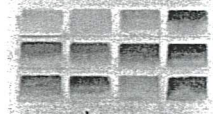


tone	how dark or light something is
contrast	the difference between light and dark tones
composition	how the elements of art are arranged in an artwork
chiaroscuro	an Italian word meaning 'light-dark'. It is a technique of creating very bold contrasts in an artwork
cross-contouring	the technique of using 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



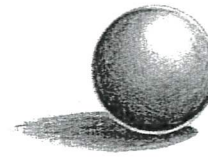
space



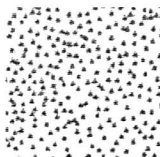
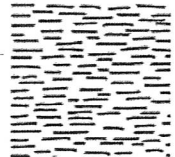
Tone refers to how light or dark something is.

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.

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

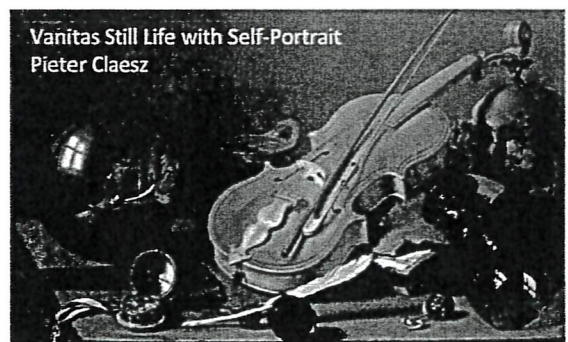
bubbles/spheres: the suddenness of death

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

*Use the information on the knowledge organiser to complete the questions below.
You will be tested on this next lesson!*

1) List the seven elements of art:

.....

.....

2) Explain what 'monochrome' means:

.....

.....

3) List two things that tone can be used to convey:

.....

4) What is the meaning of 'contrast'?

.....

5) What is the difference between a shape and a form?

.....

.....

.....

6) What word refers to how the elements of art are arranged within an artwork?

.....

7) What is a 'still-life'?

.....

.....

8) What type of still life painting is based on symbolic objects that represent the shortness and fragility of life?

.....

9) What word describes the size of things in relation to one another?

.....

10) What word describes the technique of using marks to show textural and tonal effects?

.....

Impacts of digital technology on wider society including:

- ☐ Ethical issues
- ☐ Legal issues
- ☐ Cultural issues
- ☐ Environmental issues
- ☐ Privacy issues

ETHICS = Our principles, the things that influence our choices and behaviour

CULTURE = Our way of life, including customs and beliefs

HEALTHCARE



- ✓ Use of AI to diagnose illness
- ✗ Poorer nations cannot afford technology



SOCIAL MEDIA

- ✓ Great for keeping in touch
- ✗ Can be used for bullying/trolling



DRIVERLESS CARS

- ✓ Can auto-navigate and do not get tired on long journeys
- ✗ Will computers cause accidents?



ENVIRONMENT

- ✓ Networking removes the need for travel
- ✗ Waste and pollution from manufacturing tech

THE RATINGS CULTURE

- ✓ Easy to find, give and share opinions
- ✗ People can become obsessed with how they are perceived



PRIVACY ISSUES

- Do you own your own data?
- Should governments and law enforcement have complete access?
- What are COOKIES? Should you allow websites to access them?



Legislation relevant to Computer Science:

- ☐ The Data Protection Act 2018
- ☐ Computer Misuse Act 1990
- ☐ Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988
- ☐ Software licences (i.e. open source and proprietary)



NEWS

- ✓ Lots of up-to-date news sources
- ✗ Which are real, which are "fake news"?



AI/ROBOTICS

- ✓ Can do repetitive tasks well
- ✗ Will it replace humans?

COMPUTER MISUSE ACT 1990

There are three main principles of the Computer Misuse Act. It is an offence to:



1. access computer material without permission, e.g. looking at someone else's files
2. access computer material without permission and with intent to commit criminal offences, e.g. hacking into your bank's computer and increasing the money in your own account
3. alter computer data without permission, e.g. writing a virus to destroy someone else's data

THE 8 PRINCIPLES OF THE DATA PROTECTION ACT 2018

- ✓ Fair, lawful & transparent processing
- ✓ Purpose limitation
- ✓ Data minimisation
- ✓ Accuracy
- ✓ Data retention periods
- ✓ Data security
- ✓ Accountability

REVISION NOTE

You must learn the basic principles of each act of law and be able to recognise and identify the circumstances when

THE COPYRIGHT DESIGNS AND PATENTS ACT 1988

An act of law designed to provide protection for creators of books, software music and video, against illegal copying, piracy and distribution.



COPYRIGHT – material cannot be used/distributed without permission



CREATIVE COMMONS – material can be used without permission (though credit may need to be given)



SOFTWARE LICENSES

	Open Source	Proprietary	Freeware
Is licensed	✓	✓	✓
Can be edited by users	✓	✗	✗
License is free	✓	✗	✓
Users can make and sell their own version	✓	✗	✗

1. Complete the two definitions using words from the top of the sheet. [2]

a) Ethics are our _____ that influence our choices and behaviour.

b) Culture is our way of life, including customs and _____.

2. Write **BENEFIT** or **RISK** next to each statement. [4]

a) AI can be used to diagnose illness. _____

b) Social media can be used for bullying or trolling. _____

c) Networking can reduce the need to travel. _____

d) Manufacturing technology can create waste and pollution. _____

3. Which section of the sheet does each statement come from? [3]

Choose from: **Healthcare / Driverless Cars / Ratings Culture**

a) People can become obsessed with how they are perceived. _____

b) Computers can navigate without becoming tired. _____

c) Some poorer countries may not be able to afford technology. _____

4. Identify which law deals with the following issues. [3]

a) Protecting creators from illegal copying. _____

b) Protecting personal data. _____

c) Accessing or changing computer data without permission. _____

5. The **Computer Misuse Act** section gives three offences numbered 1, 2 and 3. Write the correct offence number. [3]

a) Looking at somebody else's files without permission. _____

b) Hacking into a bank computer intending to increase the money in an account. _____

c) Writing a virus to destroy somebody else's data. _____

6. Which **Data Protection** principle matches each description? Use the exact term from the sheet. [3]

a) Only collecting the information that is actually needed: _____

b) Making sure information is correct: _____

c) Keeping information protected from unauthorised access: _____

7. Look at the **Software Licences** table. [2]

a) Which type of software allows users to edit the software? _____

b) Which two types of software can have a free licence? _____