Learning Objective:

Create a List of 100 words you love or about YOU.

Pentax k1000 - My first SLR Vintage Cameras 35mm Film Reading Instagram You Tube Snapseed DIY Lightroom Vintage Photoshop Furniture Google Classroom **Bluetooth Headphones Everything Photography** Upcycling Gyoza dumplings Resene Paint Colours -Periglcial blue, Indian Ink, Poppy Fruit Smoothies Boiled eggs Camembert Pesto Omelettes Donburi Bowls Sushi Iskenders Salmon Souvlakis's Greek Yoghurt Surimi Tempeh Kombucha Nintendo games - Mario Lake swims Bush walks/cycles Rapaki Track Rapaki Reserve Sewing Airports Air New Zealand 42



My Whānau

Mum - Mara Al - My Fiance Dad - Chris Nero - My cat Brothers - Reuben + Brendon Sister in Law - Alice

My 9 Nephews and Nieces Marcia, Thomas, Vera Tremaine, Kiki (Step) Araya, Brodie, Lanah, Tyler

Zombie Movies Popcorn Coconut Ice Cream Running Whittikers artisan chocolate collection Good Coffee Buying locally Vegetables BBQ's Sunglasses Making gifts **Bubbles** Wellington Recycling Art and Photography books Christchurch Art gallery Gallery visits

My favourite Photographers

16

Fiona Pardington - NZ Maori Cindy Sherman - USA Yvonne Todd - NZ Hendrik Kerstens - DUTCH Ben Cauchi - NZ Uta Barth - USA Barbara Kruger - USA Christian Boltanski - FRA Erena Baker - NZ Maori 25

typology • noun | ty-pol-o-gy | \tī-'pă-lə-jē\

Simple Definition of TYPOLOGY

Popularity: Top 40% of words

: a system used for putting things into groups according to how they are similar : the study of how things can be divided into different types

Full Definition of TYPOLOGY

plural ty pologies

- 1 : a doctrine of theological types; *especially* : one holding that things in Christian belief are prefigured or symbolized by things in the Old Testament
- 2 : study of or analysis or classification based on types or categories

-ty-pol-o-gist .-jist\noun

A definition

What is a Grid Typology?

Examples





http://www.petertonningsen. com/ https://www.lensculture.com/ ptonningsen http://blog.pivotartgallery.co m/2010/11/08/11-questionswith-artist-peter-tonningsen/

https://www.lensculture.com/ articles/peter-tonningsen-flots am-and-jetsam Learning Objective - Create a List of 9 Objects that represent you. Remember these need to be appropriate objects to be used in school mahi.

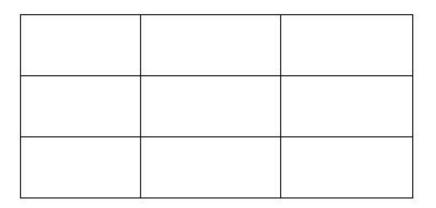
Ms Blackwells example:

Clock (Time)	Camera (To represent being a Photographer)	Sewing Machine
Skull	Environmental Issues Plastic bottle	Cooking/Food What object could I use?
Travel What object could I use? Vintage Suitcase Globe Toy Plane	Scissors (I love creating <u>collaged</u> artworks)	

A list - A Collection of Still Life objects

You will need to collect and locate 9 Still Life Objects.

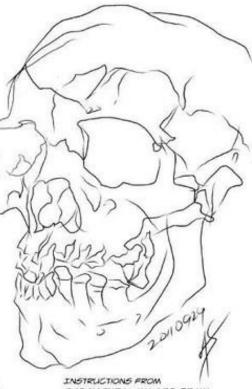
Use your 100 words about you list to help you



