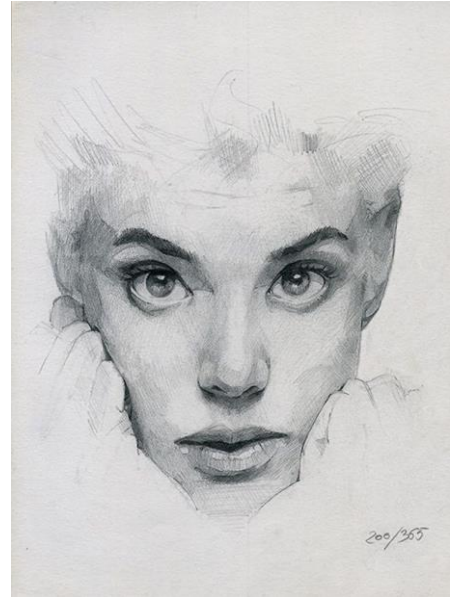
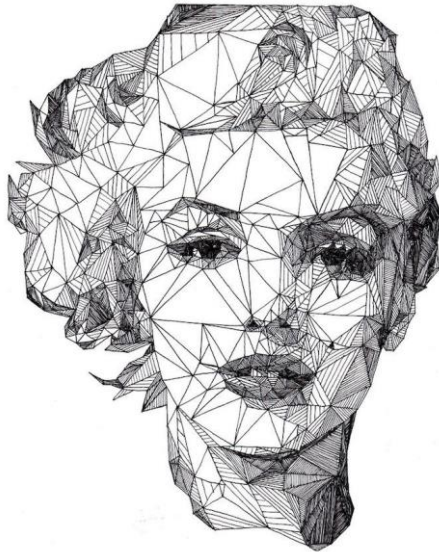


# GCSE ART

## YEAR 9

### Portraiture



Name:	
Group:	
Predicted grade:	
Current Grade:	

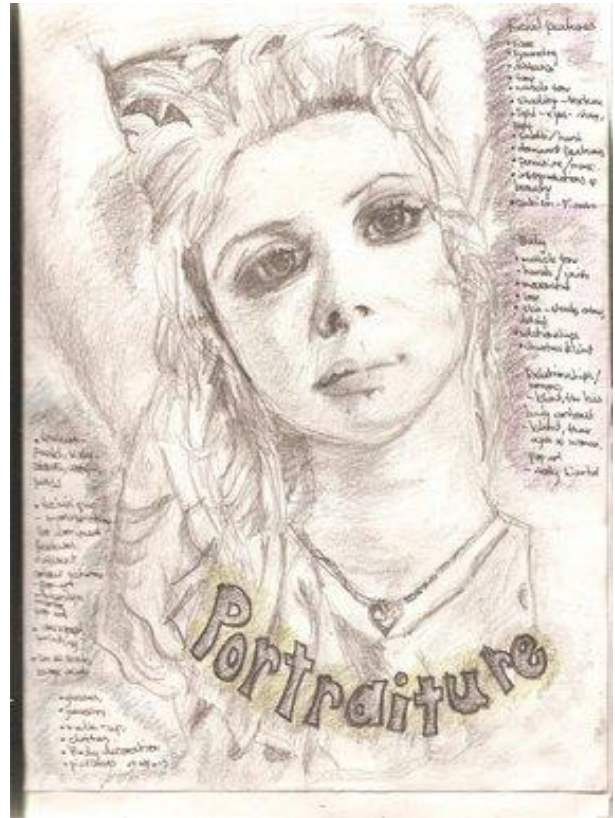
# Things to remember

This project is designed to be completed at home. You may have lots of your own Art supplies, or you may only have the pencils/paper we give you. All you need to complete this project is this booklet and a pencil. You do not need to go out and buy supplies, you do not need access to the internet or a printer, however if you have the option you can use them. If you wish to use other materials, specifically for the mind map/intro page you can but you will not receive any marks for using a variety of materials as the project is designed to be accessible for everyone. It might even be more interesting to do it entirely in pencil, to push the limits and see what you can do with a simple piece of equipment...Is there only one way to use a pencil? Think of it as a challenge. The pencil is king. You are all young artists, show us what you can do!

Enjoy 😊

# Introduction page - layout

The first thing you are going to do is make an introduction page on A4 with the title of 'Portraiture'. The two most important things to keep in mind when you produce an introduction page are; It should reflect your title or theme and (most importantly) it should be personal to you! You will find some images below of successful Introduction pages.



## Push yourself further:

Do drawings or write words linked to the theme.



