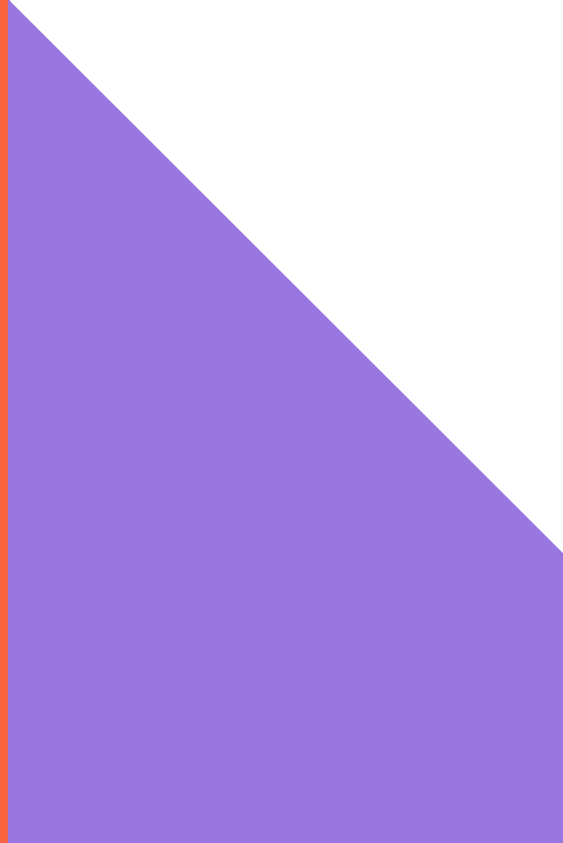
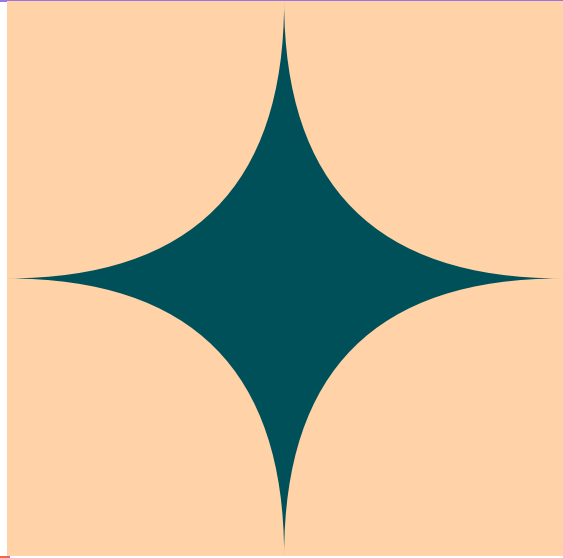




**YEAR 11
ART CREATIVE
PRACTICE**



DEFINITIONS

Art elements

Colour, line, shape, form, tone, texture, sound time and light.

Art principles

Emphasis (focal point), movement, rhythm, unity, variety, space, repetition (including pattern), balance, contrast, proportion, space and scale.

Art forms

An art form is an established form of artistic expression. For the purposes of VCE Art Creative Practice, art forms can include but are not limited to painting, drawing, printmaking, sculpture, film, video, ceramics, sound, photography, performance, textiles, fashion, digital artworks, interdisciplinary practices, installations and street art.

The materials are the various properties and characteristics of an art form. Materials are manipulated through the use of tools and equipment, known as techniques. The processes used in the making of artworks in specific art forms include the activities, procedures and investigation engaged by artists.

DEFINITIONS

Body of Work

In VCE Art Creative Practice, the Body of Work consists of personal responses by the student in their art practice. The Body of Work consists of artworks that integrate the four components of the Creative Practice: research and exploration, experimentation and development, reflection and evaluation, and refinement and resolution. Using the Creative Practice the student will produce a collection of artworks, related to each other through ideas, subject matter, style, art form, or materials and techniques. Each of the artworks that comprise the Body of Work should be of equal complexity and importance to the overall collection.

Contemporary artworks and artists

For the purposes of this study, contemporary artists are defined as those who have produced art in the 21st century or since 2001. Contemporary art mirrors contemporary culture and society. Throughout this study students compare historical and contemporary artworks and artists' practices.

