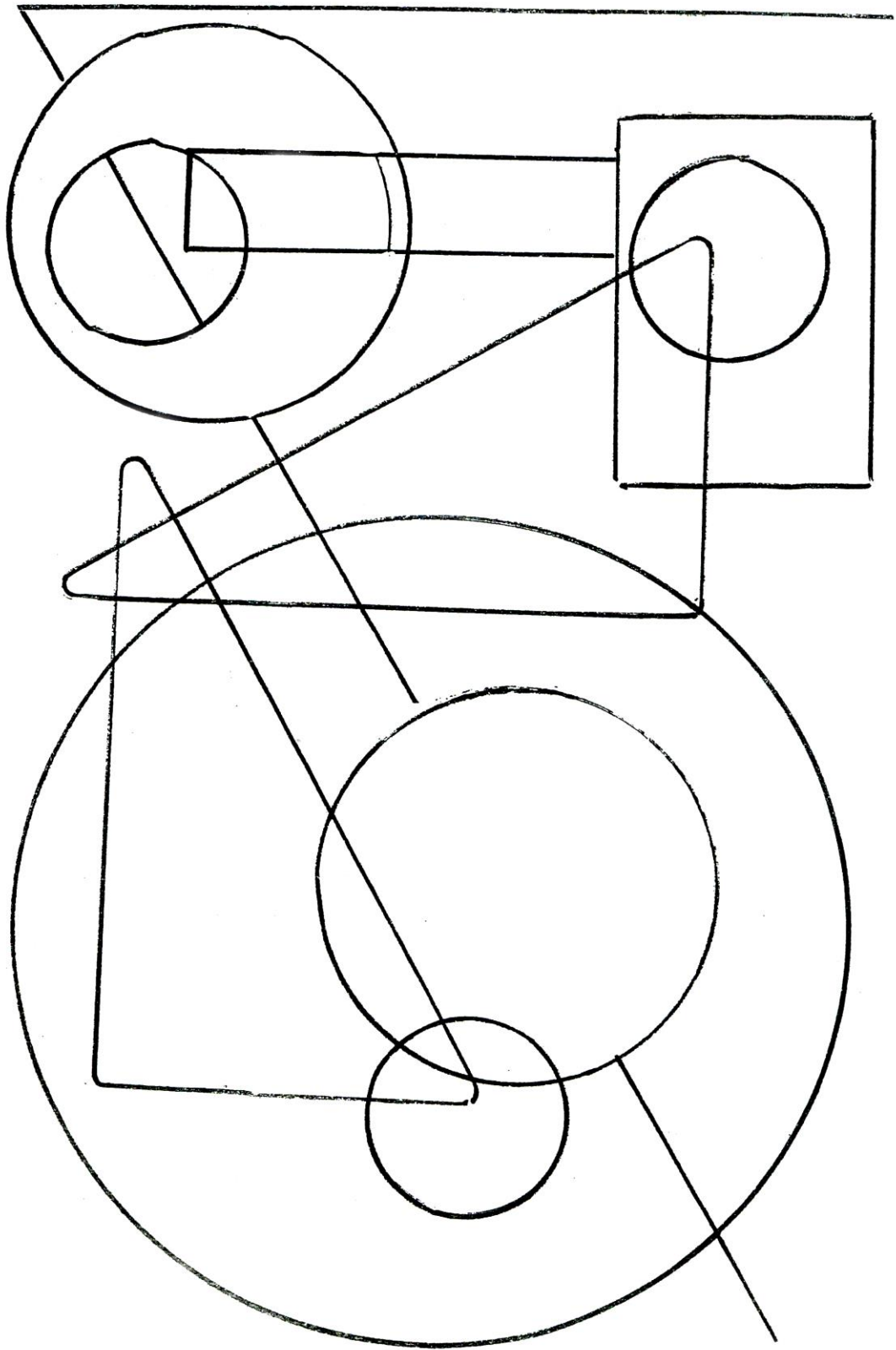
**Mr Sunshine**

**Mr Jack Frost**



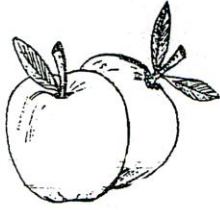
Colour, using paint or colour pencils



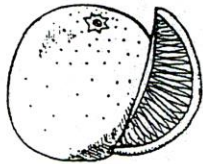


Experiment using any material you like but try to use as many colours as you can.

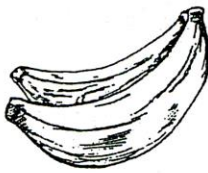
## Where do Coloured Paints and Dyes come from ?



Venetian red and Tuscan red come from red earth from Italy. Cinnabar a hard red rock used by the Egyptians. Vermillion was used by the Greeks and was made by grinding mercury and sulphur together. Other reds were made from plant roots. The metal cadmium was also found to produce a red as well as a yellow pigment.



Orange was created by mixing red and yellow pigments together. Raw Sienna and burnt Sienna (orangey browns) came from Sienna in Tuscany, Italy. However in the 19th century an orange coloured mineral was found in gold mines in Berk an area of Siberia - contained lead and chromium



Ochre - Earth - sulphur based / lead based.  
Organic colour from tree resin was used and even the urine of cows fed with mango leaves was used to make yellow paint, but its manufacture was later prohibited by law. Chrome produces a yellow pigment.



