

<b>1. TASK ANALYSIS</b>	<b>2. ARTIST RESEARCH</b>	<b>2. ARTIST RESEARCH</b>
<p><b>Task Analysis</b> – 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><b>Design Brief</b> - 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><b>Target audience</b> – 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><b>Textiles Techniques</b> – 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: Embellishment, Applique, Couching and Embroidery.</p> <p><b>Component</b> - A functional part or element of a larger whole, especially a part of a machine or vehicle. Eg. Zip, hock and eye or button.</p>	<p><b>Inspiration</b> – Is the process of being mentally motivated to do something, especially something creative.</p> <p><b>Artist</b> - Is a person who produces paintings or drawings as a profession or hobby.</p> <p><b>Research</b> - 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><b>Primary research</b> – A <b>primary</b> source is first hand evidence about an event, object, person, or work of <b>art</b>. 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><b>Secondary research</b> – A <b>secondary</b> source is second hand evidence about an event, object, person, or work of <b>art</b>. 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><b>Primary colours</b> – Those that cannot be made by mixing two colours together. These are <b>Red, Blue, and Yellow</b>.</p> <p><b>Secondary colours</b> – Those that can be made by mixing two primary colours together.</p> <p><b>Contrasting</b> – Colours that are opposite sides of the colour wheel.</p> <p><b>Harmonising</b> – Colours that go well together and are calming.</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p><b>Natural colours</b> - Browns, Cream, beige</p> <p><b>Warm colours</b> - Reds, Pink, yellow (<i>Think of summer</i>)</p> <p><b>Cold colours</b> – Blues, Greys (<i>Think of winter</i>)</p> <p><b>Monochrome</b> – Black and White</p> </div> </div>
<b>3. INITIAL DRAWINGS</b>	<b>4 AND 5. FABRIC CRAYON</b>	<b>6. CREATING A REPEAT PRINT</b>
<p><b>Designers</b> use a range of sources to inspire their products. Before a product can be made designers must create a design.</p> <p><b>Inspiration</b> – 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 <b>media</b>.</p> <p><b>Media</b> - <b>Medium</b> refers to the materials that are used to create a work of <b>art</b>. <b>The plural of medium is media</b>.</p> <p><b>Tone</b> is used to create depth within a picture by giving the impression of light on a flat surface.</p> <p>Using different amounts of <b>pressure</b> on a pencil will allow you to achieve different shades of <b>tone</b>.</p> <p>Light pressure = Light shade Harder pressure = Darker shade</p>	<p><b>Elaborate</b>—<b>Elaborate</b> means many carefully arranged parts or details; detailed and complicated in design and planning</p> <p><b>Fabric Crayons</b>—Fabric crayons are a dry media that can be used to add pattern and colour to fabric without the need for water/dyes or stitch. Fabric crayons are '<b>fixed</b>' onto the fabric when heat is applied either using an iron or heat press.</p> <p>Before using fabric crayons you need to create a basic design using <b>pencil</b>.</p> <p>When using the fabric crayons to add colour you need to build the coverage of the design by creating <b>multiple layers</b> of one colour.</p> <p>You can use the same colour in blocks and add <b>highlights</b> to your design to represent where light hits an image using a white.</p> <p>You can add <b>lowlights</b> (shade) to your design to represent where shadow or darker areas would be by using a darker tone of crayon.</p>	<p>Repeat pattern - <b>Repeat Patterns</b> in art and design are the repetition of lines, shapes, tones, colours, textures and forms.</p> <p><b>Symmetrical</b> – A design made up of exactly similar parts facing each other or around an axis; showing symmetry.</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 <b>CAD</b>. <b>CAD</b> – Stands for Computer Aided Design.</p> <p><b>Heat transfer printing</b> is a newer decoration method. With <b>heat transfer</b> a design is created/ drawn or <b>printed</b> onto <b>transfer</b> paper and then ink is thermally transferred from the paper to your fabric using <b>heat</b> and pressure.</p> <p>When the image is transferred onto the fabric it often creates a <b>mirror image</b> of the design. Meaning it is <b>reflected</b>.</p> <p>The piece of equipment often used in heat transfer printing is called a heat press.</p>