

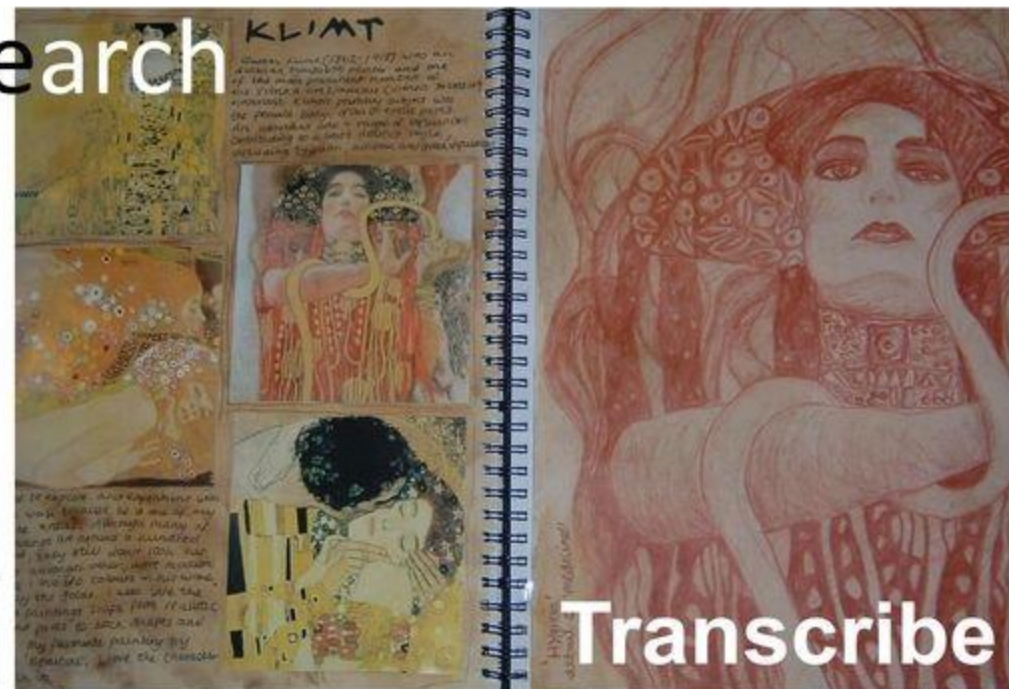
Improving Your Visual Research

1. Drawing is the key.
2. Mark making is experimenting with drawing materials.
3. Work from first hand observations.

Just copying and pasting from your secondary source to your work journal tells the examiner nothing about your ability to review, select from and analyse information.



Only use words when pictures won't do. It is important to use the right art terms in your writing.



Means to make a version of a picture, sculpture, craftwork or design object in a different material to the original. In this way you are always making something new and personal, even though the starting point was another artist's work.



Annotation

The Dos and Don'ts of annotation

Artist's life and times

1. Do include a few basic facts about the artist, craftworker. Letters and interviews are a useful source of information because they are in the artist's own words.
2. Do explain the reasons behind a particular artists work, if you have similar reasons behind yours.

1. Don't give biographical details about an artist's family and where they grow up, unless it helps you to understand where they are coming from.
2. Don't list the schools, colleges and universities they went to.
3. Don't copy out their CV.

Materials, processes and techniques

1. Do say why you did what you did.
2. Do say whether the effect was what you expected.
3. Do say what have have learn't by doing it, regardless of the result.

1. Don't label your work with information that is obvious. The examiners know when you've used oil pastels - you don't need to tell them.
2. Don't say what a drawing is of.



A section or sections from the original and make transcriptions of the parts you have chosen. Focus in on a detail that is interesting in its own right.

Find a section within an artwork that is relevant to the theme you are working on.

Crop several different areas and transcribe them into your sketchbook using different media for each one.



Sheet No1