

Home learning pack

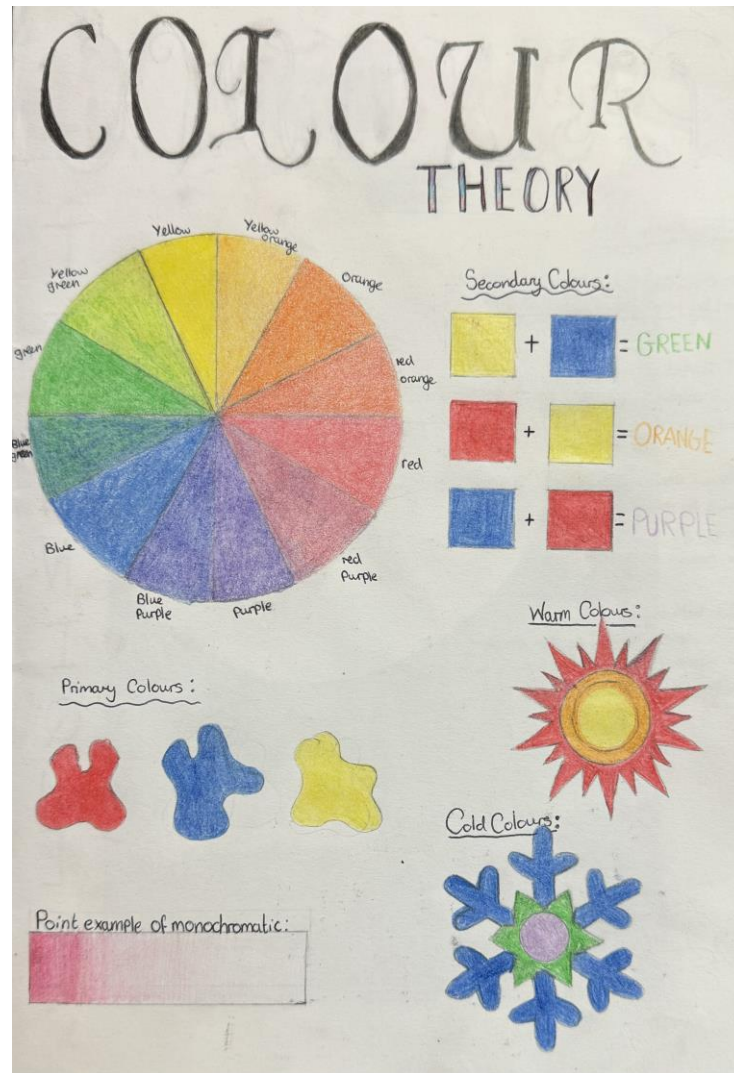
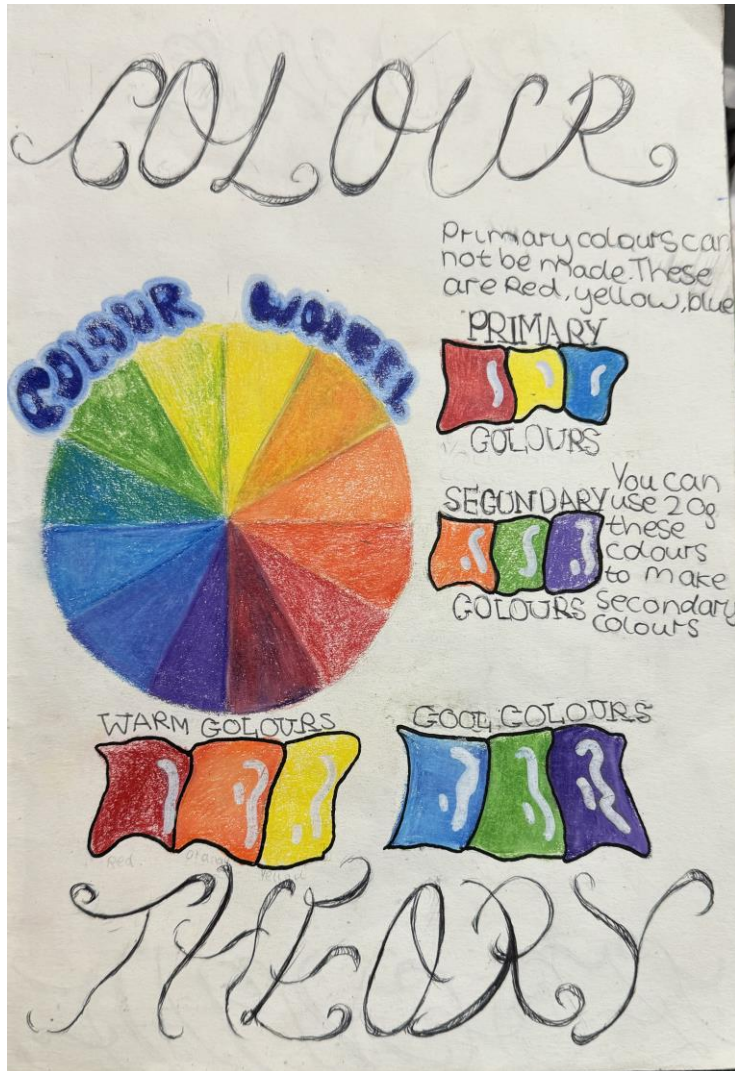
Year 7

Term 1- Term 6

Term 1 – 2 – see visual tasks and exemplars on the next slides

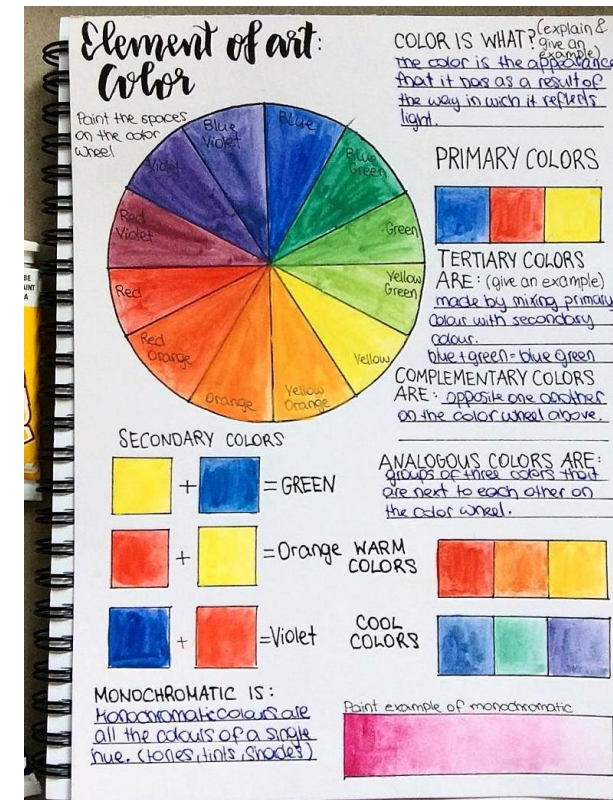
- Task 1- Title page – Colour Theory
- Task 2 – Fact file page on the Art Movement Fauvism
- Task 3 – Artist Research and copy completed in colour pencil
- Task 4 – Colour blending task – colour pencil only
- Task 5 – Fauvism compositional studies

Task 1.



Task: 1

- Create a 'Colour Theory' title page –
- Demonstrate the primary, secondary, tertiary warm and cool colours



Primary Colours

What makes primary colours special?

You can not make a primary colour.
Primary colours are the three
colours used to make all other
colours from. They are:

RED

YELLOW

BLUE



Secondary Colours



Mixing two primary's together makes secondary colours

RED + BLUE = ?

RED + YELLOW = ?

BLUE + YELLOW = ?

Mixing a secondary and primary colours together make a tertiary colour

Harmonious Colours



Harmonious colours are positioned next to each other on the colour wheel.

Harmonious colours have only slight differences between them.

You can use harmonious colours to create a cool or warm colour palette which will create a mood within your painting

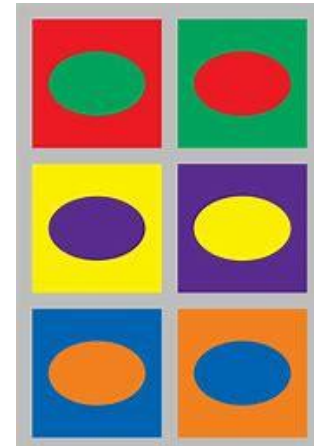


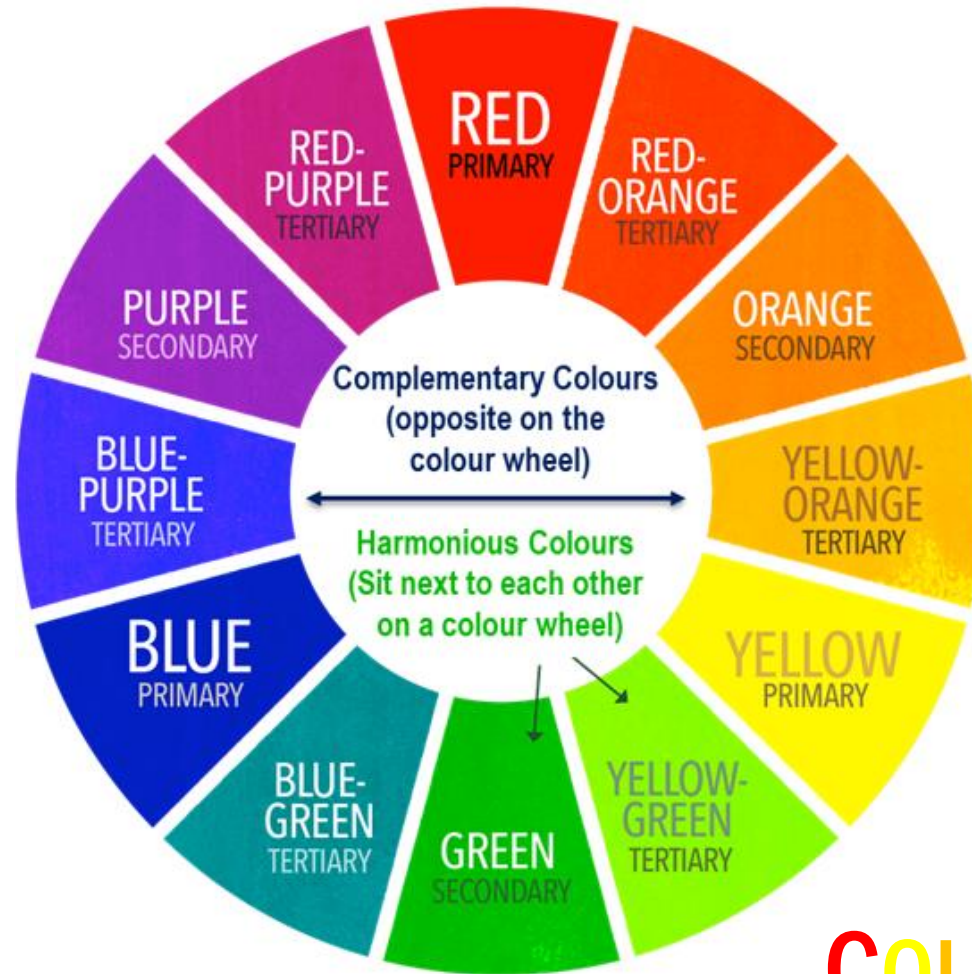
Complementary Colours



Colours which lie opposite each other on the colour wheel are known as Complementary colours

