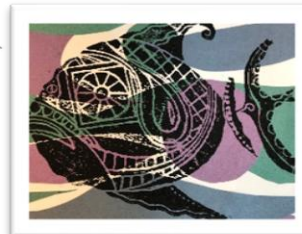


# JASON SCARPACE

Colourful, completely original, and whimsical, the original works of Jason Scarpace, represent, in his own words, "a personal journey through the use of basic of art elements: line, shape, and colour".



## PRINTMAKING

### Definition: Illustration

An illustration is a decoration, interpretation or visual explanation of a text, concept or process, designed for integration in published media, such as posters, flyers, magazines, books, animations, video games and films.

### Key Vocabulary.

- Colour
- Shape
- Line
- Composition
- Pattern
- Printmaking
- Polyblock
- Analysis
- Inspiration
- Intricacy
- Repetition

## UNDER THE SEA: PRINTMAKING

Elements of Art, these are the building blocks of an artwork: **colour, line, shape, form, value, texture, and space.** They are the visual tools artists use when creating art.

### Art Elements focused on this term:

**LINE:** Line is a mark on a surface that defines a shape or an outline. It can create a texture. Types of line include vertical, horizontal, diagonal, contour, accurate & expressive.

**SHAPE:** Shape and form define objects in a space. Shape is 2-dimensional, height and width, and defined by lines.

### Skills developed this term:

**POLYBLOCK PRINTING:** A skill that uses controlled transfer of design to print – a step by step process that requires attention to detail and control to produce repeat patterns.

**COMPOSITION:** The layout of any piece of artwork. A successful piece of work has a balanced layout

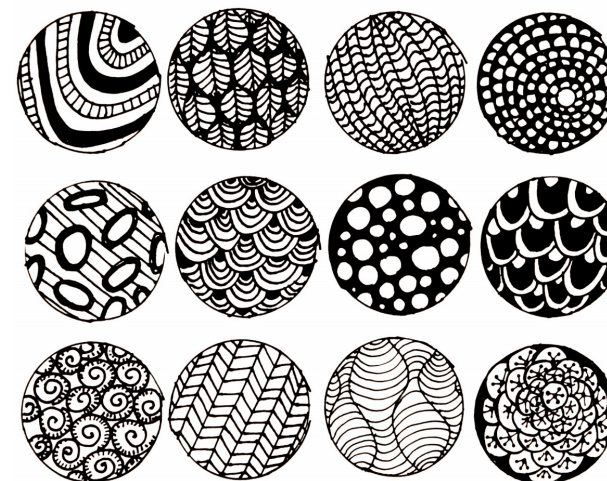
### SKILLS – Tips for drawing and creating designs

- Consider space and composition. Your design must fill the page.
- Always use a sharp pencil and draw lightly so that you can correct mistakes easily.
- Always have inspiration in front of you,
- Fine liner is an excellent tool to pick out final outlines, shapes and pattern in a bold way.

## GILBERT FORD



He is an Author, Illustrator and Artist who grew up in Mississippi. He has many projects and series of work, with this particular set of work focusing on colour, composition and pattern in his prints.



## LINE: PATTERN

Pattern is a repetitive decorative design. Pattern is intricate and purposeful.

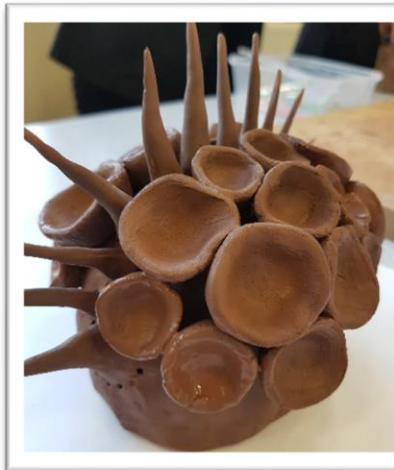
### SKILLS to create successful printing using a polyblock!

- Control and patience when tracing your design. This has to be accurate.
- When carving your poly block you need to make sure you don't accidentally go through to the other side. Keep the line depth to 1mm.
- Keep shapes simple and pattern chunky. Intricate patterns that are too small or close together will not work on a poly block.
- Use ink evenly and in layers to produce a smooth and clear print.
- Ink should have a Velcro sound when it is ready to roll on the poly block.



