

AO1- Develop your ideas through investigations informed by contextual and other sources demonstrating analytical and cultural understanding. *Finding out about artists and using them to inspire you.*

- Finding pictures of or copying from real examples, creating pastiches in the styles of the artist.
- Point out relevant details or visual elements through own drawn studies or diagrams, which are relevant to what you intend to achieve.
- Annotate thoroughly, showing a strong ability to discuss and analyse different aspects of the work and point to what aspects will influence you.
- Present your work in a clear and attractive way.

AO2- Refine your ideas through experimenting and selecting appropriate resources, media, materials, technique and processes. *Experimenting with media and techniques and improving your skills and visual ideas so you can devise a final idea.*

- Show that you can use a range of materials and processes resulting in art work of a high standard.
- Doing a large number of appropriate observational and design studies in your sketchbook showing wide variation, imagination and skill.
- Using at least three techniques very well.
- Evaluating your studies thoughtfully so that you can make intelligent improvements and alterations, showing the influence of the artist that you have studied.
- Come up with an ambitious but achievable final idea.

AO3- Record ideas, observations and insights relevant to their intentions in visual and/ or other forms. *Thinking about the theme, making observations and collecting resource material.*

- Collecting relevant images by cutting them out of magazines, copying out of books and using the internet.
- Doing drawings and observational studies in other media or materials. Show high level of skill and accuracy.
- Taking own photographs, using these to demonstrate your vision and creativity.
- Adding notes to all of this to say why you have included these images and what you could do with them, showing insight and reason.
- Change things slightly and say why you have done this.

AO4- Present a personal, informed and meaningful response demonstrating analytical and critical understanding, realising intentions and where appropriate. Making connections between visual, written, oral and other elements. *Complete relevant and intentional piece.*

- Producing an ambitious, confident, visually accomplished and well crafted final piece.
- Being original but with obvious links to the art you have studied so far.
- Evaluating the whole project, pointing out strengths and weaknesses and speculating intelligently on what could be achieved with further work.

A01 EXPLORE
ANNOTATE
BEGIN TO LINK A
THEME IMAGES
TO YOUR CHOICE OF ARTISTS
WRITTEN ANALYSIS
LINK ARTISTS WORK TO
IDEAS AND ARTWORK
ARTISTS
RESEARCH

A02 EXPERIMENT
WITH A
RANGE
OF MEDIA
WATERCOLOUR
PEN AND INK
LINKING TECHNIQUES
TO ARTISTS
AND THEMES
TEXTILES
CLAY
MIXED MEDIA
PHOTOGRAPHS
OIL PASTEL

A03 IDEAS
LINKING TO
ARTISTS WORK
ALL ARTWORK
LINKING TOGETHER
PLANS, DESIGNS
IN A RANGE OF
DIFFERENT MEDIA
OBSERVATIONAL
DRAWINGS
PLANS
EXPLANATIONS
ANNOTATION

A04 FINAL
MEANINGFUL
PIECE OF WORK
INFORMED
RESPONSE
LINKS
LINK BETWEEN
VISUALS AND ARTISTS
PRESENTATION
SHOW UNDERSTANDING
TO ARTISTS WORK
RELEVANT

DESCRIBE, EVALUATE, DEVELOP

Main Points to Remember when writing annotations.....

- Write a **general overview** sentence e.g. On this sheet I have experimented with.... OR, On this sheet I have looked at the artist Henry Moore.....
- Say how you made the work e.g. what techniques.
- **Describe** the image, or piece of work in some detail, e.g. I have used watercolour pencil, using strong shading and applied wax to create a resist, in a similar way to Henry Moore....
- **Evaluate** the piece of work by saying ... What is successful? What did you find difficult when making it?
- Why did you do the piece of work?
- How does the image / piece of work, link with the artists or theme you are researching e.g. the contrasting tones and textures in this piece reflect Henry Moore's ink wash style and technique, and work well with the subject matter.
- How could you improve an element, say how you might go on to **develop** similar ideas or move your work onto new areas based on a particular piece of work, e.g. I need to experiment more with this technique as I could use it to develop more ideas for my print design.

TIPS.....

Avoid repeating things like, 'it stands out', 'I like the bold colours', **Always try to say WHY** you have done something,

e.g. I varied the colours I used in this painting because I wanted to experiment with a range of different colours and see what would look best.

Remember that an annotation is not always needed for every image, use them to say something relevant and to show your evaluation skills.

Sketch Book Layout

Try to use this ratio of artwork, images and annotation on your sketch book pages as a guide.

Artwork 75% Of the page
Annotation 15% Of the page
Images 5% Of the page
Title 5% Of the page (If relevant)

Writing About Artists

FORM CONTENT PROCESS MOOD

Avoid writing irrelevant information such as what pets they have or a list of all of the artist's exhibitions.

