

Kettlethorpe HIGH SCHOOL

Year 8

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

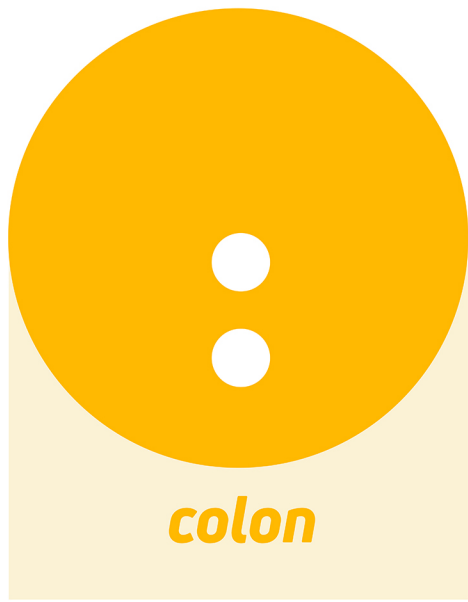
- use **the dictionary**
- make sure to use **subject specific vocabulary**

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!



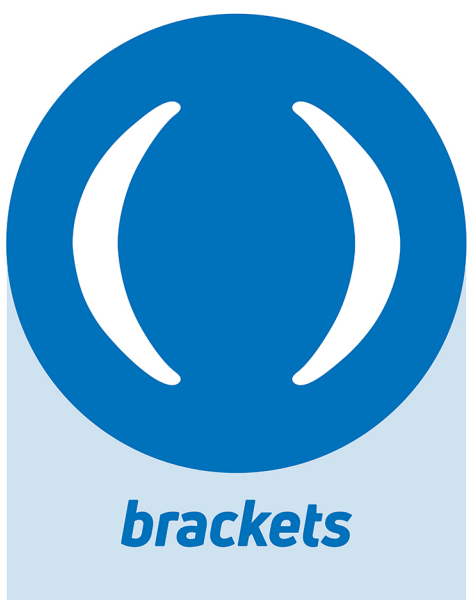
to leave a trailing thought...



to end a sentence



to add/separate information



to add extra information



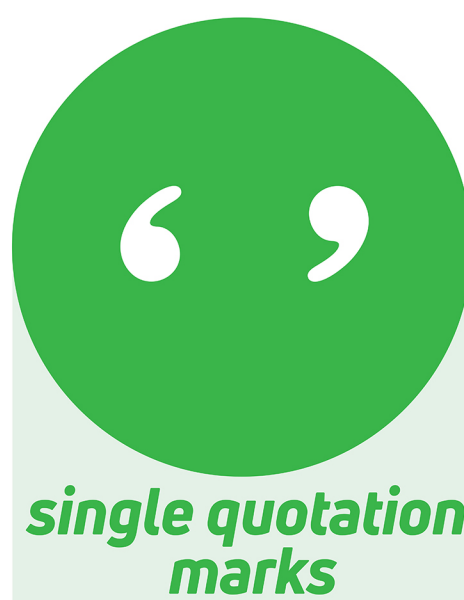
to add/separate information



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-

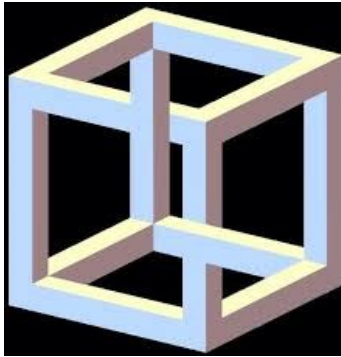
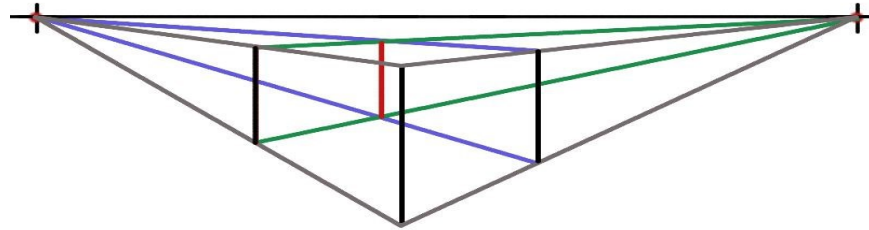
root meaning **'sound'**

