



# Art Year 7 CET Assessment Revision



This document contains the key information that you will need for your Creative Education Trust Assessment.

## **Some strategies to help maximise how you use this pack:**

- Copy out information to help you learn.
- Test yourself on information (Look-Cover-Test-Check).
- Read through the pack silently to deepen your understanding.

## **Some additional tasks that could help you:**

- Watch this clip to understand more about Composition in art <https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=onzeTC2H4Os>
- Click on the link to watch a video about perspective. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O9TxnNTKLXg>
- Have a go at stippling, cross hatching, contour hatching and hatching.
- Create a tonal grid of 5 tones using the same pencil.
- Look for examples of images that show light sources on them on google.

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# The Formal Elements



## The Formal Elements

This is a phrase used to describe things we can see (visual) or touch (tactile) in a work of art, such as:



### Colour

Colour can be divided into primary, secondary and complementary colours, mixed to make realistic colours and shadows.



### Tone

Tone shows lightness and darkness, and is often used to create a 3D effect.



### Line

Line is a mark, straight or curved, broken or continuous, thick or thin.

Summary of formal elements:

LINE TONE  
PATTERN

TEXTURE SPACE

FORM  
SHAPE

COLOUR COMPOSITION



### Texture

Texture is the surface quality of an object.



### Pattern

Patterns are usually repeated in a systematic way.



Shapes are 2 dimensional as they don't show depth, usually shown as flat colour or tone.

### SHAPE

### Real Texture

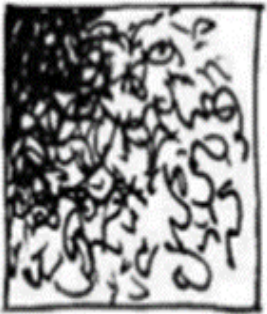
Real texture is the physical surface quality of an object, such as the rough bark of a tree, the smooth surface of a glass vase, or the bumpy texture of a knit scarf. Artists can create real texture in their work by using a variety of materials, such as paint, clay, fabric, and collage. By manipulating these materials and creating textures, artists can add depth and dimension to their work.

The sculpture below by Peter Randall Page is an example of real texture. If you felt the sculpture, you would be able to feel all the bumps that you can see.

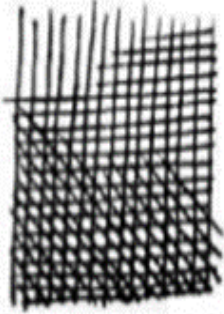




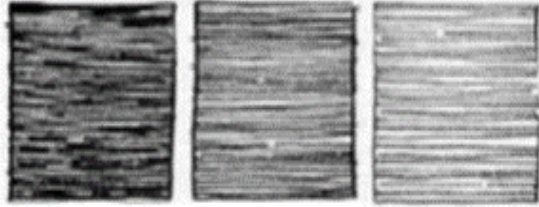
# Mark Making!



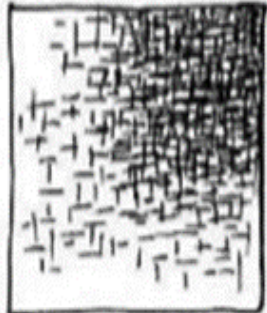
Scumbling



Cross hatching



hatching



Random hatching



Contour hatching

stippling



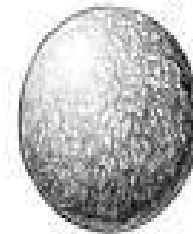
Rather than simple parallel lines, **contour hatching** is when the lines follow the contours of the subject. Here, the hatch marks follow the curves of the hand. This method of hatching greatly enhances the sense of volume and three-dimensionality of anything you are drawing, in addition to providing value.



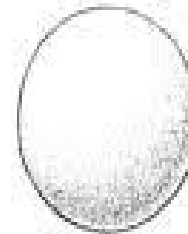
hatching



scumbling



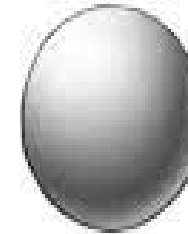
stippling



cross-hatching



blending/smudging



## Mark-making:

Used to add tonal detail/value and create 3 dimensionality, solidity and texture.