They complement each other as when used side by side / together they make each other look brighter, they 'zing'





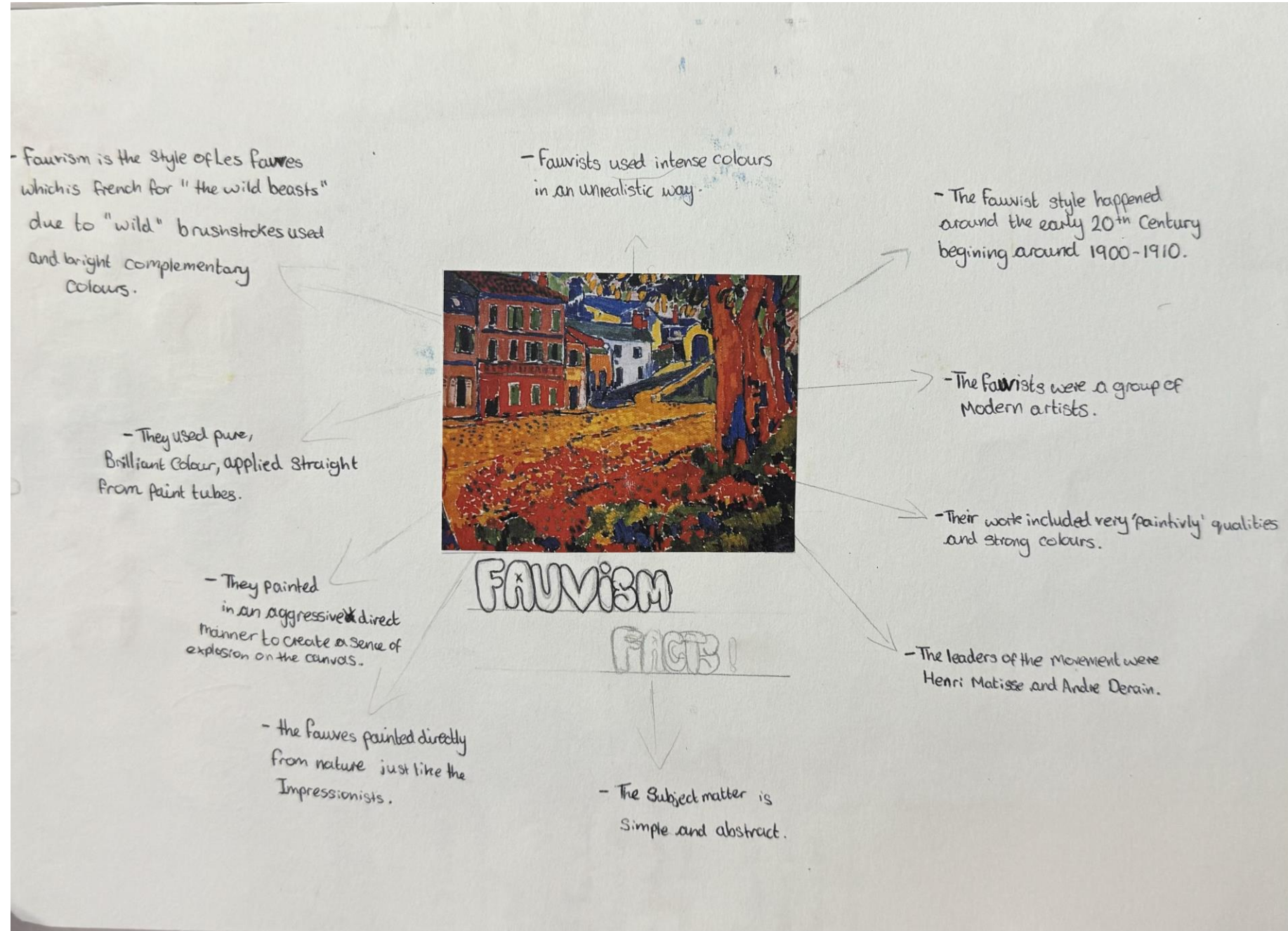
COLOUR THEORY

Task 2:

Create a Fauvism
Fact file.

Find out all about
the Art Movement

Slides 10,11,12 will
help you out with
your research



Fauvism Facts:

-Fauvism is the style of Les Fauves which is French for “the wild beasts” due to “wild” brushstrokes used and bright complementary colours

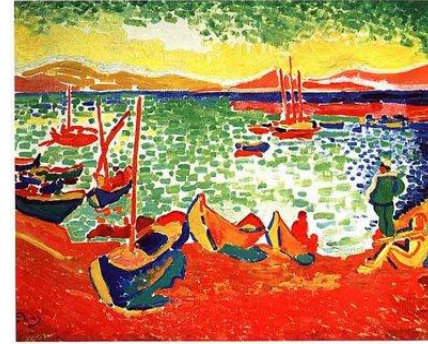
-The subject matter is simple and abstract

-The Fauvist style happened around the early 20th century beginning around 1900-1910

-The Fauvists were a group of Modern Artists

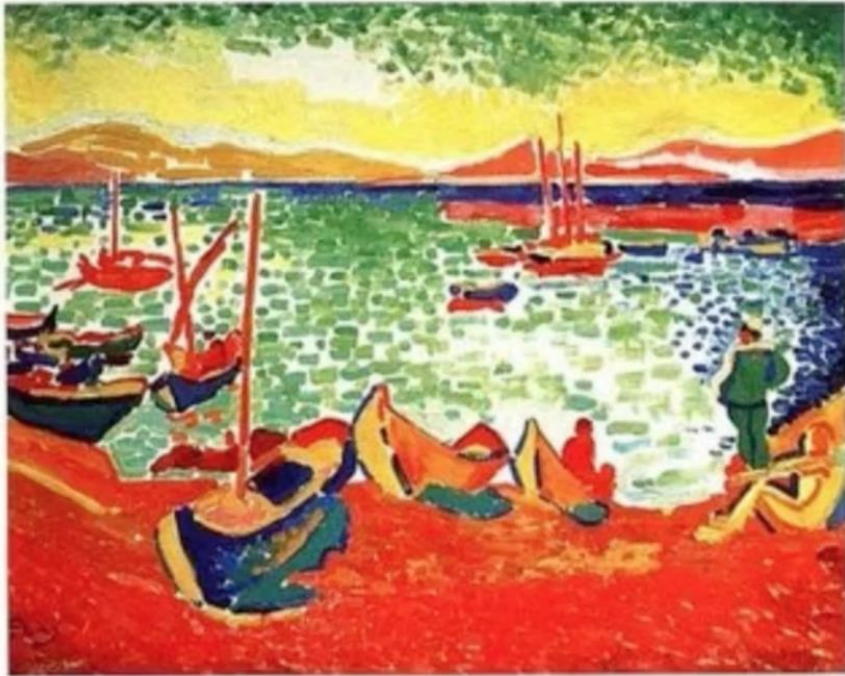
-Their work included very ‘painterly’ qualities and strong colours

-The leaders of the movement were Henri Matisse and Andre Derain



Interesting Fact!!!

The Fauvists gained their name, after critic Louis Vauxcelles described their work with the phrase “Donatello au milieu des fauves!” (“Donatello among the wild beasts”), contrasting the Fauvist paintings with a sculpture that shared the room with them.



Fauvism Characteristics

- Fauvists used intense colors in an unrealistic way.
- They used pure, brilliant color, applied straight from the paint tubes
- They painted in an aggressive, direct manner to create a sense of an explosion on the canvas.
- The Fauves painted directly from nature just like the Impressionists

TASK 3 : Artist Research on Maurice De Vlaminck

Create an Artist research page:

Maurice De Vlaminck has produced many different types of works of art- find out how he creates his paintings.

The page must include:

- Information on the Artist and artwork.
- Images of the artist work
- Artist copy

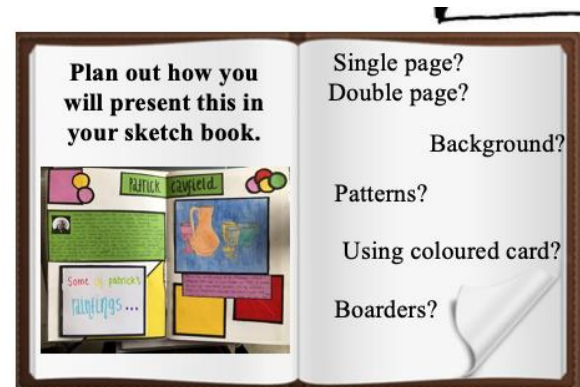
Answer the questions below

WHO is the artist?

WHAT is his work about? What Art movement did he use

HOW? How did he create his paintings, what techniques did he use?

WHY? Why do you think you have been asked to look connection to your own project? Do they use similar it a similar theme?



Artist Research: Teams version

WHAT

HOW

WHO?

Name
Date of birth
Nationality

Describe one of the selected images by the artist.

How was the work made?

WHY

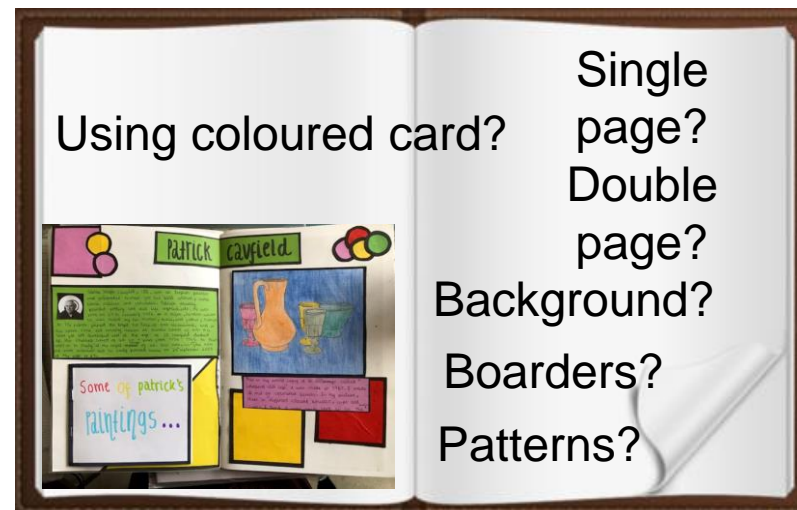
Why do you think you have been asked to look at this work in connection to your own project? Do they use similar materials or is it a similar theme?

Look up the **artist** and select images that link to your project. Print out the images yourself either using a computer at home or in school.

Artist Copy

Plan out how you will present this in your sketch book.

Choose one image to copy. Will you copy the whole image? Or a section? What are the best materials to use?



FONT: The best titles link visually to the artist you are looking at.

