

I should already know:

- Proportion of the face and symmetry of facial features
- Be able to recognize and discuss the work of Pablo Picasso

I will learn:

Artist Work

You will study and adapt your current skills to mirror the work of the famous artist Andy Warhol. You will further understand the background and style of pop art.

Practical Skills

You will change the style in which you have been creating your portraits to adapt a more animated and pop art style. You will use paint and pencil as a media as well as exploring collage and other mixed media

Display and Investigate

You will learn how to investigate and display your artwork and combine your learning together. You will understand how artist communicate their work effectively and creatively

This will help in the future:

Understand a range of mixed media in order to be able to communicate your ideas. You will have a deeper understanding of art history and the design movement of pop art which will help you cross-curricular

Key Words

Proportion	the relationship of one thing to another in terms of quantity, size, or number; ratio.
Abstract	relating to or denoting art that does not attempt to represent external reality, but rather seeks to achieve its effect using shapes, colours, and textures
Surrealism	a 20th-century avant-garde movement in art and literature which sought to release the creative potential of the unconscious mind, for example by the irrational juxtaposition of images.
Tone	Adding depth to a colour to either deepen or lighten. Usually used for a 2D effect
Form	the visible shape or configuration of something
Texture	the feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface or a substance.



Greater Depth Challenge

Research the work of other pop artist such as. Create a fact file and copies of their work

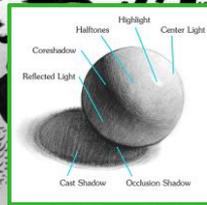
- Roy Lichtenstein
- David Hockney
- Keith Haring

Further Reading

www.tate.org.uk/kids

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. A self portrait is an observational piece of art based on yourself. A portrait is an observational piece of art based on someone else

Mark Making



Key Vocabulary

Sketching: using a sharp pencil to draw light
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
Proportions: the idea of getting things an accurate shape, size and in the correct position.

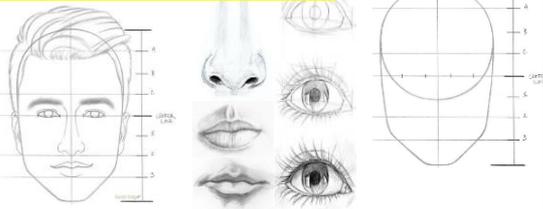
Definitions:

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
Surreal - unrealistic, dreamlike, nothing you would see in real life.
Realistic - a true representation of a person, place or object. Looks just like the real thing.
Abstract - lines shapes and marks are used to represent or suggest something else
Animated - this refers to art that isn't realistic in terms of everyday life but is representative of it, for example children's cartoon animations on TV or pop art.

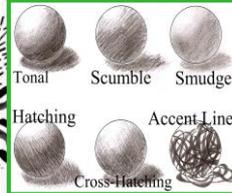
Colour Theory



Proportions and accuracy



Mark making recap - is a term used to describe the different lines, patterns, and textures we create in a piece of art - this can help to create an abstract piece of art



Artist research and references

Andy Warhol was an American artists who lead the visual art movement called 'pop art'. Pop art refers to the phase of art that served media and advertising as well as the creative industry. The two merged together to create animated art that could be used to promote or advertise to the public.



Analysing art made simple

Critical Analysis: artist research:

What do we know about the artist?
 What is the theme or genre of the work?
 Is the work realistic/abstract/surreal?
 What message does the work communicate?
 What media/materials/tools has the artist used?
 What colour groups does the artist use?
 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?

Primary colours are the three key colours we use them to make secondary colours.

Secondary colours are made using two primary colours. There are three secondary colours that are made from different combinations of primary colours.

Tertiary colours: these are colours made from one primary colour and one secondary colour

Tones: these are different types of one colour, for example dark blue and light blue or lemon yellow and pastel yellow.

Paint mixing and ratios: We use different amounts or ratios of colours when mixing paint to achieve a range of different colours and tones

Using text within art

Text can be used in art or more specifically pop art to provide the reader with an additional way of communication other than just visually through image. Traditionally pop art was used to advertise, this was a way of communicating messages to the audience in visual and fun way

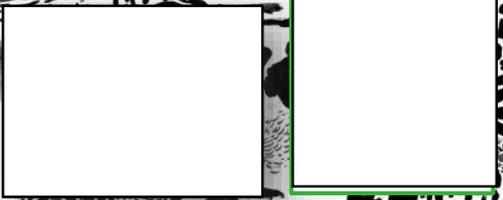


Colour Theory



A portrait is

Mark Making



Key Vocabulary

Proportions and accuracy

Mark making recap-



Definitions:

Artist research and references

Andy Warhol



Pop art

Analysing art made simple

Critical Analysis: artist research:

Primary colours

Secondary colours

Tertiary colours:

Tones:

Paint mixing and ratios:



Using text within art

