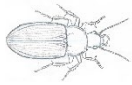


Insects

noun - a small arthropod animal that has six legs and generally one or two pairs of wings.

Facts :



- The number of insect species is believed to be between six and ten million.
- Insect bodies have three parts, the thorax, abdomen and head.
- They all have two antennae and three pairs of legs.
- Bees, termites and ants live in well organised social colonies.
- Insects are cold blooded.
- Spiders are not insects.
- Ants leave trails and communicate with each other using pheromones as chemical signals.



Key terms and techniques

Observational drawing

Drawing what is in front of you, looking at the shapes, lines and tones and space. You can use the grid technique when drawing from an image.

Tone - shading



Equipment:

Sharp pencil
Sharpener
Rubber

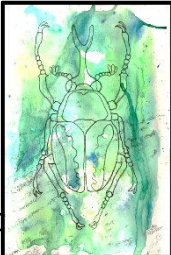


Mono printing

Mono - meaning one line

Equipment:

Printing mat
Ink
Roller
Newspaper
Pen/pencil



Collage

A piece of art made by sticking various different materials such as photographs and pieces of paper or fabric on to a backing.

Equipment:

PVA glue
Collection of papers
Scissors



Colour

Colour wheel

Primary - Original three colours, colours cannot be made. Red, Yellow and Blue.

Secondary - Mix two primary colours to get a secondary. Orange, purple and Green.

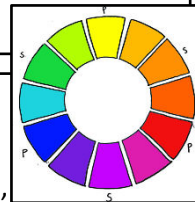
Tertiary - Mix a primary and secondary colour.

Analogous - Colours that are next to each other on the colour wheel. They also blend into each other well.

Complementary / opposite - Colours that are opposite each other, for example Yellow and purple.

Warm colours - These are yellows, oranges and reds. Think of the colours of a fire.

Cold colours - These are blues, purples and greens. Think of an icy/snowy day. They are the colours opposite to the warm colours.



Formal elements

These are used to help create or analysis artwork.

Composition - how the formal elements are laid out

Line - is a mark made on a surface, such as an outline of a shape, a pattern or texture.

Tone - is how light or dark something is. It can help show contrast between moods and visual effects.

Texture - a suggestion of how something feels or physically how it feels.

Form - refers to a 3D object - so it shows height, width and depth, like a cube.

Shape - these are 2D, so just show height and width like a square.

Colour - colour is very important as it can help show an emotion or feeling,

Pattern - this is a design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated.

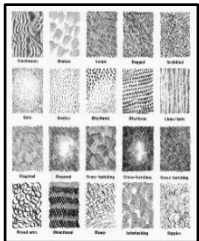
Space - refers to objects and the area around them. Positive space - the space objects take up and negative is the space around the objects.

Mark making

Creating texture through the use of a pencil, pen and paint.

Equipment:

Sharp pencil
Sharpener
Rubber



Oil pastels

Oil pastels consist of pigment mixed with a non-drying oil and wax binder.

To blend pastels you will need to start with a light colour and build up layers getting darker also vary pressure.



Artists

Pablo Picasso - Line drawings

Mister Finch - Wire sculpture

Kandinsky - Shapes

Matisse - Shape

Andy Warhol - Colour

Kelly Stanford - Colour

Damien Hirst - Pattern

Lynnette Shelley - Pattern

Rosalind Monks - Pattern (Zentangles)