

WCJS

Easter Art Competition



This Easter we are inviting all children to take part in an Easter Egg Art Competition. Artwork entries can consist of a single or multiple Easter Eggs. We are interested in seeing entries produced using different techniques; drawing, painting, colouring, collage, modelling, printing, 3D, showing off the skills which have been learnt in lessons.

Remember to take photo of your egg. We will use all the images to create an Easter Art gallery – details to follow soon.

Steps to Success

Remember:

To get the best results you will probably need to follow these steps.

- **Choose a technique you are going to use for your Easter Egg.**
- **Make a rough plan.**
- **Collect or the materials you are going to need.**
- **Create your masterpiece.**
- **Don't forget to clear up afterwards.**
- **Have fun and take photos as you go along!**



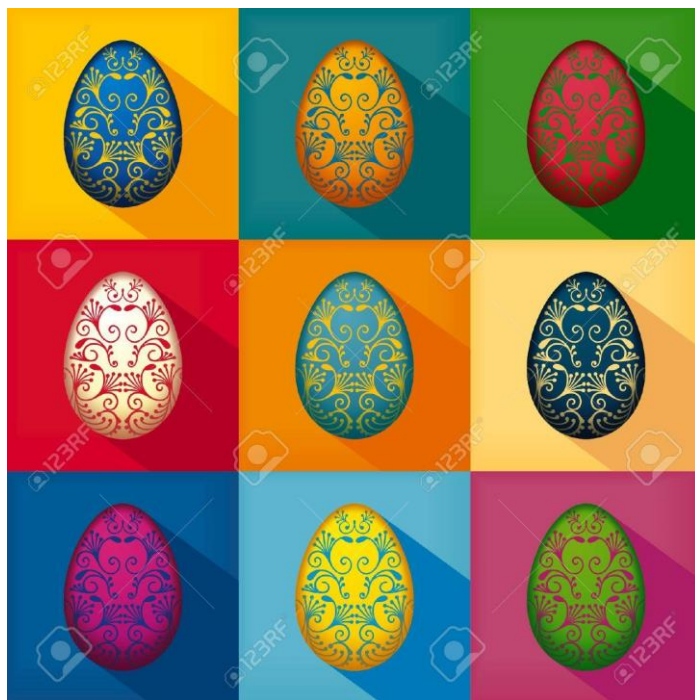
Good Luck!



We thought you might like a bit of help getting started. Here are some ideas using different skills. There is a YouTube video showing you how to draw eggs and make them look 3D. There are some templates if you need a template to get started. There are lots of ideas on the internet. Go to Pinterest, or use Google images if you want to look at more ideas before getting started.

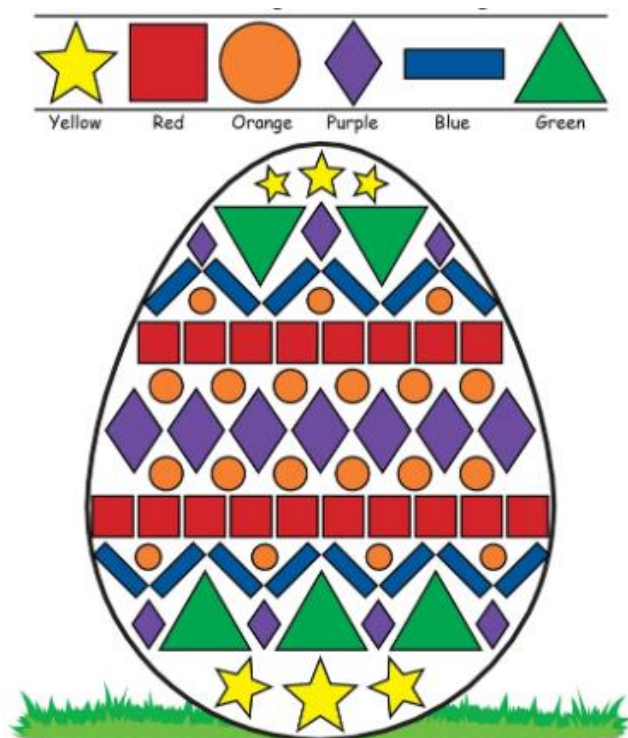
Collage

Collage / printing repeated patterns (pop art)