# Mind map

## Starting your project: mind map – You've done this Before, you've got this!

### Use a dictionary and thesaurus to add ideas

- Find out the definition of your starting word or theme
- Use a thesaurus to find synonyms (similar words) and antonyms (opposite words) and see if these speak more ideas for you.
- As always, check you spelling with the dictionary if you aren't sure.

### Fill up the page

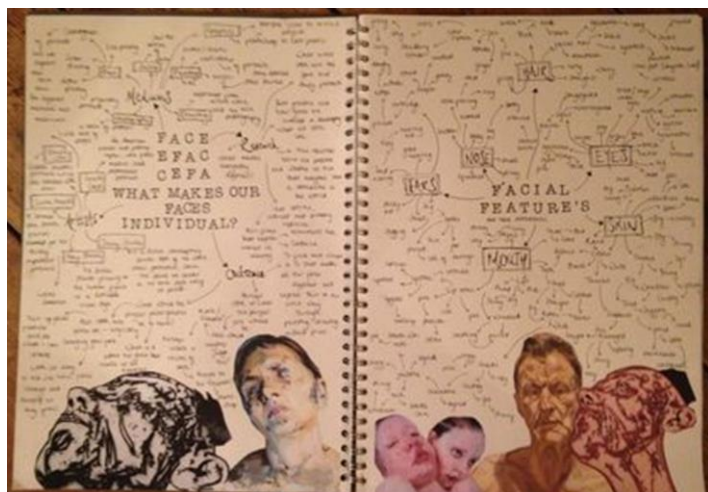
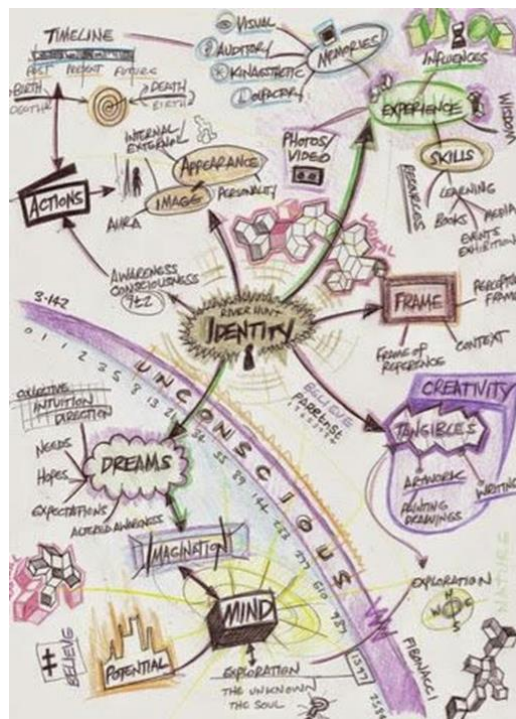
- Use sketches, printed images, magazine or newspaper clips that link to you topic to fill any gaps in the page
- If you're worried about the layout, sketch it lightly in pencil to check everything fits properly

### Remember its just a starting point

- Your project is a journey. Don't worry about the destination (final piece) at this point!
- Your mind map is a starting point to your journey, so be open-minded to ideas as possible to maximise your creative potential.

