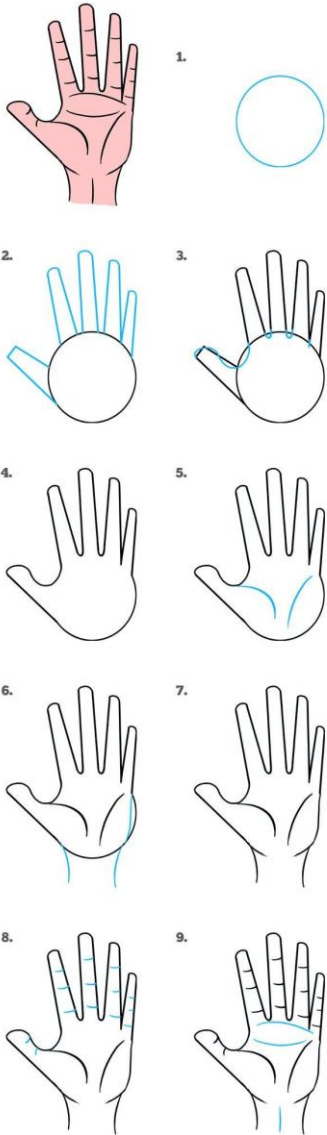


# Year 8 Art Knowledge Organiser – OUR HANDS

## How to Draw a Hand

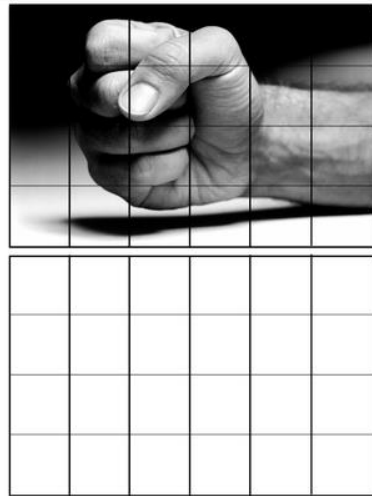
EasyDrawingGuides.com



EasyDrawingGuides.com

## Grid drawing

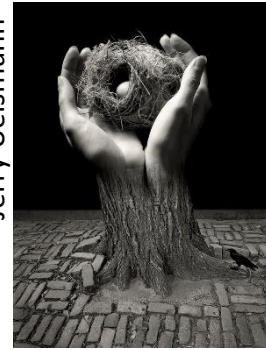
The Grid method has been used by artists for centuries as a tool to creating correct proportions.



## Henry Moore



## Artists

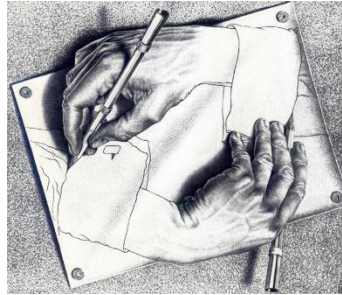


Jerry Uelsmann



Leonardo Da Vinci

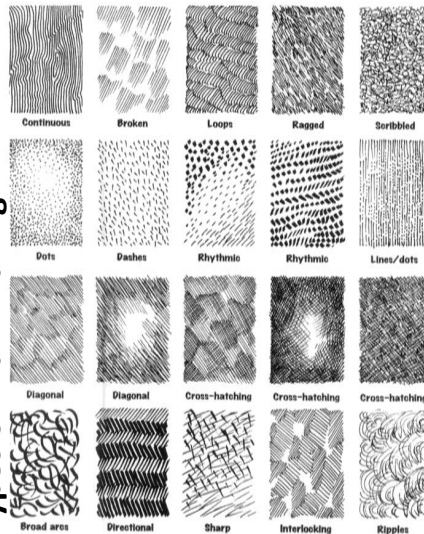
## M C Escher



Kate McDowell



## Types of mark making



## Key definitions

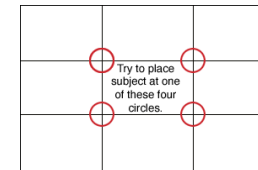
**Media/Medium** – The material and tools used by an artist to create a piece of art.

**Technique** – The way an artist uses tools and materials to create a piece of art.

**Composition** – where you place objects on your page.

## Rule of thirds

The rule of thirds says that you should position the most important elements in your scene along these lines, or at the points where they intersect.



Try to place subject at one of these four circles.

Doing so will add balance and interest to your image.



# Year 8 Art Knowledge Organiser – FOOD GLORIOUS FOOD!

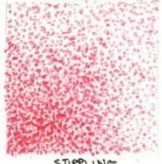
## Coloured pencil techniques



**HATCHING**  
The closer the lines are together, the denser and darker the color.



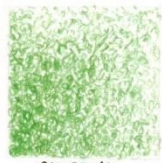
**CROSS HATCHING**  
Overlapping linear lines, in various directions.



**STIPPLING**  
Dense clusters of dots shade an area whereas spaced out dots indicate light.



**LAYERING**  
The simplest approach to blending colors together is layering one color directly over the other. Use light pressure and apply each layer smoothly.



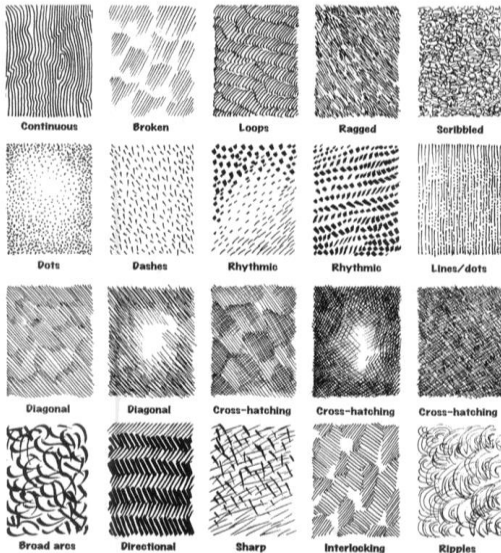
**SCRIBBLING**  
Random lines in varied pressure can create lighter or darker values.



**BURNISHING**  
Adding white, light color, or softening pencil on top of multiple layers of color with heavy pressure.

To make your artwork more realistic you should try to use different marks to show textures and surfaces. You can do this by changing the direction, length and pressure of your marks.

### Types of mark making



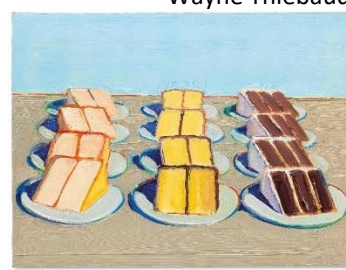
## Artists



Terry Romero Paul



Georgina Luck



Wayne Thiebaud



Ron Magnes



Christopher Boffoli



Sarah Zin



Sarah Graham



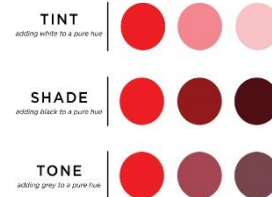
## Colour vocabulary

- **PRIMARY COLOURS** are the 3 main colours. They cannot be made by any other colours.
- **SECONDARY COLOURS** are made by mixing 2 primaries together.
- **TERTIARY COLOURS** are made by mixing a primary and secondary colour together.
- **COMPLIMENTARY COLOURS** are opposite each other on the colour wheel.
- **HARMONIOUS COLOURS** are next to each other on the colour wheel.

## Monochromatic (variations of one colour)



### Tints and shades



## Depth of field

The distance between the nearest and the furthest objects giving a focused image.



**Shallow** depth of field (small area in focus)

**Deep** depth of field (larger area in focus)

