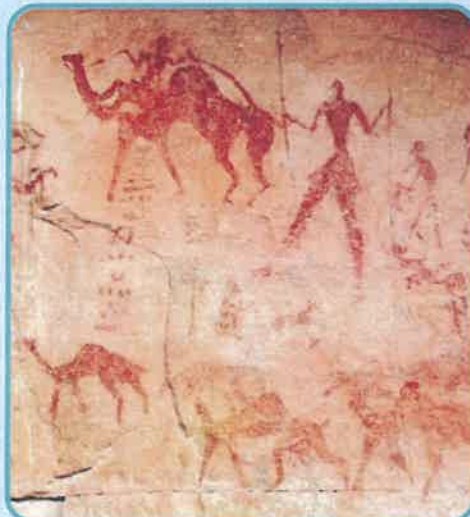


Charcoal	Burnt wood that can be used to draw with
Drawing medium	Different materials used to draw e.g. pencils, charcoal, pastels
Pigment	The colour in a natural object
Prehistoric	A time in the past before humans wrote things down to record history
Proportion	How big a part of something looks compared to the rest of it
Scale up	Enlarge a drawing so the proportions stay the same
Smudging	Blending a soft drawing material on a surface
Stone age	The oldest period in which humans are known to have lived, lasting over 2.5 million years

Prehistoric people painted in dark conditions



People living in the Stone Age drew and painted animals because animals were an important food source



People living in the Stone age made paint and dye using natural objects like berries, burnt wood, plants and animal fats.

The colours used in cave art reflect the pigments that could be found. Green and blue were hard to find and make into paint.

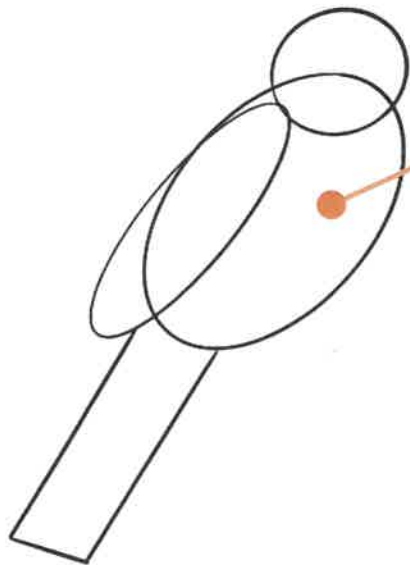
Historians think paint was applied using natural objects like animal hair brushes, or was sprayed on using hollowed out bones.

Mix natural paint using a flour and water base with strong pigments like spices mixed in

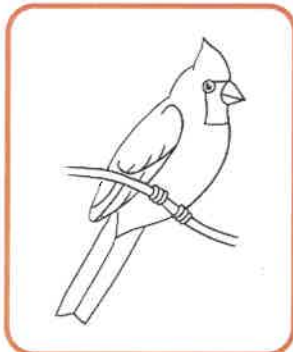


Some Stone age art contains bold black outlines, patterns and dots

Scaling up drawings



Look for the big shapes



Positive print



Negative print

Abstract	Art where the subject doesn't necessarily look like it does in real life.
Botanical art	To depict whole plants or parts of plants that is visually pleasing and scientifically accurate.
Composition	Putting different elements together in a pleasing way.
Geometric	A regular shape with angles and straight lines.
Organic	Irregular natural shapes.
Scale	The size of what is being drawn.
Shading	Drawn marks to show areas of light and dark.
Texture	A surface quality that is not flat.
Tone	The light and dark something is.

Artists

Georgia O'Keeffe

Charles Darwin

Maud Purdy

Max Ernst

Carl Linneaus

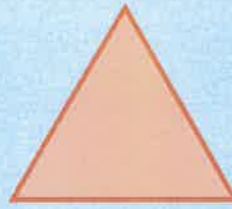
Everything in our world is made from simple shapes. Identifying shapes within objects will help you to draw more accurately.



Squares and rectangles



Circles and ovals



Triangles



Straight lines



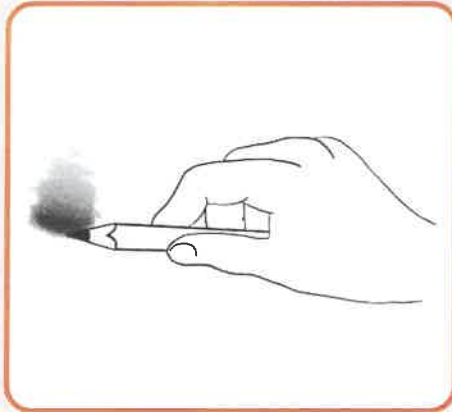
Wavy lines



Holding a pencil to shade



Detail grip
(Writing grip)



Shading grip

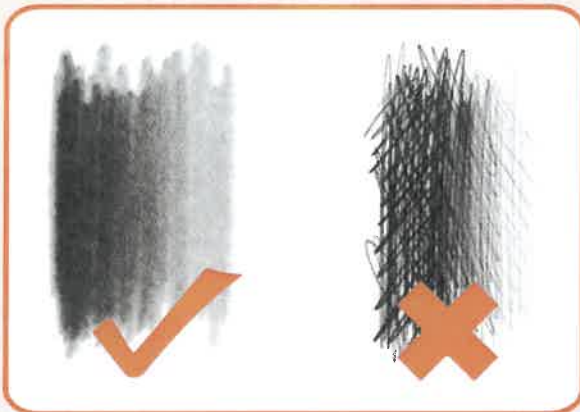
The four rules of shading

To shade in
ONE direction

To not leave
any gaps

To work neatly
to the edges

To create smooth
even tones



Creating tones:



Dark tones
show where
there is less
light on an
object. Pressing
firmly with your
pencil when you
shade will
create darker
tones.

