



Art Year 9 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>
- What is Pop art? <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DhEyoDCTSDQ>
- What is surrealism? https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1YE_Zas-A5A
- What is abstract expressionism? <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=24vFV3QtZxo>
- What is realism? https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9AANb_XqRMg&t=25s
- 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!



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

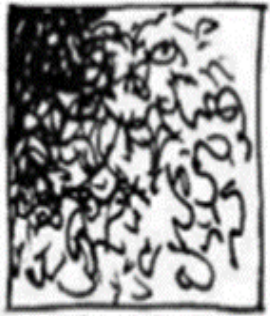
Real texture is the physical surface quality of an object, such as the rough bark of a tree, the smooth surface of a glass vase, or the bumpy texture of a knitted scarf. Artists can create real texture in their work by using a variety of materials, such as paint, clay, fabric, and collage. By manipulating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

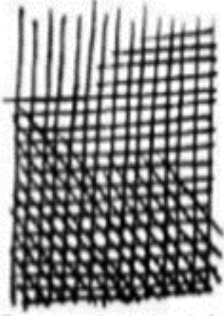




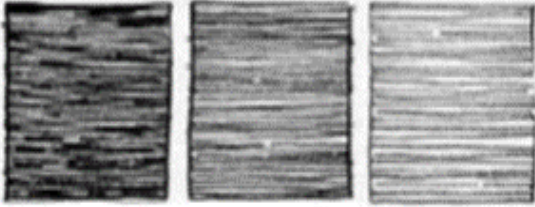
Mark Making



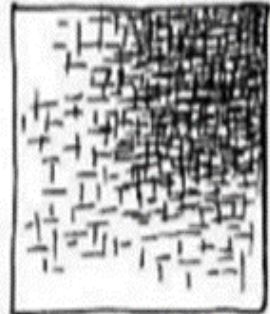
Scumbling



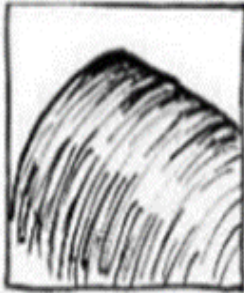
Cross hatching



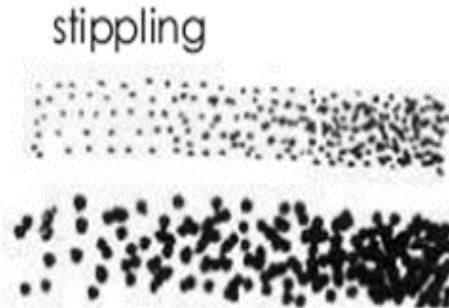
hatching



Random hatching



Contour hatching



stippling

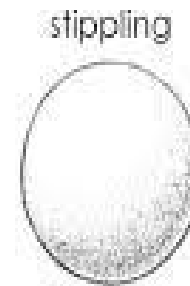
Rather than simple parallel lines, **contour hatching or contouring** is when the lines follow the contours of the subject. Here, the hatch marks follow the curves of the hand. This method of hatching greatly enhances the sense of volume and three-dimensionality of anything you are drawing, in addition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



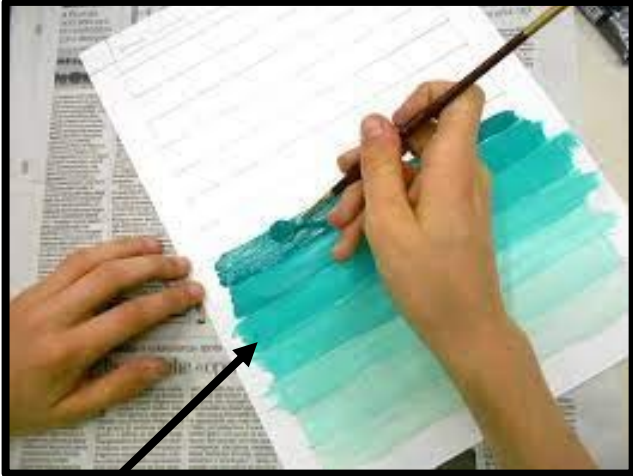
Circulism, Tonal gradation, Composition, Scale and proportion



