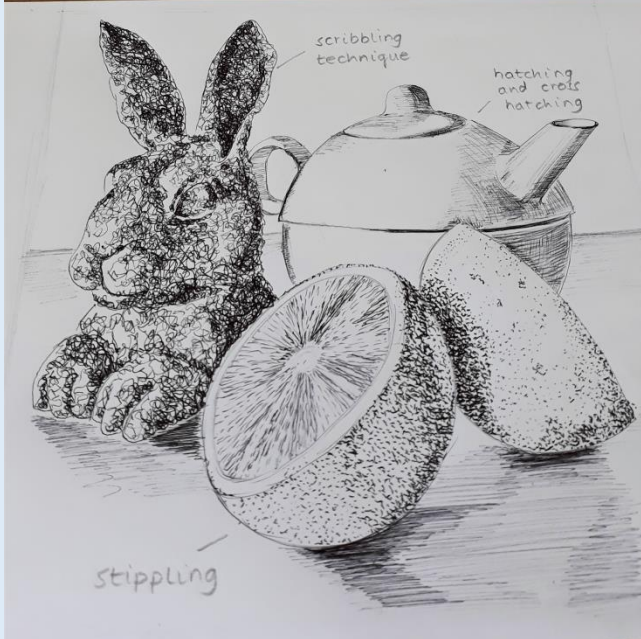


Still life Unit, BGE Learners



Do you need support for reading?



- ✓ Use '**read aloud**' function when you open a pdf

You may need to open up the pdf on

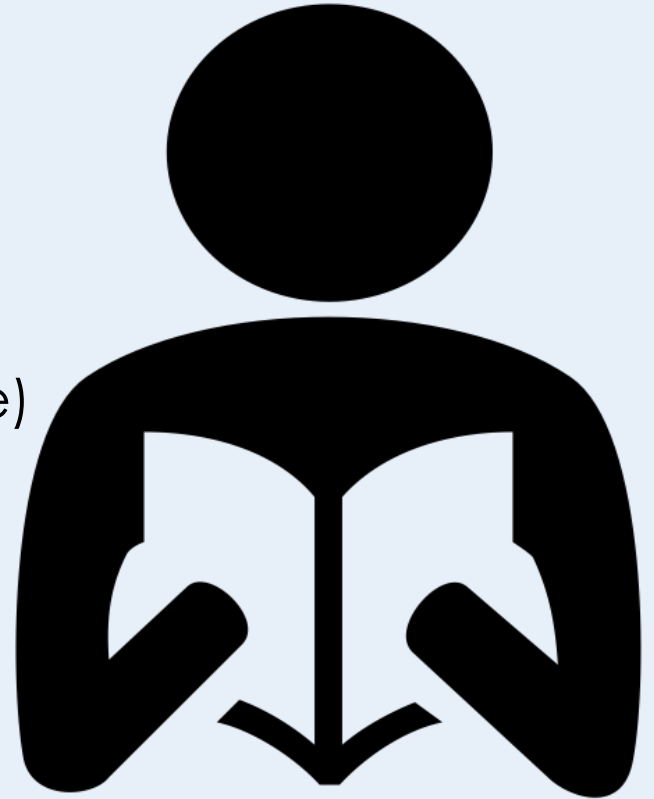


Microsoft Edge browser

or use TTS reader (instructions on next page)

