

## Episode 1

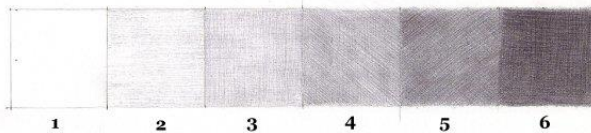


### Still Life Drawing

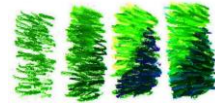
Working Time- 1 Hour  
Material(s) Used- **Pencil**

### **Skills Used**

Observing the objects presented, recording accurate **shapes** and demonstrating **depth**. Considering the size of paper to use **space** correctly. Applying **tone** using a gradient.



## Episode 2



### Van Gogh Sweets

Working Time- 3 Hours  
Material(s) Used- **Oil Pastel**

### **Skills Used**

Observing from a **primary source**, drawing an object live. Consider how the objects are placed, for accuracy. Using expressive **mark-making** to create **texture**. Using vivid **colours**, heightening what you see. **Knowledge of the mental health issues that Van Gogh faced.**

## Episode 3



### Van Gogh Cakes

Working Time- 4 Hours  
Material(s) Used- **Acrylic Paint**

### **Skills Used**

Observing from a **secondary source**, drawing objects from a picture. Using objects to create bakery **lines** and **patterns**. Using the **primary colours** to create object **halos**. Using the thickness of acrylic to build up thick **texture**. **Knowledge of Wayne Thiebaud observing cakes through bakery windows.**

Year , Inspired by Food  
Subject: Art and Design

## Episode 4



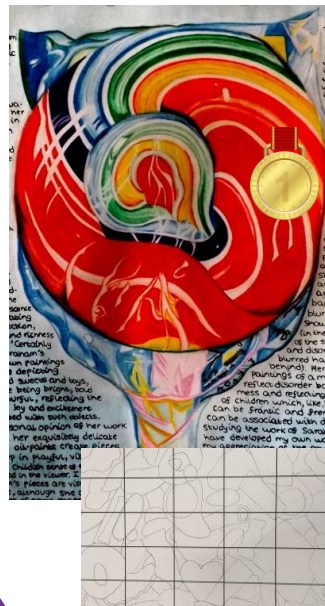
### Megan Coyle Fruit

Working Time- 4 Hours  
Material(s) Used- **Collage**

### **Skills Used**

Using **found materials**, painting with paper. Considering the **colour** of the **foreground** and **background** to include **contrast**. Using differing shades of coloured paper, **layering** these to create **tone** and **depth**. **Knowledge of Megan Coyle's technique of layering found materials.**

## Episode 5



### Sarah Graham Sweets

Working Time- 5 Hours  
Material(s) Used- **Acrylic Paint**

### **Skills Used**

Using a **grid technique** to create drawings accurately. **Layering colour** in stages to build **realism**. Using **tone** and highlights to create **depth**. **Knowledge of Sarah Graham's use of hyper-realism**

## Episode 6



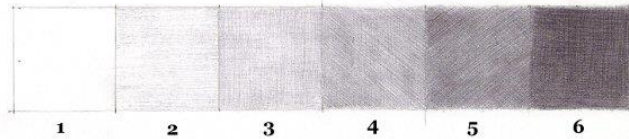
### Claes Oldenburg Sculpture

Working Time- 6 Hours  
Material(s) Used- **Paper Sculpture**

### **Skills Used**

Using brightly **coloured** objects to brighten urban areas. Using **soft, sculptural materials**, to create **form**. Using the **grid-technique** to transfer a drawing onto a **sculpture**. **Knowledge of Claes Oldenburg's use of hard and soft sculpture.**

## Episode 1

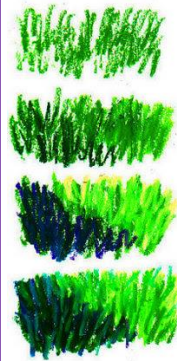


### How do I create a Tonal Gradient?

A tonal gradient is created by adapting the pressure used with the material you are using. In this instance we use pencil. When the pencil has more pressure applied it will create a darker tone. When lighter pressure is applied a lighter tone is created. You can also use a rubber to create contrasting highlights.

