

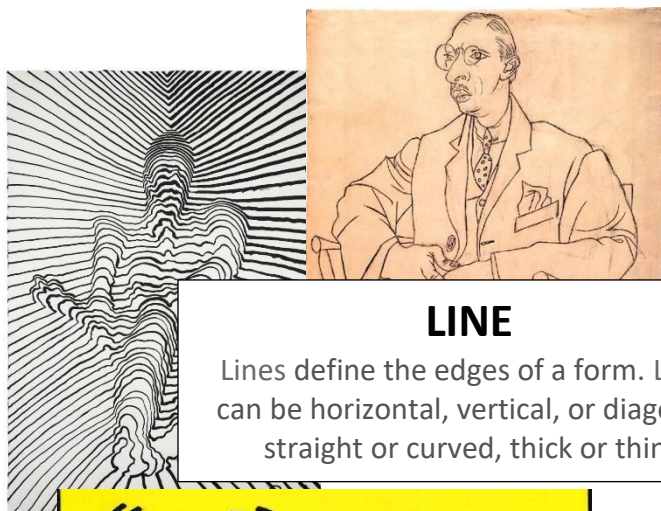


# ART ANNOTATION GUIDE

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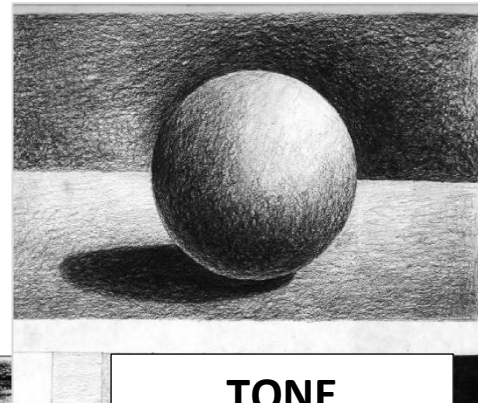
Writing about your work and the work of other artists is an important part of your GCSE. This guide provides you with terminology and sentence structures. Write about your own thoughts, opinions and observations considering the following:

## Line, Tone, Form, Colour, Pattern, Composition, Mood, Media, Texture, Value, Space



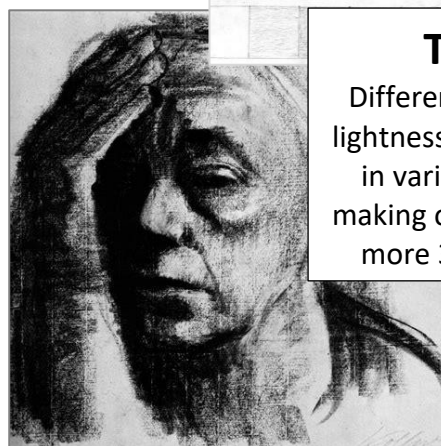
### LINE

Lines define the edges of a form. Lines can be horizontal, vertical, or diagonal, straight or curved, thick or thin.



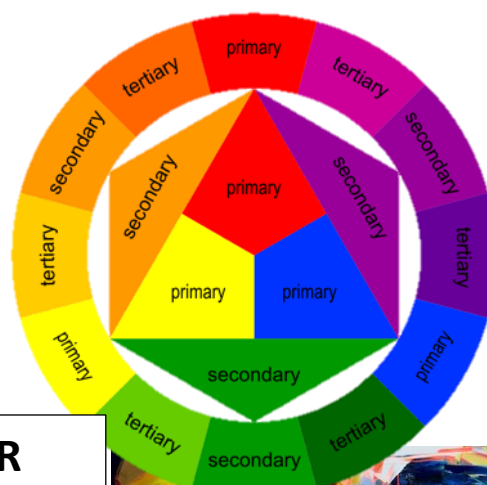
### TONE

Different degrees of lightness and darkness in various colours, making objects appear more 3D and solid



### FORM

The solid 3D shape

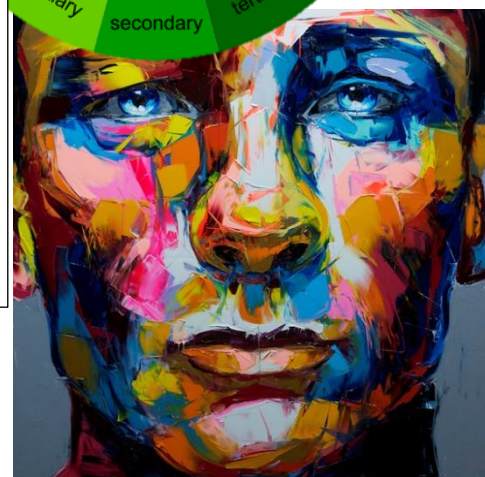


### COLOUR

Hue: the name we give to a colour

Intensity: the vividness of the colour (strength/saturation)

