



Art Year 8 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 COLOUR THEORY <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yel6Wqn4I78>
- Have a go at stippling, cross hatching, contour hatching, hatching, circulism and contouring.
- Create a tonal grid of 5 tones using the same pencil blend smoothly to achieve tonal gradation.
- Look around the art rooms in school – try to work out what MEDIUM has been used for the art works – if you're unsure just ask!

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



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 knitted 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.

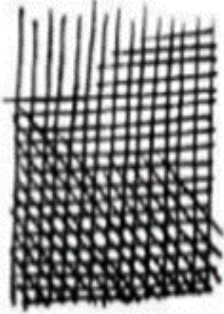




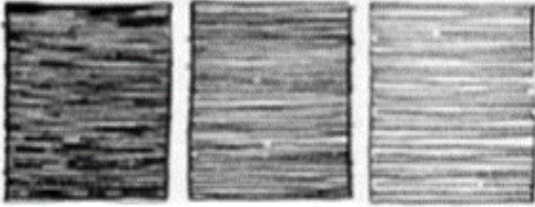
Mark Making



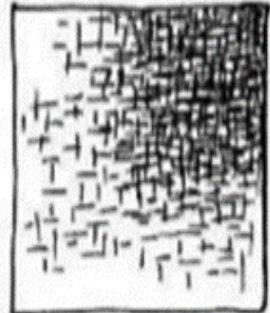
Scumbling



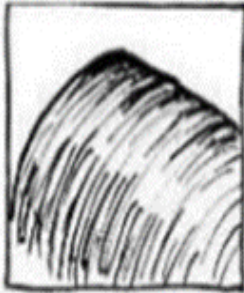
Cross hatching



hatching



Random hatching



Contour hatching

stippling



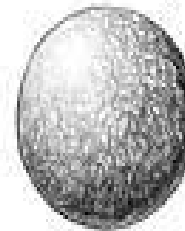
Rather than simple parallel lines, **contour hatching or contouring** is when the lines follow the contours of the subject. Here, the hatch marks follow the curves of the hand. This method of hatching greatly enhances the sense of volume and three-dimensionality of anything you are drawing, in addition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



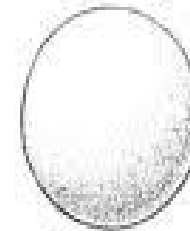
hatching



scumbling



stippling



cross-hatching



blending/smudging



Shading is the darkening or colouring of a drawing with lines or blocks of colour and is often used to create the illusion of depth or make an object three-dimensional.

Mark-making:

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



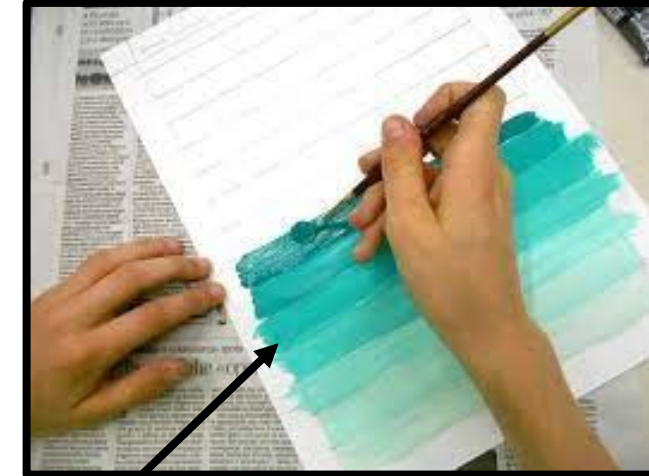
Circulism, Tonal gradation, Composition, Scale and proportion



