

1. TASK ANALYSIS	2. ARTIST RESEARCH	2. ARTIST RESEARCH
<p>Task Analysis – Is the investigation of a project and how that project will be completed. Looking closely at a theme and any requirements of a design brief.</p> <p>Design Brief - A written description of what a new project is, what the product should do, what is needed to produce it, and how long it will take.</p> <p>Target audience – This is the intended audience (group) that a particular project is aimed at. For example a <u>coat for person aged 10</u> would be aimed at a child, and would need to keep them warm.</p> <p>Textiles Techniques – These are ways that a product could be decorated to meet the needs of the target audience. For example the children's coat could include an animal print, or be a bright colour. Some textiles techniques are:</p> <p>Embellishment, Applique, Couching and Embroidery.</p> <p>Component - A functional part or element of a larger whole, especially a part of a machine or vehicle. Eg. Zip or button.</p>	<p>Inspiration – Is the process of being mentally motivated to do something, especially something creative.</p> <p>Artist - Is a person who produces paintings or drawings as a profession or hobby.</p> <p>Research - In Design research is the first step in the process of making a product, research involves exploring artists work, using both primary and secondary sources of inspiration.</p> <p>Primary research – A primary source is first hand evidence about an event, object, person, or work of art. For example when researching a project, primary research would be if you personally took your own photographs, collected vintage objects to use as inspiration or interviewed an artist.</p> <p>Secondary research – A secondary source is second hand evidence about an event, object, person, or work of art. For example when researching a project, secondary research would be using photographs from the internet, using books or magazine articles for artist studies .</p>	<p>When describing artist work both art textiles and fashion it is important to use the correct colour terminology.</p> <p>Primary colours – Those that cannot be made by mixing two colours together. These are Red, Blue, and Yellow.</p> <p>Secondary colours – Those that can be made by mixing two primary colours together.</p> <p>Contrasting – Colours that are opposite sides of the colour wheel.</p> <p>Harmonising – Colours that go well together and are calming.</p> <div data-bbox="1473 587 1704 821" data-label="Diagram"> </div> <p>Natural colours - Browns, Cream, beige</p> <p>Warm colours - Reds, Pink, yellow (<i>Think of summer</i>)</p> <p>Cold colours – Blues, Greys (<i>Think of winter</i>)</p> <p>Monochrome – Black and White</p>
3. INITIAL DRAWINGS	4. INITIAL DRAWINGS	5 AND 6. REPEAT PATTERN
<p>Designers use a range of sources to inspire their products. Before a product can be made designers must create a design.</p> <p>Inspiration – Inspiration is the process of being mentally stimulated to do or feel something, especially to do something creative.</p> <p>To collect ideas for a project designers often research a theme and draw from this. This is called the initial design process. Designers often use a range of media.</p> <p>Media - Medium refers to the materials that are used to create a work of art. The plural of medium is media.</p> <p>Tone is used to create depth within a picture by giving the impression of light on a flat surface.</p> <p>Using different amounts of pressure on a pencil will allow you to achieve different shades of tone.</p> <p>Light pressure = Light shade Harder pressure = Darker shade</p>	<p>Interpretation - An interpretation is the action of explaining the meaning of something that can change depending on the speaker/ writer/ author.</p> <p>Grid method – The grid method is used in art to create accurate proportions of a piece of artwork. The grid method is an inexpensive, low-tech way to reproduce and/or enlarge an image that you want to paint or draw.</p> <p>In DT this is incredibly useful to downscale pictures for embroidery purposes.</p> <p>Proportions – Proportions are a part (segments) of a whole object, space or art work. We use proportions to ensure the shape of objects are correct when we re-create them in stitch or with different types of media.</p> <p>Representational – Representational art refers to art which represents something, whether that be a tree in a landscape, apple in a still life, or figure in a portrait.</p>	<p>Distorted –A distorted object is an object that has been pulled or twisted out of shape; contorted.</p> <p>Repeat pattern - Repeat Patterns in art and design are the repetition of lines, shapes, tones, colours, textures and forms.</p> <p>Symmetrical – A design made up of exactly similar parts facing each other or around an axis; showing symmetry.</p> <p>Abstract – Abstract art relates to art that does not attempt to represent the piece accurately, but instead tries to achieve a resemblance of it using shapes, colours, and textures.</p> <p>When using repeat patterns these can be created by hand and then uploaded onto a computer or design software to develop the design.</p> <p>This process is called CAD.</p> <p>CAD – Stands for Computer Aided Design.</p>