**Painting.**

**Analysing figures:**

1. Are they male/female?
2. Young/old?
3. Tall/short?
4. Nude or clothed?
5. Well dressed/poorly dressed?
6. Are they wearing hats, gloves etc?
7. Happy/sad?
8. Alone/together?
9. Standing or sitting?
10. Are any figures looking out at the viewer?
11. What activity are they engaged in?
12. Are they passive or active?
13. Indoors or outdoors?
14. If they’re outdoors in a landscape do you see buildings? Trees? Vehicles? Animals?
15. Is the weather obvious? Or the time of day?
16. If they’re placed inside, is it a domestic space or a business space/public venue?
17. What is the format of the painting?
18. Is it square or rectangle, horizontal or vertical and does this effect the setting?
19. Is the picture crowded?
20. Are there figures in the foreground, middle ground or background?
21. What colour clothes are the figures wearing?
22. Are they typically male or female clothing?
23. Do the clothes look clean and neat or dirty and shabby?
24. What is the scale of the painting? If it’s large what does this add to the scene/setting/figures?
25. Might they be life sized?
26. Is colour, especially red, used to attract your eye?

**Vocab for painting:** Foreground, middle ground, background. Horizon line. Focal point (the area your eye is immediately drawn to. Symmetrical. Asymmetrical. Atmospheric perspective (where the background looks foggy or out of focus- this adds depth to a painting). Chiaroscuro.

**Sculpture**.

1. Analysing figures, same as in *Painting*.
2. If a standing figure, is the pose?
3. Scale is very important in sculpture. Is the work small and therefore intimate or large which would make it imposing and impressive?
4. Is the sculpture coloured/painted or left in its natural state?
5. Is there a plinth or base to the sculpture?
6. Is the sculpture free-standing or a ‘relief sculpture’?
7. Is there negative space in the work?
8. Is the figure in a closed or open pose?
9. Can you see marks from where the sculpture was carved or modelled?
10. Is the surface of the sculpture polished, smooth or rough?
11. Is the work vertical or horizontal?
12. Is there more than one material used?

**Marble**: If the work is marble, what associations can be made? Marble is an expensive material and suggests luxury, wealth, power, authority. Its white colour can suggest purity, innocence. Marble has a low tensile strength which means it can break under pressure, so forms like extended outstretched arms are less likely in marble figures. Marble hardens over time, a high level of detail can be achieved in marble carving before it hardens. Chisels are used to carve marble, a drill might be used to create small holes in a work. Carving is the method used to describe working in marble or wood.
**Bronze**: Bronze is the final stage of a sculpture made from this material. An artist will have modelled the work first in wax, clay or plaster. The work will then be cast in bronze using the lost-wax process. The original clay, wax or plaster model can be as detailed as the artist wishes and this detail will then be captured when the work is finally cast in bronze. The patina is the word we use to describe the surface of a bronze sculpture. Is the bronze coloured/painted or left in its normal brown colour? Bronze is a durable material and suggests strength, solidity and longevity. It can be placed outdoors. Is the sculpture you are analysing located outdoors? Bronze also suggests the earth and nature. Might this link to the subject of the work? Bronze has a high tensile strength and can be used to depict open or closed poses. Bronze allows for figures with extended limbs and lots of negative space.
**Wood**: This is used similarly to marble. It is softer than marble to work with, easily carved and can include a lot of detail. Wood can also be painted. Wood is also liable to rot so wooden sculptures are predominantly placed indoors. Chisels, drills, saws are all used when working with wood.

**Architecture**.
13. Is the building symmetrical or asymmetrical?
14. How many storeys are there?
15. Are there buildings surrounding it or is it in the natural landscape?
16. Is the building grand/impressive/intimidating or small/intimate/understated?
17. Are windows and doors placed regularly or irregularly?
18. Is the building ornately decorated or minimalistic?
19. Are there bays on the building?
20. Is there a stringcourse on the building?
21. Is the building painted or left natural?
22. Do objects, figures or surrounding buildings give a sense of scale to the building?
23. Is the building predominantly vertical or horizontal?
24. Have classical orders been used? (Doric, Ionic, Corinthian)
25. Is the building square/rectangular/circular?
26. If the building is made of brick are the bricks laid evenly or unevenly?
27. If a classical building, how many classical features can you identify?
28. If a gothic building, how many gothic features can you identify?
29. Are window frames and doors a different colour to the building?

Function is crucial to Unit 1 Architecture. Think of what associations can be made with a building.
C**hurches**: religious devotion, a place of worship for lots of people. somewhere to honour a religion, is the space welcoming to all? Does it show the glory of God etc.
**Libraries, schools, universities:** does the appearance look welcoming? Does it look like it can accommodate a lot of people? Are there lots of windows/doors?
**Theatres, museums, galleries, cinemas:** Can lots of visitors enter and exit easily. Is the building big enough to hold a lot of people. Is the building big enough to stage performances, hold exhibitions, shows etc.