

1. 2D sketch
Working sketch; dimensions



2. Paper pattern template



3. Trace around paper pattern onto cardboard

4. Layers of card board are built up or cut away



5. papier Mâché' secures the cardboard into place and gives it a smooth surface



6. Layers of poster and acrylic paints cover the surface and add light and shade

Year 8 Art: Cultures and Traditions- Knowledge Organiser questions

1. What is a tradition?
2. What is culture?
3. Name 3 symbolic meanings behind masks
4. Name 3 functions of a mask
5. What things do we need to consider when making a mask?
6. If we are using cardboard to make a mask, what techniques could be used to build it? Name at least 3.
7. Paint can be applied to the surface of the mask. Describe how paint can provide 3D effects to masks
8. Some masks are inspired by human or animal – like features. What are these called?

Answers

1. Tradition - A belief or behaviour passed down from generation to generation
2. Culture - the ideas and social behaviour of particular people in society
3. Symbolic meanings; Any 3: Identity, spiritual, harvest, religion, death, strength, health, wealth, power, fertility, love
4. Functions of a mask; Any 3: Protection, identity, symbolism, entertainment
5. Consider; what materials and techniques to use, how to work in 3D; consider concave or convex
6. Cardboard techniques; Any 3: Folding, layering, scoring, cutting, use of papier Mâché' to fix into place
7. Paint can highlight or add shade – creates depth, contours features
8. Human- like features: Anthropomorphic and animal-like features: zoomorphic

Key Knowledge

Symbolism is used to represent traditions and cultures

Masks have been used throughout History as a form of identity, expression and symbolism

Different techniques and materials are used to manipulate, build, shape and form new surfaces and spaces

Paint can highlight or provide shade to emphasis or hide features

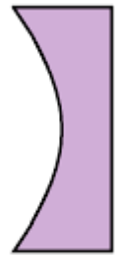
When sketching, light marks are used to plan a sketch before detail is added

When working in 3 Dimensions; imagination is needed to transform ideas from 2D to 3D outcomes

Art explores and expresses identity



convex



concave

Key Words

Papier Mâché – A mixture of paper and glue which hardens when dry

Anthropomorphic – human like characteristics

Sculpt – Use of shaping and carving techniques to create a 3D form

Concave – An outline or surface which curves inwards

Convex - An outline or surface which curves outwards

Symbolism- A representation of something

Tradition – A believe or behaviour passed down from generation to generation

Context – The circumstances around a setting, event or occasion

Culture – the ideas, customs and social behaviour f particular people or society

Manipulation- The action of handling to change something

Proportion – How the sizes of different parts relate to one another

Expression – The action of making known thoughts and feelings

Zoomorphic – Animal like characteristic

Exaggeration – Making something more than it is