Remember to write about the artist's ARTWORK.

FORM:

- What is the artist's name, what is the type of artwork they usually make e.g. paintings, sculptures?
- What is the title of the specific artwork you are writing about and when was it made?
- What size is the artwork, does this have an impact on how we view the work?

CONTENT:

- What can you see in the artwork? **BE DETAILED.**
- What is the image of e.g. a landscape.
- Where are things in the image? Describe the layout.
- What colours are used? Be specific.

PROCESS:

- How has the artwork been made e.g. has it been made with strong bold brush strokes?
- What is the overall style of the work?

MOOD:

- What is the main mood, emotion or atmosphere within the work? Why is this?
- What do you think about the work and why?
- How does this work link with your own project and artwork?
- How might this work influence your own artwork?

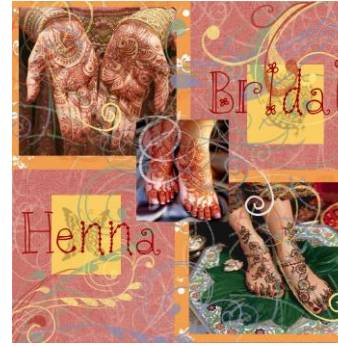
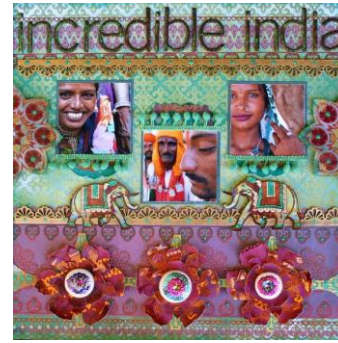
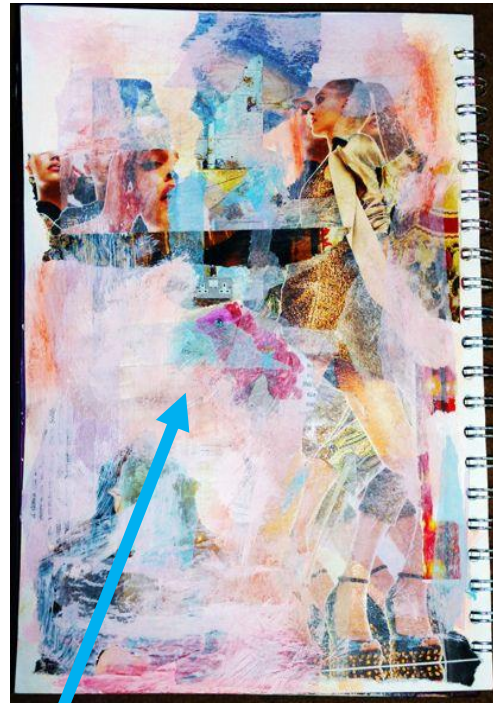




Create a Background-

By putting down some colour or torn paper collage first you can free up yourself as it is often easier to work onto instead of a 'blank' page. Make sure your drawn or painted images you add over the top aren't lost against the background. Also keep any creases or textures fairly flat so you can work over the top better.

Make sure you keep a good balance between cutting and sticking pictures and doing your own drawing and painting etc.



Collage- Collecting images and layering them with relevant patterns and designs, creates colourful and detailed imagery about your theme. *Adding extra colour and detail by drawing or adding painted images / designs makes the pages less like a cutting and sticking exercise.*



Layering-

Starting with background colours FIRST and then adding more layers over the top, creates a better more detailed image. Make sure you use colours that will overlap well and that any fine line pen you use is done LAST so it doesn't RUN.

