GCSE

ART & DESIGN



GCSE EXAM PREP

What are your expectations? What do you want to learn/gain? What help do you need?






ABOUT YOU!

In this section, I would like you to write down your areas of interest in Art. In addition, I would like you to write down your strengths and areas of development.

Of Interest in the Visual Arts

Strengths in the Visual Arts

Areas for Development

Find an image of a favourite piece of art work & stick it here.



ART EXAM PROCESS

STARTING POINT

Interpretations of the theme. Spider grams/mind maps, collected images/photographs, Postcard etc

AO1 DEVELOP

OBSERVATIONAL DRAWINGS OF THE ARTISTS WORK/FOUND OBJECTS

Develop ideas through investigations, demonstrating critical understanding of sources.
Varied media: Pencil, pen and ink, wash, biro, chalk, water-colour, wax resist, pencil crayon, pastel, collage.
Remember to use scale. You don't have to do a drawing of the whole thing, but can record a section and blow it up!
Don't forget to include magazines cuttings, prints, postcards, anything you can lay your hands on, relating to that culture/artist/topic!
We do this to get a feel of the artists style, as well as improving our drawing/recording skills

AO2 REFINE

Refine work by exploring ideas, selecting and experimenting with appropriate media, materials, techniques and processes.

AO3 RECORD

Record ideas, observations and insights relevant to intentions as work progresses.
Use your annotation booklets!!

AO4 PRESENT

Present a personal and meaningful response that realises intentions and demonstrates understanding of visual language.

EVALUATION

EVALUATE-Write about what you have achieved throughout the project, what do you think about your work?

DISPLAYING YOUR WORK

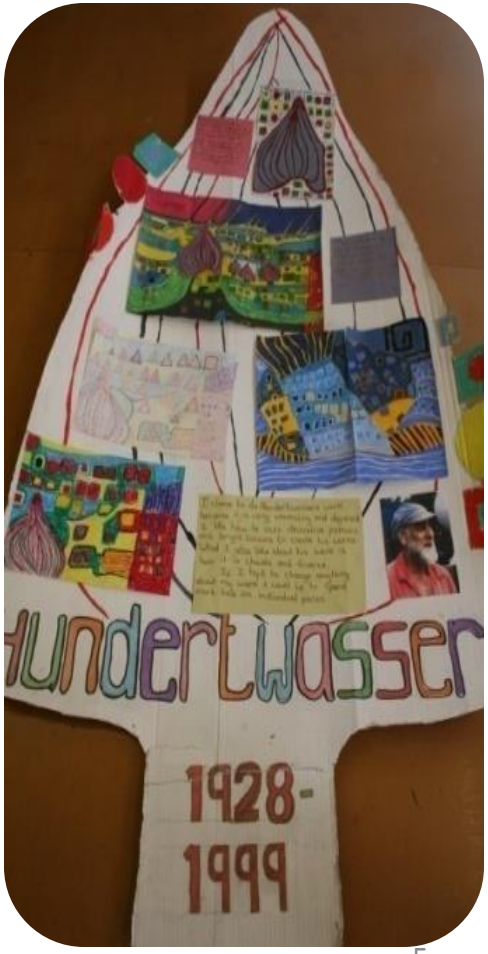
Displaying your work is something you need to start thinking about. When you have completed a project, displaying it gives you the opportunity to look at it, form an opinion, as well as the viewer to look at it as a whole.

There are several ways in how to display your work.
This sheet will give you some ideas, on how you may want to approach this









PROJECT CHECKLIST

This is a checklist to help you plan what you need to do, to fulfill and complete a successful project

Plan Your Time Wisely!

Be realistic in what you want to achieve!

Take advantage of lunch time sessions!

Try to make Sure You Tick All The Boxes!

Brain stormed/spider diagram of topic/theme	
Observational drawings (OD's)	
OD: Variety of materials	
OD: Shape, colour, form, texture, line & scale on Artist/objects/culture with annotated notes	
Made good use of large sheets of paper/sketchbook	
Idea pages/sheets inspired by subject matter and your own imagination with notes	
Development sheets/pages showing development of an idea with annotated notes	
Final piece in 2D or 3D	
Annotations based on culture/artist	
All work labeled and named clearly and all together	





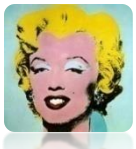


GCSE SELF/PEER FEEDBACK SHEET

Name:

Date:





		I	C	D	N
Question 1:	Introduction/Front cover/Title?	○	○	○	○
Question 2:	Quantity of Facts?	○	○	○	○
Question 3:	Quantity of own opinions and thoughts?	○	○	○	○
Question 4:	Use of Art vocabulary/key words?	○	○	○	○
Question 5:	Presentation of work?	○	○	○	○
Question 6:	Artist research?	○	○	○	○
Question 7:	Experimentation linked to artist style?	○	○	○	○
Question 8:	Development of ideas from starting point?	○	○	○	○

Topic:

Strengths

Areas for Improvement

KEY:
N = No Evidence
D= Developing (Some evidence)
C= Confident (Good)
I= Independent (Excellent)

Positive comment

WEEKLY PLANNER

What am I going to do /complete each week?