CONTOUR DRAWING

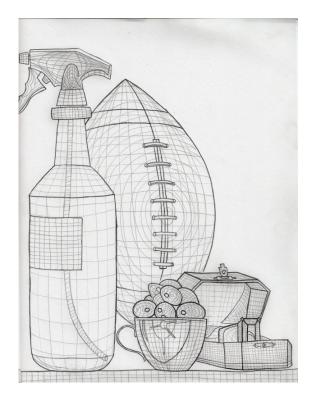


FOCUS YOUR EYES ON SOME POINT - ANY POINT WILL PD -ALONG THE CONTOUR OF THE MODEL. PLACE THE POINT OF YOUR PENCIL ON THE PAPER. IMAGINE THAT YOUR PENCIL POINT IS TOUCHING THE MODEL INSTEAD OF THE PAPER... WITHOUT TAKING YOUR EYES OFF THE MODEL, WAIT UNTIL YOU ARE CONVINCED THAT THE PENCIL IS TOUCHING THAT POINT ON THE MODEL UPON WHICH YOUR EYES ARE PASTENED,

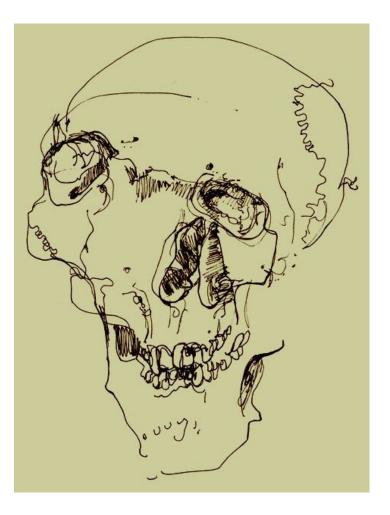


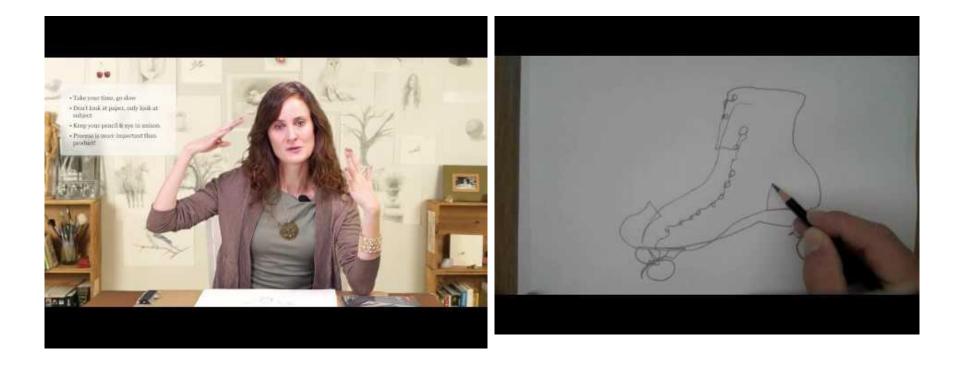
INSTRUCTIONS PROM THE NATURAL WAY TO DRAW BY KIMON NICOLAIDES.





Blind Contour Line Drawing





Other hand drawing

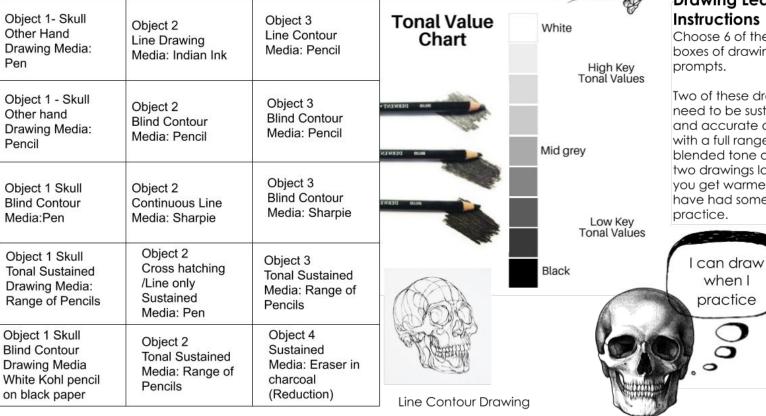
Line Drawings a Guide for Art Students

Remember: Practice is required for good drawing

"Failure is success in progress." —Albert Einstein

Whai tatou no te ahunga whakamua e kore tino.

Observational Drawing Style Choice Board



Drawing Learning Instructions

Choose 6 of the 15 boxes of drawina

Two of these drawings need to be sustained and accurate drawings with a full range of blended tone do these two drawings last once you get warmed up and have had some drawing

What Kind Of Pencil Do I Use for Drawing?