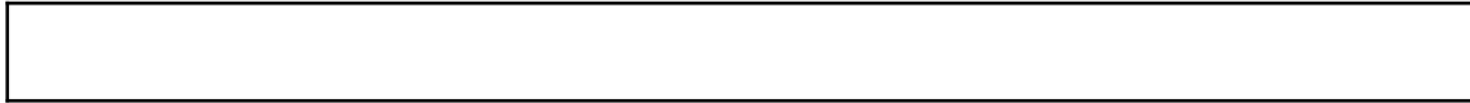
Task 4- practice colour blending

Choose 3 different colour combinations.

In each combination, use 1 light, 1 medium and 1 dark colour

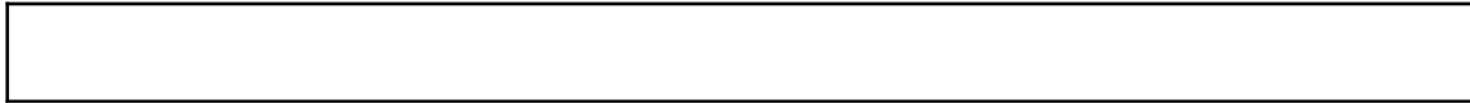
Gradually colour in the bars below. Start light at one end and overlap and blend the colours getting darker as you go along.

Green



Blue

Yellow



Green

Red



Brown



Task 5

Create your own Fauvism Architecture

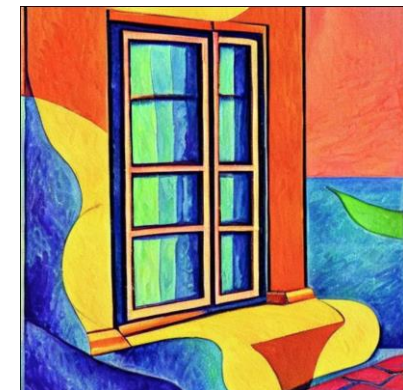
- Using the architecture images provided create a painting in the style of fauvism, using your colour theory knowledge.
- Create 2/3 compositions – planning out your final piece – using colour pencil. Eg using the same image and creating different compositions
- Final piece will be a painting.



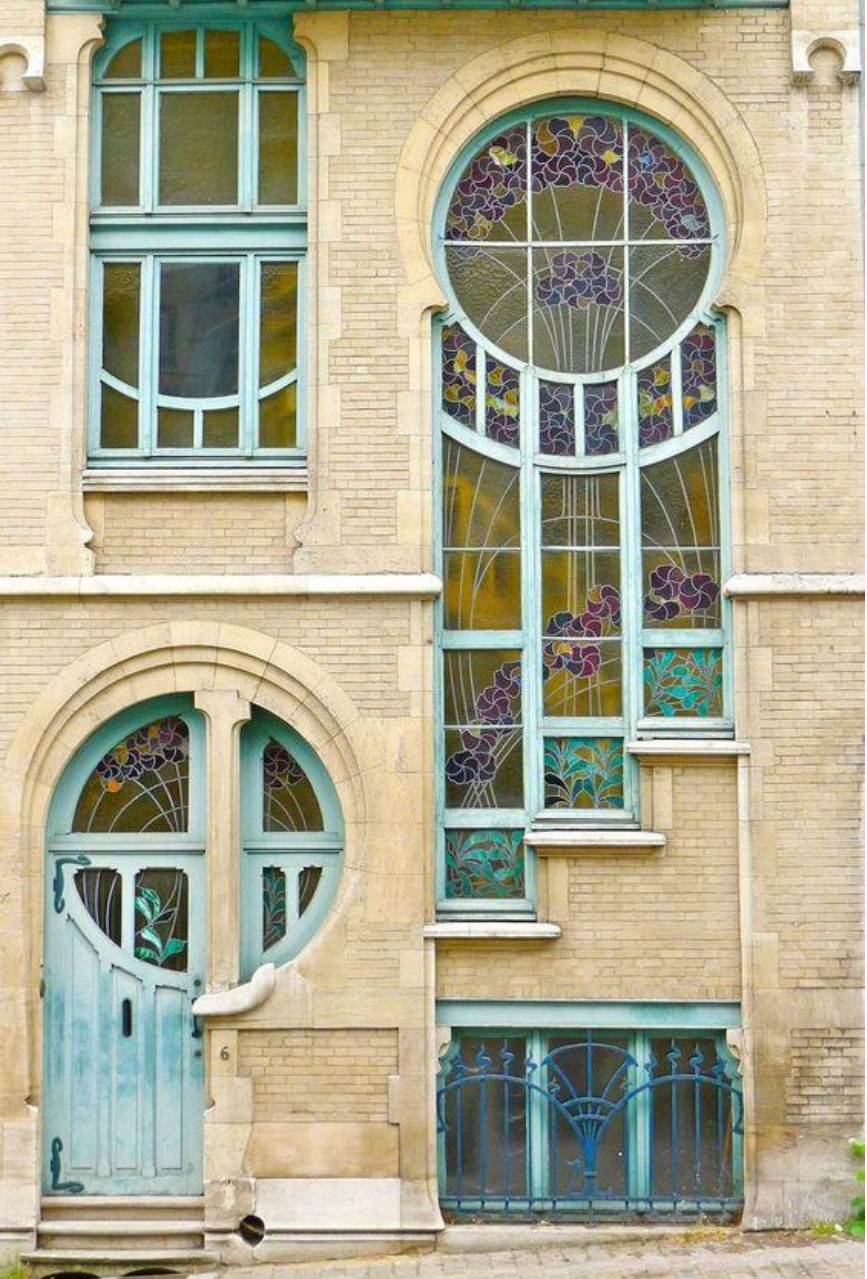
Did you know?

**Career Link:
Architect**

Architects design new buildings and the spaces around them, and work on the restoration and conservation of existing buildings.



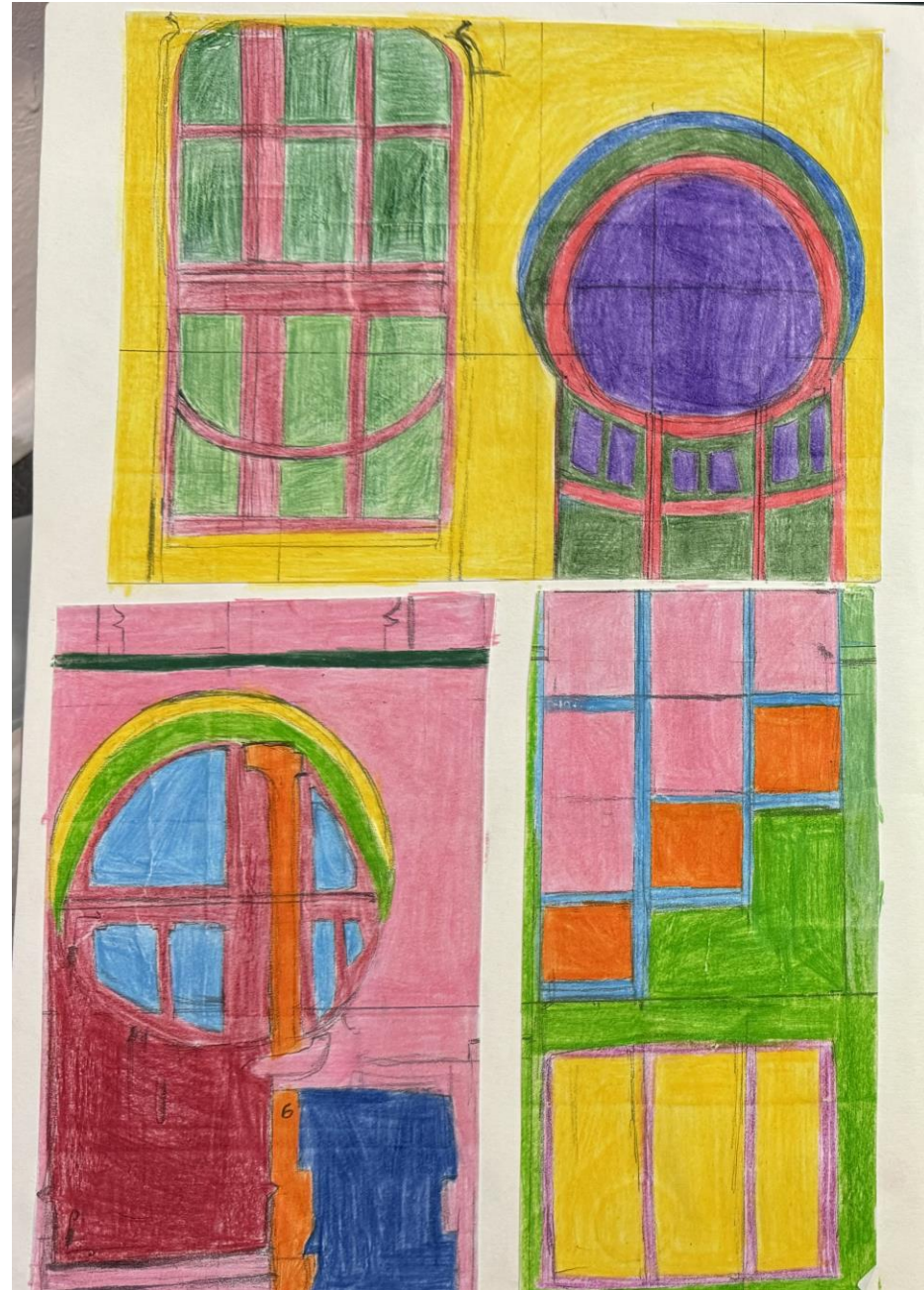
Select 1 of the following images to do your design







Student example



Term 3-4 - see visual tasks and exemplars on the next slides

- Task 1 – Title page – Pots and Planters
- Task 2- Texture hand page – learning about the Art element ‘Texture’
- Task 3– Anatomy of a Cacti
- Task 4 – Cacti Observational Drawing
- Task 5 – Artist Research and Drawing of Artist copy.