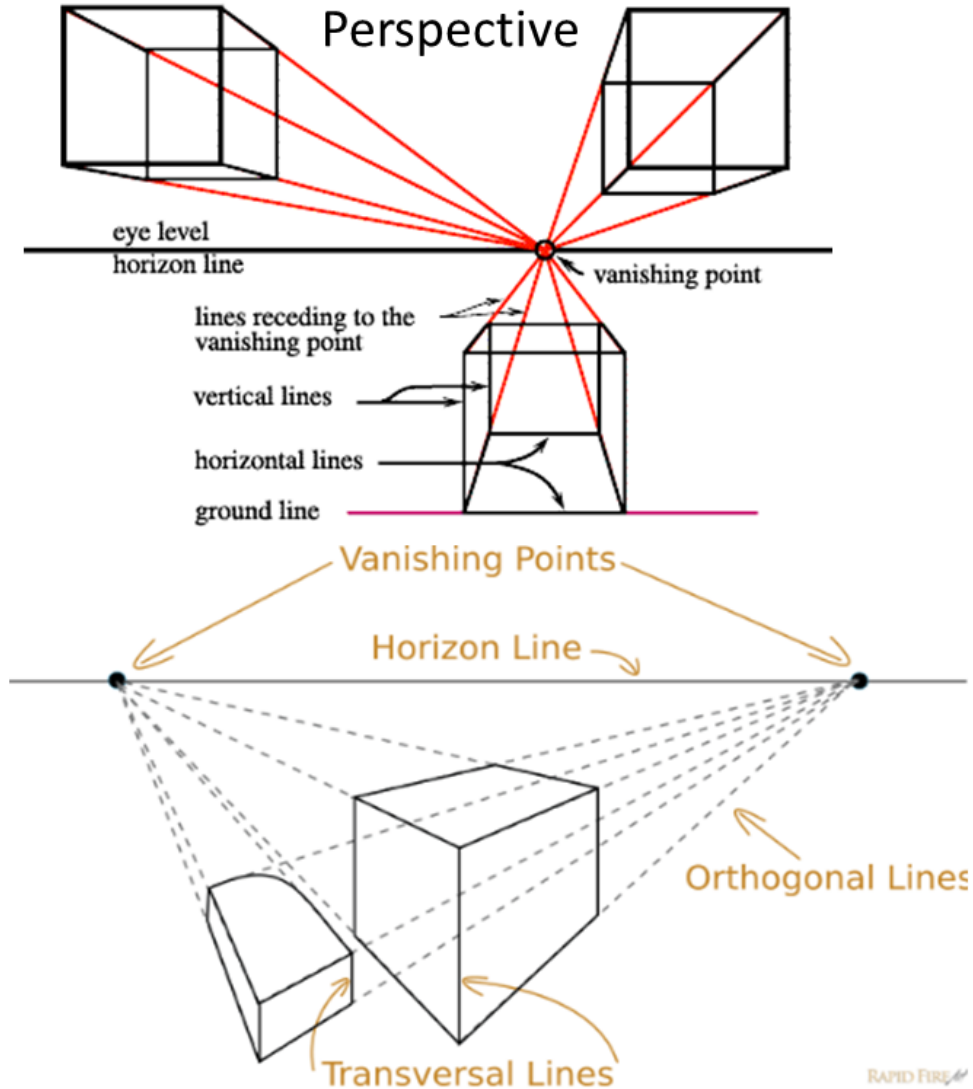


Tonal Grid

STOPPED GRADIENT



# Perspective and Contour Lines



- **Vanishing point** – Where the lines on a 2D drawings of a 3D plane appear to converge due to perspective.
- **Horizon** – The division between land and sky in perspective.
- **Orthogonal lines** – Lines parallel to the ground and appear to move back in the picture.
- **Transversal lines** – Lines parallel to the picture plane, joining orthogonal lines at right angles as guidelines to establish perspective.

Click on the link to watch a video about perspective.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O9TxnNTKLXg>

A **contour line** defines the outline of a form, as well as interior structure, without the use of shading. A fundamental basis of drawing, contour lines are usually the first technique children adopt to draw people, houses, and trees.





# Still Life, Composition



The term **“still life”** describes a work of art that shows inanimate objects from the natural or man-made world, such as fruit, flowers, dead game, and/or vessels like baskets or bowls. Looked at another way: still life’s depict things that are “still” and don’t move.



