

Kettlethorpe HIGH SCHOOL

Year 7

Knowledge Organiser Booklet

Name:

Tutor:



THINK PINK!

If you see **PINK** in your books,
make the corrections.

Capital letters

- sentence **starts**
- proper **nouns**
- the word 'I'

Commas

- to separate three or more items in **a list**
- use a **pair of commas** when you are **inserting extra information** in the middle of the sentence
 - use **after an adverbial**

Before sunrise, Zac ate his breakfast.

Apostrophes

- to show that a letter or **letters are missing**: *I'm - haven't - don't*
- to show **something belongs to something else**: *The parents' meeting lasted an hour.*

1. Have you carefully reread your work?
2. Have you checked to see if you accidentally made any mistakes?
3. Are you proud of your work?

Common mistakes

There refers to a place or idea.
Their shows belonging.
They're is short for 'they are'.

use **should have** - not 'should of'
use **could have** - not 'could of'
use **would have** - not 'would of'

Spelling

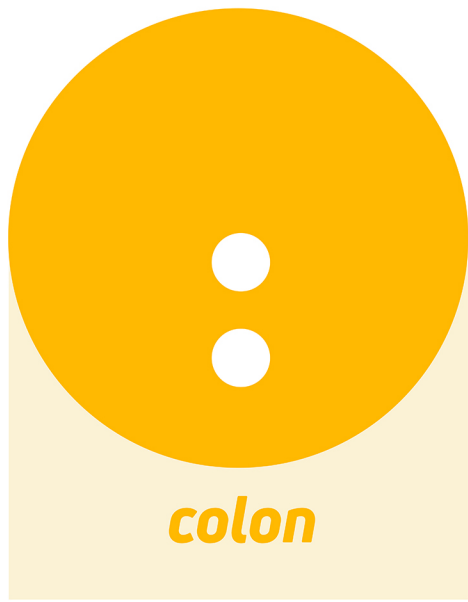
- use **the dictionary**
- make sure to use **subject specific vocabulary**

APPLY THE RULES. **B**E CONSISTENT. **C**HECK FOR ACCURACY.

WWW - Descriptive comment on what went well

EBI - Descriptive comment saying your work would be even better if

Punctuation



to introduce extra info



to link connected sentences



You only need one!



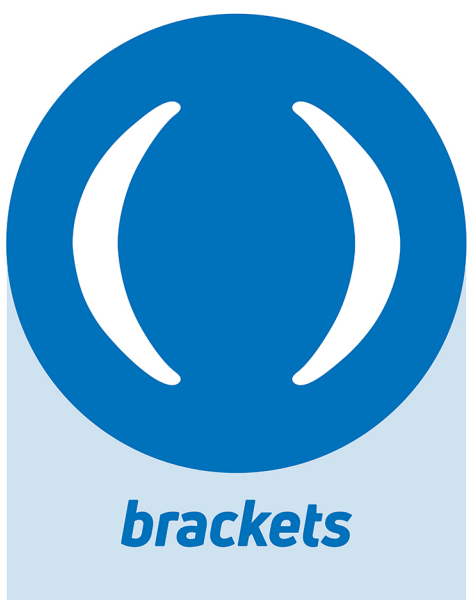
to leave a trailing thought...



to end a sentence



to add/separate information



to add extra information



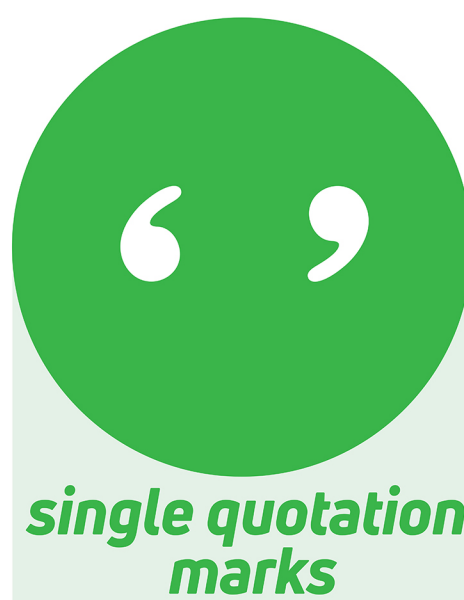
to add/separate information



for omission or possession



“Are you listening?”



to include quotes



at the end of a question

Do you know your roots?

