

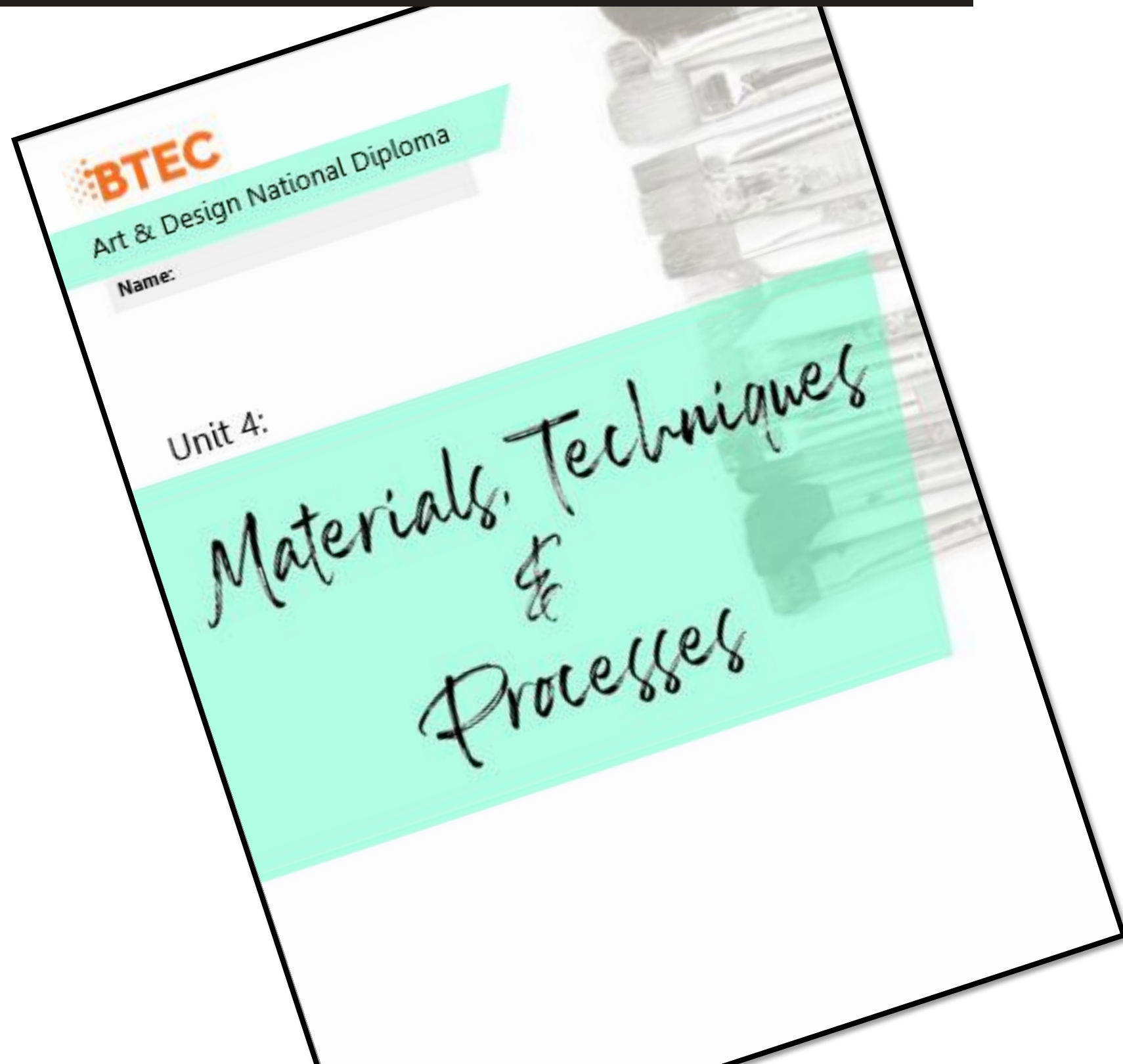
**Year 12 BTEC
SUMMER
HOMEWORK**



FIRST UNIT

MATERIALS,
TECHNIQUES &
PROCESSES

UNIT
BOOKLET



FIRST UNIT

MATERIALS,
TECHNIQUES &
PROCESSES

TASKS
CRITERIA

- Artist Research
- Mind Map
- Mood board
- Bibliography

Learning Aim A

- Experiments
Boards
- Health &
Safety

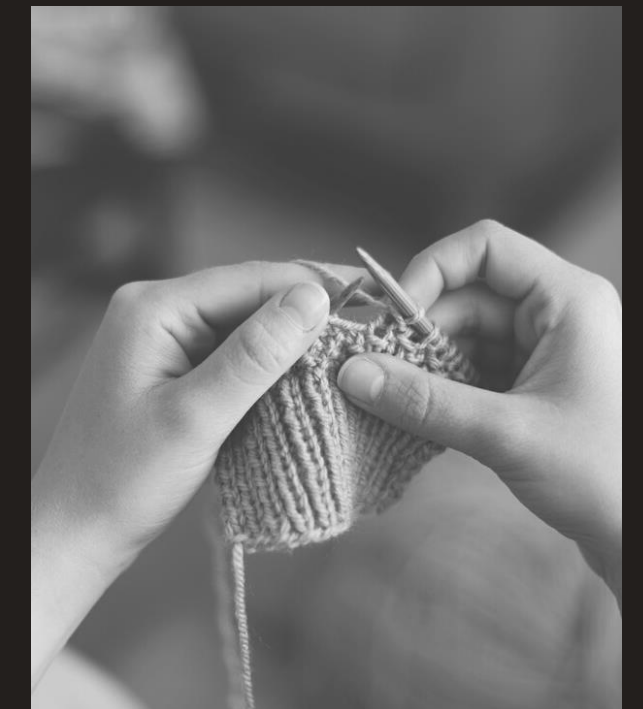
Learning Aim B

Learning Aim C

- Design Ideas -
Statement of Intent
- Developments
- Outcome

Learning Aim D

Outcome
evaluation



MATERIALS,
TECHNIQUES &
PROCESSES

TASKS
CRITERIA

THE THEME:
THE BRIEF:

 BTEC

Unit Theme

Fragility & Distortion

Artists often find beauty in the most unconventional and exceptional places. Fragile, distorted or manipulated forms have been used to inspire a broad range of work across various art forms. Distortion can be associated with words such as warp, twist, bend, disfigure, mangle, contour and buckle whilst fragility is often interpreted as delicacy, frailty, vulnerability or weakness.

The photographer Sung-Hwan Oh documents this theme well within his work. His series of 'artfully destroyed' portrait photographs have been intentionally distorted using water, bleach & heat amongst other destructive acts, leaving the original photo unrecognisable.

The fashion designer Hussein Chalayan's debut collection named 'The Tangent Rows' featured garments he had buried in a friend's garden for several months. The extreme burial process resulted in a series of heavily rusted, highly textural and decomposed garments.

Unit Brief

Your local gallery is hosting an art competition exploring the theme 'Fragility and Distortion.'