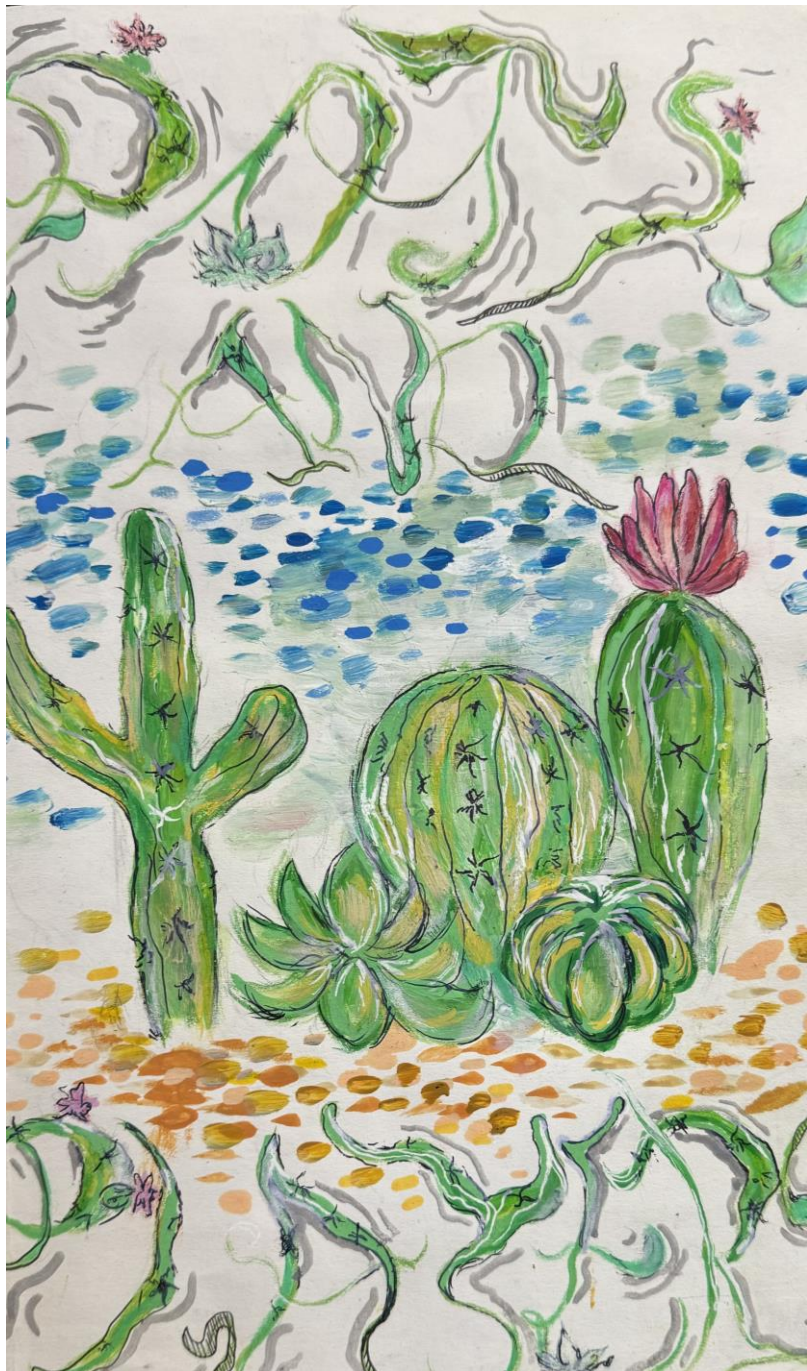
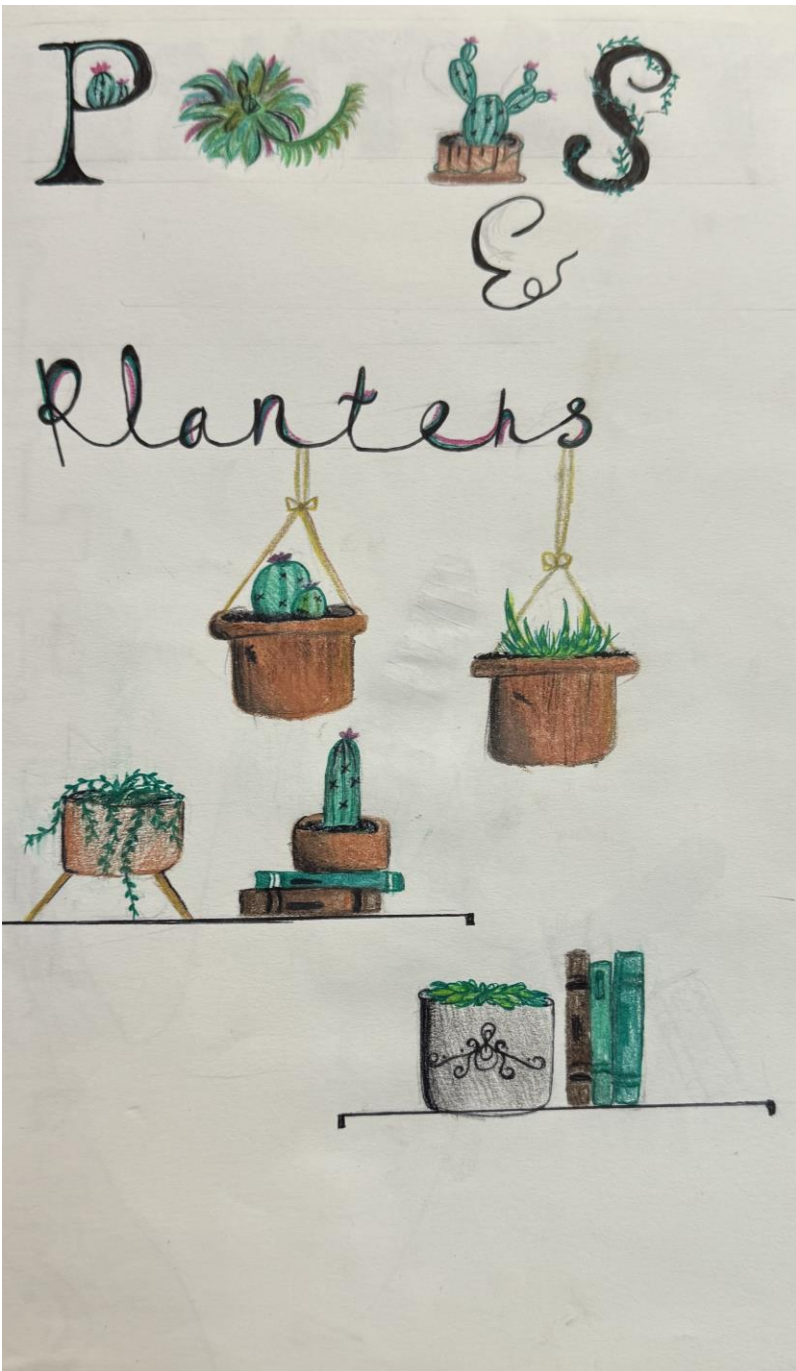
Task 1



Create a title page using the words 'Pots and planters'. The title must contain the cacti aspects.

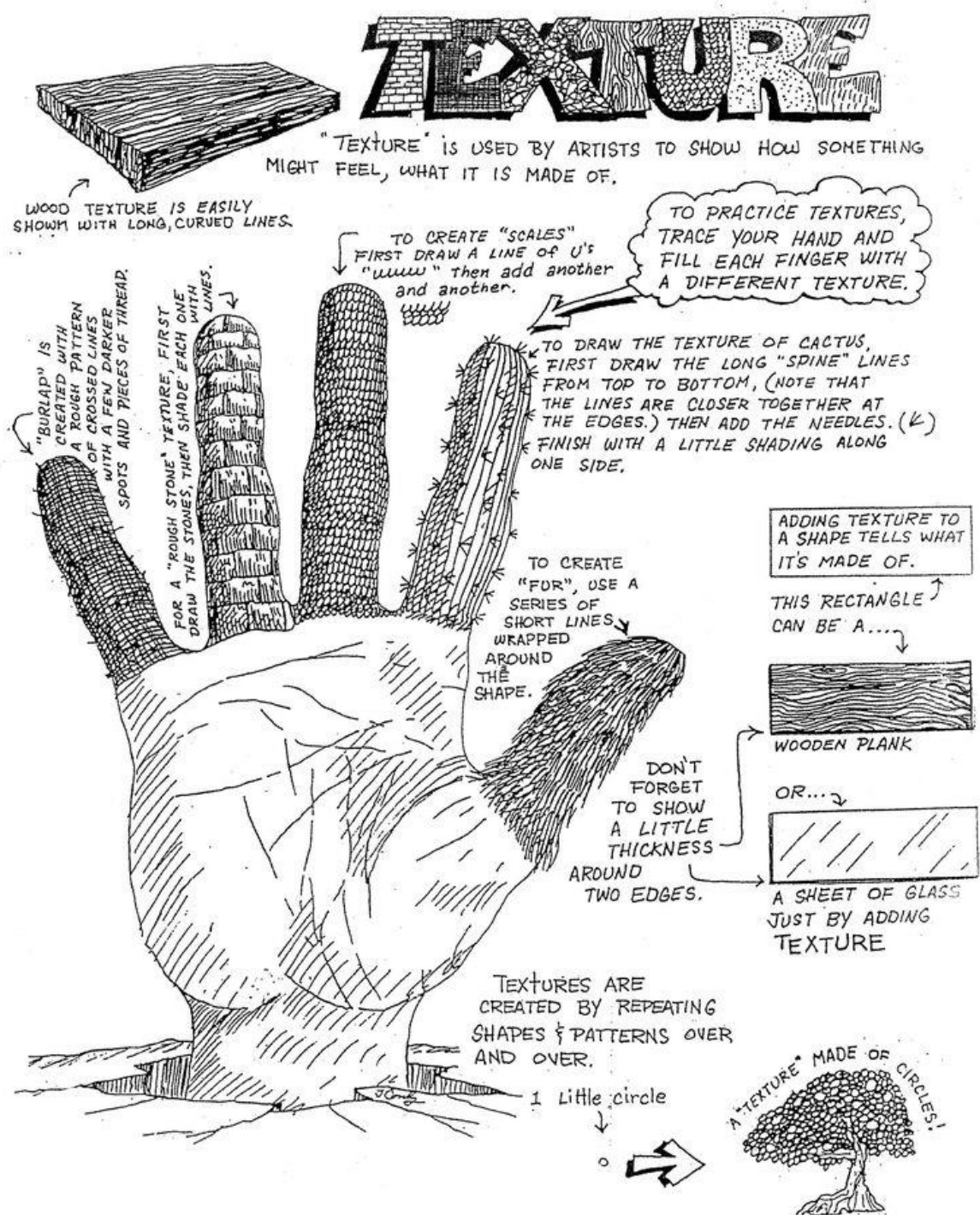
Finish the title page for homework





Task 2

- Create a texture page. At the top of your A4 page create a title in bubble writing the word texture and fill in the inside with lots of textures
- Then draw out/trace your hand and fill each finger with different texture.
- Create your own textures or use the help sheet on this slide to help you out.
- Get creative!





Wood 1



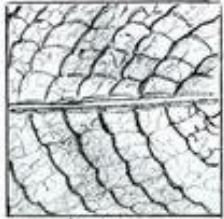
cracked earth



paved road



cracked paint



leaf



windy grass



pavement



basket texture



Wood 2



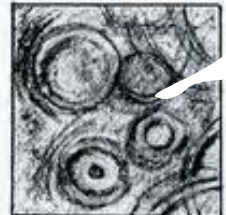
little mat



metal surface



sand



rain drops



cells structure



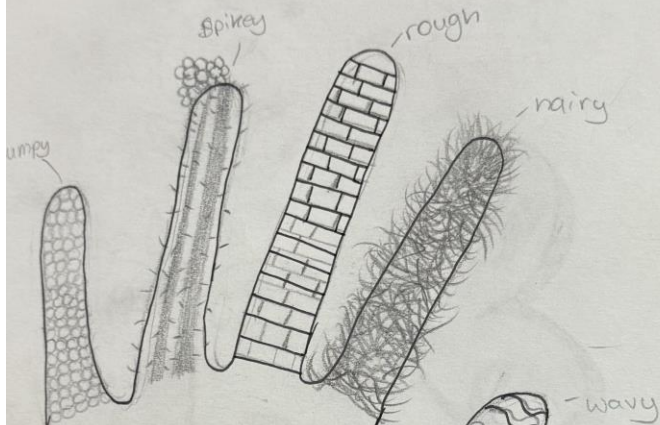
zebra lines pattern



What is Texture?

