



Hi Year 11

It's been 4 weeks now and I am sure some of you are getting a little bored of box sets and Facetiming each other. You have expressed an interest in doing art at A level next year. There is going to be a formal induction programme and task for the summer. However that could be a time away and it is important to keep your creative energies going. I have sent you a series of activities that are linked to the "Principles of Art". You are invited to read through the booklet and pick out any of the tasks that appeal to you. You can do as many or as few as you wish. The tasks are flexible and should be modified to suit the materials that you have.

With regard to materials and paper then it is a matter of adapting tasks to what you have got. I know that you are a resourceful lot so here is a chance to demonstrate that.

Enjoy

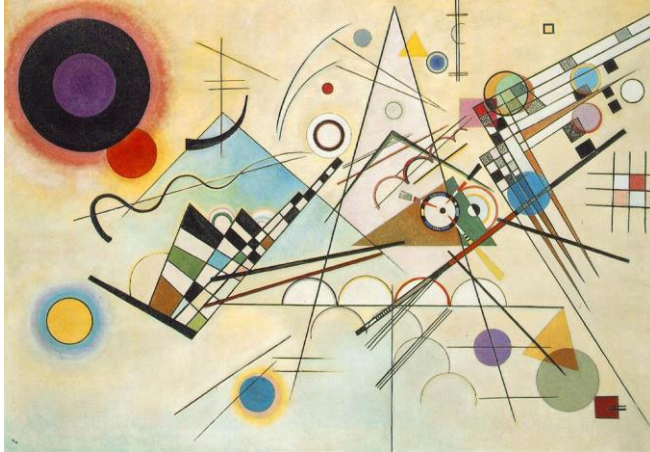
Mr Norton

PiXL Spine – Art – Principles

Principle of Art & Design

Composition

The arrangement of artwork is very important and can determine how well an image works.



Look at the following artwork- 'Composition VIII', 1923, by Wassily Kandinsky. The arrangement of the geometric shapes creates a sense of rhythm and helps to balance the image.

Think Harder: Cut out a range of geometric shapes using coloured card.

How can you arrange them into an interesting composition?

Rule of Thirds

By drawing two equally spaced vertical lines and two equally spaced horizontal lines you will have created a rule of thirds grid. This method allows us to establish a balanced and pleasing composition.

Think Harder: Take a series of photographs or draw the following (use the rule of thirds):

1. **A person:** place the eyes on an intersection of the grid, positioning the person off to the side of the frame.
2. **A landscape:** position the horizon line along one of the horizontal lines and ensure that other features, such as a tree, on a point or along one of the lines.

Proportion

Proportion plays a vital role in any drawing. To be able to represent something realistically, you need to be able to observe and recognise a thing's true shape, which means being able to draw the image in proportion.

Think Harder: Select an object and put it in front of you. Hold out your pencil in front of you (your arm must be straight). This will help you to determine the height and width measuring from the tip of your pencil to your thumb. Start to plan the main shapes you can see. Keep looking, observing and drawing step by step. Continue until you create a completed image.

Movement

To capture something moving or to demonstrate a sense of direction in a piece of work.

Think Harder:

1. Create a plasticine model of a person, animal or creature. Photograph it in a stationary position. Now move the model slightly and photograph it. Again, move it slightly – you could even alter it slightly – and place the leg forward slightly or adjust an arm as though it is about to take a step forward. Continue to adjust it further, photographing each step. You can then:

- Print the photographs (or illustrate each step) and create a flip book.
- Create a stop frame animation (download an app or use transitions on PowerPoint).

How could you include scenery or show other elements of movement?

2. Find someone to model for you. Ask them to do something that requires movement – dancing, running, playing a sport etc. Get them to slowly demonstrate each stage of the activity and photograph it. Now create a piece of artwork using the photographs; examples could include:

- Using a series of overlapping line drawings
- Freehand drawing with a paintbrush using quick marks and strokes.

How could you capture a light trail?

How could you use panning and rear curtain sync to develop ideas further?

3. You will need a light source such as a torch, glow stick, LED light etc. You can either:

- Draw in the air with a light source whilst taking a long exposure
- Move the camera during the exposure of the light source

What light sources mechanically or physically move that could demonstrate movement?

Hierarchy

This can influence the way in which something is perceived by the viewer. It helps us to determine what is most and least important.

