

Topic: Topic: Year 7 Formal Elements of Art – Building skills

The Formal Elements are the parts used to make a piece of artwork. The art elements are line, shape, form, tone, texture, pattern, colour. They are often used together, and how they are organised in a piece of art determines what the finished piece will look like.

Line – Autumn one

Lines and curves are marks that span a distance between two points (or the path of a moving point). As an element of visual art, line is the use of various marks, outlines, and implied lines during artwork and design. A line has a width, direction, and length. One of the most fundamental elements of art is the line.



Duration: 7 lessons

Composite: Unit test

Key vocabulary:

Core knowledge Components

Powerful knowledge components crucial to commit to long term memory

Links to previous and future topics

- Line
- Draw
- Crosshatching
- Contour
- Element
- Vertical
- Horizontal
- Diagonal
- Direction
- Curved
- Straight
- Artist
- Portrait

- What is a contour line and the importance of it?
- What is a descriptive line and how does it change the appearance of a drawing?
- How can crosshatching and hatching change the appearance of a piece of artwork, and help create the illusion of 3D form?
- How can expressive lines be added to an artwork using a range of different media such as pencil, charcoal, oil paint and watercolour?
- What is the difference between an actual line and implied line in art?
- What defines an organic line?
- What types of line are used in this artwork?
- What was your first reaction to this artwork? Why do you think you had the reaction?
- Does your opinion about the artwork change the longer you look at it? Why?
- Describe the lines in this artwork using key words correctly

“A continuous line drawing is one in which a single, unbroken line is used to develop the image. Although mostly created as an exercise, many continuous line drawings can stand on their own as finished works of art.”

TIMELINE ARTISTS / BAME

- BURGERMAN
- MATISSE
- REGO
- MICHAELANGELO
- DA VINCI

- Line is the starting point of most artworks.
- Lines are the first element of art and are continuous marks that are made on any surface with a moving point.
- Lines can be used in various ways to create different compositions. A line is a simple element that defines the shape of a two-dimensional piece of art.
- There are many types of lines: thick, thin, **horizontal**, **vertical**, zigzag, diagonal, curly, curved, spiral, etc. and are often very expressive. Lines are basic tools for artists—though some artists.
- How different media will give the lines a different quality, they may be thicker or thinner, bold or smudged

Lines can suggest something more than just what can be seen:

- movement
- mood and atmosphere
- the subject's emotions
- the artist's emotions and ideas

Skills
Fine motor skills. Observational drawing and mark making techniques.

- Starting point developing a range of skills as students do very little art before yr7.
- Develop a range of basic drawing skills to then move onto to the next formal element – Colour.
- Over the year students will develop skills in each element to enrich their art outcomes putting all the element together in one piece.
- Year7 skills-based project will help them in yr8 when they will have a project linked to an outcome. Very much like the GCSE criteria.

UNIT TEST: 40 min contour line drawing composition encompassing everything they have learnt about drawing line, and using line to create the illusion of 3D form, convincingly.

Topic: Year 7

The Formal Elements are the parts used to make a piece of artwork. The art elements are line, shape, form, tone, texture, pattern, colour. They are often used together, and how they are organised in a piece of art determines what the finished piece will look like.

Colour – Autumn Two

Choices of colour and the relationships between colours have a huge influence on how a piece of Art, Craft or Design looks and feels and the emotions it provokes.



Duration: 7 Lessons

Composite: Unit test

Key vocabulary:	Core knowledge Components	Powerful knowledge components crucial to commit to long term memory	Links to previous and future topics
<p>Colour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Primary •Secondary •Paint •Canvas •Wheel •Palette •Mixing •Abstract •Describe 	<p>How a work of Art, Craft or Design looks and what we feel about it depends on a number of colour choices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choices of colour and the relationships between colours have a huge influence on how a piece of art or design looks and feels and the emotions it provokes. • What role colour plays in Art ? • Colour relationship – are there similar, harmonious colours or very different, contrasting colours? • Colour temperature – how warm or cool are the colours used? • Strength of colour – are pure hues, lighter tints, darker shades or less vibrant tones used? • Emotional response – what moods or feelings do the colours suggest? • Tints and shades • Coloured pencil images • Collage <p>TIMELINE Artists / BAME KANDINSKY FAUVISM MATISSE</p>	<p>The colour wheel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The colour wheel helps us understand the relationships between colours. • The primary colours are red, yellow and blue. • They cannot be made by mixing other colours together. The primary colours sit equal distances apart on the colour wheel. • All other colours can be mixed from red, yellow and blue. • Secondary colours are made by mixing equal amounts of primary colours together: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purple, orange and green are secondary colours. On the colour wheel, each secondary colour sits halfway between the two primary colours it is mixed from. • Warm and cool colours. The twelve-part colour wheel can be split in half into a section of six warm colours and a section of six cool colours. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choices of colour and the relationships between colours have a huge influence on how a piece of art or design looks and feels and the emotions it provokes. • A tertiary colour is made by mixing equal amounts of a primary colour and a secondary colour together. There are six tertiary colours. On the colour wheel, they sit between the primary and secondary colour they are mixed from. • How colours are made lighter and darker by adding white to create a TINT or black to create a SHADE, of any of the various hues in the world <p>SKILLS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colour mixing using paint/ fine motor skills and control materials (paint) 	<p>Starting point developing a range of skills as students do very little art before yr7.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a range of basic colour mixing to then move onto to the next formal element – Tone. • Over the year students will develop skills in each element to enrich their art outcomes putting all the element together in one piece. • Year7 skills-based project will help them in yr8 when they will have a project linked to an outcome. Very much like the GCSE criteria. <p>UNIT TEST: 40 min contour line drawing composition encompassing everything they have learnt about drawing colour.</p>