

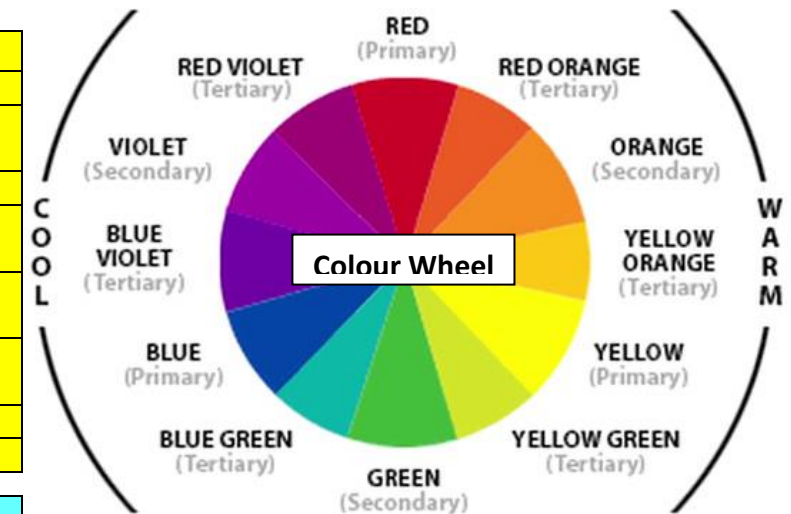
# Art and Design – Observation Drawing = Colour Theory (Annotation)

Year 9 Autumn – Spring Half Term



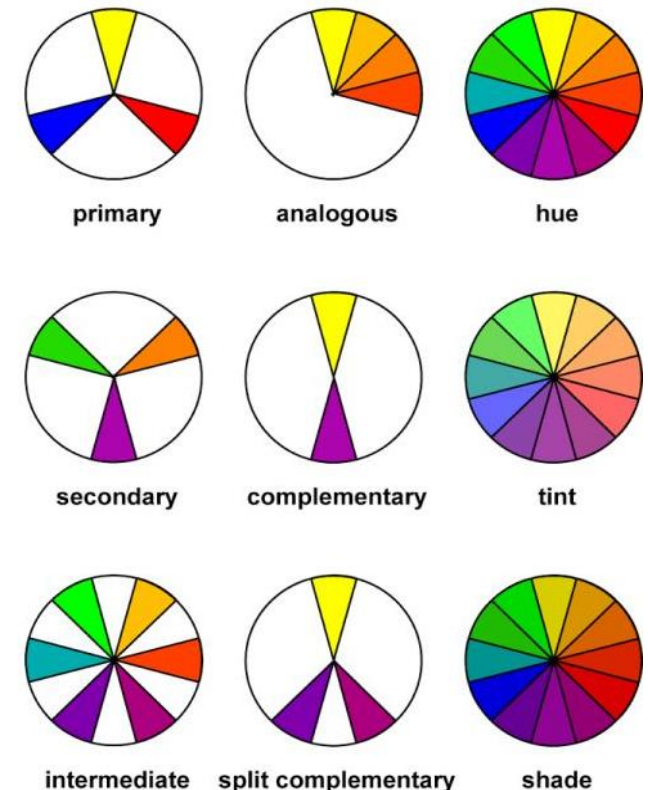
## Key Aspects of Unit :

<b>Accuracy</b>	This means the image created is an exact likeness of the original image or object.
<b>Blending</b>	Blending is the technique of gently intermingling two or more colour to create a gradual transition or to soften lines.
<b>Colour Theory</b>	Is a used as guidance on colour mixing and the visual effects that colours have on one another.
<b>Complementary</b>	These are colours that are opposite on the colour wheel. Complementary combinations are used to make areas or objects stand out.
<b>Harmonious</b>	These are colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel. Harmonious combinations are used to make areas or objects stay backwards.
<b>Primary</b>	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.
<b>Secondary</b>	Secondary colours are created by combining two primaries.
<b>Tertiary</b>	Tertiary colours are created by combining a primary and secondary.