In a world where 'perfection' is increasingly celebrated, the curators are keen to reinforce the notion that Art can and should serve as a reminder that beauty exists in various imperfect forms. They want the exhibition to reflect an array of visually beautiful works of art, inspired by fragile or distorted materials.

As part of this they would like submissions of work from artists inspired by their interpretation of 'Fragility & Distortion'. Work can be created in any media - from fig. art and photography to illustration, textiles, printmaking or graphic design.

SUMMER HOMEWORK:

For your summer homework, you need to complete **4 tasks** from Learning Aim A. These are:

1. Create an **A3 mind map** based on the theme
2. Create an **A3 mood board** based on the theme
3. Take a min of **20 photographs** linked to the theme
4. Analyse **4 artists** linked to the theme

Your task *Summer Homework*

Understand how materials, techniques and processes are used by Art and Design practitioners.

Learning Aim	Pass (P1,P2)	Merit (M1)	Distinction (D1)
A	<p>Explain how materials, techniques and processes have been used in the work of artists.</p> <p>Explain how materials, techniques and processes are used to <i>communicate creative intentions</i>.</p>	<p>Analyse how materials, techniques and processes have been used in the work of artists to <i>communicate creative intentions</i>.</p>	<p>Analyse how materials, techniques and processes have been used in the work of artists to <i>communicate creative intentions</i>.</p>

Checklist

Please complete the following tasks as part of your summer homework

- A3 Mind Map linked to the theme
- A3 Mood board linked to the theme
- Minimum of 20 photographs linked to the theme.
- Analyse the work of 4 artists linked to the theme.