Light tones
show where
there is more
light on the
subject and less
pressure is
needed when
you shade.

sculptor	An artist who makes sculptures.
structure	Parts arranged in a particular way, like a cardboard model.

Artist information

Anthony Caro
(March 1924 - October 2013)

- A British artist who made abstract sculptures.
- Used scrap metal and found objects.
- Some of his sculptures are colourful.

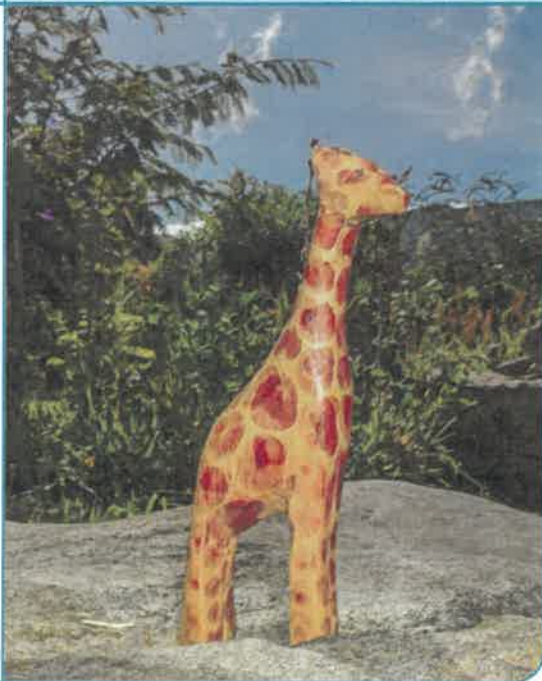
Ruth Asawa
(January 1926 - August 2013)

- An American sculptor who made wire sculptures.
- She was interested in the shapes created by space between artworks.

Abstract



Figurative



Positive space

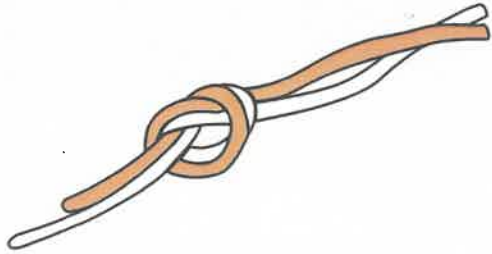


Negative space

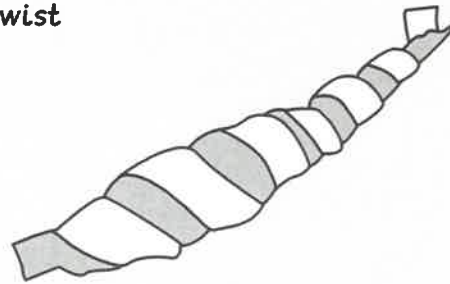


Techniques for joining shapes

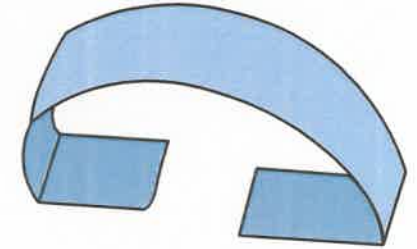
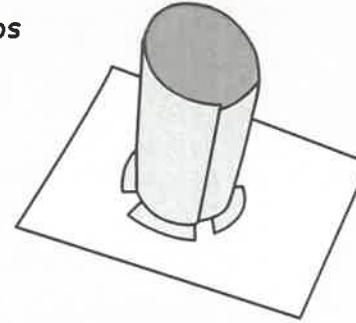
tie



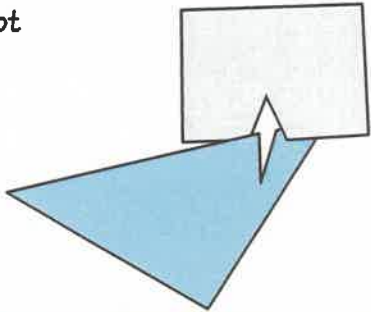
twist



tabs



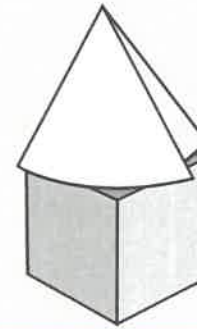
slot



wrap

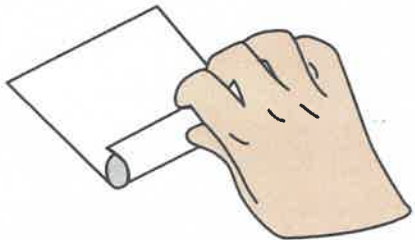


balance

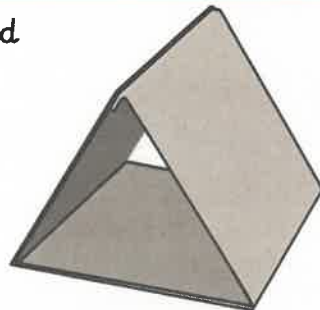


Techniques for shaping card - from 2D to 3D

roll



fold



concertina