Key Skill Practice

## Episode 2



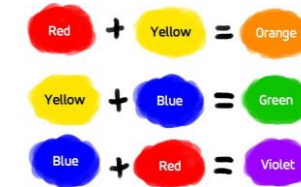
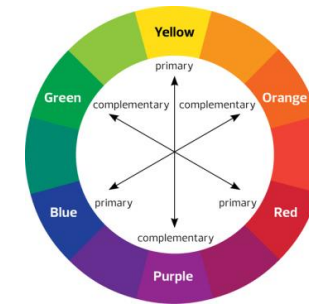
### How do I create Textural Mark-Making?

Textural mark-making is created by using both line and colour together.

Start with a monochromatic colour palette building up small lines next to each other. Observe the light and dark values and begin to add these in the areas they are observed with the same style of mark-making. Eventually intensify the colour value, adding the colour wheel neighbour to your piece.

Key Skill Practice

## Episode 3



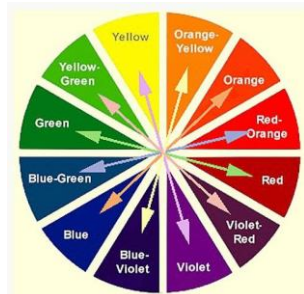
### What is Colour Theory?

An essential part of art is knowing and using colour theory. Primary Colours which cannot be made using other colours: Red, Yellow, Blue. Secondary colours, made by mixing two primary colours: Purple, Green, Orange. Tertiary colours made by mixing the primary and secondary colour nearest on the colour wheel.

Key Skill Practice

## Year , Inspired by Food Subject: Art and Design

## Episode 4



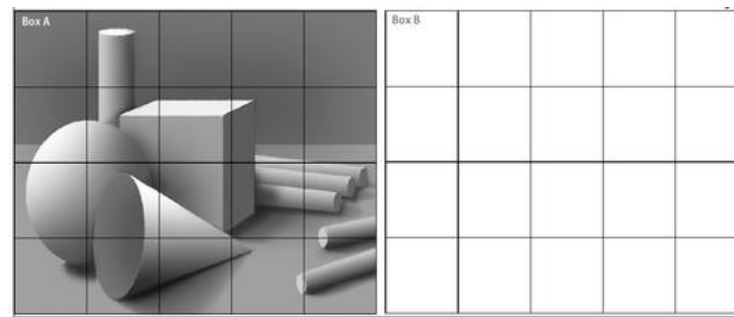
### What is Complementary Colour Theory?

Complementary colours are those opposite each other on the colour wheel. When used in the same piece they create a contrast which encourages objects to stand out against each other. It is a technique often used to create a contrast between the foreground and background.



Key Skill Practice

## Episode 5

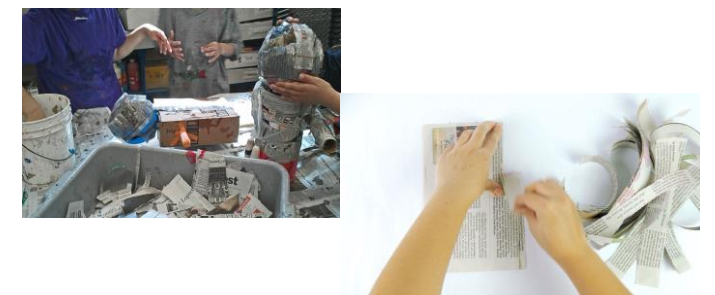


### How do I use the Grid Technique?

By drawing a grid over the top of an image, you can easily transfer each section, one at a time, to accurately draw what is observed. This can also be used when you need to enlarge images, by increasing the size of the grid you are transferring to.

Key Skill Practice

## Episode 6



### What is Papier Mâché?

Traditionally created using newspaper and glue, this technique involves layering paper using glue to hold, to create strength and form. To be successful small pieces of paper should be used with glue layered underneath and on top to ensure everything is held together well.

Key Skill Practice

## Episode 1

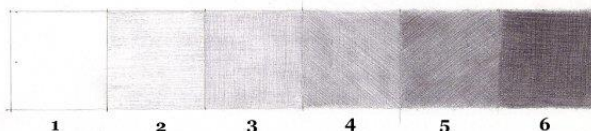


### Portrait Drawing

Working Time- 1 Hour  
Material(s) Used- **Pencil**

### Skills Used

Observing the facial features and using the correct **proportions** to create an accurate representation. Considering the size of paper to use **space** correctly. Applying **tone** using a **gradient**.



## Episode 2



### Kimmy Cantrell

Cantrell first fell in love with clay during school but didn't start working with it formally until 1991, twenty years later.

The themes of his work include faces, still life, nudes and fish. In the faces he creates he uses **asymmetry** to challenge how we see **beauty**.

