

Owls Art Knowledge Organiser Term 3

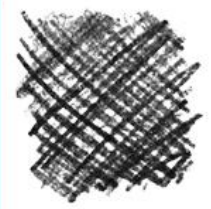
Power Printing

Collaborate	Work in a group to create a shared artwork
Collage	Cutting, arranging and sticking materials like paper, fabric etc to a background
Composition	Putting different elements together in a pleasing way
Engraving	Lines cut into a hard surface which is covered in ink and printed
Printing technique	Creating prints in different ways e.g. monoprint, block print
Proportion	How big one element of an artwork appears compared to the whole thing
Shading	Drawn marks to illustrate degrees of light and dark
Tone	How light or dark something is
Wax-resist	Using wax to stop another material, like paint, from sticking permanently to a surface

Mark making with a pencil



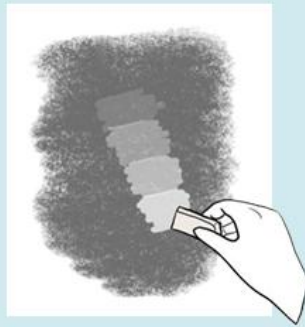
Hatching



Cross-hatching

Mark making with charcoal

- Use the tip of the charcoal for sharp lines
- Blend light and dark areas to create tone.
- Use a rubber to draw light tones.



Proportion

- Use the relative size and shape of objects to help draw them in proportion.
- Artists use proportion to help make drawings look realistic.
- Artists can exaggerate proportion to draw attention to one aspect of an artwork.



Creating contrast

Patterns



Textures

Light and dark

Block printing

- Draw your design on the polystyrene block, pressing in with the pencil
- Don't press too hard!
- Apply ink or paint to the block
- Press the block ink-side down to print it



Henri Matisse

- Painted with bold shapes and colours in the 'Fauvist' style.
- Made paper cut-outs when he could no longer stand up to paint.
- He called his collage style 'Painting with scissors'.



Artists

Georges Seurat

Ed Ruscha

Fernando Botero

Alberto Giacometti

Henry Moore