

PROJECT TITLE: EVERYDAY OBJECTS

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.

Elements focused on this term:

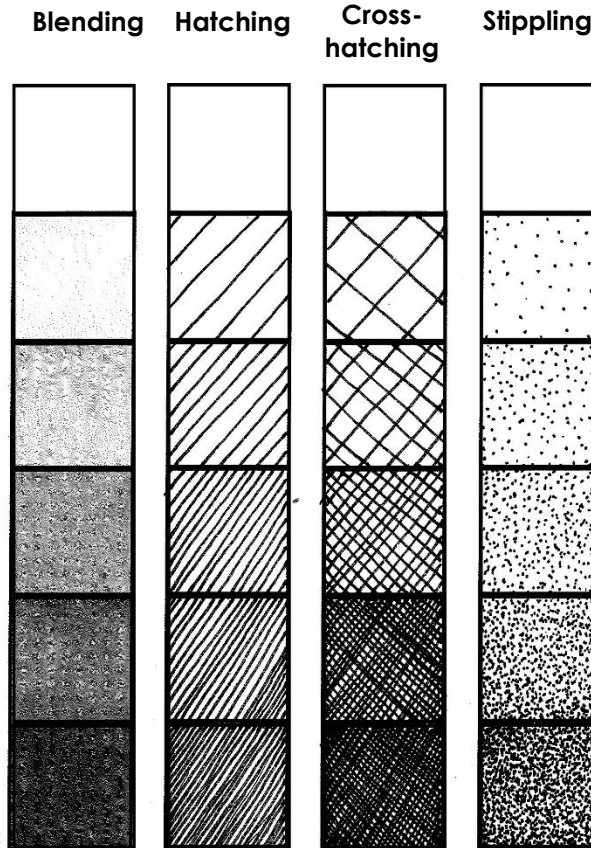
LINE: Line is a mark on a surface that defines a shape or an outline. It can create a texture or tonal value. Types of line include vertical, horizontal, diagonal, contour, accurate, expressive and more.

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

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

Line: Value Bars



Negative Space:

Negative space is the **space that surrounds an object in an image**. Just as important as the object itself, negative space helps to define the boundaries of positive space and brings balance to a composition.

Space



Do you see the face or the vase first? This example shows how negative space in a background can be as important as the positive space.

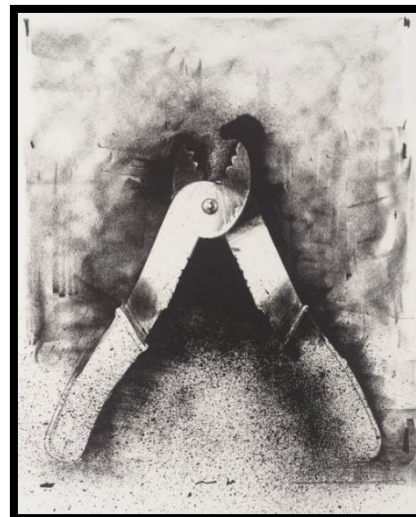
Key Vocabulary. You need to be confident in using these words when discussing art.

Composition, Monochrome, Mixed-media, Accuracy, Negative space, Scale, Tonal Value, Observational drawing, Still-life, Annotation, Typography, Cross-hatching

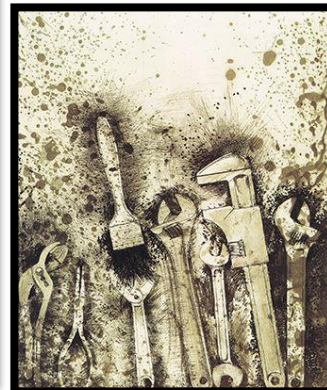
SKILLS Tonal Skills to Practice with Pencil and Pen

- Use short, controlled pencil/pen strokes to keep your work neat.
- Show changes in tone by altering the pressure used. Applying more layers will also create a darker value.
- Explore different lines to create tonal values; hatching, cross-hatching, stippling, blending. The closer the line/mark the darker the tone.
- Use an eraser to add highlights to shaded areas.
- If smudging pencil when blending always use tissue paper and not your finger!

