

Year Three Drawing- Growing Artists

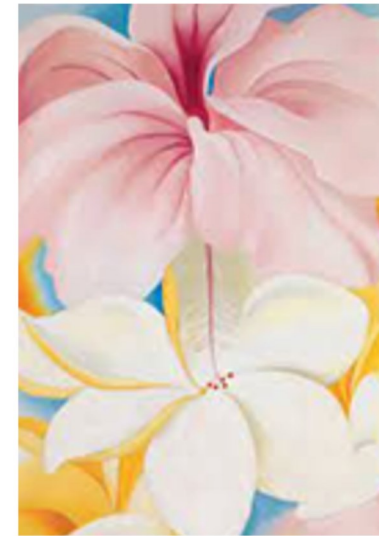
Artists

In this unit, I will:

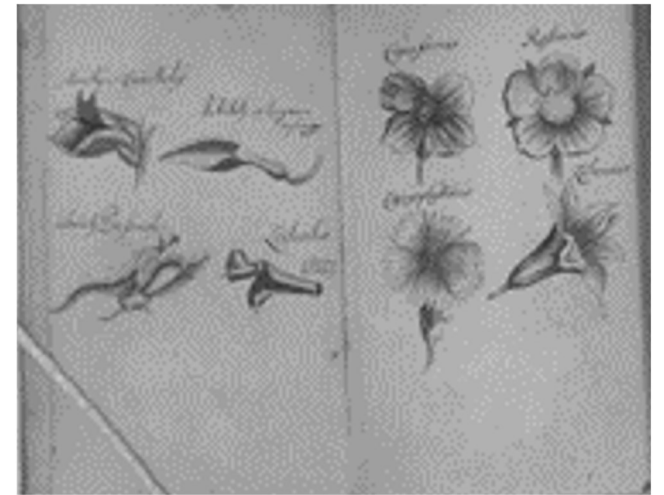
- ❑ Know the difference between organic and geometric shapes and use simple shapes to form the basis of a drawing.
- ❑ Use shading to demonstrate a sense of light and dark in their work with some accuracy
- ❑ Blend tones smoothly and follow the four shading rules.
- ❑ Collect a varied range of textures using frottage and use tools competently, being willing to experiment.
- ❑ Try a range of drawing materials, beginning to demonstrate expressive marks by trying tools in an interesting way.

Vocabulary

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.



Georgia O'Keeffe

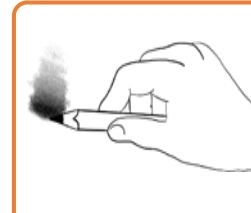


Carl Linnaeus

Holding a Pencil to Shade



Detail grip



Shading grip



Max Ernst

Creating Tones

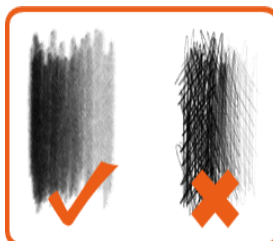


Dark tones show where there is less light on an object. Pressing firmly with your pencil when you shade will create darker tones.

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

The Four Rules of Shading

1. Shade in one direction.
2. Try not to leave any gaps
3. Work neatly to the edges
4. Create smooth, even tones.



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

