THE Ebbsfleet ACADEMY
Aspire, Excel

Subject: Art
Year: 7
Term: 1
Topic: Colour Theory

Lesson Sequence
1. Begin drawing self portrait
2. Develop accuracy of proportions facial features.
3. Begin adding colour using oil pastels.
4. Continue to add colour to show mood.
5. Create a collage inspired by Gary Hume based on self portrait.
6. Complete Gary Hume self portrait.
7. Introduced to Grid drawing working from Photographs.
8. Working on applying tonal shading to Grid drawings.
9. Introduce Monoprint technique. Use photographs to demonstrate this.
10. Tonal portrait of family member or friend.

Key Assessments
EA2 – Portrait focusing on accuracy of proportions.

Key Words:
Primary colours are colours from which all other colours are made these are red, blue, and yellow.
Secondary Colours are colours that are created from equal amounts of a pair of primary colours these are green, orange, violet.
Tertiary colours are colours made from equal amounts of a pair of primary and secondary colours: red-violet, blue-violet, blue-green, yellow-green, yellow-orange, red-orange
Hue - Range of Tints and shades
Tint - Colour plus white
Shade - Colour plus black
Monochromatic, different tints and shades of one colour
Neutral, - created by mixing equal amounts of two complementary colours (usually a grey-brown)
Warm Colours – Reds, Yellows, Oranges
**Cold Colours – Blues, greens**

Key Knowledge:

Portraiture is an image/sculpture of a person or animal. When drawing a portrait the most important element is that the proportions are correct. This means that each facial feature is the correct size in relation to the head and other facial feature.

Another factor in a realistic portrait is accurately copying the shape of the facial features (eye,nose,mouth). There are many tutorials on youtube.com to draw these but one factor remains the same and that is you must press lightly with your pencil to begin with.

The next stage of drawing the portrait is adding a range of tonal shading. The wider range of tone (Dark and Light) you include in your portrait the more 3 Dimensional it will become. You can create different tones by applying different pressure to your pencil. The harder you push the darker the Shade.

A pencil perfect for shading is the 4B, this number and letter can be found on the end of the pencil. A 4B pencil is soft and allows a darker mark to be made easier this. A HB pencil is a good pencil to do your initial drawing (lightly)

Proportion Diagram
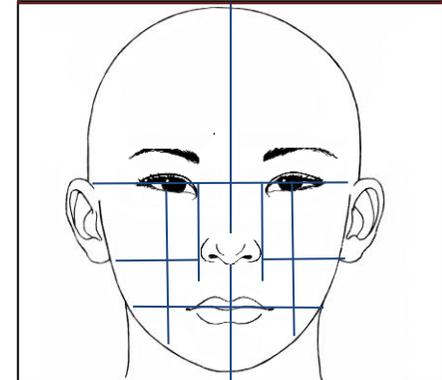
Skills covered in this term:

Colour Mixing: To be able to accurately create secondary and tertiary colours, looking at the hue of each colour to produce a colour wheel.

Water colour painting: To begin to use watercolour to produce water colour washes. Learning how to use the qualities of the paint to produce and even wash or colour and range of tone.

Oil Pastels - To be able to blend oil pastels producing work with bright and vibrant colours.

Artist response. To be able to accurately copy an artist piece of work in order to be able to practically demonstrate the key features of an artist work.

Portraiture – How to draw the human face.