Value: how light or dark the colour is







## PATTERN

When a shape, image, colour or lines are repeated or gathered together



## MOOD

The general atmosphere, or state of mind and feelings, that a work of art generates

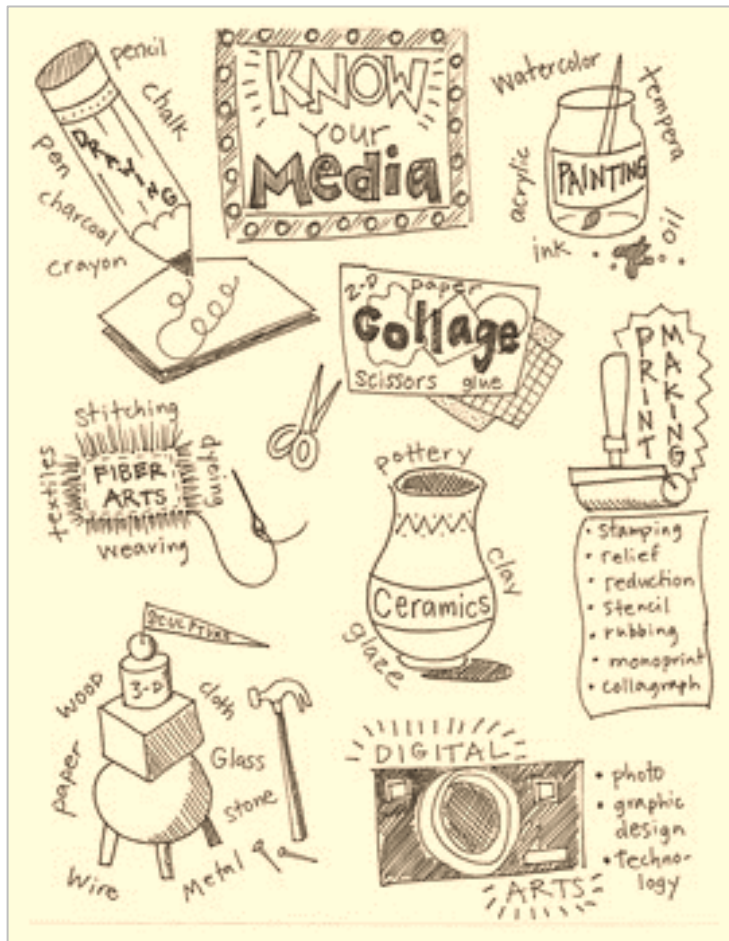


ARTISTS MAY USE COOL OR WARM COLORS TO ENHANCE THE MOOD AND FEEL OF THEIR ARTWORK.



## MEDIA

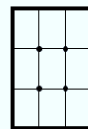
The materials used to create a piece of art work



## COMPOSITION

The plan, placement or arrangement of the elements in an art work

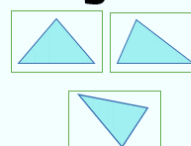
### 1. Rule of Thirds



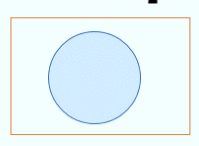
### 4. S-Shape



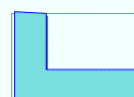
### 2. Triangle



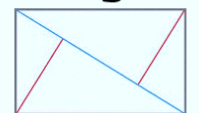
### 5. O-Shape



### 3. L-Shape



### 6. Diagonal





# TEXTURE

The way something looks or feels



## GRADIENT VALUE SCALE



TINTING = ADDING WHITE TO A COLOR



SHADING = ADDING BLACK TO A COLOR

## VALUE

The degree of lightness and darkness in a color. The difference in values is called contrast. Value can relate to shades, where a color gets darker by adding black to it, or tints, where a color gets lighter by adding white to it. White is considered the lightest value whereas black is the darkest.



Draw Big.



Fill the whole paper.



Extend lines off paper.