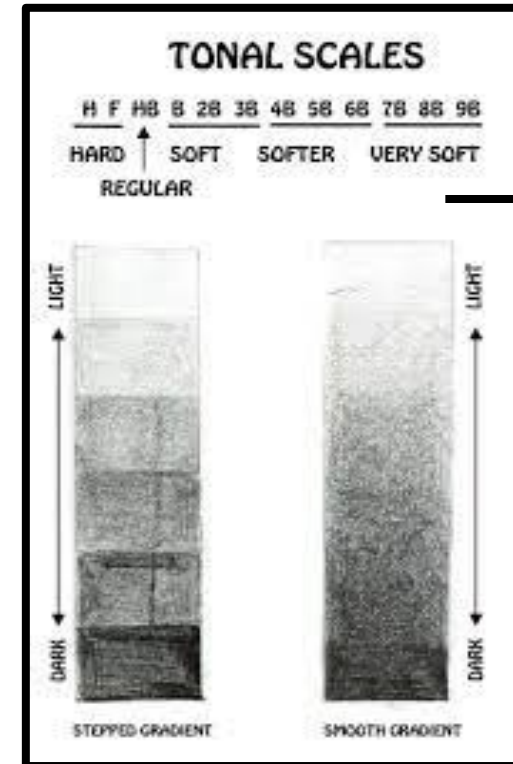
“Circulism” is a technique that many artists use in attaining a realistic skin texture in drawing. People's faces are not perfect and should not be rendered so. Circulism is basically drawing very tiny overlapping and intertwining circles.



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.

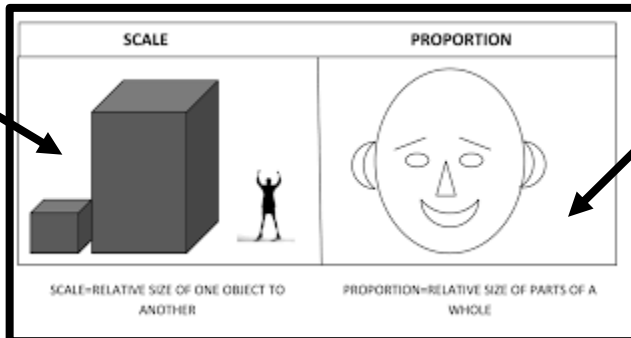


Scale refers to the relationship between the size of an object (a whole) to another object (another whole). **Proportion** refers to the relationship between the size of parts of a whole (elements within an object).



Gradation in art is a visual technique of gradually transitioning from one colour hue to another, or from one shade to another, or one texture to another. A tonal gradation is defined as value steps going from light to dark.