or use

- ✓ IVONA Reader
- ✓ Immersive reader

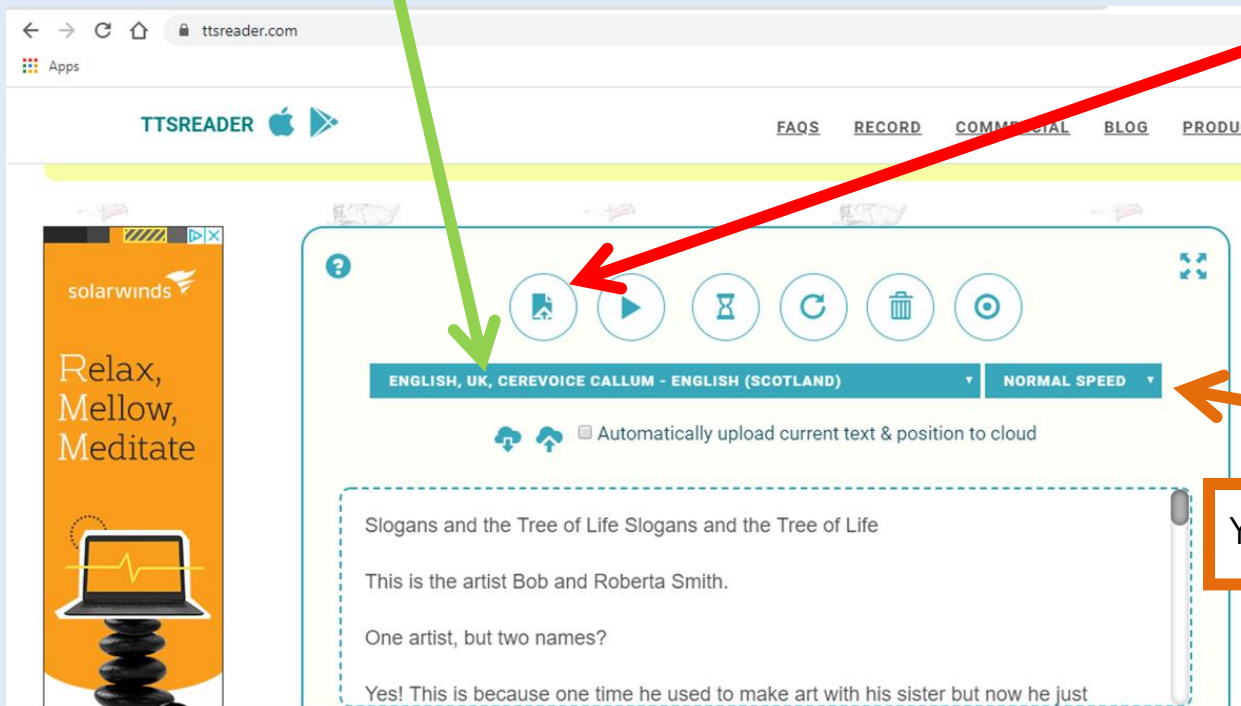


Using ttsreader.com to help you with pdf file reading tasks

- open up the pdf file the teacher has set you
- open up ttsreader.com
- upload the pdf file to the upload symbol



You can choose the accent (voice type) that you want to listen to here



You can change the speed here

Developing Transferrable Skills



- **Communication** – reading, watching and listening
- **Employability** - using initiative and being self-motivated / organisational skills / working under pressure/ ability to learn & adapt
- **Enterprise** – through creation of a product
- **Health and wellbeing** – ability to learn & adapt / valuing diversity and difference
- **Numeracy** – measuring / shape and form
- **Problem solving** - develop and test possible solutions / analyse and evaluate results
- **Thinking** - remembering, identifying, understanding, applying, analysing, evaluating, and creating.

Still Life – Task 4

We are learning to:

- understand about composition and arrange a still life composition with a focal point
- develop observational drawing skills using simple shapes and then showing accurate representation
- apply our understanding of using a variety of pen and ink techniques to our artwork.

EXA: 1-02a/2-02a/3-02a

1-03a/2-03a/3-03a

1-04a/2-04a/3-04a

1-05a/2-05a

1-07a/2-07a/3-07a


Success Criteria

- I can choose and arrange objects for my still life composition that will sustain my interest and the interest of my viewers
- I can show an understanding of line, shape, tone and scale of objects when drawing from a primary or secondary source
- I can use a variety of pen techniques, of my own choice, and apply them to my artwork
- I can identify my strengths and set targets for my learning

Still Life recap from task 1

What is Still Life?

*something that
doesn't move*



Still life in Art is **the portrayal of something inanimate:**

a representation of objects such as fruit, flowers, personal objects or food, often in a domestic setting, in paintings, pictures, or photographs.

Still life includes all kinds of man-made or natural objects.

What is Still Life?

In modern art simple still life arrangements have often been used as means for artists to experiment with

their art materials – media and techniques

the style in which they work – the overall look

investigating the visual elements – **line, shape, tone, form, colour, pattern and texture.**



"Still Life with Apples" 1890-94. Oil on canvas

Cézanne



George Leslie Hunter (1877-1931)

'Still Life before a Patterned
Background'

Hunter was a member of the
Scottish Colourists

Can you see his interest in colour and using a broad brush when painting?