- Texture is one of [seven elements of art](#). It is used to describe the way a three-dimensional work actually feels when touched. In two-dimensional work, such as painting, it may refer to the visual "feel" of a piece.
- Eg. Take rocks, for example. A real rock might feel rough or smooth and it definitely feels hard when touched or picked up. An artist depicting a rock would create the illusions of these qualities through the use of other elements of art such as colour, line, and shape.
- Textures are described by a whole wide of adjectives. Rough and smooth are two of the most common, but they can be further defined. You might also hear words like coarse, bumpy, rugged, fluffy, lumpy, or pebbly when referring to a rough surface. For smooth surfaces, words like polished, velvety, slick, flat, and even can be used

TEXTURE



Implied texture is visual and not physical. It refers to the way your drawing creates the illusion of texture. But if you touch it, it is soft / smooth.

TEXTURE

Texture is used by artists to show how something might feel, what it is made of.



To make this texture I drew a spine then applied lines

To create this texture I put circles on and shaded

To create this texture I drew bricks then shaded with lines

To create this texture I put lines over lines

To make this texture I repeated the same movement a lot.

Wood texture is easily shown with long curved lines.

Texture are created by Repeating Shapes and patterns over and over

To practice textures I traced my hand then filled each finger with different textures



wood

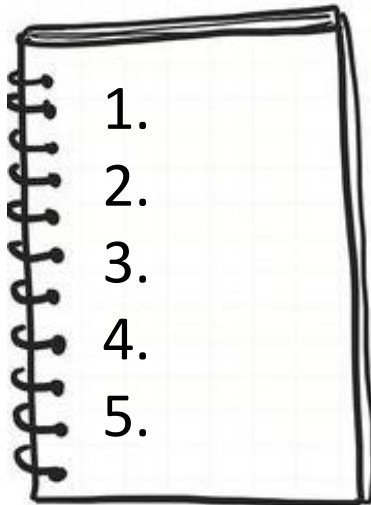
Task 3



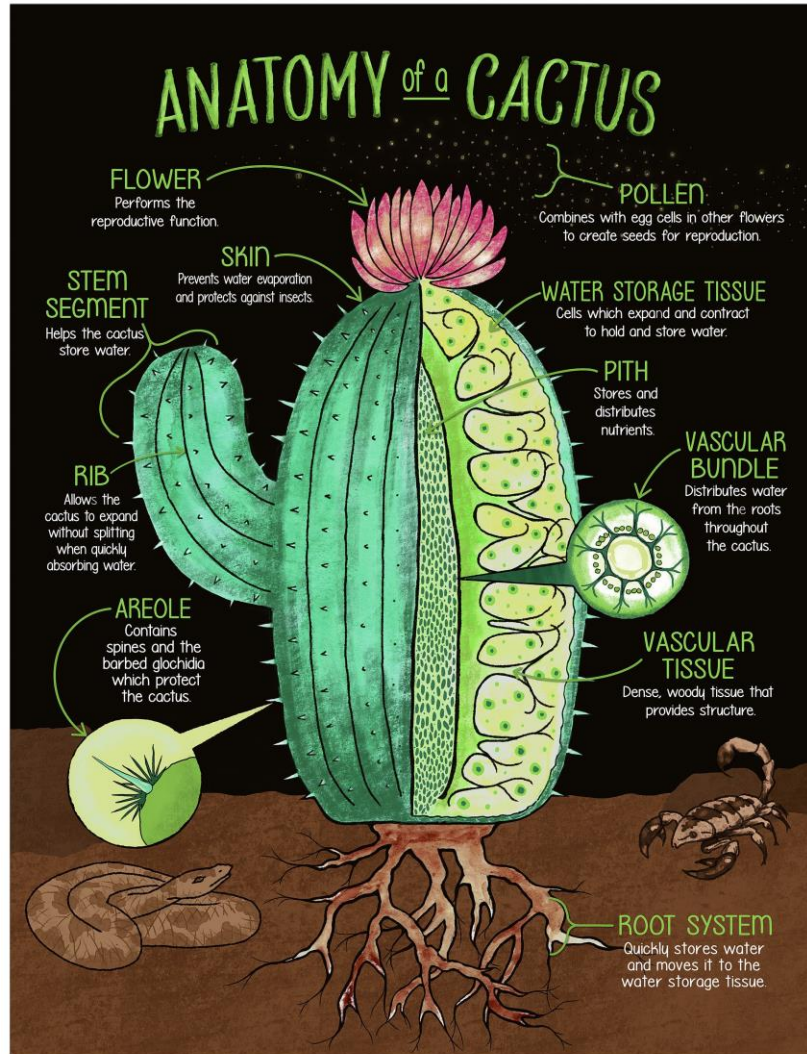
Present a page on **your favourite Cacti or succulent** that you would like to make a sculpture of.

Who?

Make a fact file about them which must include a minimum of **5** facts.



Include a **picture of your favourite Cacti or succulent**



Why?

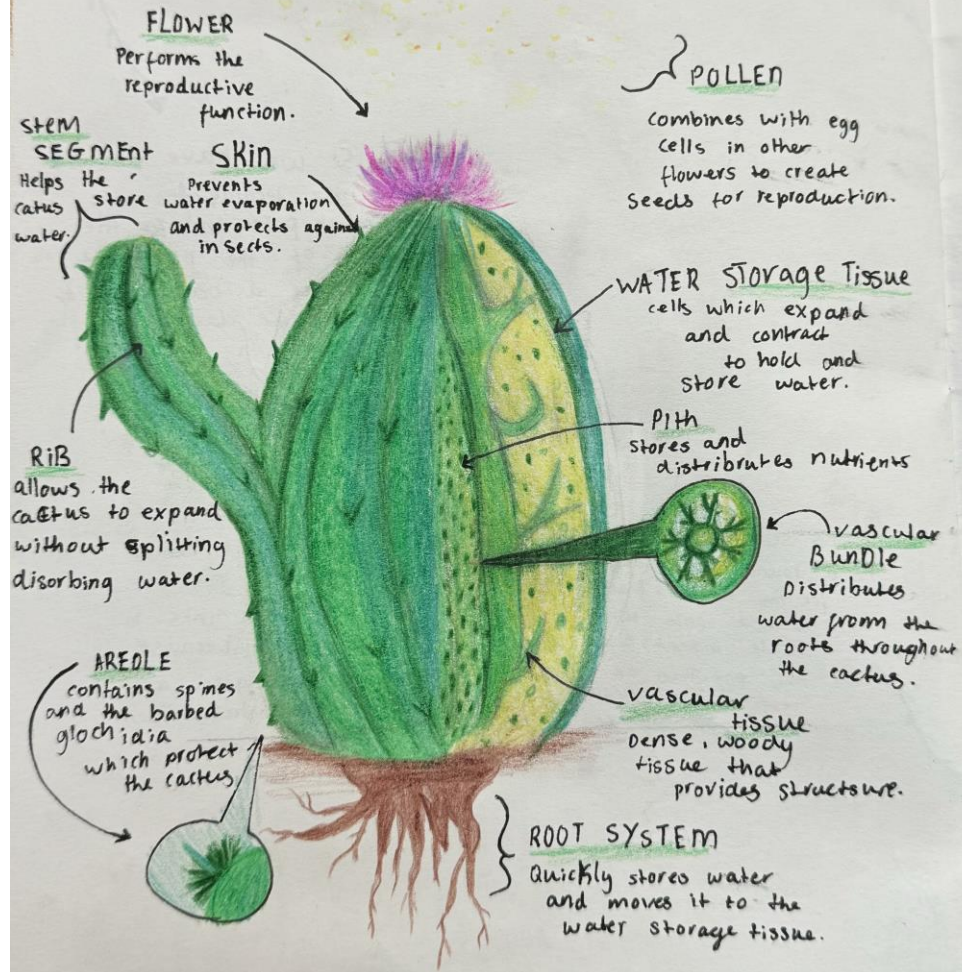
Explain in detail **why** you have chosen them.

Think about how you present the page, see the examples below. **Border? Font for your title? Colour background?**

Did you know? Career link: Science Illustrator

These artists draw or render images of scientific subjects in an accurate way to inform and communicate. A scientific illustrator must use technical art and aesthetic skills in combination with scientifically informed observations and research to make accurate representations of the subject

ANATOMY of a CACTUS



Task 4

LO: To develop colour tonal skills and apply to cacti drawing using colouring pencils

MUST: Make a tonal colour blending grid at the top of your page, to help you practice your colour blending before you apply to your drawing. Demonstrate accurate blending skills by shading **light to dark** and overlapping colour.

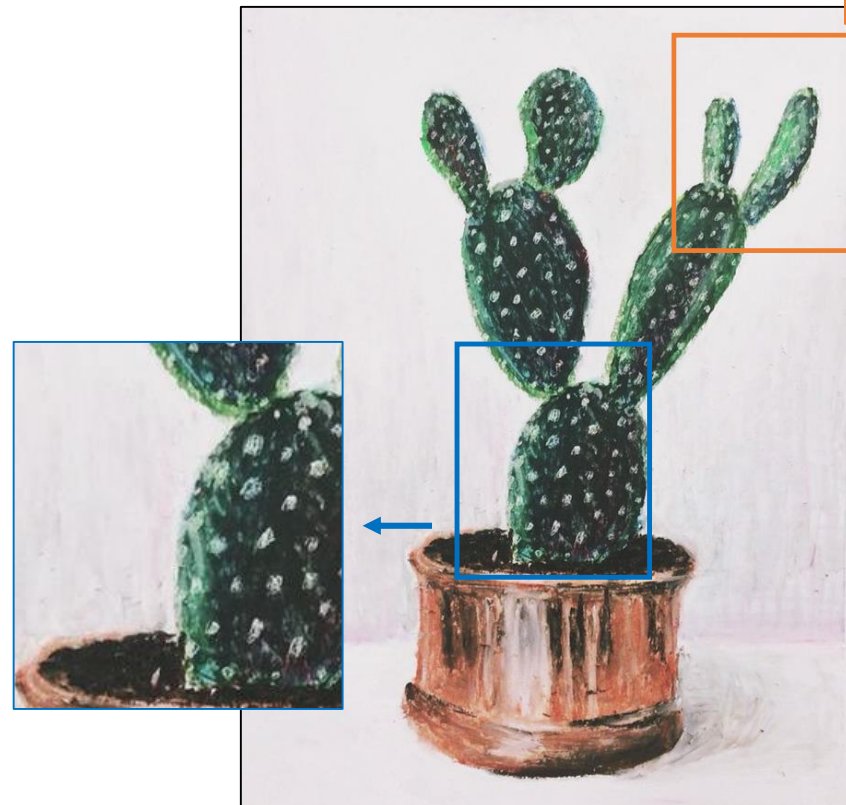
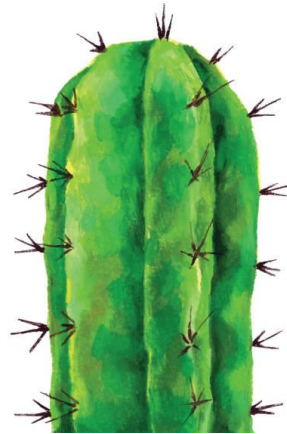
Review your drawing and improve any areas from direct observation, before you apply the colouring pencil to drawing.