Week 1

Week 2

Week 3

Week 4

Week 5

Week 6

Week 7

Week 8

FINAL EXAM CHECKLIST

Have you brain stormed/spider diagram your question?	
Have you completed observational drawings (OD's), relating to your chosen question, including links to an artist and culture?	
Do your OD's include a variety of materials ?	
Do your OD's show shape, colour, form, texture, line & scale relating to the artist/culture and question with annotated notes?	
Have you made good use of paper/sketchbook?	
Do you show idea pages/sheets inspired by subject matter and your own imagination with notes?	
Do you have development sheets/pages showing development of an idea with annotated notes?	
Have you decided on a final design/piece, and practiced it?	
Have you completed your final piece within the 10 hours, and are you happy with it?	
Have you written an evaluation of your exam piece and statement on the culture/artist?	
All work clearly labeled and all together	



IF YOU HAVE TICKED ALL THE BOXES AND ARE HAPPY, WELL DONE!!





THE LANGUAGE OF ART

Elements and Principles

RHYTHM
The controlled movements found in all good design, they can be established through the use of any of the elements of design--lines, areas of light and shade, spots of
color, repetitions of shapes and spaces, or textures surfaces.

MOVEMENT
Used by artist to direct viewers through their work, often to focal areas. Such movement can be directed along lines, edges, shapes and colours within the works but
move the eye most easily on the paths of equal value.

BALANCE
Concerned with equalizing visual forces, or elements, in a work of art. If a work of art has visual balance, the viewer feels that the elements have been arranged in a
satisfying way. Visual imbalance makes the viewer feel that the elements need to be arranged. The 2 types of balance are formal (also called symmetrical) and informal (asymmetrical).

PROPORTION
The relationship of one object to another in size, shape, number or degree.
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The relationship of one object to another in size, shape, number or degree.

VARIETY
Concerned with the difference or contrast.

EMPHASIS
A design principle that gives dominance to a particular area through color, size, or repetition.

HARMONY
Creates unity by stressing similarities of separate but related parts.

UNITY
The quality of wholeness or oneness that is achieved through the effective use of the elements and principles of art. Unity is created by simplicity, repetition, proximity and continuation.







THE LANGUAGE OF ART

Colour

COLOUR
An element of art that is derived from reflective light. The sensation of colour is aroused in the brain by response of the eyes to different wavelengths of light. Colour has 3 properties: Hue, value and intensity.

PRIMARY COLOURS
Red, yellow and blue. These colours can not be made.

SECONDARY COLOURS
Orange, green and purple. These are made by mixing 2 primary colours, e.g., red + yellow = orange.

TERTIARY COLOURS
Colours made by mixing a primary and a secondary, e.g. red + orange = orange - red.

INTENSITY
The brightness or dullness of a hue. A pure hue is called a high-intensity colour. A dulled hue (a colour mixed with its compliment) is called a low intensity colour. Intensity is one of three properties of colour.

VALUE
The measurement of light and darkness in a work of art, or an object.

HUE
Refers to the common name of the color such as red or green.

ANALOGUES COLOURS
Colours that sit side by side on the colour wheel and have a common hue. Violet, red and violet and red are analogues colours. Analogues colours can be used as a colour scheme.

MONOCHROME
One colour. A monochromatic colour scheme uses only one hue and the values, tints and shades of that hue for a unifying effect.

COLOUR TRIADS
Equally spaced on the colour wheel

COMPLIMENTARY COLOURS
The colours opposite each other on the colour wheel

SPLIT COMPLIMENTARY COLOURS
One hue and the hues on each side of its compliment on the colour wheel. Red-orange, blue and green are split complimentary colours. Split complimentary colours can be used in as a colour scheme.

WARM COLOURS
Red, orange and yellow

COOL COLOURS
Blue, green and violet









THE LANGUAGE OF ART

Composition

COMPOSITION
The placement of forms, shapes, colors, and light and dark areas in a work of art. Artists use composition to direct the viewer's eye to the most important elements of a work of art.

ASYMMETRICAL BALANCE
Another name for informal balance, in which unlike objects have equal visual weights or eye attraction.

INFORMAL BALANCE
Way of organizing parts of a design so that unlike objects have equal visual weight or eye attraction. Asymmetry is another term for informal balance. Opposite of formal balance.

BILATERAL BALANCE
A special type of formal balance in which tow halves of balance composition are identical, mirror images of each other.

RECEDING PLANE PRINCIPLE
Composition which gives he viewer somewhere to go, builds space within the piece of work

VISUAL WEIGHT
Attraction the elements in a work of art have for the viewers eyes. Visual weight is affected by size, contour, intensity of colour, warmth and coolness of colours, contrast in value, texture and position.

PERSPECTIVE
A technique for creating the illusion of depth on a 2-d surface.

ONE POINT LINEAR PERSPECTIVE
In a one point linear perspective all receding lines meet at a singular vanishing point.

TWO PINT LINEAR PERSPECTIVE
Different sets of parallel lines meet at different vanishing points.

AREAS OF COMPOSITION
Foreground-most forward space
Middle ground-Middle, background-space furthest back from front, middle and behind.

HORIZON LINE
Point where the lands meets the sky.

PICTURE PLANE
Surface you are working on.

PLANES IN SPACE
Are directional, some go up, some go back and some go down etc.

EDGE
Foreground-crisp, sharp and clean
Middle ground-less sharp, slightly soft or fuzzy.
Background-edges should be soft.

SIZE
Typically objects or shapes in the foreground are large, objects in the middle ground are smaller an objects in the back ground are small.

OVERLAPPING
Overlapping objects/shapes helps to crate the illusion that there is space between them.