Morandi was fascinated in the way that light acted on objects. His work paid a great amount of attention to the visual elements of

colour
form

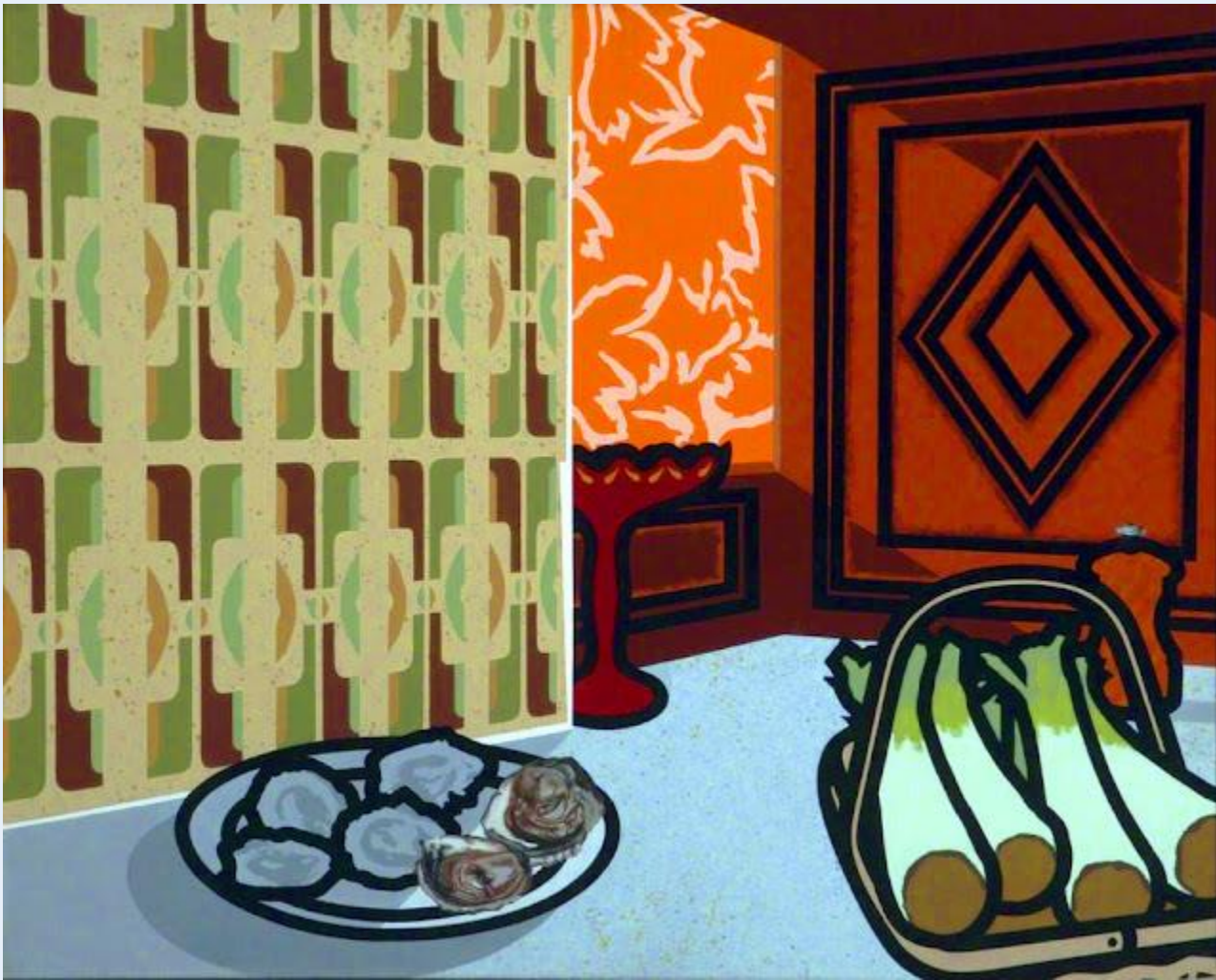


Giorgio Morandi (1890 –1964)

Photo of the artist's studio.

Look at all the simple objects he chose to paint in his still life paintings.