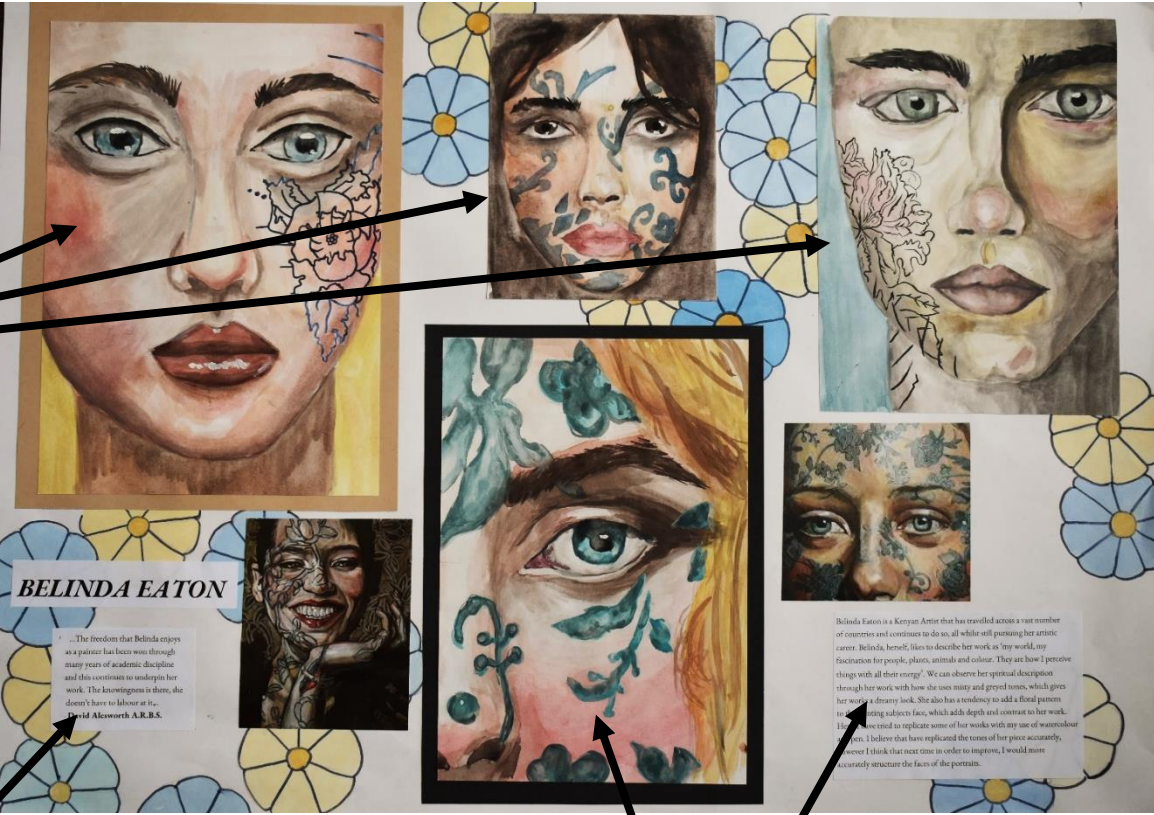
More of your own Art work is better than lots of pictures stuck on.

KS4 Knowledge Organiser

Developing Ideas

On this A2 sheet the student has experimented with different faces and decorative patterns in the style of an artist. This is good example of showing a strong link with an artist and also the development of the student's own ideas.

Show the same or similar ideas in several ways i.e. here three different faces have been created using the style of the artist.



Artist research shows a strong link with an artist and your own work.

Copying a part of the artist's work shows you have practised the style of an artist and this helps you develop your own skills and techniques.

Annotation to describe and evaluate the various aspects on the sheet and also comment on how these ideas might be developed further.



On these sheets the students have used artists' styles and techniques and focused on creating arrange of images in different media. This shows good experimentation and strong links with relevant artists.



Tips: Use a range of media and techniques. Keep your images relevant and closely connected but not too repetitive. Show lots of variations. Try to include the style of artists you have researched.

KS4 Knowledge Organiser FINE ART Natural Forms

Nice to know:

You must know:

Shading- Using a pencil to create a range of tones.

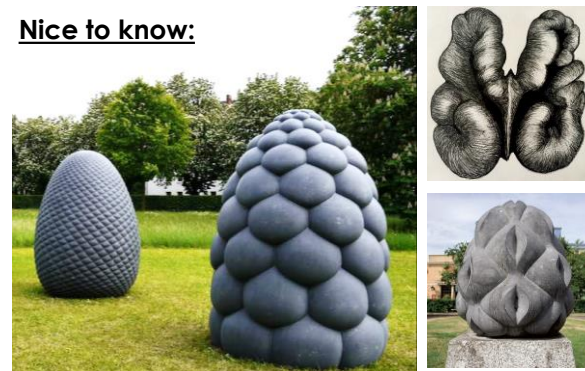
Watercolour or Ink Wash –

Usually a background made by adding water to paint or ink, to create a thin 'watery' layer of colour.

Mark making - Using a variety of different marks and strokes with drawing tools.

Blending - The action of mixing or combining colours together.

Mono-printing is a form of printmaking where the image can only be made once, unlike most printmaking which allows for multiple images to be made.

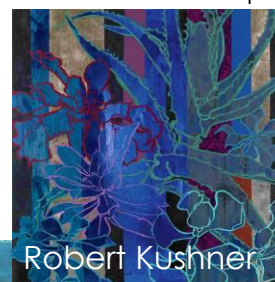


Peter Randall Page-

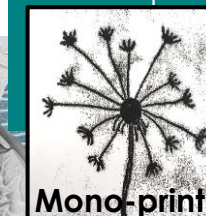


Randall-Page's sculptures are inspired by **the study of organic forms, such as seeds and fruit**, and by the geometric growth patterns in nature. He also produces large scale dramatic drawings.