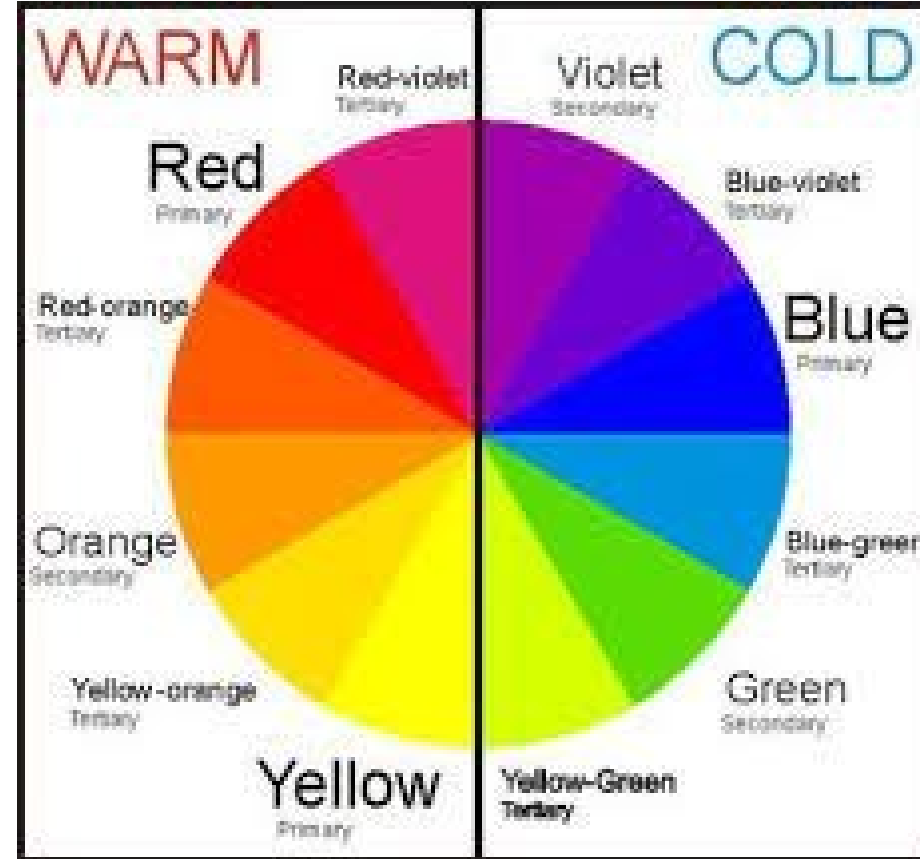
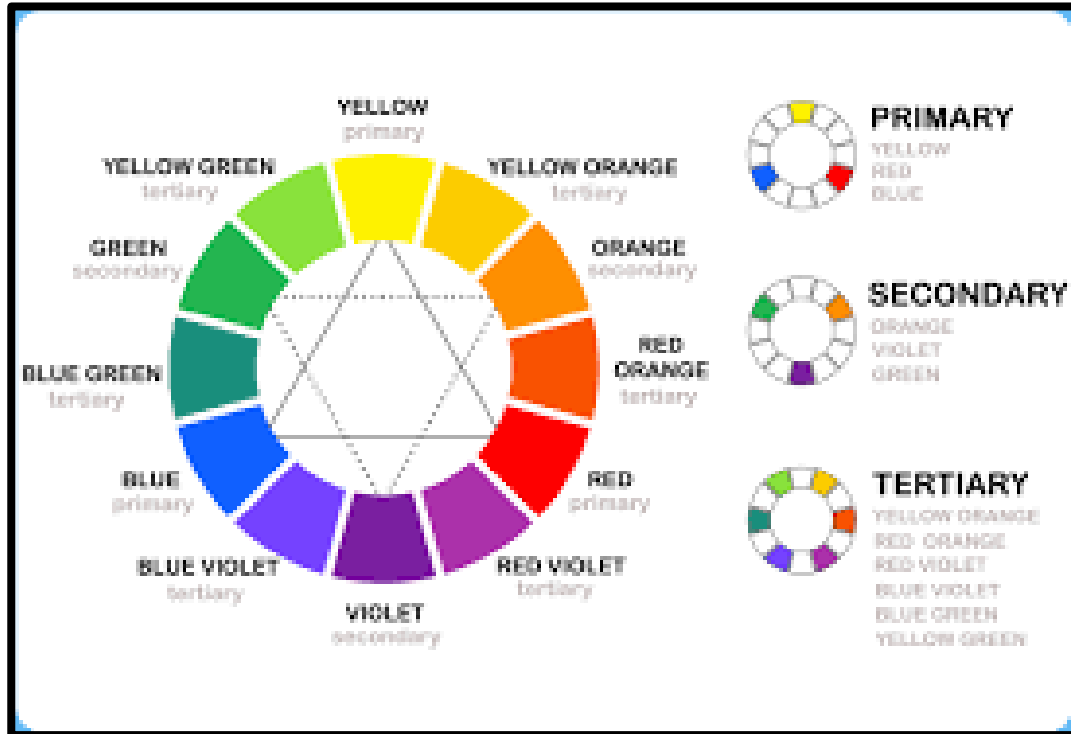
Scale



Proportion

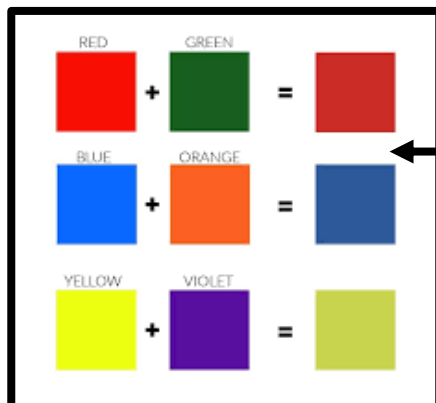


Colour



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.

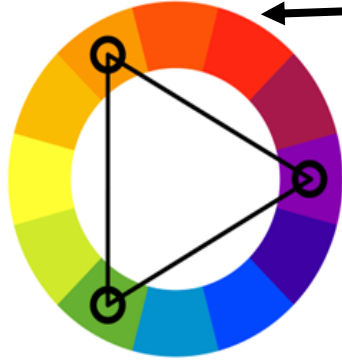


Complementary colours are pairs of colours which, when combined or mixed, cancel each other out by producing a grayscale colour like white or black. When placed next to each other, they create the strongest contrast for those two colours.

