

Year 9 Knowledge Organiser Ceramics

Autumn Term 1, Page 1

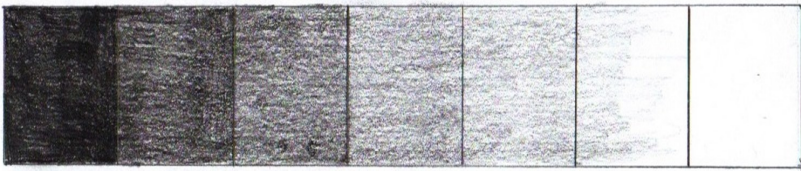
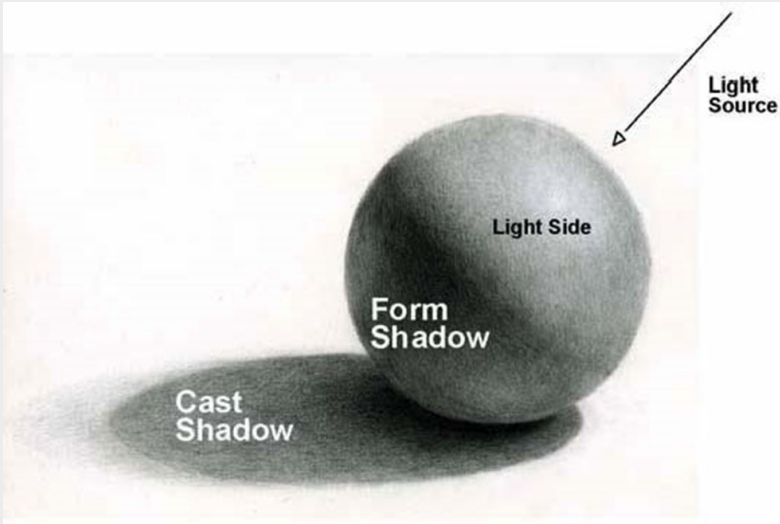
Keyword	Definition
Assemblage	The use of found objects or three-dimensional objects to create a work of art
Bisque	Clay objects that have been fired one time. (unglazed)
Ceramic	Clay objects that have been fired twice, the second time with a glaze.
Clay	A natural, moist earth substance used in making bricks, tile, pottery and ceramic sculpture
Firing	The process of baking clay in a kiln. This process hardens the clay.
Glaze	A transparent or semi-transparent coating of a colour or stain used over ceramics.
Greenware	Dried clay forms that have not been fired
Kiln	A large "oven" used for firing clay work.
Slip	Dried, crushed clay mixed with water to a creamy consistency. Used as a binder to join two pieces of clay together.
Wedging	A method of preparing clay by kneading and squeezing it to expel air pockets.

Tone

Tone refers to the lightness or darkness of something.

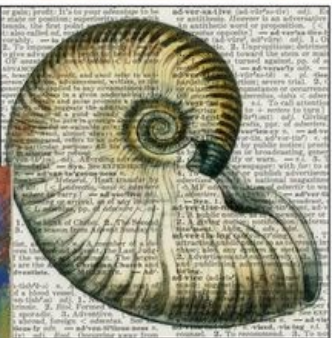
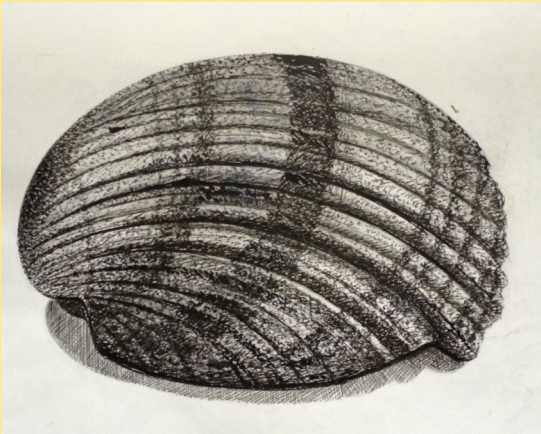
Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3D object.

The parts of the object on which light is the strongest are called highlights and the darker areas are called shadows.



