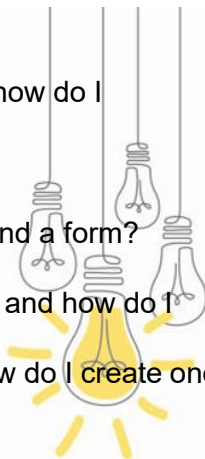


What **big ideas** will you cover?

- What is tone, what does it represent and how do I create it?
- How do I create tonal effects in pen?
- What is monochromatic art?
- What is the difference between a shape and a form?
- What is a still-life?
- What is the meaning of composition in art and how do I create one effectively?
- What is a continuous line drawing and how do I create one effectively?
- How do I record objects realistically?
- How do I ensure my drawings are in proportion?



What are the **key concepts**?

KNOWLEDGE:

- The meaning of tone, contrast and monochromatic
- The difference between shape and form
- The meaning of still-life
- The meaning of composition and proportion

SKILLS:

- Creating a tonal range in pencil and pen
- Creating tonal effects using mark-making
- Realistic recording of three-dimensional forms
- Effective use of mark-making and cross-contour lines
- Drawing in proportion
- Creating visually effective compositions

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

- 'Shading' can make things look realistic
- Shapes are flat

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

The skills you will gain in terms of observational drawing, tonal application and composition will be used and developed repeatedly throughout your art and design education!

How and when will you be **assessed** on this topic?

Your skills will be assessed at the end of the topic based on the art & design assessment criteria stuck into your sketchbook.

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

tone, contrast, mark-making, texture, two-dimensional, three-dimensional, shape, form, chiaroscuro, composition, background, middle-ground, foreground, horizon line, parallel, cross-contour, still-life, realism, proportion, curvature, reflection, symmetry.

Lesson 1:



Creating tone in pencil

Lesson 2:

Creating textural and tonal effects in pen



Lesson 3 & 4:

Drawing three-dimensional forms



Lesson 5:

Creating and photographing a still life composition

Lesson 6:

Continuous line drawing



Lesson 7, 8 & 9:

Sketching a still life composition

Lesson 10:

ACTION LESSON

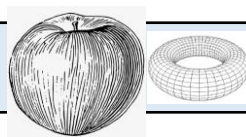
Refining your work

Lesson 11, 12, 13 & 14:

Applying tone to a still life composition



tone	how dark or light something is
contrast	the difference between light and dark tones
composition	how the elements of art are arranged in an artwork
chiaroscuro	an Italian word meaning 'light-dark'. It is a technique of creating very bold contrasts in an artwork
cross-contouring	the technique of using curved lines to emphasise the curved surface of a form
'mono'	prefix meaning one, single, alone
'chrome'	suffix meaning colour
monochrome	a photograph or picture developed or executed in black and white or in varying tones of only one colour
proportion	the size of things in relation to one another



The elements of art:



line



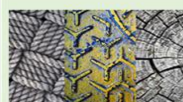
tone



shape



form



texture



colour



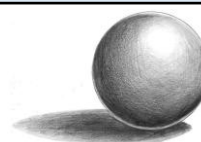
space



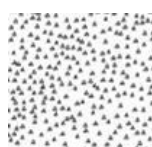
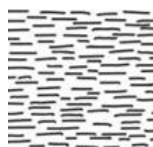
Tone refers to how light or dark something is.

It can be used to:

- show the effects of light and shadow
- make a subject look three-dimensional
- portray distance
- represent different colours



Mark-making is using different marks to show textural and tonal effects.



Shapes are flat areas surrounded by an outline. They are **two-dimensional** – having only **height and width**.



Forms are **three-dimensional** – they have **height, width and depth**. They have **volume**.

A **still life** is a **composition** of one or more inanimate objects.

Realistic artworks will have a **foreground**, **middle-ground** and **background**.

The **horizon line** is where the horizontal and vertical planes meet.

A **Vanitas** still life is filled with symbolic objects—like skulls, fading flowers, decaying fruit, or hourglasses—that remind us of the shortness and fragility of life. This style of artwork originated in the Netherlands during the 1600's. The objects featured had different meanings such as....

skull: the certainty of death

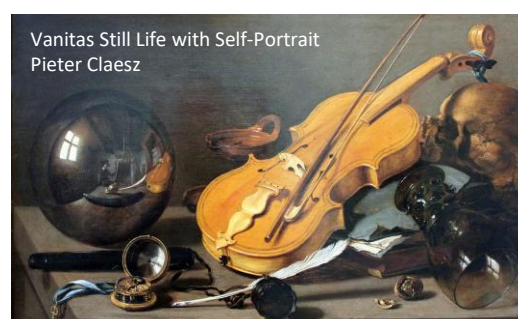
bubbles/spheres: the suddenness of death

timepieces (clocks etc): time is short

musical instruments: life only lasts a short time—the music always ends

rotten fruit: represents mortality

books and quills: knowledge dies with you



Vanitas Still Life with Self-Portrait
Pieter Claesz