


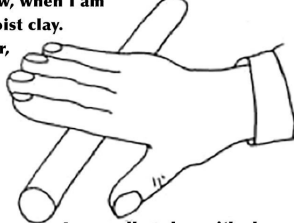
Vital Vocabulary	Definition
Form	Form refers to 3D objects. Form has three dimensions (height, width and depth).
Shape	A shape is a two-dimensional area defined by an outline. Shapes have height and width but not depth.
Texture	The actual feeling of the surface of an area as created by nature or by an artist.
Composition	Arrangements of different elements within an artwork or design.
Proportion	The relationship between different things or parts with respect to comparative size.
Decoration	Features that are added to something in order to make it look more attractive.
Ornate	An object decorated with complicated patterns or shapes.
Engrave	You cut the design or words into its surface.

### Clay Sculpture Techniques


I think gentle and slow, when I am working with moist clay.  
Remember, gentle and slow.



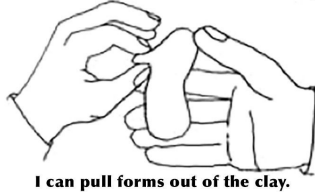
I can roll Balls of clay.




I can roll snakes with clay.




I can squeeze the clay.




I can pull forms out of the clay.




I can carefully scratch designs into the clay.



I can gently smooth the clay to give it a finished look and feel.

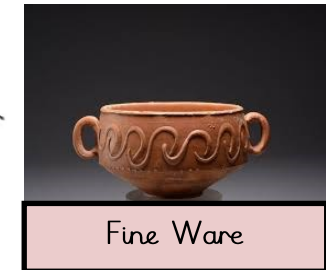


I can subtract (take away) pieces of clay. I can use tools or my fingers.



I can add clay pieces to my sculpture by simply sticking them together and pressing firmly.

**Which techniques can I use to sculpt the idea in my head?**



Types of Pottery

**Artwork:**



Clarice Cliff



Brian Rochefort



Roman Coil Pottery

**Knowledge facts**

Clarice Cliff was an English pottery artist in the 1920's. Cliff began to design pottery that was unique and unlike anything that had been made before. The pottery was called 'Bizarre', and it featured bright colours and modern shapes.

Brian Rochefort is a modern pottery artists. Rochefort is an American artist. Rochefort creates his pieces by adding many layers.

There were coarse ware and fine ware pottery during the Roman era.

Coarse ware was thick and it was used for everyday purposes, such as cooking, carrying water and also eating if you were poor.

Fine ware was used for dining on special occasions and was thinner and more delicate. It often had beautiful decorations and a shiny glaze.

**Colour**

Tertiary colours is the result of one Primary Colour mixed with one of its nearest Secondary colours.

Yellow + Orange = YELLOW/ORANGE  
 Red + Orange = RED/ORANGE  
 Red + Purple = RED/PURPLE  
 Blue + Purple = BLUE/PURPLE  
 Blue + Green = BLUE/GREEN  
 Yellow + Green = YELLOW/GREEN

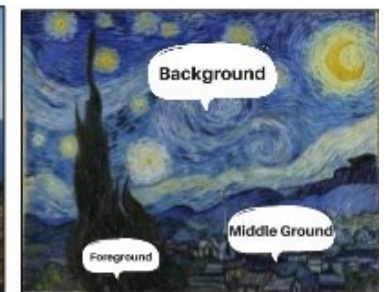
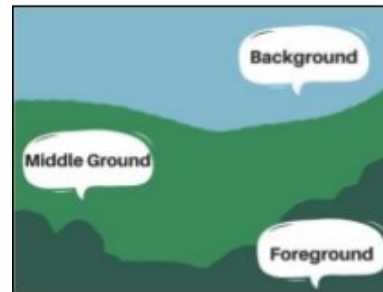
Complementary colours are the colours that are directly opposite each other on the colour wheel

**Space**

Foreground— The area of the picture space nearest to the viewer is known as the foreground. In the foreground the figures and objects appear larger than those in the background because to make them look closer. They are painted with greater detail than things farther away.

Background— The background is the furthest away and objects or figures appear smaller and less details to give the illusion they are further away.

Perspective— Perspective creates an illusion of three-dimensional space on a two-dimensional picture surface. Objects in the background appear smaller than those in the foreground.



**Form**

Form refers to 3D objects. Form has three dimensions (height, width and depth)

Forms that are three dimensional, such as sculptures or buildings are called *real forms*.

Two dimensional work can suggest three dimensional objects by including *implied forms*.

**Geometric forms** are pure, mathematical objects including cubes, pyramids and spheres.

**Organic forms** look natural. They are irregular and may seem flowing and unpredictable.