**Subject Specific-
Keywords:**

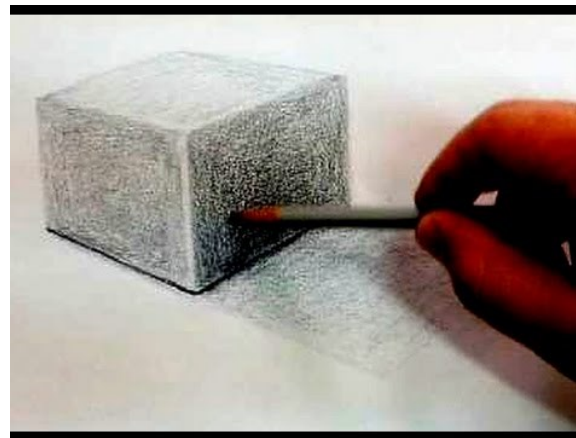
Line, Perspective,
Tones, Linear,
Straight, Light, Tex-
ture, Smooth, Illumi-
nate, Illusions, Opti-
cal
SIZE
SHAPE
SHADING
SHADOW



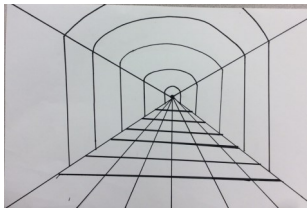
Definition of two-point perspective. : linear perspective in which parallel lines along the width and depth of an object are represented as meeting at **two** separate **points** on the horizon that are 90 degrees apart as measured from the common intersection of the lines of projection.



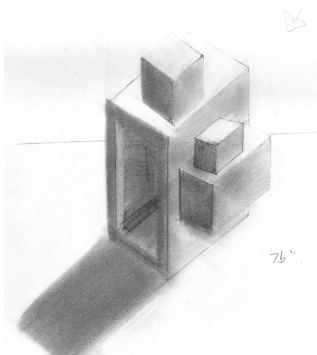
On the left an ex-
ample on a **two
point perspective**
optical illusion.



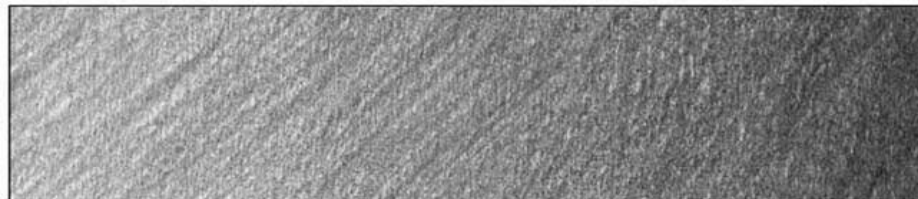
Tonal shading is used to make the structure look three dimensional. You need to work out where the light direction is coming from and how this will effect the shading of the structure and where the shadows will then be placed.



Above examples of an **optical illusion** using one point perspective.



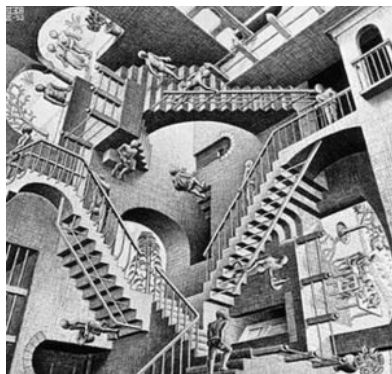
On the left an ex-
ample of a year 8
challenging them-
selves to create a
structure with
many boxes at-
tached and how
the light would ef-
fect the shading.



Gradation in art is a visual technique of gradually transitioning from f one shade to another, or one texture to another. Space, distance, at-
mosphere, volume, and curved or rounded forms are some of the visu-
al effects created with gradation.

Subject Specific-Keywords

Tessellation, Lines, Escher, Optical, Illusion, Tonal shading, Texture, Plane, Perspective, Proportion, Angle, Pattern, Structure, Distorted, Repetitive, Parallel, Width, Depth, Interpretation, Extend, Length, Diameter.

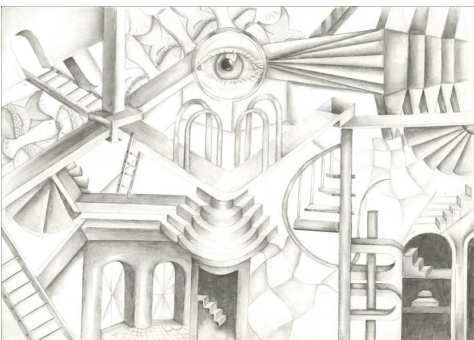


Above Escher's **Relativity** 1953, Lithograph. This inspired scenes in the films 'the labyrinth' and 'Vertico'.



