

KS3 Year 9 Art Knowledge Organiser – Bright World Still Life

Still life – a collection of inanimate objects (things that are not living) arranged together in a specific way

Recording from Observation

Primary source observational drawing: drawing something real in front of you.
Secondary source observational drawing: drawing something from a picture.



Making something look 3D

- To prevent objects looking flat, a range of tonal shading is essential to make objects look 3D.
- Pressing harder and lighter with a pencil creates the different tones.
- Shading straight across a surface will make an item appear flat.
- Use the direction of your pencil to help enhance the 3D surface.
- Including shadows will also help make objects appear 3D and separate objects from each other.

Key Words/Formal Elements: Recording from Observation

viewfinder	A window to select focus area for drawing
composition	The position and layout of shapes on the paper
line	Defines shape, the outer edges of something
tone	How dark or light a shape is
shape	The outline of the still life objects
form	Appearing three-dimensional
pattern	A repeated shape or line
texture	The feel or appearance of a surface, how rough or smooth it is
structure	The ways in which parts are arranged and put together
scale	The different sizes of shapes used
proportion	The size and shape of one object in comparison to another
cross-hatching	Lines are placed over each other at different angles to build up areas of tone

Key Words: Painting and 3D

Flat Painting	The use of flat colours (no tints or tones blended in) to give each shape a clear bold finish
Tonal Painting	The lightness or darkness of something – this could be a tint or shade, or how dark or light a colour appears. You may add white to a colour to make it lighter or black/brown/blue to make it darker.
Layers	Additional layers of paint are added to make the painted shapes flatter in colour
Construction	Is to build or put together (assemble, create, make)
3D	3D techniques used for creating sculpture are categorised as additive and subtractive . Additive are where you attach pieces together, such as when modelling or building. Subtractive are when you take material away, such as carving. Common materials include clay, wire, and paper and card .
Relief	The term relief is from the Latin verb relevo, to raise. To create a relief is to give the impression that the sculpted material has been raised above the background.
Gum tape	Is a form of paper <i>tape</i> with a water-based chemical adhesive that is reactivated by water to make it sticky.

Ideas

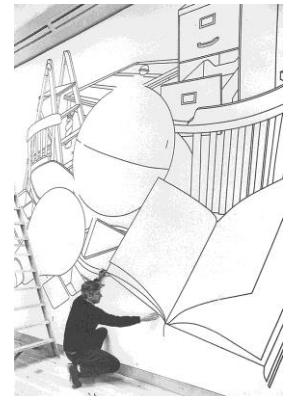
Ideas for final 3D outcome are developed from the initial recording stage considering the style and technique of Claes Oldenburg and Michael Craig Martin.

Claes Oldenburg

Claes Oldenburg is a Swedish-born American Pop-art sculptor, who became famous in the early 1960s for his giant soft sculptures of everyday objects. In the late 1960s, his sculptures became larger and moved outdoors to public spaces around the world. He began collaborating with Coosje van Bruggen in 1976 and they married in 1977. They created more than 40 sculpture installations together until her death in 2009.



Michael Craig Martin



Michael Craig Martin is an Irish-British contemporary artist and painter. Inspired by the use of ordinary household objects in the late 1970s he began to make line drawings of ordinary objects, creating a range of images which form the foundation of his work. During the 1990s the focus of his work shifted to painting, with the same range of boldly outlined objects being painted using vivid colour schemes.