

TIPS TO HELP IMPROVE YOUR PORTFOLIO OF WORK

A01 Develop ideas through investigation

Select and recreate a small section inspired by your artist's work, exploring the same materials and or mark making techniques your artist has.

Take influence from a place / feeling / event.

Select Art specific key terms that link to your artist or ideas and create a paragraph that explains your thoughts about the work.

Recreate the work of your chosen Artist through appropriate media and mediums.

Research your chosen artists and ensure you link it to the work that you are producing.

Are there other artists who have the same style that you could link to your work., exploring their skills and techniques.

A03 Record Observations

Observational drawings from direct observation.

Take photographs (close ups / composition ideas / related objects). Make sure they are carefully composed and link to the rest of your work.

Write down and explore your intentions – How will you make it? Which techniques are most appropriate?

Try 'drawing' in different mediums and media.

Annotation needs to explain your journey from start to finish.

Does your work fulfil the starting point.

A02 Refine and experiment

Try recreating a small section or part of a drawing or design using a range of media e.g. ink wash, paint, pencil. Develop and explore your best ideas (play to your strengths)

Make a range of thumbnail sketches that show how you might refine your composition / ideas for a finished outcome.

Try out your plan using different mediums.

Manipulate some of your own photographs for this project in Photoshop, or print them and make a photomontage.

Photocopy work, change the medium and experiment.

Recreate a section of your work but change the scale / colour / materials

A04 Present a Personal Response

Give a personal response to the work of other sources.

Work in the style of your chosen artist to a finished quality

Imagine what the moment after the Artwork is representing looks like. Recreate the result in any of your chosen materials.

Take influence from Artist and source subject matter, techniques, materials and / or use of colour.

Respond to sources work through written comments (select art specific key terms that link to your work and your source(s), create a paragraph that explains your personal interpretation of the work.

Produce samples of work that realise your intentions, show strong links to your studies and artist copies.

Produce a detailed plan for an alternative outcome.

This is the marking criteria produced by the examination board-AQA

ANNOTATION

Describes writing notes, using images and explaining your thoughts to show the development of your work.

Step 1- Describe

What is this an image of? What have you done here? What was this stage of the project for?

Step 2- Explain

How was this work made? How did you produce particular effects? How did you decide on the composition?

Step 3- Reflect

Why did you use these specific methods? Why do particular parts work better than others? Why might you do things differently next time?

Assessment Objective 1

Develop their ideas through investigations informed by contextual and other sources demonstrating analytical and cultural understanding.

Assessment Objective 1

This is what it actually means.

Looking at artists, designers and craftspeople to help your own work. Showing that you can analyse art that inspires you and that you understand the cultural background to the art.

Websites for research

<https://www.artcyclopedia>

<https://WWW.artchive>

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

<https://www.saatchigallery.com/>

<https://en.wikipedia.org>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/art/>

<https://www.freeart.com/gallery>

<https://commons.wikimedia.org>

Assessment Objective 2

Refined their ideas through experimenting and selecting appropriate resources, media, materials, techniques and processes.

Assessment objective 2

This is what it actually means

Using lots of different materials and media. Experimenting to find out what works and what doesn't. Improving your work as it progresses.

You are marked on your ability to show an understanding of the above 4 assessment objectives.

These are the keywords we use to mark the work.

Exceptional, Highly Developed, Consistent, Moderate, Some or Minimal.

Assessment Objective 3

Record ideas, observations and insights relevant to their intentions in visual and/or other forms.

Assessment Objective 3

This is what it actually means.

Drawing, painting, printing, photographing, etc. from objects or people in front of you. Your ideas need to link to AO1. Your thoughts and ideas should also be recorded through written annotation.

Steps to success

A **portfolio** of work is a 'package' of work produced in response to a single **starting point**. To be successful you need to show evidence of:

Planning

Keeping written and visual records

Research

Produce experiments and exploration studies

Safe working practice with techniques

Review, modify, develop and improve your work

Finalising

your ideas

Assessment Objective 4

Present a personal, informed and meaningful response demonstrating analytical and critical understanding realising intentions and where appropriate making connections between visual, written, oral or other

Assessment Object 4

This is what it actually means.

This is the work that you make combining of your inspiration (AO1), your experiments (AO2) and your observations (AO3). This is mostly at the end but there will also be elements throughout your work that answer this AO. Does your work reflect the starting point?