- You must answer all NINE questions on the writing frame below for each artist.
- An example answer for each question has been provided for you in the boxes.
- You must number the questions
- You must include at least 4 clear images of the artists work

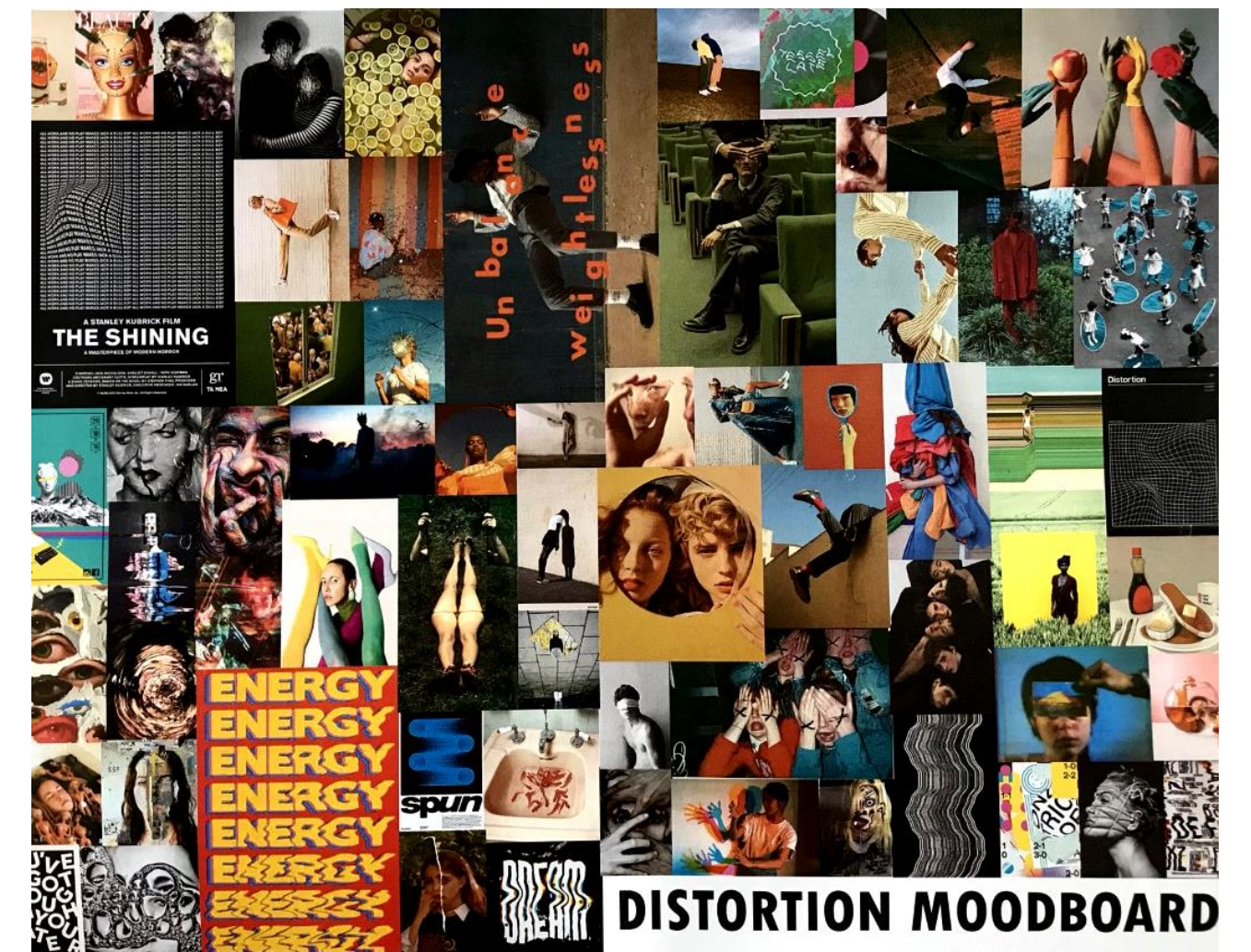