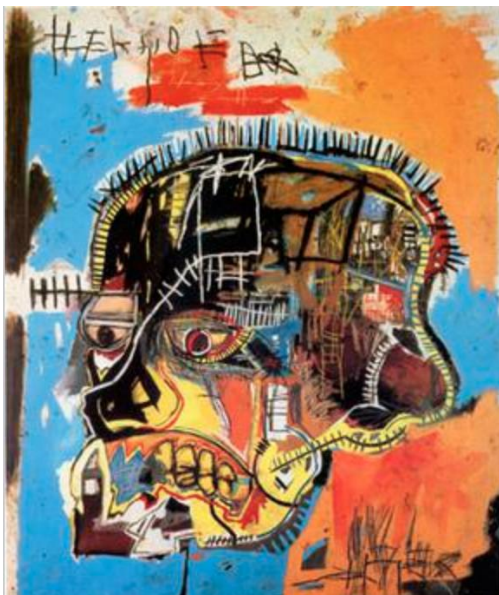
Think Harder: Write down a list of 10 things that are important to you – objects, people, places etc. Now rank them from 1-10 (with 1 being the most important). You will now create a piece of artwork demonstrating an order of hierarchy. This could include making the most important things:

- much larger so they stand out (making the least important things smaller and smaller)
- putting them in the centre of the work (everything else surrounds them)
- making the images more detailed (the others more minimal)
- enhancing the colour - making them bolder and everything else more subtle and dull
- using contrasting styles

How could the use of the formal elements contribute to successfully demonstrating hierarchy?

Variety

When something is diverse, and provides an element of difference, it has a distinct character. This allows the viewer to show question and show intrigue.



Look at the following artwork, 'Untitled', 1981, by Jean-Michel Basquiat. The artist used different surfaces to create his artwork, the drawings were often very childlike and he used a range of materials such as ink, oil and markers. He explored with symbols, logos, diagram, pictograms, letters and much more.

Think Harder: Using Basquiat's work as inspiration you will need to create your own piece of work based on variety. Use different surfaces, colours, media, lettering etc.

How can you demonstrate diversity?

Harmony

It gives something a sense of unity and belonging, which can work together and complement each other.



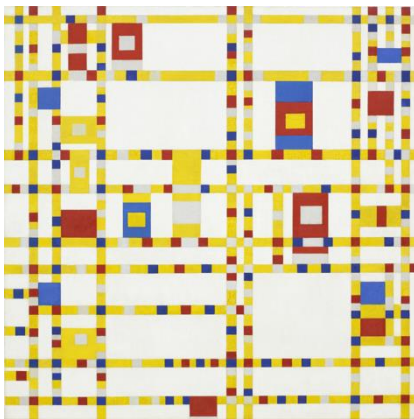
Look at the following artwork – ‘Orange and Yellow’, 1956, by Mark Rothko. He was an Abstract Expressionist who was well known for his oil creations using simple blocks of bright and vibrant colours.

Think Harder: Create your own series of harmonious paintings using a range of colour.

How can you create a sense of unity between the pieces?

Rhythm

Repetition plays a vital role in creating a rhythmic piece of artwork but there must be an element of difference for this to work.



Look at the following artwork –, ‘Broadway Boogie Woogie’, 1943, by Piet Mondrian. In this artwork, Mondrian creates an alternating rhythm using a combination of lines, shapes and colours changing the focus and dynamics of the piece.

Other types of rhythm include:

- Progressive rhythm: a gradual increase or decrease of something such as size or colour.
- Regular rhythm: same gap or use of space

Think Harder: Create your own rhythmic piece of artwork, using:

- repetitive brushstrokes or motion of applying paint
- repeating the same shape/s in a linear path
- create a design but alter the colour/tone as the piece progresses
- increase or decrease the object, shape or pattern from one side to the other.

Emphasis

To bring attention to something by making it stand out.

Think Harder: Create your own pieces of artwork by over emphasising, such as:

1. Draw yourself. Pick a feature and draw it in a different style to the rest of the image.
2. Create a still life image using range of objects or things. Make one object much larger than it would normally be.
3. Create a scenic image such as a landscape or city scape. Use a newspaper or magazine and cut out an image that is unrelated and stick it in the centre of your piece.
4. Draw an image of anything you like. Make the whole image black and white and select one area to apply bright colour.
5. Draw the scene around you now – it may be inside or outside, include objects or people etc. Use a contrasting media on one part only.



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