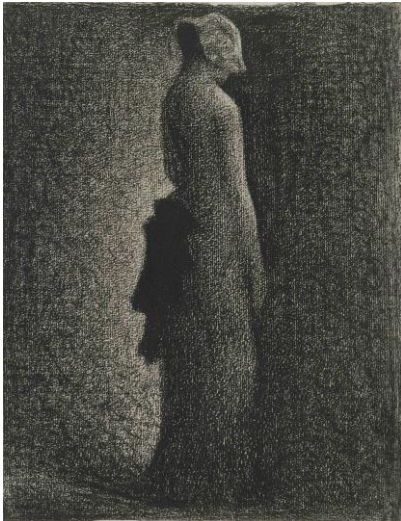


Art, Craft & Design



Two dimensional artworks cannot show real form. The **illusion of form can be created** by using different tones that suggest different amounts of light hitting the subjects shown. This can fool the eye into seeing a three dimensional object.

The figure in The Black Bow (George Seurat, c.1882) appears three dimensional. The lightest tones suggest highlights on the woman's shoulder and arm and at the front of her hat. The tones gradually get darker further round the figure. The darkest tones are at the back. These suggest shadows at the base of her dress, in the small of her back and under the brim of her hat. These changing tones create the illusion of light hitting a real form.

Task 1

Apply the technique used by Seurat in a drawing of an object / objects (eg a bottle, collection of marbles in a jar, a box of matches, a pineapple...)



Girl with a Balloon by Banksy (2002) shows how **colour can create emphasis**. The focal point is the red balloon because it is a warm, intense colour. It stands out against the plain, grey background.

The girl is the only figure in the painting and as such our attention should be on her. However, she is painted with black paint that ties in with the grey background. She becomes a secondary focus to the bright red balloon.

Task 2

Create an image in which there are predominantly monochromatic tones or a monochromatic colour.

Emphasise one small but significant component through the use of a bold primary colour



Regular rhythm can involve changing elements when the change is the same each time.

Three Flags (Jasper Johns, 1958) is an example of a regular rhythm. Johns reproduced the American flag three times. The flags are identical except their size changes each time.

The relationship between the colours and shapes of each of the flags is easy to see.

Task 3

Select a commercial product to record, and repeat this item three times in the style of Jasper Johns, applying regular rhythm