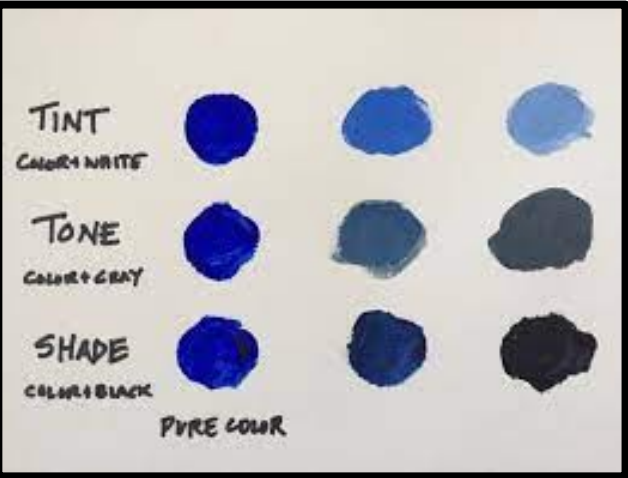


Colour continued..

Often artist will use tints, shades and tones when mixing colours. A **tint** is where an artist adds a colour to white to create a lighter version of the colour. An example of a tint is pink. Pink is a tint created by adding white to red. A **shade** is where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it down.

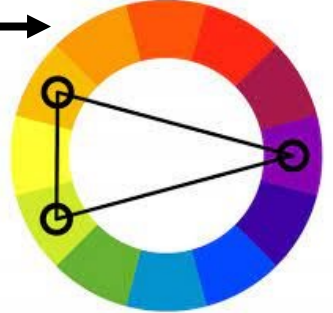


A **triadic** colour scheme is comprised of three colours evenly spaced on the colour wheel. The two most basic triadic palettes are the primary colours red, blue, and yellow, and the secondary hues orange, purple, and green.



Examples of colour tones

A split-complementary colour scheme uses two colours across the colour wheel, with those two colours lying on either side of the complementary colour.



What does hue mean in art? **Hue** literally means colour.

Tone refers to the lightness or darkness of colours used, which can help to create a sense of depth or distance in art.

"Analogous" means near. Analogous colours mean two or more colours that are side by side on the colour wheel and often contain the same primary colour.

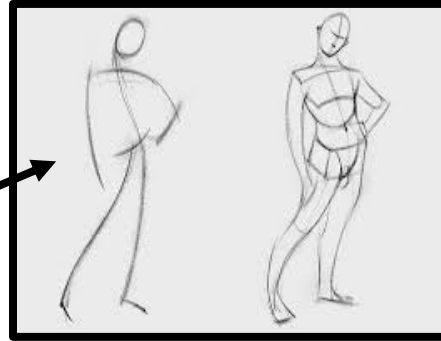




Composition, Continuous line, Sketching and Medium.



Sketch, a rough drawing or painting in which an artist notes down his preliminary ideas for a work that will eventually be realized with greater precision and detail.



Watch this clip to understand more about Composition in art
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=onzeTC2H4Os>



A **continuous line** drawing is all about keeping your pen touching the paper - no exceptions! It doesn't matter if it makes the drawing look scribbly or messy

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.

A **medium** in the art world is the term for the material used to create artwork. Mediums can include paint or inks, sculpting materials, fabric, glass, clay, watercolours, oil pastels and more.

Oil pastels



Watercolours

Collage



Charcoal



Art

Keywords / Definitions



Circulism	“Circulism” is a technique that many artists use in attaining a realistic skin texture in drawing. People's faces are not perfect and should not be rendered so. Circulism is basically drawing very tiny overlapping and intertwining circles.
Contrast	Contrast , when it comes to art, is achieved when opposite elements are arranged together.
Composition	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.
Mark making	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.
The formal elements	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.
Form	An element of art that is three-dimensional and encloses volume; includes height, width AND depth (as in a cube, a sphere, a pyramid, or a cylinder).