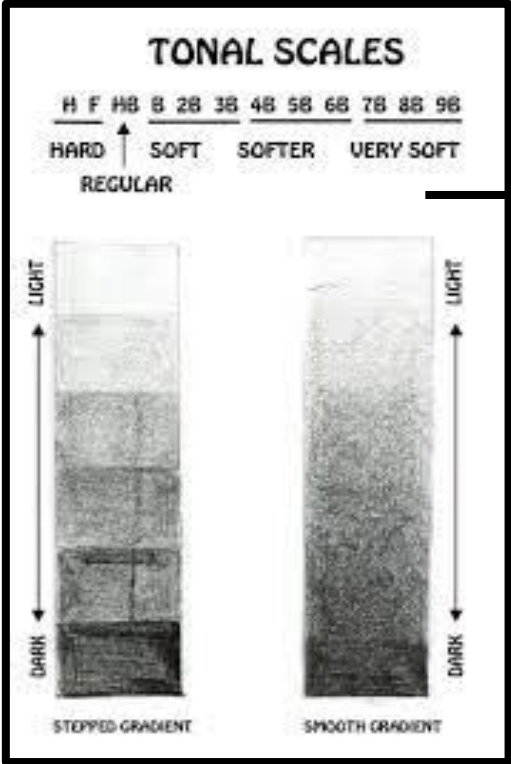
“Circulism” is a technique that many artists use in attaining a realistic skin texture in drawing. People's faces are not perfect and should not be rendered so. Circulism is basically drawing very tiny overlapping and intertwining circles.



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.

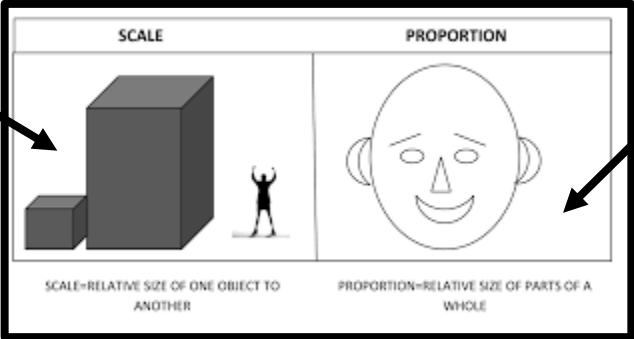


Scale refers to the relationship between the size of an object (a whole) to another object (another whole). **Proportion** refers to the relationship between the size of parts of a whole (elements within an object).



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



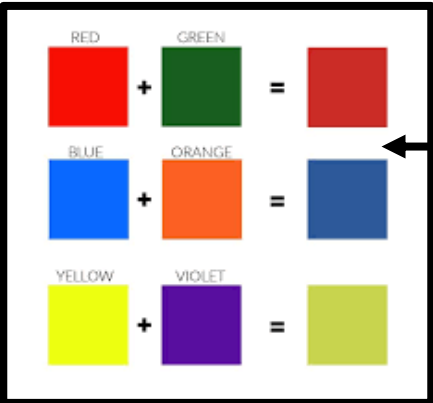
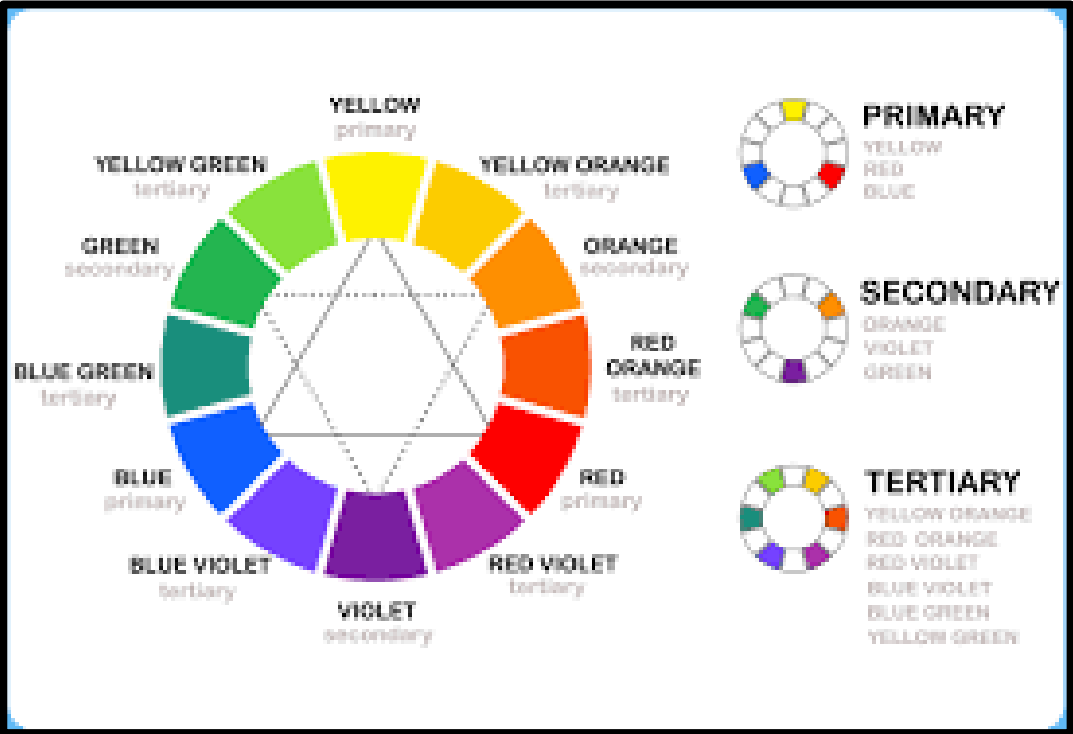
Proportion



