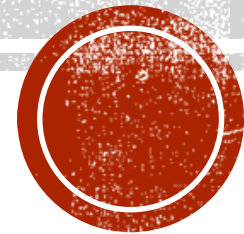


PROPORTION

**What do you know about
proportion?**

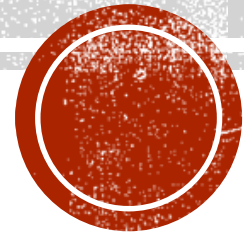
Year 9



THINK!

QUESTION: HOW CAN PROPORTION IMPROVE YOUR
DRAWING ABILITY?

Year 9



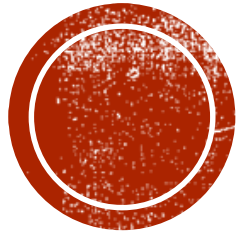
OUTCOME: Gain an greater understanding for human body proportions. Learn to use proportion and drawing observation skills to accurately draw a wooden mannequin.

SUCCESS CRITERIA

- Use the head as a measuring unit
- Identify how many 'heads' a body measures in width and height
- Sketch the correct proportions of the human figure
- Use the grid to help with the estimation and measurement.



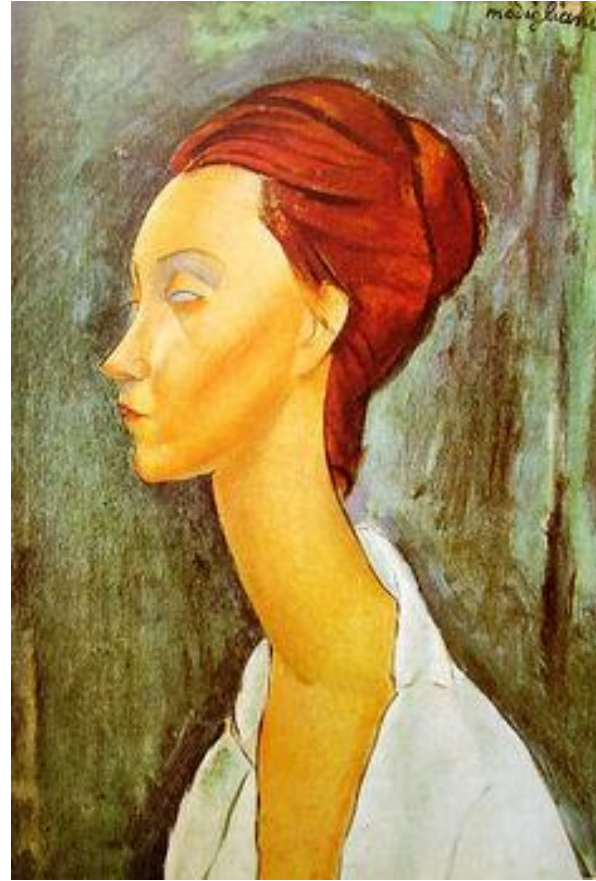
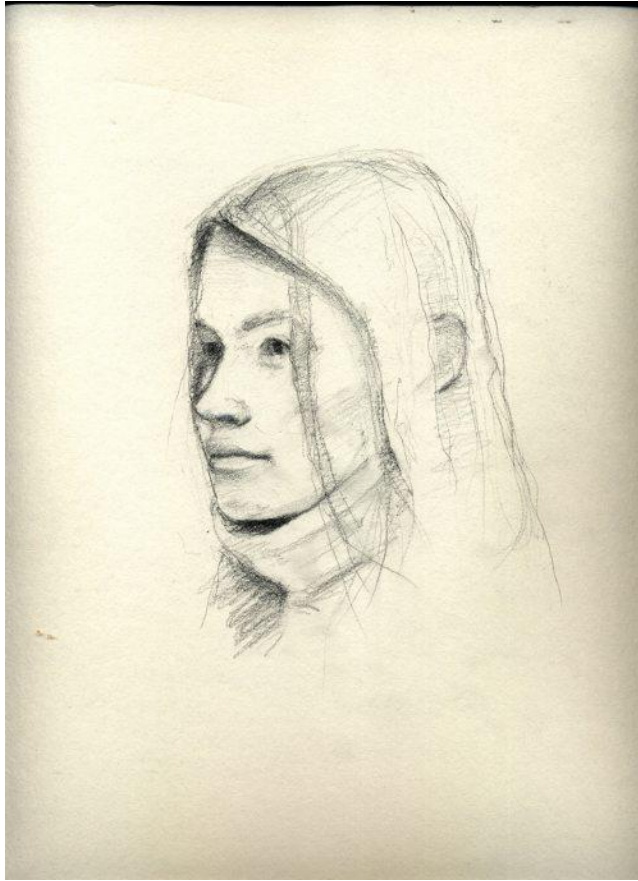
WHAT IS PROPORTION?



Proportion is the principle of art that is concerned with the **size relationships of one part to another.**