### SKILLS – Tips for drawing and creating designs

- Consider space and composition. Your design must fill the page.
- Always use a sharp pencil and draw lightly so that you can correct mistakes easily.
- Always have inspiration in front of you,
- Repetition of mark making is the best way to create pattern.
- Fine liner is an excellent tool to pick out final outlines, shapes and pattern in a bold way.



- Texture tools:
- Comb
  - Spoon
  - Lace
  - String
  - Toothbrush
  - Fork
  - Knife
  - Straw
  - toothpick



# HEATHER KNIGHT

### Key Vocabulary.

- Composition
- Ceramics
- Shape
- Line
- Sculpture
- Form
- Design
- Structure
- Repetition
- Pattern
- Mark making

### Definition: Sculpture

is the branch of the visual arts that operates in three dimensions. It is making with hands. Durable sculptural processes use carving and modelling in stone, metal and ceramics.

# SCULPTURE



# CERAMICS

## UNDER THE SEA: 3D CERAMICS

Elements of Art, these are the building blocks of an artwork: **colour, line, shape, form, value, texture, and space.** They are the visual tools artists use when creating art.

### Art Elements focused on this term:

**FORM:** Properties of 3D forms include faces (sides), edges and vertices (corners). 3D shapes can be organic or geometric

**LINE:** Line is a mark on a surface that defines a shape or an outline. It can create a texture or tonal value.

### Skills developed this term:

**STRUCTURE:** A building or other object constructed from several parts. It is important to have a solid and strong structure to your 3d outcome.

**MIXED MEDIA:** The literal translation is many art materials. So for example, when you use mixed media on a piece of work you might be using, a pencil, a fine liner and watercolour all in the same piece.



# SEA URCHINS

### SKILLS: Building with clay

- Wedging – a term used in clay preparation to rid the clay of any air bubbles that may cause damage or breaking in the kiln.
- Heat and clay don't mix – when handling clay, be gentle and don't over work it as this can create dry clay, cracks and brittle work.
- The 4 S's:
  - **SCORE** the edges with a clay tool.
  - Add **SLIP** to the surfaces.
  - **SQUIDGE** together
  - **SMOOTH** the joins with your thumb or the back of a finger nail.

# PROJECT THEME: FOOD

## ELEMENTS OF ART

The building blocks of an artwork: **colour, line, shape, form, value, texture, and space**. They are the visual tools artists use when creating art.

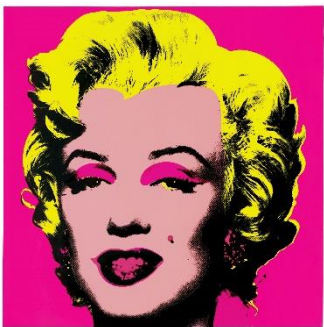
### Elements focused on this term:

**LINE:** Line is a mark on a surface that defines a shape or an outline. It can create a texture or tonal value. Types of line include vertical, horizontal, diagonal, contour, accurate, expressive and more.

**FORM:** Forms are 3 dimensional shapes which have volume. Forms and shape define objects in space.

**SPACE:** Space can refer to an artists' use of area within their work and is also described as composition. Space can also be used to create depth.

**COLOUR:** Colour is organised by the Colour Wheel, which can be used to identify colours that will mix together (analogous colours) and those which make each other stand out (complementary colours).



Andy Warhol



### SKILLS Tips Observational drawing

- Look at what you are drawing. Sounds obvious, but many students draw what they *think* objects should look like and not what they *actually* look like.
- Get the rough outlines, proportions and your page composition correct first, before drawing the details.
- Always draw lightly. Objects don't have dark outlines in real-life! Plus, drawing lightly makes erasing mistakes easier.
- Don't erase a mistake until you've drawn the correct line; you're likely to just keep making the same mistake.

**Roy Lichtenstein** Lichtenstein was a Pop Artist was born in New York in 1923 and became famous for his bright and bold paintings of comic strip cartoons as well as his paintings of everyday objects. Lichtenstein chose colours carefully, to imitate the four colours of printers' inks. He also used Ben Day dots, a system invented to increase the range of colours available in newspaper printing.