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.

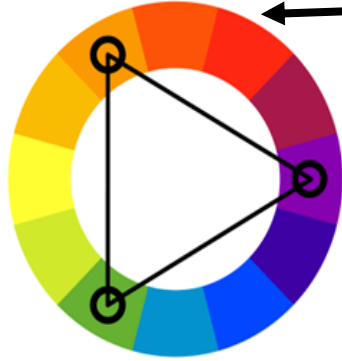


Complementary colours are pairs of colours which, when combined or mixed, cancel each other out by producing a grayscale colour like white or black. When placed next to each other, they create the strongest contrast for those two colours.

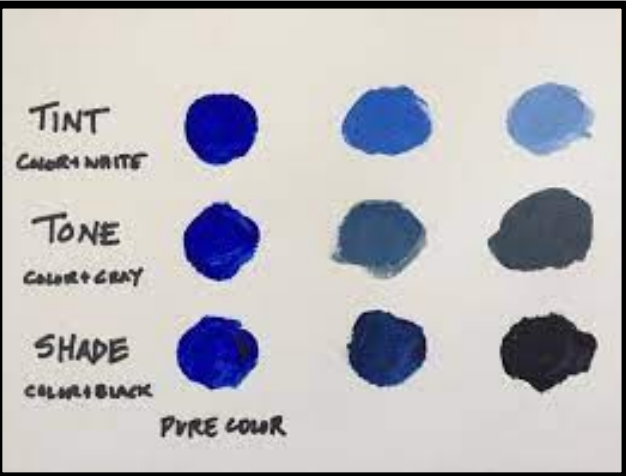


Colour continued..

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.

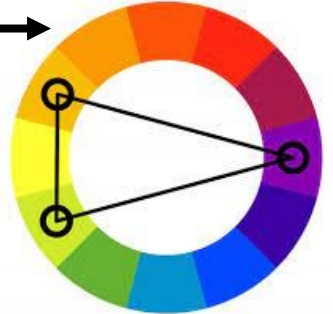


A **triadic** colour scheme is comprised of three colours evenly spaced on the colour wheel. The two most basic triadic palettes are the primary colours red, blue, and yellow, and the secondary hues orange, purple, and green.



Examples of colour tones

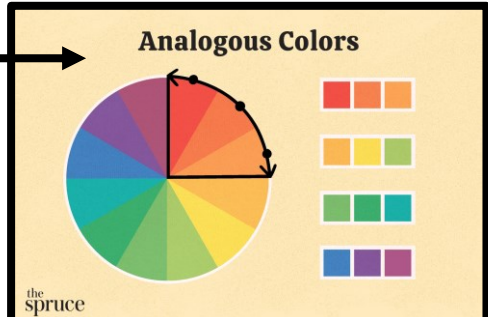
A **split-complementary** colour scheme uses two colours across the colour wheel, with those two colours lying on either side of the complementary colour.