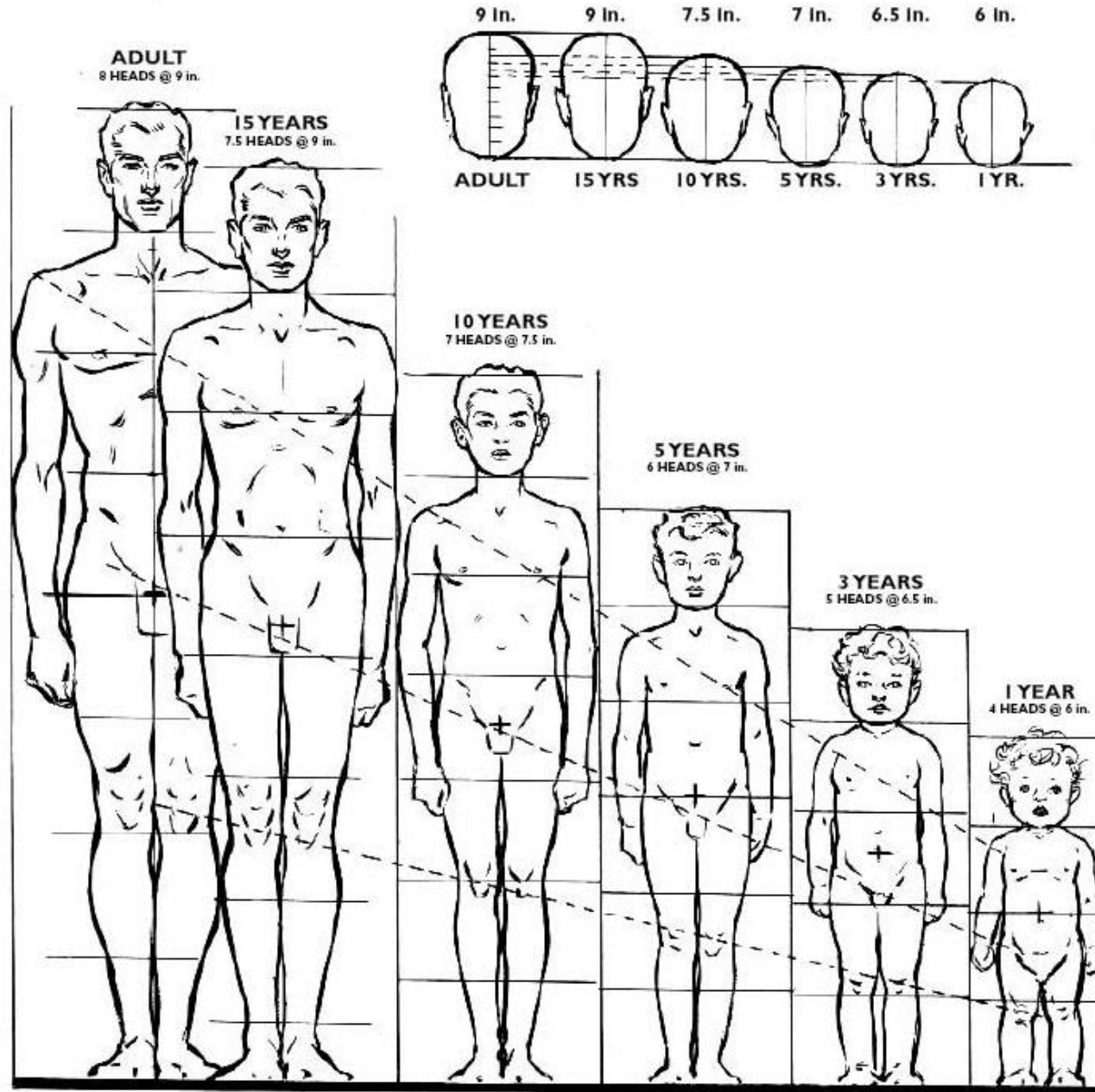
"IN PROPORTION" means there are elements that are sized in a natural or realistic way, and something is **"OUT OF PROPORTION"** means the elements are not sized in a natural or realistic way.



- Which of these artworks are in Proportion?



IDEAL PROPORTION AT VARIOUS AGES



THE HEAD CAN BE USED AS A UNIT OF MEASURE

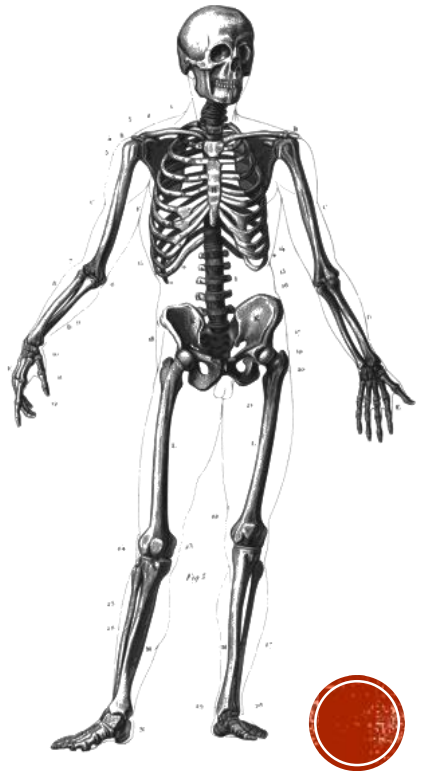
Body measurements based on HEAD height:

- The average adult is **eight heads tall**.
- The tops of the hips are **four heads high**.
- The **pelvic region is about one head high**.
- **Elbow to fingertip** is about **two head lengths**.
- **Wrist to fingertip** is one head length.

