

EXAMPLES

Ocean Creatures

Key words and definitions

Natural or organic form - living organisms formed by a process of 'natural' growth.

Observational drawing - drawing to record a subject as accurately as possible.

Line drawing - drawing using only lines - no tone.

Colour blend - to mix two or more colours to achieve a new colour.

Tone/value - highlight, mid-tones, and shadow. This is used to make our drawings look realistic and 3D.

Media - materials used to create artwork.

Mark-making - marks made with media to show the surface texture of an object. E.g. smooth or furry.

Print - a print is an impression made by transferring a design from one surface to another.

Polystyrene (poly) print making - polystyrene is the material of the surface we will carve our design into. This can be done with felt tip.

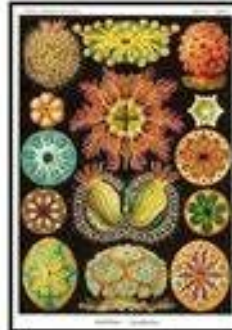


Printmaking Techniques

- Preparation of ink: roll a small amount of ink onto the laminate until a tacky consistency is achieved.
- Applying ink to polystyrene plate: use the roller to apply ink to the polystyrene plate over your carved design.
- Transfer of ink: place the inked plate onto paper and apply firm, even pressure to the paper with the roller.
- Peel to reveal: avoid snapping the polystyrene by peeling the paper away carefully.



Mark making and texture



Artist facts and information

Ernst Haeckel (February 16, 1834 - August 9, 1919) was a celebrated German biologist, philosopher, doctor, professor and artist who discovered, described and named thousands of new species.

Haeckel illustrated the exotic species he studied in colours that appeared to glow. People had never seen prints like this before! In 1899, Haeckel published *Art Forms of Nature*, which changed the way that many people viewed the relationship between Art and Science - it bridged a gap between the subjects.

Haeckel looked at *The Origin of the Species* by Charles Darwin and realised that it would not be completely understood by people who read it: it was difficult, long, and had only a few illustrations. So, in 1868 he published *The History of Creation*, which allowed people to see detailed and delicate illustrations of creatures which they could take in and understand.

His work revealed to people a multitude of unusual life forms such as jellyfish, starfish, sponges, corals, fungi, orchids, lizards... Haeckel carefully drew from observation and captured the subtle details of nature's diverse art forms.

Mapping - Ideas presented around theme of the work

Colour coding. This links the visual with the logical and helps your brain to create mental shortcuts. The code allows you to categorise, highlight and analyse information. Colours also make images more appealing and engaging.

Include images. Images have the power to convey much more information than a word or sentence. They are processed instantly by the brain and act as visual stimuli to recall information.

Key words. When you add a branch to your Mind Map, you will need to include a key idea. An important principle of Mind Mapping is using one word per branch. Keeping to one word sparks off a greater number of associations compared to using multiple words or phrases.

is which central image is. You theme or water matter

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Research - showing your understanding of an artists work or style

Technical information. How was their produced? What methods and materials did they use?

Artistic influences. Who influenced their work? Did their work influence anyone else?

Copied images. Show your understanding by reproducing examples of their work

Presentation. Must be A3 or 2 A4 sheet, include a clear title and relevant background

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Moodboard - A collage of ideas using collected images

Consider your theme. Do you want it quite narrow or are you happy to collect a wider range of ideas.

Use a range of sources. Internet images, photographs, wallpaper/fabric samples, lettering.

Don't limit yourself. Even if it doesn't directly link to your starting point it may relate to the theme. Consider colours and words to help you.

Apply your ideas. Your moodboard will directly link to the development of your project. If there is empty space fill it with sketches or annotations.

Pick a style. Pulling it all together with a colour theme or visual style will make your page work together as a whole.

Analysing Art Work

Content - Looking at the subject of the work.
What is it? What exactly can you see? What is happening? What does the work represent? What does the artist call the work? Does the title change the way we see the work? What is the theme of the work? Landscape, portrait, journey, moment, memory, event, surreal, fantasy, abstract, message.

Form - Looking at the formal elements.
What colours does the artist use? Why? How is the colour organised? What kind of shapes can you see? What kinds of lines and marks does the artist use? What is the surface like? What textures can you see? How big is the work? Light, delicate, layered, strong, rough, dark, peaceful, dripped, textured, scale, vivid, bright.

Process - How the work has been developed and made.
What materials and tools have been used? What is the evidence for how it has been made? Painted, drawn, woven, printed, cast, etched, constructed, collaged.

Mood - Looking at the communication of mood and feelings.
How does the work make you feel? Why do you feel like this? Does the colour, texture, form or theme of the work affect your mood? Quiet, contemplative, thoughtful, hopeful, peaceful, stated, joyful, reflective.