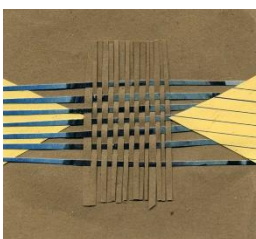
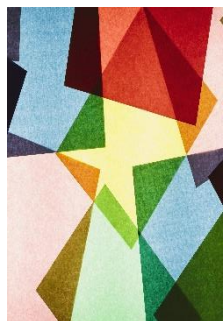
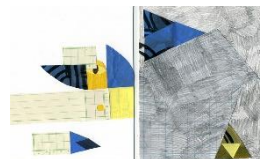


Year 12 BTEC Spring Term Art Knowledge Bank

Collage Techniques

1. Cut Out Shapes From Painted Pieces of Paper
2. Combine "Junk" Papers for an Interesting Background
3. Try Textured Paper with Photographs
4. Use Embroidery Thread and Fabric
5. Stamp on a Mixed-Media Background
6. Weave Paper Strips for Major Texture



Media, Techniques and Processes

Pens and ink

Biros are good for drawing fine lines. They respond to changing pressure by leaving marks that range from very fine and faint to bold and solid.

Biros can be very expressive and are useful for exploring cross-hatching or other ways of building up textured tonal effects.

It is worth experimenting with different colours of biro to create different tonal effects.

Fine liners and felt tips can be used to create bold, definite lines that have an even thickness. Felt tips give a thicker line. Both types of pen can be used for stark black and white images or to create bold, richly coloured drawings. Tone and colour can be built up using hatching, cross-hatching or by dotting your surface with the end of your pen.

It can be difficult to create areas of flat solid colour with felt tips. The way you applied them will usually show through, so you should think about which technique will best fit with your style. Some fine liners or felt tips can be used with water. This makes them act more like ink and can be used to make more even washes of colour.

Light colours of felt tip can easily pick up darker colours from your drawing surface. You can avoid this by working from light to dark.

Drawing ink can be used with a pen nib for drawing and cross-hatching. This technique gives you lots of control and will let you produce precise and detailed work. or with a brush for a softer effect. You can use a variety of objects with ink to create textures and marks. Inks can be used with wax resists for interesting effects.

As well as the nib pen you can use a stick (which could be sharpened to a variety of points/thicknesses) to create rougher more expressive marks within a drawing.



Key Literary Vocabulary

Turner Prize	Award given annually to a visual artist born in or based in Great Britain in recognition of an outstanding exhibition or other presentation of his or her work.
Young British Artists (YBAS)	The label Young British Artists (YBAs) is applied to a loose group of British artists who began to exhibit together in 1988 and who became known for their openness to materials and processes, shock tactics and entrepreneurial attitude
Readymade	A term first used by French artist Marcel Duchamp to describe the works of art he made from manufactured objects. It has since often been applied more generally to artworks by other artists made in this way.
Collage	a piece of art made by sticking various different materials such as photographs and pieces of paper or fabric on to a backing.

Develop ideas through investigations, demonstrating critical understanding

Readymade

Duchamp's earliest readymades included *Bicycle Wheel* of 1913, a wheel mounted on a wooden stool, and *In Advance of the Broken Arm* of 1915, a snow shovel inscribed with that title. In 1917 in New York, Duchamp made his most notorious readymade, *Fountain*, a men's urinal signed by the artist with a false name and exhibited placed on its back. Later readymades were more elaborate and were referred to by Duchamp as assisted readymades. For his readymades Duchamp deliberately chose ordinary, functional - and rather dull - objects.

Although the term readymade was invented by Duchamp to describe his own art, it has since been applied more generally to artworks made from manufactured objects. For example works by YBA artists Damien Hirst, Michael Landy and Tracey Emin.



Damien Hirst 1965

Damien Hirst was born in 1965 in Bristol and grew up in Leeds. In 1984 he moved to London, where he worked in construction before studying for a BA in Fine Art at Goldsmiths college from 1986 to 1989. He was awarded the **Turner Prize** in 1995. Since the late 1980's, Hirst has used a varied practise of installation, sculpture, painting and drawing to explore the complex relationship between art, life and death. Explaining: "Art's about life and it can't really be about anything else ... there isn't anything else. In 1991 Hirst began work on 'Natural History', arguably his most famous series. Through preserving creatures in minimalist steel and glass tanks filled with formaldehyde solution, he intended to create a "zoo of dead animals". In 1992, the shark piece, 'The Physical Impossibility of Death in the Mind of Someone Living' (1991) was unveiled at the **Saatchi Gallery's 'Young British Artists I'** exhibition. art and popular culture in the 90's.



Mark Powell 1968

Mark Powell was born in Yorkshire and attended Huddersfield University. He enrolled one day purely by accident. He was fired from his then job one day and decided to visit in the town. Bored, he decided to look around the art department. Moving to Brick Lane in East London and being featured on the culture website Colossal meant that within a few hours of that feature leading to all his work being sold. I choose a biro because it is the simplest and readily available tool to hand. I want to show how easy it is to have the chance to create. I want it to inspire people to give it a go without feeling the need to spend money on arts and crafts.



Key Literary Vocabulary

Tracey Emin

Is an English artist known for her autobiographical artwork and diary like mono prints.

Formaldehyde solution

Formaldehyde is readily soluble in water and is used as a disinfectant and to preserve biological specimens

Saatchi Gallery

London gallery for contemporary art, opened by Charles Saatchi in 1985 in order to exhibit his collection to the public