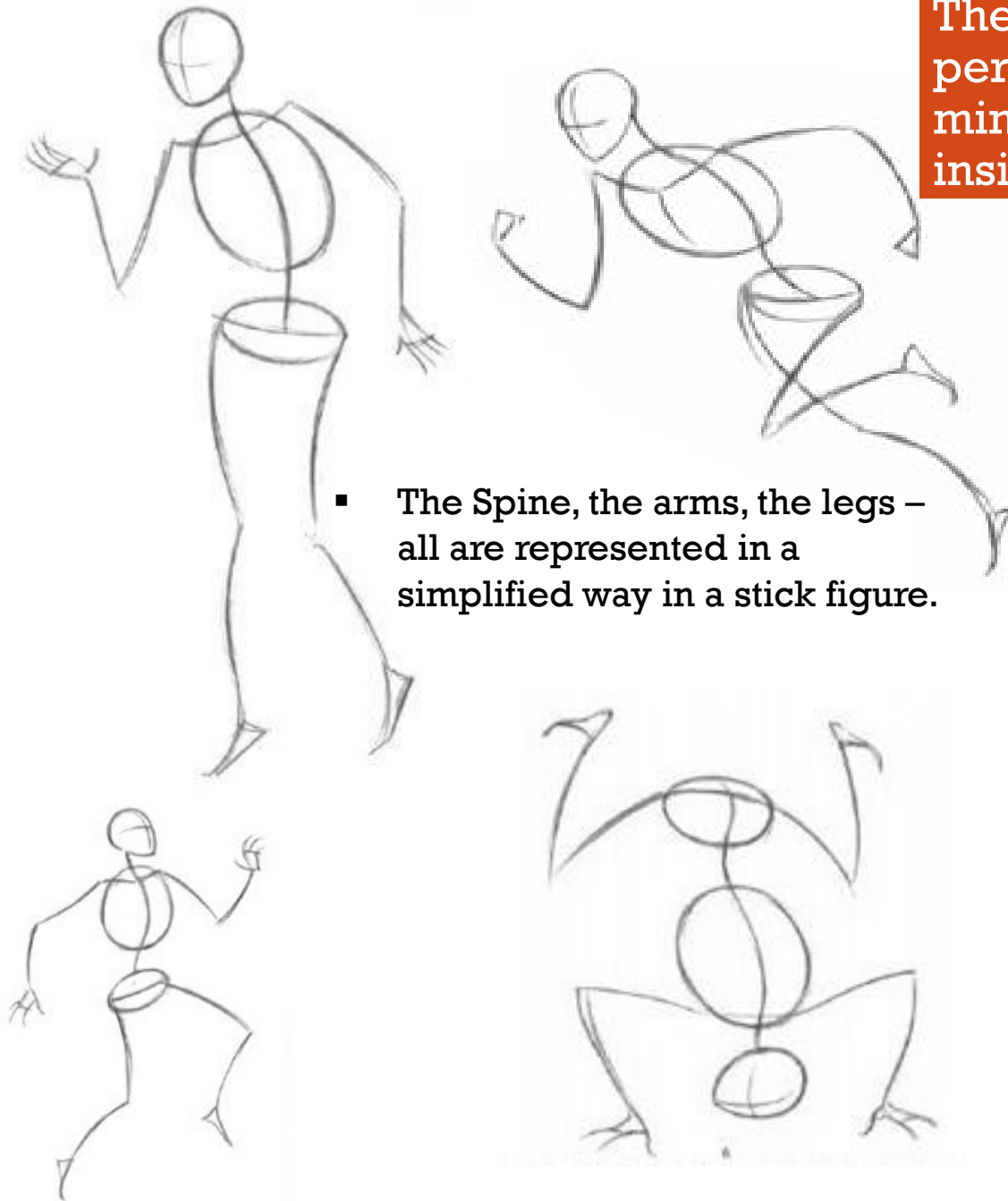




Imagine the position of the skeleton and draw stickmen over the images



The stick figure makes such a convincing person because it represents in a minimalistic way, what all people have got inside them – a skeleton!



- The Spine, the arms, the legs – all are represented in a simplified way in a stick figure.

TASK

- With the skeleton in mind we can add 3 shapes to our stick figures to make them real, one of which we have already have:
 - the skull (the head)
 - The rib cage (the chest)
 - The pelvis (hip bone)
- Use simple ovals.

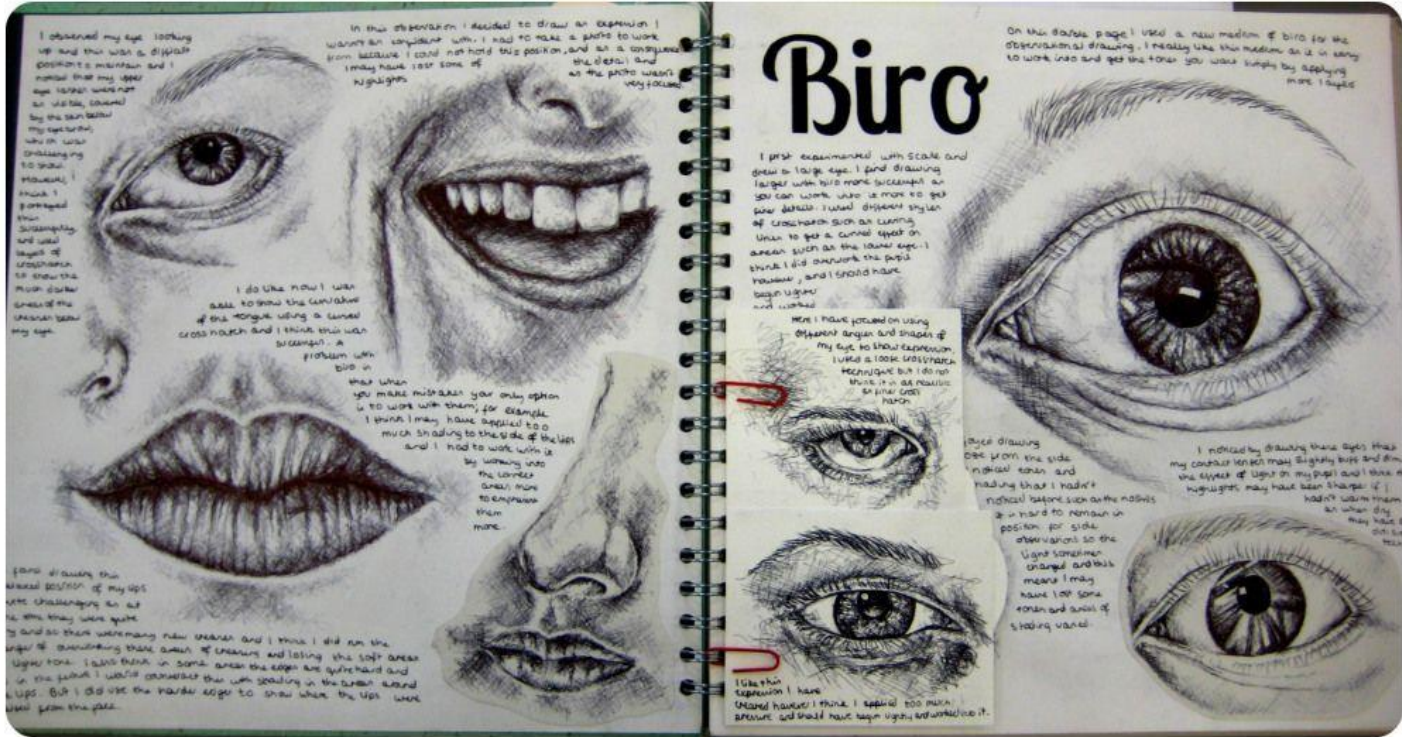
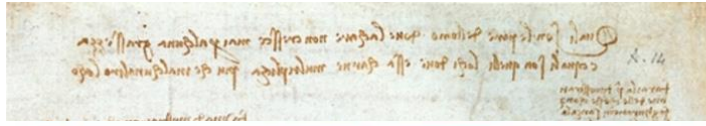


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qupJLS5f8as>









ANNOTATION

Explaining –

- What you have done?
- Why you have done it?
- What you have learnt? Evaluate?
- What you intend to do next?



On this page I have

Here you can see I have.....

Here I have used a combination of.....

On this page I have experimented with the use of... I have done this by.....

This idea has come from the image of a that I collected from.....

Introduce what I have done on the page and what I was trying to achieve.

In this piece of work I was trying to develop my.....