F

Н

2H

3H

4H

5H

6H

7H

8H

9H



9B	K
8B	4
7B	
6B	
5B	
4B	1911
3B	
2B	WII .
В	
НВ	10

Drawing pencils range in hardness from very hard to very soft.

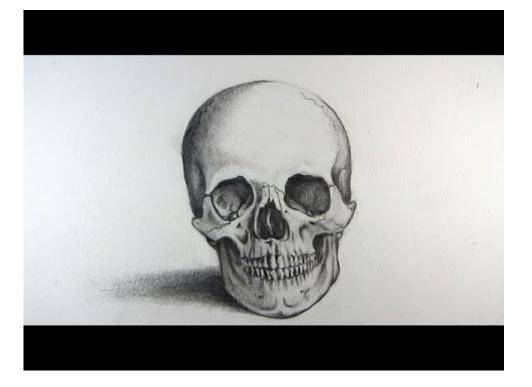
Harder graphite makes lighter lines, and will have a number followed by the letter h, the larger the number the harder the graphite.

Soft graphite makes darker lines and is labeled with a number and the letter B, the larger the number the softer the graphite.

You don't need an entire range to create professional drawings. Choose an HB for sketching, a 2B or 4B for mid darks, a 3H or 5H for lights, and your 6B or so for intense blacks.

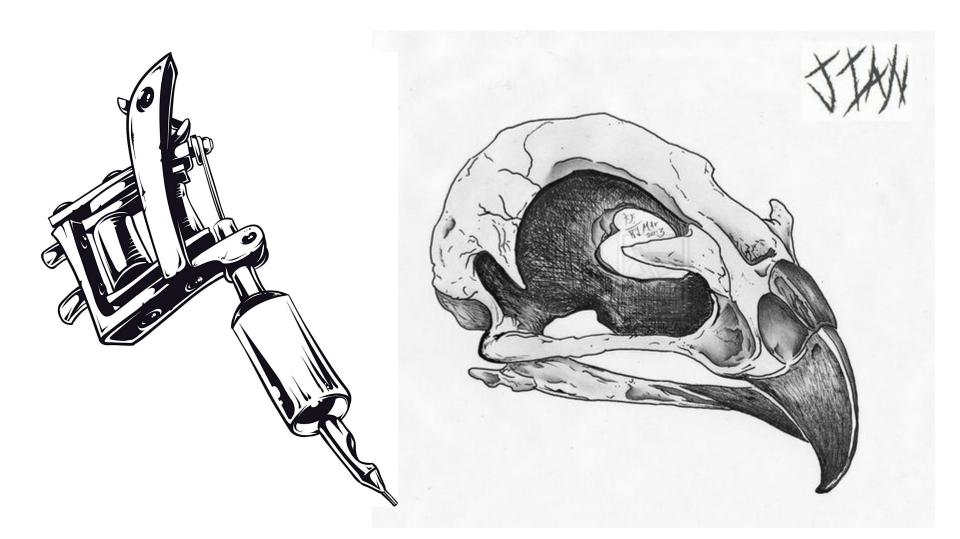
Graphite pencils are the most user-friendly drawing medium.

Drawing style - Sustained Object: A Skull









Learning Objective - Create a ripped Collage background using found paper objects which we will stencil back into.

WATCH: Vimeo Video of Shephard Fairey



Remember the smaller you rip the pieces the better your end result will be.

Task - Connecting Still Life subject matter together

Choose a food-related theme, for example, fish, land-based animals, honey, or vegetables.

Takeaway items or packaging.

You can also include objects and environments associated with food, or rituals of eating and food preparation from a natural, cultural, or mechanical point of view. Your work could include different states of the same product, from the farm to the plate and the stages in between.

Research your theme and collect images and objects that relate to it. These will be the subject matter for your future wet and dry works.