SHOULD: Include a wide variety of tones blending 2 or more colours together in circular motions.

COULD: Include detail of the spikes

EXT/Challenge:

Produce zoomed in sections of the cacti



MY Design



COLOUR BLENDING



COLOUR Blending Task



Task 5

LO: To develop research skills - ARTIST PAGE (DOUBLE PAGED)

TASK: *Research the artist - Nicole Ponsart- and create a research page
Use the information and keywords below to help you answer the questions...*

Nicole Ponsart is a sculptor who lives and works on the unceded territory of the Squamish, Tsleil-Waututh and Musqueam Nations (Vancouver, BC).

She earned her Bachelor of Fine Arts Degree from Emily Carr University of Art and Design

ARTIST STATEMENT

I draw my inspiration from the stunning natural landscapes of North America, most notably, the Southwestern United States which has triggered an underlying interest in geology.

Throughout my explorations in cultivating landscapes, I use ceramic materials to create the forms that represent the spaces, places and shapes found while exploring nature. The play with light and shadow, colour and form allow me to express myself through my imaginative abstract work.

In creating these imagined landscapes, I hope to offer the viewer a sense of wonderment while they safely escape from their everyday routine.



KEYWORDS:

Vibrant
Bold
Attention to detail
Texture

QUESTIONS:

- What is the subject matter of Nicole Ponsart's work?
- Describe how does Ponsart creates her artwork?
- How would you describe the colours? What materials does she use?
- Why do you think you were asked to look at this artist?

Extension Questions:

- What meaning/ mood to you think the work gives?
- Discuss the texture used?
- What is your opinion of the work?

Artist Research:

WHO?

Name
Date of birth
Nationality

WHAT

Describe one of the selected images by the artist.

Artist Copy

HOW

How was the work made?

FONT: The best titles link visually to the artist you are looking at.

Plan out how you will present this in your sketch book.

Double page?

Background?

Patterns?

Using coloured card?

Boarders?

WHY

Why do you think you have been asked to look at this work in connection to your own project? Do they use similar materials or is it a similar theme?

Choose one image to copy. Will you copy the whole image? Or a section? What are the best materials to use?

NICOLE
n i c o l e

who:

Nicole Ponsart is an artist/sculptor. Nicole sculpts lots of abstract pieces using different templates and textures.

Accomplishments:

In 2022 she undertook an MFA in Ceramics to further explore her landforms series, which relates specifically to climate change.

Nicole Ponsart is a sculptor who lives and works on the unceded territory of the Squamish, Isleil-waututh and Musqueam Nations or known as today Vancouver, British Columbia.

All about her:

Nicole earned her fine arts degree from Emily Carr University of Art and Design, with a major in visual arts.

Why/inspiration:

- Something that helps inspire her piece is nature. As nature's beauty can help her express what she sees, hears and feels through her sculptures. letting her creativate fly free.



- This piece was sculpted then coloured and detailed using:

- Acrylic paint
- spray paint
- various under glazes.



This is my artist copy. for this i tried to use similar shading, colours and textures as Nicole, to create a similar affect.

PONSART
p o n s a r t

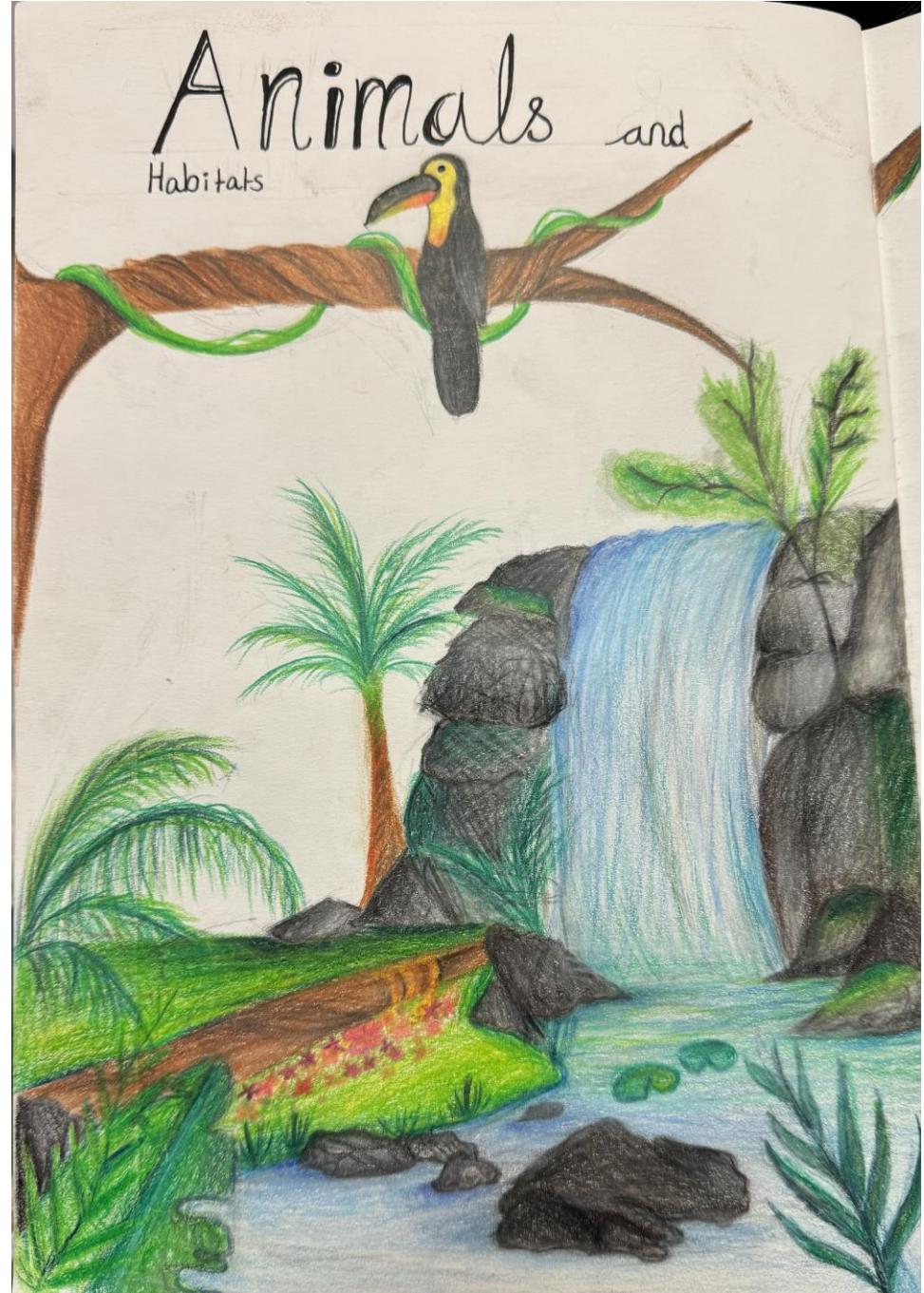
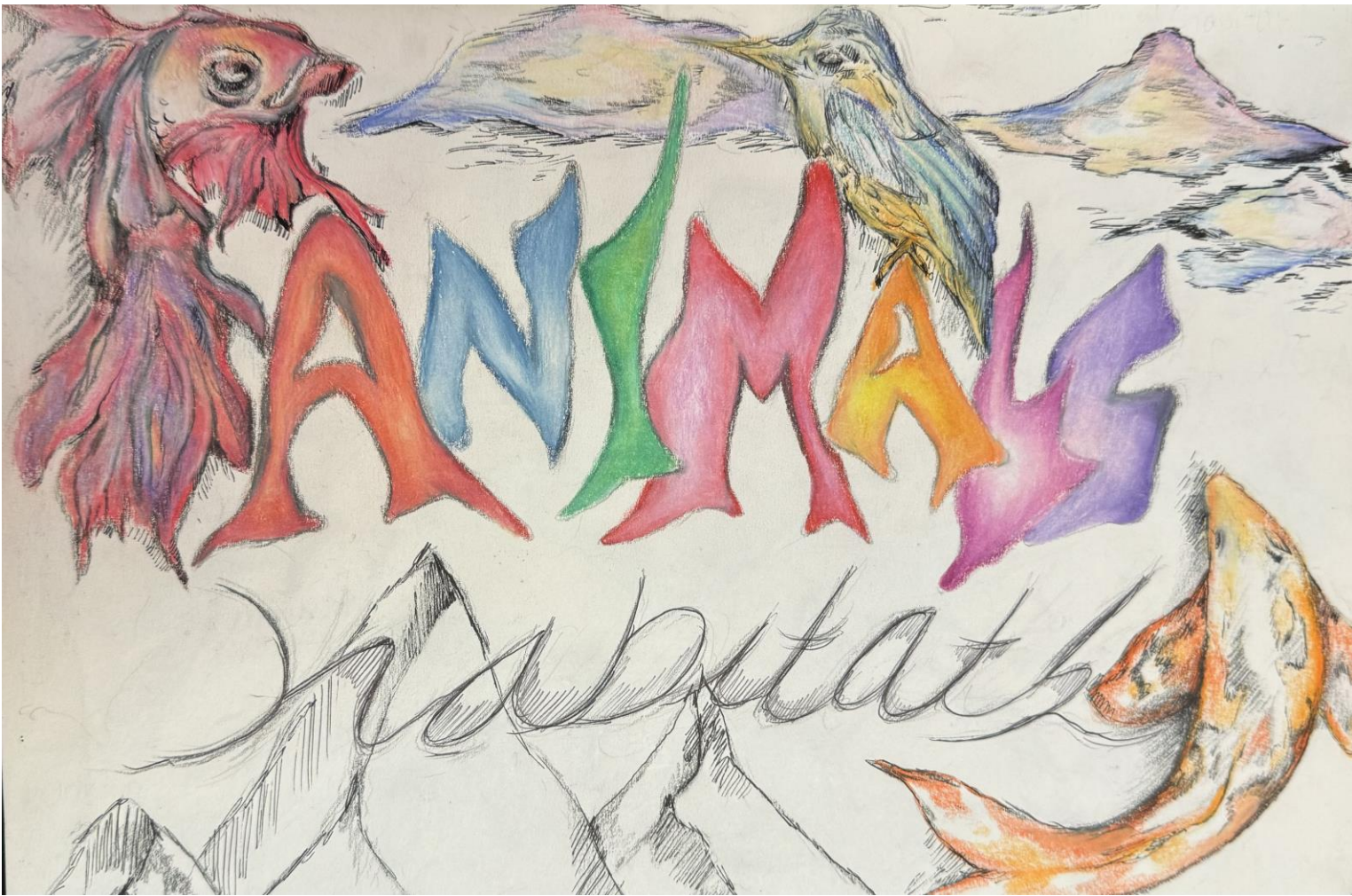