The studies on this page were created using.....

What media and processes have I used. How did I create these effects?

Firstly I ...

I would now like to

The artist we have been learning about is..... he.....

Explain where I have got inspiration for the idea/s from – Research images, internet artists work

I chose this image because.....

I created this drawing by...

This design could now be developed further by.....

Explain my thoughts and where these ideas will lead to next

Next I would like to....

I have used an image of a..... that I research from.....

Describe the design or artwork using art vocabulary with reference to The elements of Art – Tone, Shape, Texture, Space, Colour, Form, Pattern

When doing this study I had to consider....

.....has been most successful because.....

What has been successful and unsuccessful in my Experimentation?

I added tone to my drawing by..... this made it.....

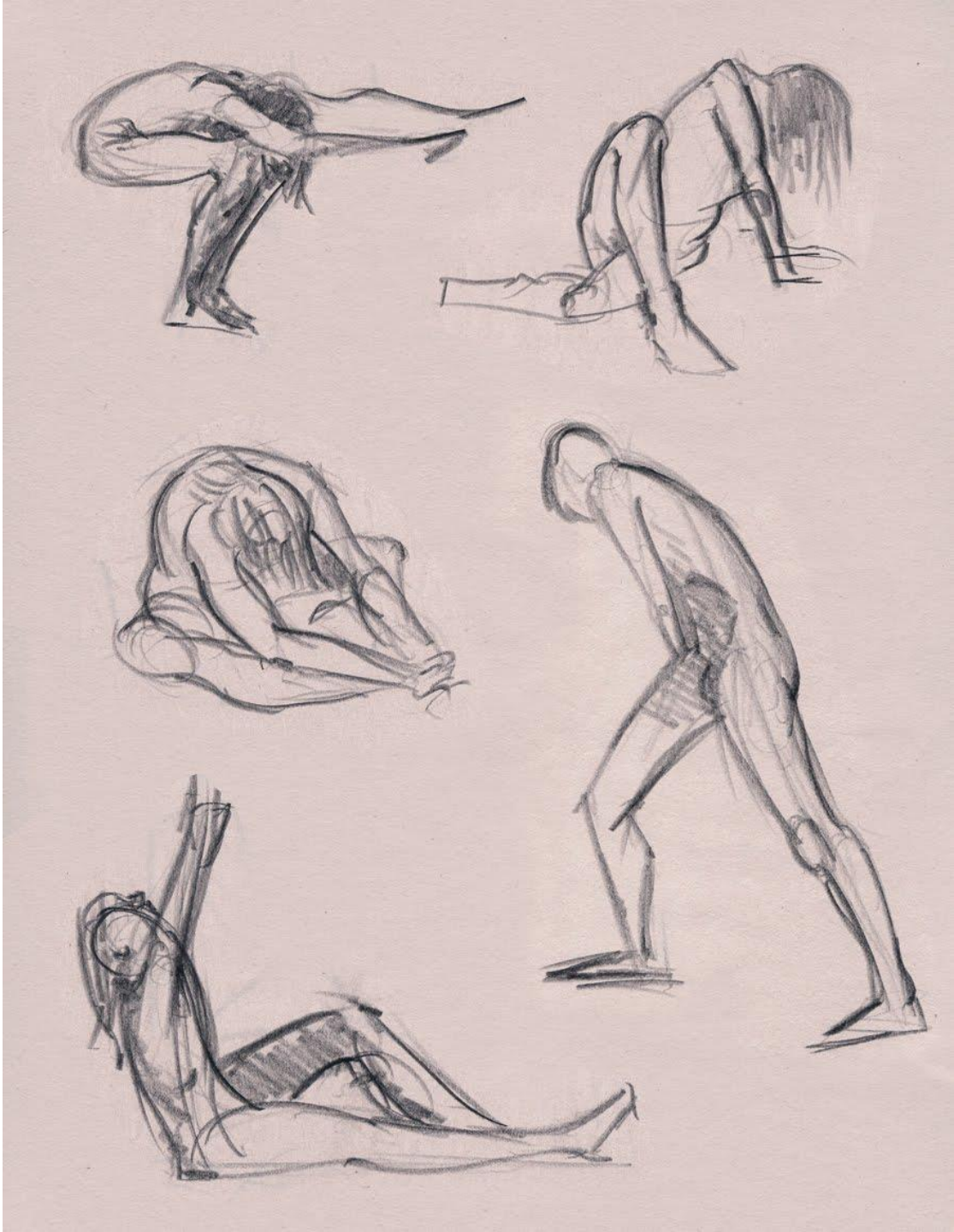
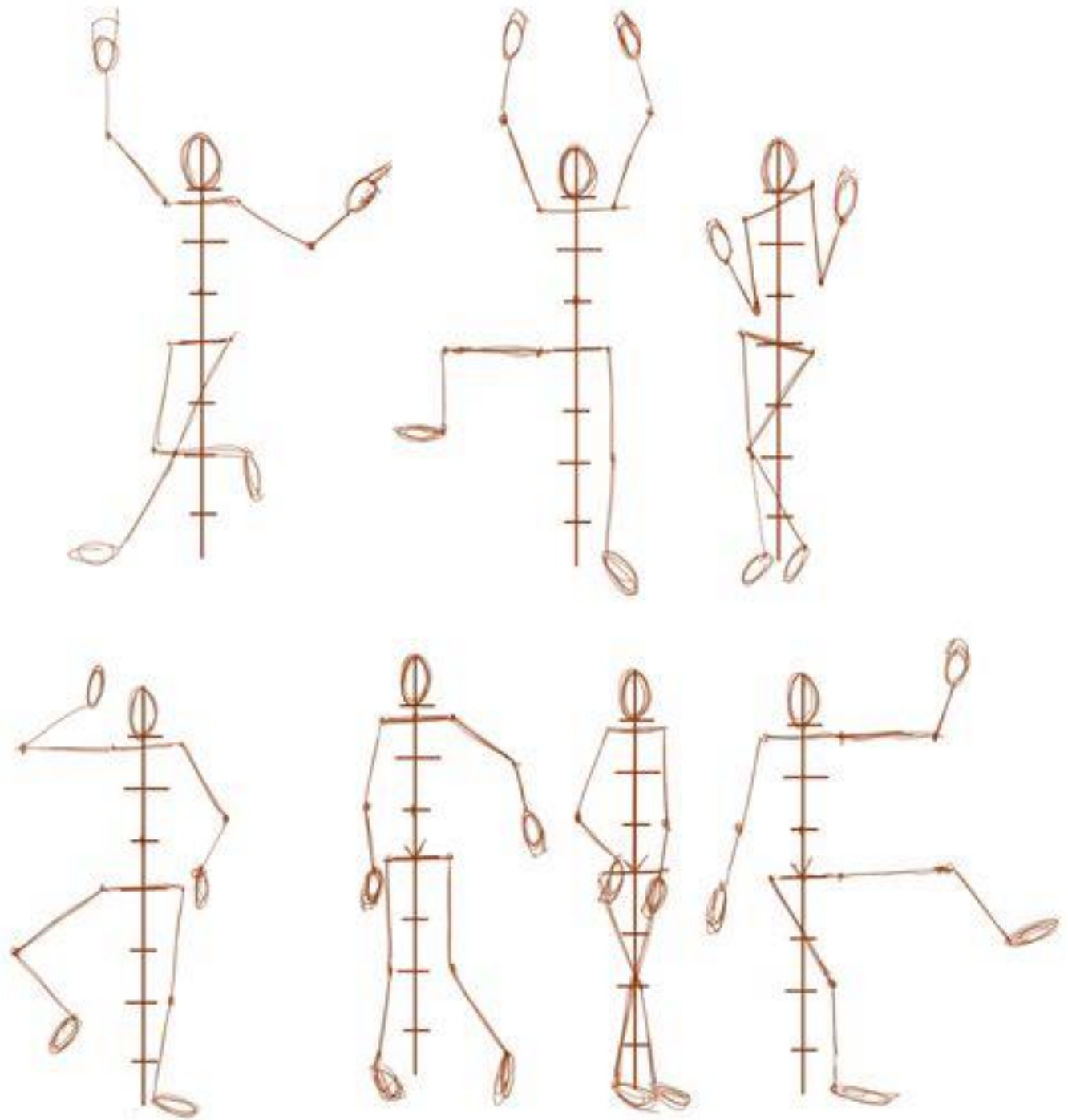
I feel.....has been unsuccessful because...