'Still Life: Autumn Fashion'

1978

Patrick Caulfield

(1936-2005)

He has a very **graphic style**, like artists who belonged to the **Pop Art** Movement.

He uses bold, vibrant flat colour.



Audrey Flack “Jolie Madame”, 1973.

Flack was interested in representing femininity. This is a painting, NOT a photograph. This style is called **photo realism**.

Task 4: part 1.

Collect objects and create successful still life compositions



Using the top 4 things to consider for a successful composition take 5 photographs of a still life. Can you see how I have changed the arrangement and swapped some objects for others.



Choose your 2 favourites from your own photos. 1 photo will be for task 4, and the other photo will be for task 5.

Post photos of your chosen 2 photographs on Teams.

Top 4 things to consider - **rule of odds**

1. Choose an **odd number of objects** – odd numbers create imbalance, which creates interest.

This composition technique suggests that an odd number of objects is more interesting to look at compared to an even number of objects.

This will help you make create a composition that is less symmetrical.

Choose a minimum of 3 objects, and a maximum of 5 objects.

MATHS Q: Can you tell me the 3 missing odd numbers in this sequence?

1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 15, 17, 19, 23, 25

Top 4 things to consider – **choose your objects**

2. Consider the **shapes/forms, colours**, and **scale** (sizes) of the objects in your composition.

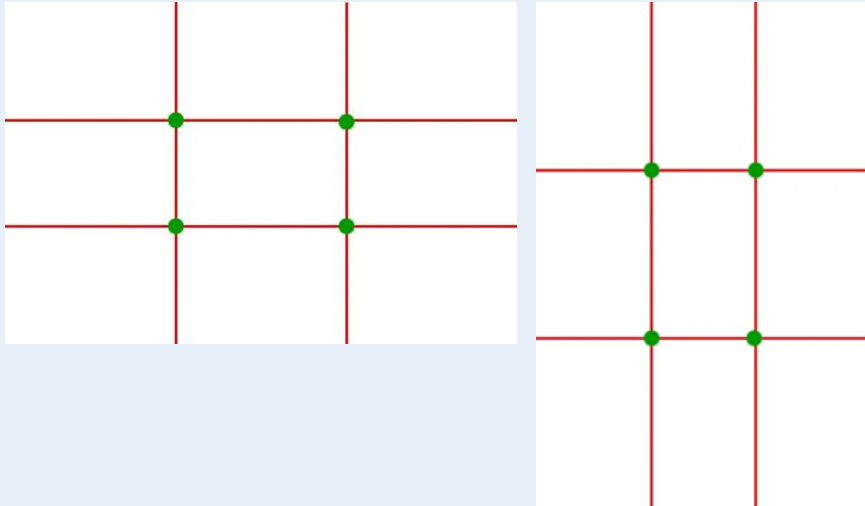
When choosing your objects think of using a **variety** of shapes/forms, colours and scale to make your composition interesting. Artists often choose specific objects in still life for their meaning or to tell a story. Often still lifes are set against a background and include the following subjects:

- **flowers**
- **fruits and vegetables**
- **personally meaningful objects**
- **cultural artifacts**
- **architectural objects**



Top 4 things to consider – placement of objects

3. The **placement of the objects** in your composition can direct the viewer's eye, either from object to object to tell a story or pointing the eye directly to the **focal point**. At least some of your pieces must overlap.



These are the **rule of thirds** diagrams.

If you arrange in an object so that it appears at the points where the lines cross it creates more tension, energy and interest in the composition.

Watch the video
to understand

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CadByjgmT5U>



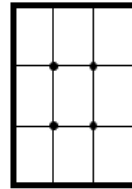
Use the rule of thirds and create a focal point

A focal point is the area of importance which pulls the viewer's eye into the drawing or painting.

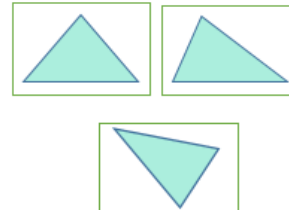
Start arranging your objects

Where is the focal point? - which part of your composition is the viewer's eye drawn to first?

