

## Art Year 10 Unit 2 Overview: Portraits Mood and Emotion. **Deadline:** 01.04.19

### You will

- Experiment with ideas for portraits linking to the theme of mood and emotion.
- Explore and experiment with a variety of different effects and techniques with paint and other materials to produce portraits in relation to the theme of mood and emotion.
- Demonstrate your knowledge of ideas, techniques and effects used by artists to create mood and emotion in your own work.

<p><b>Lesson Overview</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to GCSE Assessment Objectives 2 &amp; 4. Focus on the language and key words used.</li> <li>• Investigate the theme of portraits, mood and emotion independently, researching artists work and other sources, such as newspaper articles, poems, etc to develop ideas for artwork.</li> <li>• Experiment with different techniques to create mood and emotion e.g. composition, angle of the face, posture, expression, colour, light and shadow, brushmarks etc, influenced by artists work.</li> <li>• Experiment with developing ideas for a portrait demonstrating mood and emotion, influenced by techniques used by artists and any other influences.</li> <li>• Review and refine ideas, techniques and possesses used relating to the theme of Portraits mood and emotion, using annotation to record thoughts.</li> <li>• Select, ideas, techniques and effects used with paint to create a final portrait demonstrating mood and emotion that relates to a theme.eg. political events, war, illness/death, bullying, mental health, human rights.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Words and terminology from GCSE specification-pupils will write definitions for these in their sketchbooks:</b></p> <p>Insights          Intentions          Effective          Experiment          Visual language          Discrimination          Select          Purposefully</p> <p><b>Subject key words:</b></p> <p>Context - The ideas or reasons behind a piece of artwork.          Posture – The position of the body, or parts of the body          Composition - The use of space and position of objects in a piece of work          Proportion-The size of part of something in relation to the rest.          Tonal/tone-the light and darkness of an object. A range of tones can be used to record patterns of light and shadow.          Contrast – opposites e.g. light/dark          Expressionism-a style of painting in which the artist is expressing the inner world of emotion.          Emotion-strong feeling in relation to mood, can be seen as an expression on a face.          Subtle - small or precise differences or changes to something.          Exaggerated- to make larger or greater than it really is.          Directional lines/brush marks – lines/brush marks used in the direction of the shape or form of an object to make it look 3-dimensional.</p>
<p><b>Suggested reading or support available</b></p> <p><b>Websites:</b>  <b>Human rights-</b>  <a href="http://www.amnesty.org.uk">www.amnesty.org.uk</a></p> <p><b>Expressionism:</b>          -www.theartstory.org/movement-expressionism.htm          -Encyclopaedia Britannica</p>	<p><b>Cross curricular</b></p> <p><b>SMSC-</b> Consider how artists can use artwork to give a visual message about world/current/personal events or issues eg. Political events, war, illness/death, bullying, mental health, human rights.</p> <p><b>Numeracy-</b> grid method of enlargement.          Measuring proportions.</p> <p><b>Literacy-</b> Use different forms of annotation for explanations, descriptions, evaluations, communicating ideas, problem solving, step-by-step processes in development of ideas, evaluations and to show critical understanding of artists work. Use a variety of techniques to record written annotations, such as, notes, extended writing, labelling, word frames/sentence starters, mind maps, annotated links to visual images, key word/terminology definitions, bullet points.</p>

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