### Check list:

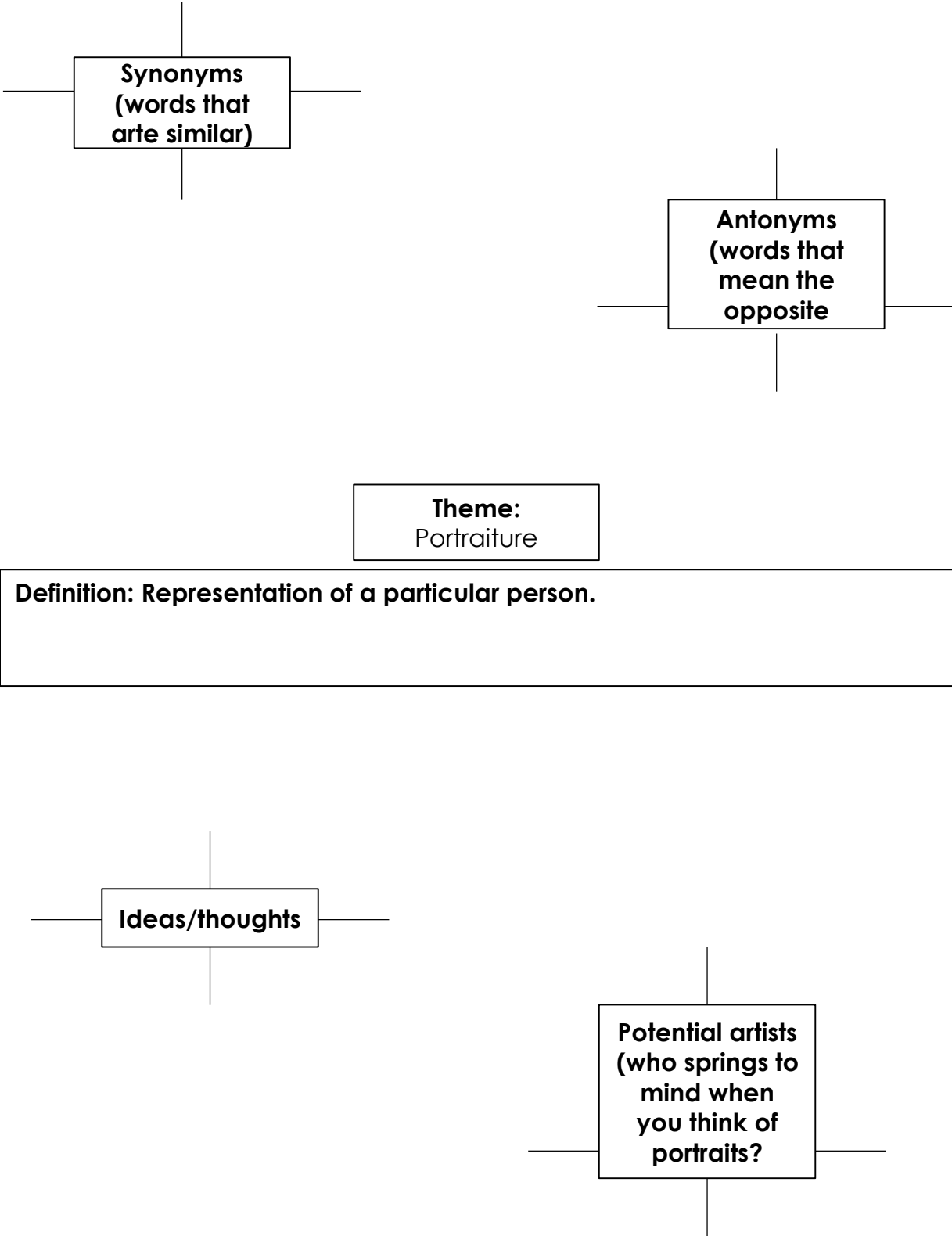
- ☐ Central theme
- ☐ Definition
- ☐ Synonyms
- ☐ Antonyms
- ☐ Initial ideas and thoughts
- ☐ Linked images or sketches
- ☐ Potential artists or photographers



\*REMEMBER ALL OF THESE ARE SUGGESTIONS...REMEMBER THE PENCIL IS KING IN THIS PROJECT!\*

# Mind map

Use this page to help you get started. Then transfer your ideas onto A4 paper and develop with further ideas, artists images or sketches. THIS IS ONLY TO HELP YOU AND NOT TO BE USED AS YOUR FINAL MIND MAP.



# lets wing it..

Drawing can be scary. Drawing can also be therapeutic. Drawing is something that you all need to do in GCSE Art..But what really is drawing? Is there a right or a wrong way to do it? Can drawing simply be marks on a page or should it represent something in a realistic way? You might be very skilled in drawing, or you might feel completely horrified by the concept! Your first challenge is to draw yourself. Don't think about it too much, Just do it! The only rule is that you must spend 1 hour on this drawing. You don't have to complete it all in one go, but you have to spend an hour on it..and, you're not allowed to rub anything out (I'll know if you've done either of these things! Ready..go!

Circle one word

DAUNTING

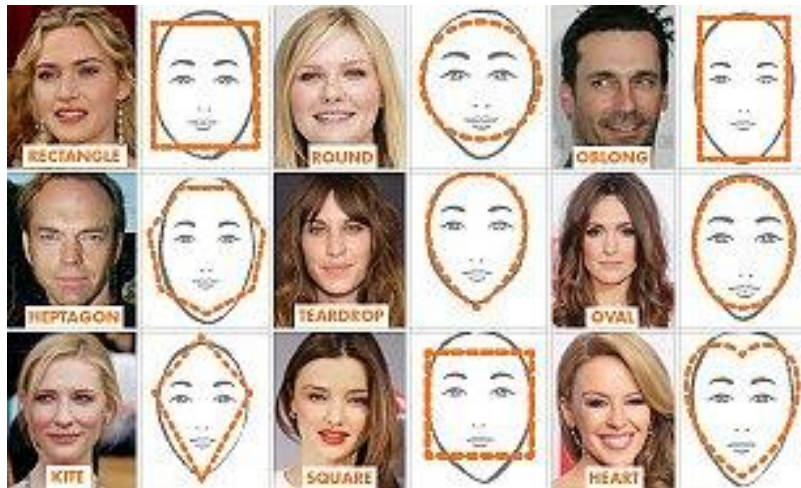
LIBERATING

# lets talk about what happened..

So, how do you think that went? Amazingly? Horribly? Meh alright? In response to however you answered I say 'good'. You did it. You tried. Trying is important in Art and you are all now 100% qualified Artistic tryers. Give yourself a pat on the back. In this project you are going to try out lots of different ways of producing portraits. Some you'll like more than others but even if you don't think so, you're developing new skills in all of them...so just go for it!