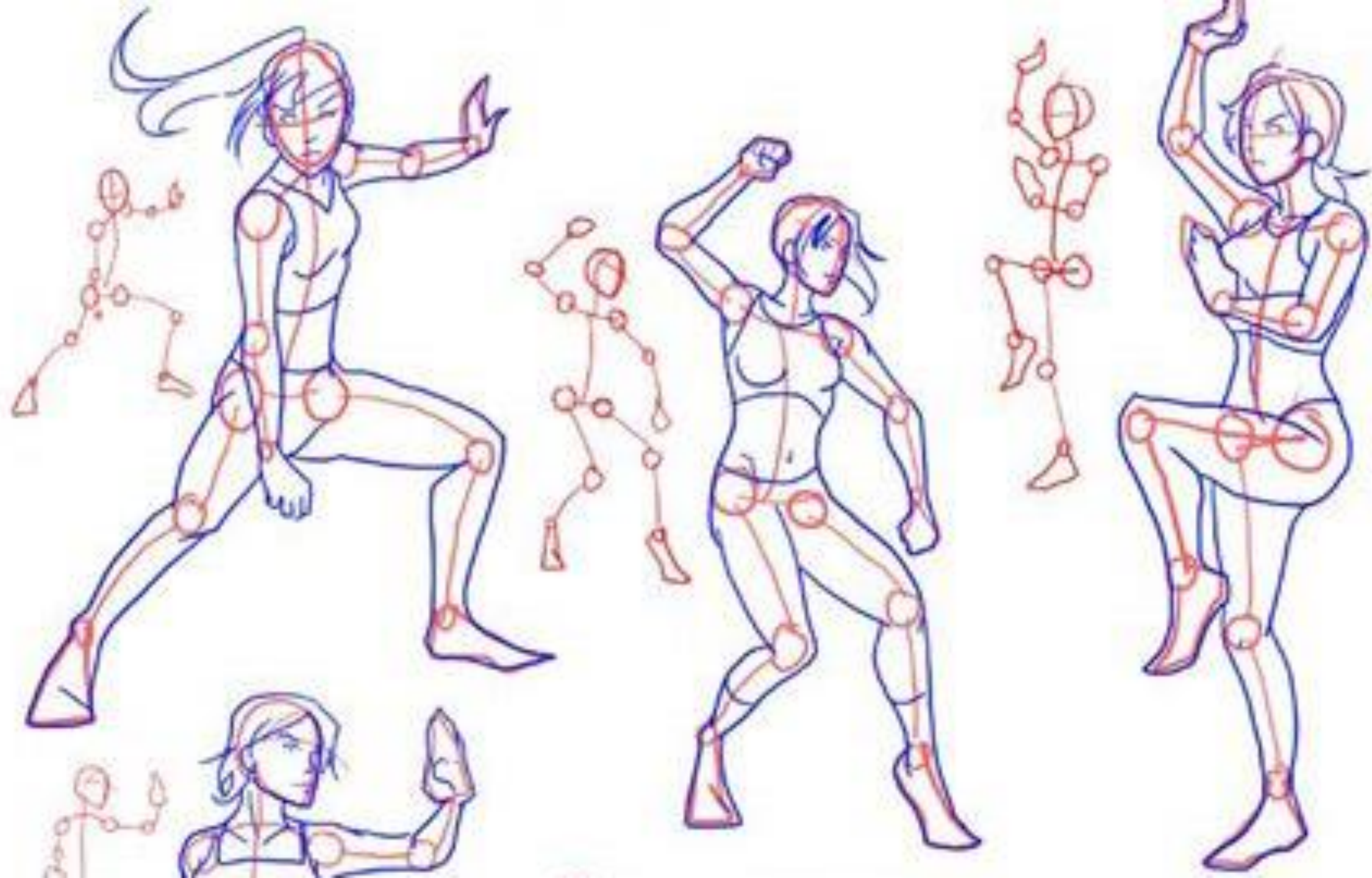
If I had done..... to my study I feel it would have been more successful, I could do this by...

What can I Write in my Annotation?













