

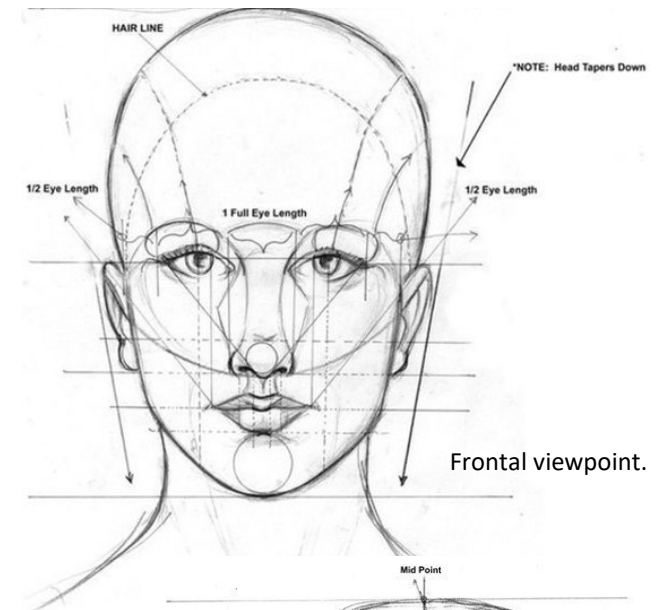
Topic: **Self Image (2D Form)**

I need to know: How to measure, record spacial relationships through the application of line, shape and tone in portraiture.

Key Words	Definitions
Primary Source	In the study of art history, a primary source is an artefact, document, diary, manuscript, autobiography, recording, or other source of information that was created at the time under study. In practical work, the artist looks directly at the subject of study, i.e. the real face, object or landscape.
Secondary Source	In the study of art history, a secondary source interprets and analyses primary sources. Secondary sources are one or more steps removed from the event. Secondary sources may contain pictures or quotes of primary sources. In practical work, the artist may use a photograph/s to draw from and may combine multiple sources of information.
Visual Analysis	When drawing you will ask yourself many silent questions. This internal conversation you will have with yourself is visual analysis, it is what will help you to make judgements about line, shape, tone, texture, contrast, colour; it enables you to refine your use of the formal elements or visual grammar.
Measuring	There are various techniques for measuring the real world to enable you to translate what you see onto a 2D surface for others to understand.
Proportion	Proportion refers to the relative size of shapes and objects. When drawing, most of the time is spent on measuring, comparing, re-measuring and re-comparing.
Estimating	Estimating in art usually occurs between the processes of measuring, comparing proportion and translating the real world to the 2D or 3D surface. By revisiting and re-comparing, your estimations become progressively more accurate with increasing information.
Scaling	Scale and proportion in art are both concerned with size. Scale refers to the size of an object (a whole). Proportion refers to the relationship between objects (another whole).
Grid Technique	The grid method enables you to reproduce and/or enlarge an image. You begin by drawing a grid over your reference photo; you then draw a grid of equal ratio on your paper; you can then translate what you see in each square. It can help because it enables you to reduce the whole, complex image, by focussing on smaller bits of information.
Tracing	Tracing and transferring images has been a technique used by artists throughout the centuries to save time and ensure accuracy in representational art. It is used by more artists than you may realize. You use a semi translucent material to draw over key outlines before transferring information from the translucent material to your artwork.

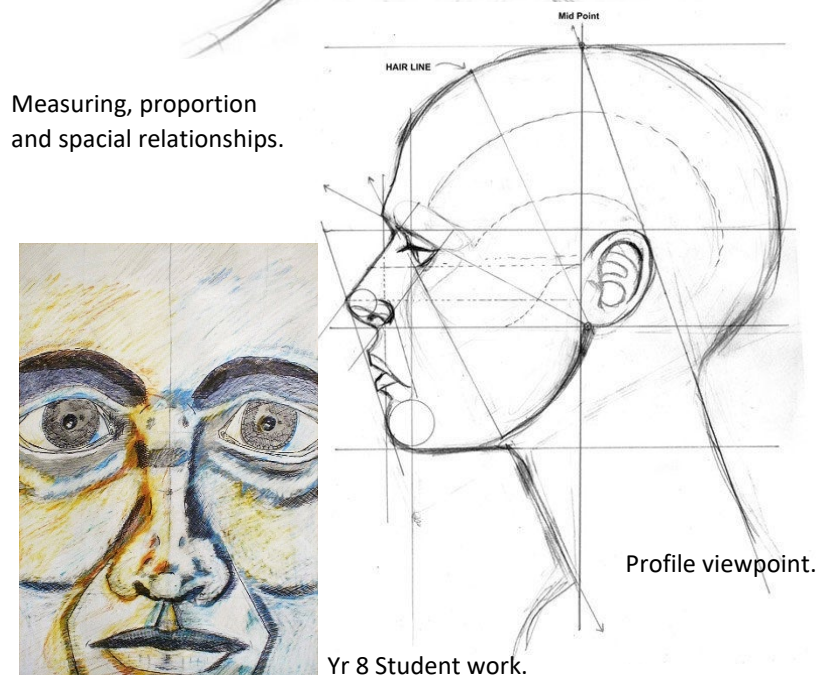
Arrow Tasks: Compare and reflect upon the portraits of Giacometti, Schiele, Holbein, Caravaggio, Peter Blake, Chagal, Dali, Klee and Durer. How do their styles vary and how might you exploit their methods of working?