DEFINITIONS

Context

The context of an artwork is the frame of reference that allows the meaning of an artwork to be interpreted. Interpretation of the meaning of an artwork can evolve from the context. The context of an artwork can be the location and time in which the artwork is made, presented or viewed. Context can also be economic, philosophical, historical, social or cultural influences on the practices of the artist, the artist's intentions, and their communication of ideas, values and beliefs in their artworks. The artist's intentions for the presentation of their work, its exhibition in current and subsequent locations, and the values, beliefs and interests of the audience also provide the context for the artwork.

Critique

A critique is a discursive collaborative environment that is organised to engage, explore, express, present and evaluate artworks and to understand, reflect on and improve awareness of the characteristics of art making.

Influences and inspiration

Influences occur and are used throughout art making and include artists and artworks. Inspiration can be viewed more broadly and includes objects, memories and contexts that are personal to the artist.

Visual language

Visual language combines the art elements and art principles with materials, techniques and processes to communicate meaning and personal, cultural and contemporary ideas to an audience.

DEFINITIONS

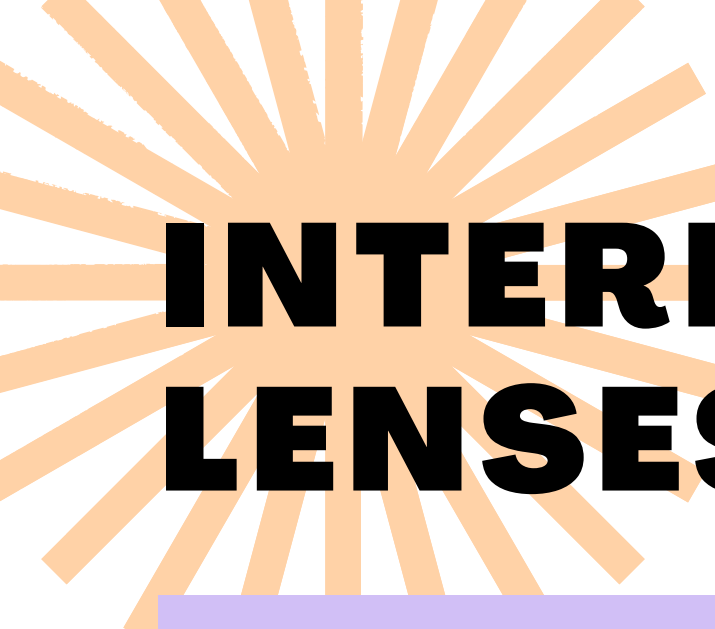
Subject Matter

Subject matter is the main substance of an artwork. It is the objects or the scene within an artwork or a description of the 3D form of the work.

Annotations

Annotations are the easiest way for you to authenticate your work, that is, to prove that your work is your own, by showing your thought process during the creative practice, by writing your thoughts down AS YOU GO.

You can annotate your ideas using brainstorming, including artists works, music, lyrics, photos, drawings or anything you have collected to generate ideas. Remember to always provide "attribution" details – the name of the artist or source and the date when work was produced.



INTERPRETIVE LENSES

STRUCTURAL LENSE

- How has the artist applied the art elements and principles in the creation of the artwork, and what effect does it have in the work?**
- How do the art elements and principles contribute to the meanings and messages of the work?**
- What materials, techniques, processes and artforms have been used by the artist? How do these contribute to the meanings and messages of the artwork?**
- How does the artwork relate to other works in a similar style or from the same philosophical, historical or cultural context?
Does the style of the work impact on its meaning?**
- What aspects of imagery, use of materials, techniques and processes, or the use of art elements and principles contain symbolic meaning?**