Literacy

LASTS...

-scop-

root meaning **'to see'**

sub-

prefix meaning **'under'**

hypo-

prefix meaning **'below'**

ex-

prefix meaning **'out of'**

con-

prefix meaning **'with'**

-logy

suffix meaning **'study of'**

-graph-

root meaning **'writing'**

-bio-

root meaning **'life'**

-techn-

root meaning **'art / skill'**

micro-

prefix meaning **'small'**

-chron-

root meaning **'time'**

-phon-

root meaning **'sound'**

The basic Shapes in Art are : Cube, Cone, cylinder, Sphere. We use the basic shapes as the building blocks to help us to construct and position objects and images more accurately.

Subject Specific—Keywords:

Line, Tone, Graduate, Shape and Form, Pattern and Texture, Composition, Sketch, Draw, Cube, Cone, Cylinder, Sphere, Scale, Position,

Viewpoint, Depth, Three Dimensional, Contrast

Graduate, Quality, Process, Technique, Application ,Recreate, Demonstrate,

Represent Interpret, Illustrate, Capture,



Drawing is the art or technique of producing images on a surface, usually paper, by means of marks, usually of ink, graphite, or chalk.

Sketching is a rapidly executed freehand drawing that is not usually intended as a finished work. A sketch might record something that the artist sees, it might record or develop an idea for later use or it might be used as a quick way of



Line Drawing is a contour drawing, it uses the outline of shapes to show the subject using only

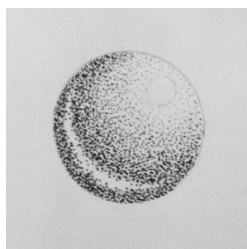


Pencil Values Pencils come in a range of different values. We select and use values appropriate to our work and needs. Look at the end of your pencil to see what value your pencil is.

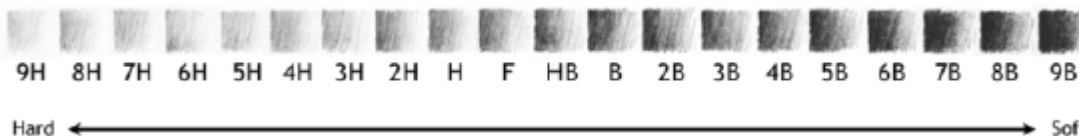
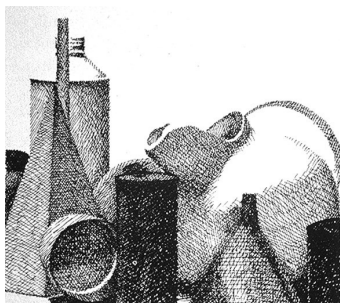
H = Hard B = Black HB = Hard Black

Hard pencils are used for accuracy and are used by designers.

Pointillism is a technique of painting in which small, distinct dots of tones are applied in patterns to form an image.



Cross-hatching is a technique used to create tonal or shading effects by drawing closely spaced parallel lines. Cross-hatching is when lines are placed at an angle to one an-



Tonal shading is the variation of light and dark of a colour.

Tone can be used to create a contrast of light and dark, create the illusion of form and make objects appear realistic.

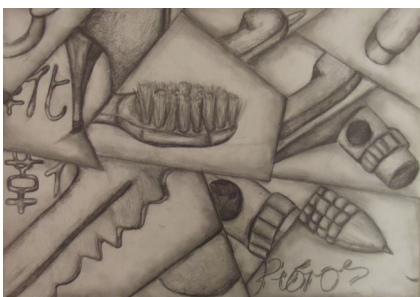
Tone = Shading

Pressure is used to achieve varying Tonal Values. Material quality e.g .pencil value can also support variation and effects/



Subject Specific—Keywords:

Still Life, Inanimate Objects, Observational Study, Line, Tone, Shape and Form, Pattern and Texture, Colour, Composition, Construct, Position, Viewpoint, Scale, Proportion, Fragment, Overlap, Three Dimensional, Combine, Merge, Contrast, Compose, Assemble, Depict, Planes, Combine, Juxtapose.



