



Year 9: Unit 3: Structures

Structures

TC36 - Understand the design process.

TC37 - Understand that there may be an order for an effective outcome to be completed.

TC38 - Understand that individual parts may need to be completed before being brought together for the final outcome to be finalised.

Bronze

... understand what 'relief' means.

... understand what 'materials and processes' mean.

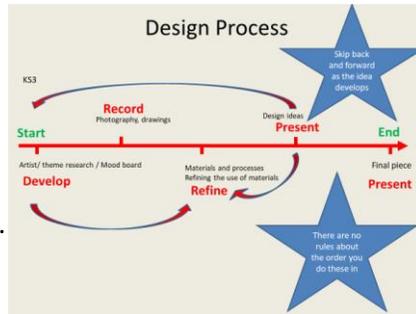
... understand how to use equipment safely.

... understand what 'manipulate' means.

... understand how to use different materials.

... select appropriate colours for an Ironbridge composition.

... understand what 'annotation' means.

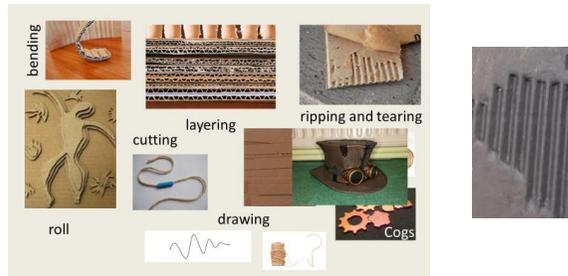


Mod Roc (Texture) + **Toilet Tissue (Texture)** + **Acrylic paint (Colour & Texture)** + **Paint Effects** = **Relief**

Foam + **Cardboard / String / Tissue** + **Wire**

WHY?

A relief is a piece of art in which the three-dimensional elements are raised from a flat surface.

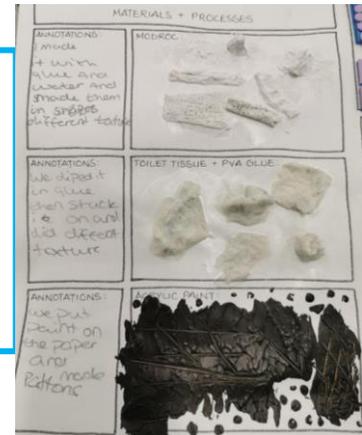


Relief is a sculptural technique where the sculpted parts remain attached to a solid background. The term **relief** is from the Latin verb relevo, to raise. To create a sculpture in **relief** is to give the impression that the sculpted material has been raised above the background surface.

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

Keywords
Tonal Scale
Hatching
Cross Hatching
Ellipse
Symmetrical
Composition
Technique
Modroc
Distressed

Annotating your work is a useful way of remembering how you did something. This may be useful when considering using the process in a future project.



- Foam**
 - Foam panel using a sharp pencil and ruler.
 - Foam panel with surround and rivets.
- Cardboard**
 - Distressed corrugated cardboard.
 - Cardboard with tissue texture.
 - Cardboard panelling.
 - Distressed thick cardboard.
- Wire**
 - Wire drawing.
 - Spring.

Further ideas are explored to discover new features / effects.

- Modroc**
- Toilet tissue and PVA**
- Acrylic paint**

To **manipulate** is the ability to move and position materials with the hands.

For equipment to be used safely all instructions should be followed during the lesson.

... be used to create something like this.

Analysing and Evaluating Your Artwork

- What have you done?
- What materials did you use?
- Is the effect something you wanted to achieve? What could you use the effect for? (Is it useful?)
- What could you do to develop or refine the process to improve your project?



Year 9: Unit 4 Structures

Structures

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Formal Elements of Art

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

Keywords

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Bronze

- ... understand what 'relief' means.
- ... understand what 'materials and processes' mean.
- ... understand how to use equipment safely.
- ... understand what 'manipulate' means.
- ... understand how to use different materials.
- ... select appropriate colours for an Ironbridge composition.
- ... understand what 'annotation' means.

The substance used to make something is called a **material**. **Process** means studying how the work was made and which techniques were used.



'Tissue paper is soaked in PVA glue. When it's dry, painted black and dry brushed with metallic paint can look like welded metal.



Card can also be painted to look like an old, rusty corrugated fence panel.

All of the individual pieces are made first. They are then arranged and glued down at the end to complete the composition.



Acrylic paint colours available to use:
Black, burnt umber, burnt sienna, gold, silver, pewter, bronze, copper

The Design Process is a way of figuring out what you need to do and then doing it, it's about working out a clear and meaningful goal.

The Design Process helps you to plan and develop your work, experimenting with and refining your use of materials.

As your ideas develop, you can skip back and forth within your design, continually improving and moving your project on towards your final piece.



WAGOLL



but incomplete!