

What big ideas will you cover?

- What is a natural form?
- What is the difference between 'actual' and 'simulated' texture?
- What is the difference between a primary and secondary source?
- What must I consider when creating an effective composition of studies?
- Who is Heather Knight?
- What is 'ceramics' and slab building?
- What is slip and what are the steps to successful clay joining?
- How do I create a visually effective ceramic artefact?



Lesson 1 & 2:

Recording natural forms using collage and pen

Lesson 3 & 4:

Recording natural forms in pencil

Lesson 5:

Recording natural forms in pen

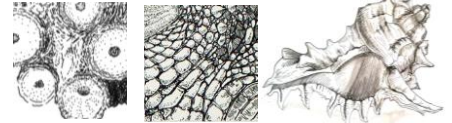
What are the key concepts?

KNOWLEDGE:

- Primary and secondary sources
- Actual and simulated textures
- The visual characteristics of the artwork of Heather Knight
- The fundamentals of ceramics and air-dry clay

SKILLS:

- Recording from primary and secondary sources
- Application of varied two-dimensional media and techniques
- Creation of tonal and textural effects in pencil and pen
- Compositional awareness
- Use of scale, repetition and balance
- Application of slab building and relief construction techniques in clay
- Ongoing reflection and refinement of work



Lesson 6 & 7:

Developing design ideas

Lesson 8:

Building a slab cylinder in air-dry clay

What important prior knowledge will you use from your prior learning?

- Observational drawing techniques, application of tone and mark-making from '7.1 Line, tone and form'
- Meaning of relief from '7.2 Colour'

Where does this topic fit into the curriculum plan for this subject?

The ability to design an artefact from your own explorative starting points is a valuable skill used repeatedly within your art and design education. Working in air dry clay introduces you to a further sculptural technique whilst refining the application of relief.

Lesson 9, 10 & 11:

Adding relief texture

Lesson 12:

Applying surface colour

What is the key vocabulary that you will need to know in this topic?

You will find this on your knowledge organiser.

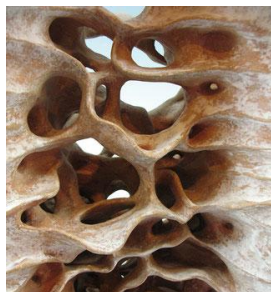
How and when will you be assessed on this topic?

Your skills will be assessed at the end of the topic based on the project success criteria.

primary source	drawing/recording from a real object/item in front of you
secondary source	drawing/recording from an image someone else has produced
actual texture	the real feel of something. Eg: 'the sculpture is smooth to the touch'.
simulated texture	texture that is seen, you cannot touch it. Eg: a drawing of a fluffy cat
relief	when elements of a design rise up from a background surface
ceramics	pots and other articles made from clay <u>hardened</u> by high heat (around 880 degrees Celsius) in a kiln.
ceramicist	a person that creates artwork or artefacts from clay
air dry clay	a type of modelling clay that hardens and dries naturally when exposed to room-temperature air, eliminating the need for firing in a kiln.
slip	clay particles in water, used as the 'glue' when constructing items from clay

Heather Knight

Knight is an American porcelain ceramist who has a passion for all things natural. She hand builds all of her pieces and uses chopsticks as her main building and textural tool.



Elizabeth Shriver is also an American ceramicist. Much of her work is inspired by plants, coral, fossils and rock formations. She likes to add textural effects to the surfaces of her work or to carve through the full thickness of the clay in places.

air dry clay

On average, air dry clay takes 24 hours to dry. For thicker pieces, it may take up to 72 hours.

Sealing air dry clay is crucial for preserving and protecting your creations. Once your piece is fully dry, it can be sealed with a varnish or glaze of your choice using a brush. Apply the sealant in light, even layers. Multiple light layers are better than one thick coat. Sealing not only preserves and protects your creations but also gives them a polished and appealing finish.