

Making a Cardboard Sketchbook

AccessArt has advocated for using sketchbooks as a tool to nurture creativity for many years. Sketchbooks are the perfect tool to explore ideas, experiment and reflect. Making sketchbooks instead of buying them is a great way to give the maker of the sketchbook a sense of ownership and feel they have a safe space where they can succeed, fail, try and discover, free of judgement, enabling them to own their journey.

In this resource, you'll be shown two simple ways of making a sketchbook from easy access recycled materials.

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What We Like About This Resource...

“I really like how this playful resource helps us to make a creative response inspired by a stimulus, ensuring that the stimulus is only an entry point into an outcome that will look totally different. Exploring the themes of colour, texture and composition through the lens of different artists also helps us see how we can interpret (and re-interpret) colours and materials in a meaningful way. Viewfinders and collage are also great tools for those who experience ‘fear of the white page’ and will allow learners to make conscious creative decisions as they go.” – Tobi, AccessArt

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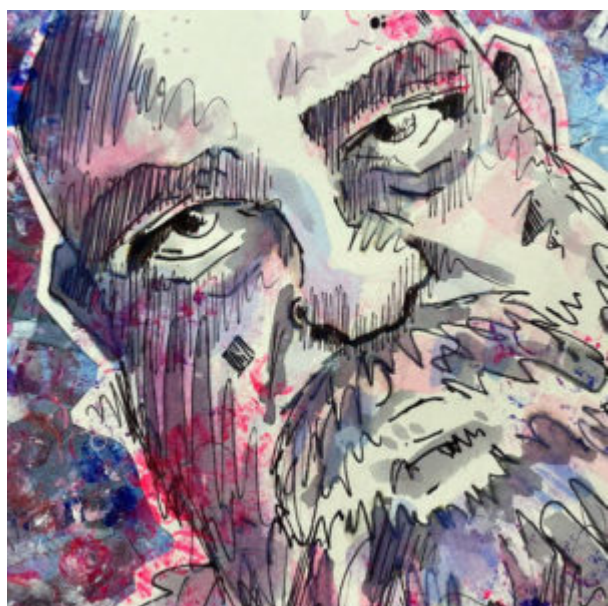


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Talking Points: An Introduction to Shape

A collection of sources and imagery to introduce shape.

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An Introduction to Shape

Shape is used throughout art for lots of reasons; shapes can be vehicles for colour, convey emotion, and lead the eye on a journey around the page.

Different types of shapes can be categorised as 'geometric', 'organic' and 'intuitive'.

Geometric shapes, like squares and triangles, are

mainly found in manmade objects, for example, houses. You would often find 'organic' shapes in nature, for example, in leaves or shells. In 2-dimensional artwork, artists also create shapes 'intuitively' to represent a 'thing'.

Artists use shapes to communicate a certain message or convey an emotion.

- What emotion do you associate with certain shapes, for example, a triangle, circle or square?
- Do you feel different when you look at organic shapes compared to geometric shapes?