Placement in relation to horizon



Smaller in distance  
Larger closer up



Darker closer up  
Lighter farther away



Overlapping



Foreground  
(near space)



Midground  
(middle space)



Background  
(far space)



Positive Space  
(the subject or  
objects in the work  
of art, not the space  
around them)



Negative Space  
(The empty  
space around  
the subject  
or objects)

## SPACE

How shapes are arranged in an art work creates a sense of space. Space includes the background, foreground and middle ground, and refers to the distances or area(s) around, between, and within things. There are two kinds of space: negative space and positive space.<sup>[5]</sup> Negative space is the area in between, around, through or within an object. Positive spaces are the areas that are occupied by an object and/or form.

# Annotating MY OWN work:

<b>WHAT</b>	<p><b>WHAT HAVE I DONE?</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b> This is a copy that I made of a painting by...This is my own design...This is a first-hand drawing that I made of a...This is a series of photographs I took of...This is information I gathered about...</p>
<b>WHY</b>	<p><b>WHY HAVE I DONE IT? / DID I LEARN ANYTHING THROUGH DOING IT?</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b> ...to get ideas about...to show what I have learned about... to learn about the artist... to explore the artist's work... to try out the technique of...to develop my skills in...to examine the shape/pattern/ texture/form of... to get me thinking about...</p>
<b>HOW</b>	<p><b>HOW HAVE I MADE IT? / HOW DID THE ARTIST WORK INFLUENCE ME?</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b> I drew using... I painted with... I built up the image by collaging...I photographed/drew from life...I drew/painted from a photograph...I gathered images from the internet... I photocopied images from a book called... I found the image on/in... I worked in the style of... the artist's colours/technique/use of media inspired me to...</p>
<b>REFLECT</b>	<p><b>WHAT HAVE I DONE WELL? WHAT COULD I IMPROVE? WHAT WOULD I CHANGE IF I WERE TO DO IT AGAIN? WHAT ARE MY NEXT STEPS?</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b> I am happy with the way... the best feature of this work is a section of the work that is particularly successful is... I improved my skills in... I have a better understanding of...one area that I could improve on is... I wish that I had... in my next work I will try... to build on this piece of work I want to... to follow this up I will...</p>

# LOOKING AT ART: SEEING QUESTIONS

## Describe it.

- What kinds of things do you see in this painting? What else do you see?
- What words would you use to describe this painting? What other words might we use?
- How would you describe the lines in this picture? The shapes? The colors? What does this painting show?
- Look at this painting for a moment. What observations can you make about it?
- How would you describe this painting to a person who could not see it?
- How would you describe the people in this picture? Are they like you or different?
- How would you describe (the place depicted in) this painting?

## Relate it.

- What does this painting remind you of?
- What things do you recognize in this painting? What things seem new to you?
- How is this painting like the one we just saw? What are some important differences?
- What do these two paintings have in common?
- How is this picture different from real life?
- What interests you most about this work of art?

## Analyse it.

- Which objects seems closer to you? Further away?
- What can you tell me about the colors in this painting?
- What color is used the most in this painting?
- What makes this painting look crowded?
- What can you tell me about the person in this painting?
- What can you tell me about how this person lived? How did you arrive at that idea?
- What do you think is the most important part of this picture?
- How do you think the artist made this work?
- What questions would you ask the artist about this work, if s/he were here?

## Interpret it.

- What title would you give to this painting? What made you decide on that title?
- What other titles could we give it?
- What do you think is happening in this painting? What else could be happening?
- What sounds would this painting make (if it could)?
- What do you think is going on in this picture? How did you arrive at that idea?
- What do you think this painting is about? How did you come up that idea?
- Pretend you are inside this painting. What does it feel like?
- What do you think this (object) was used for? How did you arrive at that idea?
- Why do you suppose the artist made this painting? What makes you think that?
- What do you think it would be like to live in this painting? What makes you think that?

# SENTENCE STRUCTURES

In this piece I have.....

I have used the following materials.....

Through working in this way I have learnt how to.....

This piece contains the following characteristics.....

Here I have shown..... In the style of.....

This piece could have been improved by including.....

I could have made greater use of.....

In this piece I have used too much/ not enough .....

The artist..... has influenced my design.

I was inspired by ..... When creating this piece of work.

To improve this piece I could have.....