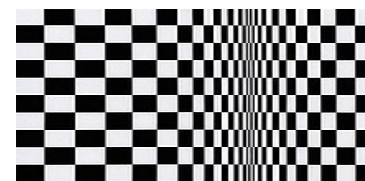
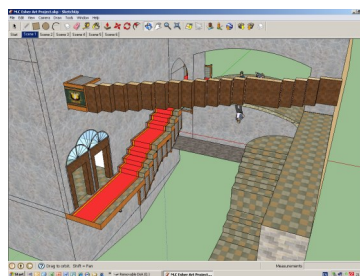
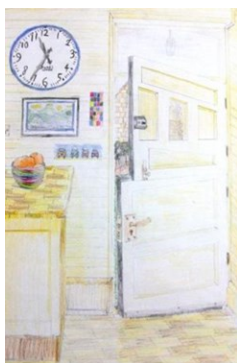
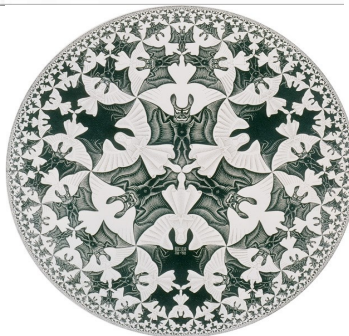
Maurits Cornelis Escher (1898-1972) is one of the world's most famous graphic artists. His art is enjoyed by millions of people all over the world, as can be seen on the many web sites on the internet. Including **Artchive** and **Artcyclopedia**.

He is most famous for his so-called impossible constructions, such as Ascending and Descending, Relativity, his Transformation Prints, such as Metamorphosis I, Metamorphosis II and Metamorphosis III, Sky & Water I or Reptiles.



On the left a pupil's piece inspired by **relativity**

On the right **Euclidean Plane** Devils and angels.



Above are examples of pupil's work that have aided them in producing their own interpretation of Escher's **Relativity**.

Escher used **complex tessellations** within his art work. Can you find examples of these?

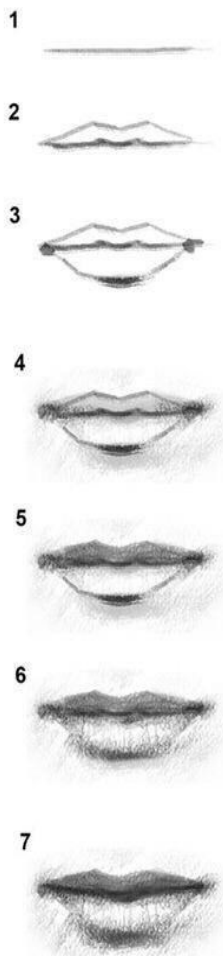
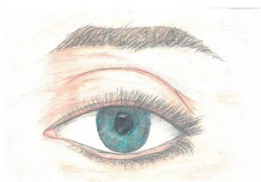
Sol LeWitt and **Bridget Riley** produce art work based on Mathematics.

Subject Specific-Keywords:

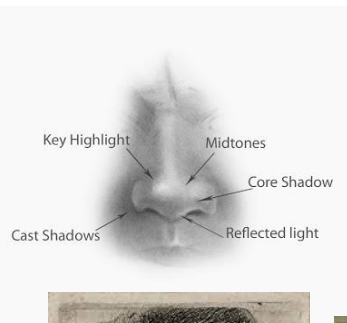
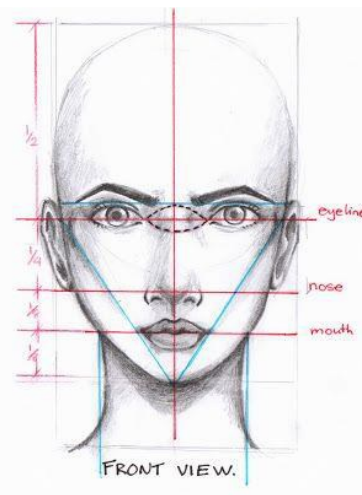
Self-Portrait, Contours, Line, Form, Proportion, Profile, Front View, View Point, Elevated, Tonal, Texture, Measurements, Application, Direct Observation, Portraiture, Continuous Line, Grid Method, Realistic, Highlights, Lowlights, Contrasting, Gradient, Process, Emotion.



Art work drawn by year 8 pupils. Showing tonal shading and proportion.



A **portrait** is a painting, photograph, sculpture, or other artistic representation of a person, in which the face and its expression is predominant. The intent is to display the likeness, personality, and even the mood of the person.



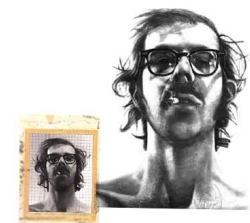
Working out the proportion of the human face. Use the eye for measuring.



Rembrandt's self portrait



Above a self portrait by **Stanley Spencer**.



Photorealism artist **Chuck Close**,



Remember to draw from direct observation. Use a mirror or have the person sat in front of you.

Hands drawn by **Leonardo Di Vinci** to the

Portrait by **Lucien Freud** to the right.



To the right a self portrait of

**Subject Specific-
Keywords**

Observational, Features, Colour, Composition, Contrast, Combine, Line, Proportion, Texture, Tones, Variation, Wash, Acrylic, Layers, Fragment, Broken, Juxtaposition, Pattern and Form, Overlapping, Three-Dimensional, Emotion, Expression.