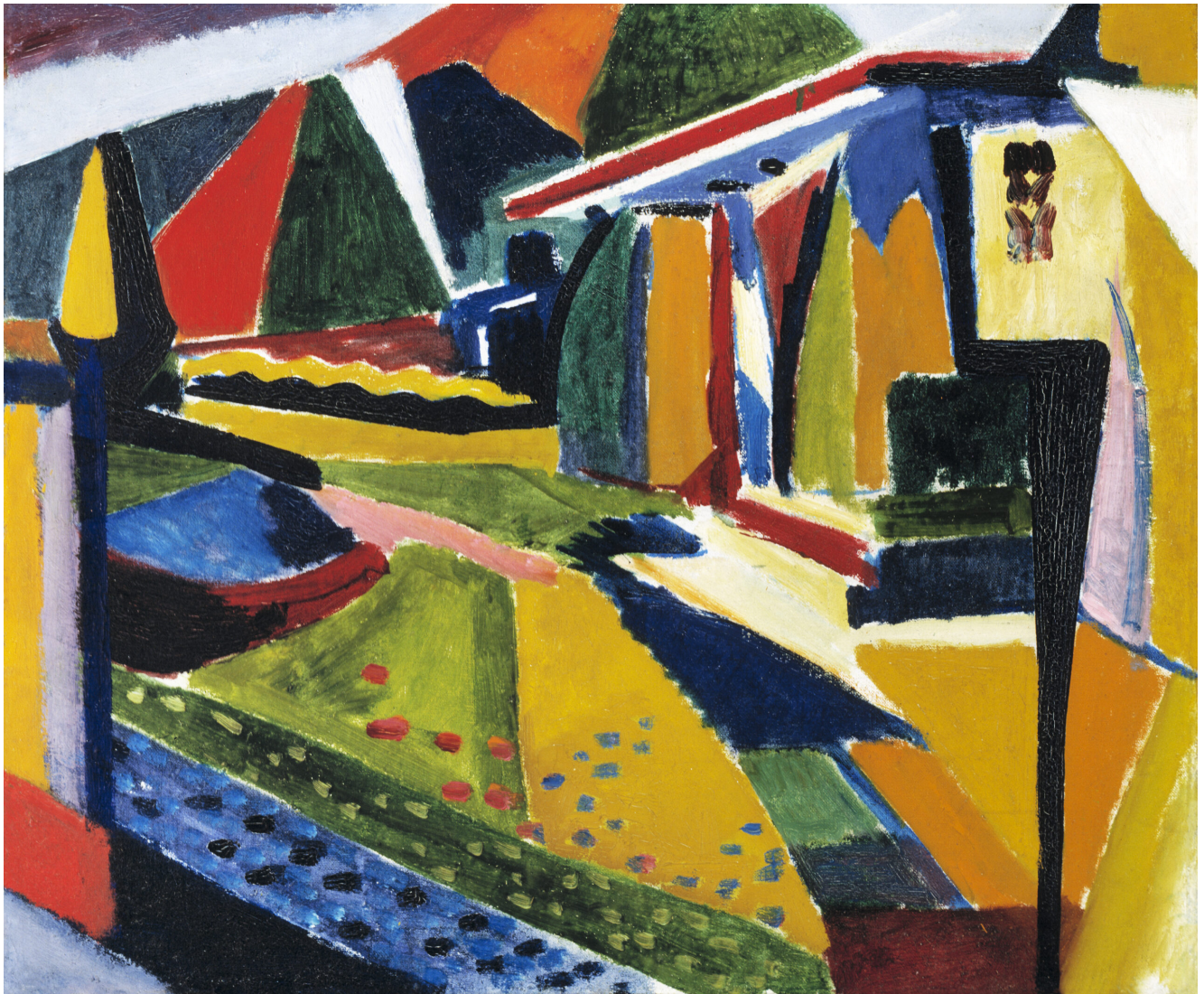
Artworks consist of lines and shapes built together with colour in a certain composition, whether it's an abstract or figurative piece.

- Some people would define shape through line. What do you think?
- When does a line become a shape?

When you look at an artwork, consider the shape and also the space around the shape (negative and positive space). These are shapes in themselves.

- How do the shapes sit in the composition?
- What is your eye drawn to? Why do you think this is?

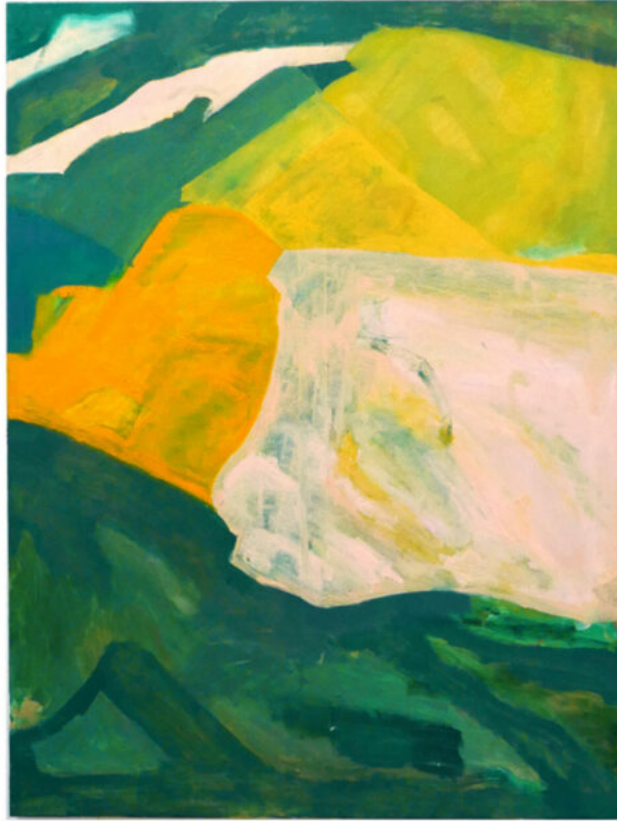
Discuss the artwork below, considering some of the statements and questions above.