This next task is about drawing yourself realistically. It's not as hard as you might think. It's mostly about getting proportions right and following a few guidelines.

1. Look at your face. Faces come in all different shapes. Someone might have told you your face shape is oval, or round. Generally face shaped fall into one of the categories below. Decide which one you are and sketch out a rough outline of your face.



2. Now that you've done that it's time to LIGHTLY (you are drawing not carving wood!) sketch out some guidelines. Use the format on the next page to help you, and KEEP LOOKING AT YOUR FACE, It's not a memory test!

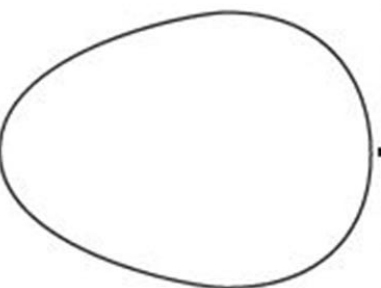
3. Once you've done that you need to spend some time looking at yourself. Really look! You don't have ten eyelashes and your nose doesn't have two gigantic egg shaped holes in it! Start to add detail on each facial feature, use shade and tone to help build form and make your portrait more realistic.

4. Take 5 minutes, go away, have a cup of tea. Come back and have a look. Is there anything else you need to add? Are you happy? Is your hair in the right place? Add more detail and change parts if you wish.

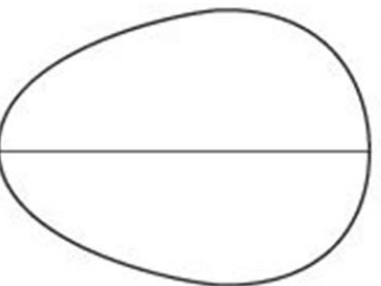
5. YOU'RE DONE! Hooray! You're the best and it looks fabulous. I didn't know you had a twin?! Yes that's how absolutely brilliant it is. Que another tap on the back.

6. Now you're done you draw some one else in your house using the same format!

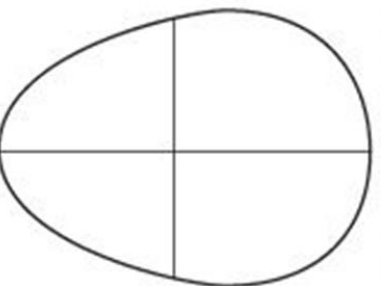
# Proportions of the Face



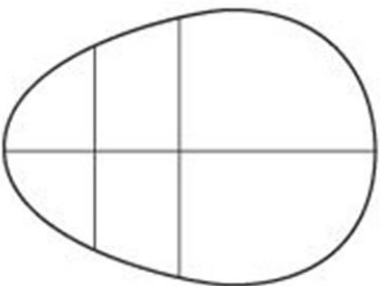
To begin drawing a portrait you will first need to draw an egg shape. Remember that the narrow part of the egg points down as this will become the chin.



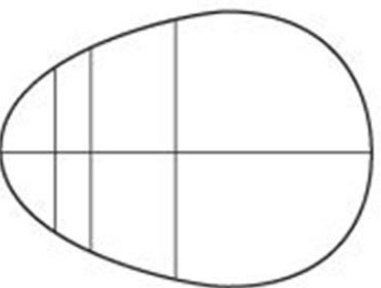
Draw a line vertically right through the centre of the egg. This line will make sure that you line up the nose, mouth and eyes correctly.



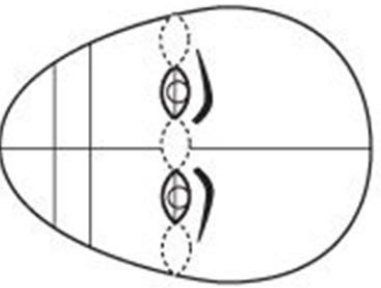
Draw a horizontal line half way down the egg. This is where the eyes and top of the ears will go.



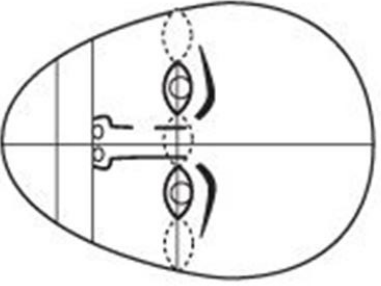
Half way between the eye line and the chin draw a second horizontal line. This is where the bottom of the nose and ears will go.



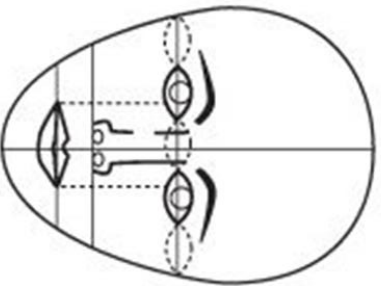
A third of the way down from the nose line draw a third horizontal line. This is where the mouth will go.



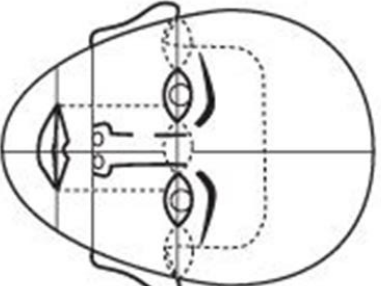
Draw in the eyes with the corners on the line. To ensure the eyes are the correct size you should be able to fit five equal eye widths across the head.



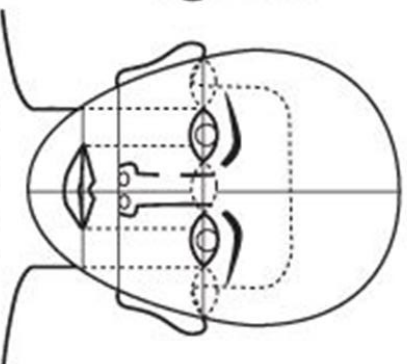
Draw the bottom of the nose. The nostrils should rest on the line.



Draw in the mouth with the line dividing the two lips. By measuring a third in from the inside corner of the eye and drawing a line vertically on each side, you can achieve an accurate mouth width.



Draw in the ears and the hairline. The hairline can help determine the shape of the face. Remember the ears should fit snugly between the eye and nose lines.



Draw the neck by drawing a vertical line from the outer corner of the eye on each side to achieve the correct width.

Your face

Someone else's face (write their name if you want)

Circle one 'At drawing I'm now:    good!            I'm alright!            Never again!

# Artist I

We are now going to look at an Artist. Artists are wonderful people who deserve to be looked at. You're going to produce a little Artist study and then you're going to respond to that artist by making lots of little fabulous drawings inspired by them. You can use this and the next couple of pages to help you. Remember I'm interested in YOUR OPINIONS, not the internets! Anyway you don't need the internet for this project so that little issue should be eliminated.

## Artist Research Page

This layout is just a reference guide for you to follow. If you wish, please refer back to the layout pages for more layouts. All the annotation guide included needs to be in your sketchbook in order for you to achieve the best results possible.

Make sure this is spelt correctly. You do not get any points for a highlighted title, keep it neat but don't take too long on this.

Picture of either the artist work or a photograph of the artist. Sometimes you can find photos of them working.

Artists Name

Artists Biography

Here you will need to show an understanding of the artists life and why they do their work. Please do not copy this off the internet or include useless information about their cats and dogs!

Artists work

Here you will need to annotate the chosen art works using the formal elements.

At least two selected works by the artist that link to your personal project

Formal elements:

- Form
- Colour
- Texture
- Tone
- Composition
- Pattern
- Proportion
- Space
- Line
- Shape.

Please refer to the help sheet for guidance on this.

### Top Tips:

- When writing annotation about the artist always refer to the artist using their last name. e.g Jackson Pollock: "Pollock uses expressive paint splatters"
- Use the best quality photos possible do not use pixelated or over stretched images.
- Make sure your handwriting is readable. If you struggle then please ask your teacher to use a laptop to write it out.

## Artist Research Page

When presenting your research in your sketchbook you should always provide a written analysis of the artists artwork alongside images of their work.

Use the next two pages as prompts to help you when writing about the artists artwork.

## REACTION

What is your first reaction to the artwork?  
What captures your attention

## DESCRIBE

What is happening in the artwork?  
What is happening in the foreground/background?  
Is the work realist or abstract?

## INTERPRETATION

What do you think is the theme or subject of the work?  
Can you tell when it was made?

## MEDIA

What type of media has been used?  
How can you tell?

## COLOUR

What are the dominate colours being used?  
Does the colour choice affect the mood of the work?

## OPINION

Do you like the artwork? Why?  
How will this investigation inform your own artwork development?

## Artist Research Page

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How can you tell?

## COLOUR

What are the dominate colours being used?  
Does the colour choice affect the mood of the work?

## OPINION

Do you like the artwork? Why?  
How will this investigation inform your own artwork development?

## How to: Annotate artists work

Other ways to say...

## Word bank

Line  
Straight  
Curved  
Long  
Wavy  
Continuous  
Diagonal  
Bold  
Thin  
Solid  
Parallel  
Sweet  
Sure  
Simple  
Delicate  
Flowing  
Strong  
Pretty  
Beautiful  
Gorgeous  
Appealing  
Excuse  
Attractive  
Beggar  
Stunning  
Nice  
Attractive  
Pleasing  
Pleasant  
Lovely

Colour  
Bold  
Vibrant  
Subtle  
Pale  
Earthy  
Vibrant  
Primary  
Secondary  
Tertiary  
Contrast  
Strong  
Cool  
Warm  
Bright  
Neutral  
Radiant

Texture  
Rough  
Smooth  
Fine  
Uneven  
Raised  
Coarse  
Soft  
Picky  
Scratched  
Shiny  
Glossy  
Jagged  
Flat  
Furry  
Hoary  
Pitted

Long  
Subtle  
Contrast  
Muted  
Dramatic  
Strong  
Limited  
Shade  
Graduated  
Soft  
Harsh  
Light  
Form  
Dark  
Highlight  
Shadow  
Strong  
Powerful

- Palham
- Broken
- Crisscross
- Even
- Repeating
- Symmetrical
- Ornate
- Linear
- Simple
- Radial
- Spaced
- Spotted
- Balanced
- Simple
- Geometric
- Busy
- Complex
- Inticate

3D  
 Form  
 Solid  
 Twisted

**References**

- (Name) is a painter etc.) and they work with...[watercolour etc.] They are part of the (insert) movement which (info about movement) I have chosen this artist because.... When I research (artist's last name) I was fascinated/amused/interested/sad/enjoyed to learn.... The colours the artist uses are.... This gives me the feeling of.... I am drawn towards this artist because.... and they make me feel.... Now I have looked at their work I am going to....

—o4 8u06



Mont Sainte-Victoire by Cézanne

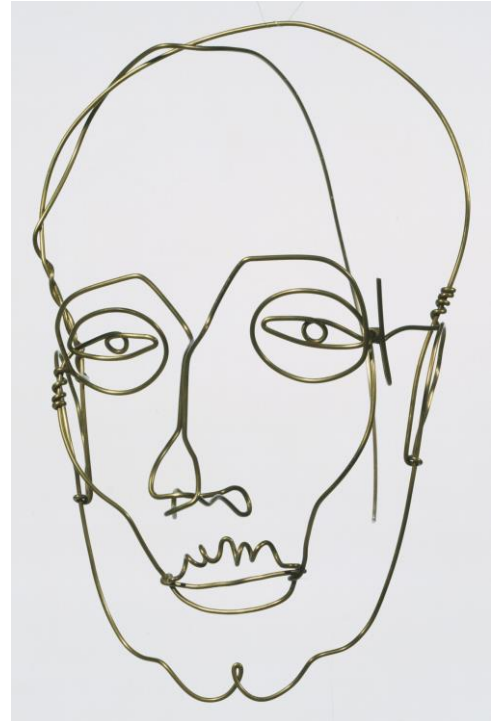
POCUM

**Example.** There are a range of tones in the painting with lighter tones in the background and darker, deeper tones in middle and foreground. The cold, blue and green colours contrast with the warm, orange colours that have been used. Gessoes uses bold marks and layers of paint that create an irregular texture. The composition includes strong horizontal lines which include the horizon and other bands and strokes of colour in the painting. The top of the mountain creates a focal point. The cool blues and greens give the painting a calm and soothing

# Alexander Calder

*Cut out these (rip them and invent your own glue if you don't have scissors and a pritt stick) images and use the info below to start your Artist Study on the next page.*

*Calder is great, he makes Art work that moves (Kinetic) and anything that moves is okay in my book. Do you remember going to the Mad Museum in Stratford and seeing all that mechanical Art. He's a mechanical Art Pioneer. He also made these wicked faces out of wire. Which we are going to be translating into drawings because remember, the pencil is KING in this project.*



Alexander Calder, known to many as 'Sandy', was an American sculptor from Pennsylvania. He was the son of well-known sculptor Alexander Stirling Calder, and his grandfather and mother were also successful artists. Alexander Calder is known for inventing wire sculptures and the mobile, a type of kinetic art which relied on careful weighting to achieve balance and suspension in the air. Initially Calder used motors to make his works move, but soon abandoned this method and began using air currents alone.

Artist study goes here

# Respond

Here you are going to do a series of 5 continuous line drawings of yourself. Look in a mirror. You know the drill...DON'T TAKE YOUR PENCIL OFF THE PAPER. I've decided to give you a few other rules too though. One should be tiny, one should be big, one should be drawn for 30 seconds, one for 5 minutes, and one for 2 minutes. Label which one is which.

