



# Year 10: Unit 3

## Unit 3

**Threshold Concept (TC1)** - Understand the elements of art and how these can be used to create a piece of artwork.

**Threshold Concept (TC14)** - Understand how symmetry, simple geometric shapes, measuring techniques and the grid method can help with accuracy when drawing.

**Threshold Concept (TC51)** - Understand how to create a range of tonal values with pencil.

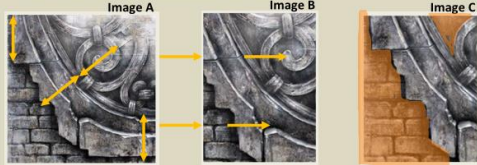
### Bronze

- ... remember the seven elements of art.
- ... understand how to draw simple geometric shapes to help plan a drawing.
- ... understand simple drawing techniques to help plan a drawing.
- ... understand the techniques of using graphite to create a range of tonal values.

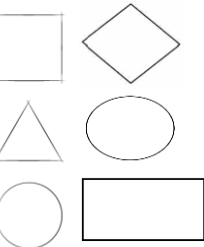
## Year 9 Previous Learning

### Technique 1: Drawing freehand

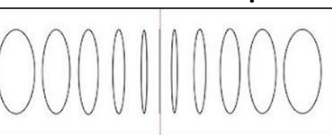
- When **starting to draw**, begin with **basic shapes** and draw them **very softly**.
- Use **measuring techniques**, i.e. compare the size of one part against another to get the proportions of your drawing correct. Image A is a square!
- **Compare heights of different parts**. (Which parts are at the same level?)
- Look at the **negative space** in and around the main part of your image to help you draw more accurately.



### Basic Shapes



### Ellipses



Working out the measurements and drawing the outline first is crucial before adding tone and texture. If drawn softly, the outline can then be gradually erased or built up using tonal values.

**Draw edges not outlines!**



SCAN ME

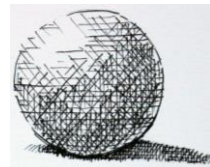
Measuring with a pencil



Grid Method



SCAN ME



### Mark making

To make drawings look more realistic, try to use different marks to show textures and surfaces. You can do this by changing the direction, pressure and length of your marks.

### Formal Elements of Art

- Colour** – what you see when light reflects off something.
- Line** – a mark made which can be long, short, scribbled, straight etc.
- Shape** – a 2D area which is enclosed by a line.
- Form** – a shape which has 3 dimensions.
- Tone** – how light or dark something is.
- Texture** – how something looks or feels (visual or actual) rough etc.
- Pattern** – a symbol or shape that can be random or repeated.



SCAN ME

Rule of Thirds

Pencils come in different grades, the softer the pencil, the darker the tone.

H = Hard B = Black

The most useful pencils for shading are 2B and 4B. If your pencil has no grade it is most likely HB which is 'hard black'.

### Task:

### Technique 2: The grid method

- **Start to sketch the basic shapes** from your image.
- Have **reference points** that you can refer to. You can then check that you have things in the correct square. Look at where the image crosses over the grid lines.

Image A



Ian Murphy

Image A



Ian Murphy

## Year 9 Previous Learning

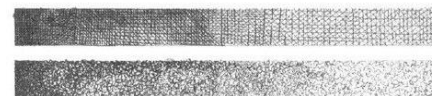


### Keywords

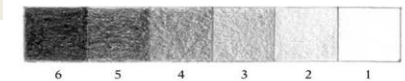
- Grid method,
- Basic shapes,
- Rule of Thirds,
- Graphite,
- Formal elements
- Tonal scale,
- Hatching
- Cross hatching,
- Ellipse,
- Symmetrical
- Mark making,
- Geometric shapes,
- Parallel,

### Texture

Visual texture is accomplished by carefully using a combination of tonal shading and the different shading techniques.



A tonal drawing does not need colour to be added.



Blending



Hatching



Cross Hatching



Stipple



# Year 10: Unit 4

## Unit 4

### Portrait

**Threshold Concept (TC52)** - Understand different acrylic paint techniques.

### Lino Print

**Threshold Concept (TC53)** - Understand the process of lino printing.

**Threshold Concept (TC54)** - Understand how to produce a lino print with many colours.

**Transfer:** to move someone or something from one place to another:

## Formal Elements of Art

Colour, Line, Shape  
Form, Tone,  
Texture, Pattern



Acrylic painting



David Tennant

### Bronze

### Portrait

... understand how to trace and simplify an image.

... understand what 'transfer' means

... understand what 'acrylic paint' is.

### Lino Print

... understand what 'Lino printing' is.

... understand how to cut a lino safely.

... demonstrate how to produce a uniform lino print.

Always carve into the lino pointing **away from your free hand**.