An example of a cubist still life drawn by a year 7 pupil.

Size

Shape

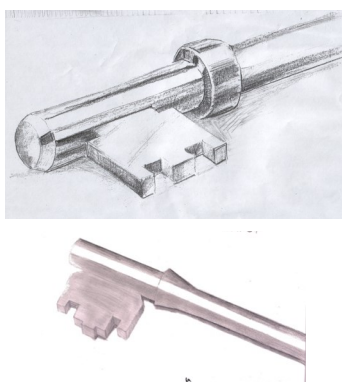
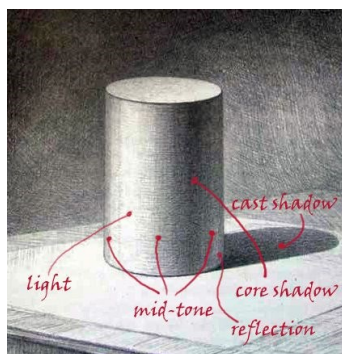
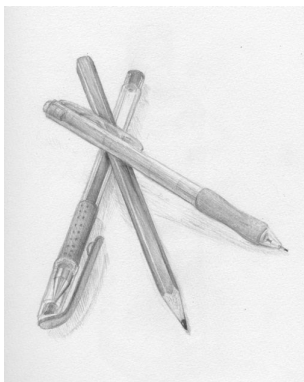
Shading

Shadow

Planning is an important part of producing your main piece. Don't be afraid to make mistakes. The best artists learn from

Observational drawing of a still life, is placing the objects in front of yourself and then drawing them from direct observation.

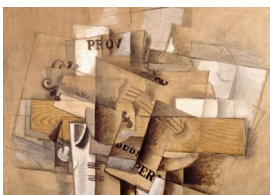
Tonal Shading your drawing will enable you to make your drawing look three-dimensional.



Cubism was a revolutionary new approach to representing reality in art invented in around 1907-08 by artists Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque. They brought different views of subjects (usually objects or figures) together in the same picture, resulting in paintings that appear fragmented and abstracted.

The name 'cubism' seems to have derived from a comment made by the critic Louis Vauxcelles who, on seeing some of Georges Braque's paintings exhibited in Paris in 1908, described them as reducing every-thing to 'geometric outlines and cubes'.

By breaking objects and figures down into distinct areas - or planes - the artists aimed to show different viewpoints at the same time and within the same space and



Artist Links: Cubism was one of the most influential styles of the twentieth Century, it made way for new possibilities for the treatment of visual reality in art and was the starting point for many later abstract styles.

Pablo Picasso and **Georges Braque** were leading figures in the Cubist Art Movement.



Subject specific-keywords: COLOUR THEORY

Blending, Layering, Shading, illuminate, Contrast, Tones, Dark, Light, Primary, Secondary, Complementary.

TONES

Tint = Colour + White

Tone = Colour + Grey

Shade = Colour + Black



- Tertiary colours are created by mixing a primary colour and the secondary colour next to it on the colour wheel.

- Colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel are called harmonious.

- Complementary colours are colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel. When complementary colours are used together they create contrast. Adding a colour's complimentary colour will usually make a darker shade. This is often preferable to adding black.

- Warm colours are colours on the red side of the wheel. These are red and include orange, yellow and browns.

- Cool colours are colours on the blue side of the wheel. These are blue and include green, purple and most greys.



PRIMARY COLOURS

Colours that can only be made with one colour:

RED, BLUE, YELLOW.