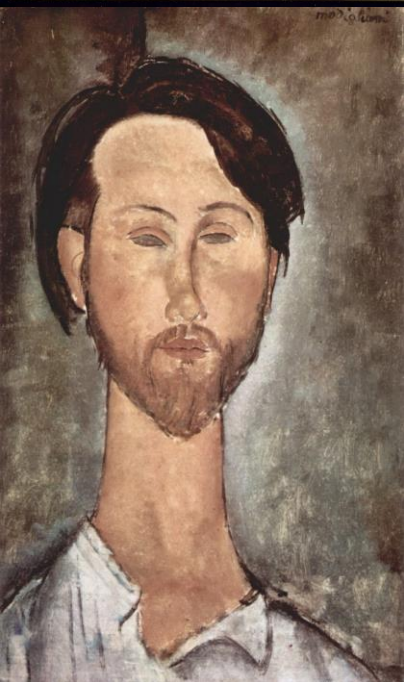
Artists do not always choose to use such realistic proportions.

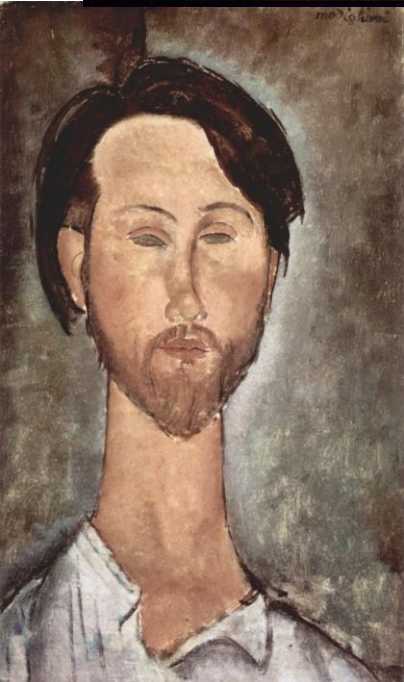
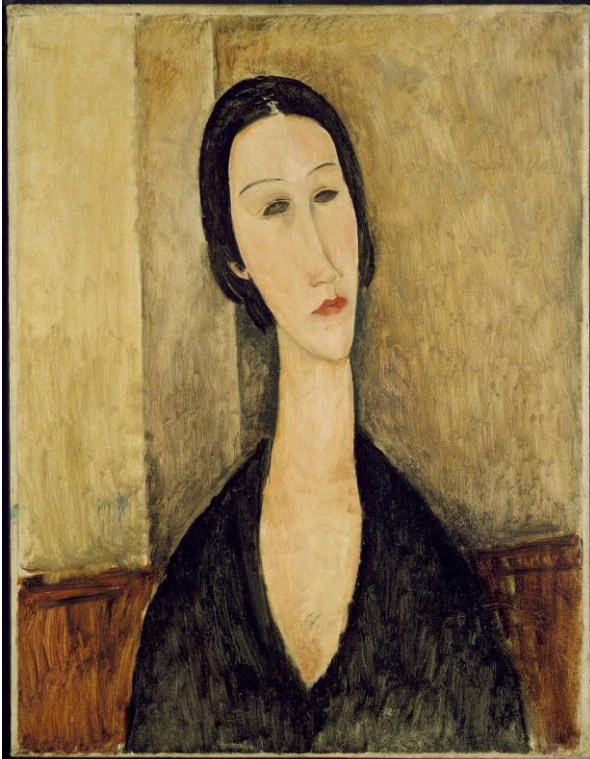
When they exaggerate, distort, deviate from what we consider normal proportions, the effect can be quite powerfully expressive or decorative.

Modigliani

Remember to structure your work. Focus on getting the shapes, outline and proportion right before adding tones!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n1MoBohEzqE>





