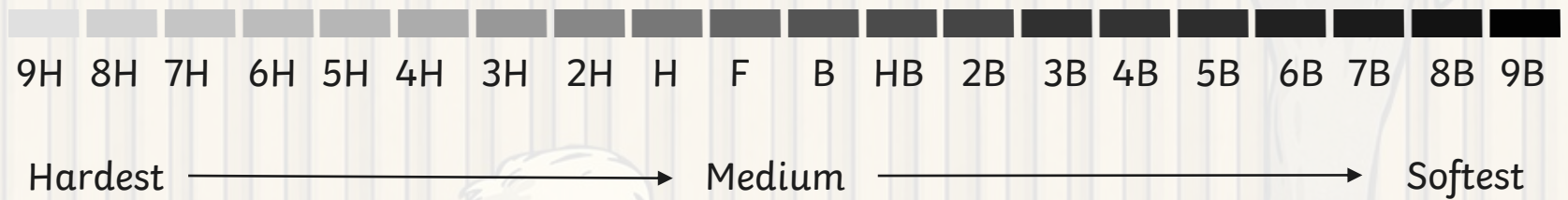


A faint, stylized illustration of a child with short blonde hair, wearing a blue and white striped shirt, sitting on the grass and painting on a canvas. The child is holding a paintbrush. In the background, there is a wooden fence, a large tree with green leaves, and a blue sky. The entire scene is overlaid with a semi-transparent white rectangle containing the title text.

Pencil and Paint Techniques

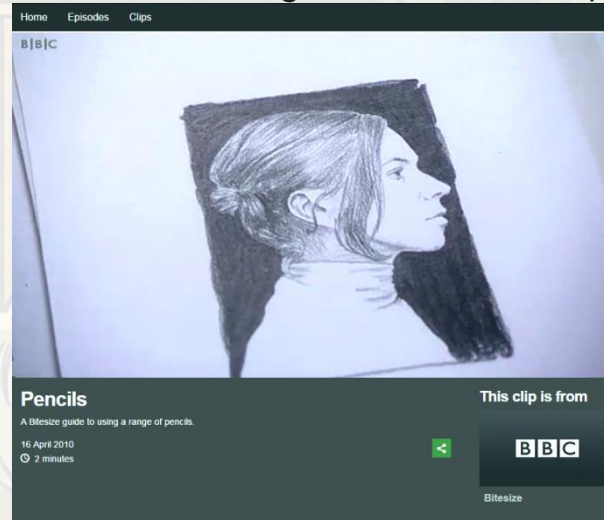
What do you think this diagram represents?



Activity

Different pencils give different tones.
Tone is the degree of lightness or darkness.

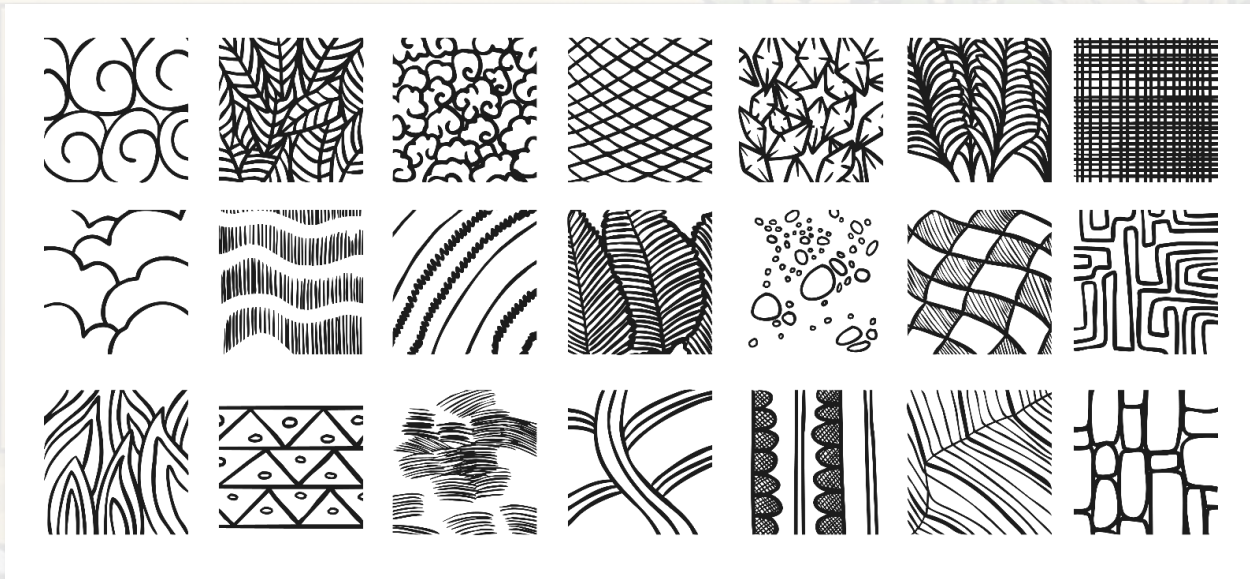
Click on the image to watch the clip:



Experiment with different pencil grades in your sketchbook.

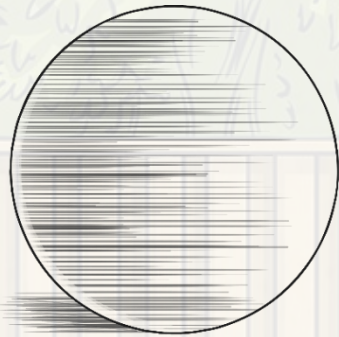
Drawing texture with pencil

Texture is the feeling, appearance or consistency of an object or material. It can be natural or man-made, functional or decorative. Artists try to replicate the texture of the subject to make their work look as realistic as possible.

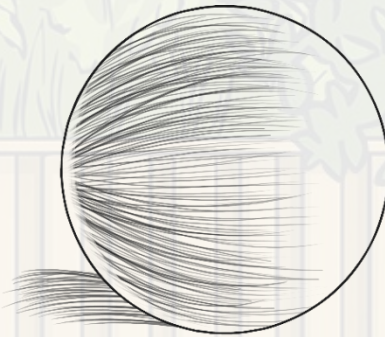


Drawing texture using line and tone

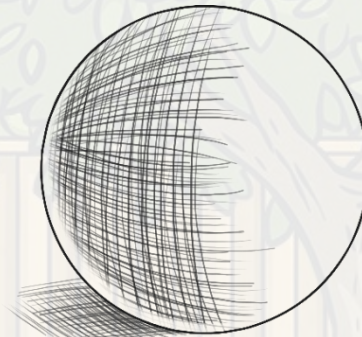
In your sketchbook, experiment drawing different textures with different pencils.



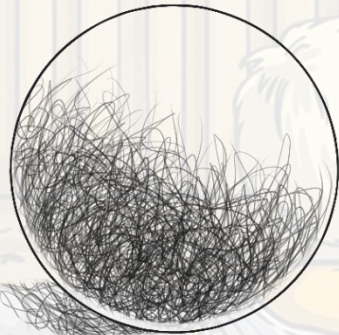
Hatching



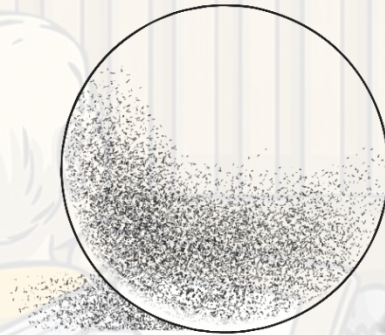
Contour Hatching



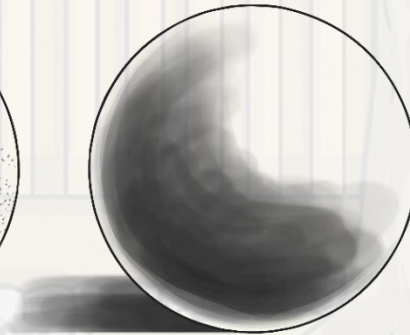
Cross Hatching



Random Hatching



Stippling



Ink Wash

Shading

Watch the video to find out more about shading, then try it out yourself in your sketchbook.