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.

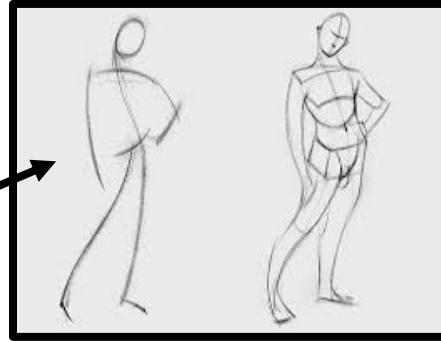




Composition, Continuous line, Sketching and Medium.



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



Pop Art, Surrealism, Abstract expressionism and Realism



Pop Art

Pop art is a style of art based on simple, bold images of everyday items, such as soup cans, painted in bright colours. Pop artists created pictures of consumer product labels and packaging, photos of celebrities and comic strips. It was popular in America and Britain in the mid to late 1950's.

Abstract expressionism

Abstract expressionism is the term applied to abstract art developed by American painters such as Jackson Pollock, Mark Rothko and Willem de Kooning in the 1940s and 1950s. It is often characterised by gestural brushstrokes or mark-making, and the impression of spontaneity.



Surrealism

Realism



Surrealism is a style in art in which ideas, images, and objects are combined in a strange way, like in a dream.

Realism refers to a mid nineteenth century artistic movement characterised by subjects painted from everyday life in a naturalistic manner; however the term is also generally used to describe artworks painted in a realistic almost photographic way.

