

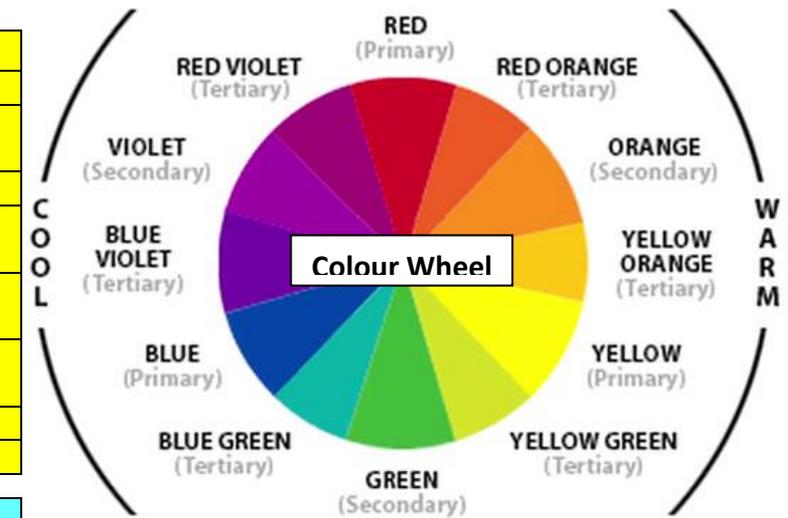
Art and Design – Observation Drawing = Colour Theory (Annotation)

Year 7 Spring Term



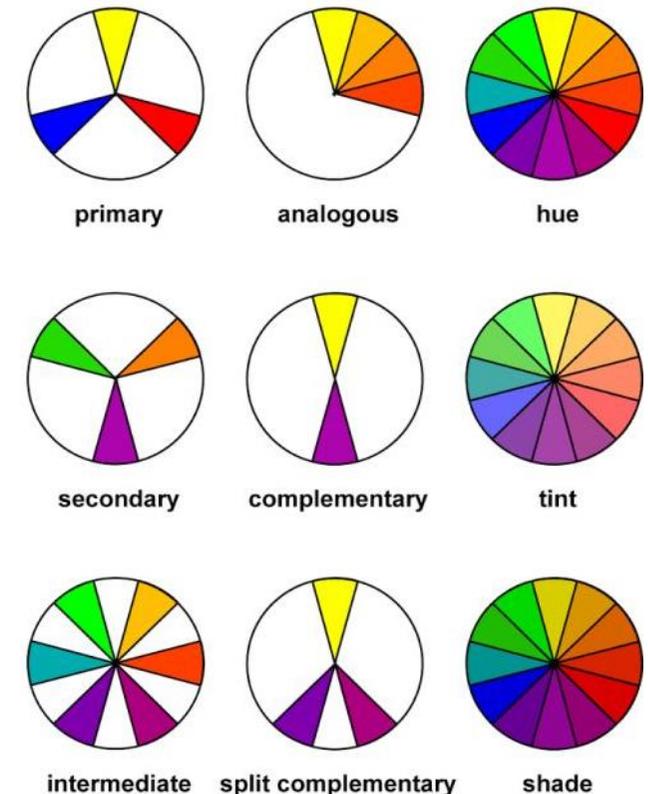
Key Aspects of Unit :

Accuracy	This means the image created is an exact likeness of the original image or object.
Blending	Blending is the technique of gently intermingling two or more colour to create a gradual transition or to soften lines.
Colour Theory	Is a used as guidance on colour mixing and the visual effects that colours have on one another.
Complementary	These are colours that are opposite on the colour wheel. Complementary combinations are used to make areas or objects stand out.
Harmonious	These are colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel. Harmonious combinations are used to make areas or objects stay backwards.
Primary	Red, yellow and blue are colours that cannot be man made but are used to make all other colours on the wheel such as secondary's and tertiaries.
Secondary	Secondary colours are created by combining two primaries.
Tertiary	Tertiary colours are created by combining a primary and secondary.



Key Words

Analyse	A visual analysis looks at an artwork's formal elements—such as colour, line, texture and size.
Cold Colours	Are the side of colour wheel moving from red – purple – blue to green
Composition	Composition is the placement or arrangement of visual elements in a work of art. The term composition means 'putting together' and can apply to any work of art, from music to writing to photography that is arranged.
Constrast	Contrast refers to the arrangement of opposite elements (light vs. dark colours, rough vs. smooth textures, large vs. small shapes, etc.)
Depth	The depth of an object is seen from the front moving horizontally backwards or top to bottom, it can apply to several layers.
Dimension 2D & 3D	Having the dimensions of height and width only, is a two-dimensional surface such as a drawing or painting. Having the dimensions of height, width and depth e.g. a sculpture is three- dimensional.
Highlights	An area or a spot in a drawing, painting, or photograph that is strongly illuminated.
Observation	Observational art is defined as drawing or painting from life. Examples would include sketching a bowl of fruit (still life), drawing from a model (figurative), or drawing a street scene (landscape). The image is not taken from either a photograph or the artist' imagination, but from real life observation.
Opaque	This means the pure, strong, bright colour.
Reflection	In art a reflection relates to either a mirror or how light or shadow reflects from one object to another.
Shade and Tint	Shades and tints are created through adding Black or White to a colour.
Shadow	This is a dark area where light from a light source is blocked by an object creating a shadow.
Texture	Texture is the surface quality of a work of art, or object such as rough, smooth, spiky, fluffy etc....
Translucent	Colour that is diluted by water or less pressure.
Warm Colours	Is the other side of the wheel moving from red – orange – yellow to green.