Term 5-6 - see visual tasks and exemplars on the next slides

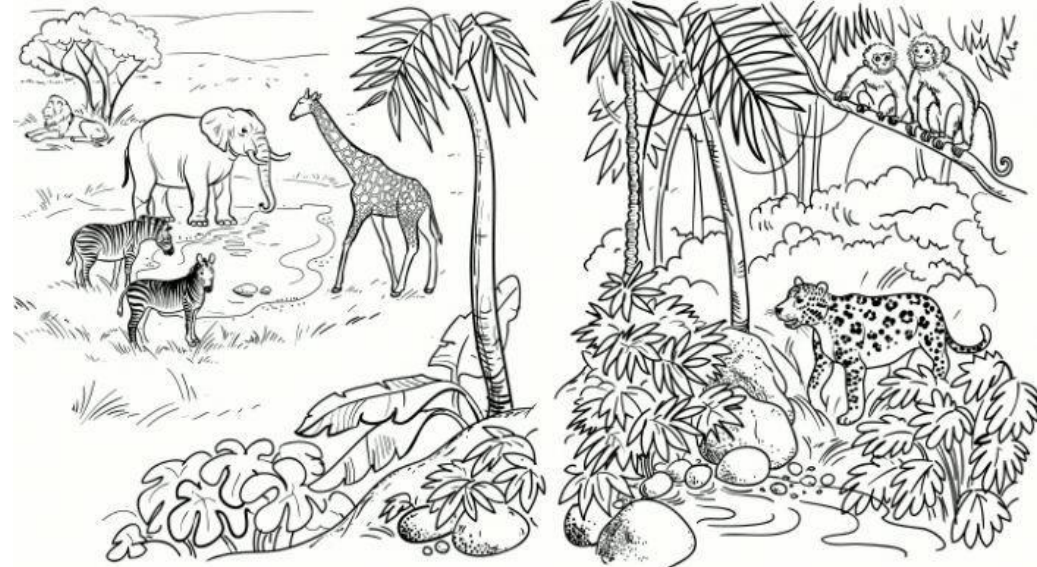
- Task 1 - Title page – Animals Habitat
- Task 2 – Mind-map of a habitat –select 1 theme between the following: Jungle, Farm, Woodland, Sea, Dessert.
- Task 3 - Artist Research and Artist copy
- Task 4 – Design your own version of habitat from your selected theme using collage and colour pencil.

Task 1 – Create an ‘Animals Habitat’ title page.
Must include title and visual drawings to showcase what your project will be about

Student Exemplars



Inspiration page to help guide you on task 1.





Task: 2

Creating your Animal habitat

1. Select one of habitats listed: Jungle, Underwater, Artic, Farmyard, Woodland, Desert.
2. Close your eyes and imagine your habitat. You are walking through the landscape:

What would the landscape look like?

What plants can you see?

What is in the distance?

What are the animals you can see?

What is on the ground?

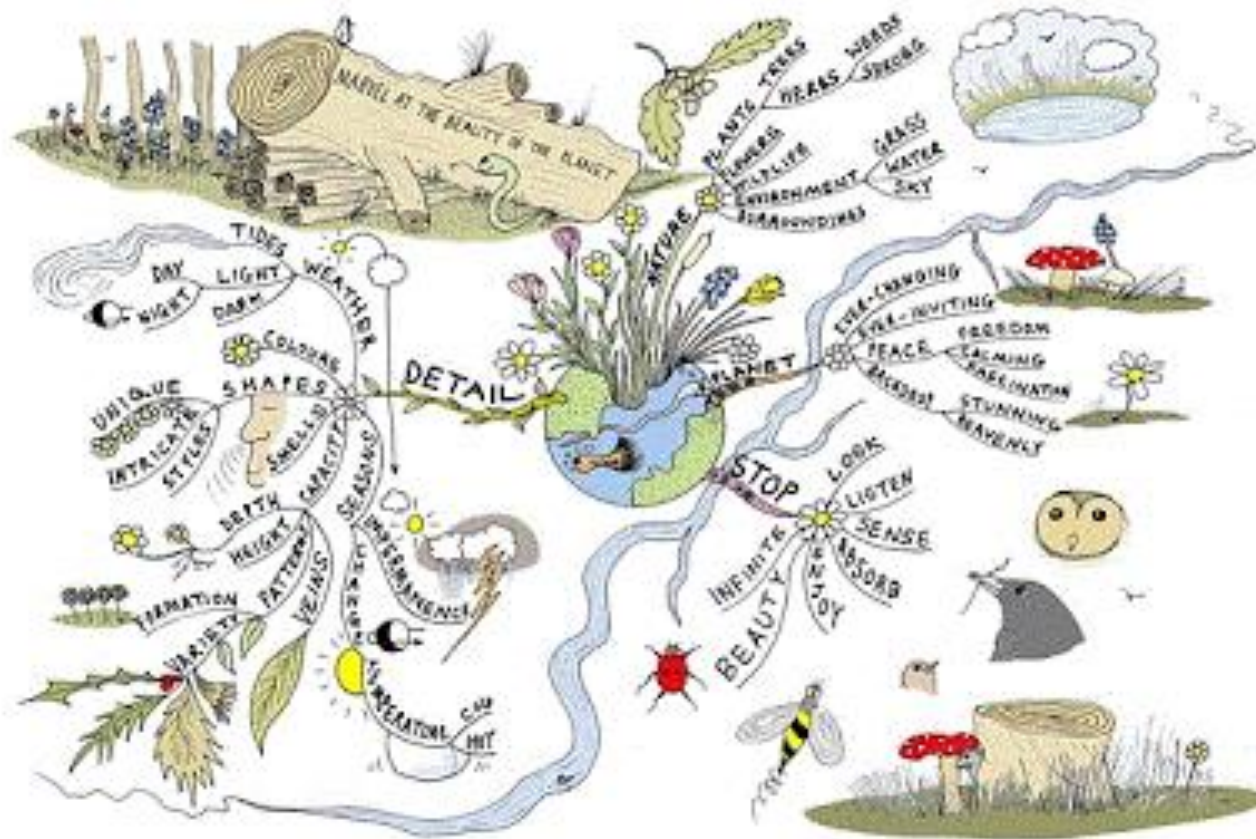
Is there anything in the sky?

Can you hear any noises?

3. Create a mind-map showing your thoughts/ideas

Task 2 continued

Present your ideas in the form of a mind map in your book.



What will make your creative mind map look excellent?

1. Lots of ideas.
2. Organised
3. Little illustrations of your ideas.
4. Colours
5. Other embellishments

Task 3

LO: To develop research skills - ARTIST PAGE (DOUBLE PAGED)

TASK: *Research the artist - Mark Herald- and create a research page*
Use the information and keywords below to help you answer the questions...

Mark studied illustration at the Glasgow School of Art and then completed an MA in Natural History Illustration at the Royal College of Art.

Taking his inspiration from the flora and fauna of the British countryside, Mark Herald works across a number of mediums, producing limited edition lithographic and linocut prints, unique paintings, collages and hand-painted ceramics. Mark holds tremendous admiration for artist/designers such as Bawden, Piper, Nash – artists well regarded for their forays into the world of commercial design.

KEYWORDS:

Print
Bold
Attention to detail
Texture
Collage

QUESTIONS:

- What is the subject matter of Mark Herald's work?
- Describe how does Herald create his artwork?
- How would you describe the colours? What materials does he use?
- Why do you think you were asked to look at this artist?

Extension Questions:

- What meaning/ mood do you think the work gives?
- Discuss the texture used?
- What is your opinion of the work?



Artist Research:

WHO?

Name
Date of birth
Nationality

WHAT

Describe one of the selected images by the artist.

Artist Copy

HOW

How was the work made?

FONT: The best titles link visually to the artist you are looking at.

Plan out how you will present this in your sketch book.

Double page?

Background?

Patterns?

Using coloured card?

Boarders?

WHY

Why do you think you have been asked to look at this work in connection to your own project? Do they use similar materials or is it a similar theme?

Choose one image to copy. Will you copy the whole image? Or a section? What are the best materials to use?

Task 3 continued Mark Hearld

Select an **animal** image by artist Mark Hearld and create a coloured pencil copy (no felt tips). Ensure your drawing fills the Box. And put this on your Artist research page.



Student Exemplars

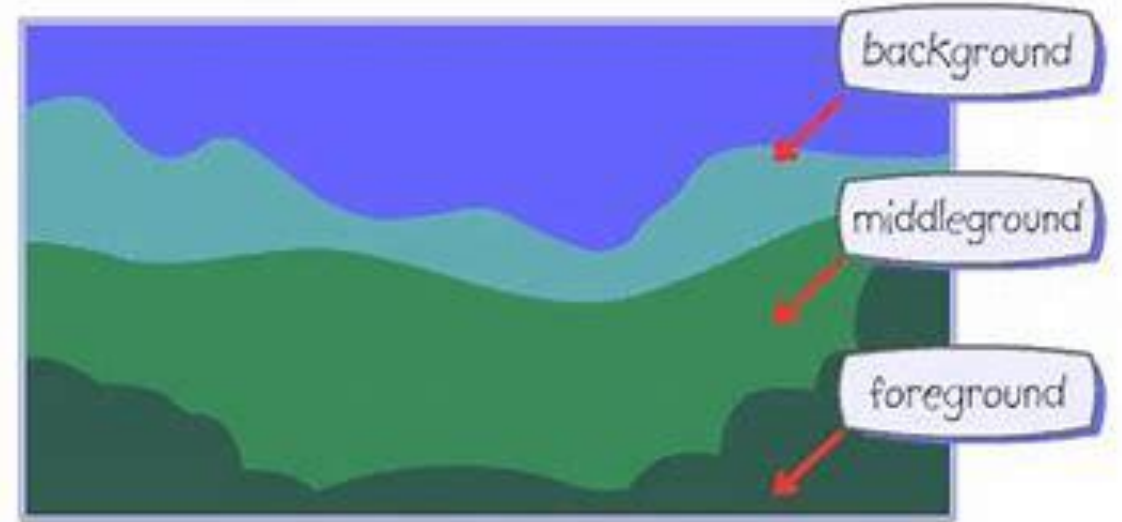


Task 4 – Habitat scenes

Task:

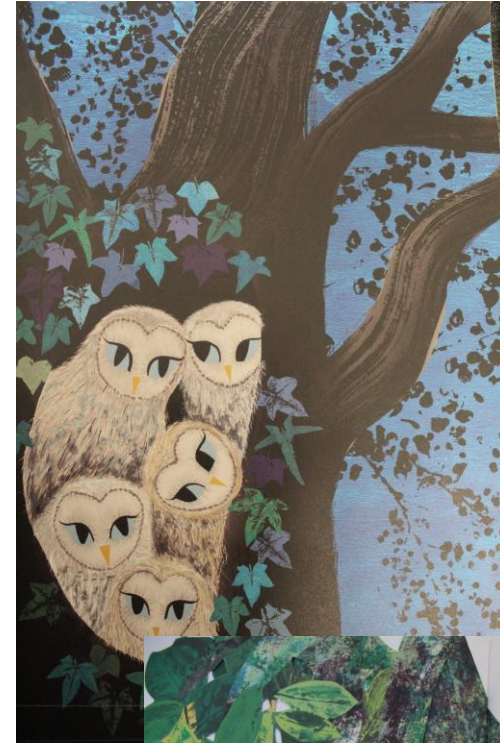
Design a coloured pencil and paper collage scene of your habitat (underwater, farmyard or woodland). Include in your design a background, mid-ground and foreground.