Abstract Landscape (1915- 1916) painting in high resolution by Henry Lyman Sayen. Original from the Smithsonian Institution.



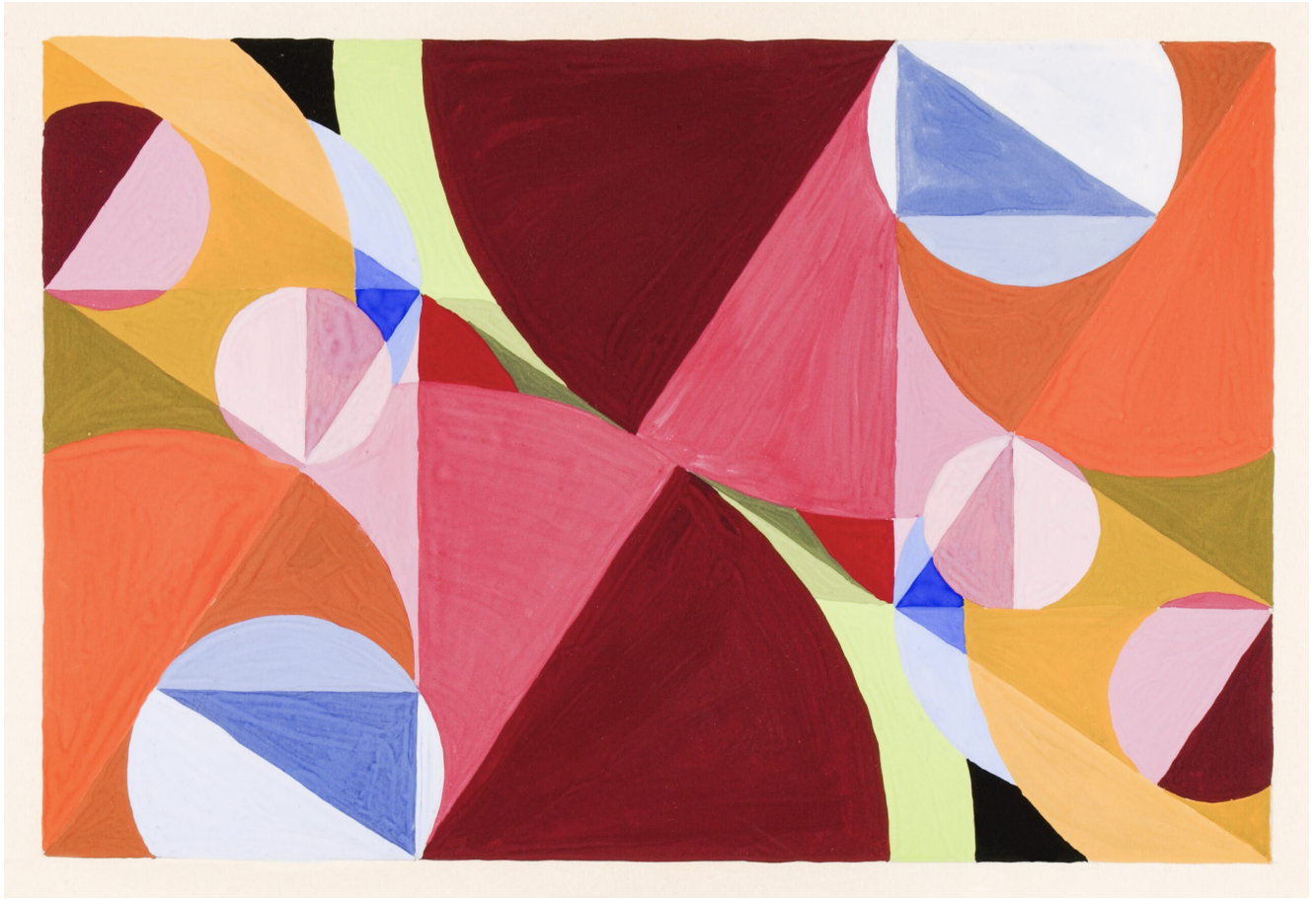
Artist Unkown, Still Life with Guitar, Original
public domain image from Saint Louis Art Museum