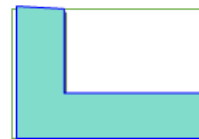
Rule of Thirds



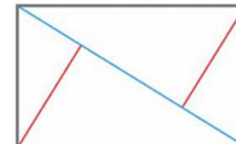
Triangle

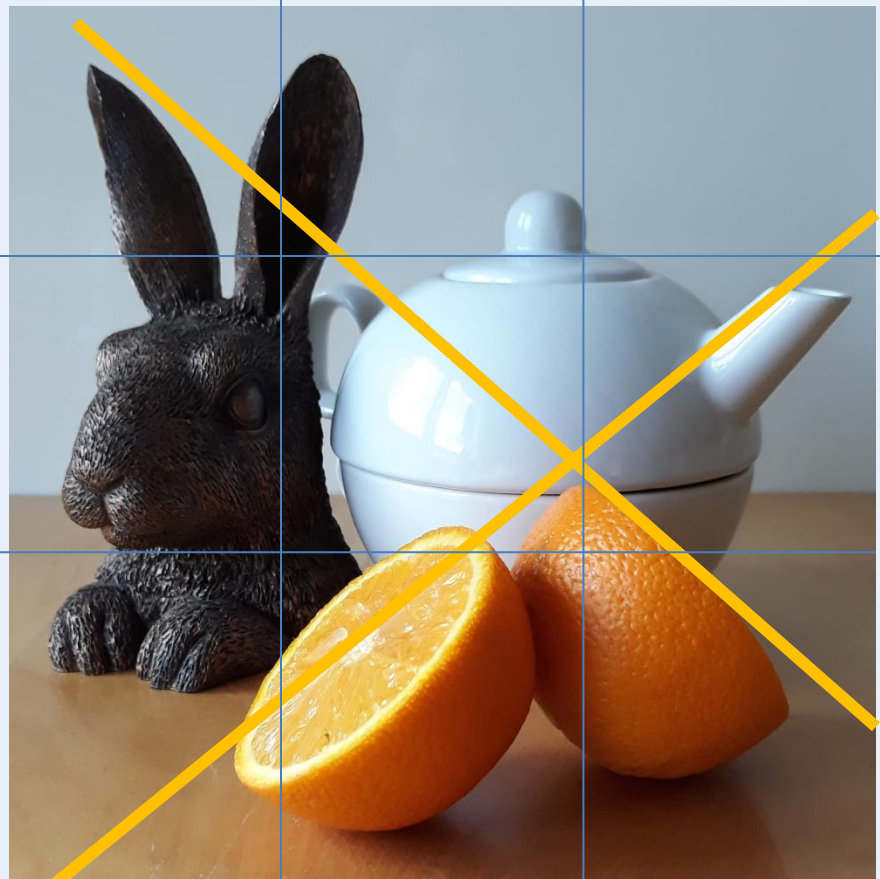
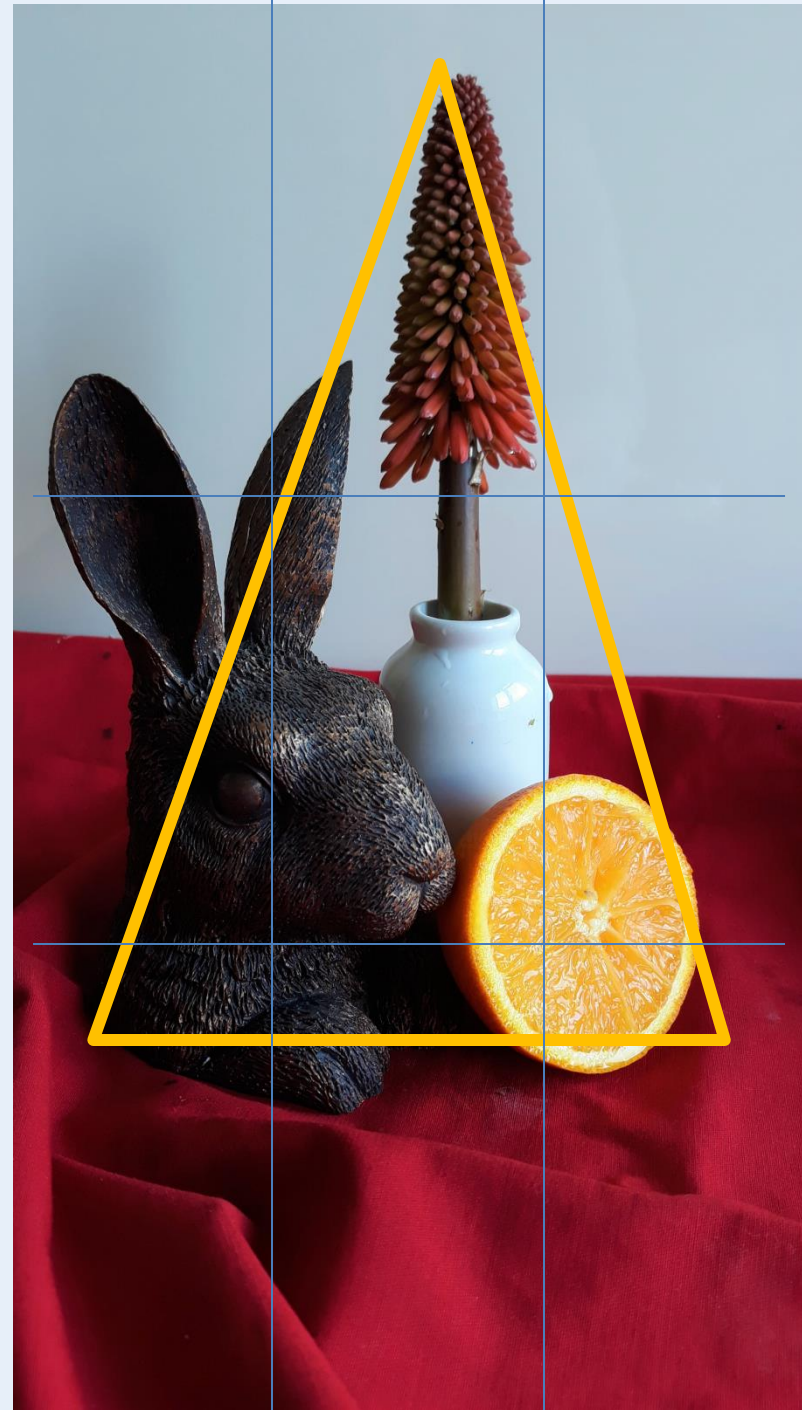