Watch this clip to understand more about Composition in art

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=onzeTC2H4Os>

**Leading lines** are lines that our eyes follow round a composition are called leading lines. They are a useful tool to create a visual flow or to emphasise focal points.

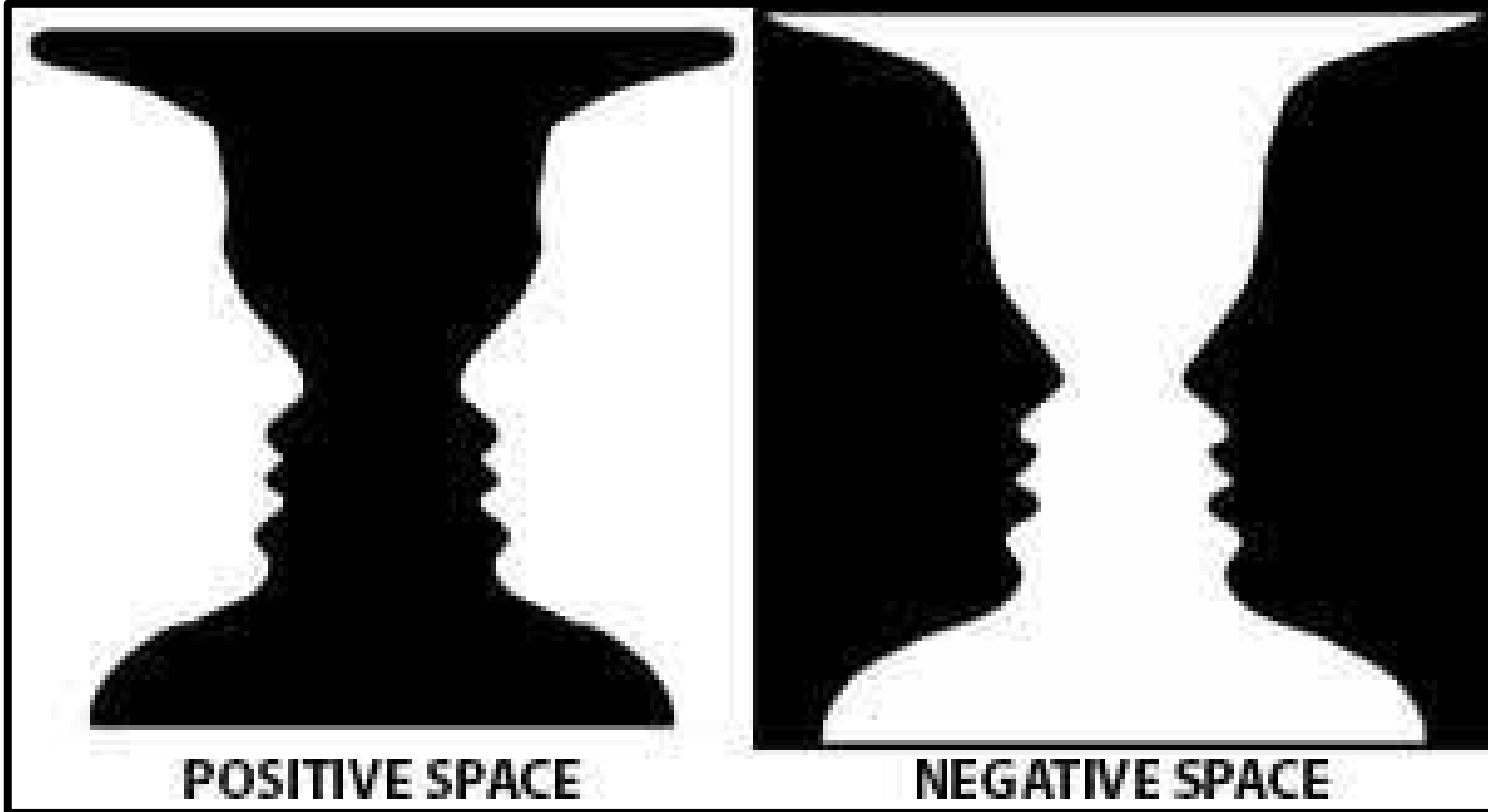
**Composition** in art is the way in which different elements of an artwork are combined. In general, this refers to the key subjects of the artwork and how they are arranged in relation to each other.

