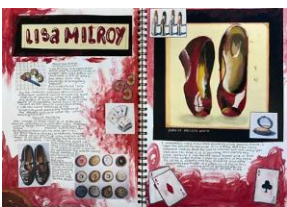


Yr11 Sustained Personal Project - Knowledge Organiser

Assessment Objectives



Assessment (AO's)	
AO1	Develop ideas through investigations, demonstrating critical understanding of sources.
AO2	Refine work by exploring ideas, selecting and experimenting with media, materials, techniques & processes.
AO3	Record ideas, observations and insights relevant to intentions as your work progresses.
AO4	Present a personal and meaningful response that realises intentions & demonstrates understanding of visual language.



This is the last stage of the Art coursework. Students choose their own theme and artist. The aim is to review, improve & refine your skills and outcomes, demonstrating evidence for each of the 4 assessment objectives and ensuring that your work shows personal and meaningful development of ideas.

Vocabulary	
Critical Understanding https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zwk82nb/video	Looking closely at how artists communicate ideas, feeling and beliefs through their work. This should help you to develop your ideas, and this influence should be clear in your art.
Sources https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z2hp3k7/video	This is what inspires your art. The work of artists, the built environment, the natural world, music, literature, history, religion, traditions, politics etc.
Refine https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zymtv9q/video	Making small improvements to your work after evaluating. Experimenting with different materials and techniques appropriate to your idea as your work progresses.
Experimenting https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z8pfcj6/revision/1	Try different materials to find out which you enjoy working with, how they might be used and which produce effects you are interested in.
Record https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z8sv97h/video	Capturing your ideas (drawings, photographs, sketches, collections of images, mind maps, mood boards & annotations)
Personal Response https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zpcndxs/revision/1	Showing how you have developed your own ideas that are personal & meaningful to you and not a direct copy of someone else's work.
Visual Language (see page 2)	Understanding how art can communicate ideas and messages using the elements of art & principles of design

Skills & Techniques
Observation: Primary Sources, Secondary Sources
Drawing: Line, Tone, Mark making, Expression
Photography: Viewpoint, Lighting, Focal point, Cropping
Painting: Colour mixing, Brushstrokes, Layers, Blending
Composition: Plan, Layout, Design, Arrange, Juxtaposition
Annotation: Describe, Review, Reflect, Explain, Evaluate
Experimenting: Colour, Scale, Medium, Combinations
Printmaking: Mono-printing, Lino, Press-print, Collagraph
Textiles: Batik, Tyvek, Embroidery, felt making, applique. constructed textiles.

Useful Links	
Student Art Guide	https://www.studentartguide.com/
Tate St Ives	https://www.tate.org.uk/visit/tate-st-ives
National Portrait Gallery	https://www.npg.org.uk/
Tate Modern	https://www.tate.org.uk/visit/tate-modern
Victoria & Albert Museum	https://www.vam.ac.uk/
Hayward Gallery	https://www.southbankcentre.co.uk/venues/hayward-gallery

AO1 EXPLORE
BEGIN TO LINK A
THEME
TO YOUR CHOSEN ARTIST & WORK
WRITTEN ANALYSIS
LINK ARTISTS WORK TO
IDEAS AND ARTWORK

AO2 EXPERIMENT
WITH A
LINKING TECHNIQUES
TO ARTISTS
AND THEMES
TEXTILES
CLAY
MIXED MEDIA
PHOTOGRAPHS
OIL PASTEL
PEN AND INK

AO3 IDEAS
IDEAS LINKING TO
ARTISTS WORK
ALL ARTWORK
LINKING TOGETHER
PLANS, DESIGNS
IN A RANGE OF
DIFFERENT MEDIA

AO4 FINAL
MEANINGFUL
INFORMED
RESPONSE
LINK BETWEEN
VISUALS AND ARTISTS
PRESENTATION

ANNOTATE
IMAGES
ARTISTS
RESEARCH
RANGE
OF MEDIA
WATERCOLOUR
AND INK
OBSERVATIONAL
DRAWINGS
PLANS
EXPLANATIONS
ANNOTATION
PIECE OF WORK
SHOW UNDERSTANDING
LINKS
TO ARTISTS WORK
RELEVANT

Elements of Art

Line : A line is a path made by a point moving across a surface. It can go in any direction & be straight, curved, dotted, thick or thin. Line defines shape, it is the outer edges of something.

Tone: The lightness or darkness of a surface (you can create different tone by using different grades of pencil /or by pressing harder or lighter)

Texture: The feel or appearance of a surface. Texture can be real or implied. Implied texture is created to look like texture on a flat surface. Texture can be described by using words like: rough, smooth, furry, shiny, prickly.

Colour: Colour is light reflected off objects. Colour has 2 main characteristics:

Hue (colour name), **Intensity** (how bright or dull it is).

Primary Colours are colours that cannot be mixed: Red, Blue, Yellow

Secondary Colours are created by mixing together 2 primary colours.

Pattern: 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.

Shape: Shape is an area enclosed by a line. It is 2 Dimensional & can be geometric or organic.

Form: Forms are 3 dimensional. They occupy space or give the illusion of appearing 3 dimensional.

Visual Language: Keywords & definitions

Principles of Design

Balance : Balance is the distribution of visual weight in an artwork. There are three types of balance. Symmetrical (two sides are the same), asymmetrical (two sides are different but equally weighted) and radial (design emerges from centre point).

Contrast: Contrast shows the difference between objects in an artwork through colour, texture or tone.

Emphasis: Emphasis is used to make certain parts of an artwork stand out. It creates the focal point. It can be created with colour, contrast, size, or repetition.

Pattern: Pattern decorates the artwork with regularly repeated elements such as shapes, colours or motifs.

Unity: Unity means that all the elements within the artwork are working in harmony.

Movement: Movement is how the eye travels through an artwork.

Rhythm: Rhythm is the regular repetition of elements within an artwork.

Resources:

GCSE Bitesize: Elements of Art <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z9kmhyc>

GCSE Bitesize: Principles of Design

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zyvkjxs>

[GCSE Art and Design - AQA - BBC Bitesize](#)

Principles of fine Art

Creativity and originality – producing unique ideas and personal expression.

Skill and technique – using materials and methods with control and purpose

Concept and meaning – artworks often communicate ideas, emotions, or messages

Aesthetic focus – emphasis on visual beauty or impact.

Experimentation – exploring different media, styles, and approaches

Critical thinking – reflecting on and evaluating one's own work

Cultural/contextual awareness – influenced by society, history, and artistic movements

Process as well as outcome – importance of development, research, and refinement.