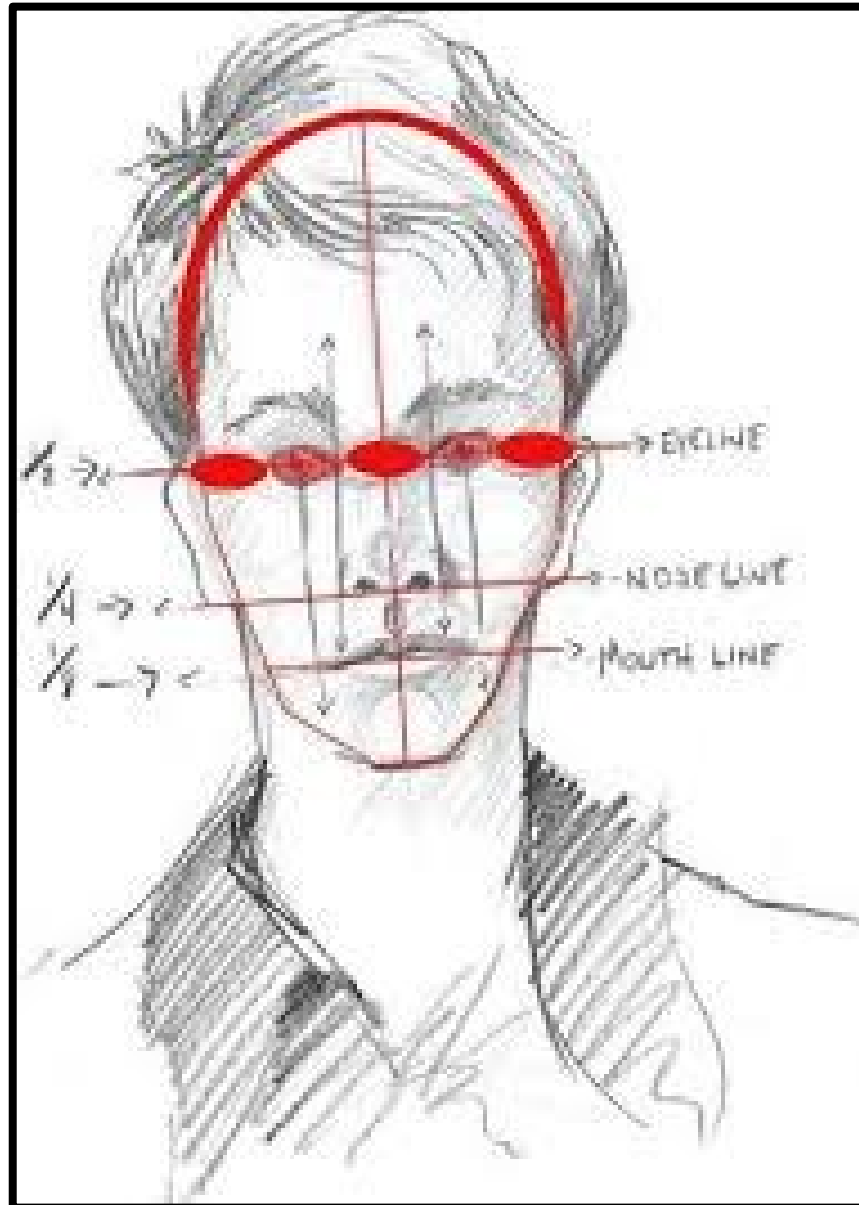
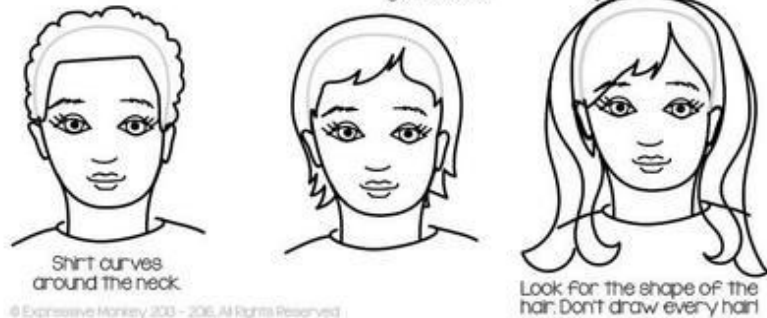
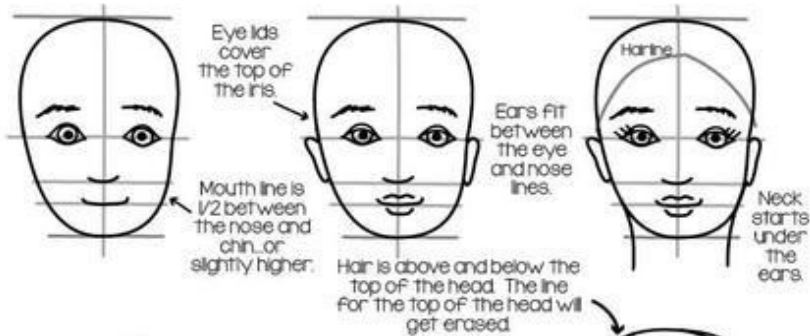
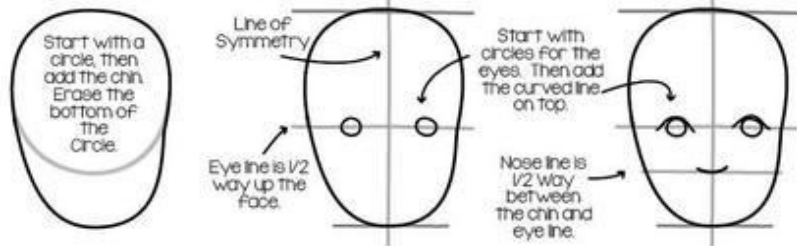




Portraiture Rules



PROPORTIONS OF THE FACE



A set of rules the most faces follow:

- A line of symmetry
- Eyes in line through centre
- Lip line horizontally 1/4 of face
- Corner of eyes in line with side of nostril
- Iris in line with corners of mouth
- Ears start at eye line
- Ears finish at corner of mouth



Art

Keywords / Definitions



Tertiary	Tertiary is the combination of primary and secondary colours is known as tertiary or intermediate colours, due to their compound nature. Blue-green, blue-violet, red-orange, red-violet, yellow-orange, and yellow-green are colour combinations you can make from colour mixing.
Scale	Scale refers to the relationship between the size of an object (a whole) to another object (another whole).
Proportion	Proportion refers to the relationship between the size of parts of a whole (elements within an object).
Hue and Shade	Hue literally means colour. A shade is where an artist adds black to a colour to darken it down.
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.
Tone	Tone refers to the lightness or darkness of colours used, which can help to create a sense of depth or distance in art.