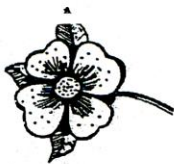
Malachite rock - used by the ancient Egyptians and Chinese - based on copper ore - ground and sieved. Verdigris is copper exposed to grape skins or stale wine. Some greens are a compound of arsenic. Napoleon died of arsenic poisoning when the green wallpaper where he was imprisoned decomposed.



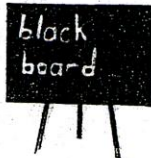
Azurite rock was used greatly in the Middle-East and Egypt. China, in particular, used a great deal of this - think of all the blue willow pattern pottery. Cobalt was used in blue glass.



Blue from plants was used by the Egyptians and Romans. The best is found in India and china.



Few natural pigments produce purple. The Romans used a shell fish like a whelk - but this produced only small quantities and was very costly.  
Cochineal a violet/red pigment comes from a cactus beetle from Mexico.



Soot -, carbon deposits -, lamp black squid ink.



Earlier white was made from chalk rock and later from lead and zinc.

# Andy Warhol

- 1928-1987 American pop artist
- After studying fine art in college, Warhol moved to New York City and began illustrating for magazines and creating advertisements. He became very popular, especially for his drawings of shoes.
- Warhol loved pop culture and he decided to paint what he loved. He set up a studio in New York called the Factory
- Because he was creating pictures of mass-produced items, Warhol thought it would be fitting to mass produce the artwork. He did this by creating screen prints rather than painting each picture separately.



**Read the following information and research your own information on the artist Andy Warhol.**

**Complete a word document about Warhol.**

**Include**

**One image of Warhol, 2 images of his work and information in your own words about his life and works.**



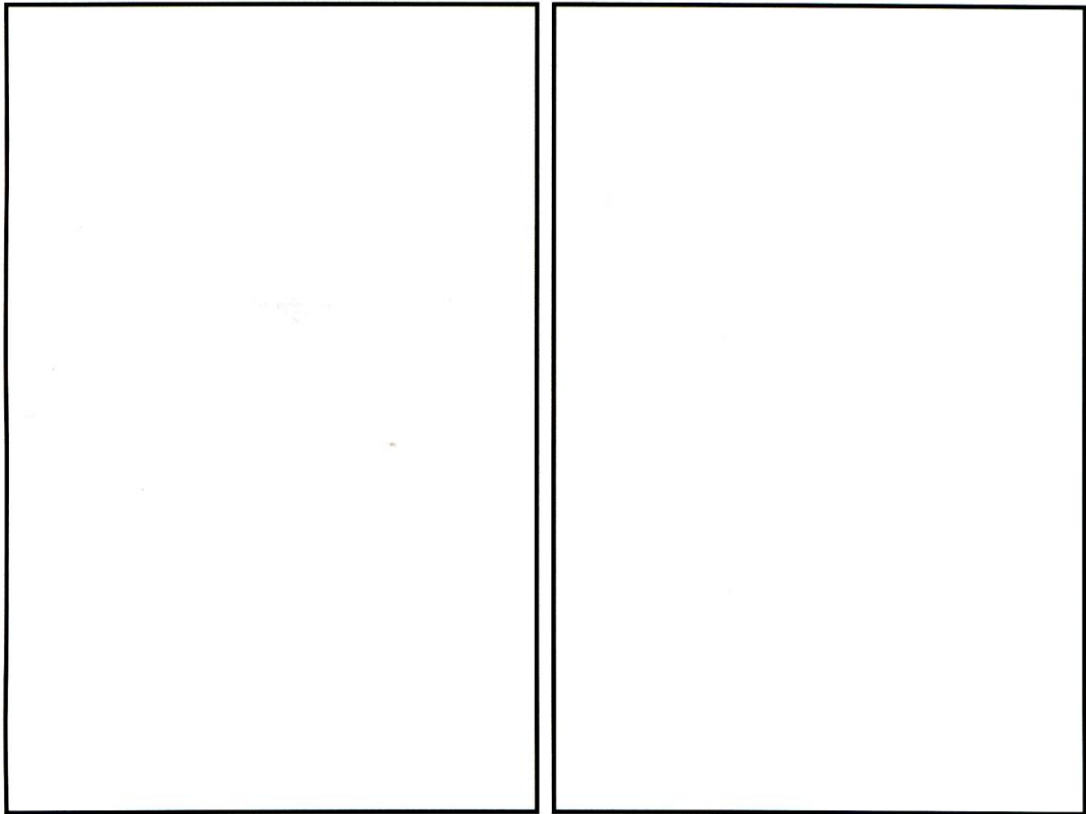
Colour using materials of your choice

# Basic Colour Theory

## First Year Worksheet No.4 Practical Investigation - Warm and Cold Colours

Warm colours are colours which give the impression of warmth - e.g. red; orange; yellow

Cold colours are colours which give the impression of coldness e.g. pale blue through to middle tones; grey etc..



(a) Make a painting which creates the impression of 'warmth'.

(b) Make a painting which creates the impression of 'coldness'.