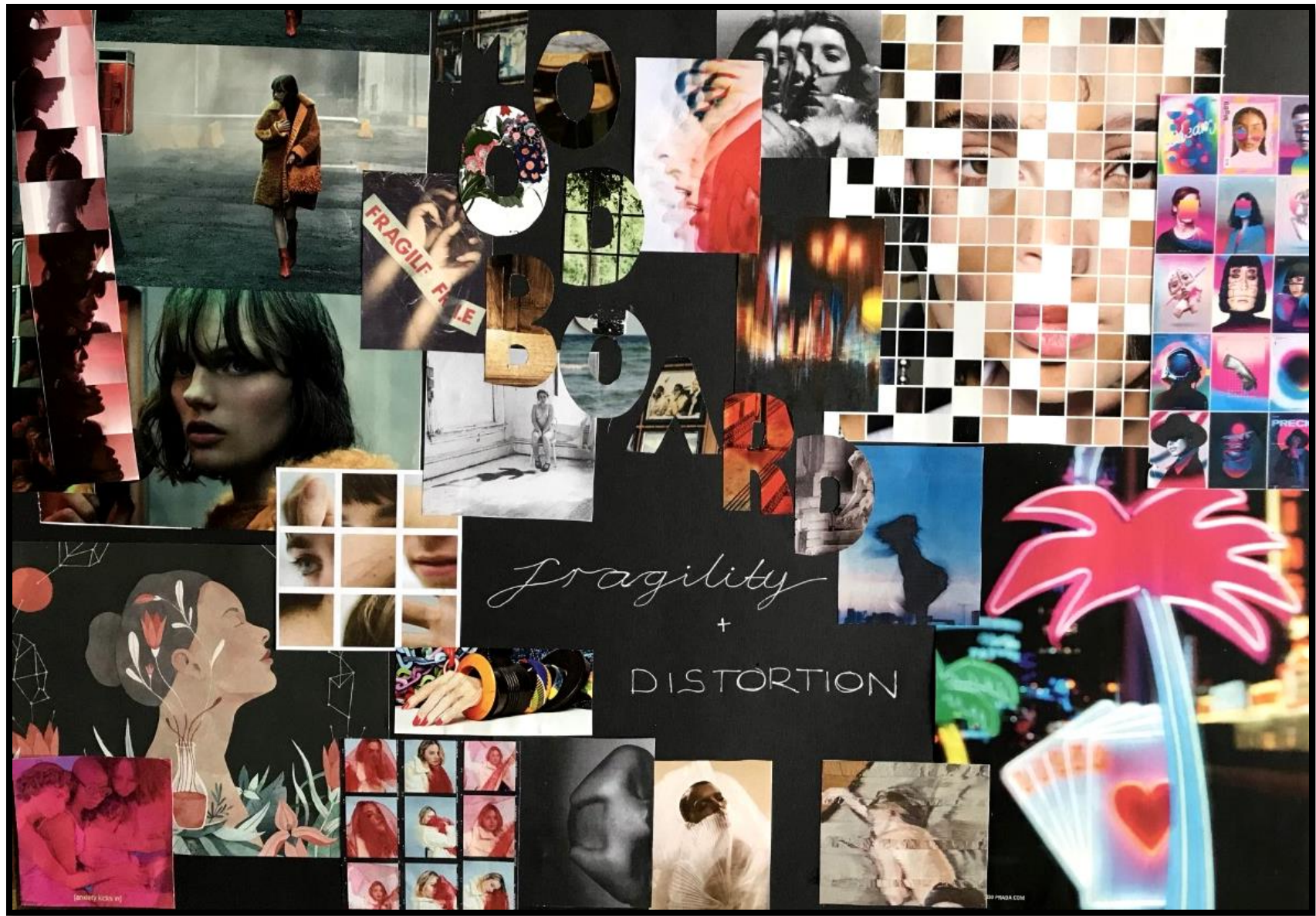
Important Information

DO NOT be tempted to copy and paste from the internet when researching your artists. This is known as PLAGIARISM. Exam boards class plagiarism is a case of academic misconduct. Projects that include plagiarised/copy & paste material will automatically fail.