## Key Words

<b>Analyse</b>	A visual analysis looks at an artwork's formal elements—such as colour, line, texture and size.
<b>Cold Colours</b>	Are the side of colour wheel moving from red – purple – blue to green
<b>Composition</b>	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.
<b>Constrast</b>	Contrast refers to the arrangement of opposite elements (light vs. dark colours, rough vs. smooth textures, large vs. small shapes, etc.)
<b>Depth</b>	The depth of an object is seen from the front moving horizontally backwards or top to bottom, it can apply to several layers.
<b>Dimension 2D &amp; 3D</b>	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.
<b>Highlights</b>	An area or a spot in a drawing, painting, or photograph that is strongly illuminated.
<b>Observation</b>	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.
<b>Opaque</b>	This means the pure, strong, bright colour.
<b>Reflection</b>	In art a reflection relates to either a mirror or how light or shadow reflects from one object to another.
<b>Shadow</b>	This is a dark area where light from a light source is blocked by an object creating a shadow.
<b>Texture</b>	Texture is the surface quality of a work of art, or object such as rough, smooth, spiky, fluffy etc....
<b>Shade and Tint</b>	Shades and tints are created through adding Black or White to a colour.
<b>Translucent</b>	Colour that is diluted by water or less pressure.
<b>Warm Colours</b>	Are the side of the wheel moving from red – orange – yellow to green.



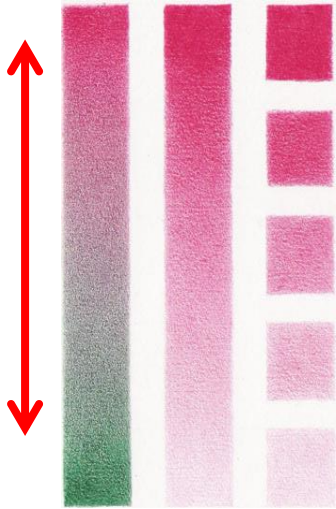


## Blending

**Darker / Opaque**

**Method One:** Add more pressure

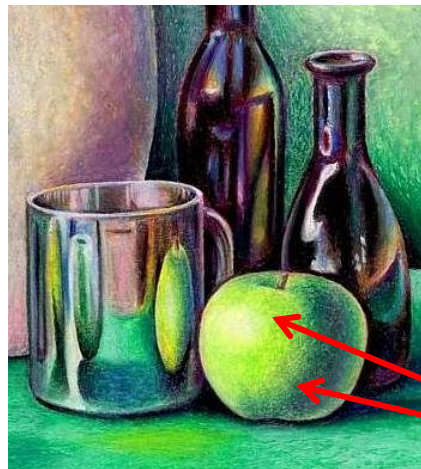
**Method Two:** Add no water



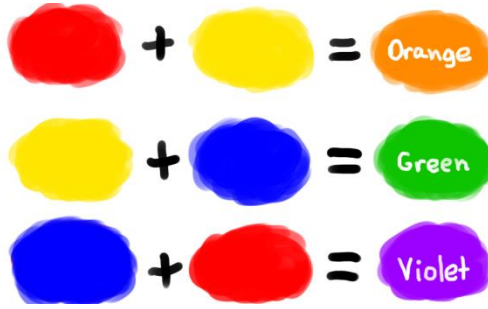
**Lighter / Translucent**

**Method One:** Less pressure

**Method Two:** Add water

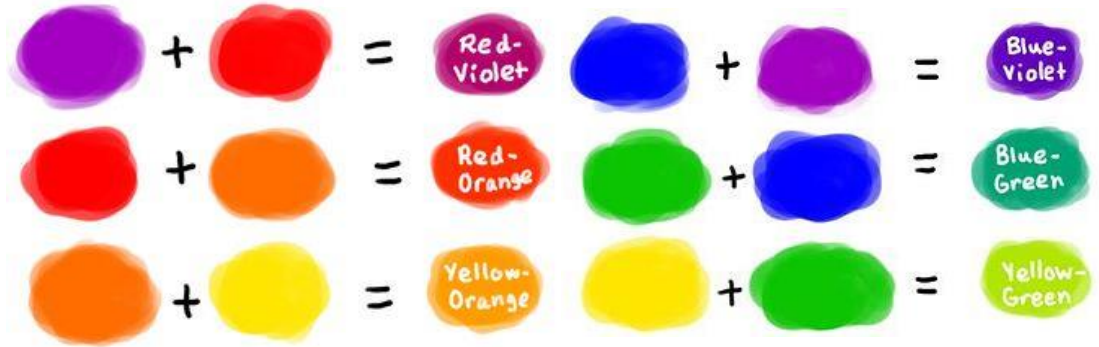


**Primary + Primary = Secondary**



## 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

