

## Key concepts: back to basics

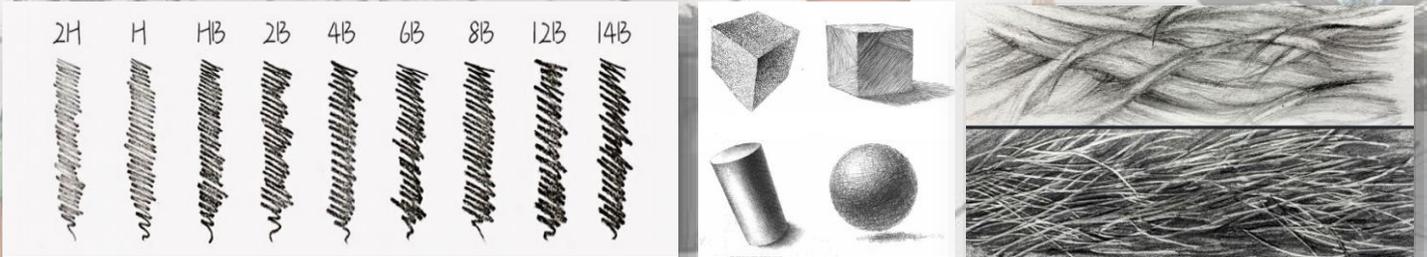
We will be reverting back to basic drawing skills to master realism using a range of pencil grades. We will practice and develop making copies of secondary source imagery to develop our macro drawing skills. Texture and shade will be a key focus of our project, these two elements provide pencil studies with a sense of realism to capture real life.

## What should I already know?

- Basic drawing skills from Y7 & Y8 - 'draw light until you know it is right'
- The technique of using a rubber as a drawing tool
- Be familiar with highlights and shadows
- Have some experience with shading - shading in one direction with a crisp finish
- Basic colour theory - colour groups and colour mixing (secondary & tertiary)

## What skills and knowledge will I develop and learn?

- We will pin down and embed existing drawing techniques to then develop these to achieve maximum realism and attention to detail within observational sketching and drawing
- Master the use of sketching pencils - familiarising with a range of pencil grades and where appropriate to use them.
- Artist research and analytical practice
- Evaluation - literary and relevant evaluation
- Key words and how to put them in context and transfer them through to other subjects



## Future Benefits:

Learning new innovative techniques within art that can carry through to the design aspect of technology for visual and creative projects. Analytical writing and analysis of artists work making literary connections with narrative and meaning through visual evaluation. Learning ways to suggest and implement expression and a range of topics in a visual and suggestive manner. With a less rigid end product this gives opportunity for you to have your own input into your learning and final piece from your own visions and ideas in preparation for GCSE level learning.



## Drawing types & medias used

**SKETCHING** - we always begin every pencil drawing with a sketch

**LOOSE DRAWING** - loose drawing is a less realistic and more abstract way of creating a drawing or study. Any drawing media or utensil can be used to create a loose drawing - these drawings are generally quicker to produce than others due to their less detailed and accurate nature.

**MACRO/ DETAILED DRAWING** - these drawings are largely realistic drawings and closely represent their subject. In order to achieve realism and intricacy, accurate shading is required using a range of pencil grades to represent texture, highlights and shadows.

**CONTINUOUS LINE DRAWING** - this is a drawing made up of one continuous line, the technique involved not lifting drawing utensil from start to finish. This can be created using any media.

## Acrylic painting techniques

**Dry brushing** - When paint is applied to canvas or work surface using a dry brush and paint undiluted by water, you'll create a strong current of colour on the page as a way of adding texture.

**Wash** - You can treat acrylic somewhat like watercolour when you dilute the paint with enough water.

**Stippling** - Creating an assemblage of tiny dots to create imagery can be an effective way to show texture and to create a compelling scene with subtle variations in colour.

**Detailing** - A small, fine brush can be used to apply details, such as the whites of eyes or the glisten on the wing of a bird.

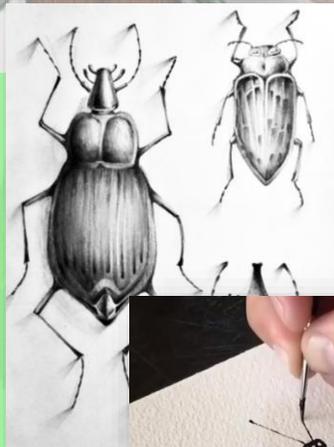
**Stretch & challenge** - use this website to create an acrylic painting techniques recourse!

<https://www.craftsy.com/post/acrylic-painting-techniques-for-beginners/>

## Entomology

Entomology is the study of insects. The word entomology originates from the Greek work entomon, meaning "notched," refers to the segmented body plan of the insect. Entomology is a branch of zoology that specifically homes in on insects.

Characteristics of insects segmented bodies, jointed legs, and external skeleton



## Key words & vocabulary

<b>Entomology</b>	An area of Zoology that focuses specifically on insects.
<b>Primary source</b>	Drawing from objects physically Infront of you.
<b>Secondary source</b>	Drawing from photographs or images
<b>observational drawing</b>	Drawing from what you see in front of you as realistically and as true to life as possible
<b>Macro photography</b>	photography producing extremely detailed photographs of small items larger than life size
<b>Casting shadow</b>	A casting shadow is created when an object is blocking light. Casting shadows can be created from any opaque (none see through) object blocking light from hitting a hard surface.
<b>Proportions</b>	Making sure your work is a relative and accurate size and shape to achieve a realistic effect.
<b>Texture</b>	Texture is the surface quality of an object for example a rock may have a rough texture. In art we use a range of techniques to include texture in our work
<b>Acrylic painting</b>	Acrylic paint is a quick-drying, water-soluble kind of paint that artists often use instead of oil paint. Acrylic paint is highly pigmented and dries with a vinyl like appearance
<b>Pencil grades</b>	Pencil grades refer to the softness of a pencil. Softer pencils give a darker shade and harder pencils a lighter one. Pencil grades allow us to achieve a range of tones within our art work (gradients)
<b>Pigment</b>	Pigment is colour, pigment is suspended in liquid to create paint. The more pigmented paint is the brighter and more vibrant they are

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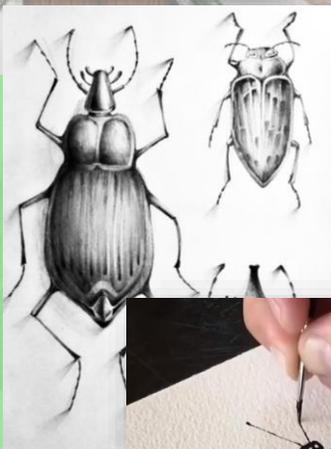
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LOOSE DRAWING -

MACRO/ DETAILED DRAWING -

CONTINUOUS LINE DRAWING -



## Key words & vocabulary

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### Acrylic painting techniques