Examples of Leading lines





# Positive and negative space / Aerial Perspective



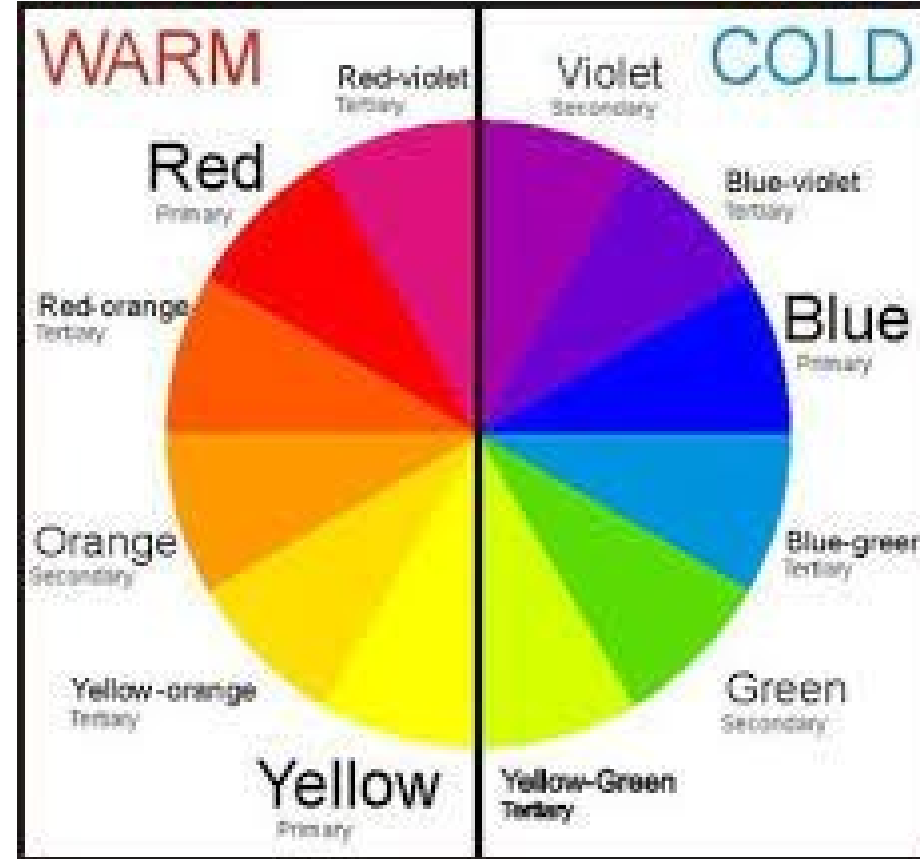
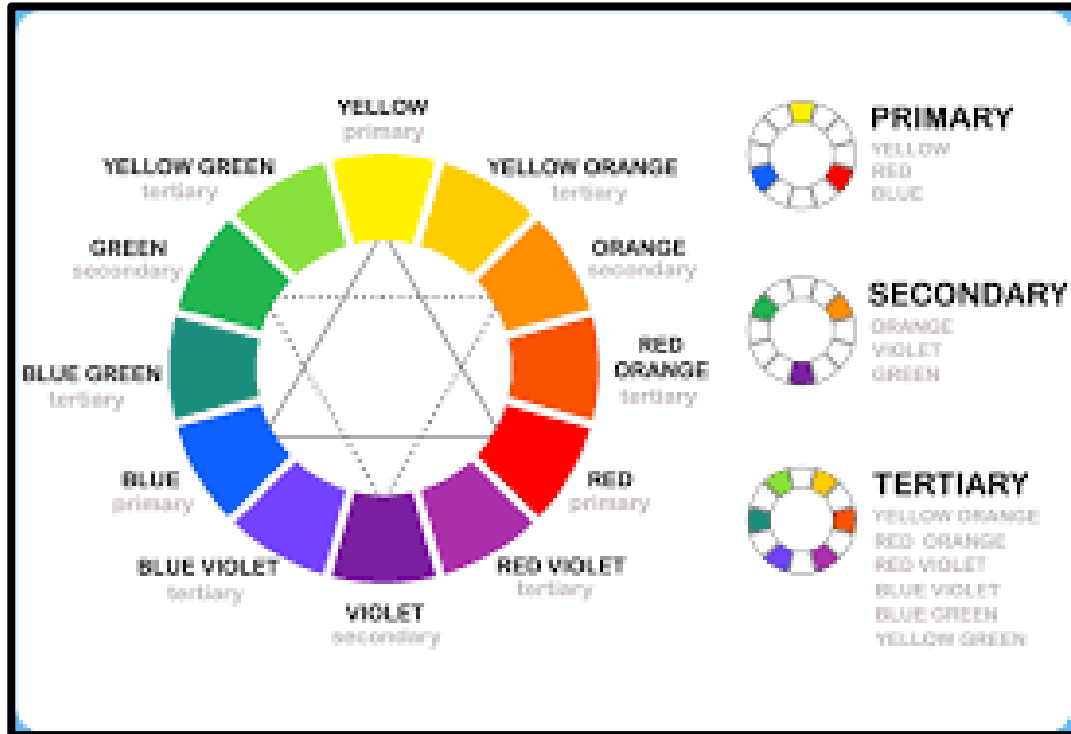
**Aerial perspective** - In art, especially painting, refers to the technique of creating an illusion of depth by depicting distant objects as paler, less detailed, and usually bluer than near objects.