Colouring and drawing

Printing and painting

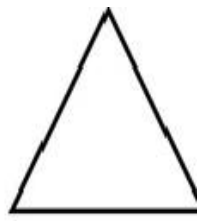
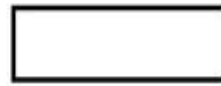
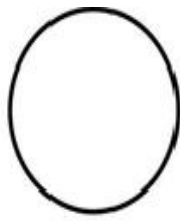


Tie dye Easter eggs using paper towels



3D Material, model or felt eggs





Yellow

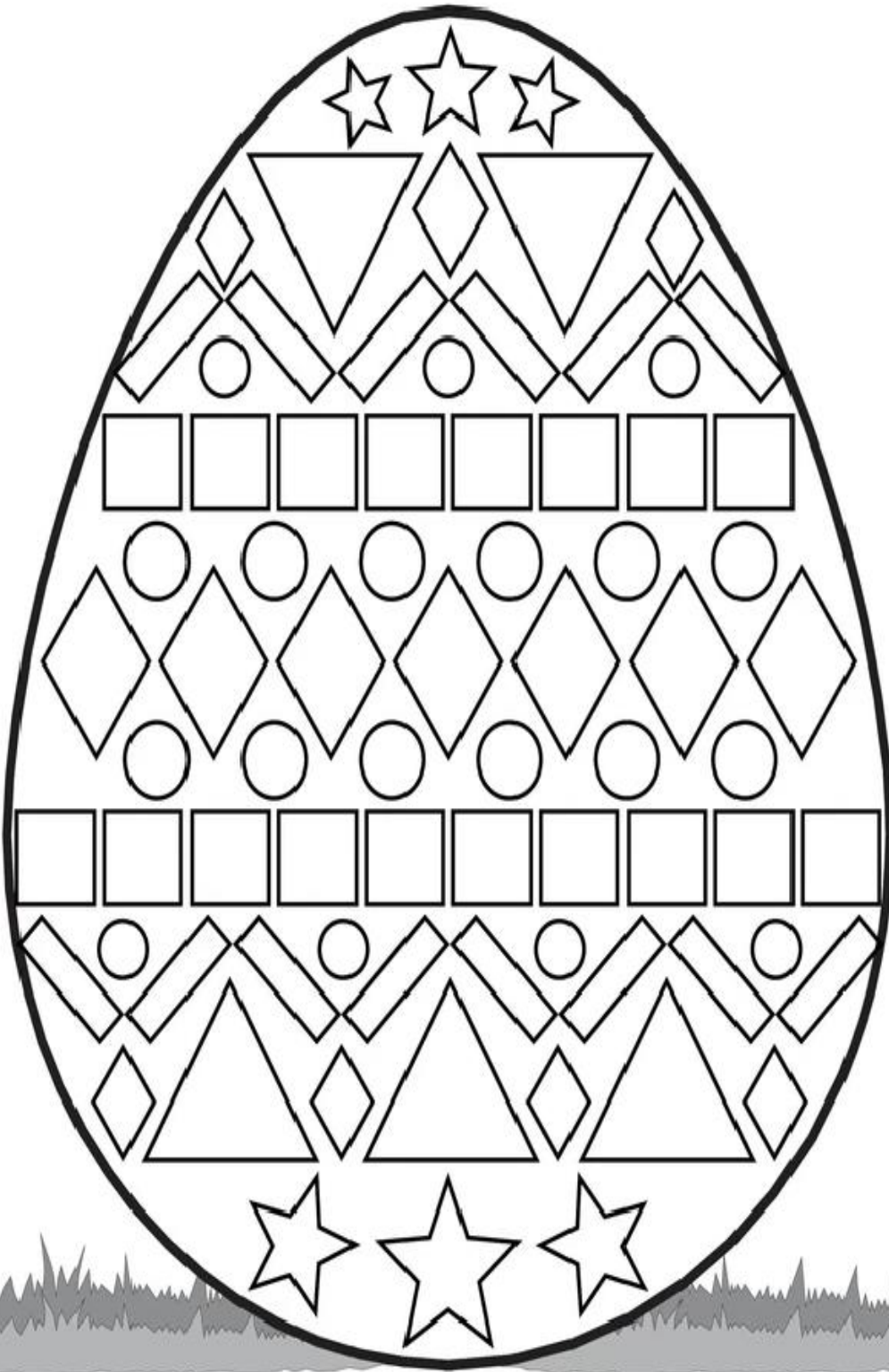
Red

Orange

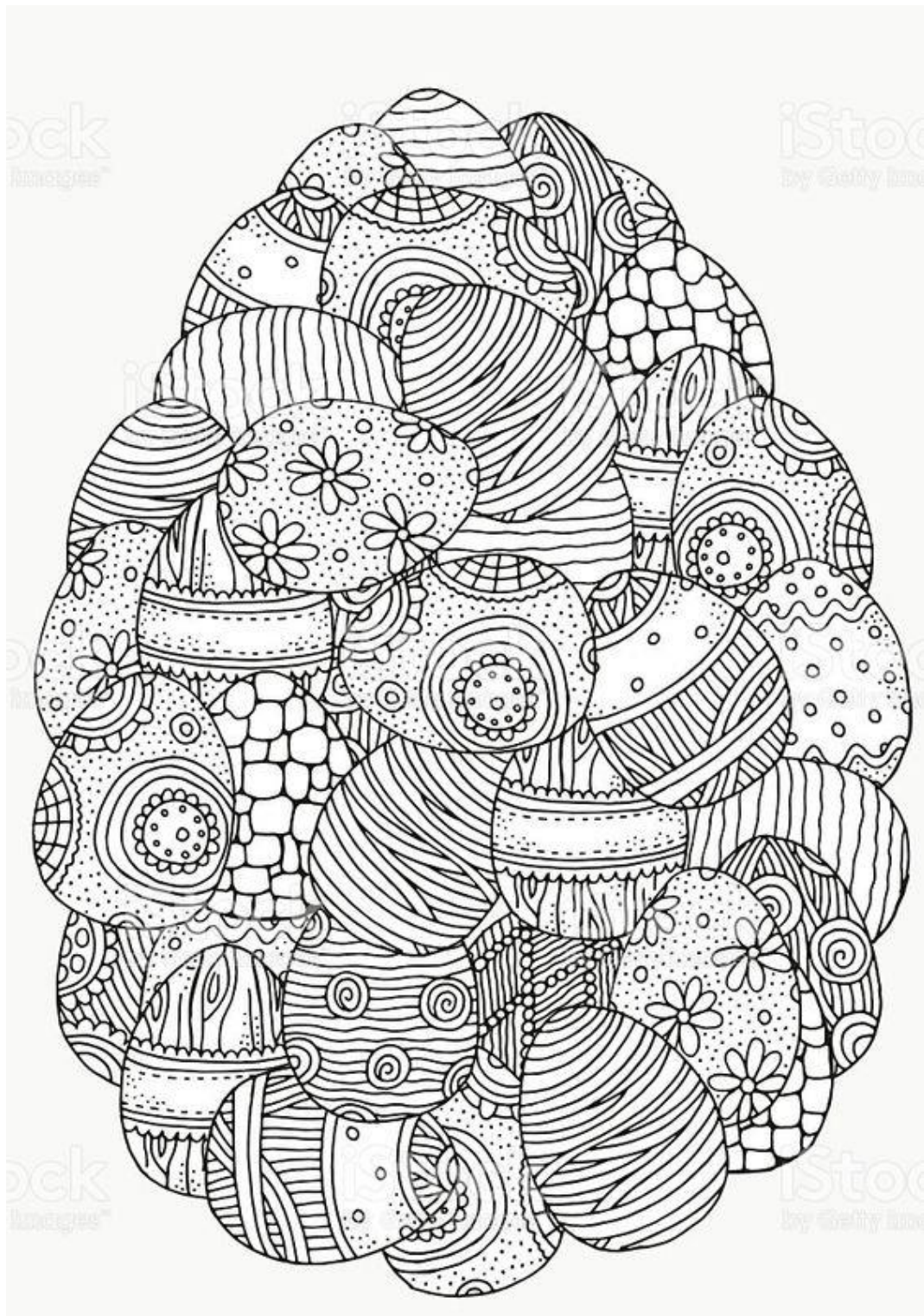
