

## Assessment Objectives

- This is how you are marked for coursework and Exam.
- There are 24 marks to gain for each AO.
- 60% of your GCSE mark is coursework and 40% is your exam mark.

**AO1**  
Develop ideas through investigations



Scan here for more advice on AO1

**A01 EXPLORE**  
**DEVELOP**  
**DEVELOP IDEAS**  
INVESTIGATE & RESEARCH  
OTHER ARTISTS WORK  
**ANALYSE**  
**ANNOTATE**

- Artist research pages.
- Visits to exhibitions and galleries.
- Your own responses in the style of the artist.
- Interviews with artists/ photographers.
- Annotate and analyse what you have found out.



**AO2**  
Refine work by exploring ideas and selecting and experimenting with appropriate techniques.



Scan here for more advice on AO2

**A02 REVIEW**  
**REFINE**  
**EXPERIMENT**  
EXPLORE DIFFERENT IDEAS  
AND MEDIA  
A RANGE OF TECHNIQUES  
& PROCESSES  
**SELECT**  
**IMPROVE**

- Experimenting in response to your chosen artists.
- Use relevant materials and techniques to experiment with
- Experiment with new materials, tools and techniques as well as familiar ones.
- Try out different combinations of media and techniques
- Practise and refine your use of your chosen media, tools and techniques



**AO3**  
Record ideas, observations and insights relevant to their intentions in visual and/or other forms.



Scan here for more advice on AO3

**A03 EVIDENCE**  
**RECORD**  
**PRESENT IDEAS**  
PRIMARY OBSERVATION  
DRAWING, PAINTING,  
PRINTING, PHOTOGRAPHY,  
WRITING, PHOTOGRAPHY...  
**ANNOTATE**  
**DIFFERENT MEDIA**

- Title page.
- Mind Map.
- Mood-boards.
- Bullet points
- Notes
- Longer paragraphs
- Photographs.
- Observational drawings
- Sketches
- Designs
- Diagrams
- Editing on Photoshop



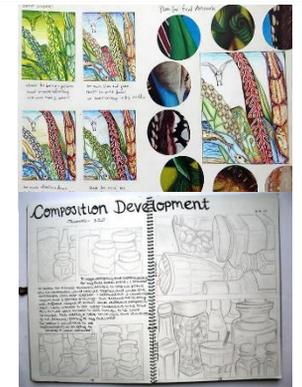
**AO4**  
Present a personal, informed and meaningful response. Completing a relevant and intentional final piece.



Scan here for more advice on AO4

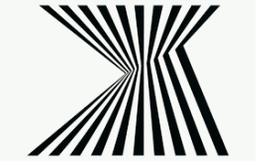
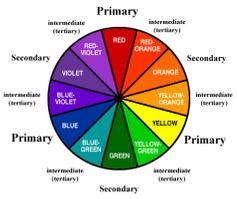
**A04 OUTCOME**  
**PRESENT**  
**FINAL IDEAS**  
DEVELOPED AS PLANNED  
CLEARLY RESPONDS TO  
ARTISTS EXPLORED  
**CONNECTION**  
**CONCLUSION**

- Plans and drawings of final piece ideas.
- Mini mock-ups and experiments for final piece.
- Creating an original final piece, that is clearly inspired by your research and creative journey.
- Evaluation of final piece (how does your piece link to the project theme?).



**Formal Elements**

- Used to make a piece of artwork
- They are often used together
- How they are organised in a piece of art determines what the finished piece will look like.