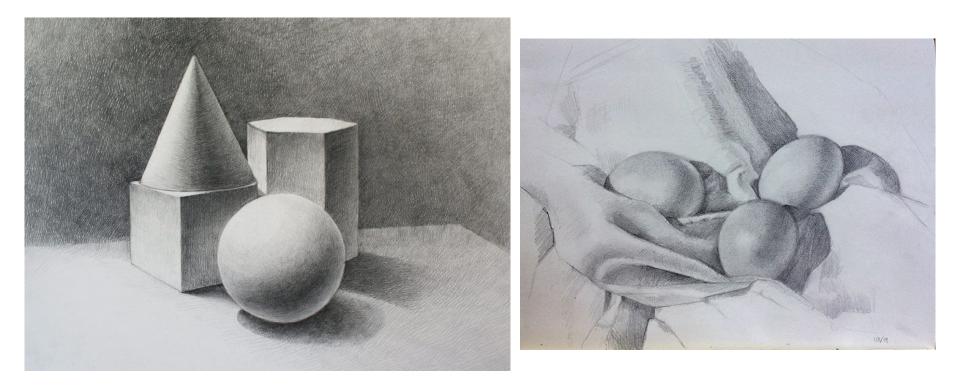
Instructions: Learning Outcome - 1 x A4 Drawing Group of Still Life objects Realistic Tonal Drawing

You need to choose three significant objects. These could be objects you have drawn before for the individual choice board sustained tonal drawings that you have previously created.

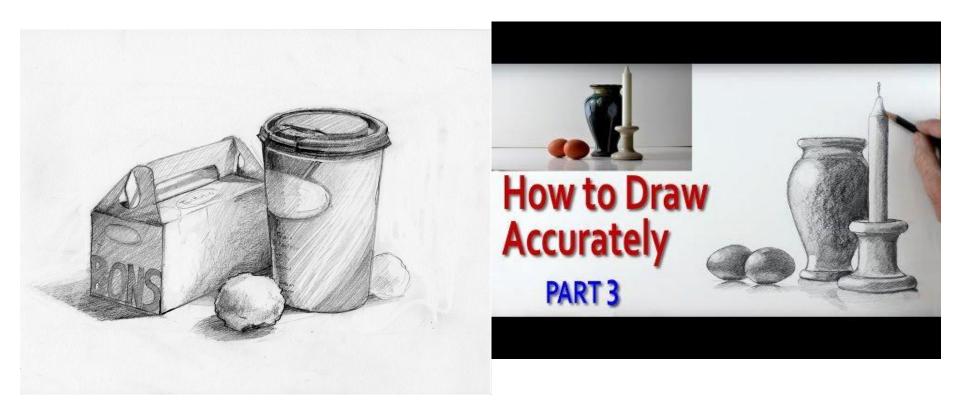
If you find drawing realistically a challenge then use an A3 piece of paper INSTEAD of an A4 page to use for this drawing.

If you are using your own objects and you are not using the Still Life resource source photographs provided by your teacher - ensure the composition you create fills the picture frame and uses one of the composition. Think about the orientation of your page. Would a portrait or landscape format work best for your objects.

You need to be drawing from either real objects or from a your own or my provided Still Life setup photographs.



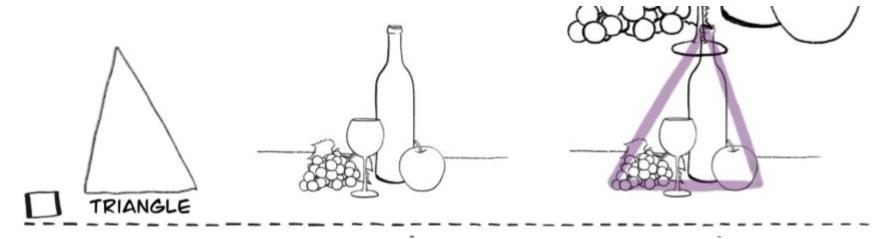
Need some help getting started drawing the tone? Watch this Video.