L-Shape

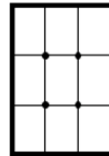


Diagonal

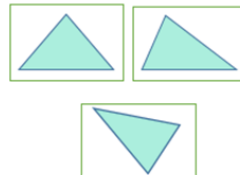




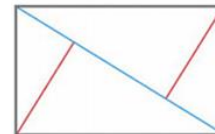
Rule of Thirds



Triangle



. Diagonal



Top 4 things to consider – lighting and tone

4. Be aware of your **light source** and the shadows and shine it's creating (tone). If you don't have any shadows, consider using a light source (photograph near a window, or use a torch or a lamp).



Personalisation and choice:

Set up and photograph
your own still life

composition means “the way something is put together.”

Still Life Task 4: part 1, requires you to take **5 photographs of your own still life set up.**

watch: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CadByjgmT5U>



Remember the 4 things to consider.

Task 4: part 2.

Create a still life drawing using pen techniques

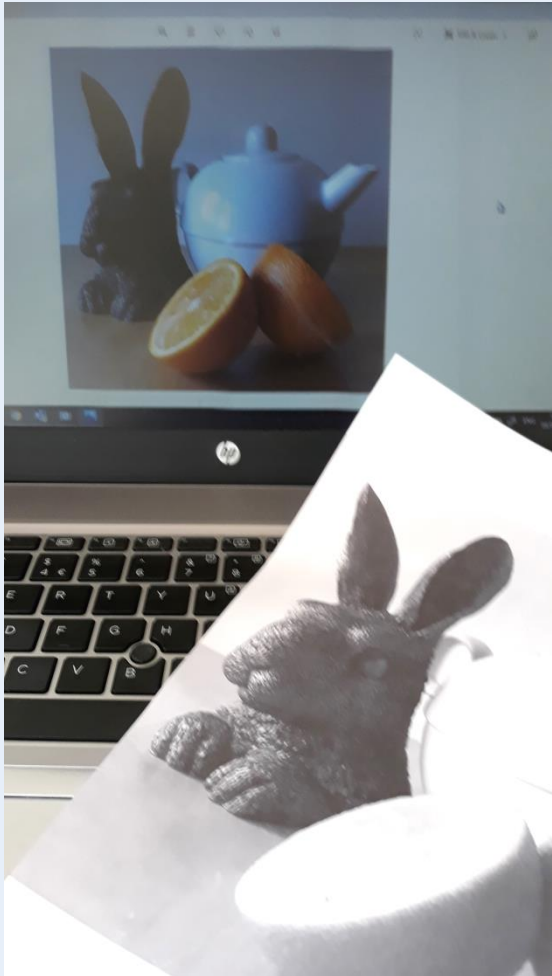