SECONDARY COLOURS

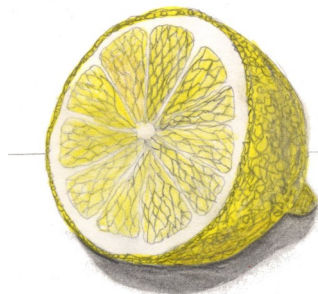
Colours made of two primary colours:

RED + YELLOW = ORANGE

RED + BLUE = PURPLE

YELLOW + BLUE = GREEN

Pupil's examples of observational drawings using coloured pencils, layering and to-



Subject Specific-Keywords:

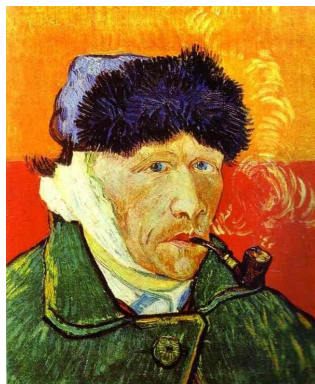
Composition, Still life, Pointillism, Cylinder, Line,

Form, Complementary, Primary, Colour, Texture, Tones, Paint, Sketch, Secondary. Size, shape, shading, shadow

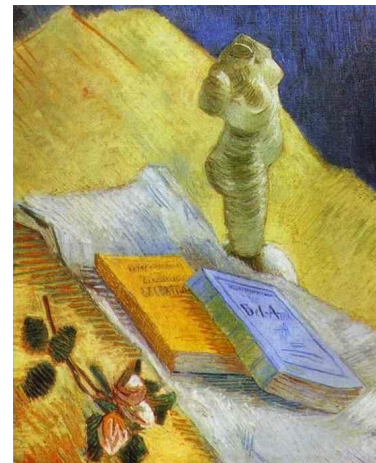
STILL LIFE a painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects, typically including fruit and flowers and objects contrasting with these in texture, such as vases and glassware. The example on the left and right are a pupil's interpretation in mixed media of Van Gogh's Sunflowers.



In the visual arts, **composition** is the placement or arrangement of visual elements or 'ingredients' in a work of **art**, as distinct from the subject. ... The term **composition** means 'putting together' and can apply to any work of **art**, from music to writing to photography, that is arranged using conscious thought.



Vincent Van Gogh is generally regarded as the greatest Dutch painter since Rembrandt despite the fact that he did not become famous until after his death. His influence on Expressionism, Fauvism and early abstraction was remarkable and some of his paintings rank among the most expensive ever sold at auction. He is known for his application of thick layers of paint and use of **complementary colours**. He is considered to be part of the Post-Impressionist art movement.



The **composition** above is a pupil's Van Gogh still life.

Other Post-Impressionism artists Paul Cezanne, Paul Gauguin, Henri Rousseau, Henri De Toulouse-Lautrec



Subject Specific-keywords:

Profile, portrait, perspective, facial features, dimensions, proportions, tones, composition, texture, form, shadows, shapes, size, contemporary, oils, canvas, dynamics, dramatic, story telling.



Flora 1588



The Librarian 1566

Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand I first claimed the artist and his talents for Vienna in 1562, where Arcimboldo served as court painter for his son and successor Maximilian II. He continued with the Habsburgs under Maximilian II, and when Rudolf II moved the court from Vienna to Prague, Arcimboldo made the move as well. In honour of Maximilian II, Arcimboldo began experimenting, creating The Four Seasons, a series of portraits in profile that constructed faces out of blooming blossoms, swollen gourds, withered roots, and ripe grain. He also dabbled in interior design and costume creations. The Four Seasons are below.



Look how he creates the four elements paintings (1566). The objects and the animals will relate to the 16th century. What can we learn from this? Which is earth, air, fire and water?



The gardener: is it vegetables in a bowl? Turn it upside down. Now what do you see?



Pupils' interpretation of Arcimboldo's portraits.



Can you guess which season each portrait represents?



Self portrait of Arcimboldo

Giuseppe Arcimboldo
Born 1527
Milan, Duchy of Milan
Died 11th July 1593
(aged 66-67) Milan, Duchy of Milan
Nationality Italian