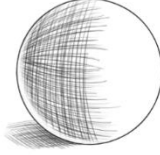
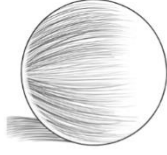
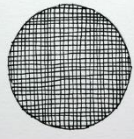
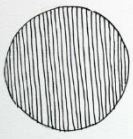




Key Concepts/Features



Hatching involves varying the spacing and width of the lines used for shading and texture. You can make areas darker or lighter.

Cross-hatching is the layering of multiple lines to achieve tone. Artists draw in the direction of the shape they are drawing to achieve a realistic and life-like appearance. The more layers you use, the darker the tone achieved.

Watercolour

Flat wash Variegated wash Graded wash



Watercolour washes are thinned down with a larger amount of water and used over a large area. This is often used as a base layer to represent a faded background.

Often, less water will be mixed with the paint as more layers and details are added, working towards the foreground of the picture.

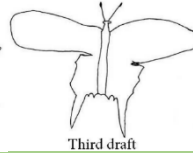
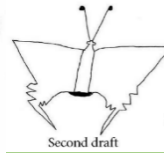
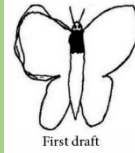


Sculpting

Clay has been used for art and pottery for thousands of years. It can be easily found underground in certain areas and is useful because it is easily mouldable before it dries out. It can be shaped by pinching and thinned by rubbing the base of your thumb over the clay. Sections can be joined by hatching two surfaces and using a mixture of water and clay, called 'slip'.

Austin's Butterfly

Our feedback should be kind, specific and helpful.



I like that the piece ...
 is shaped to represent...
 makes me feel...
 is similar to the work of...

I notice that the piece has...
 used the medium/media...
 used tools and techniques
 such as ...
 colours which are.....

I wonder if this piece could be improved by...

Adding more/less water to your base paint then...
 the technique of hatching/cross-hatching could be improved by...
 the mood of the piece could be altered by...
 improving your sculpting technique by...

Key Vocabulary

Foreground	The foreground is the area nearest to the observer, represented in more detail.
Hatching	A technique to represent tone, shading and texture using a variety of spaced lines.
Layering	Building up a piece from a base layer and repeating over the top till the desired effect is achieved.
Mouldable	Material that can be physically shaped.
Negative space	The space around or between an image.
Shading	The representation of light or shade in a picture.
Slip	A mixture of water and clay that can be used like a glue.
Watercolour	Water-soluble paint which can be thinned to create a transparent colour.

Focus Artists

Cave Paintings



Cave paintings stem from prehistoric time periods when humans were nomadic and travelled freely, sometimes sheltering in caves. Paint was achieved by crushing stone (such as yellow ochre and red oxide) as well as charcoal and mixing with animal fats.

Quentin Blake



Quentin Blake is an artist and illustrator most famous for his collaborative work with Roald Dahl. He uses waterproof black ink, with watercolour adding colour to his drawings.

Greek Art



Much of our knowledge of Greek art comes from archaeological finds. Religious or mythological scenes are often found on stone and clay. They used iron-rich clay which turned red and a 'slip' mixture which turned black when heated.