Nice to know: Robert Kushner is a painter who creates decorative large scale works that layer natural forms and patterns.



Robert Kushner



Mono-print



You must know:

FORMAL ELEMENTS:

- Line
- Tone
- Colour
- Pattern
- Form
- Texture
- Composition

See Formal Elements Sheet

KEY WORDS:

- Organic shapes & forms
- Composition

TECHNIQUES & MEDIA:

- Shading
- Watercolour or ink wash
- Wax resist- Using wax to create a waterproof barrier when adding ink or watercolour to an image.

Mark Making – Creating different marks and textures.

Collage- Image usually made from coloured papers.

Lino or Linoleum, mainly used as floor covering. Made from materials such as solidified linseed oil, pine resin, sawdust, and mineral fillers. It is pressed onto a loosely woven fabric backing to give it extra strength.

Printing – the process of transferring an image onto a surface. It can be used to make many identical images a repeated pattern or a single image.

Montage-An image made by overlapping several images.

Mixed media – Combining more than one technique or material within a piece of artwork. E.g. watercolour and collage.



Lino / Block Printing



Wax resist & ink wash



Lino or woodblock printing originates from China but was also developed into a high art form by the Japanese. It is made by carving grooves lines and textures into a surface such as wood or lino. Ink is rolled onto the surface with a roller, with a cutter and then the block is pressed onto paper or fabric to create a print.



Roller



Bench hook –

This is a piece of wood that 'hooks' over the edge of a table to give something to push against, making cutting much safer.



Lino cutter



Printing Ink

This is a thick, sticky substance that is used to roll onto the printing block.



Mixed Media



KS4 Knowledge Organiser – FINE ART - Portraits

You must know:

FORMAL ELEMENTS:

Line Tone
Colour Pattern
Form Texture
Composition

KEY WORDS:

Portrait
Proportion
Culture
Civilisation
Metaphor
Symbolism

TECHNIQUES & MEDIA:

Shading – creating a range of tones in black, grey & white or colour.

Ink wash and wax resist–

Using wax to create a waterproof barrier when adding ink or watercolour to an image.

Acrylic– opaque paint that can be used both thin and watery and thickly to create texture.

Watercolour pencils– coloured pencils that can be blended with water and a brush.

Mixed media – Combining more than one technique or material within a piece of artwork. E.g. watercolour and collage.



Chiaroscuro or

Rembrandt Lighting

– this is the use of dramatic lighting to illuminate one side of the face and create strong shadows on the other side, usually with a dark background.



Cross Hatching and

'Scribble' Shading

– the use of different marks and textures to create different densities of tone and shading. It is important to show the full range of tones from white through greys to black.



Ink wash

– Using ink in several layers to build up different depths of tone. The use of wax or oil pastel can be used to preserve the white highlights in the image. This can be a very expressive way to make an image.



Coloured Pencil



Experts know :

<https://www.tate.org.uk/art>

<https://www.npg.org.uk/>

<https://www.royalacademy.org.uk/>

You must know:

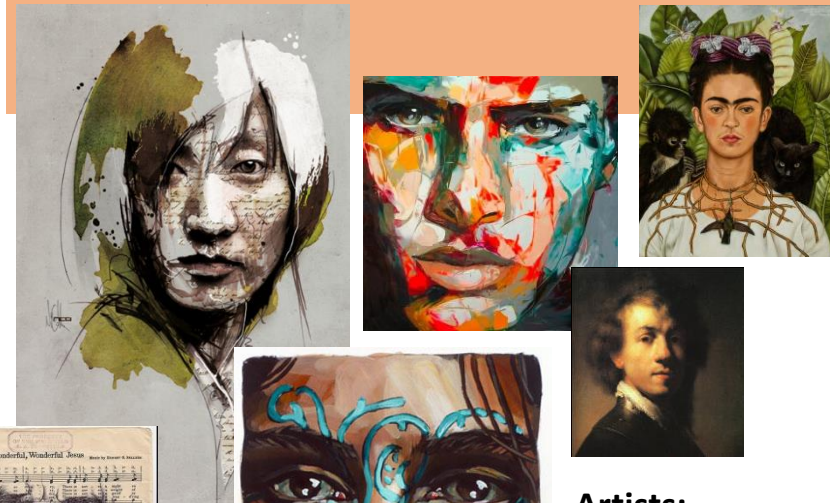
Shading– Using a pencil or other media to create a range of tones to create a sense of 3D form.

Blending – The action of mixing or combining colours together.

Experimentation– Trying a range of different styles and media.

Proportion of the human face. See the reverse.

Expressive work – This is usually done by using various art materials with quick movements, creating texture by varying marks or brushstrokes.



Artists:

Mark Powell
Belinda Eaton
Florian Nicole
Francoise Neilly
Rembrandt
Frida Kahlo