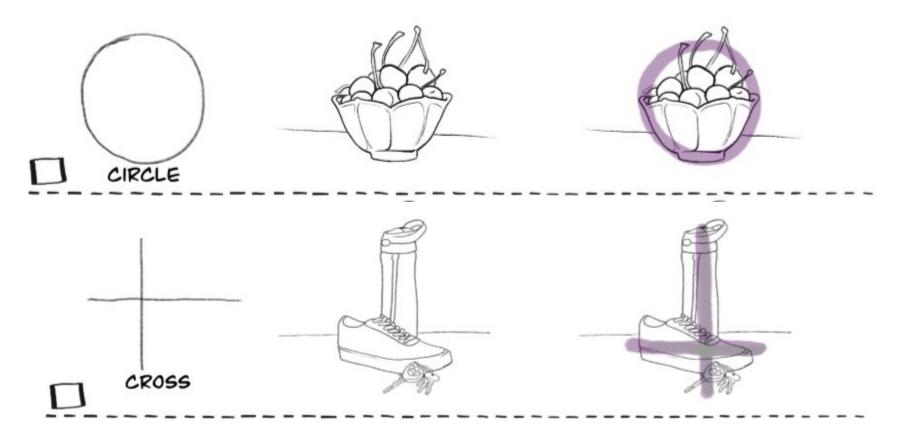
Composition

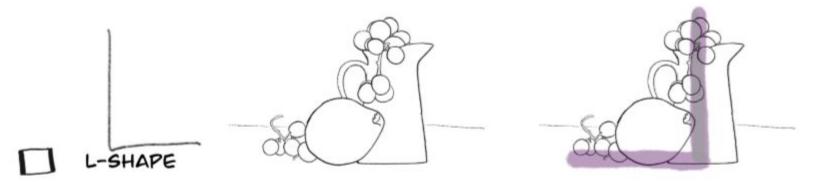
Composition is the ways that the objects are arranged in an artwork. The principles of Art should be considered when arranging your objects to ensure your composition has unity, balance, perspective and effectively leads the viewers eye.

Here are four basic compositional arrangements.



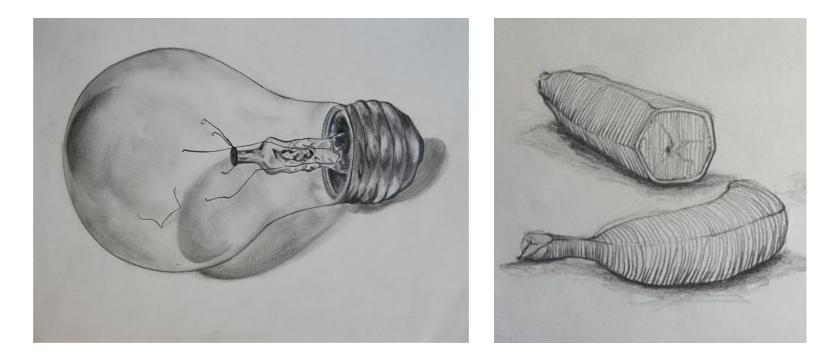
Compositions using a circle and Cross Composition





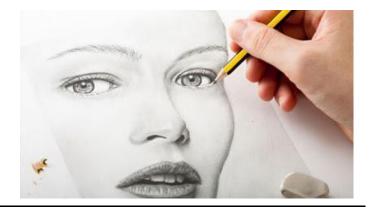
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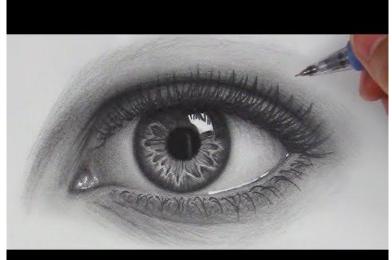
Remember to use tone and value to Ground your objects in space - Create and include the Shadows

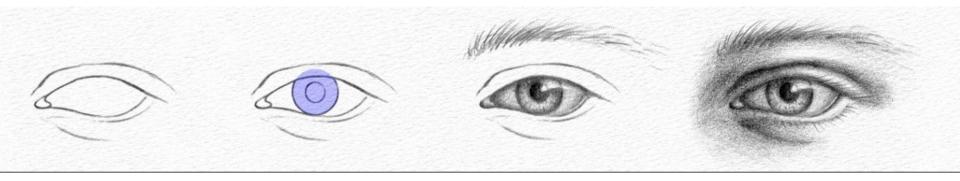


How to Draw Eyes









Keep the lines light and sketchy until you're satisfied with the relative size and shape of all the elements.

Begin to lightly shade in the corners of the eye to indicate that they are rounded and slope back into the head.