# BLOOM'S TAXONOMY FOR ART

## **Evaluation**

**What is your opinion of the painting? Why?**

## **Synthesis**

**What ways would you render the subject differently?**

## **Analysis**

**Explain what you think the artist is trying to say about the subject matter.**

## **Application**

**If you could interview the artist, what questions would you ask?**

## **Understanding**

**What is the subject or theme?**

## **Knowledge**

**Describe the painting.**



# WORD BANK

## Colour:

Primary

Secondary

Tertiary

Complimentary

**Hue** — a compound colour in which one of the primary colours predominates

**Tint** — is the dominant colour in a mixture of colours and white

Bright

Dark

Dull

Pale

Blended — mixed

Cold — unfriendly, chilling, depressing

Contrasting — strikingly different

Crude — rough, unfinished, blunt, raw

Earthy

Flamboyant — showy

Garish — over bright, showy

Gaudy — over bright

Harmonious — pleasing, agreeable

Intense — strong feeling, deep

Mellow — ripe, soft, matured

Muted — saturated, quiet

Natural — found in nature

Pastel

Raw — lacking finish, natural state

Refined — elegant, polished, pure, clear, delicate, full

## Atmosphere:

Angry - Raging, cross, turbulent

Calm - Tranquil, quiet, serene

Dark - Gloomy, evil, atrocious, mysterious, wicked, sullen, cheerless, sad

Dreich - Cold, sad, depressing

Exciting - Rousing, provocative

Flat - Boring, dull, lifeless, sluggish

Light - Delicate, fine, free, airy, spacious

Loving - Warm, romantic, cosy, kind

Melancholy - Sad, tearful, depressing, pensive

Sombre - Serious, dark, gloomy

Still

Stimulating - Exciting, energetic

Stormy

# WORD BANK

## Tone:

Bright

Dark

Faded

Smooth

Harsh

Contrasting — dramatic change from light to dark

Intense

Sombre

Grey

Strong

Powerful

Feint

Light

Medium

Dark

Dramatic

Large

Small

Flat — smooth or plain

Broken — many different tones within an area

Graduating

Modulated — varying/changing

Receding

Smooth

Uniform — constant, flat, same, unvarying

Regulated — controlled variation

## Line:

Bold

Broken

Feathery

Fine

Flowing

Fluent

Hard

Heavy

Sensitive

Soft

Swirling

Tapered

Vigorous

Rough

Geometric

Thick

Thin

Interrupted

Faint

Overlapping

Rounded

Angular

Strong

Horizontal

Vertical

# WORD BANK

## **Pattern:**

Repeated

Geometric — regular shape found in math

Symmetrical

Broken

Irregular — uneven, not regular

Random

Decorative

Diagonal

Embellished

Floral

Flowing

Formalised — definite, precise shape

Incised — cut into the surface

Organic

## **Shape/form/space:**

Closed

Open

Distorted flat

Organic

Deep

Flat

Positive

Negative

Foreground

Middle ground

Background

Composition

Curvaceous

Elongated

Large

Small

2D/3D



# WORD BANK

## **Texture:**

Flat

Raised

Rough

Shiny/ Lustrous

Silky

Smooth

Uneven

Frosted - Like rough ice

Glazed - Glassy, smooth, shiny

Glossy

Gnarled - Twisted, knotted, craggy, wooded

Rugged - Rough, uneven, unsoften

Spotted - Pitted, many small hollows

Bumpy

## **Subject Matter:**

Abstract — free, imagined, unreal

Buildings — any man-made structure

Fantasy — dream-like, imaginary

Figurative — with people in it

Interiors — inside of a building

Landscape — scenery

Mythological — about traditional stories

Portrait

Religious — about religion

Seascape — sea scenery

Still-life — picture of non-living things

Townscape

Cityscape

# WORD BANK

## **Composition:**

**Abstract** — free, unreal, imagined

**Angular** — jagged or pointed

**Balanced** — agreeable arrangement

**Broken** — many different colours put side by side

**Circular**

**Continuous**

**Flowing** — fluent

**Fragmented** — broken into bits or sections

**Rounded** — well-balanced

**Symmetrical**

**Triangular**

**Unbalanced**

## **Media:**

**Dry media**

**Wet media**

**Paint** — watercolours, acrylics, oils, gouache

**Pencil**

**Coloured pencils**

**Charcoal**

**Oil pastels**

**Chalk pastels**

**Fineliner**

**Biro pens**

**Collage**

**Ink**

**Photography**

**Film**

**Digital**

**Mixed media** — two or more mediums together

**Clay**

**Wire**

**Linocut**

**Etching**

**Monoprint**