Click on the image to watch the clip:



The Colour Wheel

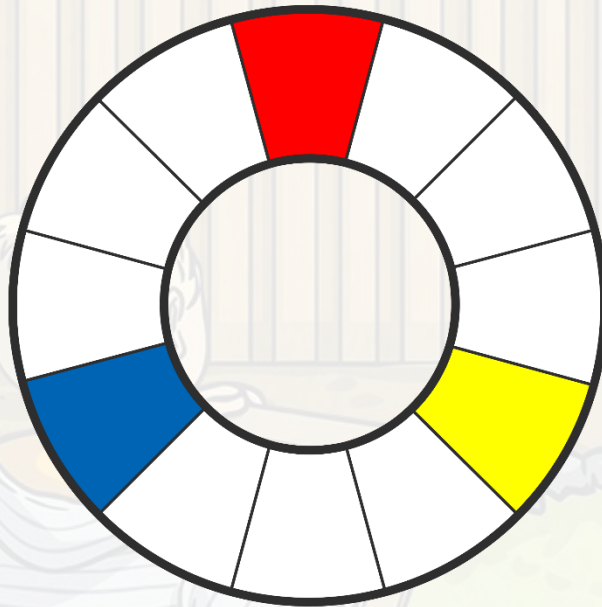
The colour wheel is a logical way of organising colours. Each colour has a designated place on the wheel and has a relationship with the colours on either side and the colour opposite. It was first developed by Sir Isaac Newton in 1666.

Primary Colours

Red, blue and yellow are known as **primary colours**.

These colours cannot be mixed or made by mixing other colours.

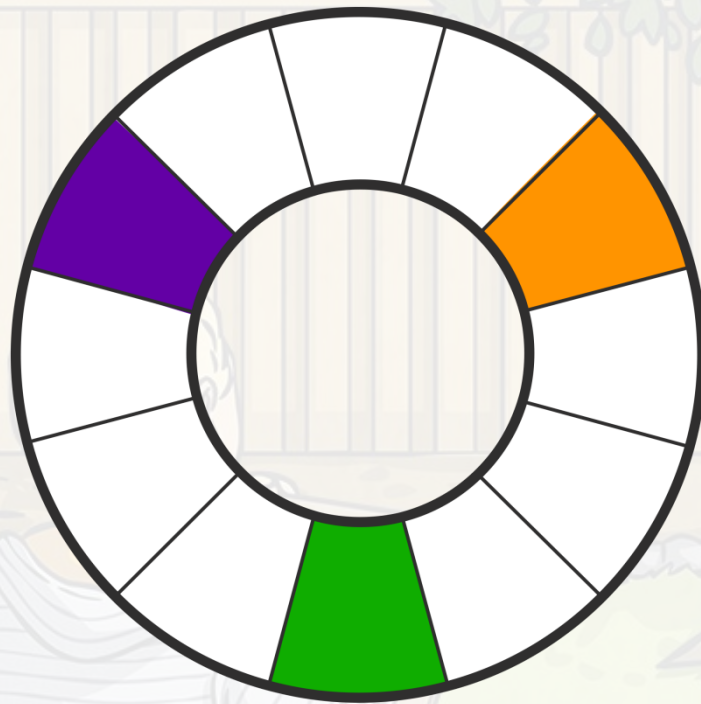
All other colours are derived from the primary colours.



Secondary Colours

The secondary colours are green, orange and purple.

They are made by mixing primary colours.

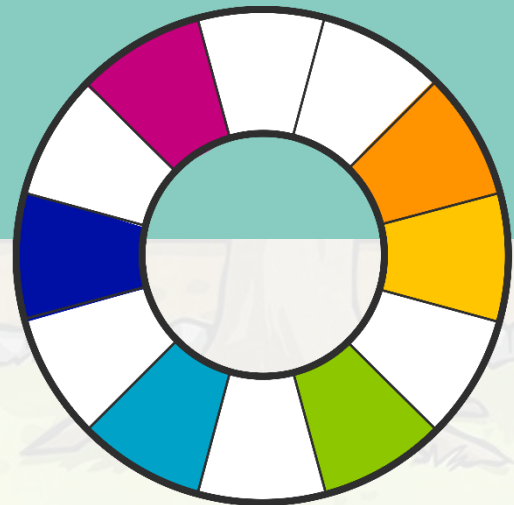


Tertiary Colours

Yellow-orange, red-orange, red-purple, blue-purple, blue-green and yellow-green are tertiary colours.

Tertiary colours are made by mixing a primary colour and a secondary colour.

Because a tertiary colour is made through mixing a primary and a secondary colour, the colour has a two-part name to indicate the two colours that have been combined.



Contrasting Colours

Contrasting colours are opposite each other on the colour wheel.

They contrast with each other and they are used to create an impact.

Green and red are contrasting colours.