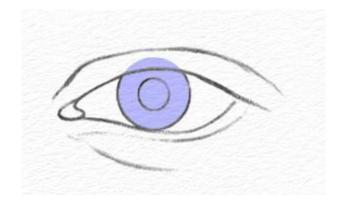




- Close observation is very important when starting the line drawing of an eye. You must pay particular attention to the difference in shape between the upper and lower eyelids.
- Each eye is unique and the more acute your observation, the more accurate a likeness you will achieve.

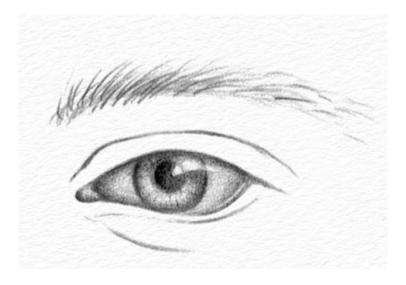


Step 2 - Drawing the Iris



- You should note how the upper eyelid covers the top of the iris.
- Most beginners draw the iris too small and try to fit it within the white of the eye.
- The bottom of the iris usually sits on or very slightly below the lower eyelid.

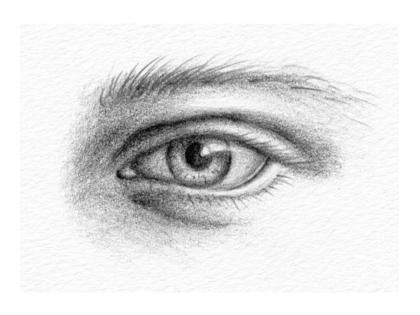
Step 3 - The Surface of the Eye



There are two main elements to consider when drawing the glassy surface of the eye:

- A bright glint of reflected light should be left as unshaded paper at the start of the tonal drawing. This will become the brightest element in the eye. This reflection is further enhanced by its contrast with the pupil - the darkest element in the eye.
- The iris contains a variety of tones and flecks which radiate to the centre of the pupil. It is usually darker around its outside edge and lightens towards its centre creating a translucent effect.

Step 4 - The Eye Socket



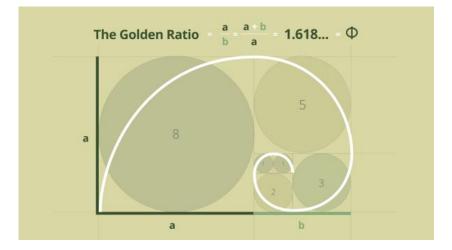
- The final step is to render the solidity of the eye socket and surrounding area using graduated tone.
- The upper eyelid casts a shadow which forms a dark curve across the top of the eyeball. This gradually softens into the shaded areas at each corner of the eye.
- Graduated shading is used to cover the outline detail and build up the tone of the eyelids and surrounding area.
- Eyebrows and eyelashes are formed by soft, delicate hairs, so draw these lightly and pay particular attention to the direction of their growth.

https://www.artyfactory.com/portraits/pencil-portraits/drawing-the-eye.html

What do the Mona Lisa and Pepsi have in common?

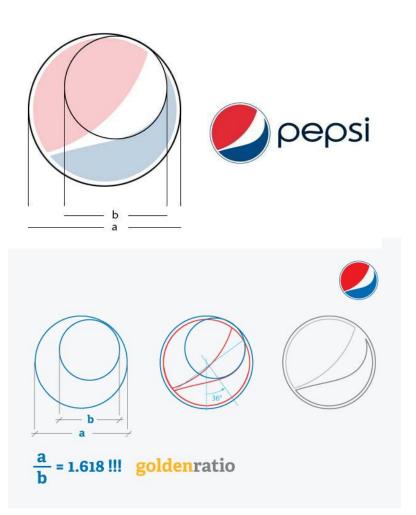
What is the golden ratio?

The Golden Ratio is one secret every designer has used in their career. Put simply, it's a complicated math formula that's hidden from plain sight.



Artists, Designers, Photographers and cinematographers have long since harnessed The Golden Ratio to create organic, compositions that are naturally pleasing to the eye - after all, we see it in nature from sunflowers to seashells.





Research

A01: Artist Research & Analysis

