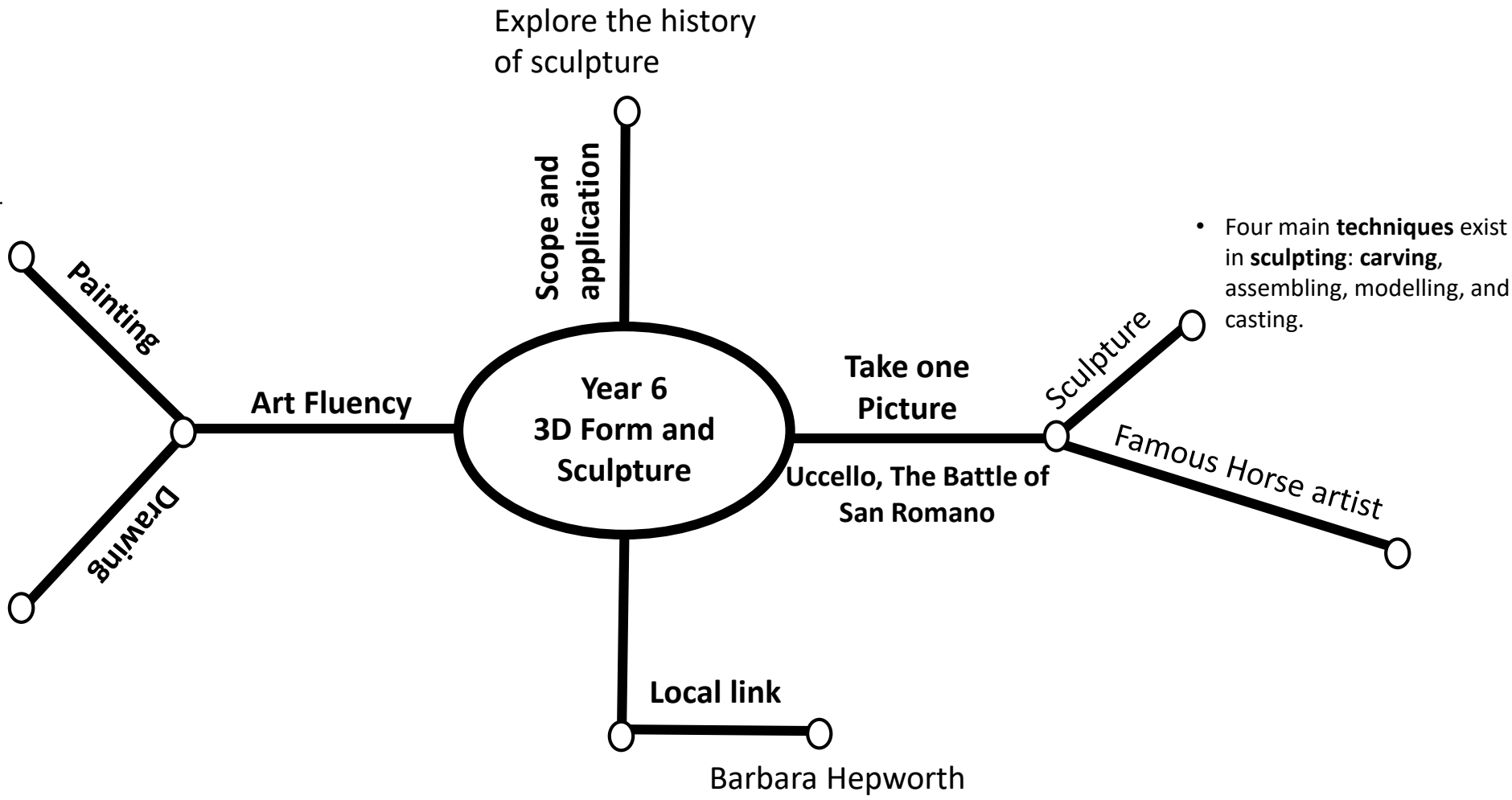


- Sketch (lightly) before painting to combine line and colour.
- Create a colour palette based upon colours observed in the natural or built world.
- Combine colours, tones and tints to enhance the mood of a piece.
- Use brush techniques and the qualities of paint to create texture.
- Develop a personal style of painting, drawing upon ideas from other artists.

