

Key Content

To know about the life and work of David Hockney.

Use different techniques and develop their own style of drawing (line, tone, pattern, texture).

Explain what works well in their work and why.

To know how to create a perspective drawing.

Key Vocabulary

Line	A line is a mark that is longer than it is wide
Tone	The tone of something refers to how light or dark it is
Pattern	A pattern uses a repeated design, created using line, shape or tone
Texture	Texture refers to the surface quality of something, and the way it feels
Perspective	Perspective refers to the representation of 3D objects or spaces in 2D artworks
Vanishing Point	The point in space which is supposed to appear the furthest from the viewer
Vanishing Lines	The position at which all receding parallel lines meet
Horizontal	Straight lines parallel to the horizon that move from left to right
Vertical	Straight up and down lines that are perpendicular to horizontal lines
Diagonal	Straight lines that slant in any direction except horizontal and vertical
Perception	The relation between visual stimuli and a personal understanding of them



Knowledge—David Hockney

- David Hockney was born in 1937 in Bradford, David studied at the Royal College of Art in London.
- Hockney moved to Los Angeles in the 1960s. While living there, he painted pictures of swimming pools and paid particular attention to how the light fragmented on the surface of the water.
- Hockney began painting oil paints but moved on to acrylics to create a smooth, bold sheen to the painting. An example of Hockney's work in acrylics is 'Mulholland Drive: The road to the Studio' which David painted in 1980.
- Hockney moved onto photographs and accidentally created a new technique of collaging photos resulting in a new style of art, which he called 'joiners'.
- Hockney began experimenting with art programs and apps downloaded onto tablets and computers.
- Many of Hockney's works are exhibited in Salts Mill, on the edge of Bradford.

Objectives—Perspective drawings

- Perspective drawings bring two-dimensional drawings and paintings to life
- Perspective drawings make 2D objects appear 3D
- A one-point perspective drawing means that the lines of perspective will eventually meet at one point, this is called the vanishing point and is usually directly in front of the viewer's eye
- The horizon line represents where the sky meets the land or sea in a picture and the vanishing point will often sit on the horizon line