Jim Dine An American painter, graphic artist, sculptor, and poet who emerged during the **Pop Art** period, Dine was an innovative creator of artworks that focused on ordinary objects of daily life. Dine's use of **negative space** and **tonal value** is iconic to his work. He believes that tools provide a 'link with our past, the human past, the hand'. They feature in many of his works, and can be seen as a symbol of artistic creation. There is also a personal link, as Dine's family owned a hardware store.



Jim Dine



Pop Art Pop Art (or popular art) is a movement that emerged in the 1950s and 1960s in the UK and America. It is a style of art which explores the everyday objects and images from the media and popular culture. Common sources of imagery include advertisements, product packaging, celebrity photographs, everyday objects and comic strips. Typically Pop Art can be recognised by its use of bright colours and flat imagery, influenced by comic strips.

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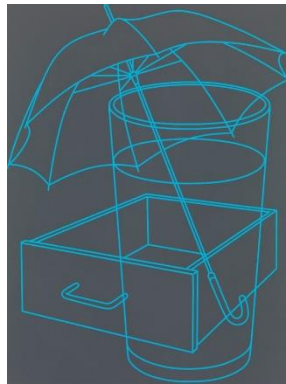
SPACE: Space can refer to an artists' use of area within their work and is also described as composition. Space can also be used to create depth.

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).

Conceptual Art: Conceptual art is art for which the idea (or concept) behind the work is more important than the finished art object. It emerged as an art movement in the 1960s and the term usually refers to art made from the mid-1960s to the mid-1970s. It can take many different forms such as 2D paintings, sculpture, installations, performance art.

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 and proportions 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.



Line



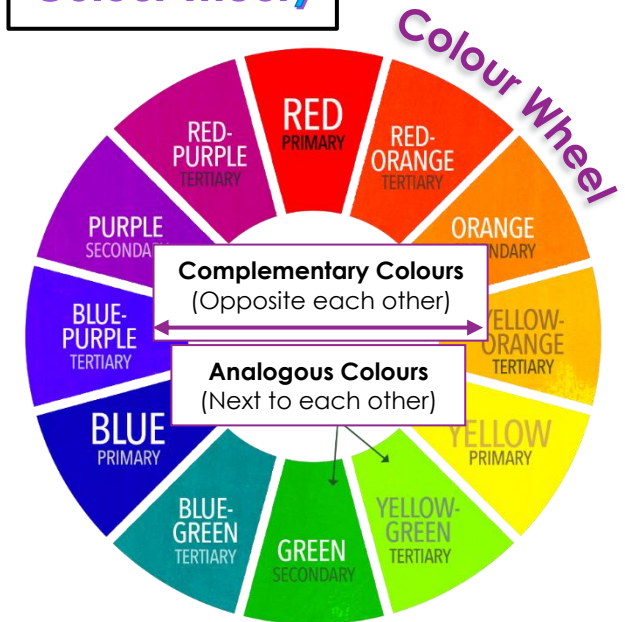
Space
Form



Michael Craig-Martin

Michael Craig-Martin A British artist, Michael Craig-Martin is an influential Conceptual artist and teacher, as he inspired many new British artists in the 1990s having taught them at Goldsmith College of Art. His artwork features mass-produced, everyday objects depicted in a graphical and realistic way using bold flat colour.

Colour Theory



Key Vocabulary. You need to be confident in using these words when discussing art.
Composition, Accuracy, Proportion, Scale, Colour Theory, Observational drawing, Still-life, Annotation, Typography, Layering, Photography.

SKILLS Tips for Still-life Photography

- **Composition:** Pay attention to the space around the object. How is it framed? Is the object large enough?
- **Angle:** Think about the angle you take your photo from; eye-level, from above, looking up, they all alter perspective and proportion.
- **Focus:** Make sure your photo is in focus, use the camera focusing tool correctly.
- **Lighting:** Try natural light and artificial. Explore harsh and soft lighting. Think about shadows.
- **Theme:** Is your still-life theme interesting? Is it varied? Don't pick too many objects the same shape.