Analytical Cubism (1908-12) this is characterised by a **fragmentary** appearance of **multiple viewpoints** and **overlapping** planes. Analytical cubism was about breaking down a portrait **viewpoint-by-viewpoint**.



Two examples of Year 8 self portraits inspired by the weeping woman.



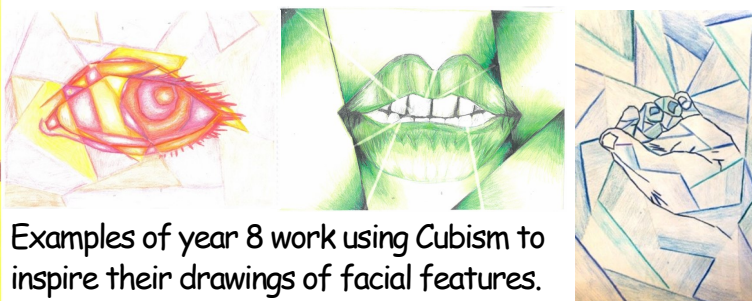
These are self-portraits by Pablo Picasso at different stages in his Art career.



Picasso art movements

- Blue Period
- Rose Period
- Analytical Cubism
- Synthetic Cubism
- Abstract.

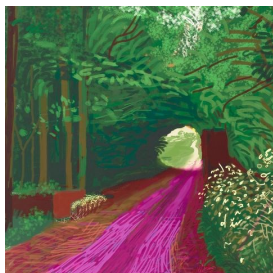
The Weeping Woman is an oil on canvas painted by Pablo Picasso in France in 1937.



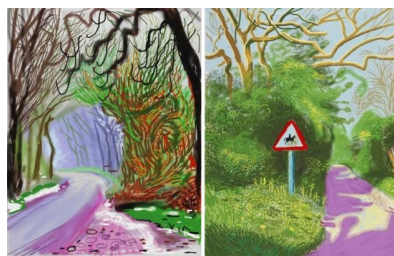
Examples of year 8 work using Cubism to inspire their drawings of facial features.

Subject Specific-keywords:

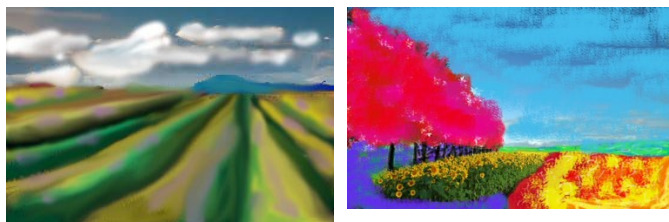
Screen, monitor, pen, ratio, proportion, graphics, thickness, line, resizing, pixels, colour, contrast, complementary, zoom, texture, photography, printing, digital, photoshop, image, manipulation, design, photomontage, set design, contemporary, perspective, two point perspective, vanishing point, landscape, composition, skyline, framing the view, scanning, viewpoints, eye line.



Ensure to explore Hockney's different types of work. He has changed and developed his methods of working as new technology comes along.



When David Hockney discovered the iPhone as an artistic medium, he opened up a whole new world of painting, making his first digital artworks around 2010. The smartphone was easy to use and he didn't even have to get out of bed to start his working day, drawing morning impressions in broad lines and dazzling colours directly on his screen. It wasn't until 2010 that Hockney first used an iPad which, with its larger screen, expanded his artistic repertoire and enabled an even more complex interplay of colour, light, and line. Each image captures a fleeting moment, from the colourful sunrise and lilac morning sky to nighttime impressions and the arrival of spring. We experience the passage of time through the eyes of Hockney. His landscapes are mainly of Yorkshire where he has a home and of Normandy where he also has a home.



Above are year 8 own interpretations of an Hockney Landscape using their own photography

Definition of a landscape in art:

Landscape painting, the depiction of natural scenery in art. Landscape paintings may capture mountains, valleys, bodies of water, fields, forests, and coasts and may or may not include man-made structures as well as people .

David Hockney <u>OM CH RA</u>	
Born	9 July 1937 Bradford, West Riding of Yorkshire, England
Nationality	British
Education	Bradford School of Art (1953–1958) Royal College of Art (1959–1962)
Known for	Painting, printmaking, photography, set design, photomontage, digital art.
Notable work	<i>A Bigger Splash</i> <i>Mr and Mrs Clark and Percy</i> <i>Portrait of an Artist (Pool with Two Figures)</i> <i>Peter Getting Out of Nick's Pool</i> <i>American Collectors (Fred and Marcia Weisman)</i> <i>Bigger Trees Near Water</i> <i>A Bigger Grand Canyon</i> <i>Garrowby Hill</i> <i>A Bigger Interior with Blue Terrace and Garden 2017</i>
Movement	Pop art