Watch : <https://sway.office.com/fRrS0KNypd5MflAG?ref=Link>



- Have you captured the scale of your objects correctly? Are some of your objects in your still life in front of others, have you also shown this in your drawing? **Read the do's and don'ts.**
- Draw your still life out in pencil first lightly. Then go over in pen using your chosen pen technique. Use thin lines or spaced stippling for light tone, and thicker lines or closer together stippling for dark tone.
- Evaluate your work and post photos of your work on Teams

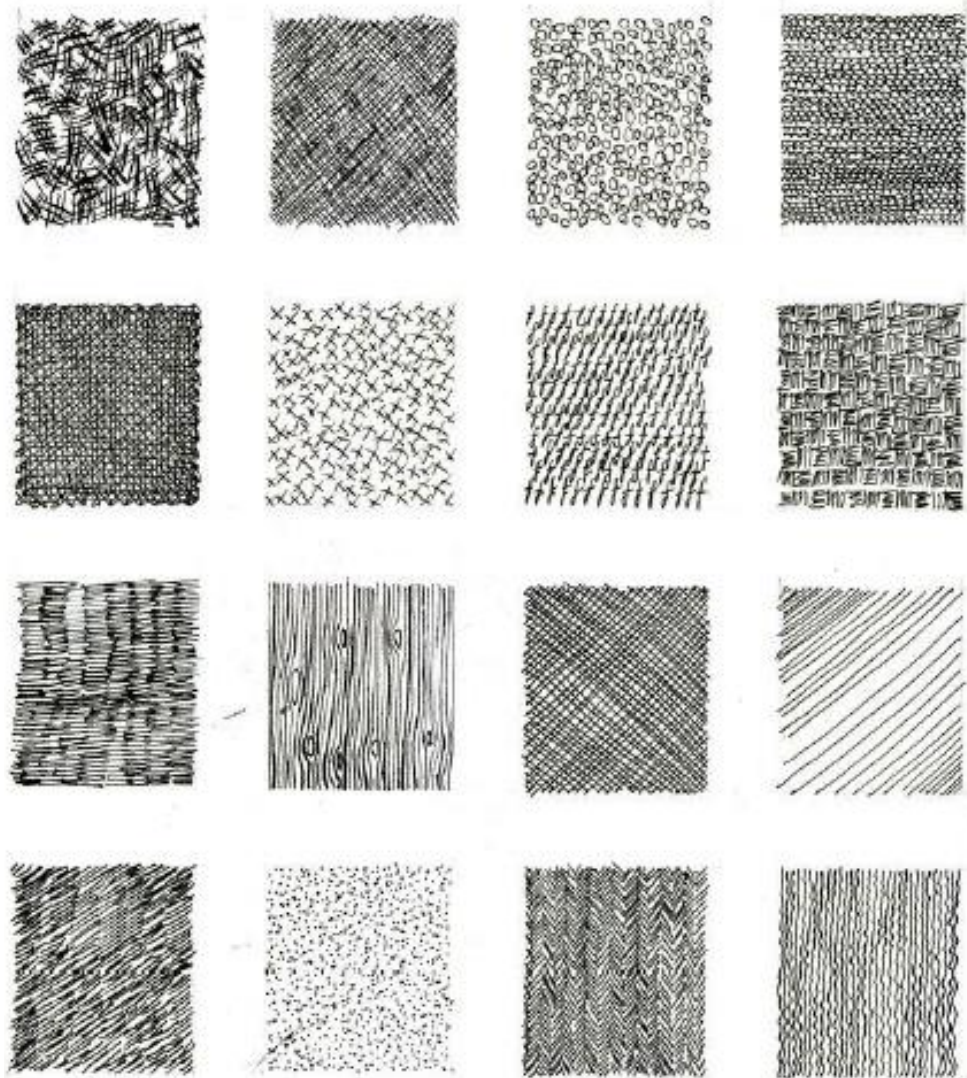
You do not need to print your composition



You **do not** need to print off your composition.
You can either

1. Draw from a primary source – the actual still life is set up in front of you, arranged in the way that you like best.
2. Draw from a secondary source – draw from an image that you can see on your phone (zoomed in), camera, tablet or computer.

