Burwell Village College Primary

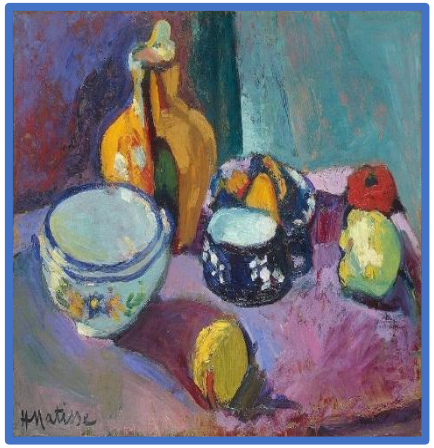
Drawing - Direct Observation

Vocabulary	
observation drawing	accurately represent what is seen, including shape, form, colour, texture and proportion
proportion	the size difference between two or parts of a picture
geometric shapes	regular shapes such as squares or circles
shadow	the dark side on an object not facing the light that reveals the form and mass of the shape

Still Life

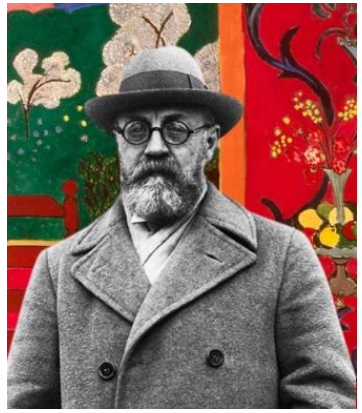
A still life is a group of objects that are arranged for an artist to draw, paint or photograph.

Common still life objects include fruit, flowers, bottles, toys and household items.



Henry Matisse

Henry Matisse (1869 – 1954) was a French artist who was well known for his observational art, and pioneered Fauvism.

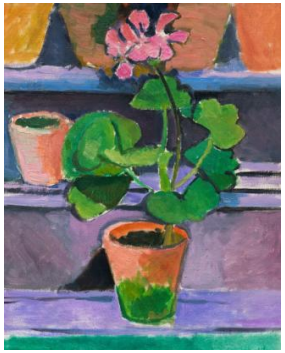


Stippling

Stippling is the drawing and grouping together of dots to illustrate shadows.

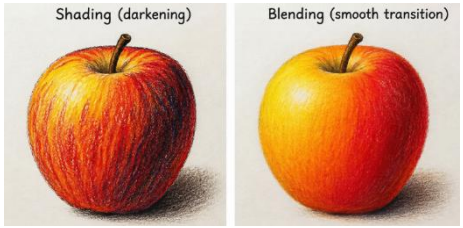
- Dots that are far apart make the area look light
- Dots that are close together make it look dark





Shading vs Blending

Shading uses lightness and darkness to create depth.



Blending helps to smooth any harsh lines or edges to make a drawing look more realistic.

Oil Pastels

Press **lightly** when you want pale colours.
Press **harder** for strong, bold colour.
Build colour up in **layers**.

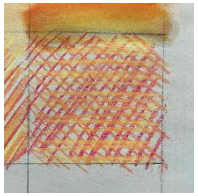


Tone

Tone is how light or dark a colour is.

It is used to show the effect of light on surfaces or objects. Contrasting tones create depth and 3D shape or form.

Cross-Hatching



Cross-hatching involves drawing lines that cross each other to help show different tones.

- fewer lines = **lighter areas**
- more lines = **darker areas**

Artists follow the shape of the object when drawing the lines to make it look realistic.