You may notice that the lips on each of his pieces are red. This is his favourite **colour**.



"I want to show the beauty within flaws"



## Episode 3



### Generating Ideas

Working Time- 6 Hours  
Material(s) Used- **Mixed Media**

### Skills Used

Using an artist's work to inspire your creations. Considering where you have had **success** with **materials, techniques and processes** and using this to support each idea you create. **Knowledge of Kimmy Cantrell** and how he uses **asymmetry** in his pieces to challenge how we perceive beauty.

## Year 7, Identity Subject: Art and Design

## Episode 4



### Creating a Clay Outcome

Working Time- 5 Hours  
Material(s) Used- **Clay**

### Skills Used

Using one of your drawings as inspiration, create a **slab, clay** portrait. Use **relief** sculpting techniques to layer the clay to give **depth**. Attach the clay using the **scoring and slip** method. Once kiln-formed, add **colour** to the design.

**Knowledge of Kimmy Cantrell's technique of creating clay portraits.**



## Episode 5



### Final Presentation

Working Time- 1 Hour

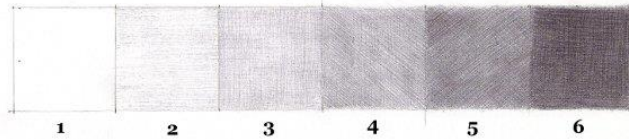
### Skills Used

**Analysis** of your use of materials, techniques and processes to form a **judgement**. The use of key vocabulary and technical terminology. **Knowledge of your own skills and understanding to help make a judgement about how to progress further in the future.**

## Key Terminology

Terminology	Definition
Proportion	The relationship between the size of each part of a drawing compared to the whole subject.
Tonal Gradient	Gradual transition from one tone to another considering the values going from light to dark.
Asymmetry	The two halves of a drawing will be different but create balance.
Relief	Something which protrudes from the background while still connected to it.
Scoring	Scratching or roughening the surface of clay, ready for joining.
Slip	A thick, creamy mixture of water and dry clay used to stick pieces together.

## Episode 1



### How do I create a Tonal Gradient?

A tonal gradient is created by adapting the pressure used with the material you are using. In this instance we use pencil. When the pencil has more pressure applied it will create a darker tone. When lighter pressure is applied a lighter tone is created. You can also use a rubber to create contrasting highlights.

Key Skill Practice

## Episode 2

### How do I analyse an image?

Analysing imagery involves forming judgements about what you see. You can use these questions to help you write a confident analysis.



Describe what you see in the image or piece.

Explain how the piece has been constructed (line, shape, pattern, texture, colour, tone, space).

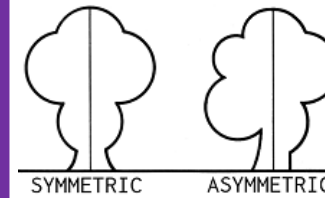
What does the piece mean?

What is your opinion of the piece?'



Knowledge Practice

## Episode 3



### What is asymmetry and how can I use it in my artwork?

Asymmetrical balance in art is when a composition is not symmetrical but balances visual weight between its sides.



When creating an asymmetrical portrait, you may find features such as the eyes are out of line; while the nose is shown from an unusual angle.

Key Skill Practice

## Year 7, Identity Subject: Art and Design

## Episode 4



### How do I use a slab technique with clay?

The slab technique involves creating flat, evenly rolled shapes that can be attached together to create either relief or three-dimensional forms.

To create a clay slab, place two guides either side of a piece of clay and roll until the rolling pin touches the guides. It is important to rotate the clay frequently to eliminate air bubbles. This may be harder than it looks.

Key Skill Practice

## Episode 5

Name: ..... Date: ..... Project: .....

**End of project evaluation**

Describe your favourite piece of work in this project.  
Explain why: .....

Describe your least favourite piece of work in this project.  
Explain why: .....

Explain the skills you have learnt in this project.  
Describe how they have helped you: .....

Describe the techniques and skills you want more practise on.  
Explain why: .....

Explain how you improved your work after it had been marked.  
Describe an example: .....

Describe how you can use the feedback from your teacher to help your next project.  
.....

Overall NC level for ..... project: .....

### How do I evaluate my work?

Evaluating your own work will help you determine where you are successful and how you can improve further.

Describe your most and least successful pieces of work in this project. Explain why?

Explain the skills you have learnt.

Describe the techniques you need more practise with and why.

Key Skill Practice

## Key Vocabulary

Terminology	Definition
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