PERSONAL LENSE

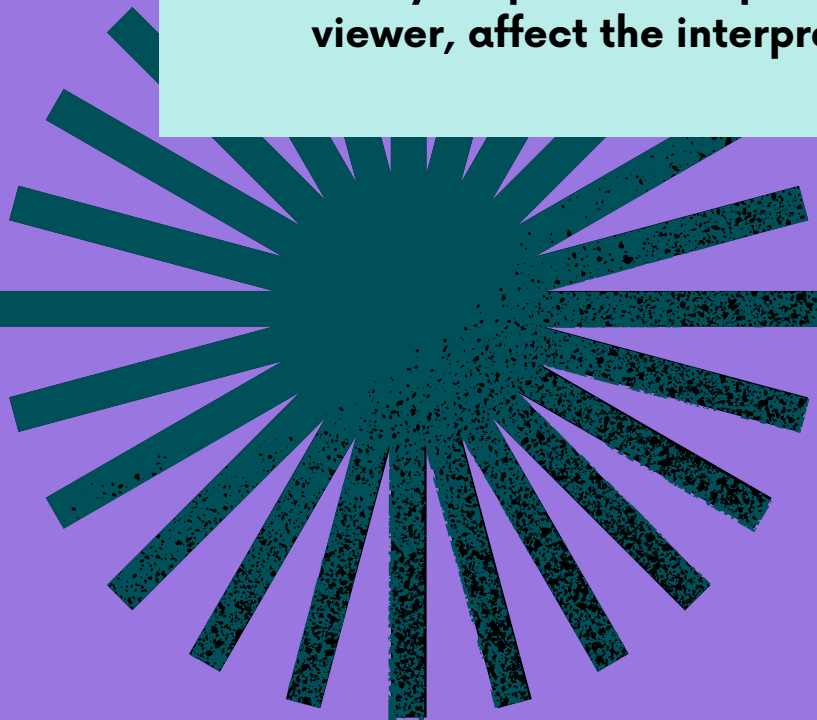
-What evidence in the artwork reflects aspects of the artist's life and experiences? Has the artist used a specific practice in creating the artwork that may reflect their personal philosophy and ideas?

-Has the artist included any personal objects or symbols in the artwork that may reflect their personal philosophy and ideas?

-Has the artist depicted an image that relates to their personal feelings, thinking aspirations, beliefs, desires or preoccupations or to memories, dreams or a personal world of fantasy?

-Are the ideas of the artwork a reflection of the gender of the artist?

-How do your personal experience and background, as a viewer, affect the interpretation of the artwork?



CULTURAL LENSE

- Why did the artist produce this artwork? Was it for a festival or event, to make a political statement, to express an idea about their culture or to record a particular event?
- What aspects of the artwork reflect the culture in which it was made? This might be the subject matter of the artwork, the use of techniques or the ideas the artist is expressing.
- How does the social, political, cultural, artistic and/or religious context in which the artwork was made contribute to its meaning?
- How have historical or contemporary events shaped the intention of the artist or our understanding of the artwork's meaning? Investigate the background of history or culture in which the artwork was made to see whether you can obtain evidence about the artwork.
- How do the values, beliefs and attitudes reflect the social context of the time when the artwork was produced? How do these compare with the values of today? How do these impact answers impact on our understanding of the artworks meaning?
- Is there evidence of cultural symbolism in the artwork? Cultural symbolism could include the representation of subject matter, the use of techniques in the artwork, the choice of art elements & principles, or the style of the artwork. How does this reflect the ideas behind the artwork?
- How does the placement or location of the artwork affect your interpretation? If the work is now in a different context and location from the one in which it was produced, such as a gallery or museum, how does this affect the interpretation?
- How was the artwork received by critics and the public during the time when it was made? Was the work considered challenging or innovative? Has this perception changed with time?

ART ELEMENTS



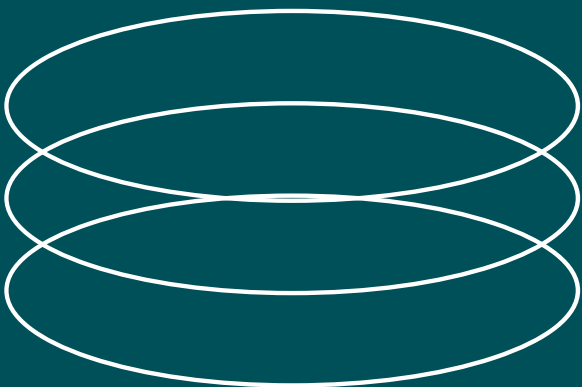
DEFINITION

An element of art, made of of three properties: hue, value and intensity or saturation..



DEFINITION

Texture is one of seven elements of art. It is used to describe the way a three-dimensional work actually feels when touched (ACTUAL TEXTURE). In two-dimensional work, such as painting, it may refer to the visual "feel" of a piece (IMPLIED TEXTURE).



ART ELEMENTS



DEFINITION

A so called point that moves from one point to another. It can be any length, size, texture, colour or pattern.



TINT	
TONE	
SHADE	

DEFINITION

In art, the term "tone" describes the quality of color. It has to do with whether a color is perceived as warm or cold, bright or dull, light or dark, and pure or "dirty." The tone of a piece of art can have a variety of effects, from setting the mood, creating depth, to adding emphasis .