Landscape by Joe Gamble



Polypodium vulgare, British by Anna Atkins and Anne Dixon, Original public domain image from Getty Museum



Area Broken by Perpendiculars (ca.1934) painting in high resolution by Joseph Schillinger. Original from The Smithsonian Institution.



Monoprint by Claire Harrup

Questions to Ask Children

Describe the shapes you can see? Consider the edges, angles, colours etc.

How do the shapes connect with each other?

Do any of these artworks use negative space? What shapes can you spot?

Shapes can give the illusion of something being there. In Claire Harrup's monoprint, what can you see?

Where is your eye drawn to? What journey does it take and do you think it's intentional?

What do you notice about the overall composition of the piece? How do the shapes and colours impact your opinion and overall feeling?

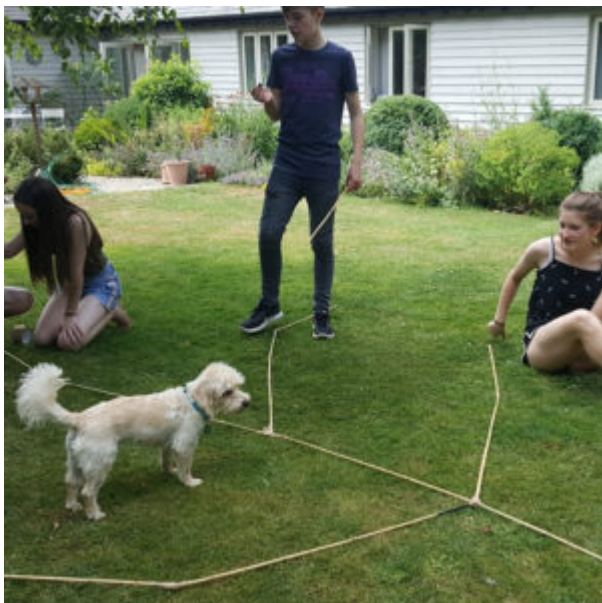
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Improving Outcomes: Gestural Drawing with Charcoal Pathway

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Other Resources by Joe Gamble