Subject Specific- Keywords:

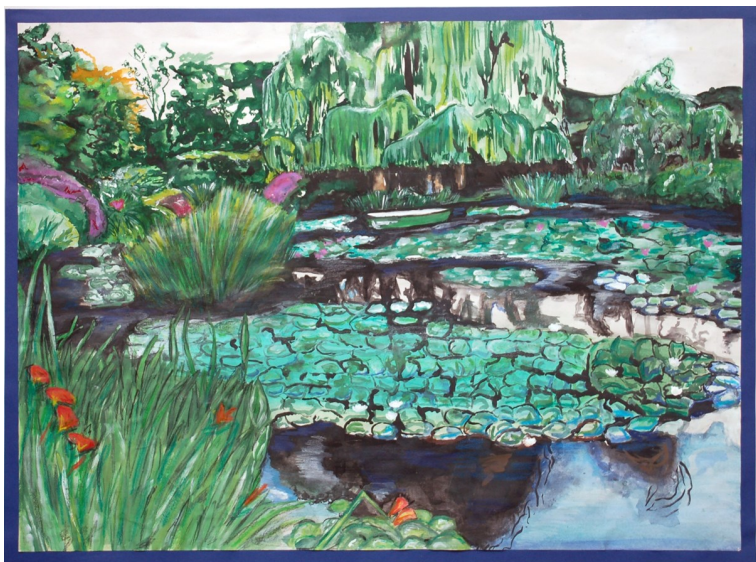
Perspective,
Plane, Two point
perspective, Lay-
ers, Composition,
Depth, Vanishing
Point, Wash,
Prime, Observa-
tional, Spectrum,
Trait, Foreground,
Chiaroscuro, Ar-
chitecture, struc-
ture.

What is your ability in these 4 assessment objectives

**Exceptional, Highly Developed, Consistent, Moderate,
Some or Minimal.**

A04

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A01

Looking at artists, designers and crafts-people to help your own work. Showing that you can analyse art that inspires you and that you understand the cultural background to the art. Researching the artist and understanding how the artist links to your starting point. Experimenting with their different techniques they use and media.



A02

Using lots of different materials and media. Experimenting to find out what works and what doesn't. Improving your work as it progresses.

A03

Drawing, painting, printing, photographing, etc. people in front of you. Your ideas need to link to AO1. Your thoughts and ideas should also be recorded through written annotation.



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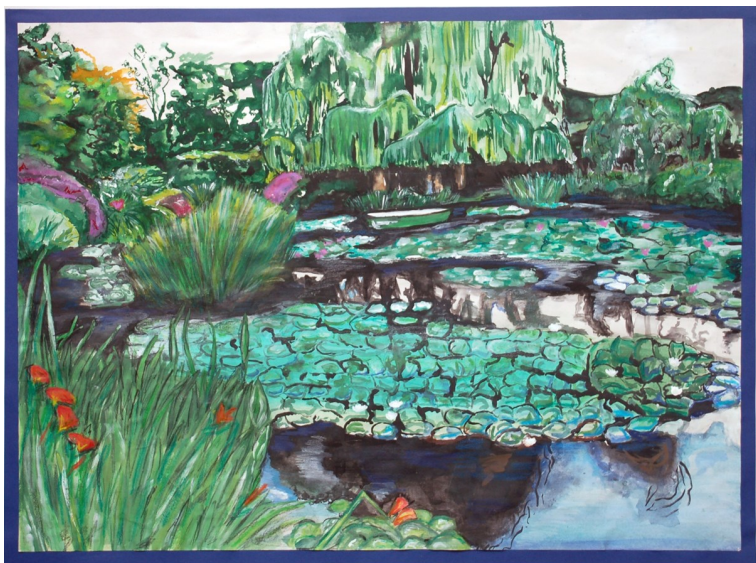
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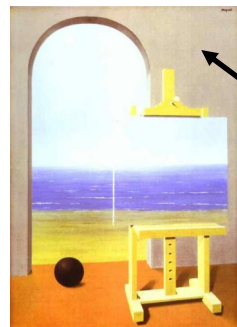
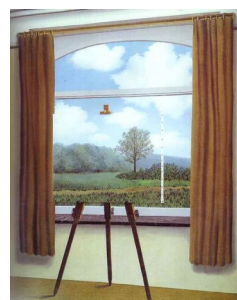
INVENTIVE LANDSCAPE

Artists such as Van Gogh, Monet, Seurat, Lorrain, Turner, Dix, Nolde and Munch have sometimes created invented landscapes. From your research into the work of such artists and your Observations of landscape, create your own individual landscape.



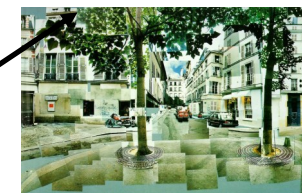
JAPANESE

Japanese artists produced landscapes in their cultural style. Produce your interpretation of a Japanese style landscape. Base this on photographs of landscapes you have taken.



MULTIPLE VIEW POINTS

Artists such as David Hockney have used photomontages to create landscapes such as in 'joiners'. Study Hockney's work to produce your own photomontage landscape, using multiple view points.

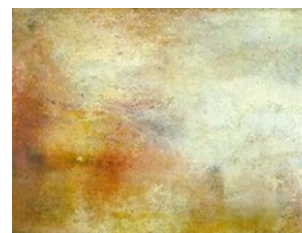


FRAMING THE VIEW

Artists such as Magritte often framed the view of the landscapes he produced.

JOURNEY

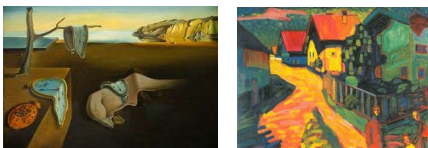
Artists such as Jan Bruegel the Elder and JWM Turner made drawings and colour studies to record the landscape as they travelled, later using these studies to develop their work. Stephen Wiltshire takes journeys and represents these in pen. More recently, Hamish Fulton has taken photographs to document experiences of the landscape during walks.



From your research into appropriate sources, produce your own personal response to one of the starting points you have chosen.



Look at different art movements to find a style and artist that interests you such as: Impressionists, Post Impressionists, Expressionism, Abstract, Modernism, Fauvism, Surrealism, Dada, Cubism, Pre-Raphaelites, Renaissance, Photorealism, Pointillism, Hyperrealism, Baroque, Art Nouveau, Classical, Realism,



Definition

Landscape painting, also known as landscape art, is the depiction of landscapes in art – natural scenery such as mountains, valleys, trees, rivers, and forests, especially where the main subject is a wide view – with its elements arranged into a co-



Use of different media for Landscapes.

Photomontage by David Hockney



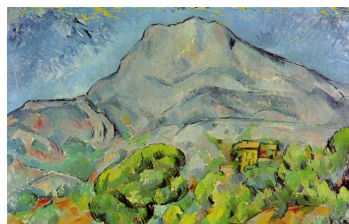
Using mixed media like the artist Anselm Kiefer.



Van Gogh



Thomas Cole



Paul Cezanne



Henri Rousseau



Georgia O'Keeffe



Consider your **composition**. How does the finish piece look to the audience?

Have you considered the **Background**

Mid-ground

Foreground

Does the composition draw the viewer into it?

Is it interesting?

Painting by Carla Bosch



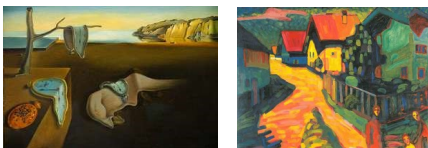
Water colour by Zoltan Szabo



Pencil work by Suzanne Brooker

Ink work by Edward Fitzgerald Campbell

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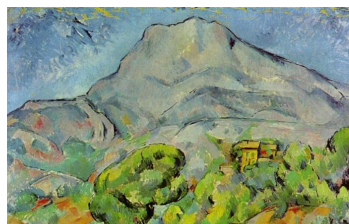
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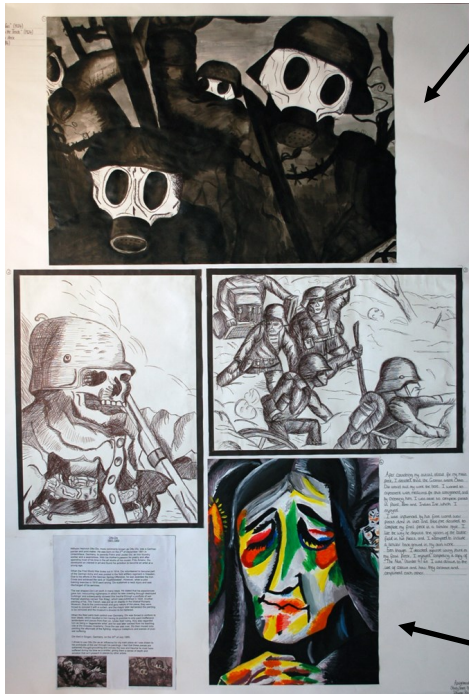


Pencil work by Suzanne Brooker

Ink work by Edward Fitzgerald Campbell

Subject Specific -Keywords:

Observational, Annotation, Media, Medium, Photography, Relevant, Analyse, Experimental, Thoughts, Creativity, Portraiture, Techniques, Skills, Drawing, Painting, Portfolio.



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STARTING POINTS



FAMILY. Artists such as Pablo Picasso, Mary Cassatt, Van Gogh, David Hockney, Lucien Freud, Mondigliani, Chuck Close and Van Eyke. Research the idea of family and produce your own personal response to this.



MESSAGES. Artists such as Lichtenstein, Tom Philips and Barbara Kruger have used text and portrait images to produce an image. Investigate and research appropriate work and produce your own portrait with text to convey a message.



TRANSFORM. Artists are sometimes inspired by the idea of transforming the work of others. Examples include Tom Hunter's Photographic recreation of Vermeer's Girl reading a letter at an open window, Anthony Caro's series of sculptures, the Duccio Variations and Picasso's many responses to Las Meninas by Velasquez. Research appropriate sources and develop your own response to the idea of transforming the work of others.

SELF-IMAGE. Some artists such as Van Gogh, Stanley Spencer, Frida Kahlo, Picasso and Rembrandt explored their own image over various times in their life. They portrayed themselves based on emotion and how they felt. Produce your own personal response to your own self-image.



ANIMALS. Some artist such as Franz Marc and Marguerite Kirmse studied animals. Research the style and produce your own drawing/painting of animals.



DRAMATIC COMPOSITION. Some artists have portrayed people in a dramatic and powerful image. Setting a scene. Pablo Picasso's Guernica, Leger, Francis Bacon, Otto Dix, Conrad Felix-Muller and Edvard Munch were all brilliant artists in setting a dramatic scene. Investigate and research into appropriate sources and create your own dramatic composition.