Modigliani



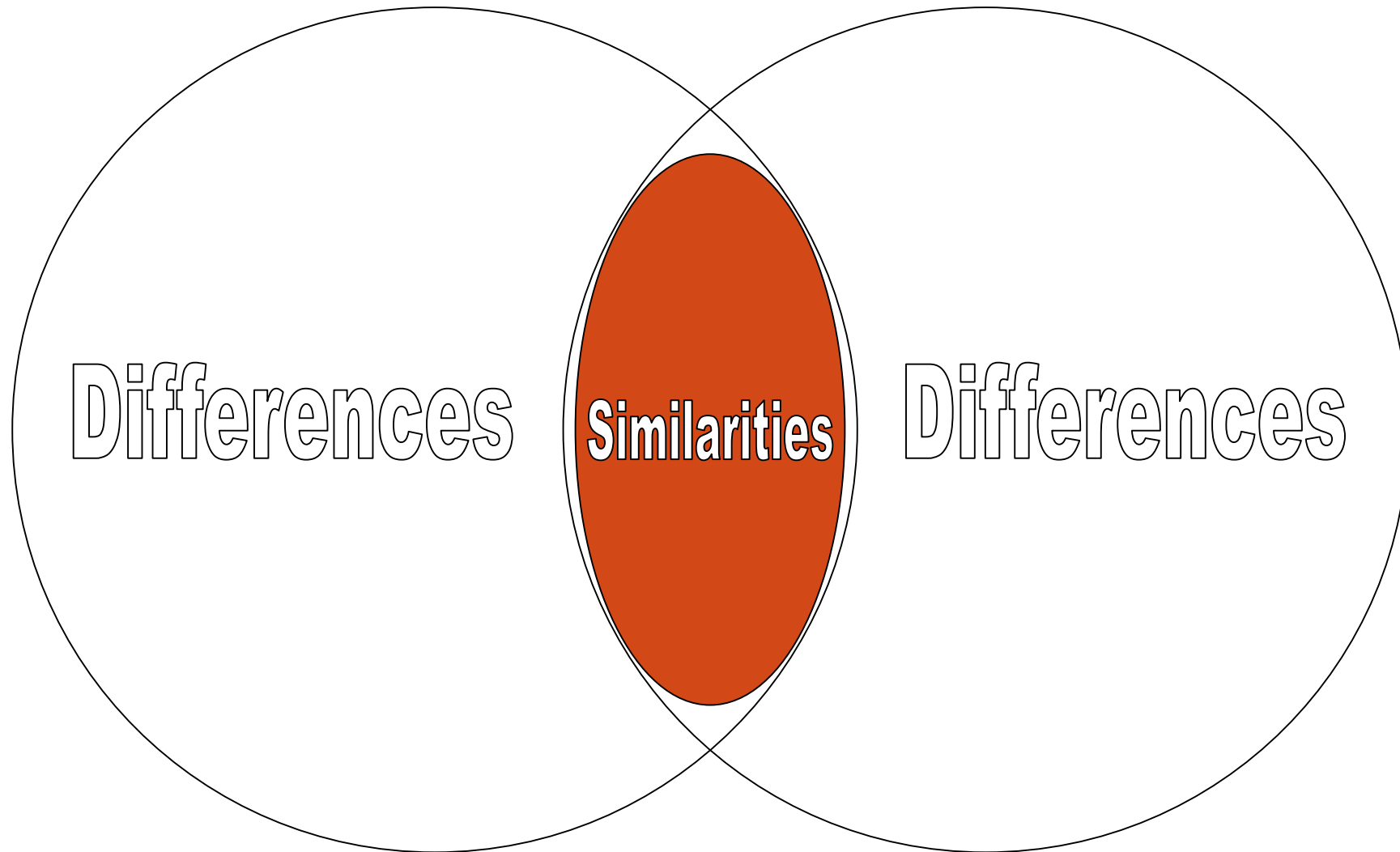
Compare = To look for
SIMILARITIES

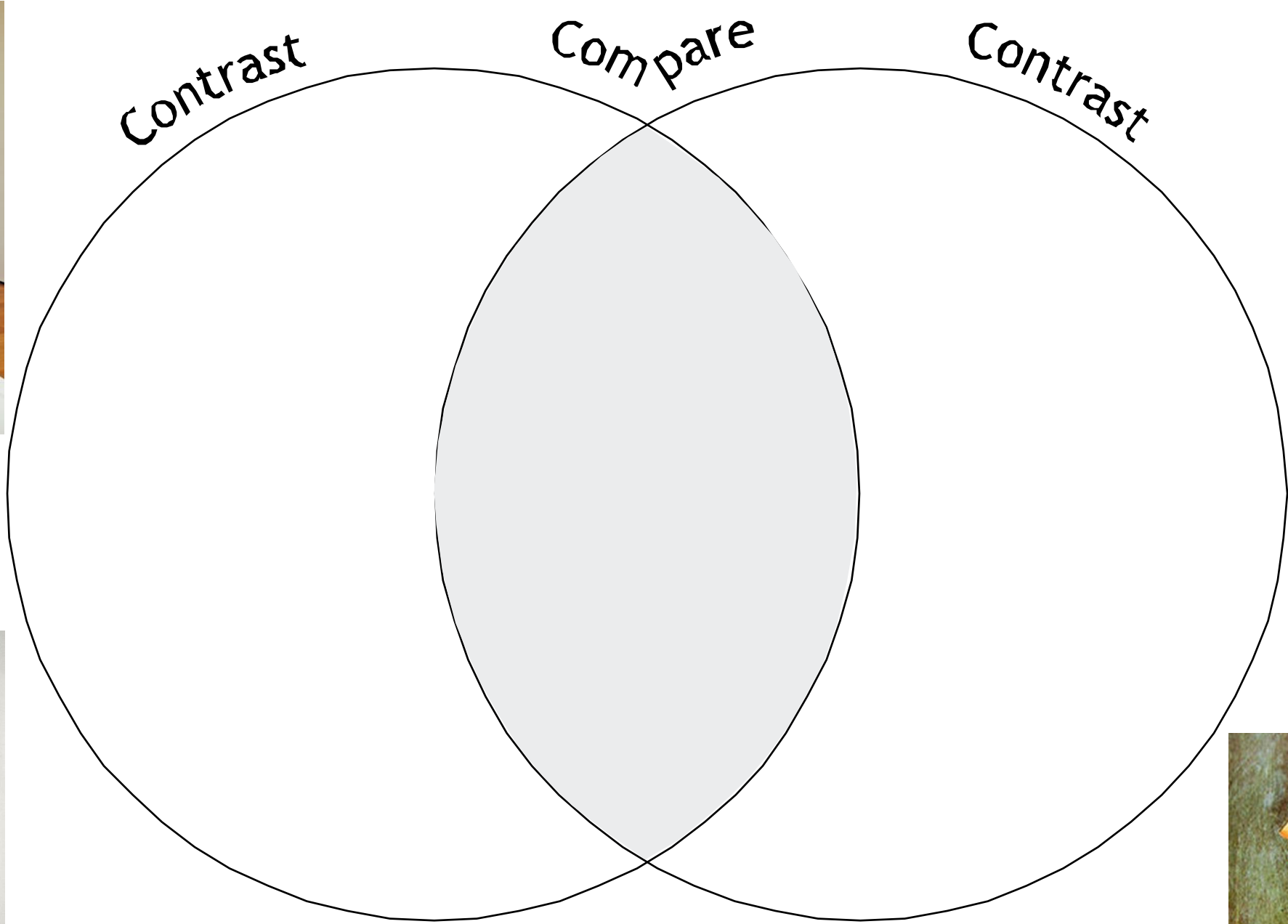


**Contrast = To look for
DIFFERENCES**



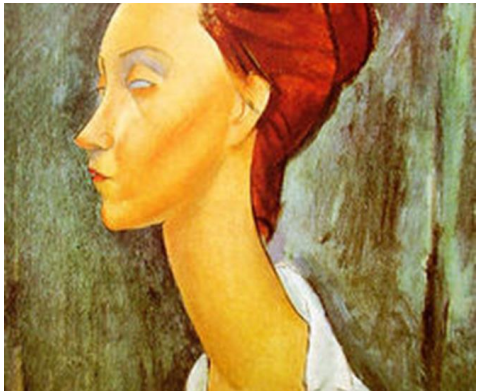
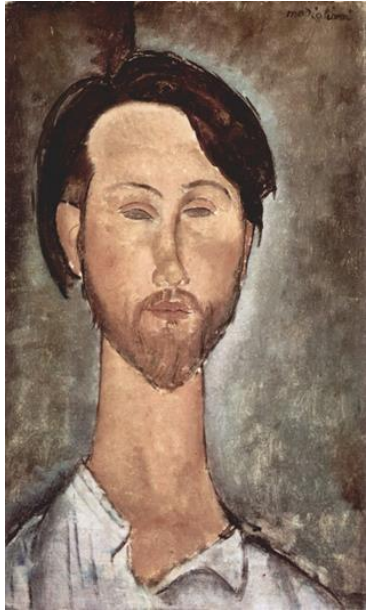
Venn Diagram