|                |  |  |                                   |
|----------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Line</b>    | <p>Lines can be powerful elements in an image. They have the power to draw the eye to key focal points and to impact the 'feel' of an image greatly.</p> <p>Diagonal, Horizontal, Vertical and Converging lines all impact images differently and then can be utilized to strengthen the composition.</p>  |    | Bridget Riley                     |
| <b>Shape</b>   | <p>Shapes are two-dimensional. Positive shapes represent solid objects and negative shapes show the surrounding space. Geometric shapes are perfect and regular. Organic shapes are irregular and natural.</p>   |    | Frank Stella                      |
| <b>Form</b>    | <p>Form refers to three dimensional objects. While shapes have two dimensions (height and width), forms have three dimensions (height, width and depth).</p>   |   | Nicholas Gooden                   |
| <b>Texture</b> | <p>Artists and designers can use actual texture in their work or they can suggest how something feels using techniques that imply texture</p>  |  | David Tress                       |
| <b>Pattern</b> | <p>A pattern is a design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated. The part that is repeated is called a motif. Patterns can be regular or irregular.</p>   |  | Andrew Ridley                     |
| <b>Colour</b>  | <p>Choices of colour and the relationships between colours have a huge influence on how a piece of art or design looks and feels and the emotions it provokes.</p> <p>The colour wheel helps us understand the relationships between colours.</p>  |  | The colour wheel<br>Colour Theory |
| <b>Tone</b>    | <p>This refers to the lightness or darkness of something. This could be a shade or how dark or light a colour appears.</p> <p>Tones are created by the way light falls on a 3D object. The parts of the object on which the light is strongest are called <b>highlights</b> and the darker areas are called <b>shadows</b>. There will a range of tones in between the highlights and shadows.</p> |  | M. C. Escher                      |

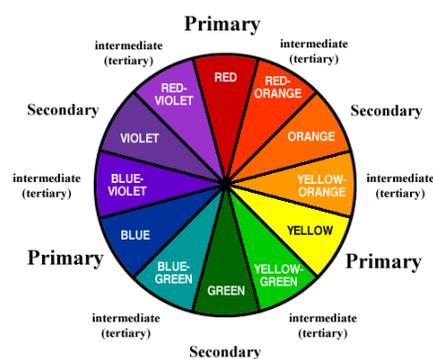
## Key vocabulary –

- Use within annotation and verbal communication
- Key concepts underpin all areas of art

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>Media/medium</b>           | The type of material that has been used to create the piece.<br>What material you will be using i.e. acrylic paint   |
| <b>Technique</b>              | The type of method that has been used to create the piece. This can come in many forms i.e. painting, photography, mixed media etc   |
| <b>Abstract</b>               | A non formal genre of art. Something that does not depict real life or something that is not recognisable  |
| <b>Style</b>                  | A recognisable feature of a piece of art, i.e. Pop art features bold black lines. Pointillism is created using dots.   |
| <b>Composition</b>            | The arrangement/layout of elements in a work of art.   |
| <b>Highlight</b>              | The lightest areas within a piece of art. Used to create an object appear 3D. Provides depth to a piece. Creates contrast with a piece of work.                                |
| <b>Shadow, shade, shading</b> | The darker areas within a piece of art. Used to create an object appear 3D. Provides depth to a piece. Creates contrast with a piece of work. A variety of TONES will be seen. |
| <b>Texture</b>                | The surface quality of a piece. It can be rough, smooth etc. Sometimes the piece is actually textured, other times it just appears to be textures.                             |
| <b>Mark making</b>            | Different lines, dots, marks, textures that are created. A variety of materials can be used to create these marks.   |
| <b>Focal point</b>            | The point in which the viewers eye is naturally drawn to.  |
| <b>Genre</b>                  | A style or category of art, i.e. Historical, portrait, landscape, still life   |

## Colour Theory:

Scan this code for details on colour theory.



## Art Movements:

Particular styles at a period in time.

Scan this code for full art movement timeline

Reference this when talking about artwork.