- Know about a range of styles of painting (e.g. abstract, conceptual, impressionism, futurism)
- Use a variety of techniques to add interesting effects (e.g. reflections, shadows, direction of sunlight).
- Use a choice of techniques to depict movement, perspective, shadows and reflection.



Art Fluency

Colour Theory

Primary=RED, YELLOW, BLUE

Complimentary; Colours opposite on the colour wheel

Secondary=Primary + Primary

Harmonious; Colours next to each other on the wheel

Tertiary=Secondary + Primary

Monochromatic; shades, tones & tints of one colour

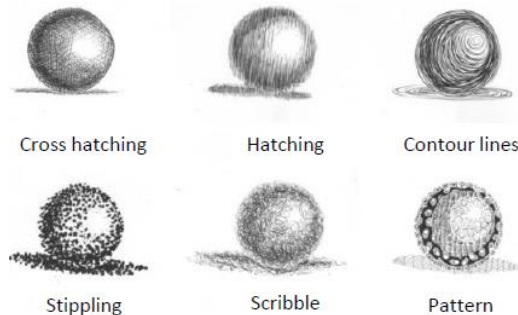
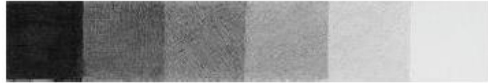
Shades –add black Hue the pigment

Tint –add white

Warm; RED, ORANGE YELLOW

Cold; BLUE, GREEN, PURPLE

Produce a range of tones by varying the pressure and layering. Alternative shade techniques.



Local Link

Barbara Hepworth was a British sculptor, who was born in Wakefield, Yorkshire in 1903. She was a leading figure in the international art scene throughout a career spanning five decades. She spent her days living and working in Cornwall and many of her sculpture can be seen in the St Ives Tate.



Key Terms

additive Sculpture made by building up planes and or surfaces

armature A framework used to support material being modeled in sculpture.

assemblage An artwork composed of objects, parts of objects, or materials originally intended for purposes other than art.

carving The process of producing a sculpture by carving, chipping, or hewing wood or stone.

casting The process of making forms by pouring a fluid substance such as molten metal, liquid plaster, or plastic into a mold.

concave Surfaces that are hollow or curved inward

construction A sculpture built by connecting several or many parts to one another. The parts may be made of a single material of various materials.

convex Surfaces that curve outward.

environmental art An artwork which is part of the environment. surrounding it, or which provides an enclosed environment that viewers can enter; or an arrangement which the viewer can walk around or through

kinetic Any construction that contains moving elements which can be set in motion in any number of ways.

mass A solid 3-d form like a brick.

negative space The space not occupied by an object or figure but circulating in and around it, contributing to the total effect of the composition.

positive space The area of space occupied by forms; the sculpture itself.

relief A type of sculpture in which forms project from a background. It is classified according to the degree in which it is raised from the surface; high relief, low relief, etc.

subtractive Sculpture made by removing material.

volume The area defined by a sculpture. Open form sculptures have great negative space and define volume.



Enquiry Questions

- How does sculpture compare to 2D art?
- Which sculptures are your favourite and what do you like about their work?
- How do artists grow & become accomplished in art forms?
- How does collaboratively reflecting on a work help us experience it more completely?
- How is art used to impact the views of a society?



Website Links

<https://www.nationalgallery.org.uk/learning/teachers-and-schools/take-one-picture>

<https://www.tate.org.uk/art/art-terms/s/sculpture>

<https://artuk.org/discover/artists/stubbs-george-17241806>

<http://www.artnet.com/artists/deborah-butterfield/>

Key Artists

Deborah Butterfield – American horse sculpture

George Stubbs – Horse artist

Barbara Hepworth – English sculpture

Henry Moore – English sculpture