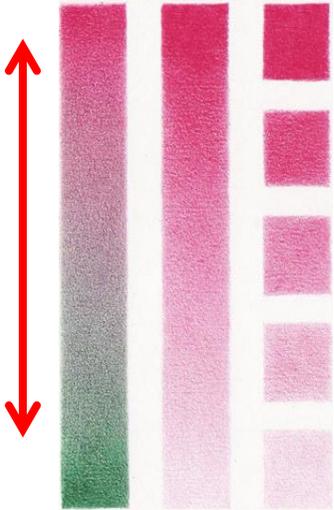


Blending

Darker / Opaque

Method One: Add more pressure

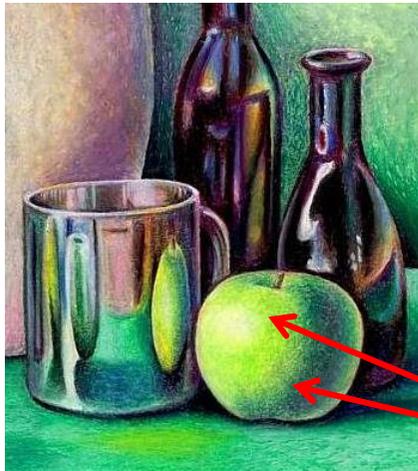
Method Two: Add no water



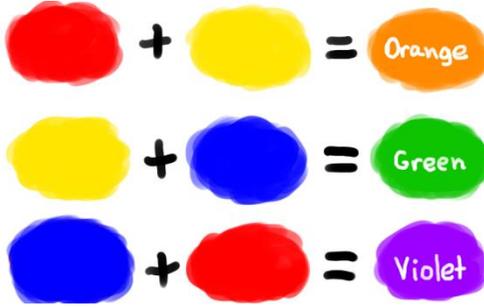
Lighter / Translucent

Method One: Less pressure

Method Two: Add water

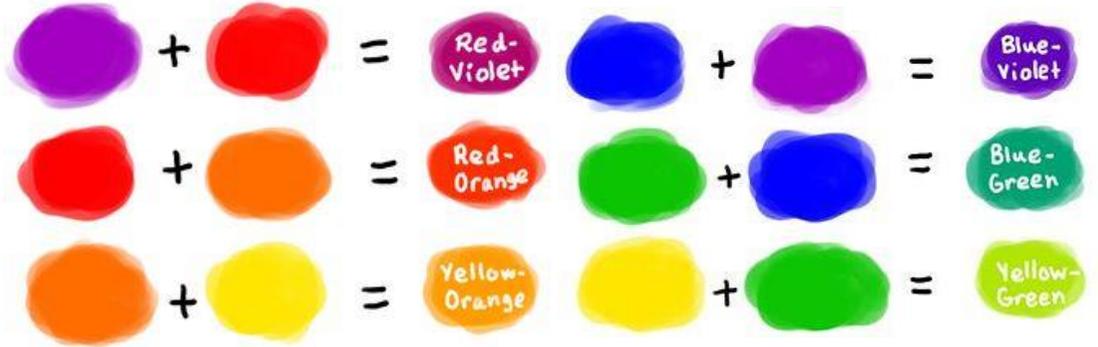


Primary + Primary = Secondary



Colour Mixing

Primary + Secondary = Tertiary



Oil Pastel Technique Guidance

Method one: Oil pastel needs to be added thickly onto the surface. Use the next colour moving slightly on top.

Method two: Use white on top to blend the colours.



Colour Pencil Technique Guidance

Method one: Add the first colour pencil gently onto the surface and then place the other on top.

Method two: More colour (pigment) use more pressure. To get less colour use less pressure.



Watercolours Technique Guidance

Method one: Add the colour (pigment) to the paper first then add water to dilute and blend.

Method two: Add water to the paper first then add colour (pigment) to surface letting it blend.



Colour Still Life Guidance

- An object may appear to be just one colour but do not assume, really look and you will see a range of colours.
- Do not just use black or white to make a colour darker or lighter.

Use the tertiary combinations such as...

Yellow + Blue = Green

Yellow + Green = Light Green

Blue + Green = Dark Green



Complementary Colour Combinations

Are opposite on the colour wheel and make objects stand out.

Harmonious Colour Combinations

Are colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel and make objects move back wards