## Key websites:

AQA

<https://www.aqa.org.uk/subjects/art-and-design/gcse/art-and-design-8201-8206>

TATE Gallery

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

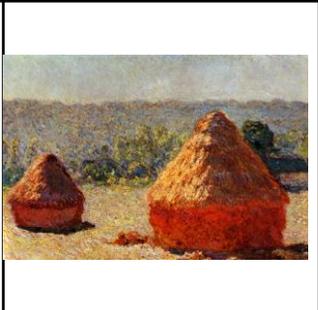
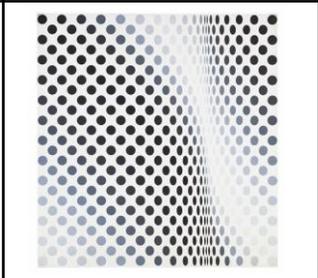
Student Art Guide

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

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## Principles of Design

- The principles of art and design represent how an artist uses the formal elements to create visual art.
- Used to describe how a photograph works.
- Are not all used at the same time. However some can be more prominent than others in a piece of work.

|                   |   |  |  |
|-------------------|---|--|--|
| <b>Balance</b>    | <p>The arrangement of elements in a composition can create balance or imbalance. Three key ways to create balance are through symmetry, asymmetry and radial symmetry.</p>                                      |    | <b>Michelangelo's Creation of Adam</b> |
| <b>Emphasis</b>   | <p>Emphasis is what makes part of a composition stand out. Artists and designers can emphasise something in various ways which include using its position, using converging lines, or by making it unusual.</p> |    | Matthew Smith                          |
| <b>Proportion</b> | <p>Proportion describes the relationship between the dimensions of different elements and an overall composition. Scale refers to an artwork's size and how parts of a composition relate to each other.</p>    |   | Claude Monet                           |
| <b>Unity</b>      | <p>Unity refers to how different elements of an artwork or design work come together and create a sense of wholeness. It can be achieved through proximity, simplicity, repetition and continuation.</p>        |  | Sean Stratton                          |
| <b>Variety</b>    | <p>Variety refers to how artists and designers add complexity to their work using visual elements. Contrast, difference and change, and elaboration all add visual interest to an artist's work.</p>            |  | Arshile Gorky                          |
| <b>Rhythm</b>     | <p>Rhythm refers to how elements are repeated or how they change and develop. Rhythm can be described as either regular, flowing or progressive.</p>  |  | Bridget Riley                          |

## Areas of Study

- Art forms to include into your work and explore.
- Ensure you show evidence of at least two different ones. You must include drawing as the specification requires this.

### Drawing



Drawing is a key part of developing any art, craft or design work. It is an important method of researching, investigating, developing and communicating ideas.

Drawing materials include: pencils and coloured pencils, graphite sticks, Charcoal, biro, fine line and felt-tips pen, drawing ink, chalk and oil pastels oil pastels, erasers

### Painting



Painting is the art of using pigments to apply colour to a surface such as paper or canvas to create pictures. The pigment may be in a wet form, such as paint, or a dry form, such as pastels.

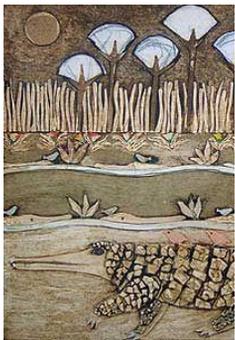
Some artists create realistic paintings, for e.g. portraits, landscapes, still life. Others create abstract paintings using colours, shapes, lines

### Photography



Photography is the art of capturing and manipulating images. Photographers can use film and digital cameras as well as camera-less photography to create images.

### Printing



Printing is the process of making images that can be transferred onto other surfaces. It can be used to make one or more identical images or to create repeating patterns on papers and textiles. Printing techniques include: mono printing, lino printing, Collagraph

It is worth experimenting with different techniques and surfaces. For example: combine different printing techniques in the same piece  
print onto different textures and colours of paper, board or fabric  
try placing your prints onto contrasting, patterned backgrounds, other images or text to further develop your work, you could draw or paint into your prints  
attach textiles and other materials and objects to add texture and variety

### Ceramics



Ceramics is the art of making three dimensional objects from clay. The choice of clay and the techniques used to shape, decorate, glaze and fire it will all have an impact on the final piece. It is one of the world's oldest crafts - in prehistoric times clay pots were moulded and then dried on hot sand.