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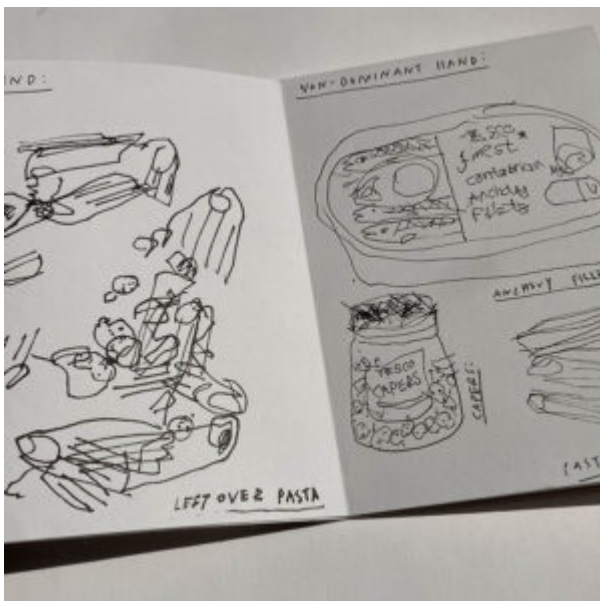
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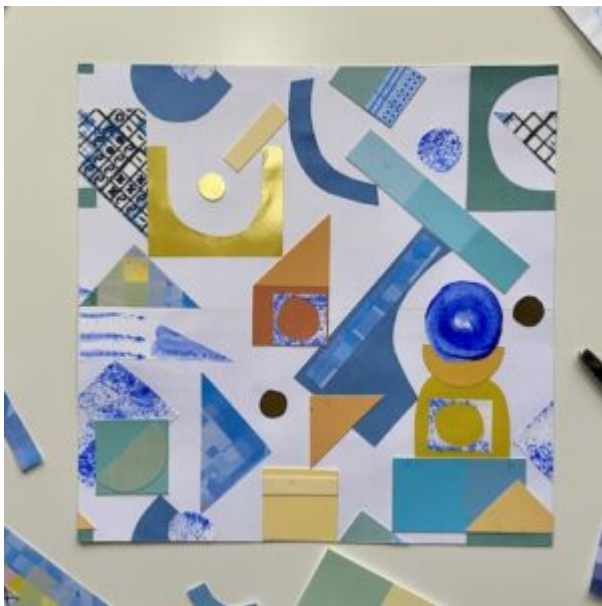
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Talking Points: Colour Theory

A collection of sources and imagery to explore terms used in colour theory.

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Colour Theory

Colour theory can be overwhelming to understand and teach.

AccessArt would encourage an intuitive approach to teaching colour through resources such as [Expressive Painting and Colour Mixing](#), however the information below will help you understand some of the terminology used in colour theory.



Primary Colours

Primary colours are any of a group of colours from which all other colours can be achieved by mixing. Red, yellow and blue can't be recreated through colour mixing and act as the building blocks for all other colours.



Secondary Colours

Secondary colours are achieved when the primary colours are mixed together in equal parts. On the colour wheel, secondary colours are located between primary colours.

- Red and blue: Purple
- Red and yellow: Orange
- Yellow and Blue: Green



Tertiary Colours

Tertiary colours can be achieved by mixing primary and secondary colours. Blue-green, blue-violet, red-orange, red-violet, yellow-orange and yellow-green are colour combinations you can make from colour mixing. On a colour wheel, tertiary colours are between primary and secondary colours. – [Adobe](#)



Additional Terms Used When Talking About Colour:

Hue: Brightest and purest form of the colour on the colour wheel.

Saturation: The intensity and vibrance of a colour.

Value: How light or dark a colour is.

Shades: Achieved by adding black gradually to a colour.

Tint: Achieved by adding white gradually to a

colour.

Tone: Achieved by adding grey gradually to a colour.

See Resources Exploring Colour Below...

Colour Mixing



Exciting Colour



Expressive Painting and Colour Mixing



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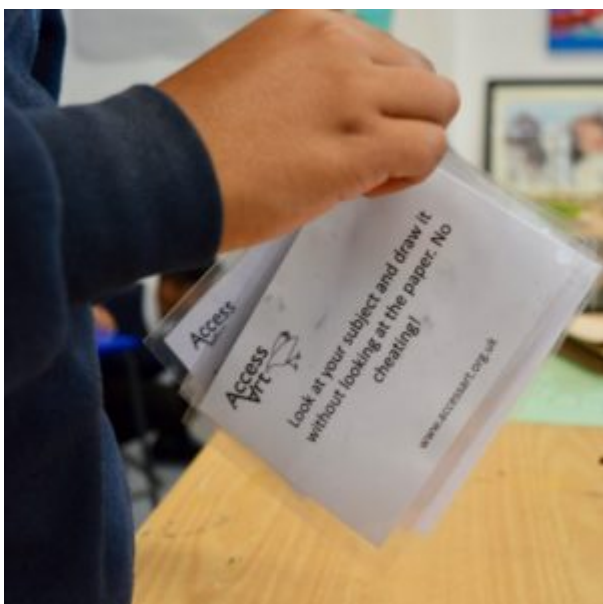
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