BIRO/FINE LINER TECHNIQUES



Tips and tricks

- Biro looks the best when you build up layers of mark making to create texture and tone.
- Biro can be used to produce very delicate, intricate drawings.
- Biro will not run when you add water, fine liner and felt pens will run and smudge.
- To avoid smudging, touch the paper you are working on as little as possible, use a piece of scrap paper to rest your working hand on.
- Begin by drawing lightly, it is easier to build up tone, almost impossible to correct it if you press hard using biro.
- Once you have created a biro, or fine liner drawing you can add colour if you wish

Task 4: Create a still life. Take photos. Complete an artwork using pen techniques.

DO

- Have at least 3 objects you want to show off.
- Pick interesting objects to include. Is there a theme to your still life?
- Consider what they will be sitting on. A cloth with creases? A table with a background?
- Think about where each item is placed so that it looks balanced.

Think about composition (arrangement of the objects) Is there a focal point?

- Think about lighting. Is there light shining from one direction? Could you use a torch or camera phone torch to light it from one side?
 - Take plenty of photos before choosing your best one for Task 4.
- Keep the rest for Task 5.



Task 4: Create a still life. Take photos. Complete an artwork using pen techniques.

DON'T

- Clunk random objects together for a quick photo.
- Throw your objects into any old arrangement without thinking.
- Take your photo in too bright/dark an area. It needs to be well lit.



UNABLE TO TAKE PHOTOS?

If you don't have a camera / phone / tablet to take a photo, try and choose objects that you do not have to move until you have finished your still life drawing.

Technique Videos also available here

Cedarbank School Art and Design



Trending **All Videos** My Videos



Still life - task 4, composition with...



Contour and cross contour drawing



Still life - task 2, pen & ink vegetables



Still life - task 1, tonal object cylinde...



Tonal gradient - pen



https://glowscotland.sharepoint.com/portals/hub/_layouts/15/PointPublishing.aspx?app=video&p=c&chid=00d7643e-8df6-45da-92ca-66fff22c7ea7&s=0&t=av



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Home Learning Evaluation

How
happy are
you with
your home
learning?



What is the best thing about it?

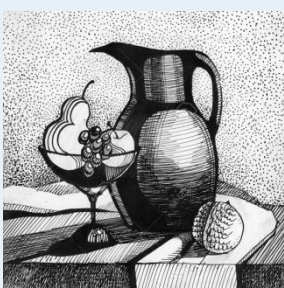
How could you have improved
it?

**Please upload a photograph of your work
and evaluation to your Team Page**

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"Still Life with Apples" 1890-94. Oil on canvas
Cezanne



Morandi Studio By Joel
Meyerowitz 2015



'Still Life: Autumn Fashion'

1978

Patrick Caulfield
(1936-2005)

He has a very **graphic style**, like artists who
belonged to the **Pop Art** Movement.
He uses bold, vibrant flat colour.

© Patrick Caulfield
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Royalty free
Illustration
83874776 ©
Natali Myasnikova
- Dreamstime.com



George Leslie Hunter
(1877-1931)

Still Life before a
Patterned Background

Hunter was a member of
the Scottish Colourists

Can you see his interest in colour and using a broad brush when painting?

Creative commons free



Giorgio Morandi, Natura morta
(Still Life), 1952; © 2009 Artists
Rights Society (ARS), New York
/ SIAE, Rome and Richard
Youngs, The World Is Silence In
Your Head



No attributions can be
found on internet



Audrey Flack "Jolie Madame", 1973.

Flack was interested in representing femininity. This is a painting,
NOT a photograph. This style is called **photo realism**.

© Audrey Flack
Fair Use

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