# GCSE ART - KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

## YEAR 10 - FOOD PROJECT

These are the skills and facts that you need to know and use in your Food Project

### Brief overview of topic

In this project you will explore the theme of 'Food'. You will begin by learning about observation drawing and the importance of looking carefully, and you will explore different artistic techniques including painting and printmaking. You will focus on developing skills representing texture, tone and mark making. You will explore and analyse the work of a range of artists who use food as inspiration and then compose and create your own painted response showing an influence of their style and technique, taking into consideration colour theory.

### Artists

Dennis Wojtkiewicz



Olivia Pilling



Sarah Graham



Vic Vicini



Wayne Whiebaud



Angela Faustina

### Art Formal Elements

Line

Shape

Form

Tone

Colour

Texture

Pattern

### Colour Vocabulary

**Primary colours:** are the 3 main colours that cannot be made and are used to make all other colours.

**Secondary colours** are made by mixing 2 primary colours.

**Tertiary colours** are made by mixing primary an secondary colour together.

**Complimentary colours** are opposite on the colour wheel.

**Harmonious colours** are next to each other.



### Grades of pencil

Pencils come in different grades, the softer the pencil, the darker the tone.

H=Hard B=Black.

In art the most useful pencils for shading are 2B and 4B. If you pencil has no grade, it is most likely HB (Hard black) in the middle of the scale.

### Websites

[www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize](http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize)

[www.oliviapilling.co.uk](http://www.oliviapilling.co.uk)

[www.wojtkiewiczart.com/work](http://www.wojtkiewiczart.com/work)

[www.angelafastina.com](http://www.angelafastina.com)

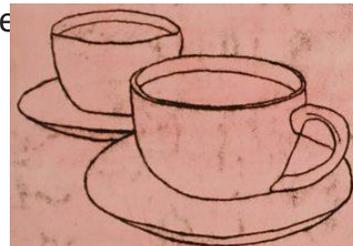
These are the skills and facts that you need to know and use in your Food Project

### Food Project Key Words

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Food</b>          | Any nutritious substance that people or animals eat or drink or that plants absorb in order to maintain life and growth.   |
| <b>Line</b>          | A line is a mark made on a surface that joins different points. Lines can vary in length, width, direction and shape.  |
| <b>Tone</b>          | In art and design, tone refers to how light or dark something is. Tones could refer to black, white and the grey tones between. It could refer to how light or dark a colour appears.  |
| <b>Shape</b>         | A shape is a two-dimensional area. Shapes have height and width but not depth. A shape might be defined by an outline or through contrast with its surroundings, such as through colour or tone.                               |
| <b>Texture</b>       | Texture means how something feels. There are two types of texture: actual texture and visual texture. In all art and design, the appearance of texture is an important visual element.   |
| <b>Pattern</b>       | Patterns are all around us, in nature as well as in art and design. We see patterns where shapes, lines or colours are repeated. How complicated a pattern is depends on what is repeated and the way in which it is repeated. |
| <b>Technique</b>     | The method used to create something, eg cross-hatching is a technique used to create tone in a drawing.  |
| <b>Proportion</b>    | How the sizes of different parts of something relate to each other.  |
| <b>Composition</b>   | Arrangement of different elements within an artwork or design.   |
| <b>Media/ medium</b> | The material used to create a piece of art or design, e.g. pencil, watercolour or ceramic. Media is the plural.  |
| <b>Annotation</b>    | A note written to explain or comment on an image or other piece of work.   |

### Mono printing

Mono printing is the process of making a print using 'mark making'. A mark can be a line, a dot, a scratch, a curve, a thumbprint and so on. Using different tools can help create different thicknesses and types of marks. The colour used to create monoprints is usually water-based ink. A roller is used to apply the ink evenly over the a printing sheet. This is usually an acrylic sheet or other.



### Acrylic Painting

Acrylic paint is well-suited for detail, but it is easy to use. Depending on the **technique** used by the artist, acrylic can produce results that are like oil or watercolour. Acrylics are water-based which means they can be cleaned from brushes more easily. Acrylic dries very quickly so should be kept moist on the **palette** to prevent drying out.