When clearing the lino after carving into it, put the **lino cutter down safely away from the lino you are working on**.

Always use a lino cutter with care.

### What is Acrylic Paint?

- Acrylic paint is a fast-drying paint.
- Acrylic paints are **water-soluble**, but become **water-resistant** when dry.

**Definitions:**  
**water-soluble:** To be able to be dissolved in water. (Make into a liquid).  
**water-resistant:** Something that is water-resistant does not allow water to passthrough it easily, or is not easily damaged by water.

Depending on how much the paint is diluted with water, the finished acrylic painting can look like a watercolour (below) or an oil painting with its bold colours (right)

**Top tips:** Keep it off your clothes!  
 Only put out a very small amount ie Pea size!  
 Only put out the colour of paint you are actually going to use!



Acrylic Paint Techniques

Lino printing is a printmaking technique that goes back to the early 20th century.

It's an effective method for creating multiple prints of an artistic piece using lino.

Other printmaking techniques, such as etching and lithographs, use a similar technique.

In the same way as a painting, each linocut print that is produced, is an handmade original artwork - it's has not been mass produced. An artist has used their time and skill to design, carve, ink and carefully press onto paper the finished piece of artwork.



**1** Your design is traced and transferred onto the lino. It is then carved into the lino with care.

**Colour Theory**



**2** The chosen colour of printing ink is rolled out onto acrylic glass only to get an even coverage on the roller, not to cover the area of the acrylic glass. 2 colours can also be mixed this way.

**3** Once you have an even coverage of ink on the roller, you can roll it over the lino. The ink will stick to the peaks of lino but not go into the areas that have been carved out.

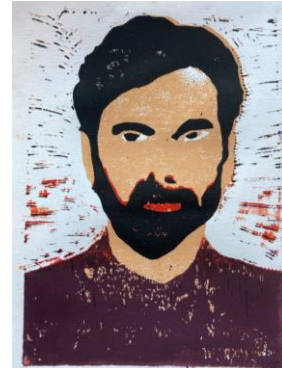


**4** Put paper over the lino and use a roller to apply pressure so that the inked areas touch the paper.

Reductive Lino Printing Technique



Always remember that the image will be reversed when you print, including any lettering in your design.



Lino print



# Year 10: Unit 4

## Unit 4

### Clay Work

**Threshold Concept (TC24)** - Many artists over the years have used clay as a material to produce their artwork.

**Threshold Concept (TC25)** - Understand that ideas can be developed from primary and/or secondary sources.

**Threshold Concept (TC26)** - Understand the different stages of clay.

**Threshold Concept (TC27)** - Understand basic clay techniques.



Antoni Gaudi

**Keywords**  
Composition,  
Technique,  
Slip, Plastic,  
Leather hard,  
Bisqueware,

**Formal Elements of Art**  
Colour, Line,  
Shape,  
Form, Tone,  
Texture  
Pattern



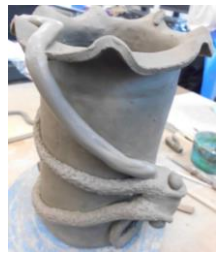
Natalie Blake



Chris Gryder



Rachel Dein



Yr11 Sealife project where clay was used as a material to produce artwork from a secondary source.

Artists who have used clay as a material to produce their artwork.



Claywork produced from a primary source

### Clay Work

- ... understand what 'ceramic' means.
- ... understand that clay can be used as a medium for artwork.
- ... understand how to make simple shapes using clay.
- ... select appropriate colours for the clay work.

### The 6 Stages of Clay

**1. SLIP**  
Watered down clay that can be used as a pottery glue

**2. PLASTIC**  
Clay you can easily shape and model.

**3. LEATHER HARD**  
Clay that has dried and is good for carving.

**4. Bone Dry**  
Clay that is dry and ready to be fired. Very fragile, also called greenware.

**5. BISQUEWARE**  
Clay that has been fired once in the kiln. It cannot be turned back into wet clay.

**6. GLAZEWARE**  
Clay that has had glazes and glass added to it and has then been fired again in the kiln.



The six stages of clay

**Ceramic** means that the item is made of clay and it is permanently hardened by heat.



Score, slip and blend



Clay Techniques:  
Slip, Score  
And Blend



Plastic



Tile work



Modelling Simple Shapes

**THE 6 STAGES OF CLAY**

Stage 1: Slip  
Stage 2: Plastic  
Stage 3: Leather hard  
Stage 4: Bone Dry  
Stage 5: Bisqueware (Biscuit)  
Stage 6: Glazeware (Glazed)

### Glazes

White glaze

Fire engine red glaze

Butter yellow glaze

Tivoli red glaze

Iron oxide

Sea green glaze

Gold brown glaze

Fiord blue glaze