Keyword	Definition
Armature	A structural support for an object. Particularly used in sculpture to build upon.
Composition	The arrangement of the parts of a work of art.
Drawing	Representations on a flat surface usually made with pen, pencil, crayon, chalk or paint with an emphasis
Marquette	French word for "small model". Used particularly by sculptors as a "sketch" of their work
Modelling	Making sculptural, three-dimensional forms, usually
Palette	The surface used to mix paint on.
Perspective	The illusion of a three-dimensional space on a two-dimensional surface through the use of vanishing
Pigment	Colouring material, which, when mixed with a binder
Relief	A projection from a surface. A low relief, such as a
Tone	The amount of light or shade in a colour. The value

Examples of observational shell drawings. In a range of linear styles and using a variety of medias.



Week 1	Practise using a pen and pencil to create a tone bar, use the one in the grey box on this page for reference.
Week 2	Revise the keywords on the left of this page, from Assemblage to wedging
Week 3	Practice drawing the tonal sphere. Use the example in the grey box on this page to help with this.
Week 4	Revise the keywords on the right of this page, from armature to tone.
Week 5	Practice writing about a piece of Knight or Lubinski's work. Use the analysis sheet on page 2 of the knowledge organiser to help with this.
Week 6	Re3vise the keyword on page 2 of the knowledge organiser, from Ab-stract Art to tint.

Heather Knight

Heather Knight is an internationally renowned ceramic artist. She works almost exclusively with porcelain and her work is widely recognized for its striking combination of modern esthetic with textures, patterns and shapes inspired by nature.

Knight's work features truly unique decorative and functional pieces made from the highest quality materials available. Her dedication to slow production techniques ensures that each object she creates is one of a kind.



Use these questions to help you structure your writing when analysing pieces of Art

What is the piece called?
When was it made?
Tell me a little bit about the Artist
What are your first thoughts about the piece?

What do you see in the Image?
What colours and textures do you see?
Are there any unusual feature that you notice?
How do you think the piece of work was made?
What colours and shapes stand out the most?
Is there a main focus in the piece?
Why/Why not?

How does it made you feel, or what feelings could it represent?
Does the piece remind you of anything? What? Why?

What is similar about the two pieces you have looked at?
Are there any main differences between them?
Do they show different ideas or meanings?
Which of the two do you prefer the most? Why?
How does the artist's work link to the theme/subject you are looking at?
How could you use the artists ideas in your own work?

Use these words and phrases to help structure your written work and annotation

When addition information use:-

Also, as well as, again, coupled with, likewise, similar, in addition, moreover, furthermore, including.

When comparing and contrasting information use:-

In contrast, by comparison, instead, on the other hand, however, rather than, whereas, alternatively, in comparison with, even though, nevertheless

When starting or continuing a sentence use:-

Firstly, to begin with, first of all, in the first place, secondly, at the same time, the next step, meanwhile, while, earlier, next,

When showing similarities use:-

Equally, identically, likewise, coupled with, together with, similarly,

When emphasising information use:-

Above all, with attention to, particularly, especially, in particular, most importantly

When giving an example use:-

For example, such as, for instance, specifically, in particular, including, to illustrate this, to give an example.

When making a conclusion or summarizing use:-

To sum up, in conclusion, to summarize, in summary, in final analysis, finally, all in all, on the whole, in brief.

Diane Martin Lubinski

Lubinski was born in New York City and grew up in South Florida where she currently lives. Lubinski is a self-taught artist, she says she has a clear idea of what she wants to do before starting a new piece. She does not make sketches but immediately gets started with a combination of wheel thrown pieces, coils and slabs. These are altered by pinching, cutting and adding clay as the idea emerges.

Her work is decorated with coloured slips and underglazes while still wet and then fired to 1830°. After adding pigmented washes and glazes a final firing to 2232° completes the process.



Follow this QR code to view more examples of Heather Knights work:



Keyword	Definition
Abstract Art	Art created from a realistic situation but represented unrealistically.
Computer Art	Art made with the use of a computer program
Conceptual Art	Art where the idea, rather than the actual object is the most significant feature. Particularly popular in the 1960's.
Environmental Art	Art made on a grand scale, involving the creation of a man-made environment such as architecture, sculpture, light or landscape.
Fine Art	A term used to describe work that is without any particular function. Typically paintings, sculpture, drawings and prints.
Impressionism	A movement in the 19th century. Focus for the impressionist was on light and atmosphere.
Mural	A painting either on a wall or on a surface to be attached to a wall.
Photomontage	Using cut photographs to create a work of art.
Pointillism	An image created with the use of small dots.
Tint	A hue mixed with white to create lighter values.

Follow this QR code to view more examples of Diane Martin Lubinski's work:

