

A **portrait** is a painting, photograph, sculpture, or other artistic representation of a person, in which the face and its expression is predominant. The intent is to display the likeness, personality, and even the mood of the person. For this reason, in photography a portrait is generally not a snapshot, but a composed image of a person in a still position. A portrait often shows a person looking directly at the painter or photographer, in order to most successfully engage the subject with the viewer.

Mark Making

Mark making is a term used to describe the different lines, patterns, and textures we create in a piece of art. It applies to any art material on any surface, not only paint on canvas or pencil on paper.

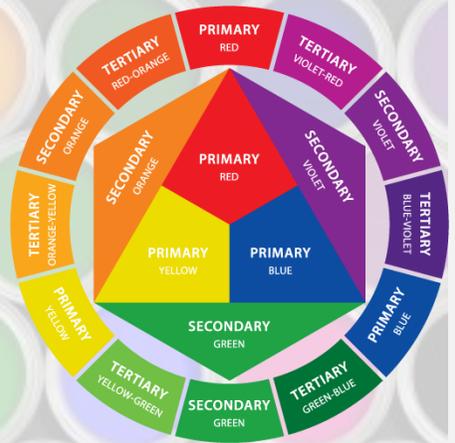
Colour Theory

Primary colours are the three key colours - Red, Blue and Yellow. They cannot be made from any other colour.

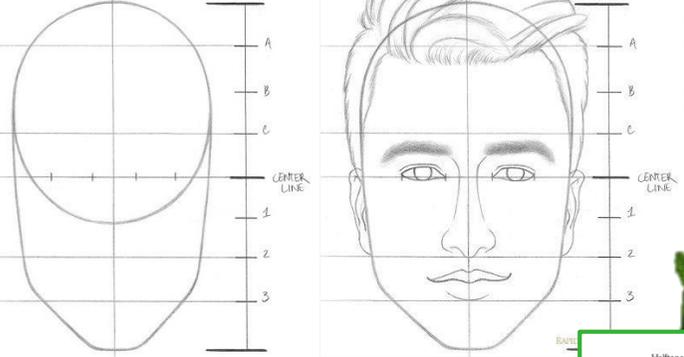
Secondary colours are made using primary colours. If you mix equal amounts of the primary colours, you get the Secondary colours - Purple, Green and Orange.

Tertiary colours are made by mixing one primary and one secondary colour together. The secondary colour must be made using the primary colour. e.g. Orange and red.

Harmonious colours are from the same area of the colour spectrum/ colour wheel



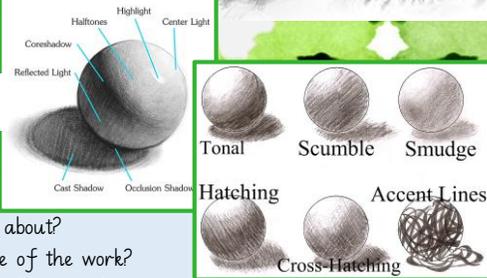
Face Proportions



Colour Emotion



Creating Depth



Critical Analysis:

- What is the work about?
- What is the theme of the work?
- Is the work realistic/abstract/surreal?
- What message does the work communicate?
- What media/materials/tools has the artist used?
- What colours does the artist use? Why?
- What shapes does the artist use? Why?
- What mark-making techniques does the artist use? Why?
- How big is the work? Why did the artist choose this scale?
- Does the artist have a recognisable style. If so, explain what made you think this.
- How does the work make you feel? Explain.
- Does the colour, texture, form, theme, composition effect your mood?

Using the Correct Terminology:

- Proportion** - The size of something compared to something else.
- Form** - a three dimensional shape
- Tone** - the quality of brightness, depth or hue of a colour
- Texture** - the way surfaces look and feel, i.e. rough, smooth, soft, etc.
- Line** - a one dimensional path, can vary in width, length, curvature, colour or direction
- Shape** - describes the two-dimensional outline
- Composition** - the arrangement and layout of objects in a page, i.e. whether they're close together or far apart
- Subject** - what is shown in the artwork, such as a portrait or a still life
- Foreground and background** - elements that appear to be in front or behind other aspects of the artwork

Key Vocabulary

- Line:** Flowing, Delicate, Simple, Bold, Thick, Thin
- Tone:** Subtle, Contrasting, Muted, Dramatic
- Texture:** Rough, Fine, Smooth, Coarse, Uneven
- Shape:** Organic, Curvaceous, Geometric, Angular, Elongated
- Colour:** Bold, Vibrant, Subtle, Pale, Earthy, Naturalistic, Warm, Cold



The Weeping Woman is an oil on canvas painted by **Pablo Picasso** in France in 1937.

A knowledge of colour theory helps us to **express our feelings** in an artwork. Colour can be used to **evoke a certain mood** or to create a message or sharp response in the viewer.

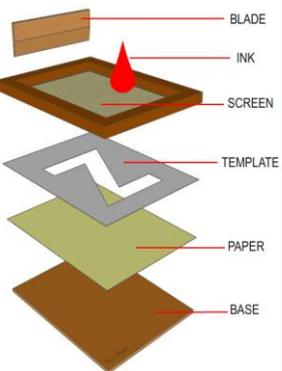
- Useful Websites:**
- <http://www.inminds.com/weeping-woman-picasso-1937.html>
 - <http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebiteize/art/http://www.yedraw.com/how-to-draw-portrait.html#w4Mnx5K0U>
 - http://www.artfactory.com/color_theory/color_theory_3.htm

Critical Analysis:

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- What is the theme of the work?
- Is the work realistic/abstract/surreal?
- What message does the work communicate?
- What media/materials/tools has the artist used?
- What colours does the artist use? Why? What emotions do the colours communicate?
- What shapes does the artist use? Why?
- What mark-making techniques does the artist use? Why?
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Analysing Art

The Shot Marilyns is a work of art produced in 1964 by Andy Warhol. It consists of four canvases, each a square consisting of a painting of a Marilyn Monroe, each shot through in the forehead by a single bullet. Andy Warhol used a photograph, often pictures of famous people and repetitive silkscreen print to create cartoon-like artwork. He would repeat the same portrait over and over, but use different colours and effects in each picture.



Screen-printing is...

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Research Pop Art and famous artists during that period
Create a mood board showing Pop Art images including works by Andy Warhol

Pastiche a section of The Shot Marilyns by Andy Warhol or a an Andy Warhol portrait of choice.

Create a piece of artwork using the same style as Andy Warhol

Critically analyse The Shot Marilyns by Andy Warhol, using the correct art terminology.

Compare and contrast two portraits created by Andy Warhol, through critical analysis

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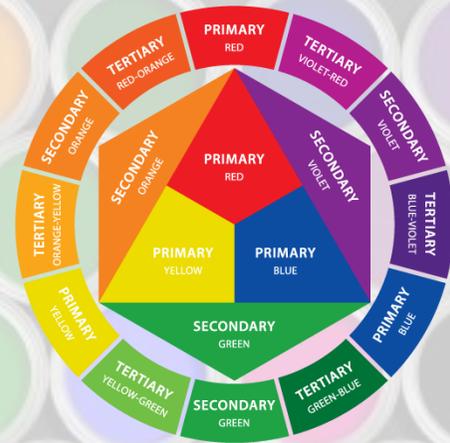
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Colour and Emotion
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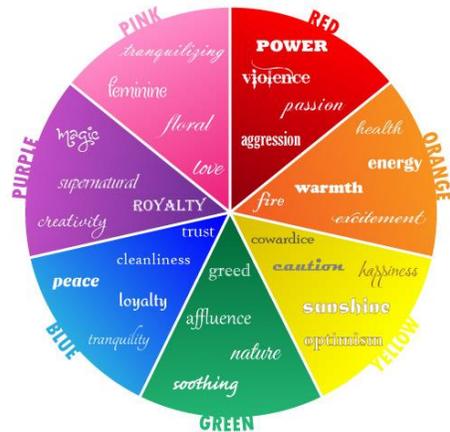
Warm & Cool Colours

Warm colours - such as red, yellow, and orange; evoke warmth because they remind us of things like the sun or fire.

Cool colours - such as blue, green, and purple (violet); evoke a cool feeling because they remind us of things like water or grass.



Colour Emotion



Warm
and
Cool

Useful Websites:

- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/art>
- <http://www.yedraw.com/how-to-draw-portrait.html#.W4MnXs5KIU>
- <http://www.artvfactory.com/color-theory/color-theory-3.htm>
- https://www.dorciarts.com/blograph/artists/andy_warhol.php
- <https://www.alexjones.wordpress.com/2012/02/04/modernism-the-marilyn/>

