

This page has key pieces of learning information for your first term in KS3 Art. By staying mindful of these key pieces of learning throughout term 1 it will allow you to progress more quickly and efficiently in this subject.

Do not worry about, or compare to others where your skill level may be at now but dream about what skill level you want to

be by the end of the year. Remember the most talented artists in the world all have been at the same level as you at some point during their careers. Developing technical skill in art is much the same as building muscle in a gym, it takes time, resilience focus, belief and patience. It is achieved by trying, failing, trying again and repeating. Those that understand that failing is as much an important part of the process as success are those who are on the path to great things. All greatness started with belief and mastering the mind is one of the best lifetime skills you can possess.

Oil Pastels

Pastels come in two varieties – oil pastels

and chalk pastels. Both are quick to use and easy to control. This term we will be using oil pastels

Oil pastels are blended by applying one colour on top of the other. Always start with your lighter colour first and then add your darker one. Remember you can only blend colours that are harmonious. (Remember these are colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel.)

Pastels work best on a rough paper. Coloured paper or black paper make effective backgrounds.

Techniques

- Apply pastel in layers to create smooth graduated tones.
- Different amounts of blending can help suggest different textures in your subjects.
- Create expressive marks by leaving them unblended, or applying them as hatched or cross-hatched lines.
- Use oil pastels as a resist before applying watercolour or ink wash. This is a good way of creating highlights.

What colour combination will you choose for your oil pastel piece this term? How will this create the feeling or mood that you wish to express to the viewer in your work?

Composition

Composition refers to the positioning and placement of things within an image. By experimenting with different compositions we can change the feeling and mood of our piece.

This term we are looking at the art movement known as Cubism and our oil pastel piece should reflect our understanding of Cubism in a visual way. A higher level student will choose a composition for their work which is clearly in the style of Cubism. I will be looking to see if your work follows a Cubist aesthetic when marking your work. What does aesthetic mean? If you find out and choose to share with the class after the register during any lesson you will receive an R2.

Contextual Studies

Contextual studies refers to the study of the work of other artists that is in context with the subject we are learning. Vincent Van Gogh was famous for his use of colour and used his knowledge of colour theory to affect the way the viewer experienced his paintings.

Cubism