Purple

Blue

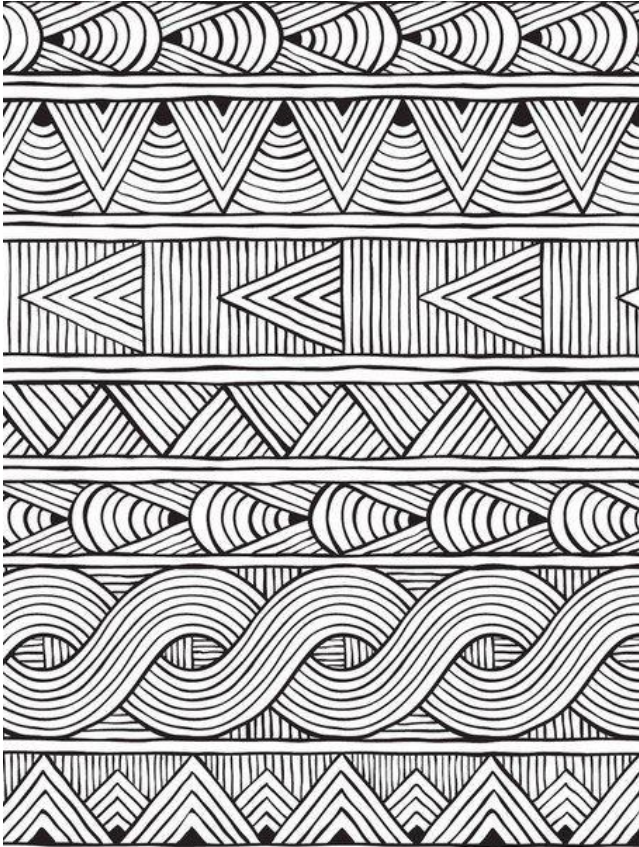
Green



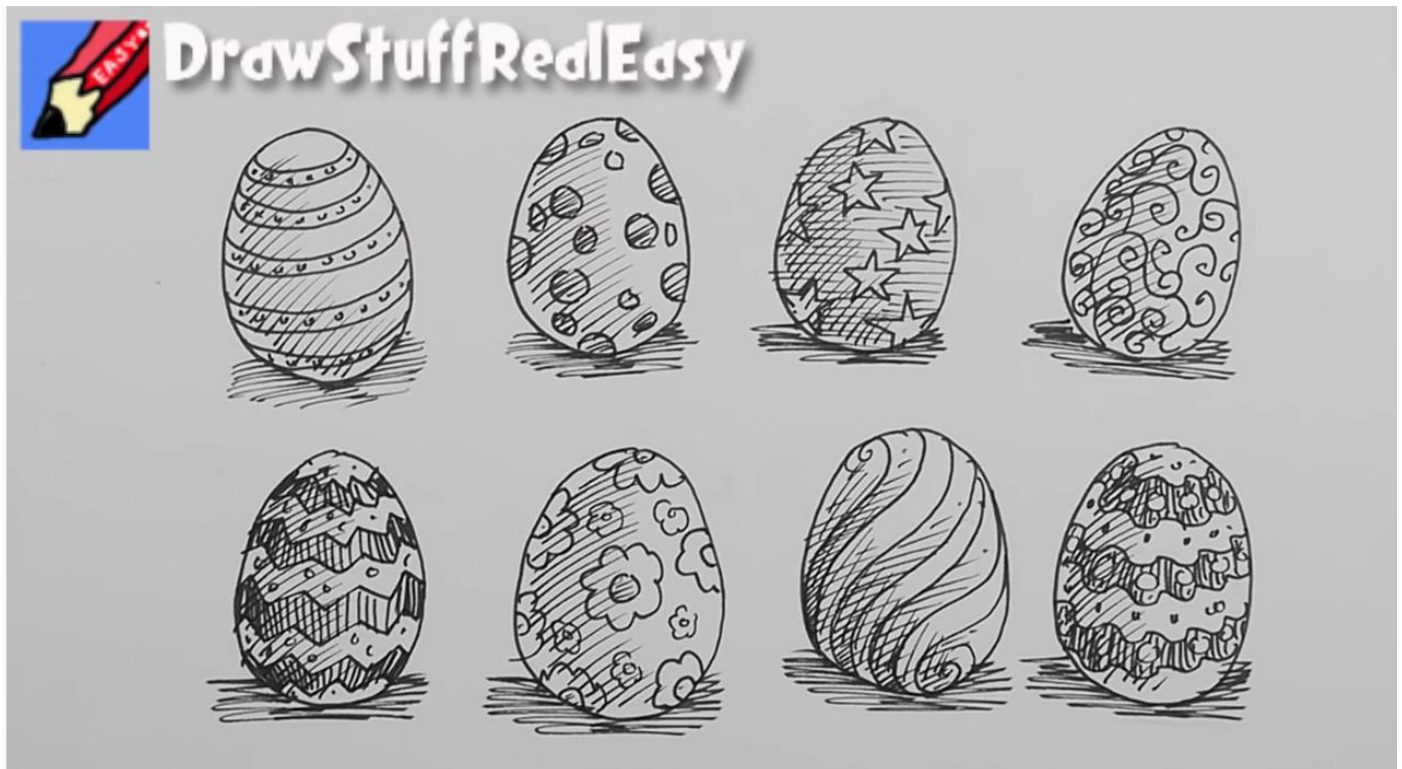
Draw Easter eggs with Zentangle patterns - colour them in or use templates