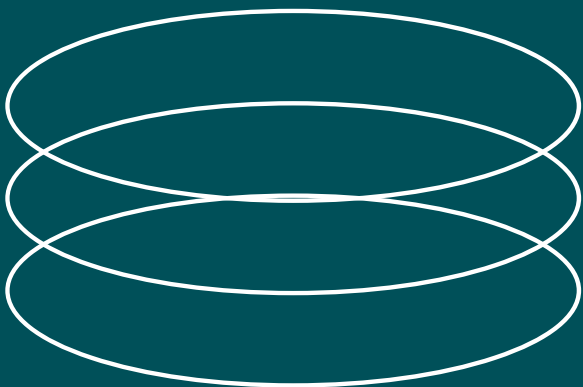
VALUE and TONE are often used interchangeably online. TONE is what we will use for this subject.

ART ELEMENTS



DEFINITION

As an Element of Art, form connotes something that is three-dimensional and encloses volume, having length, width, and height, versus shape, which is two-dimensional, or flat. A form is a shape in three dimensions, and, like shapes, can be geometric or organic.



sound

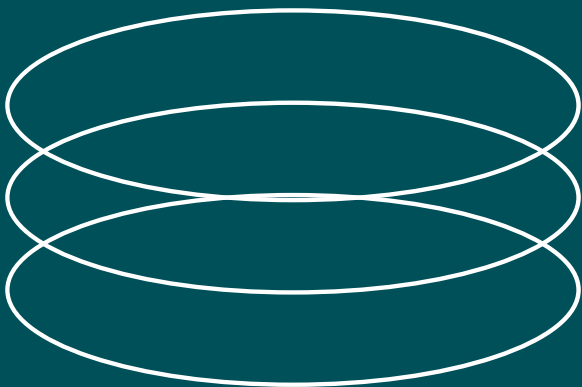
DEFINITION

Sound is an audible material **in art that can be made electronically or naturally and might be recorded and reproduced.** Sound can be heard as noise, words or music and is usually found in contemporary art, such as videos. It may be a component of installations or multimedia or interactive works.

Time

DEFINITION

Time is a determinant concept in forms of art where motion is a key factor in order for a narrative to be explored as it occurs, such as in video art, performance, and theatre. The concept of time is also an important parameter for a two-dimensional artwork, which can comprise time through movement or as a snapshot.



ART ELEMENTS

LIGHT

DEFINITION

The element of art can be spoken about in photographic, media and performance works.

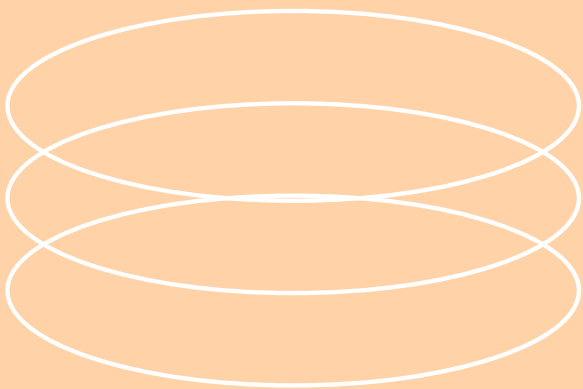
Descriptive words, are very similar to those used for tone or value, but this element is specifically concerned with the use of literal light, rather than light implied by the use of tone.

ART PRINCIPLES



DEFINITION

Space is a basic art element that refers to the distance between the area around and within shapes, forms, colors, and lines. Space can be positive or negative. It includes the background, foreground, and middle ground. Both positive and negative space can play essential roles in the overall success of a work of art.



DEFINITION

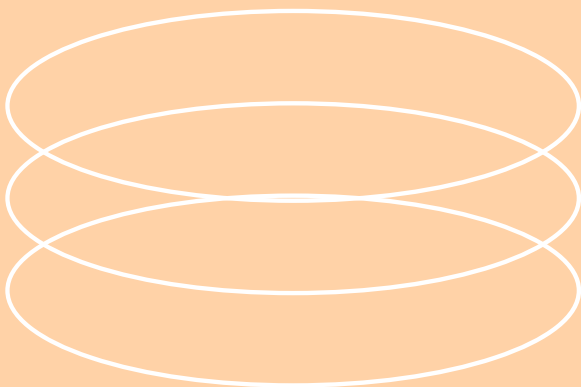
Balance refers to how the elements of art (line, shape, color, value, space, form, texture) relate to each other within the composition in terms of their visual weight to create visual equilibrium. That is, one side does not seem heavier than another.