# Respond – Take 2

Here you are going to do a series of 5 continuous line drawings of **SOME ONE ELSE**. You know the drill...DON'T TAKE YOUR PENCIL OFF THE PAPER. I've decided to give you a few other rules too though. One should be tiny, one should be big, one should be drawn for 30 seconds, one for 5 minutes, and one for 2 minutes. Label which one is which.

Here you are going to briefly evaluate what you've done. Which one do you like the most/least and why? How does this link to Calder's work. Try to use the formal elements to help you describe your work.

# Respond – Take 3-Pattern

Let’s talk about pattern. What is pattern? Patterns are everywhere, both made by human beings and nature. You are going to turn your best continuous line drawing into a pattern. And all you need is a window and a pencil. I know. INCREDIBLE! Below is a dotted line, you are going to rip the paper on that line and use it to draw on.

Pick your favourite line drawing and hold it up to the window, place the ripped piece of paper on top and trace it ONCE. Then sit back down and start reading this booklet again so I can tell you what to do next..

.....

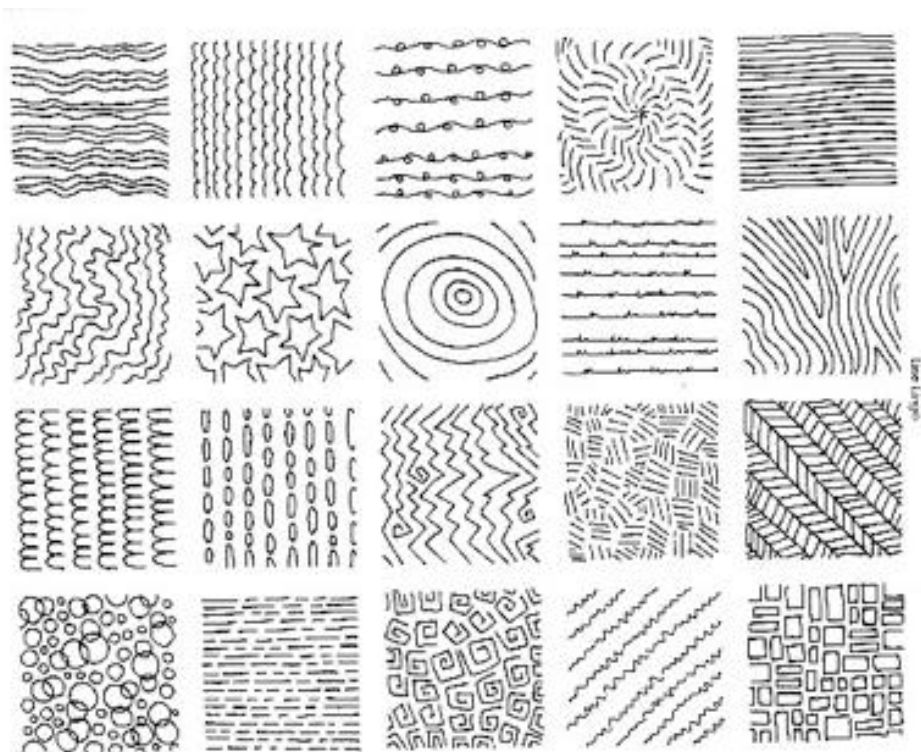


# Respond – Take 3-Pattern

Right. Sorted? You should have something traced by now. Back to pattern. The dictionary defines pattern as ‘a repeated decorative design’.



You are going to use the image above as inspiration. Place your traced drawing underneath the (blank) next page. Trace your image, using your favourite window, again and again and again (and again...basically lots of times) and in different directions, so it overlaps. You should end up with a page full of wacky faces. Then you are going to use different textures, in pencil (see below but please make up your own too) to fill up chosen sections of your final composition.