EXAMPLES

MATERIALS, TECHNIQUES & PROCESSES

Mood Boards



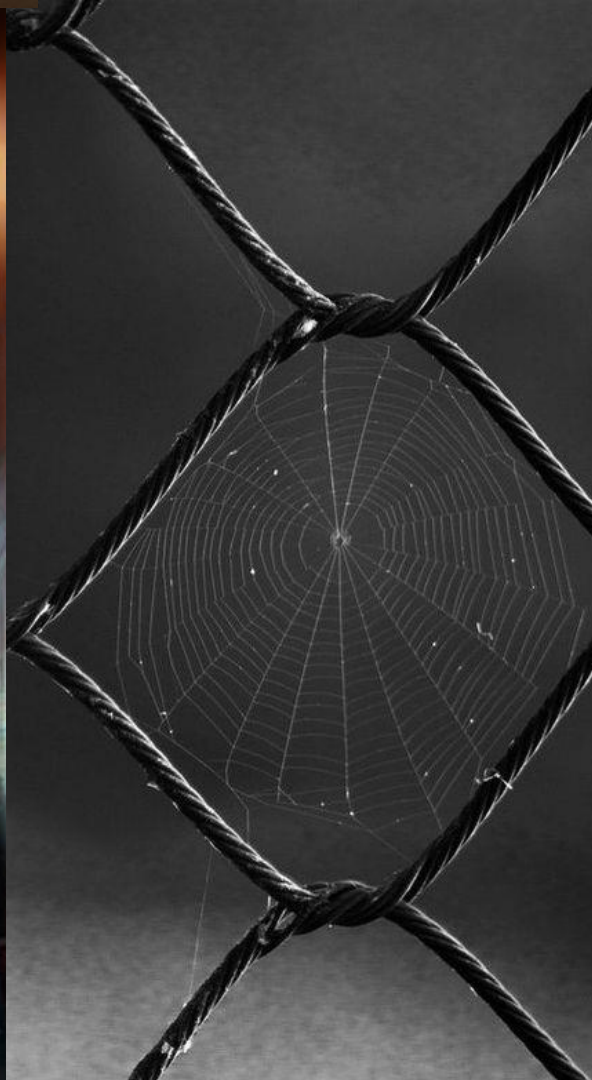
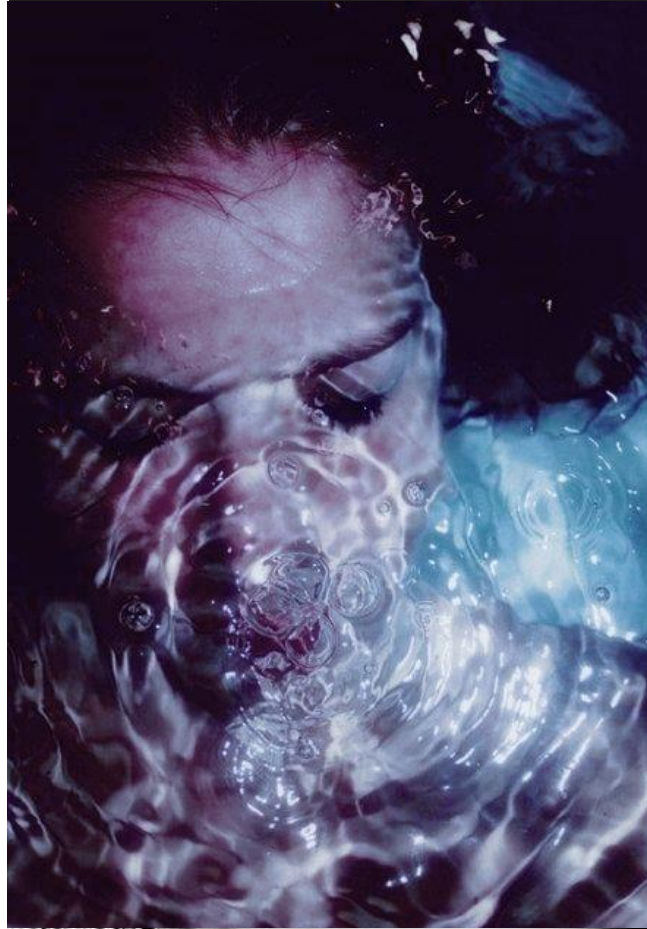
EXAMPLES

MATERIALS,
TECHNIQUES &
PROCESSES

Photos

Fragile

Distorted



MATERIALS, TECHNIQUES & PROCESSES

Artist Research

Ensure you answer all **NINE** questions on the writing frame when analysing each of your **FOUR** artists.