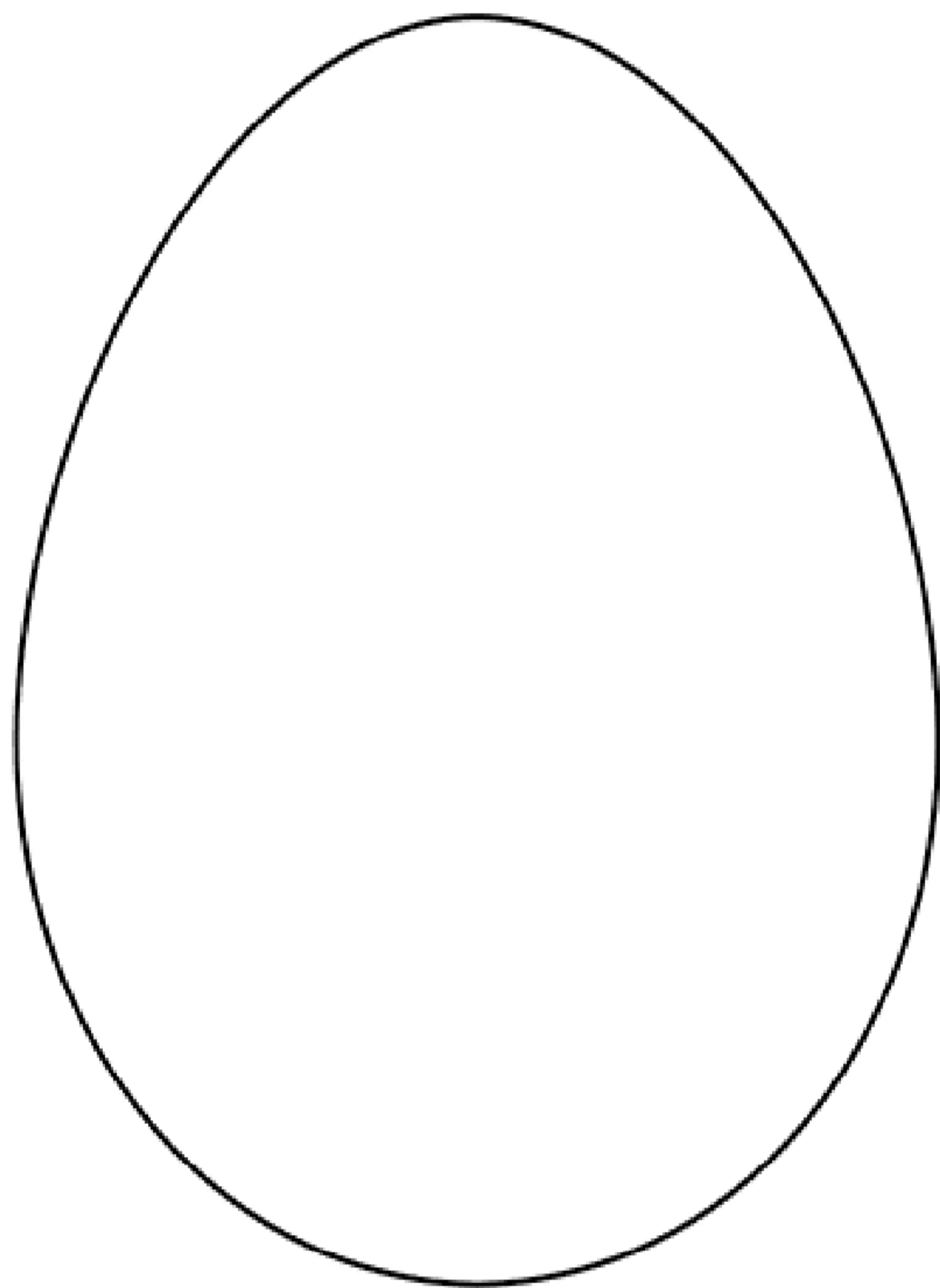


Use different drawing techniques : Zentangles and cross hatching



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rON_x7JMTs0 - Youtube shows you how to draw Easter Eggs





Don't forget to think about each of these elements when you are creating your Artwork.

Colour

There are 3 primary colours: red, yellow and blue. Mixing 2 primary colours together creates a secondary colour: orange, purple or green.

Tertiary colours are created by mixing a primary and a secondary colour together.

A colour wheel can be used to show which colours are harmonious when placed together.



Warm colours are red, and include oranges, yellows, and browns. Cold colours are blue and include greens and violets. Black, white and grey are neutral colours.



Shape

A shape is flat, and created by a closed line. The shape might be an outline or filled in with solid colour, shading, or a pattern. Shapes can be geometric, like squares or triangles. They can also be irregular, or natural shapes, such as puddles or leaves.



Value

Value is the lightness or darkness of a colour. High value is light, with white being the highest.

Low value is dark, and black is the lowest. Using different values creates contrast, which helps the viewer to see and understand the image, such as in a black and white photograph.



Form

Form is a three dimensional shape. It may be a regular shape, such as a cube or pyramid, or an irregular organic shape. Form can be expressed in 3D, such as in a sculpture. Artists can also use tone and perspective to create an illusion of form in a 2D artwork.



Large Two Forms, 1966
By Henry Moore



Space

Space is the area around or between objects. Space includes the background, foreground, and middle ground. A space can be negative or positive.



Pattern

A pattern uses a repeated design or a motif, created using line, shape, or tone. The design can be simple or complex. Some patterns are man-made, such as the designs on our clothes. Some patterns are natural, such as the markings on a tiger's fur.



Line

A line is a mark that is longer than it is wide. A line could be created using materials such as a pencil, pen, or a brush dipped in ink. A line can be straight or curved. It can be horizontal, vertical or diagonal, and can change direction.



Texture

Texture refers to the surface quality of something, and the way it feels. Actual texture really exists, and you are able to touch it e.g. the texture of different fabrics in a collage.

Visual texture is an illusion of texture, created using lines, shapes, colours or tones. A texture can look different to how it really feels e.g. a drawing of a sheep might look fluffy, but the paper feels smooth to the touch.



Tone

The tone of something refers to how light or dark it is. Areas with lots of light are called highlights, and darker areas are called shadows. There are a range of tones in between. Shading can be used to create different tones in a drawing.

