

LESSON 5 ART

LO: Creating depth in artwork

Task 1

Time for a two-minute challenge!

Sketch a tree using your memory and imagination.

Draw the trunk and branches only - no leaves.

Which part of your sketch are you pleased with?



Which part of your sketch do you think needs more work?

Now look closely and carefully
at this tree.

Task 2 -Think about...



What direction
are the branches
are growing in?

Where are the
thickest
branches?

Where are the
thinnest
branches?

Begin at the
trunk. Can you follow
a path of branches
to the very tip of
the tree?



Did you notice that...?

- The trunk of a tree is thicker than any of the branches.
- The branches that grow directly from the trunk are the thickest branches.
- The branches that grow from these ones become thinner and thinner.
- Branches try to grow in the direction of the sunlight.



Now let's look at a step-by-step guide for one method of how to draw a tree...

Task 3

The 'V & Y' method...



Start by drawing two vertical lines that curve outwards towards the top. This is the trunk - it should be the thickest part of your tree.



Next, create three main branches from the trunk, by drawing two tilted 'V's. Make the trunk lines a bit longer to create the other side of each outer branch.



In the centre of each of these branches, draw another 'V' and then make the outer branch lines longer to create the other sides of each one. Can you see the three 'Y' shapes?



Continue to draw 'V's in the centre of each of these branches, and make the outer branch lines longer to create the other sides of each one. Make sure that each layer of 'Y's become shorter and thinner.



As you extend your branches, they will probably cross over each other at some points. Do not draw through the branches you have already created - make it look like they are growing behind those you have already drawn.



When you think your tree has enough branches, on the final layer, join the outer side of each branch to each side of the 'V' in its centre.

You have finished drawing your tree!

Task 4

Time for another two-minute challenge!

Sketch a tree again - this time using the 'V & Y' method.

(Remember what you have learnt about the thickness and direction of the branches!)

We can also use the VY method to create a painting of a tree too...



Do you know what
'depth' means in art?

Now that we know how to draw and paint a tree, we are going to look at how to draw several trees together, and create the feeling of 'depth' in our artwork.



If an artist creates depth in a picture, they create the feeling that the picture is not just flat, but that some objects are closer, and some are further away.

Which of the trees in this picture
look the furthest away?
Which look the nearest?

How do you know this? What is
different about them in
comparison to the other trees?

To make a tree look further away:

- it has been painted in a lighter tone of colour
- it is smaller than the other trees
- it has been placed higher up on the canvas




To make a tree look nearer:

- it has been painted in a darker tone of colour
- it is larger than the other trees
- it has been placed lower down on the canvas

Look at these pictures to see if you think they show depth.



Final task

The first layer: <u>The Background</u>	The second layer: <u>The Mid-ground</u>	The third layer: <u>The Foreground</u>
		
Use a light grey paint to create the background. Fill the bottom two-thirds of the sheet in this colour. Paint your trees in the top third of the sheet. These trees need to be the smallest in your picture. Leave this layer to dry before moving on to the next one.	Use a medium grey paint to create the mid-ground. Fill the bottom half of the sheet in this colour. Paint your trees in the top half of the sheet. These trees need to be bigger than those in the first layer. You may need to paint over parts of these trees - this helps to create depth.	Use black paint to create the foreground. Fill the bottom quarter of the sheet in this colour. Paint your trees in the top three-quarters of the sheet. These trees need to be the largest in your picture. They can be painted as if they are 'growing' off the paper.
Challenge 1: Paint a simple forest scene which has <u>two</u> layers (background and foreground). Paint at least <u>two</u> trees on each layer.	Challenge 2: Paint a forest scene which has <u>three</u> layers. Paint at least <u>two</u> trees on each layer.	Challenge 3: Paint a forest scene which has <u>four</u> layers (background, two mid-grounds, foreground). Paint at least <u>two</u> trees on each layer.

Remember to post your work on twitter
because we love to see it and you can collect
house points!