Collage your animal on top use colour pencil to add detail



Tree's

Think about how you can use mark making to show texture in the bark. Think about the direction you might apply the mark making and choice of colour. You could think about creating silhouettes of trees. You could layer different types of trees.



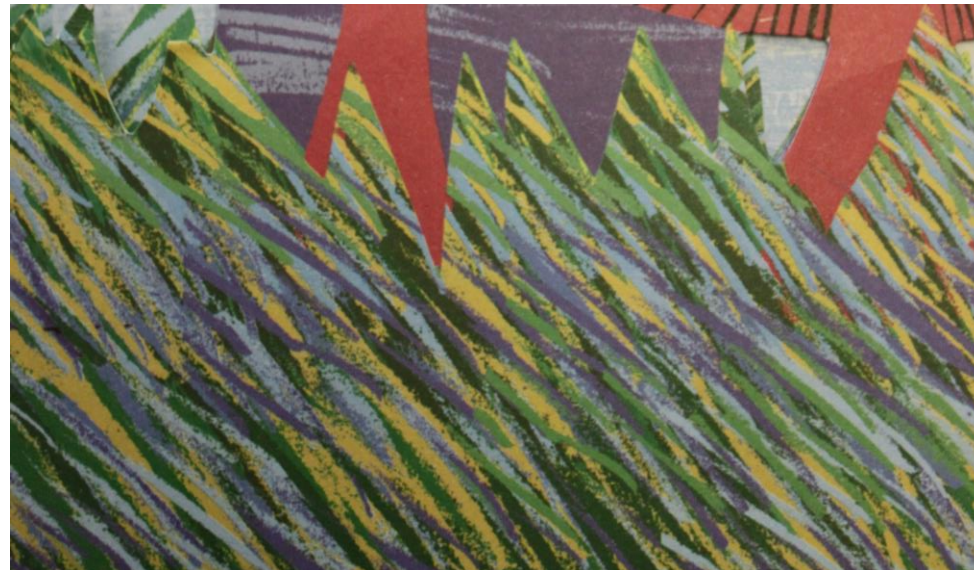
Leaves

Think about how you can use mark making to show texture in the leaves. You could draw it on or print onto top of the leaves. You could layer your leaves to create a pile of leaves.

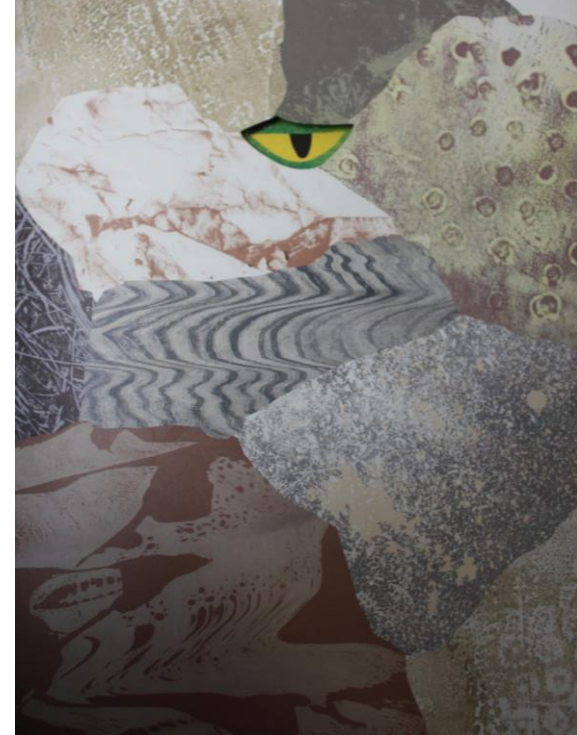
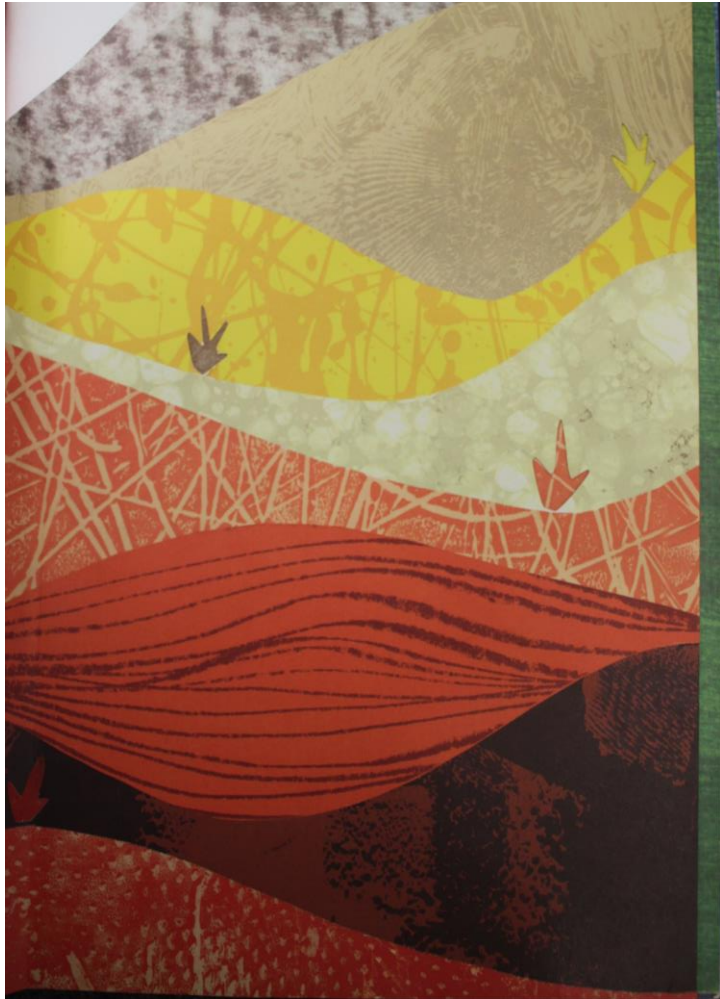


Grass

Use different types of mark making and colour to create grass. You could layer shards of grass. The grass could conceal part of the scene. Think about the different materials you could use ie printmaking, oil pastel, watercolour, colour pencil, paint.



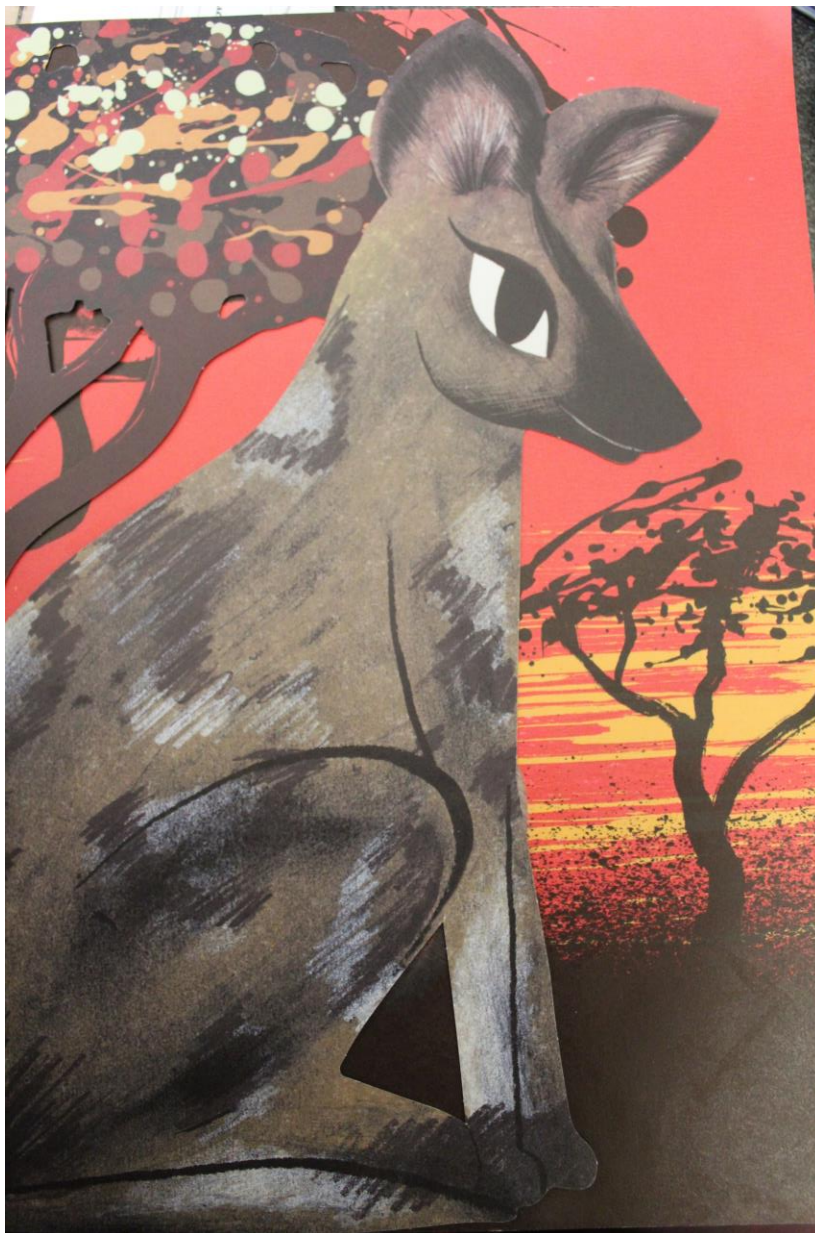
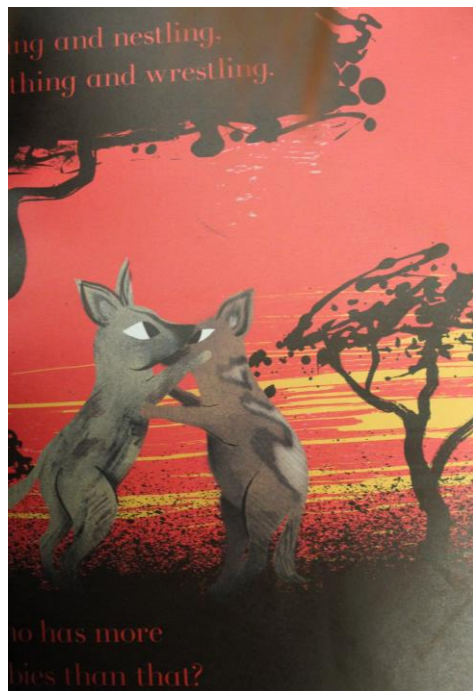
Think about what colours and textures would you find in the desert. Is it rich in colour or a dry and dusty desert? Use different textures to create the dry desert. Use long wavy lines to imitate the sand dunes.



HABITATS
DESERT



You could think about the time of day your habitat will be set in. Is your animal awake through in the night time or daytime. If it is set at dusk and dawn could you include silhouettes of the landscape.



Clouds:



Mountains