**Positive and negative space** are terms referring to composition in art, graphic design, and photography. Positive space is the subject or areas of interest in artwork, and negative space is the space around the focal point.

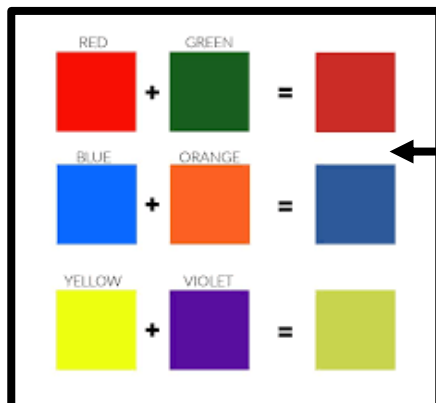


# Colour



**Warm colours** are those hues that give the feeling of warmth, such as red, orange, and yellow. These colours are often associated with fire, the sun, and heat.

**Cold Colours** are hues that give the feeling of coolness, such as blue, green, and pale purple, often associated with the sky, grass and water.



**Complementary colours** are pairs of colours which, when combined or mixed, cancel each other out by producing a grayscale colour like white or black. When placed next to each other, they create the strongest contrast for those two colours.



# Symmetry



**Asymmetrical balance** (or **Asymmetry**) means that the two halves of the work of art are different, however, try to create balance.



**Symmetry** means that the work of art is the same on one side as the other, a mirror image of itself, on both sides of a centre line.



A **mirrored image** a reflection or flip, where a shape (called a pre-image) is flipped over a line of reflection. to face the opposite direction.

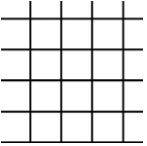




# Art

## Keywords / Definitions



<b>Composition</b>	Composition is the way in which different elements of an artwork are combined or arranged. The artist has complete freedom when choosing the composition.
<b>Perspective</b>	Perspective in art usually refers to the representation of three-dimensional objects or spaces in two dimensional artworks. Artists use perspective techniques to create a realistic impression of depth.
<b>Light source</b>	The source of light in a painting is the element that radiates the light, be it the sun, a candle or any other; the focus of light is the part of the painting that has the most luminosity and radiates it around the painting
<b>Still life</b>	The subject matter of a still life painting or sculpture is anything that does not move or is dead.
<b>Mark making</b>	Mark making describes the different lines, dots, marks, patterns, and textures we create in an artwork. It can be loose and gestural or controlled and neat.
<b>The formal elements</b>	The Formal Elements are the parts used to make a piece of artwork. The art elements are line, shape, space, form, tone, texture, pattern, colour and composition. They are often used together, and how they are organised in a piece of art determines what the finished piece will look like.
<b>Grid lines</b> 	Many artists use grids to scale up, or transfer their drawings or photography onto canvas or a bigger piece of paper.