We have provided example answers for each question to help you

Please type your artist research.

Writing Frame

Answer all of the **NINE** questions below for each artist. See example answers in the boxes on the right.

Example

- 1 Introduction**
Introduction to the artist, the type of art they create and their influences.
- 2 Theme**
How does the artist's work link to your theme?
- 2 Process**
How does the artist create the work? What materials does he/she use?
- 3 Example**
Describe a specific piece of work. What can you see? What materials have been used?
- 4 Definition**
Start with the first material on the list and write a definition.
- 5 Overall Qualities, characteristics, properties**

- 6 Strengths of materials**
Go into more detail here about the positive properties of the materials used.
- 7 Weaknesses of materials**
What are the limitations of the materials?
- 8 Evaluate**
Which artist chosen these materials? Why? What choice of materials best?

Valerie Hegarty is a visual artist who creates paintings, installations and sculptures which are influenced by her interpretation of time, memory and history.

Hegarty's work links to my theme of 'Destroy and Decay' as the very nature of her work is an act of destruction. All of her paintings were once beautiful, skilful pieces that have since been ripped, torn, shredded and strewn across the walls and floors.

Hegarty uses a wide range of materials in her work such as acrylic paint, paper mache, wax, glue and fabric. She works onto canvas with acrylic paint to achieve a realistic image. She then applies paper mache to the painting and works into the surface by layering up glue and wax. She uses a heat gun to warp fabric and adds this into her work.

In 'Shipwreck' Hegarty uses acrylic paint, canvas, glue, paper, paper mache, foam core and wood. This work shows half of the painting almost falling off the canvas as though it has hit a storm. The artist has let the paint drip off the edge of the canvas like water.

Acrylic paint is a fast drying paint made of pigment suspended in acrylic polymer emulsion.

Acrylic paint has a range of important properties and characteristics which make it a versatile option for an artist. These qualities and characteristics include: **paint consistency and texture, colour, drying time.**

Acrylic paint is readily available in a wide range of colours and dries very quickly. It is also very versatile in the way that depending on how much water is added, it can change its property to become like watercolour paints (thin and more transparent) or oils which are more opaque and stiff. This means the paint consistency can be different in different areas of the image.

Although acrylic paint has many useful properties, there are some limitations or drawbacks of choosing this paint to work with. Acrylic paint dries very quickly and once it is dry, it cannot be re-activated or worked into again at a later date. You also cannot build up layers of transparent colour like you can with oil paints to create more realism in paintings.

Overall, Hegarty's choice of acrylic paint is successful as it allows her to achieve a range of desirable effects to reflect the theme. Acrylic paint has allowed Hegarty to mix and work with a varied colour palette.

The consistency has allowed her to create textures in the application of the paint and work onto varied surfaces.

Acrylic paint has a short drying time, allowing Hegarty to build up layers.

In comparison, oil paint has a longer drying time as it can be reworked into. This would be more beneficial for detailed, realistic paintings created over a longer period of time rather than the decayed effect that is Hegarty's creative intention.

The variation of colours and intensity has been achieved using acrylic paint due to its consistency and broad variation of shades available, therefore eliminating the need to colour mix.

In comparison, this intensity of colour is difficult to achieve with watercolour paints as they tend to create paler, softer colours due to the water to paint ratio. This type of paint also adheres better to watercolour, porous paper rather than unusual, uneven textures as seen in Hegarty's work.

Valerie Hegarty could have also experimented with mixing other materials into the paint to create different textures, for example: flour, rice and tea. She could have also added more texture using a glue gun and adding textile threads to the work. She could have experimented with painting onto something other than a canvas, such as plastic or glass and then burned, melted or smashed the paintings to see what effect could be achieved.

Please bring
your summer
homework on
your **first day**
back.