Links to further resources: <https://www.npg.org.uk/>



Frontal viewpoint.

Measuring, proportion and spacial relationships.



Profile viewpoint.

Yr 8 Student work.

Topic: **Self Image (2D Form)**

Key Words	Definitions
Transfer	This refers to the process of using a trace to copy key information from one image to a new surface.
Viewpoint	Viewpoint describes the position of the subject to the viewer, it involves a horizon line.
Perspective	Perspective refers to the perceived space and depth in 2Dimensional art.
Symmetry	Symmetry in art is when the elements of a painting or drawing balance each other out. This could be the objects themselves, but it can also relate to colours and other compositional techniques. It might simply mean the two sides of a portrait appear the same.
Asymmetry	Something asymmetrical has two sides that don't match. In art this might result from accurate observation but might also be exploited to 'unsettle' the viewer. In composition, such as the rule of thirds or golden section, it is not unusual to use asymmetry to develop ideas of beauty and aesthetics.
Profile	In portraiture, the 'profile' refers to a side view of the face.
Aesthetics	Aesthetics is a branch of philosophy that examines the nature of art and our experience of it. An aesthetic experience could include a mixture of feelings and determines our appreciation of beauty and taste. It is complex, relies heavily on objective rules, and often influences our decisions and choice. Since virtually everything made or caused by humans will have occurred through a conscious or unconscious design process, you are directly or indirectly influenced by art every day. Clothes, phones, cars, food, websites, buildings...

Thinking, questioning and communicating your visual intelligence using practical skills in ART.

You will be able to organise your thoughts, understanding and expertise in **ART** this term under the following headings.

Skills: *Measuring, proportion, form and application of tone, scale...*

Contexts: *History, reasoning, genre, culture, responsibility, connections...*

Rules: *Values, flexibility, experimentation, organisation, prioritising...*

Audience: *Personal, commercial, ethics, morals, age, empathy, critique...*

Resolution: *Primary and secondary sources, scale, representation, commitment, ending...*

Communication: *Representation, truth, evaluate, talk, manage emotions...*

Legacy: *Materials, honesty, likeness, heritage, culture, accuracy...*

Throughout the year we will be asking you to articulate (to say, explain and use), a number of **Personal, Learning and Thinking skills** to help you develop your knowledge and understanding. This term we will be asking you to reflect upon your **Self-Management**. i.e. How you respond to challenge, commit, persevere, organise, prioritise, anticipate, change and manage emotions.

Further thinking (why does this matter?):

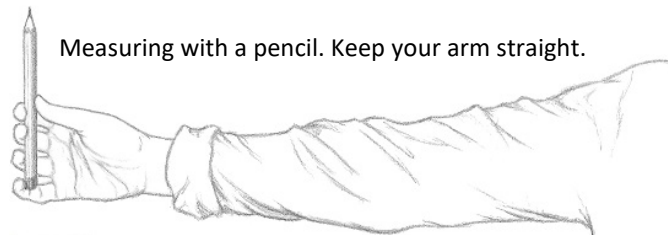
On a functional level, it is important to us all that we discern the relative sizes and value of things through approximation.



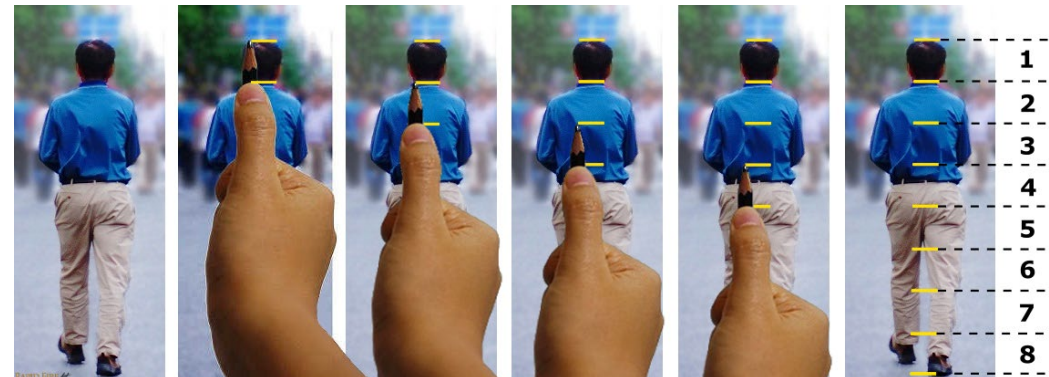
In a more subtle sense, this is fundamental to our understanding of specific distance, scale, proportion, space and its representation. Measurement need not come from using a ruler but from assessing spacial relationships.



Grid method of drawing.



Links to further resources: <https://www.npg.org.uk/>



Use a measurement to achieve accurate proportions.