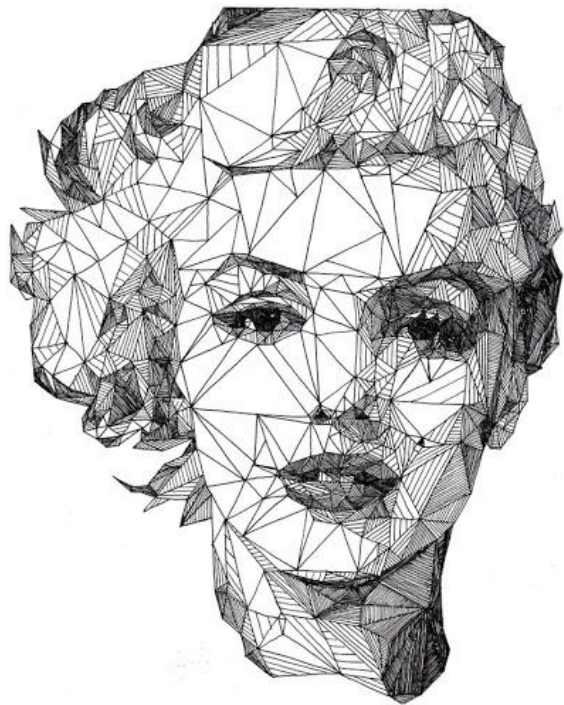
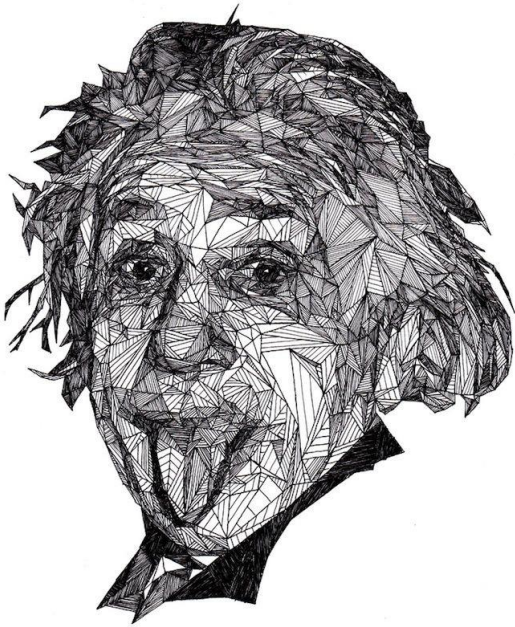
Your design goes here

Here you are going to briefly critically evaluate what you've done. Try to use the formal elements to help you describe your work.

# Josh Bryan

*Cut these out (rip them and invent your own glue if you don't have scissors and a pritt stick) images and use the info below to start your Artist Study on the next page. Follow the instructions as you did for your first Artist study and use the help sheets you if you need them.*

*Roll up roll up it's time for another Artist. I used to go to university with this one and he's done quite well for himself. I know, Miss Callaghan's got contacts. Be impressed. Seriously though this guy is very talented and his portraits are incredible.*



Josh Bryan is a 26-year old artist based on England. Armed with only a black fine liner, he creates unique and distinctive portraits of famous celebrities including Johnny Deep, Amy Winehouse, Albert Einstein and Marilyn Monroe among others.

“The creative process is quite simple.” He explains, “I make sure the image I use as a reference isn’t too well-known, even though the subjects are. I then map triangles over the face, drawing around the different tones on the face. The lines are added in afterwards to determine the amount of tone needed in each triangle.”

He came up with a style called ‘triangulations,’ which consists of drawing thousands of triangles of many sizes. The repetition of the abstract, geometric forms create the volume, lights, shadows, and tones that gives his portraits their powerful look.

Regarding his Marilyn Monroe portrait, Alice Yoo from My Modern Met wrote ‘Bryan’s pen portrait of Marilyn Monroe is still one of my all-time favorite artworks of her.’ I agree since in a simple, pure way, the young artist has captured the essence of Marilyn’s mystifying aura.

Artist study goes here

# Respond

Here you are going to draw a series of triangles. Some will be big, some will be small, some will be filled with lines, some will be empty. Cover the entire page in triangles, inspired by Bryan's geometric portraits (look at how he uses lines within triangles to create tone and form). You're going to need a ruler for this one to get nice crisp lines. What is a ruler but a straight edge anyway? If you don't have one, make one!

# Respond

Think back long ago....to a time where you looked in a mirror and drew a portrait of yourself using guidelines and being very proper. 'Those were the days!' I hear you cry. Well, we are about to get nostalgic. You are going to draw another portrait of yourself below using the same method. Don't add any shade/tone to it as you did before. When you've drawn it you are going to start filling it in with triangles. Add more lines in the triangles which need more tone. Don't rush this one, It's a labour of love and will take you a very long time! And yes, you need a 'ruler'.

# Respond

Okay, fabulous. I reckon that probably looks pretty amazing. Now you can draw one of someone else, or even a celebrity if you fancy it

# And we've come..to the end of the road..

Right. All of you are now super brilliant pencil portrait artists, and you've built up a bucket load of new skills. I want you to do one last final portrait using any or a mixture of the skills you've learnt in this project. One rule; it has to be of a pencil. Because pencil is king of this project. So it would be rude not too!

# Reflect..

Fill this out for me 😊

Rate your drawing skills from 1 (not confident to 10 (super confident)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (circle)

What was most successful and unsuccessful part of this project?

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What would you like to continue working on in the future?

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Tell me something you know now that you didn't before you started this project?

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