## POP ART



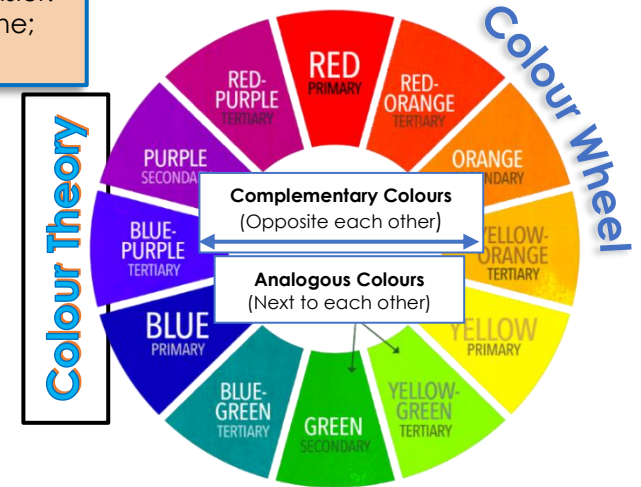
**Pop Art:** Pop art is an art movement that emerged in the 1950s and flourished in the 1960s in America and Britain. Artists took inspiration for their artwork from sources in popular and commercial culture, such as celebrities, TV, music, fast food, brands and cartoons. It can be identified by its boldness, flat colours, graphic style and often use of repetition.

### Key Vocabulary

You need to be confident in using these words and concepts when discussing art for this project:

#### Pop Art

Observational Drawing  
Space (Composition)



## ONOMATOPOEIA

A word which sounds like what it means



### Helaina Sharpley:

A contemporary artist who produces wire-work sculptures, she graduated in Design Crafts from the Herefordshire College of Art in 2006 and now works from her studio in West Yorkshire.

# PROJECT THEME: LANDSCAPES

## ELEMENTS OF ART

The building blocks of an artwork: **colour, line, shape, form, value, texture, and space**. They are the visual tools artists use when creating art.

### Elements focused on this term:

**LINE:** Line is a mark on a surface that defines a shape or an outline. It can create a texture or tonal value. Types of line include vertical, horizontal, diagonal, contour, accurate, expressive and more.

**SPACE:** Space can refer to an artists' use of area within their work and is also described as composition. Space can also be used to create depth.

**COLOUR:** Colour is organised by the Colour Wheel, which can be used to identify colours that will mix together (analogous colours) and those which make each other stand out (complementary colours).

### SKILLS Tips for Drawing using a Grid

The grid technique helps to break down a large, complicated image into smaller, easier sections. It also helps to scale a drawing, when drawing larger.

- Draw what you see in each section ONLY. This helps to break down the larger image into smaller, easier steps.
- Look at what you are drawing. Sounds obvious, but many students draw what they *think* objects should look like and not what they *actually* look like.
- Always draw lightly. Objects don't have dark outlines in real-life! Plus, drawing lightly makes erasing mistakes easier.



Wassily Kandinsky

This landscape is painted by Kandinsky, an artist we studied in Year 7 for his Abstract art. Kandinsky was inspired by Fauvism, which was before he focused on his Abstract art.

### Key Vocabulary

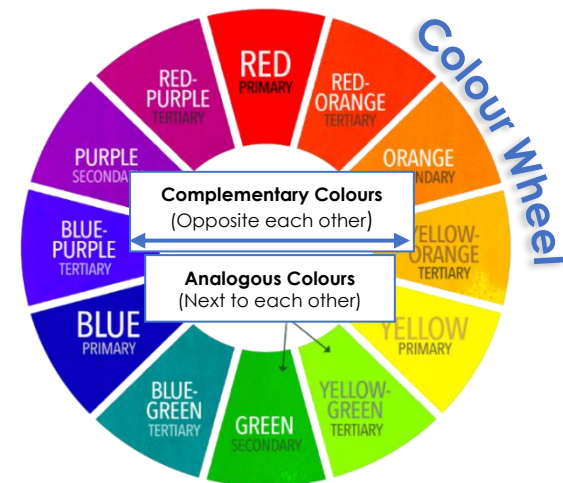
You need to be confident in using these words and concepts when discussing art for this project:

Fauvism  
Colour Theory  
Simplification

## The Fauves

**FAUVISM:** Fauvism is the name applied to the work produced by a group of artists (which included Henri Matisse and André Derain) from around 1905 to 1910, which is characterised by bold, expressive and non-realistic colours.

## Colour Theory



Andre Derain



Henri Matisse

### TECHNIQUES Tips for Painting with Acrylic

- Paint with a dry brush, you don't want to dilute the paint.
- When cleaning your brush rinse in the water pot and then dry on a paper towel.
- Think about the direction of your brushstroke, these will often be visible with acrylic paint.
- When mixing colours always start with the lightest colour and add a little at a time of the darker.