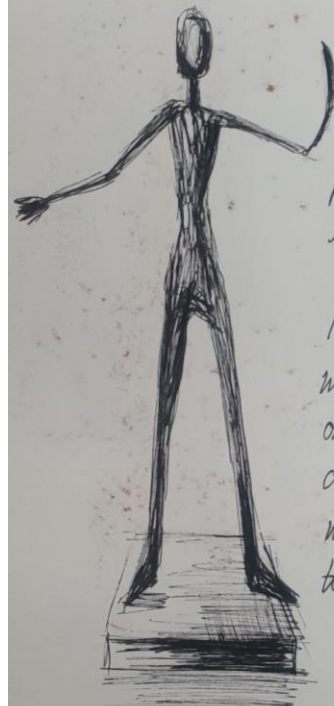


Compare=

Contrast=



GIACOMETTI



I really like this image by Alberto Giacometti as the figure has been elongated and stretched. Although the figure is not particularly realistic, there is something quite elegant about the figure and the pose.

I like the way that Giacometti has worked with a rough texture and has just worked using one colour. This means as viewers that we concentrate on the form, line and shape. I would like to use some inspiration from this to help develop my own sculpture.

SIMILARITIES

- ~ Both artists elongate or stretch the face and body. This serves to exaggerate the face and body, and somehow seems to add an elegance to the piece.
- ~ Both artists show texture in their work - Giacometti shows this in his sculptures through the rough texture of the metal; Modigliani shows this through the textural application of paint.

MODIGLIANI

I find this piece by Modigliani a little haunting because of the sideway glance and the elongated face. The model looks like she has a secret or something to worry about or hide. I like the neutral colours in the background, and the texture in the painting.



COMPARISON

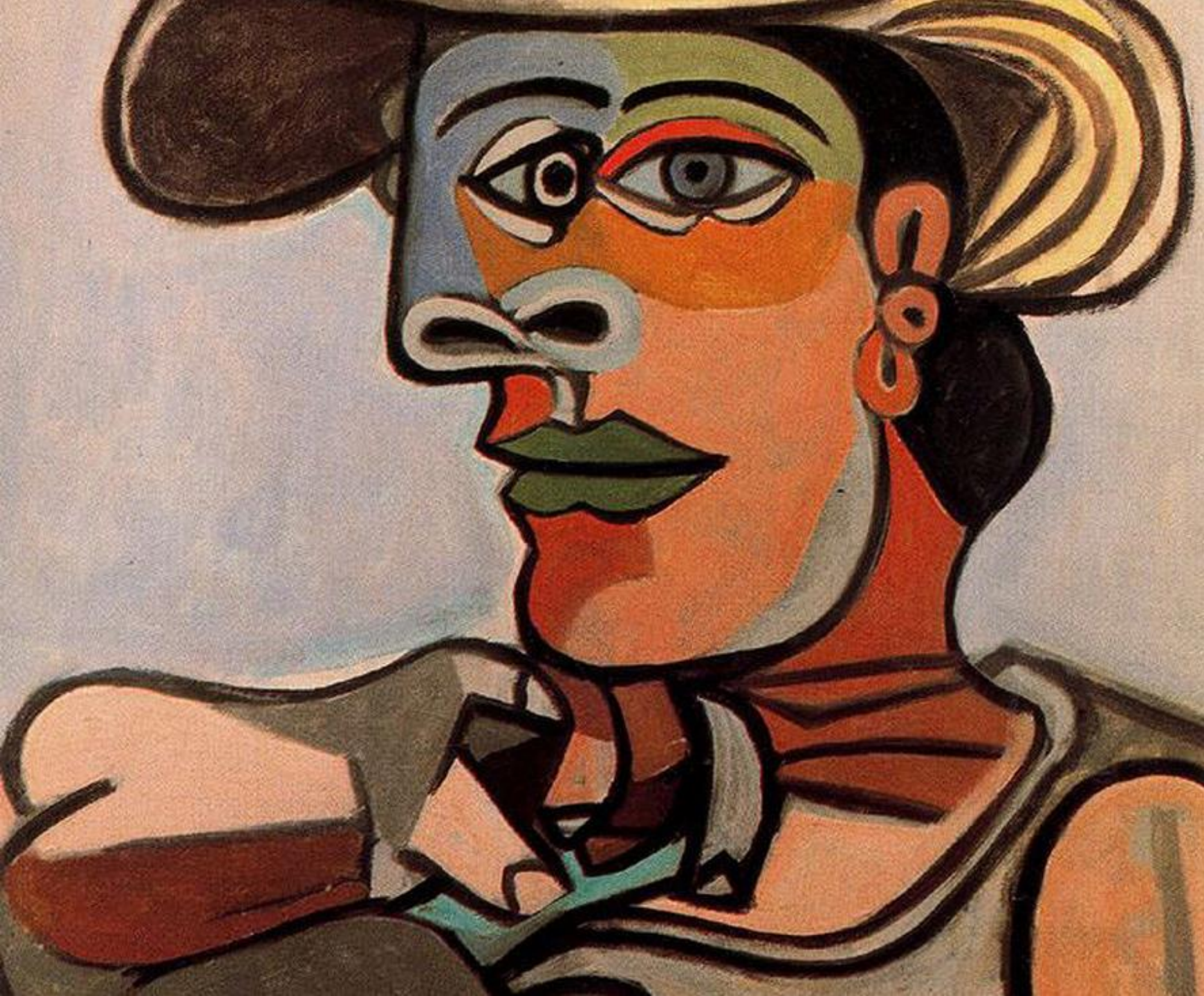
DIFFERENCES

- ~ Modigliani seems to use more colour in his work, although the colours are quite muted and sometimes subdued or dark. Giacometti seems to work in one colour for his sculptures.
- ~ Modigliani seems to concentrate more on the face and portraits, facial expressions. Giacometti seems to look more on the whole body - the pose, shape and form.

What you need to write about?

1. Describe Modigliani's artist style. Focus on proportion, use of Line, colour, mood and Feeling.
2. Compare the similarities and contrasts to Giacometti's style.





The Sailor

Pablo Picasso

1938





ALBERTO GIACOMETTI

Giacometti **DISTORTS**
proportion in his
sculpture.

What does he change?







Sculpture
ideas:

