

# 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

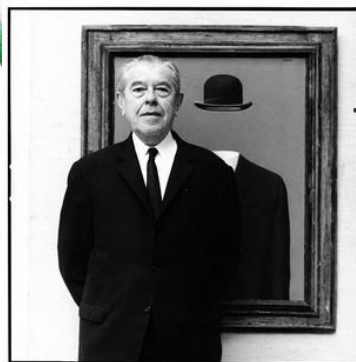
#### Assessment Object 4

**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:

Objects, Observational, Tones, Layers, Form, Composition, Texture, Graphite, Inks, Fine liner, Subtle, Smooth, Rough, Movement, Sketch, Size Appropriate, Highlighting, Depth, Range.



René François Ghislain Magritte was a Belgian surrealist artist known for his depictions of familiar objects in unfamiliar, unexpected contexts, which often provoked questions about the nature and boundaries of reality and representation. His imagery has influenced pop art, minimalist art, and conceptual art.

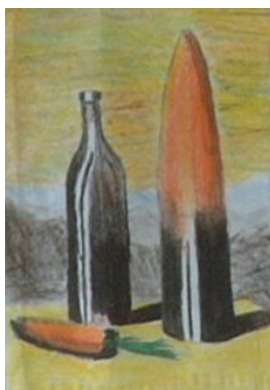


### Drawing Tech- niques:



Use of coloured pencil. Use of graduated tonal shading. Use of ink and pen. Use of ink wash

**Observational art** is easily defined as drawing or painting from life. Examples would include sketching a bowl of fruit (still life), The image is not taken from either a photograph or the artist' imagination, but from real life observation.

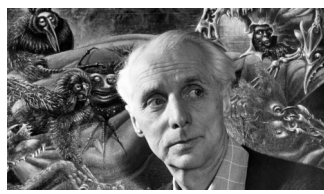


*Personal Values* was painted in the surrealist style. The painting featured several day-to-day objects arranged in a bedroom setting. The objects included in the painting consisted of a shaving brush, a wineglass, a comb, a piece of soap, and a match stick.

Surrealism is a cultural movement that developed in Europe in the aftermath of World War I in which artists depicted unnerving, illogical scenes and developed techniques to allow the unconscious mind to express itself .

Using the appropriate shading technique for the **Medium** that you are using.

Using the appropriate **Media** to work with



Surrealist artists include; Man Ray, Max Ernst and Salvador Dali.

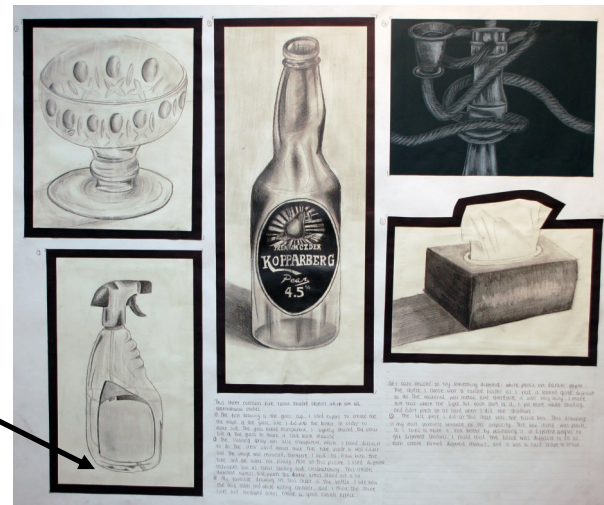


**A02**

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. objects in front of you. Your ideas need to link to AO1. Your thoughts and ideas should also be recorded through written annotation.



**A04**

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?



**A01**

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. Researching the artist and understanding how the artist links to your starting point. Experimenting with their different techniques they use and media.

What is your ability in these 4 assessment objectives?

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

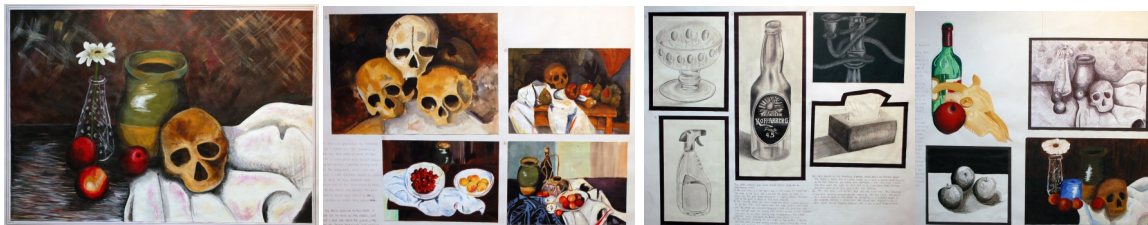
### Subject Specific-Keywords:

Compose, Construct, Depict, Contrast, Genre, Adjacent, Still Life, Inanimate Objects, Observational Drawing, Line, Tone, Shape and Form, Pattern and Texture, Composition, Sketch, Viewpoint, Depth, Scale, Proportion, Perspective, Layer, Overlap, Background, Foreground, Midground, Adjacent, Opposite, Natural Forms, Reflection, Highlight, Lowlights,

**Still Life** A still life is a work of art depicting mostly inanimate subject matter, typically common every-day objects which are either natural (food, fruit, flowers, plants, rocks, skulls, shells, etc.) or man-made (drinking glasses, books, vases, instruments, lamps, shoes, jewellery, etc.). Objects are usually arranged in an interesting way on a table or surface. Objects are selected to depict a theme or be used for contrast. Still Life has been a popular genre used throughout history.



**Artist links:** Paul Cezanne, Vincent Van Gogh And Edvourd Manet are the three artists you will research and study. The work above are pupil's copies of the artists work.



The work above shows a completed assignment of a still life inspired by the artist Paul Cezanne. The pupil covers all aspects of the four assessment criteria. The journey is precise and executed clearly.

**Composition** is the placement or arrangement of elements or 'ingredients' in a work of art. It is how the objects or elements in the image are arranged. Good composition creates interest and effective images. Aspects to consider include:



**Depth** is the apparent distance from front to back or near to far in an image or artwork. Techniques of perspective are used to create the illusion of depth. (Pattern, texture and details can also enhance the illusion of depth).



**Scale and Proportion** are both design elements that have to do with size. Scale is the size of one object in relation to the other objects in artwork. Proportion refers to the size of the parts of an object in relationship to other parts of the same object.

**Still Life Materials** : A wide range of media can be used to create interesting Still Life Studies these include:

Pencil, Charcoal, Chalk, Pastels, Ink, Paint—Watercolour, Acrylic, Oil, Mixed Media, Collage and Photography.