ART PRINCIPLES

MOVEMENT

DEFINITION

Movement is the path our eyes follow when we look at a work of art. The purpose of movement is to create unity in the artwork with eye travel. It can also create the impression of travel or directionality in the artwork, with IMPLIED movement.



RHYTHM

DEFINITION

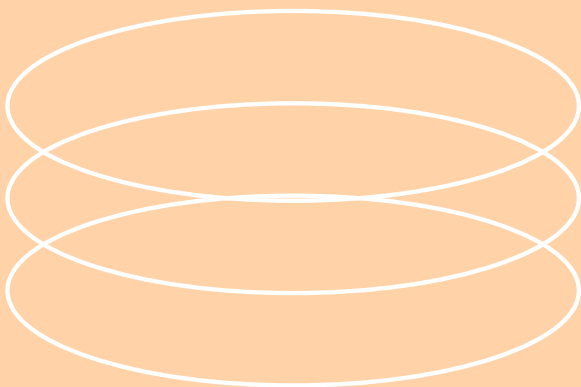
Rhythm is very similar to movement, but implies evidence of REPEATED visual elements to create a feeling of movement, within an artwork. It is not to be mistaken for rhythm in a musical sense.

ART PRINCIPLES



DEFINITION

Pattern is a very important design concept that refers to the visual arrangement of elements with a repetitive form or intelligible sequence. Pattern is not always obvious. It could be a simple underlying notan design that dances between light and dark in some kind of sequence. Or it could be the use of similar color patterns throughout the piece.



DEFINITION

Variety in art refers to the use of different qualities or instances of visual elements. It is the opposite of repetitive or monotonous use of the elements. Eg, a variety of colours or shapes, a variety of types of lines etc.

ART PRINCIPLES

PROPORTION

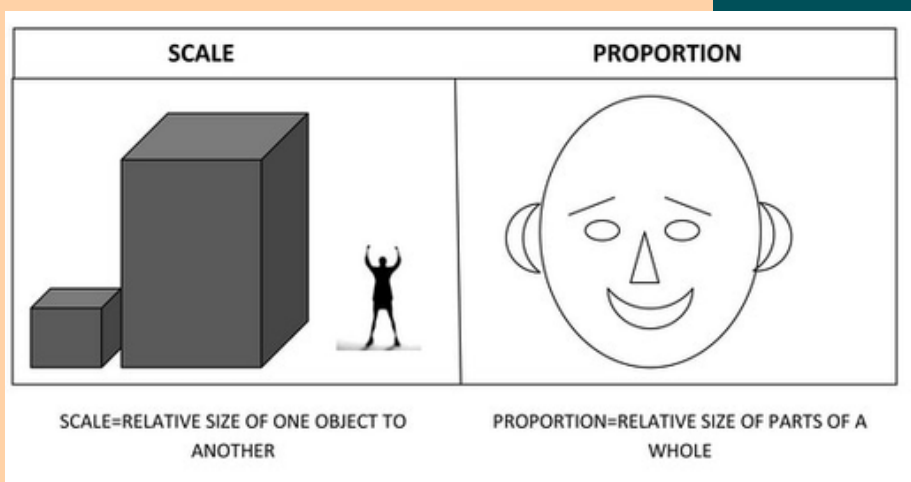
DEFINITION

Proportion is one of the eight principles of art, which refers to the relative size when compared with other objects to bring REALITY to the artwork. Eg, in a portrait, facial features could be of standard (expected) proportion, or altered (out of) proportion.

SCALE

DEFINITION

Scale in art does not stand for the size of an artwork but is a relational principle which is usually defined through the ratio of an object to a human body or another object.



ART PRINCIPLES

CONTRAST

DEFINITION

Contrast refers to the artistic element achieved when two opposing elements come together. It breathes life into art and directs viewers' attention to specific areas of the artwork. Eg, you could have a contrast of colours, contrasting tones, contrasting shapes etc. Contrast and emphasis are often used together in analysing art.

Emphasis is also sometimes referred to as 'focal point'. Use the term EMPHASIS for this subject.

EMPHASIS

DEFINITION

Emphasis is a principle of art which occurs any time an element of a piece is given dominance by the artist. In other words, the artist makes part of the work stand out in order to draw the viewer's eye there first.

ART PRINCIPLES



DEFINITION

Unity relates to a state of wholeness; it is described by some scholarly sources as “a totality of related parts: an entity that is a complex or systematic whole”.

Unity in art is the sum of the compositional elements that make up a work of art.